ZIMBABWE - GENERAL 2 JAN. 1982 - BO JUNE 1982

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SALISBURY The Cuban Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr. Teofilo Acosta, has pledged his country's sup-port for Zimbabwe in the face of "South African aggression"

In an interview with the news agency, Ziana, Mr. Acosta, whose country celebrates its 23rd anniversary on Satur-

23rd anniversary on Saturday, hailed the independence of Zimbabwe.

"We are together in the same struggle and we support the heroic effort of Zimbabwe for the consolidation of its independence, accepting the challenge of nowerful enchallenge of powerful en-emies such as Pretoria."

He said Cuba had extended its support to Zimbabwe before and after its independence.

"We admire the successful efforts of the Zimbabwe Gov-

forts of the Zimbabwe Government and its people in the paramount task of building a just society. We know that in that goal Zimbabwe has to face strong reactionary forces.

"We know of the endeavours of South Africa to destabilise Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and to delay and frustrate the Namibian in dependence. We strongly condemn all those aggressions and manoeuvres," he said. — Sapa said. — Sapa

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Zimbabwe's road to 362 socialism 3//82

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, outlined his ruling Zanu (PF) party's chart for a socialist course which it would expect the government to follow for the next three years.

In a broadcast to the nation, he said the party central committee, of which he is chairman, had taken fundamental decisions about the party's relationship with the government, and the Cabinet would in future only adopt and reflect policies which the central committee of the party had approved.

Principles and tasks to be adopted in a three-year plan included:

S Vaster land tracts to be acquired during 1982 for distribution to peasants and agricultural cooperatives.

The state should participate in all sectors of the economy: in agriculture, through state farms and agro-scientific industries; in mining, manufacturing and commerce; in crucial enterprises on its own or in partnership with private enterprise, and in public transport.

TRAINING

- Social services (education, health and housing) to be intensified.
- The process of water development and building of irrigation schemes to be accelerated.
- People's cooperatives in the commercial and other possible areas.
- Sorganising the worker's role in production.
- The objectives and



MR ROBERT MUGABE

performance of private enterprise to be regulated by the state to coincide with state objectives and social demands.

- Programmes of developing skills to be accelerated.
- Unemployed youth to be mobilised and assigned to youth centres for training.

training.

1982 to be regarded as the first year of "national transformation."

In his New Year braodcast to the nation, Mr Mugabe said South Africa should cease to be intransigent on SWA/Namibia's independence.

South Africa should "recognise the need for peace in this region and desist from sponsoring sabotage against our democratic systems."

It should, in the furtherance of peace: accept the right of SWA/Namibia to independence under UN Resolution 435, and abandon "inhuman policies of apartheid and do as we democratic political order based on majority rule," Mr Mugabe said. — Sapa.

Cuban support for Mugabe

SALISBURY — Cuba's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Teofila Acosta, today pledged his country's support for Zimbabwe in the face of "Souths African aggression."

"We are in the same struggle and we support the heroic effort of Zimbabwe for the consolidation of its independence, accepting the challenges of powerful enemies such as the Pretoria regime," he said.

He added that •Cuba supported Zimbabwe before and after its independence in 1980 following nine decades of white minority rule.

"We admire the successful efforts of the Zimbabwe Government and its people in the paramount task of building a just society," he said. "We know that in that goal Zimbabwe, has to face strong reactionary forces."

TARGET

Acosta did not indicate the extent Cuba would support Zimbabwe against South Africa, the last white-ruled nation on the continent and increasingly the target of black nationalist terrorist attacks.

"We know of the endeavours of South Africa to destabilize Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and to delay and frustrate the Namibian independence," the ambassadorsaid.

Up to 40 000 Cuban troops prop up the Marxist Angolan and Ethiopian governments in Africa, and Cuba helped arm and supply Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's guerrillas in their sevent year war for independence. — AP.

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It's going to be a tough '82 for Zimbabwe

Finance Correspondent

SALISBURY: Zimbabwe business has staggered into 1982 in similar fashion to a man who has gone happily to a New Year's party, become involved in an argument with the hosts and been thrown out, then returned home to find his house has been burgled.

At the beginning of the year there were fairly good relations with the government. Then a Mashonaland Holdings/Turner and Newall merger was blocked. A commission of inquiry into wages and prices took a strong line against free enterprise and minimum wages were raised.

But that was nothing compared to the last two months.

The government showed its distrust of business motives by again substantially raising minimum wages, banning dismissals, freezing salaries of highly paid executives and as a final swipe, froze prices of all goods and commodities for an initial period of three months.

Through all this an increasingly clear message has come across — foreign investment is staying well clear.

Only one new project has been announced in the past year — a chewing gum factory to be set up by a Danish concern. A Swedish company has also said it is to assemble typewriters for export. These do not show foreign enthusiasm for investing here.

Loss of skill

There was a continuing loss of skilled manpower and the first signs of "expatriates" became apparent. Salisbury City Council and the Central African Power Corporation are going to employ them.

Mining has gone through a bad patch. Open suspicion has been the order of the day since the government came to power.

The publication of proposed Mineral Marketing Corporation legislation, making the state responsible for selling minerals, has shown the extent of the distrust.

Furthermore mining will lose its fax allowances on ore depletion and capital expenditure this year. This comes at a time when all the quoted companies are running at a loss, due to low world prices and increased costs.

Farming is encountering its worst drought in 15 years. One-third of the maize crop will be lost, tobacco is wilting and cotton is not expected to spin a success story. Sugar is being stockpiled at unprecedented levels because of difficulties with rail transport.

What is there to look forward to?

Less foreign currency will come in because of mineral prices and worsening competitiveness of exports caused by high costs. For example Zimbabwe's minimum wage for tea workers is the highest in the world among major exporters.

Severe jolt

A severe jolt will come from the ending of the South African Trade Agreement in March.

There have been concerted efforts by Zimbabwe to get the treaty renewed — so far to no avail. South Africa has shown the decision is not political but economic. The agreement benefits Zimbabwe goods only, such as furniture and textiles, and South Africa wants some benefit as well. Zimbabwe has not been able to achieve this.

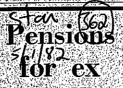
One suggestion has been tobacco — but this comes outside the whole spirit of the agreement and in any case would not help manufacturers who have been mainly dependent on South Africa as a market.

Almost nothing can be gained from switching to the north, as has been repeatedly pointed out. The demand is strong but the currency is weak.

There is going to be a bigger pool of unemployed, fewer skilled workers, less national output and higher inflation. The last is because of undiminished government spending towards paying demobilised guerrillas who are getting a monthly R260 for two years.

Prime Minister Mugabe has said he is dedicated to improving the lot of the people. Existing policies will ensure that there will be more people without work and frustration will grow.

Free education means there will be more school leavers with academic qualifications, but with no jobs. Their resentment will be a major problem in itself.



BULAWAYO Hundreds of ex-guerillas have flocked to rillas have flocked to
Llewellin army bar
racks here in the
second stage of a
nation wide programme to demobilise up to 30,000 of
them and halve the size of the Zimbab-

size of the Zimbabwean army!

The men and women have been offered pensions of
R250 a month for up
to two years as an
inducement to leave.

The pensions are
R110 more than the
statutory minimum
wage for industrial
and commercial
workers—AP

Whites may have to pledge

SALISBURY - Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said his government may require that white members of the army and police swear an oath of allegiance because some whites in the security forces are disloyal.

In an interview with South African journa-

list Allistair Sparks, Mr Mugabe also said that "a great percentage" of whites in Zimbabwe had not responded as hoped to his policy of racial reconciliation.

The government would not therefore assume that members of the army and police were its allies "unless they prove themselves to be our allies".

The prime minister has accused some elements of these forces of helping South African attempts to destablise his 20-month-old government. He has also charged that some army and

police members were involved in the bombing of his political party's headquarters last month.

The Herald yesterday also carried an editorial entitled "the enemy within" saying members of the public had a role in "weeding out" disloyal members of the civil service, police or army.

It said that "a national witch-hunt is obviously out of the question" and would harm race relations, but exhorted "every Zimbabwean, black or white" to "be on the look out for these people. They have to be reported to the proper authorities for action".

— AFP.

THE RESERVE WAS

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US Bureau of Mines stresses the need for confidence of (362) new investors in Zimbabwe

A NEW report on the Zimbabwe mining industry has again stressed that future prospects depend largely on the government's ability to gain and maintain the confidence of new investors.

The report, by the US Bureau of Mines, emphasises the critical part played by the availability of adequate supplies of energy, transport and skilled labour on prospects for the future expansion of the industry.

While the conclusions differ little from many already stated, further weight will be added by the concurrence of an authoritative body such as the US Bureau of Mines (USBM).

The report concludes that chrome output and production of ferrochrome is unlikely to reach previous high rates because of infrastructural and other problems.

In addition, the advances in chromite metallurgy made

In addition, the advances in chromite metallurgy made in recent years have meant that the high grade lump ore produced in Zimbabwe no longer commands the premium it did in the past.

um it did in the past.

Zimbabwe's ferrochrome production should reach 350 000 tons this year, but further expansion will be limited by power availability, and this is linked to the provision of additional generating capacity, which could take up to eight years.

The USBM report says

The USBM report says nickel production could double over the next few years, as it is probable that new deposits will be found.

This conclusion is debatable, in view of the depressed state of the nickel market.

Empress Nickel has only seven to eight years of remaining reserves, and Shangani has yet to come up to

expectations.

This could be offset if any of the various prospects now under investigation on the Great Dyke are eventually developed.

There is sufficient spare nickel smelting capacity in the country and Zimbabwe's nickel ores have traditionally been straightforward to extract or process.

Copper prospects are limited, as the remaining reserves on existing mines are likely to be depleted within about 10 years, and little success has been achieved in lo-

cating replacement reserves.
Meanwhile, the Zimbabwe
Government has published
draft legislation to establish
a state-controlled minerals
marketing corporation.

The new body will give the Government sole responsibility for the sale of minerals domestically and overseas, and has been strongly opposed by the Chamber of Mines and the domestic Zimbabwe mining industry.

It has attracted similar criticism from other overseas companies and organisations, which have voiced considerable doubts over the ability of the marketing corporation to act as efficiently as the existing private sector

as the existing private sector structure it aims to replace. The proposed legislation empowers the Governi ent corporation to authorise mineral sales, to negotiate con tracts or purchase minerals for resale.

The Government will not be legally liable for any of the contracts it negotiates, a factor which will not instill confidence into the domestic industry or overseas The new Bill defines a mineral in vague terms, which could include semi-manufactured and manufactured items.

It includes all Zimbabwe's main mineral products, except gold, and a further contentious inclusion is that which prohibits mines from accumulating stocks of minerals or metals beyond certain maximum levels.

The marketing corporation will be run by a ninemember board whose chairman will be appointed by the Minister of Mines. The Government will consult with the Chamber of Mines over the appointment of two members, another will be a trade unionist and the Reserve Bank will have a representative.

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representative.
Two people experienced in mining or international commodity marketing and trading will also be appointed, and the final member will be drawn from Zimbabwe Railways.

Mr. Bill Wilson, deputy chairman of MTD (Mangula) says in his annual review that while the reasons for establishing a Minerals Marketing Corporation are understood and appreciated, the mining industry is concerned, because it is now intended that the powers and objectives of the new body will go far beyond a simple monitoring function.

"They amount to nothing less than a complete takeover of the whole commercial function.

cial function.

"The industry fears that this will lead to increased realisation costs, unfavourable procing and further steps towards nationalisation."

Even assuming an efficient performance by the new Corporation, Mr Wilson adds that the mere fact of another cost generator being placed between the producer and the market will mean further cuts in the margins of base metal mines in Zimbabwe.

"The mining industry will be more relaxed if the new Corporation settles down to its work with caution, making full use of the marketing skills that presently exist in the industry until its knowledge and experience reach a level that is at least competent to take on the world's buyers on equal terms."

The controversial Bill will be submitted for debate when the Zimbabwe parliament re-assembles this

Singara

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rest

Mr Alec Moseley (63), former Republican Front Mp in the Zimbabwean Parliament, said in Johannesburg yesterday there was nothing sinister or unusual about his resignation from the all-white party at the end of last month:

He has been spending Christmas and New Year with his son, John, and daughter-in-law Pat, and their two-shildren at Northmead. children at Northmead, Benoni.

Benoni.

He returns to Zimbabwe tomorrow and will live with his daughter in Bulawayo "for a little while."

He said his health had not allowed him to continue in politics: "I was a member of the

was a member of the country's Parliament for 14 years, travelling to and from Bulawayo and Salisbury all that

FUTURE

"I have sold my farm at Nyamandhlovu and I now want to enjoy the rest of my life," he

Mr Moseley was the F MP for Western RF RF MP for Western Constituency, the largest in the country. It stretches from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, a distance of about 480

km,
Asked about the future of the RF, which
has been struck a
severe blow through
the resignation of Mr
Rowan Cronje and the
detention under
emergency powers, of detention under emergency powers, of another Bulawayo MP. Mr Wally Stuttaford, he said: "I believe the RF will carry on and see out its mandate to the electorate."

Gers) **ि**

Minister Robert Mugabe has said his government may require that white members of the army and police swear an oath of allegiance because some whites in the security forces are disloyal. In an interview with South African journa-

He list Allistair Sparks, a- Mr Mugabe also said in that "a great percentage" of whites in Centage" of whites in responded as hoped to his policy of racial reconciliation.

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police members were involved in the bombing of his political party's headquarters. The Herald yesterday also carried an editorial entitled "the members of the public had a role in "members of the public had a role in the political had a role in the bomb-

members of the public had a role in "weeding out" disloyal members

of the civil se service,

It said that a national witch-hunt is obviously out of the question" and would harm race relations, but exhorted "every Zimbabwean, black or look out for these people. They have to be authorities for action".

Almbabwe shows off its ageless strike power

SALISBURY — A young black man, who as a school-boy in the Midlands town of Gwelo watched in awe as aircraft took off and landed, has just become the first black pilot in the Air Force of Zimbabwe.

Edwin Dube (19) received his wings from Combined Forces Commander General "Sandy" MacLean knowing that he was joining an elite group of flyers in an air force, which although equipped with antiquated machinery, is nevertheless to be reckoned with in southern Africa.

Zimbabweans turned out in their thousands recently when the air force opened its base near the capital Salisbury for the first time in

14 years.

The exhibition, which included static and flying dis-

By Brendan Seery
The Star's Africa News Service

plays by all aircraft types in service at present, was attended by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and other Cabinet Ministers.

In a message in the display programme, the Commander, Air Marshal Norman Walsh, said the air force provided a meaningful deterrent against external aggression. He added that although the country did not face any immediate threat, it could not afford to drop its guard.

"In order to preserve the peace, we must still train for war," he said.

During the flying display, which saw a total of 43 aircraft take to the air, represent of the control of the co

robatic flying.

Two of the older aircraft in the display were the Douglas Dakota, which flew in prototype form in 1936, and the De Havilland Vampire, which had its origins during World War 2. The lumbering Dakota, acquired in 1946, is used for general transport roles, as well as for dropping paratroops.

The Vampire is now mainly used as a jet trainer, although it can be called upon to play an offensive strike role.

The twin-engined Canberra bombers, with a range of around 4200 km, were delivered to the air force in 1958, and were used in the devastating cross - border raids in to Mozambique and Zambia during the guerilla war.

The Hawker Hun-

ter the country's main air defence weapon, was delivered in 1962, and is operated by Number One squadron, which is based in Gwelo. Still in use by many air forces throughout the world, the aircraft is a formidable ground attack weapon, but outclassed by newer aircraft as a fighter.

The French Alouettes and American-Italia Bell 205 helicopters which played a vital part in Rhodesian security force strategy in the bush war, were also on display.

There was also a touch of nostalgia, when two aircraft, since phased out by the Air Force, took to the air.

A Supermarine Spitfire Mark 22, fully restored by air force and civil avia-

tion engineering technicians, thundered over the crowd in a low-level pass at about 500 km/h. Flown by Captain Jack Malloch, head of the national cargo air. Inne Affretair, the Spitfire is believed to be one of the only two remaining airworthy Spitfires in southern Africa. The other is in South Africa.

A Provost pistonengined trainer, which has since been retired gave a heart-stopping display of precision aerobatics.

No new equipment was on dispay, although the air force is to buy new jet trainers and transport aircraft. The two most likely choices are the British Aerospace Hawk, which, apart from training, can also be used for ground attack, and the De Havilland Cenada Buffalo, which has short take-off and landing ability and should replace the Dakota.

(c) Argus Co, 1981.



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· 多、人民心 吃茶品,超级强心,以外,我们是一个人,我们是一个人,我们是一个人,我们是一个人,我们是一个人,我们是一个人,我们是一个人,我们是一个人,我们是一个人,我们

Chief Reporter

a new trade agreement as the old pre-South Africa and March. agreement lapses in ferential later this month on pected to hold talks Zimbabwe are extrade

and Tourism, confirmed today that he had asked for the meeting this month. dustries, the Department of Inthe Director-General of to be held some time Dr Tjaart du Plessis, Commerce

He said the new agreement would not necessarily be on the same lines as the old Dr Du Plessis said that Zimbabwe approached South preferential agreement. Africa late last year for talks. South Africa re-

'Unlikely'

take part in talks.

pared to carry out nor-mal trading relations with Zimbabwe and

plied that it was pre-

Foreign South ago that the preferen-Director-General Mr Brand Fourie, Affairs, said Africa gave nearly a year

> tial trade agreement would lapse this March. a iding that South Africa was prepared to ment. discuss a new agree-

in Salisbury today, said South Africa had ofbabwe due to end in preferential fered to renew the greement with

spokesman said this is the previous one. agreement is expected to be different from unlikely asthe new African

of the two countries will meet in the transit isbury report, officials Airport. lounge at Jan Smuts

A business report in The Herald published

But a South

According to the Sal-

nouncement on the ending of the agree-ment was seen as an South Africa is Zimbabwe's main trading partner and the anunfriendly act by Pre-

Blast caused by

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Police investigating the bomb blast at the Salisbury headquarters of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zamu (PF) Party have determined that the explosive device used was placed on the roof of the three-storey building.

storey building. The explosion, which took place during a busy pre-Christmas lunch-

bomb

hour in central Salisbury, almost totally demolished the top floor of the building.

Tons of masonry and debris showered down on an adjoining bakery, killing seven people. A total of 124 people were injured in the

Police have given no indication that they have any knowledge of who was responsible for the blast.

(S)

Senator on trial for Zapu HQ fire By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — A Zimbab-wean senator belonging to Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF allegedly instructed sev-

PF allegedly instructed seven party members to burn down stwo Patriotic Front ZAPU-offices in Mrewa in September.

The Salisbury Regional Court has heard that the senator-Mr Agrippa Makunde, allegedly told the men that he had higher authority for the facts he was ordering them to carry out against Mr Joshira Nkomo's party offices.

This evidence has been led

This evidence has been led by the state in the trial against four Zanu-PF mem-bers, "Mr Everson Kwar-amba, Mr Peter Mapira, Mr Alexander Mbombo and Mr Elias Zemba.

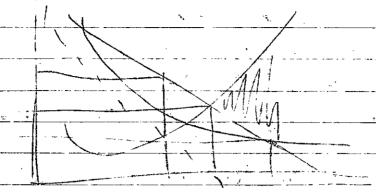
They have pleaded not guilty to two counts of arson and one of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm. Three other men are already serving prison sen-tences for carrying out the attacks.

attacks.

The men are alleged to have thet Senator Makunde at his restaurant in Mrewa Village on September 10, where he gave them the instructions and put his car at their disposal.

The state alleges the sevenmen then carried out their mission and assaulted Mr Tsumbla Marote, whom they accused of being a sell-out.

accused of being a sell-out.
The trial is continuing.
Sapa



Zimbabwe rail (362) back on line of the state of the stat

By DAVID FORRET
SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's rail services were slowly returning to normal yesterday as the week-long strike by railway enginemen came to an end.

1.70 m

The National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) announced last night that most of the 250 illegal strikers were returning to work following their prosecution in magistrate's courts throughout the country.

The strike — which halted most passenger train services and disrupted the NRZ's attempts to reduce the backlog of goods awaiting export — was threatening to have serious economic repercussions for Zimbabwe and neighbouring African countries, particularly Zambia and Zaire.

The NRZ was losing an estimated R640 000 a day while the strike continued. In addition, Zimbabwe was losing more than R2,2-million in much-needed foreign currency each day as a result of the work stoppage.

The strikers, who were arrested on Monday after defying a government order to return to work, have faced charges under the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

The act, which was initially introduced by Mr Ian Smith's former Rhodesian Government, prohibits strike action by workers involved in the country's essential services.

Most of the strikers have been convicted and sentenced to six months in jail with labour.

The sentences were suspended however for between three and five years on condition that they were not again convicted of the same offence.

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nbabwe talks at Jan Smuts

agreement between South Africa and Zimaimed at renewing the preferential trade later this month babwe will hold talks Representatives from JOHANNESBURG the two countries.

Commerce and Tourism confirmed the pending talks yesterday, but denied a Salisbury newspaper report that the South African Government had requested them. A spokesman for the Department of Industries,

The meeting was called for by the Zimbabwean Government, he said, and is expected to take place on "neutral" territory, possibly the transit Jounge at Jan Smuts Airport.

The meeting will prob-ably be at departmental head level and not at min-isterial level which the South African Government insisted on at one stage.

They government is ex-pected to be represented by the Director General of pected to be represented by the Director General of the Department of Industries. Commerce and Tour, ism. Dr. 18 A. du Plessis.

A reportunithe Salisbury newspaper. The Herald Claimed syes yells, Italy Southwaf for a preement of alk to her horners heighbour followed pressure for the Western Eive on fact group comprised of France. Can da Bhitaly West Germany and the United States who were concepned with seeking a South West African Settlement.

The group sees Zim babwe as the central point of stability in Southern African and was mayed by certain South African actions towards. Zimbabwe on the economic front over the past year sthe report said.

These included the with drawal of 25 wessential South African Railways locomotives from the Zimbabwe; Railways system—a decision which has since

a decision which has since been reversed — and the introduction of visas for Zimbabwe visitors an action reciprocated by Zimbabwe. babwe-Railways/system -

naowe Itais not known if the scrapping of hithe visa requirements will also be on the agenca for the meeting

The scrapping of the preferential trade agree ment would be a severe

preferential trade agreement would be a severe blow to Zimbabwe exporters; particularly manufacturers of clothing and furniture who have fucratives may kets in 18 South Africa.

"The agreement has existed since 1964 and gives Zimbabwe favoured nation status with preferential treatment for exports and imports between the two countries It was introduced specifically to aid Rhodesia, after UDI.

Last year South Africa gave Zimbabwe one year's notice of the termination of the trade pact.

Zimbabwe's exports to South Africa which amounted to about 41 percent of the country smanufactured exports in 1980 include textiles footwear radios/steather and travel goods to bacto, coffee and teas.

The preferential agreement allows Zimbabwean manufacturers to reach the South African market at competitive prices
In 1980 Zimbabwe's

In 1980 Zimbabwe's manufactured exports to south Africa amounted to about R [16] million 60 per cently of which were covered by the preferential trade agreement.

It was reported last october that the strained economic relations be

October that the stander seconomic relations between the two countries were easing DDC.

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News Service;

SALISBURY Zimbabwe could lose more than R65-million as year in foreign exchange earnings and up to 7000, workers could lose their jobs off the preferential trade agreement with South Africa is not renewed.

In an analysis prepared.

South Africa is not renewed. In an analysis prepared for the Zimbabwe Government, the Confederation of Zimbabwe. Industries warns that unless alternative trading partners are found foreign currency also faces an 18 percent cut inforeign currency allocations.

It adds that it is improbable at this stage that alternative itrading partners can be found in time. The pact will have the effect of adding an additional 75 percent to the prices of Zimbabwean exports.

When taken with the effective revaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar against the rand over the past year.

lar against the rand over the past year, this will considerably increase the cost of Zimbabwean/ manufactured goods covered by the pact.

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By ALLISTER SPARKS in Salisbury

whites to policy of reconciliati **Post** Mugabe Focus

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5. Post

sioned that whites have not Robert Mugabe is disilluof Zimbabwe's long guer-illa war. Prime Minister responded more positively coming to power at the end **NEARLY** two years after policy of national reconhis forgive-and-forget had not. They were still locked in to a "Rhodesian to the new Zimbabwe, said

relieved at the time that the man they had been led sians were surprised and unexpected moderation. to believe was a Marxist monster should show such The former white Rhode-

mitment to the past".

Front mentality", and re-

office in Salisbury's Milton Building — the same office, still with the same furnishresponse. cupied through the years of UDI — Mr Mugabe spoke of ings, that Mr Ian Smith oc-But in an interview in his tremely disappointing, to get a response of subversay the least," said Mr overthrow the State is exsion and machinations to reconciliation and then

considerable political risk, His own gesture of reconcilation had been made at vaient gesture in return. but there had been no equi-

subversion of the State."

It was my first meeting

that he could have a chance But we didn't forgive so and we did so in all honesty.

South Africa. Rhodesian Front is now called), which Mugabe bit-terly accused of plotting Especially not from the Republican Front (as the Rhodesian Front is now the overthrow of his Government in cahoots

changed and were adapting that the old order Some whites accepted

impression of tension hind the immaculate of

its delivery as a model carefully considered before his answer to each question articulate man he was then found him to be still the triumph in February 1980. I with Mr Mugabe since his

> trol and dispassionate fea-tures. Mr Mugabe is not a of much more within. imagine him giving way to his emotions. Small signs warm man and one cannot may therefore be revealing

was in the midst of all the strains of a fateful election and several attempts on his was a hollowness about his cheeks, which I had remost plump, even though two years ago he had just membered as round, returned from exile He looked tired and there

armed forces, were active-

Worse still many of em, particularly in the

particularly in

ly disloyal

"To make a gesture

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regain popularity by some public "white bashing".

"We forgave Ian Smith

good worshipped, and that he has showed him still to be heromeet-the-people this. They say his recent His own Ministers deny reason to subversive be contour

traitors in Zimbabwe's midst — in the army and interview he came back to the theme that there were

But "a great percentage"

ers and that he is trying to port among his own followried that he is losing sup-Whites believe he is wor-

spect and realise that not

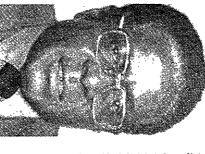
have to be circum-

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meantime the Government featured in court. In the Africa's machinations

Zimbabwe would soon

The evidence of South



Mr ROBERT MUGABE ... disillusioned

plotting to overthrow the Government with South Government with Africa's backing.

length and breadth of our Southern African sub-continent," he said, "from the Atlantic Ocean to the

arrest of an alleged spy, Captain Patrick Gericke, and his subsequent assisted explosions at a military of a Republican Front MP gations of plotting against the State; and the detention ist and five others on allearrest of a Bulawayo dentescape to South Africa; the worth of ammunition; the destroyed R54 million barracks in August which He referred to a series of Indian Ocean, South Africa is trying to influence the direction of events, both by military methods and by trying to destablise the economies of the countries

similar allegations.

we, though he said they had acts of sabotage in Zimbabnot been used yet. Muzorewa auxiliaries for was training 5 000 former Mr Mugabe repeated his Africa

Beira and Maputo, and he of overflying Zimbabwe to Movement which has sabo-Mozanbique Resistance ferry supplies to the rebel taged the railway lines to pointed to South Africa's He accused South Africa incursions into

"So right across the

all whites had accepted the national recon-

appointing white's to more circumspect about Did this mean it would be positions? cert-

one is not promoting Gericke in the service." must now be satisfied that to prejudice the chances of Mr Mugabe. "We don't want "That, yes, certainly, especially in the forces," said those who are loyal, but one

Was he going to change the policy of reconciliation and take a tougher line to-

prove themselves to be enemies of the State must be treated as such. Anybody who hasn't must be given the benefit of the doubt. We may have our suspicions, but suspecions cannot be the benefit for a such that the superior of the suspecions cannot be the benefit for a such that the superior of the suspecions cannot be the superior of act arbitrarily. Those action." the basis for arbitrary "No, no, no -

some extent until proved otherwise? were under suspicion Did it mean all whites vere under suspicion to

"No, I'm not saying that

nave seen that a great percentage of whites have not accepted the policy of reconciliation, we cannot selves to be so. police force are our allies those in the army and take it for granted I'm saying that now that we prove them

of allegiance to Zimbabwe. them to swear a new oath "I was thinking of getting

Ø Z

mbabwe tears effect of loss of trade pact

SALISBURY - Zimbabwe stands to lose over Z\$50 million (about R67 million) in foreign exchange earnings a year, and up to 7 000 workers could be affected if the preferential trade agreement with South Africa was not renewed it was disclosed today.

was disclosed today.

If alternative trading partners were not found quickly, and that was improbable, industry also faced an 18% cut in foreign exchange allocations, warned the Confederation of

Zimbabwe Industries.

In an analysis prepared at the request of the Government, the confederation said failure to renegotiate the trade pact would have the effect of adding an additional 7,5% surcharge on exports to South Africa.

"When taken against the effective revaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar against the rand over the past year, the increased cost of Zimbabwean manufactured exports presently covered by the trade agreement will be considerable," said the confederation.

In 1980, manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to Z\$89,2 million (about R119 million), 41% of all manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to Z\$89,2 million (about R119 million), 41% of all manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to Z\$89,2 million (about R119 million), 41% of all manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to Z\$89,2 million (about R119 million), 41% of all manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to Z\$89,2 million (about R119 million), 41% of all manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to Z\$89,2 million (about R119 million), 41% of all manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to Z\$89,2 million (about R119 million), 41% of all manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to Z\$89,2 million (about R119 million), 41% of all manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to Z\$89,2 million (about R119 million), 41% of all manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to Z\$80,0 million (about R119 million), 41% of all manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to Z\$80,0 million (about R119 million), 41% of all manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to Z\$80,0 million (about R119 million), 41% of all manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to

tured exports.

Exports covered by the agreement were worth Z\$53,6 million (about R71 million), equal to 60% of all manufactured exports to South Africa and 24% of total exports.

Estimates by the confederation suggested that in 1980 about 21 214 employees were involved in export production to South Africa and 6.793 (32%) were involved in export production covered by the trade agreement. They constituted about 4% of all employees in manufacturing.

"In many instances, it would appear Zimbabwean exporters are likely to be priced out of the market," the confederation said — Sapa

couple torn apa immigration

SALISBURY. — A family here is being torn apart by Zimbabwe's tough immigration laws.

Australian John Fraser, 31, flies out of the Australian John Fraser, 31, flies out of the country next week, having been refused a residence permit by immigration authorities. He will be leaving behind his black Zimbabwean wife Sikande, 33, and their daughter Nancy, aged two.

'We have tried every channel open to us,' a distraught Mr Fraser said yesterday at his home in the capital. 'We are desperate. We are making one last plea to the Government not to separate us.'

The couple met in Britain in 1978, where Mr Fraser had been working for eight years as a warehouse supervisor.

Mr Fraser said he was aware before his marriage that his wife would never settle in the UK and that they would move to Zimbabwe.

When they made in-quiries about immigra-tion, they were assured it would be a simple matter for Mr Fraser to get the necessary permit.

COURSE

The couple came to Zimbabwe last April after Mrs Fraser had completed a fashion design course in London.

The Frasers returned to England and made the application. While awaiting a reply, Mrs Fraser, whose health had become worse in Britain, came back to Zimbabwe with their daughter.

In late September, Mr Fraser was told his application had been refused, but that he had the right of appeal.

BOOKED

fi wrote the appeal from England but I was alread booked to come back here at the end of October. I left London

Argus Africa **News Service**

without receiving a re-

play, he said.

After his arrival in Salisbury, Mr Fraser went to see the immigration authorities, and was told the appeal had been turned down turned down.

He was also told he could appeal to the Minister of Home Affairs, but was ordered at the same time to make ar-rangements to leave the country as soon as possible.

VERY SAD

Mrs Fraser said: 'I feel very sad about the whole When Mr Fraser went to apply for a permit, he was told to leave the country and to make the application from his country of residence.

Very sad about the whole to came the situation. When I came things would turn out things would turn out like this. I though we'd be able to settle here because it's my home.

Mr Fraser commented:
'If I leave it puts my
marriage at stake. The
only time I'll be able to see my wife and family will be when I can afford a return ticket. I don't know how I'll save that when I'll be keeping two households.'

The Ministry of Home Affairs, asked to comment, said reasons were never given for the refusal of residence permits.



MR JOHN FRASER, his wife Sikanda and their daughter Nancy.

. Malan

S. Sngwer 7

SALISBURY — The cartoon in the Zimbabwean newspaper showed a group of grumpy whites spurning the hand of reconciliation extended by a smiling Mr Robert Mugabe.

Its publication followed Prime Minister Mugabe's complaint that a great percentage of whites had not responded to his policy.

But that is only half the story. There are many thousands of whites who want nothing more than to make Zimbahwe their permanent home and who are fully prepared to come to terms with the new situation.

Since the Lancaster House Agreement two years ago, which led to he birth of Zimbabwe in April 1980, more than 40 000 whites have left.

The white population now is thought to be about 175 000 and emigrants tinue to leave at the rate of about 2 000 a month.

QUOTE

I-AM much happier in a country where there is no racial discrimination. It is going to take a long time but there is hope for a genuine non-racial state although the blacks must dominate — a white businesswoman.

From ROBIN

DREW

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The Argus Africa News Service

Said an economist no Said an economist no My social life is largely the undisturbed. I still go to concepts and plays. My he children are not suffer to ing at school.

compatriots go?

The answers are as many and as varied as when so many of their

f this year.

the pace of life is not

But eyen if this patern, continues it will the first the continues of the continues of the continues here, by the end

'Brakes'

detested by most whites.

the people who choose to make their homes in a country ruled by a party which was once

the stated policy of conthe stated policy of coning. I do not like the the Covernment's cau-wage restraint policy.

If am much happier in a country where there is no racial discrimination.

It is going to take time but I think there is hope for a genuine non-racial state here though because of their numbers, the blacks must dominate.

A leading businessman Mr Brian Grubb, a former president of the Chambers of Commerce organisation, said: We

price negotiations I am convinced there is a very prosperous future for the farming community.

The farmers are obvi-

The farmers are opyrously in the category of the right people to whom Mr Grubb referred. They have something to contribute and their value to the country is recognised by the government.

One of the problems facing the whites who do want to stay is that of identifying themselves with the new order. They are separated in political representation under the constitution and for most of them their contact with the fast emerging middle class black Zimbabwean is still limited to the workplace.



Mr Robert Mugabe

WIE ARGUS 9/1/82

Queues

Now, after nearly two years of Mugabe rule, the main concern of the whites still here is no longer one of their own security but of the ability of the Government to run the country effici-ently:

But many of those who grumble at the queues for petrol and the shortages of some goods which were freely available during sanctions, and who free at the new laws governing the new laws governing the employment of the employment of domestic workers, stay because this is home.

Their style of living has not changed all that much. They live in a country with a superb-climate, many of them in lovely homes in the suburbs of cities where

tious approach to imple and lam concerned at are experiencing rapid menting its socialist phi the attitude of some chance now because losophy prevented an ministries to the contichange was too slow in exodusat the start nuation of private enterthe past.

But II welleve the some p to take sophisticated enough to show early signs of dam there age and that there are the people in Government who will recognise this and put the brakes on the application of doctrinaire socialism:

WHe conceded that he had considered leaving because of doubts about the long-term future

he long-term future ing.
But where would we Another group of

whites here.

Because it is rapid some people find it hard to take. But it is certainly not all bad, and there is still plenty of opportunity and a good life here for the right people.

Farmers

There is no question about it — I am staying

But where would we go? South Africa is people who are staying heading for a guerrilla are the white farmers war and I do not wish to inflict that on my Sinclair, said the num family sum I would be allowed to take with me does not appeal/ I would rather take my chances here. The said.

Dominate'

Their leader Mr Jim are the white farmers was staying are the white farmers was who the num are leader Mr Jim to take with me does not late with me does not late with me does not last year. We had a good season last year. We have got our problems this year. The rains were slow in coming and the commercial farming land the government wants for resettlement. Which is shared by others whites here. tory outcome of the

(mys) gabe fairytale

THE "fairytale" begin-ning of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe has come to an unhappy end of its first full year.

The prospects that looked so bright in the first few months of his promised three-year policy of reconciliation, reconstruction and re-

habilitation have

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quickly tarnished in contact with the ruling par-ty's apparent priorities of social reform and redistribution of wealth.

Two across-the-board hikes in minimum wage rates, tight controls on pay increases, particularly for executives, a total price freeze until at least March this year and disturbing developments in the security field have seen business con-

bedevilled by demons

By Ian Smith: Salisbury

fidence slump to its lowest

frastructure is still intact -

avoid the worst effects of a white exodus, and if Mr Mugabe is to stand any chance of solving his major domestic problem — unemployment — he will have to turn his attention quickly to bread-and-butter issues in the new year to restore morale in the agricultural mixing commerce.

White, and business, hopes are still pinned on Mr Mugabe. His initial pragmatism and his apparently sincere desire to encourage foreign and private investment quickly built up confidence in the country in the first year of his government.

The downturn came last May with a radical and tough Workers' Day speech from Mr Mugabe.

In the next eight months a series of body blows have kept business confidence

reeling.
With the price freeze imposed immediately and pay increases for workers from January 1 — 23,5% for commercial and industrial, and 66% for excipilizational and do 66% for agricultural and domestic employees — many more companies are going to be forced into a loss in 1982.

New regulations also forbid dismissals without Minis-

terial approval.
White emigration, which has a direct effect on employment and production levels, averaged 1 700 a month in the first 10 months of 1981.

In October the figure was

nearly 2 000 and record departure rates are expected

for December and January.

The new minimum wage for mineworkers of \$105 a month is higher than the industry's three level. dustry's three lowest grades, and more than 50% of the 70 000 workers will be affected.

Already many base-metal producers are operating at a loss,

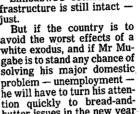
in the first eight months of 1981 exports increased a mere 1,3% to \$610-million, while imports shot up 33,7% to nearly \$660-million.

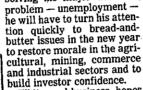
The deficit was \$9,2-million compared with a favour-able balance last year in the same period of \$109,1million.

With the favourable trade agreement with South Africa due to end in March, exports are in for another setback.

level since independence. Zimbabwe's economic in-

just.





ZIMBABWE IS OUR FUTURE, WE WANT TO MAKE IT WORK, SAY THOSE WHO REFUSE TO TAKE THE CAP

SALISBURY: The cartoon in the Zimbabwean newspaper showed a group of grumpy whites spurning the hand of reconiliation extended by a smiling Robert

Its publication followed Prime Minister Mugabe's complaint that a great percentage of whites had not responded to his policy.
But that is only half the story.

erms with the new situation There are many thousands of whites who want othing more than to make Zimbabwe their perma-

Since the Lancaster House Agreement two years ago — which led to the birth of Zimbabwe in April, 1980 — more than 40 000 whites have left. The white population now is thought to be about 175 000 and emigrants continue to leave at the rate of about 2 000 a month.

But even if this pattern continues it will still mean about 150 000 whites here by the end of this

Why do they stay when so many of their com-

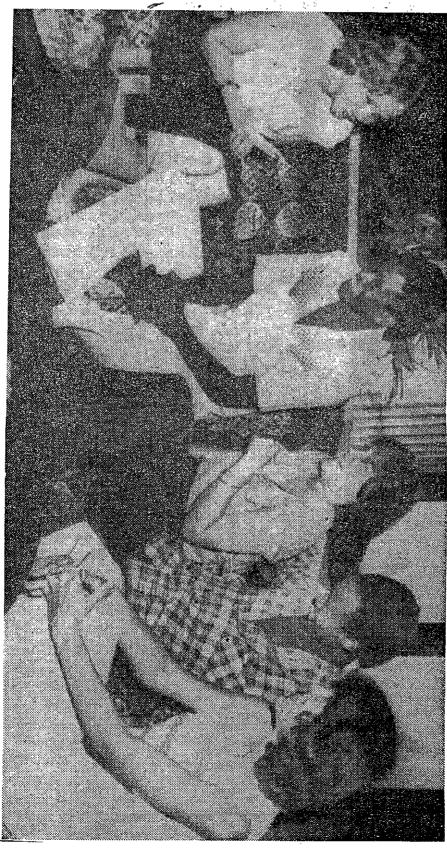
The answers are as many and as varied as the eople who choose to make their homes in a ountry ruled by a party which was once destested

Milosophy prevented an exodus at the start,
Now after nearly two years of Mugabe rule,
he main concern of the whites still here is no
longer one of their own security but of the ability
of the government to run the country efficiently. There is no doubt that the stated policy of inciliation coupled with the government's thous approach to implementing its socialist its socialist

But many of those who grumble at the queues or petrol and the shortages of some goods which were freely available during sanctions, and who

ret at the new laws governing the employment of omestic workers, stay because this is home.

Their style of living has not changed all that



It's our country and we're staying . . . Young Zimbabweans sip lunchtime drinks at a Salisbury club

Sun. Trib. 10/1/82

They live in a country with a superb climate, many of them in lovely homes in the suburbs of cities where the pace of life is not frenetic.

Said an economist: "My social life is large ly undisturbed. I still go to concerts and plays.

My children are not

suffering at school.
"My work is challenging. I do not like the wage restraint policy and I am concerned at the attitude of some ministries to the continuation · of private

enterprise.
"But I believe the Zimbabwean economy is sophisticated enough to

By ROBIN DREW Tribune Africa **News Service**

show early signs of damage and that there are the people in government who will recognise this and put the brakes on the application of doctrinaire socialism."

He conceded that he had considered leaving because of doubts about

the long-term future.
"But where would we go? South Africa is heading for a guerrilla. war and I do not wish

to inflict that on my

family.
"And to start afresh elsewhere on the tiny sum I would be allowed to take with me does not appeal. I would rather take my chances here," he said.

His approach South Africa is obviously not shared by the 10 000 and more white Zimbabweans who trekked there last vear.

But a businesswoman

situation, which deters me from returning south. I am much happier in a country where there is no racial discrimination. Strangely I feel freer.

"It is going to take time but I think there is hope for a genuine non-racial state here though, because of their numbers, the blacks must obviously dominate."

A leading businessman, Brian Grubb, a But a businesswoman expressed a viewpoint which is shared by other whites here.

"It is not only the organisation, said: "We threatening war are experiencing rapid

change now because was at independence: the price negotion of the price in the pric the past

"Because it is rapid "Because it is rapid some people find, it hard to take. But it is certainly not all bad and there is still plenty of opportunity and a good life here for the right people.

"There is no question about it __ I am staying."

Another group of people who are staying are the white farmers.

Their leader, Jim inclair, said the number of registered resettlement.

farmers remained at But given a 5,000 the same as it satisfactory outcome of

was at independence.
"The farmers," he
told the Tribune Africa
News Service, "are committed to making things work.

had a good "We season last year. We have got our problems have got our problems this year. The rains were slow in coming and the 66 percent increases in minimum wages is going to hit production costs.

"We are also not really clear about how much commercial farming land the government wants for

farming land the government wants for

the price negotiations I am convinced there is a very prosperous future for the farming community."

The farmers are obviously in the category of the "right people" to whom Mr Grubb referred. They have something to contribute and their value to the country is recognised by the government.

One of the problems one or the propriems facing the whites who do want to stay is that of identifying themselves with the new order. They are separated in political apparent.

representation under representation under the constitution and for most of them their contact with the fast-emerging middle class black Zimbabwean is still limited to the workplace.

new But for the generation, growing together shared through schooling, this may not prove to be such a difficult obstacle:

It is when they have grown up that the success or otherwise of the aim to establish a non-racial state in Zimbabwe will become

lore he after arms

By DAVID FORRET: Salisbury

TEN white Zimbabweans — including three security officials — are being detained for allegedly being in possession of illegal war equipment and firearms.

The latest arrest was made The latest arrest was made this week, when fraud squad detectives investigating illic-it dealings in gold and pre-cious stones uncovered an ar-

senal in a Salisbury house.

A 24-year-old white man has been arrested and is being held incommunicado. Detectives allegedly found 25 000 rounds of ammunition buried in the garden of his home, as well as arms and ammunition stacked in cup-boards and hidden under beds inside the house.

Among the seized weapons were 17 rifles of various makes, a machine gun, handgrenades, claymore explosive devices, detonators, rifle grenades, thunderflashes and fuse igniters.

Other military equipment included a field telephone, binoculars, trip flares, handcuffs, radios and batteries, and five trunks full of camouflage kit.

Earlier this week it was disclosed that three white se-curity officials were arrested by their colleagues at their homes on New Year's eve.

Plot

The three men - junior officials of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisa-tion — were allegedly found to be in possession of an un-disclosed quantity of war equipment and firearms.

Six other whites are still being held in connection with an alleged plot against Mr Robert Mugabe's gvern-ment after their arrest in Bulawayo in mid-November.

The six whites - four men and two women — were ar-rested after police allegedly discovered firearms, ammunition, mines, explosives and detonating devices in searches in Bulawayo.

The detainees are a Bulawayo dentist and former active rightwing politician, Dr Francis Bertrand, 57, his wife, Rosalind, his son, Steven, Mr Allan Cauvin, and Mr and Mrs Victor Radmore.

Meanwhile, the Republi-can Front (RF) parliamen-tarian, Mr Wally Stuttaford, has now spent a month in detention.

Allegations are that Mr Stuttaford "and others were conspiring with the intention of illegally overthrowing the constitutionally-elected gov-ernment in assoication with other political elements".

shoot me out be talked ou hev WOIL

ROWAN CRONJE, leader of the Afrikaner community in Zimbabwe and once one of Ian Smith's few reasonably liberal Ministers, is "gapping it" back to South Africa at the end of January.

He insists it is for personal, not political, reasons. The senior partner in his business is pulling out, he says, and he has no choice but to follow suit — full of regrets at leaving the country he said only recently he was still prepared to regrets.

Whatever his real reasons, Cronje's departure is being seen by Afrikaner Nationalists in South Africa as confirmation of what they have always believed in their hearts: that

meerde Kerk in Samora Machel Nederduitse Gerefor-The pretty, octagonal Salisbury · Avenue,





life for the volk sunder y Black government is an impossibility.

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The Afrikaans Press is pointing to him as a man who tried but is now acknowledging reality: A symbol of why apartheid is nec-essary if the White man, and particularly the Afrikaner. is to survive in Africa.

Underlining the point is the fact that Cronje is now going to work for apartheid. in the sense that he is going to be political adviser to Chief Lennox Sebe of the newly-independent Ciskei.

the estimated 15 000 Afrikaners still in Zim-babwe, news of Cronje's decision is a blow that is adding to their already high state of confusion.

Many have been in the country for generations and are deeply attached to it. The first of them went there with the Moodie Trek in 1893

THE AFRIKANERS IN ZIMBABWE

and settled around Chipinga and Melsetter.

Others followed over the. years, settling mainly around Nuanetsi in the south, Enkeldoorn near

Salisbury, and Sinoia and Karoi in the north.
In the late 1960s, says Cronje, there were about 25 000 Afrikaners in Rhodesia

They adapted easily to the English ways of the country

— but adapting to a Black
government? Man, that is hard. And confusing.

It is a confusion I felt tangibly when I attended a service in Salisbury's Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, situated incongruously on Samora Machel Avenue. The NGK is the last Whites-only institution in Zimbabwe.

Dominee Abraham Louw spoke of the confusion during his sermon. His theme was the story of the Jews who were forced to live in exile in Babylon, and God's message to them that they should pray for their strange land because their welfare depended on its welfare.

Thus, at Ds Louw's behest 100 White Afrikaners stood at No 35 Samora Machel Avenue and prayed for Black Zimbabwe.

Talking to them after the service, one readily sensed their confusion. They don't want to leave, but dare they stay? How can an Afrikaner keep his cultural identity under a Black government? And cultural identity to an

Afrikaner is everything: In South Africa it is the raison d'etre of apartheid.

How, for example, can you celebrate that most sacred of all days, Geloftedag, the anniversary of the Battle of Blood River, in a Black

It falls on December 16. and the Afrikaner farmers of Nuanetsi used to gather on the banks of Bubye River to honour the vow of eternal gratitude made by their forefathers.

But this year they merely said a few special prayers in on Sunday the church -13th.

It is nightmares like that which are causing many to leave. Cronje estimates that 40% have gone.

There is a special board-ing school for Afrikaners outside Salisbury, called Bothashof, run by the NGK. It is a sad place. There were



Ceylonia Joubert, crippled since her heels were blown off by a landmine, and husband François have no thought of leaving the new Zimbabwe.

are 160 and the high school is closing.

The headmaster of 32 years, Renier Ferreira, came back to South Africa last July, the acting head, Louis du Preez, is leaving this month.

"I wouldn't go if it weren't that the high school was closing," said Du Preez.

"But for most people I think the big worry is that they will lose their identity. They worry about their children."

Yet many Afrikaners are staying in a spirit of commitment which belies the general ethnic nervousness:

Afrikaners such as Francois Joubert, who farms at Chipinga. He is on the Mozambique border and the area was the hardest hit of all by Robert Mugabe's guerrillas during the war: 53 of the small local community were killed.

"Cois" was ambushed twice and blown up once by a landmine. His wife Ceylonia had the children with her when their jeep hit a land-mine and was shattered. She had her heels blown off and is crippled; one of the children suffered skull injuries: Ceylonia's bother-in-law was ambushed and killed; his sister died soon afterwards. They have adopted the three orphaned children.

But the Jouberts have no thought of leaving and "Cois" is helping the Government establish a Black farming co-operative in the

"This is my home," he

said. "They couldn't shoot me out of it, so nobody's going to talk me out of it. There comes a time when you have to think positively and put

THE great White trek from nany the trail to a new life limbabwe continued una-ated over the Christmas-New Year period For nd problems. as led them to Durban ...

tremely difficult to set up weans are clothes, the Arriving with little cash because of the recently imind perhaps a car load of osed currency controls) finding it exex-Zimbab-

share flats with other famorced to live in caravans, ases, live in other peoples' lies and even, in some ards until they get suitable Some people have been

Wright, vice-chairman of the Rhodesia Contact Or-ganisation in Durban, told lesperate," Mrs Dolores he Sunday Express. "Their situation is really "After travelling ex-

the deposit on a flat even if they can find one. ey and can't afford to pay people have very little monpenses have been paid some

ey," Mrs Wright said. "We where to stay until they get bers of people arriving and are getting increasing num "They are left with nosituation is not

babwe immigrants is added to by an increasing number

aplenti

BY MICHAEL CADMAN

day but with no intention of country, ostensibly on holi-

while in South Africa. In the first nine months of sians - entered South still call themselves Rhode-Africa. The figures for the White Zimbabweans — they last year more than 10 000 the average for any other expected to be higher than last three months of 1981 are

The influx of legal Zim- Pat Conway) an ex-Rhodeleave the or no money trying to start thing to go through." Mrs. three-month period. in a new country with little sian, said. "You are all alone

out their documentation near Greyville racecourse us and

caravan park today and you will find ex-Zimbabweans "You can go to nearly any

of the executive committee

life all over again." our first five months in a babwe about 18 months ago we used to raise our flag and have a brani and after a said. "On a Saturday night caravan park," her husband while we had our own little people in the same boat as Rhodesia all around us -We're OK now but we spent The Conways left Zimaccommodation. looking for of the Rhodesia Contact Organisation which helps find immigrants. accommodation for new "I have let people share

doing just as we did."
Mr. Conway is a member my house or even park their caravans in my back garden if they are desperate," Mr ing through." stant stream of people com-Conway said. "I have a con-

Mr Pat Conway and the caravan that was his home for six months, — now others are using it too.

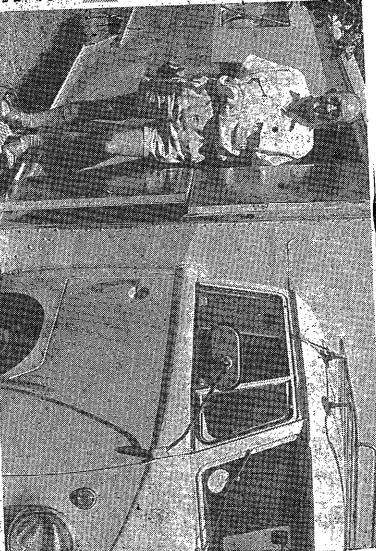
A young couple with two children who arrived three us it's not fun," Mr Sudberry weeks ago got the shock of for a place to stay. rived in Durban and looked said. "We are not even alto get a one-bedroom flat feredihelp after being apfor a month but with four of their lives when they ar-"We eventually managed

lowed to have the kids with us really. It's a private block and one of the regulations is are allowed to stay." kindness of the landlady we no children' but through the

hotel bwner who has let peo-ple stay in his rooms until Contact Organisation is a proached by the Rhodesia they find somewhere to stay. One person who has of-

for the first few weeks 1 let them pay me back when lier said. they can afford it," the hote "They don't have to pay

also helping out. They are rived in South Africa 14 months ago and for the past mer Zimbabweans who need bedroomed flat to any for year have opened their two Rob and Sue Bolton are



Sun Exp 10/1/82

A special report by ALLISTER SPARKS



Jacobus Smith (left), son Piet, sonin-law Bertus Dillman and son Jack with some of the R500 000 worth of farm equipment they hauled across the Limpopo when 'Smittie' decided to "gap it".



the past behind you.'

Jacobus Smith and his family did not have similar experiences on their farm at Middle Sabi. Yet "Smittie" has gone to extraordinary lengths to get out.

a significan

lengths to get out.

He sold his two farms and a private plane for R500 000, put the money into farm equipment, then "gapped it" across the Limpopo — hauling the equipment with him.

This he did by buying a

farm on the South African side and hiring one on the Zimbabwean side. Over three weeks and with more than 100 clandestine crossings, he hauled everything from one to the other.

"Smittie" was armed as he made the crossings with his three sons and son-in-law.

"I wasn't going to be arrested," he said when I met him reassembling his equipment on his south bank farm. "If a European had tried to stop me I'd have shot him in the leg. If it had been a 'hout', of course, I'd have just killed him."

"Smittie's" views on houts'— the White Rhodesian's most contemptuous term for Blacks— make it obvious why he found life in Zimbabwe too ghastly to contemplate.

He believes other Whites must get out, too. By staying

they are supporting Marxism which is bent on destroying White South Africa. Therefore South Africa

Therefore South Africa should use its economic muscle to force the Whites to leave so that Zimbabwe will fold

"Sometimes you have to be cruel to be kind," he observed.

On his farm Oerwoud, near Rutenga, Bob van der Sande sees things differently again. He used to care for Ian Smith's Eastern Districts farm during the war and still admires him.

But he has no complaints about life under Mugabe. Things are going well, much better than during the war. And, he reports, the Afrikaner population in his district is actually increasing.

Many went south to get away from the war, but now they are returning to reclaim their farms. It is the townsfolk who are leaving, says Rob.

says Bob.
"I would rather live like a
White man here under a
Black government than like
a Black man there under a
White government."

What is home to Bob, Zimbabwe or South Africa?

He thought long before answering: "I suppose I am like a Jew who in his heart thinks of Israel as his land, though he is the citizen of another country. If things go wrong I know that is where I can go but at the moment I am happy."

Police

Police yesterday declined to identify the white man arrested on Friday after a massive arms cache was found at his Salisbury suburban home.

home
The man, the fourth white arrested within a week for illegal possession of arms, is being, held at a maximum security prison on the outskirts of the capital.

Fraud squad detectives investigating. Illicit gold and precious stones deals arrested two suspects on Friday.

At the home of one of them they found an arms cache.

At the home of one of them they found an arms cache that included machineguns; rifles, shotguns, flares, military-type radios and a field telephone, police said.

Detectives dug up 25 000 rounds of ammunition buried in the garden and found five containers full of military.

in the garden and found five containers, full of military camouflage uniforms.

Early last week three members of the Central intelligence. Office were detained after they were found to have "wearons of me".

tained after they were tound to have "weapons of war".

The three men, all white, are also being held under maximum security and have not been named.

Campaign

Campaign

But officials have not linked the arrests to preparations for any concerted white campaign against Mr Robert Mugabe's Government.

The arrests follow a security clampdown in the wake of last month's explosion at the headquarters of the ruling Zanu-PF party

Police have so far not discovered who planted the almost 20kg bomb which killed seven and injured 150 people. Seven other whites, two of them women, have been detained in the past two months for allegedly being a security threat and plotting to overthrow the government.

Mr Mugabe claims that many whites have rejected his government's reconciliation policy designed to wipe away the animosities created by the seven-year independence war.

away, the animosities created by the seven year independence war.

In a recent interview Mr Mugabe said whites in the armed forces and police could not be frusted automatically and stierr were plans, to have them sign: an oath of loyalty to the government.—UPI



SALISBURY. - The Minh thwean government should re-negotiate the preferential trade agreement with South trade agreement with Fouth Linea to avoid serious losses in foreign currency and jobs, a leading acclerate. For Reger Pidle II, call in an interview published in The Herald. Ninebaltw's meet daily

are support, yesterday.

Alt Hiddell, chief economist of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) and a staunch opponent of apartheid, said that if the agreement ended Zimbabwe could lose more than fife-million in foreign exchange.

could lose more than 162-million in foreign exchange and about 6.500 workers would lose their jobs. "It is also our assessment, from talking to manufactur-ers, that a substantial less of expects will result if the exports will result if the agreement in not re negotiated. And this will have serious effects on our economy," he said.

He said the CZI did not know whether goods currently exported to South Africa under the agreement would continue to be exported if the special tariff rates were withdrawn.

Exports

It also did not know what goods could be diverted from South Africa to the other markets. But the organisation believed there would be a substantial loss of exports if the agreement was ended. "This is because many manufactured goods destined for South Africa will be priced out of the market and there is little hope of finding alternative markets in the short and medium term," Mr Riddell said.

short and medium term," Mr Riddell said.

Job losses could be most severe in the textile, clothing, footwear, general manufac-turing, travel and tobacco in-dustries, he said.

Mr Riddell is an outspoken critic of South Africa and an advocate of Zimbabwe's move to a socialist-style

move to a socialist-style economy. — Sapa.

SA's trading Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY - The critical importance to -Zimbabwe of South Africa as a trading partner has been emphasised by industrialists who are urging Mr Mugabe's Robert Government to try to renegotiate the trade agreement between the two countries.

Officials are expected to meet later this month to discuss the which is agreement. due to end in March.

South Africa last year gave 12 months' notice of termination. So far there has been no contact between the two Governments on the issue.

The chief economist of the Confederation of Industries, Zimbabwe Mr Roger Riddell, forecasts a bleak outlook if the preferential agreement is not renewed.

His estimate of the initial loss to Zimbabwe of having its goods priced out of the South African market is R70-million. The Government's estimate is about half this sum. But even at the lower figure, about 8 000 jobs would be lost and the clothing, footwear and industries furniture would be hard hit.

More than 90 percent of clothing and foot-twear exports go to South Africa. So does 85 percent of furniture exports and so do most leather and travel goods exports.

Overall, 40 percent of manufac-Zimbabwe's tured exports go to South Africa, In 1980 parned thev R115-million in desperately needed foreign exchange.

The ability to switch exports to other parts of the world is severely limited, sayo Mr Rid-

dell, because of the prolonged recession in the West, increased protection within in-dustrialised countries and Zimbabwe's difficult geographical position which adds a high transport cost to total production costs.

He described opportunities in neighbouring countries as equally bleak in the short term.

The consequences of ending the agreement hinge on the ability of Zimbabwean exporters to continue exporting to South Africa under higher tarifis.

The confederation of

industrialists believes the blow will be severe. Said Mr Riddell: "Among textile, clothing, footwear, leather and travel goods and cigarette exporters, the could create iproblems view is expressed that lafor both Governments their products will not from hardliners at longer be competitive either end of the policand that their export ical spectrum,

trade to South Africa will cease."

Other officials in Salishury say the ripple effect of a sharp cut in foreign exchange earnings will be even more severe than the initial loss.

They say the consequent drop in alloca-tions for imported parts and machinery could result in an eventual loss to the country of between R200-million and R300-million.
One of the difficul-

ties in the way of a successful renegotiation of the trade agreement is the strained political climate.

. The publicity already attracted by the re-ports of possible talks

Assets of 'enemy

The Star's After News Service
SALISBURY The Zimbabwe Government has seized the property of two whites required.

has seized the property of two whites regarded by the Minister of Home Affairs as "enemy agents."

In the Government Gazette the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove has ordered the confiscation of all property belonging to the alleged South African spy, Captain Frank Gericke, and former Inspector Fred Varkevisser, a police detective who supposedly helped Captain Gericke to escape from custody in police cells.

in police cells.

The two men, and Mr
Varkevisser's wife and
two small children, are
reported to be in South
Africa

Africa.

TRIBUNAL

Under the emergency regulations, the Minis-ter may order for-feiture of all property in or outside Zimbabwe of any person he be-lieves has acted as an agent for a foreign power, acted subver-sively, or has pre-judiced public safety.

Captain Gericke and Mr Varkevisser can, under the regulations, appeal the Minister's decision to a three-man tribunal headed by a

High Court judge.
But the tribunal will not hear appeals unless the appealants sattend

the appellants attend the hearing.

The regulations also empower the President to overrule the tribu-nal's decision on the advice of the Minister of Home Affairs

or Home Attairs

I Legal Sources say

Unioperty includes a
personis house, furniture clothes, stocks and
shares, bank account
and money he may inherit

#: When Mr Varkevisser disappeared, it was reported that he stood to inherit some farms in

Zimbabwe "Several whites ere now in detention in connection with alleged plots to undermine state

security.

[Among them is Mr Wally Stuttaford, a Re-publican Front MP

Court

SALISBURY. — The first court ruling in post-inde-pendence Zimababwe ordering the eviction of landless black equatters from white-owned farmland is threatening to derelop into an uply con-frontation between "the peasants" and the authorities.

Stince independence in Arth 1939 tens of thousands of inhabitants of former "tri-led tent lands" — now I rown es "communal areas". - have moved onto furniting exclusively reserved for white; and: r Mr Jan Smith's Rhodesian Government.

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THE STATE OF THE S

Control of the second of the s

Small conatters claimed they find the bent ing of Mr Releast Nagaba's Govern-ment and love letters from his raling Zonn (PF) Party's

his rating anni (PP) Party's hindquarters, Partners organisations, although protesting at official inaction, co-operated with the government to avoid a crisis over the emotive issue of the "peasants," as they are described in Zimbabwe's Lauriet extrements. Harrist-style official

terminology.

Test the matter reached a head this week with the test. ease of I'lr Nicholas Oesthuizin, who obtained an order emporating the Sheriff o' Unitali to evict 105 families from his farms at Headlands 150 km southeast of Enlichery.

Resist

The "peasants" were reportedly outraged, and vowed to resist, but Mr O esthuiren said: "I am very pleased, because it shows the

pleased, because it shows the individual's rights are protected in this country. When things like this happen, then there is reorn for people to stay."

Fountiers throughout Zimbabics have torn up fences, fall I trees, and set women to and ing vegetable plats are a conformalistics.

A consider spalesman has

A equatter spokesman has demanded that Mr. Couthui-ren's form to coolered a "coram and crea" and sold that those were now 000, not 195, families Hving there.

This week work began on construction of a school hubbing, which Zimbabwe's Limitry of Federation will be asked to staff. Crops of maire, proundouts, stuffeyers, beens and millet have been planted for the present

season,
"It is now foolbardy to talk of moving people from here because it would be en uphill trek," the sool e impn coid. --Sapa.

Cross er first new mill

EDITOR

lines have now started production and will be building up to full capacity over the next two years.

At this stage South Africa will become self sufficient for the first tine, for all its

Business (362) Confridence Slideslin Zimbabwe

Finance Correspondent

SALISBURY:
Optimism and buying interest in the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange dubbed 'harlot of the economic Planning Minister Bernard Chidzero, have one feature in common both are in extremely short supply.

The barometer of business confidence is again on a swift downward slide.

So despondent has the market become in the past six months that one broker said: "We have become sure that the capitalist system is dead here."

The tiny broking community has fallen from a peak of 29 members to 10 and more departures are expected.

In some cases the reason has been emigration to South Africa, but recently four brokers have given up the profession completely.

The consensus is that the exchange will become more of an advisory body than a market place for buying and selling shares.

Said the senior partner of a Salisbury firm: "We will tell people whether they should put their money in fixed interest stocks, or whether they will get a better return from property commercial bank defrosits building societies or the post office savings bank."

Hopes revived last year when the industrial index rose 50 points in two months. But the subsequent decline of 40 points has shown the probable real trend.

Political considerations aside, recent severe economic measures are ensuring that the quoted companies are facing formidable obstacles in their attempts to stay profitable.

A 30 percent rise in minimum wages accompanied by a three month price freeze on all goods and commodities has hardly been a business blessing.

Now savage foreign exchange culls are taking their toll and in some cases are as high as 80 percent. But, as one economist said resignedly: "Eighty percent of very little means almost nothing anyway."

The official reason for the dwindling amount of foreign currency is that more is needed to develop rural areas.

Mugabe plan is to buy key work

SALISBURY. — The Zimbabwe Government intended to buy control of certain key industries and hand them over to workers as part of a "national transformation plan" to Africanise economic power, the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, said in Salisbury at the weekend.

It also planned to acquire additional control of the mining and farming

Mr Mugabe was speaking to a large crowd on Saturday in the first of a

series of rallies to explain the government's programme for the year of national transformation.

-"Before we have control of our mines and farms, commerce and industry, we have no real power. It means that although we have political power it is worthless without the economic muscle to back it up," he said.

Profits

Part of the programme for national transformation would be to discourage the practice by big business of making huge profits at the expense of the workers and the poor, he said.

The way to such a goal was to establish people's co-operatives in commerce, industry, mining and farming, in which profits would not be going to self-centred individuals.

He said the government wanted to reach a stage where businesses would be run and owned by the work-ers themselves, but added: "We will not take the businesses by force. We will buy whatever we can take over.

Wages

"Whatever we take will be handed over to the workers so that they share the profits.

"In that way the economy will be transformed so that it is, in the hands and control of the people themselves.

"By that we shall also be able to control and keep the prices low,"

· Mr · Mugabe promised the audience that minimum wages would be reviewed continually in line with the strength of the economy. Sapa.

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By Joan Santa Rita The Star's Africa News Service

nesburg al SALISBURY—Zimbabwe's Parliament reassembles today with bad news for the already hard-pressed mining industry. A Bill aimed at establishing a audistate-owned Mineral Marketing Corporation will be aelorsubmitted and is likely to be approved despite aposis

and the A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Chamber of asm Mines said yesterday that although representations suru were made to the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice 188 Nyagumbo, the government had not changed any alb. of the major parts of the Bill which the Chamber will had asked to be reconsidered.

The controversial Mineral Marketing Corporafree controversial wineral marketing corporation of Zimbabwe willigive; the government sole of it responsibility for the marketing and selling of all ta minerals at home and overseas. It will have a nine and overseas. aitnsmember board, with chairman and general manager is richosen by the Minister.

Minerals will have to be sold to the corpora-boson or by contract ne-sociated by the corpo-ration on behalf of the elmi seller.

The proposed legisla-"Nextion says that in some od ceases companies might officeell minerals directly COHafter being authorised January the corporation on my terms and conditions halfnimposed by the Statein fowned body.

One of the most controversial provisions of the Bill says the corpo-ration will not be legal ly liable for any of the contracts it negotiates save to the extent that the contract concerned provides the contrary."

Mining experts say it is likely to cause apprehension among investors.

ACCUSED

The marketing agency can fix the amount of stock which any company may own and order it to modify or cancel any existing contract.

The creation of the new body follows accu-sations that mining companies were stockpiling minerals outside the country.

Local firms were a c c u s e d of selling minerals to their subsidiary or parent compa-nies for lower prices which were then resold for bigger profits.

Last year Mr Nyag-slumbo told parliament arthat Zimbabwe did not offective the true value vof its minerals when They were sold outside

The marketing authority would give the government accurate sale figures and ensure there was no funder invoicing of mineral exports."

DENIED

Minink companies have denied the allega-Chions.

Maspokesman for the Anglo American Corporation said the commpany did not sell to any associate compa-nies.

"We sell to anyone and have concluded sales to buyers all over the world, including Eostern bloc countries."

The chief executive of the Chamber of Mines, Mr K Vander plank, said the allegations, were "completely without foundation."

With the state of the state of

ZIMBABWE 63/2

By Brendan Seery The Star's Africa News Service

wait months for

law will take its course. crime is committed, the of Zimbabwe that if a press upon the SALISBURY - Politi-cians are quick to impeople

shifty and unreliable. Some unfortunates are refused bail because because Backlogs they

Backlogs of cases awaiting trial are building up in all the major centres, but one of the outstanding cases. a number of experienpast year there are 600 ced magistrates over the worst is Bulawayo. Because of the loss of

among accused and com-plainants alike at the delays in bringing cases to trial, particularly the

The inevitable frustrations are building up

it should.

this course is likely to take a lot longer than throughout the country,

lot longer than

cularly

judicial officers, parti-

magistrates,

However, because of critical shortage of

such

as rape and rob-

serious

magistrates gone?" is the question in many minds. You don't have "Where have all

for accused people

It is not uncommon accused people to

When it does, it is likely it will not be completed or will be case to get to longer. have posuponed and they will to wait even court,

they are either charged with serious crimes, or seem

rather than motives. Zimbabwe

private law firm, or as a legal adviser to a trates, it is tempting to be offered a place in a For younger magis-

commercial concern.

to look far to find the ,

Seer

in new countries. Be-cause magistrates in Zimbabwe are trained Bophuthatswana, Transkei and in trates can be found in mer Zimbabwean magistries is limited and forcountry to start homes their choice of counin Roman-Dutch Some have left the South iaw,

the Bench for financial Others remaining in are leaving political

The starting salary of junior magistrate is

not much considering a fairly proficient typist capital today: can earn as much in the

magistrates are just as

went into something completely different selling. He is convinced he did the right thing. With bonuses and commission he takes home almost twice as much as he did when he what was ostensibly more responsible One young magistrate posiheld

from President Canaan Banana to the civil serthey felt their jobs and promotions would not be secure under the Africanisation directive trates have left because Some white

Although the legal profession can be challenging and stimulating, Although

prone to boredom.

walk out and come back later. Me I have to sit and listen to the whole damn thing." if you get tired, you can newspaper court repor-ter: "It's fine for you. If case, commented to a negligent ging from court after a drawn-out argument in One magistrate, emerdriving

Aware of the loss of magistrates, the Ministry of Justice, is involved in all-ouf efforts to provide replacements.

trainee magistrates are being run at the Uni-versity of Zimbabwe versity of Zimbabwe with the aid of donations from the United Crash courses for

have proved inadequate The 11-month courses

Such incidents have,

4:

about the ability of the magistrates and prosegraduates. cutors and many experienced are sceptical

other problems with magistrates appointments being regarded these, and others who in Zimbabwe. trained overseas, have proved virtually useless by many as of a politi-cal nature. Some of There have been Some

A black magistrate was dismissed after he made a number of doubtful decisions and

"Whatever this man re-ceived at the hands of of one accused who was wrongly convicted: the magistrate, it was not justice." errors. The Appeal Court said

and that their "teething ironed out. troubles" ever, that a number of the university trainees had proved competent proved competent, conceded, would

babwe, reviewing jud-ges of the High Court and senior magistrates Supreme Court of In the meantime, the upreme Court of Zim-

(c) Argus Co 1982

nical and even bitter. white court officials cyunderstandably, made

are keeping an eye on the new men to ensure there are no travesties

of justice.

experienced black ma-gistrate is to appear in

A well-known

and

trate, said: "Whites in the service have been made to feel that now the boot is well and truly on the other foot. Why should these guys get the jobs simply because of the truly the should these guys cause of their colour? Some of them are absolutely hopeless." One young white, who waited for 10 months to of attempting to de, feat the course of just-ce after alleged irre-sularities in a case he

ed overnight. ise they cannot be solvdealt with. Ministry of Justice of items are aware of the problems and real

people off the streets and put them on the Bench It is a question of trying to maintain standards as high as possible." magistrate, Mr Louis Mino said recently. "You cannot just pick The country's chief

Salisbury drop cuts in import nomy is likely Government Zimbahwe's forced serious tas that

The import cuts come on top of new restrictions on petrol and diesel fuel supplies due ments to agree on tariffs for pumping the fuel through the ready but idle pipeline from Beira. supplies due the inability largely to the inability of the Zimbabwe and Mozambique govern-

The cuts have dis-mayed businessmen and industrialists and, according to agricultuindustry l spokesmen, left the country agricultural in The

tial for rebuilding Zim-babwe's war-damaged economy, such as in-dustrial plant and farming equipment. create serious shortages of capital goods essenoreign exchange cuts are expected The import serves.

The runner stumbles 362 FM 22/1/82

Robert Mugabe's "year of national transformation" has got off to a bad start. In speeches last weekend, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister upset the business community with a promise of worker takeovers of businesses in agriculture, mining and industry. He alienated his coalition partner, Joshua Nkomo, with the announcement that talks were to start to establish a one-party state.

Nkomo reacted with a swift condemnation of the PM's remarks and stressed that his party had no intention of

attending the proposed talks.

If Mugabe wants to go ahead with his one-party state he will have to tear up the 1979 Lancaster House Constitution, says Nkomo. Mugabe is very unlikely to do this, given his dependence on Western aid. Clearly, the West would not oppose a one-party state if Nkomo agreed.

As always, it is extremely difficult to decide how much of Mugabe's speech was designed to boost party morale and how much reflects government policy. His comments on worker takeovers have been made before and this time—as on previous occasions—he stressed that companies would be bought and not expropriated.

So far, government has purchased a controlling interest in leading companies by buying the shares at market related prices.

That said, the business community has been dismayed also by the publication last week of the Minerals Marketing Corporation Bill. This shows few changes from the previous draft and none of the industry's major reservations have been met. If the Bill goes through, as seems probable, foreign investment in the mining sector will be discouraged. The Bill will make the corporation into the sole agent for the sale of Zimbabwe's mineral production worth some \$375m last year.

Mugabe has often told businessmen to judge the government by its deeds and not its words. The significance of the Mining Corporation Bill is that it represents implementation of party ideas and principles that were aired long before independence. So businessmen in Zimbabwe are probably gloomier today that at any time since

independence.

However, there are at least some business voices calling for a co-ordinated and planned reaction to government policy. This would include putting up industry's own ideas on worker participation, rather than just awaiting events.

Whether, of course, that would be to any avail is an open question.

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New Marxist mess & FM 22/1/82



Marxist Communism has nothing to do with the good of the mass of ordinary folk.

It has everything to do with power, particularly the preservation of power in the hands of a ruthless, self-perpetuating elite. Evidence supporting this proposition is all about us, from Poland to China to Cuba. Robert Mugabe's moves to a one-

party state, along with his destruction of Zimbabwe's economy, are but the latest evidence.

Last week *Time* magazine held Communism up to the cold glare of logic, concluding in a distinguished essay that "... wherever Communists rule, they will not give up power, or even share it, without a fight. A literal fight, if necessary to the death ... their overriding preoccupation is with preserving that power."

Time adds: "The result is a tension and a paradox. On the one hand, inefficiency, stagnation and alienation are the inevitable accompaniments of the centralisation, elitism and repression that are necessary to carry out the first order of business: the preservation of power. On the other hand, the political system is well designed to be impervious

to the consequences of the economic failure and social demoralisation that are built into it."

How an educated man such as Mugabe believes he can, for example, freeze one set of prices, those for goods and services, while sharply increasing another, the wages of labour, is almost beyond understanding. Unless, of course, one perceives his irrationality in the light of his "overriding preoccupation . . . with preserving . . . power."

The people must be deluded into the belief that they will inherit the earth; that equality will be legislated; that the great Marxist tenet of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his need" will provide for them forever.

As the British writer Arthur Sheldon put it recently: "... equality requires that none shall forge ahead unless all can advance equally at the same pace. And that is inimical to freedom — and, of course, in the end, to advance itself."

One wonders where Mugabe thinks the goods and services will come from if no incentive is provided for producers, no return held out for risk taking, no reward for organisational skills and leadership.

Almost R2 billion in foreign aid will help Zimbabwe to totter along for a while yet. But in a very short time, if Mugabe's path is pursued, it will become, like Tanzania, yet another beggar state on a bankrupt continent.

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talks on trade pact

Chief: Reporter 🐇 🦙

Discussions Appetween South African and Zimbabwean officials on a new trade agreement began in Cape Town yesterday.

It has been estimated that Zimbabwe could lose more than R65-millose more than R65-million yearly and up to 7,000 workers could lose their jobs if the preferential trade agreement with South Africa is not renewed.

The agreement lapses in March and the new agreement is being ne

gotiated 'at Zimbabwe's request.

South-African spokesmen have intimated that any new trade agreement is likely to differ from the dia.

A new agreement could herald improved relations between the two countries.

Zimbabwe's main trad-ing partner is South-Africa whose announce-ment that the agreement would end was seen as an unfriendly act. But relations improved re-cently with the use of cently with the use of South African locomotives 'in Zimbabwe.

mbabwe

By John Aitken Salisbury

rapped in a Government world prices, faces a future ZIMBABWE'S mining industry, already under pressure from soaring costs, rail bot-

liament in the new sitting which opened on Tuesday unveiled plans for the Government to take over the en tracts binding on producers without attracting any legal producers' stockpiles and therefore the rate of production, and to negotiate conliability or responsibility unction, to control the size of tire industry's marketing A Bill to come before Par-

rice Nyagunibo, to appoint The Bill clears the way for the Minister of Mines, Mau-

> all nine members of the ly bitter that almost all its ceive payment for minerals board of the proposed Miner—suggestions to amend the Bill sold, and will pass it on less als Marketing Corporation, after a draft was circulated the corporation's commiswhich will take charge of late last year have been sind to the producer within Zimbabwe's mining output rejected.

when it maintained an unbroproved its resilience through The mining industry the twilight period of UDI

ken record of increasing the

The chamber is particular-

It took space in major week to

operations.
The corporation will re-

newspapers this week to spell out its objection to the new corporation and to ex-press very deep regret at the Minister's attitud

And it will have the power

the Minister, and an ag-grieved producer may ap-Commissions will be set by

Producers can sell miner-

value of its output for 17

The Bill—certain to be with the permission of the variant in the face of sanctions.

In 1981—hit by low prices gives the corporation power and rail hold-ups—product to act as the sole marketing to have example and selling agent for all without authority faces a fine to its unlikely to have example and selling agent for all without authority faces a fine to seeded R507-million And the minerals and selling agent for all imprisonment.

Chamber of Mines fears that the corporation will me the interest pack plans for others affected by its pot be liable for damages for operations.

peal against the commission to the Minister

; cause of the new legislation. wean Government in chrome and tungsten are holding back on their investment becompanies considering joint ventures with the Zimbab-

base minerals, you cannot expect newcomers to invest heavily when they have no say on the sale of their output, said an executive of a "In these difficult days for the industry a disservice. "The Government has

of acquire an interest in any undertaking related to the production refining smelting processing or marketing of minerals

Gold was specifically ex-cluded from the corpora-tion's sphere in the draft, but no mention of gold is made in the final accument. As all in the system. gold is sold to the Reserve Bank at current prices, there is unlikely to be any change

At least two Scandinavian

Zimbabwe mining protest goes unheeded

SALISBURY — Organised mining in Zimbabwe has condemned the Government's decision to take over all marketing of the country's minerals despite being warned that experience in other African states showed such action would discourage, if not climinate, future investment in the industry.

The president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Roy Lander, has described as regrettable the Ministry of Mine's rejection of almost every amendment suggested in the drafting of new legislation affecting mining.

Most of the amendments, he said, were "aimed at allowing the Government to achieve its declared objectives, without seriously affecting future investment and customer relations."

After studying the draft legislation, the Chamber had advised the Minister that it thought legislation in the proposed form "would result in a very serious setback to the development of the mining industry in Zimbahwe.

"It was pointed out to the Minister that

the experience of other countries in Africa and elsewhere showed that marketing authorities of the type proposed for Zimbabwe inevitably discouraged, if they did not eliminate, future investment in mining and adversely affected customers' willinguess to buy."

However, despite reservation expressed at home and abroad, the Ministry had decided to go ahead and establish the minerals marketing authority of Zimbabwe with the power to take over the entire marketing function of the industry.

On allegations of malpractice levelled against the industry by some members of the Government, Mr Lander said: "It is significant that no specific valid examples have been quoted despite requests by the Chamber that examples he given so that they could be investigated.

"It is also significant that no prosecutions have been instituted, although the existing daw enquiries that offenders be prosecuted."—Sapa.



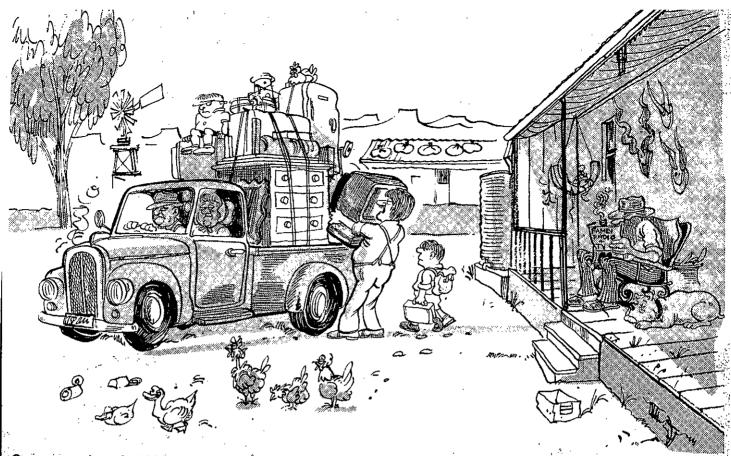




Mr G Y Nisbet (left), an executive director of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, has been appointed chairman and managing director of the gold and uranium division. He has also assumed the chairmanship of Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Western Areas Gold Mining Company, and Elsburg Gold Mining Company.

Mr K W Maxwell (centre), formerly a director, has been appointed an executive director with effect from January 1. He will retain his responsibility as managing director of Rustenburg Platinum Mines.

Mr H Scott-Russell (right), formerly a director of the company, has been appointed an executive director. Mr Scott-Russell now assumes the responsibility for the technical services division.



Oupa came here in 1906 to escape the evils of city life and HE's staying . . . Just as long as we leave him the TV set."

Honeymoon's over for 26/1/92 many whites

From CHRISTOPHER MUNNION, of the Sunday Telegraph, London

LONDON. — Beside her bed, where her Bible used to be, lies a wad of Zimbabwe Government Gazettes. "I don't have time any more for the Scriptures ... I have to mug up on all the latest regulations," said the 62-year-old widow, whose family have farmed this area north of Salisbury for three generations.

She was not joking. Two weeks before Christmas she was obliged to fire a black driver who was frequently absent without leave and who, she had learnt, was moonlighting as a chauffeur elsewhere. The dismissed man, noting a new regulation that forbids employers firing anyone without written permission from the Minister, had reported her to the ruling Zanu-PF party.

A Zanu-PF delegation arrived

Zimbabwe since Mr Mugabe came to power in April, 1980, have attempted to make their new home. Up to October last year, according to the latest available official figures, 17 745 people had left Zimbabwe. Bank estimates say the emigration total for the year will exceed 22 000, an all-time record. The pace of the white exodus, while far from reflecting any panic, is picking up steadily.

Some members of the Zanu-PF central committee, the real decision-making body, have said that 80 000 whites are the optimum number the new Zimbabwe should have. The logic is hard to follow, as the country is desperately short of skilled manpower. The government has already been obliged to climb down on its pledge that no expa-



Prime Minister Robert
 Mugabe ... Stacking regulations against the doors

Way? That first year of independence saw a booming economy, bumper harvests and an impressive growth rate of some 14 percent in real terms. The first round of minimum wage scales, accepted with equanimity by employers, gave an unprecedented spending power to the masses.

Mr Mugabe tackled the new country's major problem — the welding of two large, rival guerilla forces and the former Rhodesian security forces into a national army — with courage. The clash in Bulawayo a year ago between his own Zanla forces and Zipra guerillas loyal to Mr Joshua Nkomo was quickly crushed (by former Rhodesian army units) and thus the sting was drawn from a potential civil war.



Rhodesian Front leader lan Smith . . . Not concerned about his own position

Mr Mugabe has ordered that the army be cut down to 40 000 men to make it more manageable and to save money for more pressing social reforms, but an incentive scheme, under which volunteers for demobilization are being tempted by two-year pensions of nearly £200 (about R360) a month and promises of jobs, land or higher education, has not met with great success. About 5 000 troops, most of them former Zanla guerillas, are being trained by 150 North Korean military advisers as the 5th Armoured Brigade in the Inyanga area of the Eastern Highlands. The 5th Brigade answers to no one but Mr Mugabe, and is seen as his Praetorian Guard.

The Prime Minister has reacted angrily to suggestions that the 5th Brigade is his "personal army" and insists that in accepting North Korean military advisers and armour he has demonstrated Zimbabwe's non-alignment. Discipline in the unit, however, has been called into ques-

lite, youthful and rather selfconscious group of four men sipped coffee and listened as the widow catalogued the driver's misdemeanours and gave reasons for the sacking. The party delegation consulted its own sheaves of regulations and suggested that compensation, or back pay, should be forthcoming. But the farmer had done her homework well: She cited chapter, verse and small print back at them, demonstrating that she was obliged to do nothing of the sort. In any case, the driver had been dismissed before the antisacking laws took effect.

The Zanu-PF men looked relieved. They cheerfully agreed that the driver was a bad lot and had deserved all he got. They shook hands with the widow. "Thank you for reading the regulations . . . Hope you have good rains soon . . . Merry Christmas,"

they said as they left.

Similar scenes are commonplace throughout Zimbabwe these days, as Zanu-PF officials and "workers' committees" fan out through farms, mines, businesses and private households to investigate complaints from "the masses", as Zimbabwe's black population is ritually referred to. Not all the confrontations are as amicable as that with the farming widow but, by and large, Zimbabwe's white employers have found the party investigators to be fair. Farmers, in particular, have found the workers' committees have improved communications with the labour force.

But Mr Robert Mugabe's government, desperate to be seen to be dispensing some of the fruits of independence to the masses and deeply suspicious of private enterprise, is stacking regulations against the doors of the employers. Within the past two months - and apparently against the advice of leading economists - the government has introduced a second round of across-the-board minimum wages, banned dismissals without ministerial permission, frozen upper-bracket salaries, and imposed a total price freeze on basic commodities for at least three months.

Fishing business

On the shores of Lake Kariba, a young white man running a moderately successful business, fishing for carpenta - a freshwater form of whitebait - had just finished analysing the latest minimum wage rates against his returns. "That's it," he said wearily. "We simply cannot carry on. I'll have to lay off my 35 fishermen immediately.

But what about the ban on dismissals?

"That's not the point. It's not a case of firing the men - the business is finished. I'll take up a job offer down south.'

The "down south", of course, is the Republic, where most of the 35 000 whites who have quit Lost skills CT2462

The October analysis showed that Zimbabwe lost 42 doctors and surgeons, 212 engineers, 133 accountants and auditors, 241 teachers and 237 nurses and midwives. As one economist put it: "No country, least of all a developing Third World country like Zimbabwe, can afford to lose such skills."

The official figures, which put the white population at about 180 000 compared with a 1976 peak of 277 000, do not tell the whole story, for, as during the dying days of Mr Ian Smith's UDI, many thousands leave ostensibly on holiday and do not

Restrictions on emigration. imposed during the Smith years. have intensified: Emigrants are permitted to take the equivalent of only £800 (about R1 445) in foreign currency, and to secure Reserve Bank permission to take their furniture they have to prove that they have owned it for at least four years.

With such disincentives to migrate, the reasons for the white exodus from Zimbabwe make an interesting analysis. It is a fair assumption that most of those whites who could not stomach black rule left in the months prior to Zimbabwe's independence, so what is now causing those who thought initially they would stay and make a go of the new Zimbabwe to change their minds in mounting numbers?

'Unnerved'

A white businessman, who claimed he had no intention of quitting "until I'm thrown out, or thrown inside", thought he had the answer. "The honeymoon is over," he said. "Most whites have become unnerved, not only by the creeping communism here but by the government's anti-white attitudes. It was inevitable. The only sur-prising thing is that it's taken so

long to surface."
The "creeping communism" and the hostility towards the whites are cited by many of those about to "take the gap" the rugby vernacular used by whites to indicate quitting. Mr Mugabe never made any secret of his Marxist leanings, yet his ideology wsas conveniently overlooked in the heady days of immediate post-independence when he preached multi-racialism and reconciliation after the debilitating, ghastly eight years of guerilla war.

In fact many whites came to be quietly proud of the country's new leader who, intellectually at least, stood head and shoulders above any other African statesman. The war was over, the swimming pools were full, the sun continued to shine; so what did it really matter that Rhodes's statue had been torn down, that ministers called each other "Comrade" or that Kingsway became Julius Nyerere shattered. As if in concert, Mr Mugabe and his ministers began to berate whites for "colonial attitudes". Whites were blamed for "collaborating with the apartheid regime in South Africa", which was blamed, without any evidence, for a blast that destroyed a huge military arsenal at Inkomo Barracks, and a bomb which wrecked the ruling party's headquarters in Salisbury.

2-6/1/82 White complacency

The tensions caused by the persistent confrontation with South Africa, a sharp downturn in the economy and intense rivalries within the middle ranks of Zanu-PF, appear to have soured the policy to reconciliation.
Mr Mugabe made a point of castigating the white community during a 'meet the people" tour of the country in November. It was significant that the tour was organized in response to growing disaffection with the ruling party among "the masses", symptoms, no doubt, of the inevitable crisis of expectations in the post-indepen-

dence period.
In his attacks Mr Mugabe has always been careful to refer to "some whites" or "certain elements in the white community", but the effect on that group has been the same as if he had made blanket generalizations. He then disclosed that he had details of "a plot by senior white politicians" to bring down the government in a coup. Shortly afterwards, security police arrested and detained Mr Wally Stuttaford, a 64-year-old MP in Mr Smith's Republican Front (formerly Rhodesian Front) party.

Police also had a warrant for the arrest of another RF MP, the former minister Mr Dennis Walker, who remains on an extended holiday in South Africa. No specific charges have been made against the two men, both of whom, although critical of the government, were considered by their colleagues as "harmless". In the wake of Mr Stuttaford's arrest, two other white MPs, including Mr Rowan Cronje, a former cabinet minister, announced their intention to resign their seats and leave the country. Mr Smith, the former Rhodesian leader, said he was not concerned about his own position as "my conscience is clear", but he said there had been enough innuendo, and it was time for the government to produce facts.

Smith supporters

Some of Mr Smith's supporters believe that the government is deliberately attempting to discredit and destroy the Republican Front as a step towards its avowed aim to create a one-party state in Zimbabwe. Under the Lancaster House independence constitution, whites are guaranteed 20 seats in the Zimbabwe Parliament. The RF has a monopoly of those seats at present, but the argument among its supporters is that the government would like to see them replaced by whites who would join the ruling Zanu-PF as part of the plan for the one-party state.

The one-party state concept clearly remains a priority in many minds on the central committee. The Prime Minister's enigmatic reference to the possibility of "re-education" for the likes of Mr Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa was seen in this context.

Another cause of unease among the whites is the assertiveness of sections and some individuals in the new national army. Although the integration exercise, overseen by a contingent of 150 British army personnel, was successfully completed last year, there are signs of tribal muscle-flexing by some black offi-

which tourists in the Eastern Highlands have been beaten up by troops after straying near their barracks, and some 300 members of the unit went absent without leave during the Christmas holidays.

Much of the rhetoric of Zimbabwe's leaders is governed by the threat, real or imagined, posed by South Africa. Newsreaders in Zimbabwe are obliged to preface any reference to South Africa with "the apartheid; racist regime" and most of the country's ills are ritually blamed on Pretoria's policy of "destabilization".

There is no doubt that the South African Government has persisted with its sullen, sulky attitude towards Zimbabwe, having grossly miscalculated, along with everyone else, on the outcome of the independence elections. The Republic is widely held to be backing the RNM, the Mozambique resistance movement, which has disrupted Zimbabwe's communications channel to the port of Beira.

War of words

But although Zimbabwe's economy remains solidly dependent on South Africa's communications system and ports, Mr Mugabe's government maintains a high profile in the unceasing war of words against apart-heid. Some slight easing of the tension between the two countries may emerge with a recent decision by South African Railways to lend 25 locomotives to the hard-pressed Zimsystem, and announcement that a preferential trade agreement, cancelled last year, may be renegotiated.

Confrontation between Salisbury and Pretoria is certain to remain in the centre-stage of Zimbabwe's third year of independence, however, especially as Mr Mugabe, in his New Year message to the nation, singledout South Africa for attack and called on Pretoria to "do as we have done— establish a democratic political order based on majority rule". Mr Mugabe's supporters, including many whites, hope that his preoccupation with South Africa's politics will not divert his concentration from the tightrope he is still walking in Zimbabwe - balancing his commitment to sweeping social reforms with the maintenance of economic efficiency inherited from the previous regime.

Zimbabwe has pressed ahead with such reforms as free primary school, ing and free health facilities for the lower-income brackets, and the government has pledged to speed up the redistribution of land to peasants for agricultural communes. But chronic transport congestion, a foreign exchange shortage, the exodus of skills and a tight money market have com-bined to put the brakes on economic growth.

Wages raised

Despite the warning bells, the Mugabe government has still felt obliged to raise minimum wage levels (by 23,5 percent for commer-cial and industrial workers and by 66 percent for agricultural and domestic employees) and introduce other regulations in an attempt to redistribute wealth. Economists fear that such measures may well backfire and bring greater unemployment with its attendant disaffection. They argue that overtly socialist measures, even if successful, are having the effect of deterring foreign investment.

Mr Mugabe has named this year as Zimbabwe's "Year of National Transformation". Many of his well-wishers are hoping that the transformation will not be too dramatic, or that the tightrope he walks will not turn itself

into an economic noose.

Zimbabwe: A 'miracle' of reconciliation

A TOUR of Zimbabwe convinced GRAHAM McINTOSH, Progressive Federal Party MP for Maritzburg North, that despite the problems the overall picture is very much more cheerful than it might have been. This article originally appeared in the periodical Frontline.

IT is difficult to ascertain eggs laid by the goose of whites who have left Zim squeezed to death' babwe have to justify their. All agree that the new leaving and paint a bleak government is making

to further complicate efpicture of the country.

To find the facts, some members of the PFP's Foreign-Affairs group vis- built-in bias came in the ited Zimbabwe and talked form of the response to a at length with a wide range of people.

that bearing in mind what the country has gone through: The suffering of the war; the success of the black side, the defeat of the Smith government, and the emergence as Prime Minister of Robert Mugabe — who was pre-sented as evil personified by his opponents - Zimbabwe is a miracle of rec onciliation.

Mind-bending

To say that it is miraculous is no understatement. As an joutsider visiting Zimbabwe after a gap of 10 years, it is nothing short of mind-bending/to see how

the truth about Zimbabwe, the economy, that the in South Africa. Those goose itself will be

mistakes, but they hasten The SABC does its best, to add, that there are now to show up Zimbabwe in more blacks enjoying the worst possible light what previously were and the other media fol purely white facilities. It low close behind. Ru, is clear that there are mours of all kinds, as well people who want to see as some very strong langue evidence of declining age, come from Zimbabwe standards, and who are not prepared to look at the forts to discover a true real situation objectively.

Built-in bias

And indication of this previous article I wrote on range of people the subject; in the Natal The first and over- Witness Much of the rewhelming impression is sponse showed reluctance to assess the issues impartially. It was noteworthy that people who wrote to protest would contrast, for example, "Mugabe and his henchmen" against "Mr Smith and his Cabinet"

In formerly all-white schools there is thus far no dropping of standards, although people believe it will come. Teachers are being drawn into commerce and industry and only three applications from whites have been received at teacher training colleges to date.

Perhaps the most dramatic example of change and adaptation has been the commercial farmers of Zimbabwe, who are overwhelmingly white. They carried the brunt of terguickly and in view of the profist attacks and many died

horrors, propaganada and extended nature of the war, relatively painlessly, whites and blacks have settled into the process of building even if somewhat hesitantly, the new Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe has inherited the problems of UDI and Smith's laws and restrictions. The average age of Zimbabwean tractors is 12 years, factory equipment is old, the population wants more housing, reconstruction after the war is costing much and there is a shortage of foreign currency which is aggravated by low prices for minerals at present, the worldwide economic slowdown and Zimbabwe's transport problems.

Positive side

On the positive side of the economy, there is the end of the war, the lifting of sanctions, international aid to the extent of R1,2billion, and the increased productivity of the farming sector.

On the negative side, there is first and most important the fears of whites and the Western international community that private business will be nationalised, that revolutionary Marxist economic principles will be applied nuthlessly or that heavy taxation will destroy the profit motive.

Black politicians and businessmen dismiss the possibilities of nationalisation, but do see the possibility of a different set of priorities in the way the government will redistribute the national wealth by means of its annual tax proposals and budget.

The other fear is that the government will-be so keen to meet the aspiralons of black people for a arger share of the golden

Before the war some 6 500 commercial farmers lived in Rhodesia. In Zimbabwe the number now is just over 5 000 and has increased slightly since the war. These farmers have produced, with the help of an exceptionally kind season, bumper crops and obtained top prices for them.

The government clearly appreciates the importance of feeding the people and being able to export food. Gwebi Agricultural College now has a 50 percent black enrolment and Chibero, where blacks were trained, as a 20 percent white enrolment.

If one were to put odds on the futures of South Africa and Zimbabwe then it seems that Zimbabwe has better odds to be les Those whites who choose to remain in Zimbabwe will have to make some adjustments but those could well be preferable to the difficulties white South Africans are likely to face.

SALISBURY — The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe has denied accus-ing companies like Union Carbide of selling chrome to its American mother company at give-away prices.

Mr Mugabe had only said that it could, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday.

In, a statement, the minister said a story pub-lished here on Sunday re-ported the prime minister as having given Union Carbide as an example of a company which mined chrome in Zimbabwe and sold it cheaply to its mother company in the United States at give-away prices.

"The report is incorrect as it misrepresented what in fact the prime minister said, Mr. Nyagumbo claimed.

"Mr Mugabe said that

there were companies, such as Union Carbide, which mined chrome in this country and which could then sell to its mother company in the US at give away price too low to be acceptable to Zimbabwe.

"At mo time did he refer to the company as actually selling minerals in this manner."

The chairman of Union Carbide, Southern Africa, Mr.J. W. Rawlings, denied on Wednesday that the Union Carbide Zimbabwe affiliate sold chrome at give-away prices.

give-away prices.

"It is a long-standing policy to conduct business among all its affiliated companies, and between affiliates and parent company, at arm's length.

"This ensures that prices are competitive," Mr Rawlings said.—
SAPA.

SAPA,

Post Focus

MR Nicholas Oosthuizen's family album reflects the recent violent history of Zimbabwe's white farming community.

The conventional photographs of smiling chil-dren and family gatherings are interspersed with pictures of a farmhouse forn apart by a bomb and agricultural equipment shattered by landmines.

The Oosthuizen family -Nicholas 32, his wife Daphne, 26, and their young children Wessel and Ashlene - survived several attacks by black nationalist guerrillas during the sevenyear war against white minority rule.

That war ended two years ago. But Nicholas Oosthuizen complains, that, instead of prospering in peace, his 5 700 hectares of prime cattle country near Headlands, 140 km south-east of Salisbury, are plagued by one of emergent Zimbabwe's growing problems — large-scale squat-ting by landless blacks on white-owned farmland.

When Mr Oosthuizen gets out his horse or motorcycle to check his 800 head of cattle, he also takes a gun. He says squatters have threatened to kill him.

Mr Oosthuizen recently won a court order to evict about 20 families from his land in a case which Zimbabwe's 5 300 white farmers believe could set a precedent for the treatment of squatters.

But as the third generation Zimbabwean waits uneasily in his isolated farmhouse for police to implement the eviction order. the squatters continue to cultivate their crops and

They claim that as a trule slow pace of the new

Political power, 29/182 and now they're taking back land

Michael Shuttleworth reports from Mgadza farm, Zimbabwe

descendant of white settlers, Mr Oosthuizen is the interloper and that his land should have reverted to them by birthright with the coming of black majority rule in April 1980.

"They argue that it's their ancestral land, but to me they are just indulging in a land-grabbing ex-ercise," Mr Oosthuizen said, gesturing angrily towards the settlement of traditional African huts erected by the peasant farmers.

There are no official figures available for the number of squatters on Zimbabwe's commercial farmland but farming sources estimate there could be as many as 70 000.

Land hunger was at the heart of the guerrillas' war against the former Rhodesian Government and the need for reform is as evident now as it was then.

The Rhodesian Government reserved about 40% of the best farmland for the exclusive use of whites, who formed 3% of the population. There are still graze their cattle on his roughly 100 times more land, saying they will resist black than white farmers any attempts to mover on almost identical acresocialist Government's ambitious programme to redress the imbalance by buying up commercial land and making it available to peasant farmers has encouraged large numbers of people to take the law into their own hands and settle where they please.

When the illegal occupation of white farmland first began, the Government tried to take a tough line against squatters but the numbers involved have increased rapidly over the past six months and now it has virtually given up.

Apparently torn between socialist values which recognise the desperate need for land among the rural poor, and developmental aims of orderly-planned rural communities, the Government is concentrating on trying to educate the squatters on official policy towards land acquisition and resettlement.

The man responsible for that policy is the Minister

of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Sydney Sekeramayi.

Since he launched Zimbabwe's three-year resettlement programme in December 1980, 6 500 families have been installed on about 600 000 hectares of formerly whiteowned land bought for about 17,5 million dollars (more than R23,5 million).

The programme funded by countries including Britain, the Netherlands, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, aims eventually to resettle up to 165 000 families.

The cost is high, averaging out at 3500 dollars (R4802) per family for a basic five hectares of arable land with access to roads and communal wells. But according to Mr Sekeramayi, funds pledged so far and negotiations still going on indicate that the programme will be completed successfully.

"The squatter problem is

manifestation landlessness, and landlessness is the disease which must be cured," he told reporters recently.

Mr Oosthuizen takes a less sympathetic view, estimating that the presence of squatters on his land has already cost him 20 000 dollars (R27 440).

"Trees have been destroyed, my cattle and land stolen and I am constantly threatened," Mr Oosthuizen

"People are treating this" as a political case but I am simply a farmer trying to

do my job," he added.

Whether the squatters are moved or not, Mr Oosthuizen sees his longterm future in South Africa. a move which would complete a circle started by his grandfather who trekked up from the south in a pioneer wagon-train in 1893.

The grandfather, also called Nicholas, settled on land in the country's eastern highlands given to him by the British South Africa Company which administered the territory. He founded a modest farming dynasty which now owns several properties in Zimbabwe.

Many black babweans argue that when the white settlers expanded north from the Cape of Good Hope they merely evicted the black tribes they encountered from their traditional lands.

Nearly 100 years later. they say, the blacks have acquired political power — and they are taking their land back. — Sapa-Reuter

il pipeline talks

SALISBURY. — The oil pipeline on which Zimbabwe is pinning its energy plans remains out of operation weeks after the completion of repairs caused by sabotage.

A four-man Mozambican delegation flew home yesterday after four days of intensive talks failed to secure an agreement on tariffs with the Zimbabwe Government.

The main discussions concerned the rate which Zimbabwe will pay Mozambique for receiving its oil supplies through the pipe, which runs from the port of Beira over 200km of Mozambican territory to Umtali in east Zimbabwe.

The talks have been in progress for some months and in spite of a joint communique issued yesterday describing the talks as "fruitful", the two close allies are understood from reliable sources to be some distance apart on agreeing an acceptable rate per ton for diesel or petrol transmitted.

Third party

A third party to the talks has been the pipeline company which is controlled by Lonrho. The company has proposed its tariff for operating and maintaining the pipeline.

The Zimbabwe negotiating team, which consists of four Ministers, is understood to have rejected the rates proposed by both Mozambique and the pipeline company, all

Mozambique and the pipeline company, although it is understood they would involve a saving of about R2-million a month on the present cost of importing oil products

Mail Correspondent

through South Africa.

Petrol shortages persist in Zimbabwe with motorists queueing daily for restricted suppplies.

The pipeline was closed soon after UDI and was sabotaged last year in Mozambique shortly before it was due to reopen. The Mozambique Pacitage Mayorant was suspect zambique Resistance Movement was suspected of responsibility.

Crucial .

After an intensive repair programme it was announced ready to go into operation on Christmas Eve.

Capable of pumping one million tons of refined oil products per annum, almost 50 percent more than Zimbabwe's needs, the pipe is crucial to the strategy by which the government hopes to increase its independence from South Africa.

Plans have been drawn up with the aim of transmitting diesel and petrol to Umtali at the ratio of two to one, which woud see reserves rise to six months' supply in a year.

No further talks have as yet been scheduled.

Rhodesian infantry regiment lives on Local Post Correspondent Debryon JOHANNESBURG - The Rhodesian Light Infantry Regiment refuses to die. Yesterday hundreds of formal

Yesterday hundreds of former members of the now defunct Rhodesian Light Infantry and their families celebrated the regiment's 21st anniversary at the Four Ways Golf Club, near Johannesburg.

Mr John Cole, a former lieutenant-colonel in the regiment, said that the aims of the RLI Regimental Association were to preserve the traditions of the regiment and to lend assistance to former members and their families.

Thousands of Rhodesians are now settled in South Af-

rica, and many hundreds were members of the RLL.

The assistance given to former members and their families ranged from financial help to organising employment ment for new immigrants.

Mr Cole is chairman of the Transvaal branch of the association, which arranged the gathering.

finds SA firm guilty 2 The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A South African insurance South African insurance company faces a fine which could run into tens of thousands of rand, after being convicted in the High Court here yesterday of contravening Zimbabwe's exchange control laws.

The court found that Santam Insurance Company Ltd, paid parts of the salaries of 44 of its Zimbabwean employees into South African bank accounts. Over a period

into South African bank accounts. Over a period of five years, from April 1975 to March 1980, more than R130 000 was deposited in employees' bank accounts by the company's head office in Cape Town.

Mr Justice Nick McNally, the presiding judge, found the company must have intend-

judge, found the com-pany must have intend-ed to break the law. It was a large inter-national one which had dealings in foreign ex-change, he said. Sentence will be giv-en later this week.

of bilharzia were

HEALTH AND

5/2/01 transfer Q. Col. 24 bets of the commission belonged; if so, to which parties did they belong:

(3) whether a spokesman for the South African Embassy in The Hague made any attacement in this connection; if 50, what was the text of such statement?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

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- (2) when it has been cared to hold falls on the matter; if co, a) when and (b) where are such talks to be held?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

- (1) The preferential trade agreement between the two countries terminates on 24 March 1982. South Africa is prepared to consider the continuation of the agreement but subject to the renegotiation of certain elements militating against South African economic interests. Unless another agreement is specifically entered into, trade between the two countries will, as from 25 March 1982, be conducted on the raids of Most Tuvoured Nation Treatment in terms of the General Agreement in Tariffs and Trade.
- (a) These have been informal exchanges the mode one countries in regard to differentiate.

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This can be controlled which the

Whether alternative accommodation and incide to Indian persons evicted from their homes in the Witwatershall area under the Group Areas Act. If the what alternative accommodation;

2) what is the present estimated backlog of bouning for Indian persons in the Collectorarand area?

THE DILUSTER OF COMMUNITY DILUTTICENT:

(1) He hading families have been evicted from their homes by the Department.

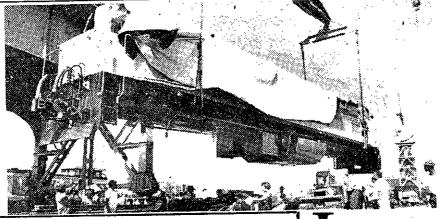
Discrim orders have been granted by the court against certain offenders and a number of the persons involved have already vacated the premises

epublic; if so, months reply what ground at were the the commis-

sal districts

was informto the mem-

Shipping Andy von Glehn



ONE of the 25 locomotives imported by Zimbabwe being placed on bogeys shortly after being discharged in Durban harbour yesterday.

OCOS

to be alleviated within the sion of existing rail links. next few weeks with the arrival of a huge consignment of locomotives.

Twentyfive diesel locomotives from the United States are being discharged in Durban harbour this week and will be followed in May by a further 36.

The first lot of generalpurpose locomotives, costing about 1 m dollars each and accompanied by two American engineers, will be towed to Zimbabwe and put into action as soon as they arrive.

The General Motors-built locomotives, which supplement National Railways of Zimbabwe's fleet of about 300 diesel engines, can pull up to 1 300 tons, or about 22 railway trucks, along gradients of anything up to

The new locomotives

ZIMBABWE'S rail trans- are part of a NRZ develport problems, which opment programme which have severely hampered includes stepped-up, the movement of goods training of personel, rewithin the country for at furbishing of old steam least a year, are expected engines and the expan-

> To relieve congestions on the NRZ lines caused by a heavy increase of ton-nage, the flow of goods between Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and South Africa has been repeated ly curbed by a series of embargoes placed on loading and this has re-sulted in stockpiling of commodities and restricted maize exports.

These problems have also been attributed to the shortage of locomotives and artisans to maintain existing engines. Zimbabwe has had to hire at high cost about 53 locomotives, most of them from the South Afri-can Transport Services.

India has offered to help out the country with skills and recently sent 150 artisans to work on the Railways until enough Zimbabweans are trained.

Nkomo's fields yield harvest of weapons of weapons

SALISBURY. — Enough weapons to equip an army of more than 3 000 have been uncovered in western Zimbabwe — some of them on a farm owned by the Zapu Party leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo — the Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said yesterday.

He told a news conference at the farm — Ascot Farm, 40km west of Bulawayo—that 28 caches of arms had been found buried on the farm in the last three days.

"The case is made worse by the fact that Ascot Farm is owned by an instrument created by our partner in government — Zapu," he said.

"I find it difficult to believe

"I find it difficult to believe that the leadership of Zipra or Zapu could be ignorant of the quality, quantity and lev-el of arms that are here," he said, adding that searches were continuing at two more Zapu-owned farms in the Bulawayo area.

Zipra, the Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army, was the military wing of

site of a former guerrilla assembly camp at Gwaii River, 220km west of Bulawayo.

Police listed the total haul so far as 3 000 automatic rifles, 1 700 pistols, 100 pocket propelled grenade launchers an undiscosed number of anti-aircraft weapons including Sam-7 missiles, and about a million rounds of smallarms ammunition.

Allegations 'heartbreaking'

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an BULAWAYO -- The 165 Zapu leader, Mr Jeshua miNkomo has denied that he or his party haknew about huge arms sucaches unearthed by Zimbabwean police and soldiers on Zapu-owned ಟ್ಟ್ farms near here.

with In an interview with The Chronicle here, Mr · Nkomo, a coalition 55 partner in Mr Robert Mügabe's Government. Liksaid: "We didn't know, " It was a revelation to 3 ...us."

The Minister Without Portfolio called ""heartbreaking" allega-"tions made by Mr Mu-*75 gabe - after the discovery of the caches that Zapu had joined the Government just to "string along" while planning to overthrow

no say

Brendon Seery reports on an interview in which veteran nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo says: "We should not start calling each other names."

quite categorically that PF-Zapu planned no rebel action ... none whatsoever," said Mr Nkomo.

His party went "out of its way" to cooperate with the Government because it was in the national interest.

"We should be looking at this as a problem that has come to us as a Government and not start calling each other names."

About Zapu's future in the Government, Mr Nkomo said: "It's up to Mugabe. He's Prime Minister."

The huge arms caches were discovered

on two Zapu-owned farms in the Bulawayo area and also at the Gwaai River Mine assembly point, which was held until the end of last year by guerillas from Mr Nkomo's Zipra army.

. The arms found were estimated to be sufficient to equip about 5 000 men and included almost 3 000 automatic rifles, 2000 pistols, rocket launchers. mines, grenades and mortars.

Also found were seven Sam-7 missile launchers and large quantities of other anti-aircraft weaponry.

Besides the more

than 30 arms stores already found, another 25 had been located and were under guard, Mr Mugabe told party supporters at a rally near Salisbury on Sundav.

Mr. Mugabe said another arms cache, as big as a football pitch, and containing large quantities of weapons and even armoured cars, had been found in a remote area.

Mr. Nkomo said he had complained about his farms being searched without his knowledge.

He also revealed that he had been discussing the problem with the Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the day before Mr. Munangagwa held a Press conference exposing the finds.

The issue was alsodiscussed at a meeting

Stal 9/2/82

Cache a setback

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY - One year ago today a barroom brawl was the spark which set alight "The conflagration at Bulawayo's Entumbane suburb which left 200 dead and the world wondering whether civil war would engulf Zimbabwe.

-It did not, thanks to tough action by the Mugabe Government. which put a stop to the fighting between fac-tions of the armies of Mr Mugabe (Zanla) and Mr Joshua Nkomo.
(Zipra)

In the view of many observers the outcome of the battle at Entumbane left the Mugabe administration in a stronger position. It showed it could act decisively it led to an accelaration of the efforts to form a united army and it speeded up the process of disarmament of the former guerilla forces.

But the discovery of vast arms caches left behind by Mr Nkomo's Zipra forces - enough to equip a brigade of 5 000 men — has reopened old doubts

Among top govern-ment sources, however, no immediate threat to the structure of the coalition government is föreseen.

Much will depend now on how the politithe disclosures of the

arms finds. Mr Mugabe has warcal leaders respond to friendship between his Zanu (PF) party and Mr Nkomo's Zapu could easily be cut because of what has come to light.

But both Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo know very well that a split between the two major parties would set back hopes for the consoli-dation of peace and throw the programmes for reconstruction and dêvelopment into chaos

If the coalition be-tween Zanu (PF) and Zapu at government level were to crack, it would be a massive set-back to the aim of establishing a one-party state through a union of the two main par-

ties.
The fact that arms caches exist has been known for many m on ths. What has come as a shock is the extent and size of the arsenals.

Zanu (PF) and Zapu leadership at Mr Mu-g a b e's official resi-

Mr Nkomo repeated-ly questioned Mr Mugabe's allegations.

It would have been "absurd" for experien-ced ex guerillas to hide arms on a farm owned by their own political organisation.

POLITICAL

Whoever had buried the arms had done so for a substantial financhal reward, which would have been han-ded over on their discovery.

covery.

The choice of Zapuoned farins for the caches must have been for a political purpose."

"Why? Why should we do these things? I have suffered long enough to know what if mears that this country must be safe.

country must be safe.
"Me having struggled more than any of these blokes. How do you feel when these allegations are thrown at you? It is heart-breaking."

R21sm plan to take schools to

By CHARLES RUKUNI in Salisbury が人のなる

establish 1 000 schools within the next ZIMBABWE is to spend R218-million or three to four years. rural day secondary schools. It hopes

urban areas" plan to depart from policies of previous governments under which development was centred in urban areas - where most of the whites lived — and so correct "the shameful imbalance in development between rural and this is part of the Mugabe government's

overcome illiteracy by been fully worked out. adult education, plans for which have not yet Day schools, rather than boarding schools, It is also part of the government's plan to recome illiteracy by 1990, and involves

are to be built because of the cost

Education Minister Dzingai

to 120 000, a rise of 38 000 over the 1981 figure. The number of Form 1 students — the first year of secondary education — has increased tain a child at a boarding school than at a day

pared with the number barely two years ago. When Mr Mugabe's government came to power in March 1980, only 18 000 students entered secondary school out of nearly This represents almost a sevenfold in-crease in the number of students entering entered secondary school out of nearly 100 000 who completed their primary the number of students entering



Robert Mugabe

With the introduction of free primary edu-cation, which affected the 1980 enrolment during the second half of the year, the number of primary school children rose from about 850 000 to nearly 1,3-million.

enter secondary school, was actified by setting up rural day schools and introducing double sessioning in urban schools. As a result, 83 000 pupils were able to ...The government, therefore, had to accommodate more secondary students, and this

benches arose not only because of the in-The need to create more secondary school enrorment or pupils in primary

education.

urban-rural to correct mbalance

restrictions imposed by previous

secondary schools. sorbed either into technical colleges or higher produced graduates who could not be abcalled technical — secondary schools, which

The creation of more secondary schools in itself does not help, as these may produce academics with nothing to contribute to the national economy

more secondary school places for children, one has to decide what to teach them. I believe students should be taught subjects training, be it technical, academic or a comthat will adequately prepare them for further Mr Mutumbuka says: "Once one creates

balanced and useful citizen. What I Zimbabwe bid

els — is to be extended so that more people

governments. When the abolition of what were known as F2 — so the abolition of what were known as F2 — so

"I believe that theory and practice, careful-

The country is faced with a manpower problem, though the government believes it is a short-term one. To meet the manpower needs, higher secondary education—'A' levanted to the country of the manpower in the country of the country o balance between academic and technical training." therefore like to see is a comprehensive system of education where there is a harmonious the peop

that apart from satisfying the basic manpowcan benefit from it, but, as Mr Mutumbuka says, the intention is not to see the 'A' level as a route to university. He says: "'A' level training is important in

education in general er requirements, it improves the quality of education in coneral"

Others are already planned for Bulawayo, for urban students, and Fort Victoria, Sinoia, Marandellas and Que Que, for rural students. To make this a reality, the government is setting up 'A' level centres throughout the country. A former whites-only school in Salisbury is already becoming an 'A' level centre. Zoning regulations — which in the past allowed only people from an area to study there — will not apply at any of these centres. Selection for the centres will be directed by the Ministry of Patrickian.

The problem, however, remains. In the past, few blacks could get 'A' level places and most had to do them through private studies, Selection for the centres will be directed the Minister of Education. the aim being to go to university A degree

sorbed into industry future. And this meant people doing general degrees ended up as teachers or being abpreciate that life Whether the people of Zimbabwe now apled to a better life and a bright is not all white-collar jobs

dended

ZIMBABWE SA Goading SA Fill 12/2

At a time when South Affrican and Zimbabwean officials are discussing renewing the preferential trade pact between ithe two countries, the shull attack, on Prehorin from Sauthney are likely to enacerthate the already-severe problems for the (Satebury negotiators)

Last weeks ACP FFC junket in Sidesbury (with the Alrean Cumbbear and Facilic developing countines who erroy round and economic relations, with the burspean Feonomic Community) provided a platform for new attacks on SA Limbabwean premier Bobert Mugabe called on the West to tougher its line on the Namibian talks.

What Pretoria will find difficult to swallow is the interim report of the fact-finding mission to the frontline states, which was prepared last month and submitted to the meeting last week. It carries, without comment, a series of accusations levelled against SA by Angola. Zambia and Zimbabwe, In Zimbabwe's case, the accusa-

on the construction may rapt a new state rappet uniform, SV is necessary of the Intermoduces explosion larger engine to the Combonne of the Linear that the Holoropy approximation of care and the state of contract of the state of contract larger of the Scales and Contract Linear expectation of the state of supports in

the pelitical from EA agrees projeccu ed of subversive activities to eremo po-Juleal uerest and even portrespating in an attempt by the termer Rhodes on Front to one throw the government, Pectrons of the whate community in Matabeleland are acchard of trying to foster a recomment proven at while the temportum of the frade agreement next month is eited as an part of a policy of systematic dectabilitation, SA in also been edular trans-port decuption dwy athdrawing the 2s diesel locomotives on hire last year and subsequently reloaning them to neighbouring systems) and of "deliberately' slowing down the movement of traffic through the Republic. The decision to repatriate Zimbabwean migrant workers is also cited as economic destabilisation, notwithstanding a recent statement by the Zimbabwean Labour Minister, who wel-

correspondence and reports of General Patton.

do not know what I could have done."

manding General for doing anything unfair or un-American. "Beyond that, except to leave the Army and get out of the war, I

on August 30th.
"I praised them as soldiers, expressed regret for any occasions when I harshly treated individuals and offered my apologies as their Com-

humiliation over my impulsive actions. "Finally, I addressed all divisions of the 7th Army in a series of assemblies, the last of which was an address before the 3rd Division

"I called together all the doctors, nurses and enlisted men who were present when the slappings occurred. I apologized and expressed my

my motives and apologized for my actions. "In each case I stated that I should like to shake hands with them; that I was sincerely sorry. In each case they accepted my offer.

"I went to see both Kuhl and Bennett," Patton continued, "explained

measures would be appropriate.

"Eisenhower's problem was whether what I had done was sufficiently damaging to compel my relief on the eve of attack, thus losing what he described as my unquestioned military value, or whether less drastic

Lucas to Sicily to make an investigation of the charges, sent the Theatre's Inspector General to investigate command relationships in my entire army, sent another general officer to interview the two soldiers and made a trip to Sicily himself to determine how much resentment against me existed in the army. month, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, announced that after stidying a report prepared by UK consultants Cooper Lybrand and Co, Sir Alexander Gibb and partners, and Merz and McLellan, he had given the green light for two major new electric power generation projects. These were phase one of the Wankie stage two thermal power station and extensions to the Kariba South Bank hydro-electric power plant.

Tenders are being finalised for phase two of the earlier Wankie project, which consists of two sets of generators producing 200 Mw each. At 1981 prices this will cost Z\$188m and is the logical extension of a project at Wankie currently under construction and which will produce 456 Mw. This is due to be fully commissioned in

The extensions to Kariba South consist also of two sets of generators — this time of 150 Mw each — at a cost of Z\$108m due to be fully commissioned in 1987.

The study predicts that in the mid-1980s Zimbabwe will have an electricity capacity of 1 302 Mw, almost half of which will come from the existing Kariba plant and the remainder from the Salisbury and Bulawayo thermal stations — 213 Mw — and Wankie stage one, currently under construction, 456 Mw.

After taking a reserve requirement of some 207 Mw into account, total domestic capacity would be 1 095 Mw, to which could be added imports from Zambia of a further 471 Mw. This gives total capacity of 1 566 Mw. In its "central" demand growth forecast, the study estimates that extra capacity will be required in Zimbabwe by early 1985 and the study recommends that the Kariba South and Wankie options be implemented to forestall a shortfall of electric energy that would otherwise occur.

Once these two extra sources of supply have been built, Zimbabwe and Zambia should then co-operate to add two further generating sets of 150Mw each on the north bank of Kariba.

The foreign exchange cost of the first two developments (Wankie and Kariba South) will be some Z\$200m at current prices but this takes no account of inflation nor of interest charges. This represents more than 20% of Zimbabwe's annual exports at the present time so that the foreign exchange cost will impose no mean burden on the balance of payments.

The burden could be materially worse, of course, depending on the inflation rate. The study calculates that the full cost of the Wankie project could rise by more than Z\$100m to Z\$280m (including interest) while Kariba South could cost an extra Z\$73m—an escalation of 27% in total costs. The developments after Wankie and Kariba (North as well as South) are unclear. Further major hydro electric schemes along the Zambesi at Batoka and Mupata Gorge are strongly favoured, though there is bound to be strong opposition from environ-

mentalist groups if Mupata Gorge goest ahead since this would have adverse repercussions on the ecology of the area. A further option is the possible import of electricity from Mozambique or Zaire.

Clearly, important discussions with Zambia are necessary since Zambian agreement will be required for both the Kariba South and North extensions and also for the longer-run major hydro schemes at Mupata and Batoka.

Salisbury

Relations between Zimbabwe's two major black parties have reached crisis point. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has branded Zapu (PF) leader Joshua Nkomo "a cobra whose head must be crushed" and a newspaper has called for Mr Nkomo to be tried for "treason."

Mr Mugabe has also given notice that the fate of those responsible for Zapu (PF) arms caches unearthed by security forces would be publicly announced in the country's media this week.

-Mr Nkomo spent the whole of yesterday closeted with other Zapu (PF) leaders. At the end of the meeting his party denied involvement in any plot

Particular in August Andrews Control of the Control

to overthrow the government.
Today The Herald,
Zimbabwe's leading daily newspaper, said in an editorial: "Charge Nkomo with treason, that is basically what it amounts to. And any revolt that might arise should be crushed ruthlessly.

"Dismiss his colleagues (if not cronies) from the Cabinet and let them join Ian Smith on the Opposi-tion bench."

The latest crisis. sparked off by the discovery of massive arms caches, is seen as the most serious challenge to peace in Zimbabwe since the clashes between rival guerillas in Bulawayo a year ago.

The Herald said that "Unless Dr Nkomo can play his cards properly as a political leader, he is finished."

The newspaper, whose editor was appointed by the Government, also linked the



Robert Mugabe ... "heartbroken."

Zapu (PF) leader with several internal quar-rels in the party which had led to the death or injury of leading party members.

'Cobra'

A senior Zapu (PF) politician and editor of the country's Sunday Mail, Mr Willie Musar-

Joshua Nkomo . 🧠 "a cobra."

urwa, has described the crisis as one "frightening magnitu-

He appealed in an editorial yesterday that the national interest be the "guiding rod" and warned against "opportunists" who might try to worsen the crisis and 'fish in troubled waters."
The Sunday Mail

quoted Mr Mugabe at a rally in Marandellas on Saturday as comparing Mr Nkomo, a Cabinet Minister Without Port-folio, to "a cobra in a house."

told 18 000. He people: "The only way to deal with a snake is to strike and destroy its head.

Stockpile

"How else can I describe a man we supposed was our friend and whom we invited to be part of the Government when we could have formed a Zanu (F., without purely Government him?"

Mr Mugabe said: he was "heartbroken" by Zapu (PF)'s behaviour.
"In the midst of our

endeavours our colleagues in Government were stockpiling and hiding enough weapons of war to arm 20 000 / men."=

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A statement issued by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party after a central committee lijeeting in Bulawayo at the weekend expressed dismay at the "deliberate attempt to build up a on an issue which stemmed from a war

It claimed Zapu had no prior knowledge of arms caches anywhere, adding that the administration of the army and all military issues had been placed under the responsibility of the Joint Military Command.

The Ascot farm on which arms had been found belonged to a co-operative company formed by former Zipra combatants and had no direct links with the party. It described Mr Nkomo as "a temporary co-director" whose help in forming the

company had been sought.

The statement said; We wish to categorically deny the allegation of a plot to overthrow the government. On the contrary Zapu did everything -and still does—for the consolidation and success of our independence.

The central committee has appointed a committee to discuss in detail the issues involved with the Prime Minister and the government.

The meeting was attended by all five Zapu Ministers in the government.

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Treason

An editorial in the Herald newspaper said Mr Nkomo's conduct amounted to treason and he should be so charged. Any revolt by his supporters should be "crushed ruthless-" and his PF cabinet col-

leagues dismissed.
Meanwhile the central committee of the PF issued a statement echoing his earlier denial of knowledge of the caches and attempted to shift caches and attempted to sint responsibility to top elements of Zipra, the military wing. The statement also expressed dismay at "the deliberate attempt to build up a case" against the party.

The unrepentant tone of

the statement appeared likely to further antagonise Mr Mugabe, who has been angered not only by the arms finds but by Mr Nkomo's ap-parent lack of remorse.

Stronghold

A spokesman for Mr Nkomo said he planned to come to Salisbury from his political stronghold in Bulawayo but could not say if he planned to attend today's he planned to attend today's

cabinet meeting.
Yesterday Security Minster of State Mr Emmerson Munangagwa said a police raid on a PF-owned Bulawayo hotel uncovered equipment capable of jamming all communications in the country, including the national radio network.

More weapons and military equipment had been found on another of the 25 farms owned by the PF in the

rarms owned by the PF in the Bulawayo area, he said.
Police and army units have so far found military equipment, medical supplies and enough weaponry to equip more than a brigade of mon Navartheless it is unmen. Nevertheless, it is understood that a substantial proportion of the arms with-held by Nkomo guerrillas in the disarming operation last year are still unaccounted SALISBURY. - Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe appeared ready yesterday to dismantle Zimbabwe's 22month old ruling coalition because of the discovery of radio equipment and another arms dump on Mr. Joshua Nkomo's property. government sources said.

Equipment which could jam every radio transmission in the country, and more arms, have been found on property owned by Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front party, an official announced yesterday.

The discovery of arms dumps on Mr Nkomo's property has precipitated a national crisis, reports UPI.

Sources said Mr Mugabe probably would

act after today's regular weekly cabinet meeting, first firing Mr Nkomo as Minister Without Portfolio.

Three other cabinet members of Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front party would also go, the sources said.

Mr 'Mugabe has planned cabinet changes for some time. The arms cache crisis presents an opportunity to create a new cabinet only from his ruling Zanu-PF

party. However, it is possible Mr Mugabe may stop short of dismissing Mr Nkomo — at least for a time. Observers point out that the authorities would have more to lose than to gain from such a step which could spark wide spread civil disorder in Mr Nkomo's Matableland stronghold, reports the Mail Correspondent in Salisbury.

Wedge

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The authorities would probably be willing to use any disaffection that arises between "Old Man" and his aides to drive a wedge between them. In spite of the surface unity there have been signs of a division in the PF and Mr Mugabe may wait until Mr Nkomo is isolated before removing him from his

It was notable that the PF central committee meeting, which reflected a coalescing of support behind Mr Nkomo, was attended by the three other PF Cabinet Ministers, Mr Josiah Chinamano, Mr Joseph Msika and Mr Daniel

Ngwenya. The indication is thus that attempts by the ruling party to isolate Mr Nkomo from his senior aides have not so far been successful.

The pro-government Press in Zimbabwe yesterday de-manded that Mr Nkomo be charged with treason.

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Radio jammers in new weapons find

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY Zimbabwe police and army search teams have uncovered more arms caches and equipment on Zapu-owned property in the Bulawyo area, including electronic equipment capable of jamming all radio and television communications in the country.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office. Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said westerday, the equipment was found at the Castle Arms Hotel, a Zapuowned property in Bulawayo.

Zapu had been said previously to have been using the hotel as a secretarial training centre for female excombatants demobilised after the bush war.

Mr Mnangagwa said

Mr Mnangagwa said arms caches were also found in the Umgusa area, close to Bulawayo.

EQUIPMENT

At a Press conference yesterday, journalists were also shown medical equipment found in the searches.

The acting Minister of Health, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi said the supplies would have been sufficient to equip three district hospitals. But the medicines found were generally in a poor state and could not

training have been used safely male ex mr Mnangagwar said mobilised police and army teams were still searching

A former Zipra guerilla loyal to Mr Joshua Nkomo, told a newspaper in Salisbury that the farins on which the arms had been found in the Bulawayo area had all been boughts with money collected from Zipra ex-combatants.

The man, who refused to give his full name, said R65 was collected from each guerilla to buy farms for a gricultural projects after their demobilisation.

Mr N.K.o m o w a s approached to help buy farms with more than R3 million which had been collected, the man said.

"PLANTED"

He denied that the guerillas filad builted the arms on the farms and hinted that the weapons had been planted to cause a split bet ween Zapu and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Tuling Zanu (PF) Party

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Mugane's runng Zanu
(PF) Party

Let us not make
ourselves a mockery to
the world by accusing
each other. The enemy
can plant something in
your house to disgrace
you in the eyes of the
world, the ex-guerilla,
said:

He echoed the words of Mr Nkomo, who last week denied knowledge of the caches claiming they had been planted clandestinely.

di Nkomo Romanies companies outlawed

By Robin Drew The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Eleven companies associated with Mr Joshua Nkomo or his Zapu Party have been outlawed by the Zimbabwe Government as the rift between Zimbabwe's two major black parties deepened.

The state radio announced today that the companies and their subsidiaries had been declared unlawful organisations and would be wound up.

They were declared a threat to security by the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Hove, which means the Government will be able to seize the assets.

DISCREDIT

Properties worth millions of rands belong to the companies and include farms and hotels

dude farms and hotels.

Arms caches were discovered on some of the farms and it is their discovery which led to the political crisis which now threatens the government of national unity.

Informed sources here believe it is inevitable that Mr Joshua Nkomo, who currently holds the Cabinet post of Minister without

Portfolio, will be forced out of the Government.

A multi-pronged attack has been mounted on Mr Nkomo by the government controlled media in what is seen here as an attempt to discredit the veteran nationalist leaders who is known as the "Father of Zimbabwe" and to split his organisation.

The Cabinet held its regular weekly meeting this morning, attended — perhaps for the last time — by Mr Nkomo and his deputy. Mr Josian Chinamano who is Minister of Transport. It is expected that this will be followed in the next few days by the long-awaited Cabinet reshuffle.

It, is believed that Prime Minister. Robert. Mugabe now holds the view that Mr. Nkomo's presence in the Cabinet would be an embarrassment in view of the size and extent of the massive arms caches.

But it is thought likely that offers will be made to some Zapu members who are co-sidered to be loyal to the government to either retain their Cabinet posts or to be

To Page 3, Col 9

Mugabe outlaws (362) Nkomo companies

▶ ► From page 1

invited to join the government.

In a commentary last night the State radio said Zapu's political integrity had been shattered by denying knowledge of the secret arms stores.

It said no explanations could absolve the Zapu leadership.

The motive behind the establishment of arms cashes remained that of overthrowing the Government.

A key question is how Zapu will respond should Mr Nkomo be dropped from the Cabinet.

Government party sources believe he no longer commands the United support of his party and that it will be so weakened by a leadership crisis that Zanu (PF) will be able to forge ahead with its long term plans for a one-party State.

Police and army units have been stationed at the properties which save beensiezed. Officers are going through a mass of documents, some covering the war.



Robert Mugabe . . . purging his enemies.

two-part series. Paul Moorcraft, in the first of a collapse, writes Zimbabwe into economic unpending to socialism transformation nas pitched irom capitalism The rapid

Joshua Nkomo . . . collusion with whites?





lan Smith . . . "beginning of the end."

central committee of Zanu (PF) — not the cabinet — is the focus of decision-making in Zimbabwe.

dissolved. The discovery of the arms caches could be used to ban Joshua Nkomo's Zapu. And the arrest of the Republican Front MP, Wally Stuttaford, is the beginning of the end for Ian Smith's 20 seats in parliament. The coalition in the cabinet is likely to be

the view of some Zanu (PF) leaders. to be made in the Zanu (PF) central committee, is Why have a parliament if all the decisions are

elements said to be in collusion with the ubiquitous spies from South Africa, in Zanu (PF) thinking, only a security-conscious one-party state can guarantee the safety of the "people's revolu-Loyalty is a key word. With Zapu and RF

babwe's independence, then Zanu (PF) could use about the loyalty of senior Zapu personnel in the Lancaster House agreement which led to Zimintegrated army. force. The prime minister has publicly cast doubts If anyone objects to the emasculation of the

election slogan of "power

&

ojui

has transformed

power to the party."

Terbert Ushewokonze and Edgar Tekere,

the

And since the purges of dissidents such as

By employing the leninist technique of 'demo-cratic centralism,' Mugabe has transformed his

parallels are abundant, visibly in terms of shor-tages and queues, and invisibly in the drive

owards a one-party state.

suggests another Tanzania, rather than a Kenya.

social progress, the rapid economic deterioration

Mugabe is moving towards be gotalism" of the Eastern bloc.

is moving towards the "scientific

Ali eady

the

The honeymoon for the whites is over for 1982 is regarded by the ruling Zanu (PF) as the first year of "national transformation." But transformation to what? Despite all the rhetoric of

In the name of reconciliation and pragmatism to keep some white skills and to entice aid and investment — he has used Rhodesian capitalism to

victory, Robert Mugabe's real intentions are Two years after his overwhelming electoral

secoming apparent to all.

fund his Zimbabwean socialism.

Accordingly, Mugabe is said to be placing more emphasis on the Korean-trained Fifth Bri-

gade based in Inyanga near the Mozambique

locomotives, the cancellation of the preferential trade agreement, and the "expulsion" of thousands of black Zimbabweans working in South Africa. from impending economic collapse, not a military struggle. South Africa is blamed for much of the malaise: for example, . But the major problem in Zimbabwe stems the reluctance to lend

And this country has been blamed for sabotage in Zimbabwe which is said to have caused investors to shy away.

starved Zimbabwean economy. oil is flowing through Mozambique to the petrolfor the transit of oil from Beira to Umtali, and no In fact, Mozambique is as much to blame as South Africa. Maputo has held out for high tariffs

the Manica and Tete provinces." once again that I would not have been ungrateful if Cecil Rhodes had seized Beira and the whole of my Mozambican brothers and sisters, I confess As one columnist in the pro-government Sunday Mail commented: "With all due respect to

classic tactic of capitalist leverage, while Zimbabwe The Mozambique Government is applying a

tion and minimum wage legislation

has created

transport blockages. Pay hikes have

farming industry already

ism. True, there are positive aspects: one million more children are at school than were there at the continues to implement its programme of social-

More than 100 rural health care clinics are planned in the current financial year. But whites argue that it was black guerillas who closed the schools and clinics during the war, and it is the schools and clinics during the war, whites' (dwindling) tax base that is reconstruction. end of the war. paying for the

the emigration of white skills have led to dramatic drops in production, up to 70 percent in some Severe cuts in foreign currency

of employers to dismiss workers, employee indisci-pline has undermined productivity. When black supervisors try to remonstrate with recalcitrant unarkers that are labelled as "scall-nits." workers, they are labelled as "sell-out With new rules severely restricting the right

Drought and foreign currency shortages (tractor allocations were cut by a drastic 83 percent during the present quota) have threatened a fuelled inflaallocation and by chronic continues to be transformed into practice, expertise have kept businesses ticking. nity is unlikely to renew its confidence. So far, Mugabe's switch to social economic debris. Koreans and the Cubans will then be left with loans and the whites will dwindle away. The North totally far, Mugabe's switch to socialism has not destroyed the old

task of rebuilding the promised Utopia from



unemployment, particularly among domestic

disaffected black electorate that is losing faith in Mugabe regards the economic changes as vital, both to establish socialism as well as to keep at least some of his electoral promises to a partially the ruling party.

But worse is the lack of faith among foreign investors and the local white business community.

bankrupt neighbouring states, the business commu-While the Zanu (PF) leaders castigate South Africa and propose fresh trading links with the

simply because boans and the remaining white If the rising crescendo of Mugabe's rhetoric Rhodesian economy,

Tomorrow: the war drums are beginning to

SALISBURY. : babwe yesterday moved owned by the Zapu-PF for being a "threat to defence and public safety". He said the businesses would be moves by Prime Minister the businesses.

Robert Mugabe against liquidated.
his coalition partner and old comrade-in-arms, Mr out Portfolio, attended a Joshua Nkomo.

Cabinet Minis but would not reveal what meeting yesterday, but would not reveal what meeting the control of th

"I am still a Cabinet Minis-ter," Mr Nkomo said, "and no. mention has been made so

far of my being dismissed.
"But I am now questioning whether Mugabe and Zanu-PF have come to the point where they no longer feel they need me and my party to help govern the country," he said.

Takeover

Mr Mugabe and his party have been angry with Mr Nkomo and his Zapu-PF party since huge arms caches

were found on farms owned by Mr Nkomo's party. Nearly, 40 arms dumps have been found. The govern-ment said another was dis-covered yesterday. Mr Mugabe's supporters

ment said another was discovered yesterday.

Mr Mugabe's supporters allege that Mr Nkomo was planning an armed takeover.

Mr Nkomo has denied this:

President Canaan Banana

yesterday banned 11 farming investigation as to how they got there and their removal should have also been han died jointly.

He said the properties were worth "millions" and he was "very upset" over their confiscation.—UPI.

Zim- and investment

"We have tried to work to gether," he said. "But history has shown that all our at tempts at unity have foundered on the Zanu-PF rocks.

"It seems they want to dis-pense with us, just like that," Mr Nkomo said.

He said arms had been found on only one of the Zapu-PF's 11 farms, all of them bought to form co-operatives as part of the party's self-help policy for the country's blacks:
"I don't know how these

arms came to be on the farm," he said. "But instead of attacking me, Mr Mugabe should have agreed to a joint investigation as to how they

Dexedrine

Cigarette smoking (tobacco)

Barbiturates Ιομορίν

Samuel iven, professor of psychopharmacology at the University of Oregon Medical School and sultor of a paper untitled "Drugs of Abuse: An Introduction to Their Action and Potential argets."

spould be noted by plucing the same ranking number beside the tied drugs. twelve in the list, in a few instances, two drugs tie for the same ranking; these choice, and so on through to your estimate of the least potentially hazardous of the I by the drug you think he ranked most potentially hazardous, a 2 by his second order of hazard potentials as they were ranked by the authority. Place the number Bolow are listed twelve drugs. Your task is to rank the twelve drugs in the same

death from overdose,

deterioration, produce irreversible tissue damage and disease, and cause accidental manner, produce physical dependence, impair judgment, predispose to social repeatedly or compulsively, be taken intravenously, be used in a self-destructive based his judgments on such criteria as the drug's overall potential to be used A noted authority* has ranked several drugs by their relative hazard potentials. He

Hazard Potentials of Some Common Drugs



able point he says.
"How do you think the Government in Pretoria would view the discovery of a large arms dump on a black man's farm in the Transvall?"

Mugabe may now ap-

Drum beats are sup-posed to dull the

ruler, it is natural; that he should, insure against a coup, His main, bullwark seems to pear to be paranoiac, but that doesn't mean he doesn't have enemies. Like any African the Korean-trained

drums are beginning to a sound, despite the crying need for peace and reconstruction after the
long guerilla struggle.

nstruments.

In Zimbahwe war

A symbol of the sus-lined martial mood is he AK rifle on Zim-

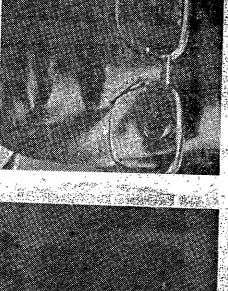
coat-of-

Zapu arms caches is

bound to lead to a

fors. When white sena-tors, protested, deputy minister Godfrey Chidyausku declared Lancaster House did





Mugabe ... Insuring against a coup.

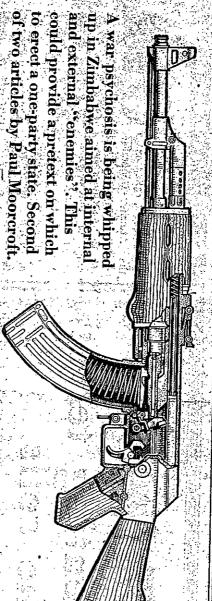


Nhôngo ideological Clan Fivairies.





angagwa. ... controls security.



The Star Wednesday February 17 1982

A symbol of mood . . . the Russian ARA7 rifle is on Zimbabwe's new coat of arms.



Hoye ... In charge of police.

Stav 17/2/82

W 123

ter, equipped, national army purged; some remaining. well as the ficers of Zubeen accused loyalty. Also, senior the powerful Cent are under Trie, astuce he CIO, Ren. Fluired last Jumer Line, and the Zipra in Subr'e-moltred last Jumer Line, and the Zipra in Subr'e-moltred last Jumer Line, and the Zipra in Subr'e-moltred last Jumer Line, and Line

Zimbabwe's

and quatter of the came of the

By Michael Shuttleworth

MCADZA FARM (Zim-Wabwe) — Mr Nicholas Sosthuizen's family album Terfects the recent violent firstory of Zimbabwe's White farming community.

The conventional photographs of smiling children and family gatherings are interspersed with pictures of a farmhouse torn apart by a bomb and agricultural equipment shattered by landmines.

o The Oosthuizen family oddicholas 32, his wife oddicholas 32, his wife oddicholas 32, his wife oddicholas 32, his wife oddicholas 4, and their oddicholas 4, and their oddicholas 4, and their oddicholas 5, and their oddicholas 5, and their oddicholas 6, and 6

stemat war ended two wears ago. But Nicholas Posthuizen complains, that, instead of prospering in peace, his 5700 hectares of prime cattle country near Headlands, 140 kmpsouth-east of Salisbury, are plaged by one of emerogent Zimbabwe's growing paroblems, large-scale requatting by landless ablacks on white-owned farmland.

we when Mr Oosthuizen gets out his horse or motorcycle to check his 800 head of cattle, he also takes a gun. He says squatters have threatened to kill him.

Mr Oosthuizen recently won a court order to evict about 20 families from his land in a case which Zimbabwe's 5 300 white farmers believe could set a precedent for the treatment of squatters.

But as the third generation Zimbabwean waits uneasily in his isolated farmhouse for police to implement the eviction order, the squatters continue to cultivate their crops and graze their cattle on his land, saying they will resist any attempts to move them.

They claim that as a descendant of white settlers, Mr Oosthuizen is the interloper and his land should have reverted to them by highlight with the coming

of black majority rule in April 1980.

"They argue that it's their ancestral land, but to me they are just indulging in a land-grabbing exercise." Mr Oosthuizen said, gesturing towards the settlement of traditional African huts erected by the peasant farmers.

There are no official figures available for the number of squatters on Zimbabwe's commercial farmland, but farming sources estimate there could be as many as 70 000.

Land hunger was at the heart of the guerrillas' war against the former Rhodesian government and the need for reform is as evident now as it was then.

The Rhodesian government reserved about 40 per cent of the best farmland for the exclusive use of whites, who formed three per cent of the population. There are still roughly 100 times more black than white farmers on almost identical acreages.

The slow pace of the new socialist government's ambitious programme to redress the imbalance by buying up commercial land and making it available to peasant farmers has encouraged large numbers of people to take the law into their own hands and settle where they please.

When the illegal occupation of white farmland first began, the government tried to take a tough line against squatters buy the number involved have increased rapidly over the past six months and now it has virtually given up.

Apparently torn between socialist values which recognise the desperate need for land among the rural poor, and developmental aims of orderly-planned rural communities, the government is concentrating on trying to educate the squatters on official policy towards land acquisition and resettlement. The man responsible for that policy is the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Sydney Sekeramayi.

Since he launched the nation's three-year resettlement programme in December 1980, 6500 families have been installed on about 600 000 hectares of formerly white-owned land bought for about 17,5 million dollars (more than R23,5 million).

The programme funded by countries including Britain, the Netherlands, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, aims eventually to resettle up to 165 000 families:

The cost is high, averaging out at 3500 dollars (R4802) per family for a basic five hectares of arable land with access to roads and communal wells. But according to Mr Sekeramayi, funds pledged so far and negotiations still going on indicate that the programme will be completed successfully.

"The 'squatter problem is a manifestation of land-lessness, and landlessness is the disease which must be cured," he told reporters recently.

Mr Oosthuizen takes a less sympathetic view, estimating that the presence of squatters on his land has already cost him 20 000 dollars (R27 440).

"Trees have been destroyed, my cattle and land stolen and I am constantly threatened," Mr Oosthuizen said.

Whether the squatters are moved or not, Mr Oosthuizen sees his long-term future in South Africa, a move which would complete a circle started by his grandfather who trekked up from the south in a pioneer wagon-train in 1893.

The grandfather, also called Nicholas, settled on land in the country's eastern Highlands given to him by the British South Africa Company which administered the territory. He founded a modest farming dynasty which now owns several properties in Zimbabwe.

Many black Zimbabweans argue that when the white settlers expanded north from the Cape of Good Hope they merely evicted the black tribes they encountered from their traditional lands.

Nearly 100 years later, they say, the blacks have acquired political power — and they are taking their land back. — SAPA-RNS

By STEPHEN TAYLOR

SALISBURY. — Mr Joshua Nkomo, known to his supporters as "Father Zimbabwe" and partner in the country's coalition government was dismissed from the cabinet last night by Mr Robert Mugabe for allegedly trying to overthrow the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

Mr Mugabe told a press conference that Nkomo, two other cabinet ministers and a deputy minister, who are members of his Patriotic Front party, were implicated in the storing of arms in caches uncovered last

Mr Mugabe also alleged that Mr Nkomo had, shortly after independence, tried to involve South Africa in attempting to change the course future government in the new territory.

Question mark

The move left a serious question mark over the principle of national unity which Mr Mugabe and other government leaders have adopted since independence. Although the Prime Minister stopped

tions, which will

3, (S) is 2, and



General Peter Walls

short of excluding the Patriotic Front entirely from the government, it seems extremely unlikely that the alliance which has held together shakily for almost two years will sur-

Those dismissed with Mr Nkomo are the party's depsuonoung as uty leader, Mr Josiah Chinamano, who is the Minister of Transport, Mr Joseph Msika, the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, and Mr Njini Ntuta, Deput mon asun pue uopuo 1 sen Minister of Mines.

Mr Mugabe said that th remaining PF members the government — incluing Mr Daniel Ngwenya, minister — had asked if

the time and complained that his brother's voice was jooked down at the floor all found it an effort to speak head resting on the table,



Mr Joshua Nkomo

lives. That violence was quelled with Mr Nkomo's co-operation.

The possibility of large-scale fighting must have decreased with the com-pletion of the integration of former guerillas in the national army, but grass roots support for Mr Nkomo, the father of Zimbabwean nationalism, is still strong and much will depend in the next few Durban. Testoodsar sid no skep Testoodsar sid no skep

Saawu officials presently in detention — three from

examine Mr Gqweta.

Mr Gqweta is one of six have a private medical team tempts are being made to t is understood that at-

added. şcribed as satisfactory," it "His condition can be de-

"tor observation". Police public relations weight loss and loss of division confirmed yester memory.

Mr Robert Gqweta said had Mr Robert Gqweta said bis brother sat with his lightly had been admitted to hospital had been hidden on farms

owned by the party.
Mr Nkomo has denied that he or his aides knew of the hidden arms and has said that the caches were made at a time when members of his former guerrilla army were suspicious of Zanu (PF) intentions.

Plotting

Mr Mugabe maintained last night however that Mr Nkomo had been plotting against Zanu (PF) for almost two years. Soon after independence, the Prime Minister said, Mr Nkomo had approached General Peter Walls, then military commander, and asked him to "arrange a meeting with the South Africans".

Pretoria had declined the opportunity of talks, Mr

Mugabe said.
"The persistent Mr
Nkomo" had approached
General Walls a second
time and again the South
Africans had turned down

When confronted with se this safe to perdicional section fore, stating that he would Prime Minister the day be verted in a state of the state

the other members of his cause his views differed by with those expressed by bert, yesterday rejected suggestions by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, that he was absent from Tuesday's Rabie Commission debate be-Commission debate be-cause his views differed Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabinomisoddo eur 10 represi

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 - 9 A great deal.
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n &

6 -- Moderately.

"There are a few commanders we believe are responsible for hiding and holding arms," he said. "They will have their cases reviewed by us."

Reshuffle

In the Cabinet reshuffle, Mr Richard Hove has been shifted to the Trade and Commerce portfolio, and Dr Ushewokunze takes over Home Affairs.

Dr Sydney Sekeramayi joins Mr Emmerson Munangagwa in the Prime Minis-ter's Office as Minister of State, relinquishing his Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development to his former deputy, Mr Morven Mahachi.

Mr Masimba Masango, Zimbabwe's Ambassador to Tanzania, becomes the new Minister of Transport.

The Ministry of Health, vacant since the death of Mr Simon Mazorodze late last year, is to be filled by Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, who was Deputy Minister of Finance. — UPI and Sapa.

THE Zimbabwean Krime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, sacked his coalition partner, Mr Joshua Nkomo, from the Cabinet yesterday, charging he was plotting a coup that could caused heavy have casualties.

In the wake of the massive arms cache finds in Mr Nkomo's Matabeleland stronghold, Mr. Mugabe dropped two other Cabinet Ministers who belong to Mr Nkomo's minority Patriotic Front party and announced a drastic reshuffle.

He told a Press conference in Salisbury: "I have decided to drop Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Josiah Chinamano (Minister of Transport) and Mr Joseph Msika (Minister of Natural Resources)."

The shake-up leaves only two PF members in the Cabinet.

Taken over

Mr Nkomo's Home Affairs portfolio will be taken over by Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the controversial Minister of Health axed from the Cabinet last year.

Mr Mugabe announced the creation of ly l three new Ministries and the merging of others

"We have decided on this course after finding they were implicated in the whole exerall.

Toget

cise of stockpiling arms and buying farms to use as bases in waging an armed struggle against the legitimately elected government of Zim-babwe," he said.

"And as a government we have decided that those people we believe are implicated should cease to be Ministers forthwith."

He pointed out that vast quantities of armaments had been uncovered on farms owned by Mr Nkomo and his party, including 2-million rounds of small-arms ammunition.

"These bullets were meant for people, and if they had all hit their target, this would mean 2-million innocent lives would have been lost in any attempt to overthrow my government," he said.

Cheated'

He condemned the stockpiling of arms as "an expression of utter dishonesty

"We feel cheated.

"Those we trusted as partners have turned against us. We have learned a great lesson, but we will not let it divide us.'

Mr. Mugabe said the two remaining PF Cabinet Minis-ters were welcome to stay in the government. He said they had told him they would con-sult Mr Nkomo before decid-ing on their position.

He said the loyalty of some senior Army commanders drawn from Mr Nkomo's former Zipra guerrilla force was being investigated.

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Zimbabwe presses on with minerals board

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's controversial new Minerals Marketing Corporation will come into operation in about a month's time, says the country's Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo.

Touring a gem-cutting factory in Salisbury, he said the Government was finalising details.

The corporation will be a semi-State body which will be the sole marketing authority for all minerals produced in the country. It will have a ninemember board, with the chairman and general manager being nominated by the Minister

under terms of legislation setting up the corporation, the body will not be legally liable for any of the contracts it negotiates It for the sale of minerals within or outside Zimbabwe.

This, is seen by mining experts as being likely to make investors have second thoughts about ploughing their money into mining ventures in the country.

The Bill to set up the corporation was bitterly opposed by MPs and Senators of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front party during its journey through the two houses of Parliament.

it was, however, defeated by a large majority.

RF criticism centred around their contention that the corporation would be unwarranted interference in private enterprise and would discourage investment because it would curtail the mining companies' freedom to sell their minerals on whatever market they chose.

The Government line was that the local mining companies were selling minerals to their subsidiaries or parent companies out-

side Zimbabwe for lower prices than they should have fetched.

These were then sold at big profits by the outside companies.

In this way, Zimbabwe was losing millions of dollars annually, said Mr Nyagumbo, during his defence of the Bill in Parliament.

There was also accusations by the Government that mining companies were stockpilling minerals outside the country and under-invoicing on exports, so as to swindle the Government out of foreign exchange.

dragged The Star Bureau row?

LONDON —, The sacking of Mr Joshua Nkomo from the Zimbabwe Cabinet has created a Stir in the British Press.

question in the days ahead says the chair cial Times, is whether will remain aloof. the national army, The most crifical

that if there is trouble, that if there is trouble, the Nkomo seems certain to be arrested and purges of the army could follow.

The move has left serious doubts about the principle of national unity which Mr Mugabe has adopted since ndependence, says The

THE TEST

of Mr Nkomo's political support. in the Matabeleland rewidespread disaffection The authorities faced including: Bulathe foundation

says Mr Mugabe fuces babwe prosperous. The continued detention of the whites has aroused quiet. ceed in keeping Zimcrucial test of her he can suc-Times editorial

> The Star's Africa News Service

bury today in the wake of the firing of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nko-mo and three of his top me n from the Zimbut speaceful pro-Mugabe demonstrations SALISBURY staged in Salispro-Noisy

Bulawayo, police are keeping a close watch keeping counter men from babwe Cabinet. political And in Mr Nkomo's stronghold

Temonstrations.

In Salisbury people in Surrounding black room surrounding black residential areas forced police to cordon off a carpark to hold a sand. crowd grew several that rapidly thou

large body of the de-monstrators to march cleared a way through the city traffic for a Later the police

> passengers join them in the way, insisting the in the crowd along manders, Dumiso Dabengwa, should be put "six foot under." manders, but Nkbmo and one of his former guerilla co.m-

to Mr Mugabe's office.
People in the crov

stopped

buses

the march.

Outside the

claring: "Nkomo ide" and "" ', Other demonstrators carried" posters dedie" and "Zapu must be destroyed." must

Mr Mugabe did not leave his office to address the crowds.

when one group joined in with a mock coffin complete with a scat-tering of soil and

cheering burst out Minister's

office

Mr Nkomo was last night dismissed from

sprouting flowers.
Ahead of them a pla-

gations that he was stockpiling arms and sought the aid of South Africa for a coup at

Mr Mugabe told a Press conference that Mr Nkomo made two approaches to South Africa through meetings set up by former Rhodesian military supremo Lieutenant-General Peter Walls n o o s after indepen-

fused to help, he said. both Africa occasions had re-

smear him and to provide an excuse for Mr Mugabe to force Zapu out of the Government. as lies intended cribed the allegations Mr Nkomo later des-

charge a number or people in connection with the arms caches. lice were expected Mr Mugabe said to to

> was too soon national unity (we not "fall to pieces." dependence to (would

said the Government had initially dismissed ference was planning a war and men that Mr reports by its security Africa. had approached South At the rregordingabe Nkomo

dismissed those rufoolish indeed to have handed." has been caught redmours because the man "Now we look very

from me. My wife has collapsed from shock. What is Mugabe afraid of? What do I do now?" "After all my work have taken for this, Mr Nkomo country. They said:

See Page 23

UK silent on Zapu purge

The Star Bureau

Robert LONDON — The deci-sion of the Zimbabwe Frime Minister, Mr ernment. Zapu purge from the evoked members i no com the British Mugabe, to his Cabinet of comment Gov

velopmen is a purely internal de-Diplomatic sources in London insist that this

cut across the Lancas-ter House Agreement of 1979. The move does not

The Star's Africa News Service

sial former Health
Minister, Dr Herbert
Ushevokunze, has
been brought back with t SALISBURY - In a into the Cabine nished most political observers, move that has astobabwe's controverthe powerful Affairs Health port-Zim-

surprise in the Cabter, Mr Robert Mu-gabe, and gives Dr by the Prime Minisnounced last night inet reshuffle It was the biggest

Office gence: Organisation, which, falls under the Pime Minister's the of the police except trol of all sections Ushewokunze Central Intelli-C 0 II-

months ago after radical statements the Cabinet several Dr & Ushewokunze dropped from

about black advanpublic service which were understood to Mugabe. 🖔 annoyed

Richard Hove is the fairs Minister Trade and Com-Former Home Af-Minister 2

In another unex-

-with more power Ex-minister is back

> pushed sideways to head a new Ministry pears to have been

of Supply.

Dr Eddison

Zvob-

Cabinet

post,

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Development under the Ministry of Econance Ministry been merged pected move, the Fi-Chidzero Senator the highly-regarded nomic Planning and Bernard

Mr

Minister Senator Enos Nkala, the only Ndebele mem-Former Finance

with has

ment and Housing to become Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. sources go leaves the Minisiνer try of Local Govern-

Tourism, and Dr Ol nister of Natural Re-Mrs Victoria Chitepo becomes Mitakes over as Minis-Munyaradzi and

本の方ではいて ではない

the Patriotic Front alwith Mr Mugabe and bloody clashes. The liance formed to nego most black nationalist two ethnically and fight leaders also served his elections on his own time as a detained for the captured 57 of the for 10 years in the each other with the leaders also served his the captured 57 of the for 10 years in the each other with the leaders.

He was twice failed by Efforts by African white police—once leaders to merge the for slapping a police two forces led by him officer, once for sub- and Mr Mugabe mor a version single powerful army

movement on two dis 100 Executive National desolate. Gonakudzing tinct tribal lines.

Assembly, seats to Mr. wa in the far south east to Mr. wa in the far south east to Mr. of Rhodesia near the Mozambique border

In 1974 Mr Nkomo disillusioned and fear ful he would be re-detained, fired the country to lead his Zambia. fast-growing guerilla army from bases in

Home Affairs Minister

to the land of his birth in the new year of 1980 bost in Cabingt by that of Minister wo out Pointfolio, butfly in charge of single national army. val ex-guerillas into ass special responsibilities or helping integrate risk

mno to fight elections

when he lost, he cise was completed late rewept. But he did at last year Mr Mugabe recept grudgingly, a male it clear publicly ling inning corali that Mr Nkomo had no in maning in private Mr Mugabe and did former mentor from time of the Mugabe and mainly in private Mr Mugabe and mainly in private Mr Mugabe demonstrated and mainly in private Mr Mugabe demonstrated mass only a matter of the former Mrinker in Mugabe demons was only a matter of the former Mrinker in Mugabe demons was only a matter of press (Pf) leaders twho sup ?
poin the Prime Minis
ter's proposals for a ... one party state the de was only a matter of the trime — Associated And ito many Zanu

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Robert Mugabers ... believed Mr. Nkomo too moderate.

The state of the s

SALISBURY — Joshua N k o m o (63) fired from his post as Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's junior coalition government partner is hailed by friends and foes alike as the grandfather of the country's black nationalist liberation movement.

A onetime cattle herder from the tiny Kalanga tribe of western Matabeleland related to the warlike Matabele Mr Nkomo rose through the ranks of small youth movements and labour unions to head the first black political party in the 1950s, the African National Congress.

Yesterday Mr Mugabe fired Mr Nkomo, leader of the Zim-



Joshua Nkomo . . a pragmatic moderate:

Salary and the salary



Part of the large crowd that thronged the streets of Salisbury yesterday to celebrate the downfall of Joshua Ston 19/2/82 Nkomo.

PARIS - The sacking of Joshua Nkomo from the Zimbabwean coalition government was the first stage in Soviet moves to establish the country as its No 1 base for attacks against South Africa, the has reported.

With Prime Minister Robert Mugabe firmly established in Salisbury, the Soviets — with their usual usual realism -- decided to let down their protege Nkomo, and spill the beans on arms caches the authorities in the hope of restablish-

Mugabe 'now in Soviet grip

ing their position in the country, the paper affirmed.

Mr Mugabe With now grateful to Moscow for keeping him in power, the Soviets are hoping to use the territory as an operations base against South Africa, as they have used Angola for attacks

against Namibia.

The bases would be established and oper-ated by top-level East German officers, the magazine added.

Another French newspaper, the respec-ted and influental Le Monde, sees the cur-rent crisis in Zimbabwe casting a shadow over

the future of the country.

In a front page editorial yesterday the paper noted that for paper noted that Ivsome time the Soviet
Union had accepted
that its champion, Joshua Nkomo, did not
control the country control the country and it was better to seek a "modus vivendi" with Prime Minister Mugabe.

While the West, the paper said, had decided to back Mr Mugabe since he won the 1980 independence elections "even to the extent that (the West) had intervened with South Africa to temper their opposition to the 'Marxist' leader in Salisbury.

Zimbabwe, the paper noted, had inherited, despite the colonial war, "several advanwar, "several advan-tages over many of its African partners with a relatively solid adminis-

trative structure.' But Le Monde war-ned: "The current tribulations cast a shadow over the future and a threat over the political and ethnic balance, which, despite its imperfections, had the merit of existing."

the Washington State Department said yesterday it was ly monitoring" "closein Zimbabwe following Mr Nkomo's dismissal.
"We are obviously

concerned about recent events in Zimbabwe. but remain hopeful that the peaceful transitional process can be maintained.

Behind this brief statement lies deep concern over develop. ments in a country which the Americans still hope can provide them with an effective bridge into black Africa - and serve as

a stabilising influence. Few people in the administration have underestimated the challenge faced by Mr Mu-gabe: economic, ideo-logical, racial and political.

However, there are fears that Mr Mugabe is moving steadily to a one-party state. These fears were reflected in a leading article in the Los Angeles Times Los Angeles which commented:

"It would indeed be a tragedy if Zimbabwe did go the way of its neighbours - Zambia, Tanzania and Mezambique — all now bank-rupt and undemocratic. "Prime Minister Mu-

gabe has demonstrated courage, political skill and a sense of realism that took precedence over a commitment to

marxism. most recent words and deeds, however, have been does worrying. Africa not need another dictator." — Own Correspondent, Paris, The tor." Star Bureau, Washington.



Joshua Nkomo's dismissal from the Cabinet is not enough for this man and his followers. "Nkomo must die" is his demand, and the Zapu party is described as "racist."

ZIMBABWE TRADE

362) FM 192 82

Fougher

Whatever accord if any, replaces the 18year-old trade agreement between SA and Zimbabwe, it's a fair bet that its terms will be less than preferential.

The agreement is due to terminate on March 24 after expiry of 12 months notice of abrogation given by Pretoria. Senior SA trade officials confirm that Zimbabwe officials were in SA last week to prepare the

ground for negotiations.

The officials stressed that the talks took place at Salisbury's request and not because the Western five contact group had put pressure on Pretoria to do so, as suggested by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in an interview with the Salisbury Herald a few months ago. Pretoria agreed to try to find a basis for a new bilateral agreement because it "makes good sense to maintain sound relations with neighbouring states."

There is plenty of evidence to suggest that Pretoria gave notice of termination because of political provocation (such as Zimbabwe's call for trade sanctions against SA at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference in Canberra last year).

The real reasons, however, may be of a more compelling economic nature. It is known that SA tobacco farmers in traditionally conservative Transvaal constituencies have been putting a lot of pressure on government to "protect" them from a pro-vision in the 1964 agreement whereby 2m lbs of flue-cured leaf enters SA duty free



Zimbabwe tobacco . . . problem for SA farmers

annually while the external tariff was raised from 77c/kg to 160c/kg. On numerous occasions during the currency of the preferential agreement, and with increasing frequency since Zimbabwe indepen-dence in April 1980, Pretoria has been petitioned to amend the agreement to protect manufacturers of footwear, appliances, textiles and clothing.

During the UDI period Pretoria refrained from doing so because the Smith government was not recognised by Gatt. Amendments to the 1964 agreement would therefore have been illegal. Moreover, such changes would have been tantamount to de jure recognition of the Smith government. Consequently, trade between the two countries was regulated by negotiated adjustments to quotas and duties.

After Zimbabwe independence, pressure on Pretoria mounted to give full protection to domestic agriculture and certain sectors of industry. To its credit Pretoria resisted the pressure. It rejected the notion that Zimbabwe exports posed a greater threat to domestic industry because it had returned to legality. Quite rightly, they argued that because of international recognition, Zimbabwe would rely less not more, on SA markets after the lifting of sanctions. The whole of black Africa, Europe and the West had opened up for Zimbabwe traders and SA would be relieved of its role as main support (and trade conduit) of its neighbour's economy.

Pretoria was advancing economic arguments to safeguard existing mechanisms that could lead to improved political relations. What we may be witnessing now is a complete about-face on that policy. Deterioration of political relations is a convenient reason to justify a protectionist stance in new trade negotiations. SA trade

officials foresee a number of problems.

Against a troubled political background, trade preferences would seem to be anomalous, especially in respect of touchy farm products like tea and tobacco. Above all, they say, it is going to be very difficult to forge an equitable bilateral agreement while Zimbabwe keeps its formidable import controls in place. In the final quarter of last year import quotas were cut 15%, followed by a further 12% in the first quarter of 1982 as the Zimbabwe trade balance falls further into deficit. Officials say SA exporters do not need preferential treatment in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe traders, on the other hand, do require preferential access to SA markets, but for goods which SA herself produces and whose manufacturers are in need of tariff protection. As one official put it: "The SA economy has its own third world component which needs protection until it is developed and can take its place in a modern cash economy.'

A less favourable background to new trade negotiations can hardly be imagined and coincides with sharp deterioration of the political and economic situation in Zimbabwe itself. White business confidence is declining and farm production has fallen. Skilled manpower is at a premium and

transport bottlenecks persist.

By Paul Moorcroft

DRUM beats are supposed to dull the senses; that is why the drum is the most military of instruments.

In Zimbabwe war drums are begin-ning to sound, in spite of the crying need for peace and reconstruction after the long guerrilla struggle.

A symbol of the sustained martial mood is the AK rifle on Zimbabwe's new coat-of-arms. When white senators protested, Deputy Minister Godfrey Chidyausiku declared: 'Lancaster House did not come from heaven like manna, it came as a result of the AK. The majority respect the AK.

and they would not have an objection to seeing it continually.

Every day Salisbury drivers have to pull over to give way to Robert Mugabe's cavalcade of bodyguards, motorcycle outriders and a truckload of troops armed with the ubiquitous AK as well as a mounted machine

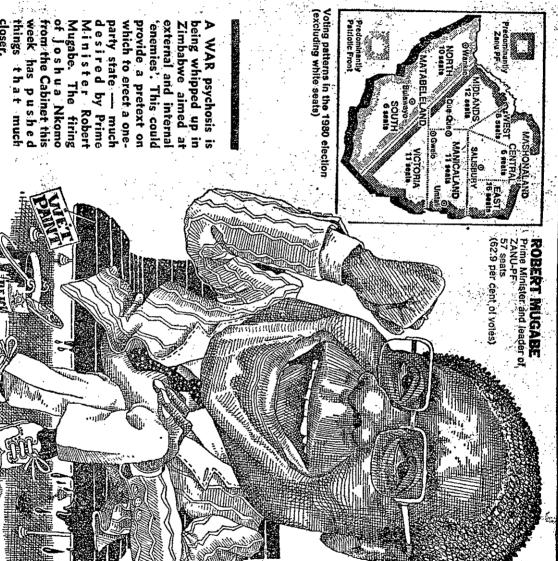
A war psychosis aimed at internal and external enemies is being whipged up; a psychosis that provides a
convenient pretext to erect a onepretext to erect a one-

Bishop Muzorewa's UANC as well as Ian Smith's RF.

The firing of Zapu's Mr Joshua Nkomo from the Cabinet this week has sent shock waves through the country. This, after arms caches were found on Zapu owned farms.

Whether Zipra, the military wing of Zapu, would fight with its remaining hidden weapons caches is a moot point.

It was outclassed in the 1981 uprising by the national army and in 1982 Zipra is weaker in military strength and morale.

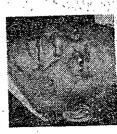




Former Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and leader of the United African Council, which has three seats BISHOP ABEL (8,2 percent).



Front, which has 20 seats on the white of Rhodesia and leader voters' roll (includes • IAN SMITH ... Asians and mixed races).



fired from the Cabinet, but as leader of the Patriotic Front (Zapu) controls 20 seats in Parliament JOSHUA NKOMO (24,) percent.)

THE TIMES, LONDON

 $\{r_{i,j}\}$

a reasonable point: he says, 'How do you think the Government in Pretoria would view the discovery of a large arms dump on a black officials such as Licu-tenant-General 'Sandy' Mactean have warned white farmers to get rid of 'their wartime arsenals, Mactean makes

army, General Mac-

lean, has no jurisdiction over this elite force.

If a power struggle erupted within the armed forces, however, the national army, with its small core of British Army instructors, has 30 battalions; that is 10 times more troops, better equipped. But the national army is being purged; some of the remaining whites as well as the senior officers of Zipra have been accused of disloyally. discovery of a large arms dump on a black man's, farm in the Transvaal?

Mugabe may now appear to be paranoiac, but that doesn't man he doesn't have enemies. Like any African ruicr, it is natural that he should insure against a coup. His main bulwark seems to be the Korean trained Fifth Brigade. At a time when the official policy was to cut back on the bloated military establishment,

Brigade

Intelligence

train

military establishmen Mugabe chose to accer North Korea's offer o R22,5-million to trai and equip a new br

Also, senior whites in the police and the powgence Organisation are under suspicion. The astute head of the CIO, Ken Flower, retired last June, as did the Zipra intelligence supremo, Russian-trained Dumiso Dabengwa, Although the brigade is armed with outdated Russian T-34 tanks and old armoured cars, the

3 000 men in the unit are nearly all Shonas. loyal to Zanu (PF).

After Mugabe, the most powerful man in Zimbabwe is Emmerson Munangagwa, who controls all security matters. He is determined to prevent any 'second coming' by Nkomo, Munangagwa, an ex-Zanla commander, repungagwa, an commander, repu-thwarted a Zapu This practorian guard is shrouded in a secrecy which is augmented by the North Korean addic-

to

Mozambique, thus 'creating Instability from the enmities, it is not surthat Mugabe should choose to exagerate the external threat from South Africa, Reria of working systemat-Insurgent Failing such interna cently he accused Pretomovements in Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and with Atlantic. ically

the Zanu (rr.) quarters, the death of the ANC representative South Africa has also been accused of complicity in the bombing of the Zanu (PF) head. Joe Ggabi, and the Explosion at the Inkomo barracks. The South African Government's mishandling of the Seycholles coup upon has lent further credibility to Mugabe's claim.

trade and thus economic dependency which could be used as a lever to prevent the Pretoria : could point, out that it does not wish, to destabilise any, of its neighbours; it wants. a lever to e frontline ouring ANC

WIE ARGUS 20/2/82 (362)

Arms

However, one of the problems has been Zimbabwe's alleged proof of South African involvement in the anti-Frelimo campaign. The former Rhodesian CIO started up the Mozambican resistance forces and now some of the senior ex-Rhodesian operators are back at work in the SADE

assert intellige sources in Salisbury.

Other behinds have scenes operations have soured links between Salisbury and Pretoria. According to officials in Salisbury, South Africa seized a large consignment of arms and

work in

are back at the SADF, intelligence

coup attempt in December 1980. Sections of the

original plan were nevertheless enacted in

February 1981 when Zipra troops rebelled, causing the deaths of

The internal struggle in Zimbabwe is not sim-

hundreds.

officials approached emerge: mounting Zim-Pretoria for support babyean confrontation against Zanu (PF) in with South Africa exchange for promising A white exchange to prevent any ANC A white exchanging the infiltration through Zimbabye will com-

pound Mugabe's interna

arms shipments to a state which offers diplo-in matic support to its enemies, the ANC? Ironi-cally, both Mugabe and Pretoria share a com-mon interest here, Zanu (PF) which traditionally has supported the PAC rivals of the ANC, has suggested that Nkomo

Zimbabwe, Because they I had been ordered dur. a ding-the Rhodesian war, set the Wagabe Government in the waited Prefora to keep ite waited Prefora to keep ite arms, but, not uncertainty, asked for Payment Although some in payment Although some in later, feleased, the re-how mainder was kept with re-

ply Zapu (Ndebele) versus Zanu (Shona). Within the Zanu (PF) central committee there are ideological and clan rivalries. The Manyika rivalries. The Manyika and Zezuru groups view with some concern the centralisation of power in the hands of Karangas such as Munangagwa, the Zanla chief, Rex Nhongo, and Richard Hove, the Minister in charge of police. police.

Unlike Zapu, both Security Problems, and Mugabe and Pretoria Isecurity problems, and share the same distruct increasingly. So uth of ANC links with the Arica will be abused as Russians. When some a convenion scapegoat:

A Zapu supporters—were Just as Zambia reluct a resteed by the Zimbab, antly became a guerrilla of their links with its southern neighbour, and the ANC, Zapu asked 50 to could Zimbabwe in Government supported existed on her territory of a parthed.

In spite of the welter, conflicting interests, ic pattern is sure to

DE pre-emptive raids sproved the diplomati

US fighting shy 362 and no wonder

SALISBURY: United States businessmen can be forgiven for fighting somewhat shy of Zimbabwe following a recent amazing rejection by Salisbury politians.

The rejection came in the form of a refusal to sign a guarantee of payment of compensation should American companies be nationalised. Even more important, involved this America's semi-Overseas official Private Investment Corporation.

This acts as an insurance body for companies investing anywhere in the world and in the case of government takeovers will pay the affected businesses and then collect from the host country. But it obvi-

FINANCE CORRESPONDENT

ously has to be sure of the host government's integrity first.

The guarantee is normal policy for Opic and does not apply only to Zimbabwe or any particular country. All countries, Western and developing, are asked to give an undertaking.

Diplomats in Salisbury say the refusal does not mean imminent nationalisation (although they become silent on the

chances of such a move). Rather, they say it indicates suspicion by the leftist-leaning

government about the implications of signing such an undertaking.

Said one diplomat:
"They think they are
in some way
committed to paying
out money no matter
what happens. It is
another reflection of
the Third World's
misunderstandingof Western
countries' motives
They regard everythings as a ploy to
exploit undeveloped
countries."

The Zimbabwe Government's action has delayed a visit by an investment mission and might have even led to its cancellation. Whatever the reason was it has done

nothing to increase foreign business confidence.

The official line being put out is that the United States is "hopeful and confident" that the matter can be settled amicably. But it is unfortunate that the disagreement has involved Opic.

This has tremendous influence in America as to the best countries for investment. Corporations take careful note of its advice. Its recommendations as a result of the latest episode are mardly likely to be enthusiastic.

United States officials are anxious to show there has not been any fundamental rift between the two countries. They quote

Zambian examples where the government has taken so long to make up its mind about allowing foreign investment that companies have gone elsewhere.

"It's because they dither so much, trying to see if there is any ulterior motive behind all foreign proposals," said a source in Salisbury.

Others have pointed out that Zimbabwe should grab with both hands any possibility of foreign investment, so urgently is it needed, and take it for what it is — a shot in the arm for the economy.

In the current political upheavals outside suitors for investment proposals are dwindling rapid-

Tribune Africa News Service
SALISBURY: Prime Minister Robert
Mugabe's political annihilation of his old
rival Joshua Nikomo follows two years of intrigue that included the extraordinary hijacking by former Zipra guerrillas of three trains loaded with sophisticated wea-

The huge haul of arms taken by the guer-hillas of the military living of Mr. Nkomo's 34 tanks and SAM-7 an. loaded with arms, amulti-aircraft, missiles to munition and fuel.
36 000 neatly crated Six wagons carried rifles, tanks and armoured Zapu party in late 1980

Some of this arsenal surfaced during last year's bloody uprising by Zipra members at Entumpane.

outskirts of Bulawayo after a Zipra bid to enter the city at the height of the fighting originally came from Several of the light armoured vehicles left smashed and burning in an ambush on the ne trains.

\$ 10 m

So did much of the eaponry found on

perty recently.

More is believed to
be still hidden in
caches scattered around
Zimbabwe. Now the Herald newspaper has called for an inquiry into the

the cargo consignment, the three trains comprised 139 trucks loaded with arms among munition and fuel. According to London Sunday Times journalist Nick Worrall, who saw

personnel carriers.

15 km range cannons, 82mm mortars, the rifles and 36 000 Tokaraircraft machineguns, heavier 88mm anti-aircraft guns, 122mm Others bore 12,7 mm d. 14,5mm anti

ev pistols.

There was also an incredible 69 tons of armour-piercing RPG-7 rockets 129 cases of landmines and 140 tons of ammunition along with tons of diesel fuel in drums.

Security forces have found about 20 of the n 100 or so Sam-7s taken 100 or so Sam-7s taken the from the train and are believed to be still look of the rest which are similar to those which downed two Vis-

why a moderate

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY 21, 1982



strict firearms law farmagistrate would to be be convided to the bear who will be be convided to the bear who we are should the be convided to the bear was a bothered to calculate the likely term awarded to someone found to the likely term awarded to someone found to the likely term awarded to someone found to the converse bothered to someone found to the Sorbott hardware found on the Zapu farms.

Political observers say Mr. Nkomo still has convice and the grassroots support. The anti-Nkomo still has considerable grassroots support. The anti-Nkom of more but may un Thursday were clearly orthestrated but may trigger counter may trigger counter may trigger counter demonstrations in the Word. Asked if he had any message for the former Zipra men in the national army. Wr Nkomo repiled, with unconvincing piety, that his army no longer existed and to comment would be to interfere in the role of the Minister of Defence.

Mr Nkomo's own tuture Jooks anything but certain.

Interviewed in Salisbury he said he intended fightling the government from the parliamentary benches as an opposition MP.

However, Mr Mugabe told a recent first conference that police were investigating the roles of senior Zapu members in what he presumed was a plot to store huge quantities of arms. The strength of the Frime Minister's condemnation of Mr. Nkomo caught many observers by surprise and raised immediates of a surprise and raised immediates of a surprise supporters, who still know him as "Father Zimbabwe!

"Apparently with this rapporters, who still know him as "Father Zimbabwe!

"Apparently with this rapporters, who still rapporters, who still rapporters, who still rapporters with this rapporters, who still rapporters is the most presence into Bulaway, presence into Bulaway, presence into Bulaway, thereticy, the most pertinent comment on the backlash question came, from no less an authority than Mr. Nyomo himself when he said he presumed Mr. Mugabe had assessed the likelihood of violence and 'decided he could handle whatever might arises. b speed up the progress towards a one-gary state which many bere see as inevitable.

It appears likely now that by the time the affair like only one of eight Zapu members left in the Chinetend he is likely to come in nde recusiderable. Pressure from his party members to resign. Just how Zapu will take the pollittical battering handed out by the previously patient Mr Mugabe is just one questions hanging over a lense Zimbabwe. Whatever the reason for the storage of the caches, they appear to have had just the opposite effect.

Their discovery has given Mr Mugabe a perfect opportunity to dispose of his main political rival in Mr sources believe
Zapu members
Ito "even up the
for the next
in due in 1985 or
the means to
if a one-party
was declared pre-independence wanted to "even up the odds" for the next election due in 1985 or retain the means to fight if a one-part state was declared before then. resigned from the national army last year, said he had told the government that the vegovernment that the personnel were being windrawn too soon after the Entumbane shotout, and that the risk of weapons being hidden, was consequently great.

Other Zapu sources said they believed many guerrillas hid weapons because they believe Lanim dathon by armed Zanla men helped Mr Mughe's Zanla carry the day so convincingly

Masikir who is now a lieufenant general and depily chief of the national army.

Mr. Dabengwa said last week he believed the weeks he believed the weeks he believed the weeks he believed the weeks he properties were policy.

Diography properties were policy.

Midden as an 'insurance policy.

Who feared revenge at tacks, by members of tacks by members of Mr* Mugabes.

Zania forces.

officials had, until now, claimed had not taken place. Zimbabweans wanted to know, the Herald said in an editorial, why Zapu ministers did not inform the government of the hijacking.

What was obviously a what was obviously a well-planned operation took place over two weeks in October and November 1980.

The trains were transferring much of the huge pile of weapons given to Zapu by Russia from Lusaka to Bula-wayo and Salisbury wayo and Salisbury where it was to be obsorbed into the national army arsenal.

the arms heist that many counts during Rhodesian war.

Zipra The diverted the trains ondiverted the trains chto a siding at Dett station on the northern,
edge of Wankie National Park and then
surrounded and unloaded them ed them.

of Much Much of the weaponry was used to turn the unofficial Zipra assembly point at Gwaai River Mine into a fortress that was only recently disarmed.

The operation is believed to have been planned by two of Mr Nkomo's top military commanders, Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout

"The detained has a right of appeal to a tribunal but the minister can override its decision and still keep the person in detention and confiscate his property.

"Right; we had detention, but the guy had a right to appeal to a tribunal of our judiciary.

judiciary.

"I think detention is a bad thing but" I also know there is a need for it and that it must be handled very, very carefully."

carefully.

Mr Cronje believes whites in Zimbabwe can no longer hope to affect fundamental policy

About his new job with the government of with the government of the criticised, over populated and least advantaged of South Africa's independent homeland states, he said he has come with no illusions about the vastness of the problems to see what can be done within the country's severely limited resources.

He would not enter into the issue of whether it had been right or wrong to opt for independence.

"I've learned to accept reality. The reality of the Ciskei exists and at the moment it is controlled by this government . .

"I could, like others, sit at a distance and dig out facts and figures to show you how sad is the state of affairs, how poor the country and impossible the situation.

"There is no point in saying it shouldn't be independent, condemn independent, condenn it for being so and then say. 'Those poor people' because those poor people are still there and your condemnation or failure to action or failure to action the situation does not improve their lives. not improve their lives.

the situation will worsen Does it make your position safely whatever your political halless? beliefs?

This is willest.

110 212 82

AS A PROMINENT moderate among the Republican Front's Members of Parliament, Rowan Cronje has been a committed advocate of whites staying in the country and coming to terms with its new realities.

His departure last month to take up the post of adviser to President Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei was seen as a major demoralising blow to whites and to government hopes of keeping the privileged and skilled minority vhite middle class in the country while trying to meet the aspirations of the majority through socialist reforms.

He has been reported as saving that only when he left did he come to realise how much both black and whites looked to him as important in the process of reconciliation

Till now he has explained his departure in general terms or as responding to an offer he "couldn't refuse"

In an interview from behind his new desk in the office of Cisket's president he said long-term considerations and government changes over the past few months had determined his move.

"People who leave Zimbabwe often say it's because they are not prepared to live under a black government. Obviously that doesn't IN THE first detailed explanation of why he left Zimbabwe, former minister in the Smith-Muzorewa government and white opposition MP Rowan Cronje told ANTHONY SWIFT it was because of moves towards a socialist education policy, dwindling prospects for his children as whites and a narrowing scope for a white politician in the country.



(362)

Rowan Cronje

worry me because I'm under one now," he told me. He had been ready to accept and understand many things others found more difficult, he said.

"For instance, dropping white standards of living. Sure, looking at it from the whites' point of view, but we were five percent of the population."

"They are in control and responsible to their electorate, which happens to be 95 percent and their decisions must be in the interests of their people. From our point of view it's going down, from their's it's going up.

"If a minister has 100 000 dollars to spend on health and must choose either to tile a bathroom in a hospital or set up a rural clinic, he will build the clinic and rightly so. People have to adjust to that."

Mr Cronje said he had great faith in the country, provided enough whites stayed.

"People who said there was no hope with 'this government before the elections stopped and said they're not so bad at all. But over the past few mon the slooking at it from the whites point of view and listening to what they said, there was a definite change, a loss of confidence in the government and the sincerity of its announced programmes."

The government, claims Mr Cronje, changed its attitude in many respects

"It adopted plans which will not bring in much income but will cost the country a hell of a lot. It started making serious accusations against free enterprise and whites in general in terms of their long-term intentions in the country"

Mr Cronje regards himself as being able to put up with a lot of "unpalatable" political events and decisions but, as someone with a choice of going or staying, a cut-off point was the future of his children.

"The moment I believe that, as far as education of my children and their long-term employment prospects are concerned, there is not much of a future, then I go

I go.

"It is accepted throughout the world that your culture, your language, your way of life is a basic right and that your education should be based on that. The government said they fought the war because the ore vailing education system broke down their culture. Now they are doing the same thing.

"They have announced they are getting North Koreans to advise them on a scientific socialist basis for education. So firstly the curriculum, as it will develop worried me. Also, an incredible number of teachers are resigning.

resigning.
"They are bringing in Australians and the experience has been both good and bad.

"Regrettably, with the large numbers of schools being built and new children coming in, there is an incredible shortage of teachers. "I am just not satis-

"I am just not satisfied with the type of education and the people who will teach my children."

On the jobs front, "probably in terms of government policy," black people were being put into managerial posts in commerce and industry.

"I have no argument with that but I do argue when you have racism in reverse, whereby a man cannot be out in a position because he's white."

In the civil service, said Mr Cronje, the long-term prospects of a white man reaching the too were nil.

the top were nil.

"The government says it wants to redress the imbalance of discrimination against black people in the

past.

If accept that. I understand it. If they redress the imbalance, that's fine. But where so me on e and — ministers concede this — will not reach a position because he is white. I have to ask myself what are the opportunities?

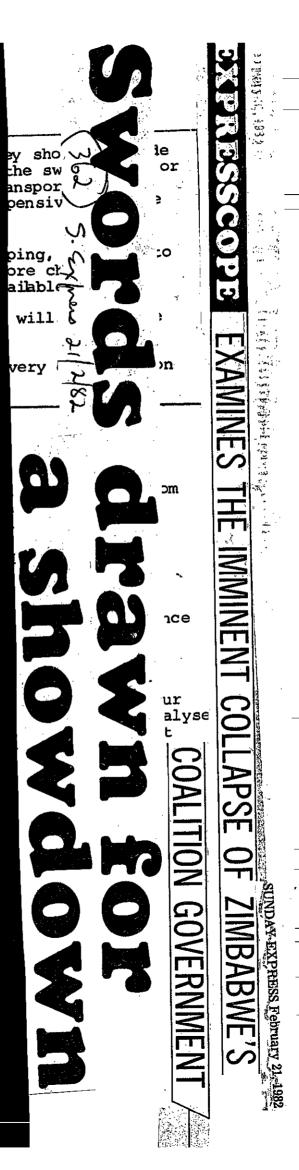
portunities?

"What are the prospects for my children?
Not very good because they are white."

Mr Cronje is also concerned at recent changes in security legislation.

State Security, in assuming that a person could undermine State security, now has the power to put you away, as he's put Stuttaford away.





word, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has crushed the head of the cobra he found in his house.

Joshua Nkomo, patriarch of black nationalism, was back at his home near Bulawayo yesterday, dismissed from the coalition government, discredited and facing possible charges of treason.

A week of crisis which brought Zimbabwe to the brink of tribal conflict was precipitated by a harsh, chilling metaphor used by Mr Mugabe to implicate Mr Nkomo in the discovery of an arsenal of concealed weapons and ammunition which, he said, was to be used to topple his 22-month-old government.

"The only way to deal effectively with a snake is to strike and destroy its head," Mr Mugabe said. "How else can I describe a man we supposed was our friend and whom we invited to be part of the government?"

Mr Nkomo and three of his close associates in the minority Patriotic Front party from his government, effectively de-molishing the fragile coalition that has ruled Zimbabwe since its dramatic transition from Rhodesia two years ago.

He also indicated that his security men were investigating Mr Nkomo's role in a coup plot and said Zimbabwe's courts would soon hear the cases of those involved.

An embittered and emotional Mr Nkomo challenged 'young Robert", as he called him, to prove the allegations in court. He denied any knowledge of the arms caches found on farms owned by his party and claimed they had been planted to discredit him and his organisation.

In the streets of Salisbury, thousands of blacks demonstrated against Mr Nkomo. Banners demanded retribution for his treachery, effigies of him were attacked and, more significantly, the well-orchestrated demonstrators chanted in favour of a one-party state.

In Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second city in the heartland of the Ndebele-speaking people who form the basis of Mr Nkomo's support, government troops were put on alert and air force helicopters circled in search of possible violent reaction.

The age-old tension between the Ndebeles and the Shonaspeaking majority, between the west and the east of the country, had surfaced yet again. The tension was manifest and the talk was of civil

Why had Mr Mugabe, the intellectual, mild-mannered socialist who captured the world's imagination with the rhetoric of reconciliation after eight years of bitter war, turned suddenly on his old rival, the 64-year-old "Father Zimbabwe" Nkomo?

There was no doubting the



Within days, the Zimbabwean Happier times — Robert Mugabe (left) and Joshua Nkomo outside the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam in leader announced the dismissal of April, 1978 during early talks on a Rhodesian settlement with then US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen.

TODAY THE EMBATTLEI ZIMBABWEANS ARE TALKING OF CIVIL WAR

By MARTIN MANNING

Sunday Express

reality of the vast quantities of weapons and military equipment bunkered on properties owned by Mr Nkomo and his PF, or Zapu, properties.

Police and troops, scouring camps occupied by former Zipra guerrillas and PF farms with mine-detectors, unearthed enough arms and ammunition to equip an army of 20 000 men: Sam-7 missiles, 43 military trucks, recoilless rifles, rockets, mortars, 65 000 AK-47 assault rifles, more than 2-millon rounds of ammunition, sophisticated radio jamming and monitoring equipment, medical supplies to equip three hospitals - and much more.

All of it was brand new and most bore the markings of the Soviet Union, East Germany and other communist bloc manufacturers who supplied Mr Nkomo and his Zipra army during the war.

The significant point was that the first discoveries were made in November last year. The authorities had known that large amounts of arms were 'missing' for more than a year after 40 truckloads being delivered via Zambia disappeared en-route to Zimbabwe.

Mr Dumiso Dubengwa, the young, impressive former Zipra supreme commander, emerged from 'retirement' in former Zipra guerrillas had hidden the weapons because they feared revenge attacks by Mr Mugabe's former Zanla forces, now the backbone of the national army.

Dubengwa, known as the 'Black Russian' because of his Soviet education and training, suggested that the arms caches had been there since Zipra guerrillas rebelled in a series of bloody clashes in Bulawayo townships last year.

Mr Mugabe also alleged that Mr Nkomo had twice made contact with the South African Government, using former military supremo General Peter Walls as an intermediary. Mr Nkomo, he claimed, had sought South African help in a plot to overthrow him but Pretoria had twice rejected him. Mr Nkomo angrily denied the charge.

Aides said the last time their leader had any contact with Gen Walls was in his official capacity as Minister of Home Affairs in the early coalition

Amid the welter of dramatic revelations, accusations and recriminations, one factor was clear - Mugabe had carefully chosen his moment to humiliate, discredit and destroy Joshua Nkomo and his party.

There was increasing specu-

Bulawayo to suggest that the lation among political analysts at the weekend that Mr Mugabe's avowed intention to create a one-party state in Zimbabwe may have had something to do with the calculated demise of Mr Nkomo.

Mr Mugabe has made no secret of his desire for a oneparty system, despite the guarantees for a multi-party democracy written into the Lancaster House agreement which brought Zimbabwe to independence.

With Mr Nkomo discredited, his party bankrupted by the seizure of its farms, properties and businesses, the 20 PF parliamentarians might be weaned away from old loyalties and finally persuaded to join the ruling party, the analysts argued.

That would leave the 20 white reserved seats, guaranteed under the constitution. and at present all held by Ian Smith's Republican Front, formerly the old ruling Rhodesian Front.

But the pressure is already on the RF. One MP, 61-year-old Mr Wally Stuttaford, has been detained for six weeks for allegedly plotting to overthrow the Government.

Another, Mr Dennis Walker, narrowly escaped arrest and fled to Britain. Three others have quit the country for 'personal reasons' which, presumably, included fears that they might share Mr Stuttaford's

> Mr Smith has been repeatedly attacked by Mr Mugabe and his ministers and, for the first time, admitted last week that he would consider leaving if "the situation continues to deteriorate".

Political observers believe that if the confidence of the RF is whittled away, Mr Mugabe would have little difficulty in finding 20 white liberals who would not only be prepared to stand for Parliament but also to join Zanu-PF.

Such a situation would produce a one-party state "by consensus" - and there would be no breach of the Lancaster House agreement.

Whether or not Mr Mugabe has planned such a scenario the fact remains that by dismissing Mr Nkomo and other PF ministers he has inflicted a stinging slight on the Ndebele people.

And they are not known for accepting affronts to tribal dignity lightly.

Zimbabwe's leader may have crushed the head of the cobra, but he also knows that African mythology holds that no snake, however mutilated. dies until the sun sets . . .

walls

Accountant Ti made these de pressed for t

for his lunch

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Questions for Dis

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I he should not have NKomo 21 or who was extremely that he might arrive late

Tribune Africa , News Service

SALISBURY: The allegation that Joshua Nkomo asked South Africa to back a coup against the Zimbabwe Government was originally made by former Rhodesian Army supremo, Lieutenant-General mo, Lieutenant-General Peter Walla, according to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The information was passed on in the last statement he (General. Walls) made to, us beforc he left Zimbabwe. Mr Mugabe said.

Mr Mugabe fold a Press conference that General Walls, who headed Zimhabwe's Joint Chiefs of Staff at the time, said he had been approached by Mr Nkomo soon after the pre independence elections and asked to set up a meeting with the South African authori-

The Zapu lezder asked ties. for South African help to overthrow Mr Mu-gabe but was turned down by Pretoria, Mr Mugabe quoted the gen-

eral as saying.

Mr Nkomo and three
other Cabinet Ministers
from his Zapu party were fired

he had made a good or ss Brodie rushed in to er that the company's 30 p.m. The secretary : she would gladly send nscribing Pool located plied to Miss Brodie, hour at XYZ was so firm, various associates for 🕟 lentally, would you find for

Mr Tilley, I am secretary it does not include being is my understanding that

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e XYZ Corporation? >rceptions? tor Roy Little. 'reen Roy Little's

· akdown that occurred. sides would improve erpersonal relations?

9.2.2 On a Certain Blindness in Human Beings William James

Some years ago, while journeying in the mountains in North Carolina, I passed by a large number of "coves", as they call them there, or heads of small valleys between the hills, which had been newly The impression on my mind was one of unmiticleared and planted. The settler had in every case cut down the more mangated squalor. ageable trees, and left their charred stumps standing. The larger tr he had girdled and killed, in order that their foliage should not cast The larger trees He had then built a log cabin, plastering its chinks with a shadow. clay, and had set up a tall zigzag rail fence around the scene of his havoc, to keep the pigs and cattle out. Finally, he had irregularly planted the intervals between the stumps and trees with Indian corn, which grew among the chips; and there he dwelt with his wife and babes - an axe, a gun, a few utensils, and some pigs and chickens feeding in the woods, being the sum total of his possessions.

The forest had been destroyed; and what had "improved" it out of existence was hideous, a sort of ulcer, without a single element of artificial grace to make up for the loss of Nature's beauty. indeed, seemed the life of the squatter, scudding, as the sailors say, under bare poles, beginning again away back where our first ancestors started, and by hardly a single item the better off for all the achievements of the intervening generations.

komo followers demo over HUNDREDS of supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo ran through the streets of Salisbury yesterday shouting insults against his firing

Premier Robert Mu-gabe as Zimbabwe's government of national unity finally cracked along tribal lines.

The demonstrations fol-lowed the dismissal from the government and subsequent humiliation of Joshua Nkomo, the burly national-ist leader whose knobkierie ist leader whose known to came to symbolise the po-litical muscle he wielded among his Ndebele among his followers.

Mr Nkomo, fired from the cabinet this week, was later forced to drive from Salisbury to his home in Sansoury to as nome in Bulawayo to see his sick wife after security police banned him from boarding

an aircraft. His wife had collapsed when she heard that he and when she neard that he and three other cabinet minis-ters from his Patriotic Front Party had been dis-missed by Prime Minister Mugabe for plotting to overthrow the government.

Ordered off

He told reporters at his home in Bulawayo he had actually been aboard the Air Zimbabwe Viscount when all the passengers were ordered back to the

airport terminal.

The other passengers were allowed to re-board and he was taken aside by a white security officer and told he would not be al-lowed to leave on the flight.

Mr Mugabe alleged in a television Press conference on Wednesday that Mr Nkomo had been planning a

Caches of machineguns automatic rifles and groundsto-air missiles found on a farm owned by Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front were cited as evidence

evidence.
Top PF men see it differently. They maintain privately that the sacking of Mr Nkomo and three other cabinet ministers was simple or external by Mr Muply an attempt by Mr Mu-gabe to consolidate his

what is clear is that the alliance forged at independence to defuse a potentially explosive situation is stone dead.

An embittered Mr Nkomo — who compared life under Mr Mugabe to that under Mr Ian Smith — said all members of his party would follow him out of the compared

the government. That still gives Mr Mupopulation, and Mr Mugabe, in addressing the nation, was at pains to stress that his wrath did not extend to all Mr Nkomo's

followers.

He said that four PF members of the cabinet who survived the purge were welcome to stay and assured ordinary members of the party that they would not be victimised.

But by the weekend it appeared that three of the four, including two Ministers, would resign, leaving

ters, would resign, leaving just one PF member of the new government.

Some weeks ago, Mr Willie Musarurwa, a senior Nkomo aide, remarked: "In African politics if you are in different parties you are not rivals ... you are enemies.

That rationale has been used in the past as a justifi-cation for the need to bring all people under the um-brella of a single political

with plans for a merger of the main party in ruins, it takes on a different aspect.

From now on Mr Nkomo will almost certainly be categorised with Mr Ian Smith and Bishop Mu-zorewa as the political en-emy of the ruling party.

Mr Mugabe has accused them all at various times of planning to overthrow him he has also hinted at a connection between the arms caches and the detained Republican Front MP Wally Stuttaford — but the latest claims were the most substantial.

Concealed

The arsenal of weaponry listed by the Prime Minister at his Press conference on Wednesday is, in fact, a fraction of the amount held by Mr. Weapone Tipes force by Mr Nkomo's Zipra force in Zambia at the end of the guerrilla war.

Between October and November 1980, three trainloads of arms — ranging from about 30 000 rifles to tanks and armoured personnel carriers — were despatched from Zambia for the national armoury.

All were intercepted by Zipra and were routed to a rail siding at Dett, in north Matabeleland.

Tons of the weapons were distributed and con-cealed at Zipra camps and assembly points.



ROBERT MUGABE Plans in ruins



JOSHUA NKOMO Ndebele backlash?

By STEVE TAYLOR Salisbury

gabe an overall majority in Parliament, with 57 MPs arrayed against 20 of the Patriotic Front, 20 whites and three of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council.

But it alters the scenario for the Prime Minister's plan to make Zimbabwe a one-party state quite

radically.

Up to now, Mr Mugabe has held that a merger between Zanu (PF) and the Patriotic Front is a prerequisite for one-party rule.

Unification is now obviously out of the question.

And even if this final humiliation of his old rival radically.

miliation of his old rival does not provoke the kind of violent backlash among the Ndebele that has been predicted in some quarters, it does raise the prospect of a permanently disaffected permanently Matabeleland.

The Ndebele, descendants of the Zulu, are a sig-nificant 20 percent of the

Key finds

Following the supposed completion of the exercise to disarm former guerrillas, national army and po-lice units moved into the camps and started a search which turned up three major caches between last November and the beginning of the year.

Those finds, Mr Mugabe said, had not caused the authorities much concern as it was widely known that suspicious members of Zipra had hidden arms against a possible recurrence of fac-tional violence.

Therefore the key finds linking Mr Nkomo to a coup plot were those made last week at Ascot ... a farm near Bulawayo which is owned by a commercial organisation, of which Mr Nkomo was a co-director.

Mr Nkomo's denial that he or members of his party knew anything about the weapons was less than convincing.

But his claim that since independence he has worked tirelessly for national unity is not without foundation.

But there now seems little doubt that Mr Nkomo has come to the end of the political road.

Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY - Three South African agents have been arrested in Zimbabwe, according to the Minister of State in Minister's the Prime Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa,

Mr Munangagwa, Zimbabwe's security Supremo, said in a nationwide broadcast television television broadcast that, over the past two weeks, South African military leaders had been looking at ways of exploiting what they saw as a crisis in Zimbabwe over the Zapu arms caches.

"They are seeking the opportunity to begin some form of resistance movement in Zimbabwe. "They believe that the

"They believe that the people in Matabeleland are dissatisfied with the Government. This is not the case," Mr Munangagwa said.

Mr Munangagwa did not identify the three agents but said they had been sent into Zimbabwe "by road and by

babwe "by road and by air" on a reconnaissance mission in preparation for destabilisation operations.

He said the men had been trained in South Africa and Namibia.

The Star's Africa Brendan Nicholson News Service

two years of intrigue that included the ex-traordinary decision to allow former Zipra gabe's political anihila-tion of his old rival W 1 L W three trains loaded SALISBURY - Prime weapons. Joshua Nkomo follows Minister guerillas access to Robert sophisticated

ment of arms handed over to the guerillas of siles to 36 000 neatly the military wing of Mr Nkomo's Zapu party in crated rifles. Sam-7 anti-aircraft mis-Russian T-34 tanks and late 1980 ranged from The huge consign-

surfaced year's bloody uprising Entumbane. Some of this arsenal Zipra members at during

smashed and burning in an ambush on the outskirts of Bulawayo after a Zipra bid to enter the city at the height of the fighting originally came from much of the weaponry recently. controlled armoured vehicles Several of the light trains. property S did ē

caches be still hidden around Zimbabwe. More is believed scattered 표. 용

Now the Herald for an inquiry into the arms "heist" that many claimed had not taken officials had, until now

why Zapu ministers did Š Zimbabweans wanted know, The Herald know,

"hijack-

tion took place over two weeks in October and November, 1980. ing."
What was obviously a well-planned opera-

٤ weapons given to Zapu national army arsenal to Bulawayo and Salisthe huge pile transferring much bury where it was later The trains were be absorbed into the Russia from Lusaka

Sunday Times journalist Mr Nick Worrall, signment notes, who saw the cargo con-According to London

revenge attacks insurance against caches as an minding weapons accused of master-Top Nkomo aides

three 139 trucks loaded with trains comprised ammunition and

aircraft heavier personnel carriere aircraft guńs, 122 mm recoilless rifles, 82 mm 14,5 wagons carried 88, mm machine-guns, antı-

armour-piercing RPG-7 mortors, the rifles and 36 000 Tokarev pistols. incredible 69 tons in drums. rockets, 129 with tons of diesel fuel andmines and 140 tons ammunition along was cases also an

rest which are similar to those which dow-ned two Viscount pasfound about 20 of the 100 or so Sam-7s the Rhodesian war. senger aircraft during and are believed to taken from the Security forces have looking for train

ፎ on the northern edge loaded them. Park and then The Zipra men divertthe Wankie trains on to a National

Gwaai River Mine into a fortress that was only ry was used to turn the Zipra assembly point at recently completely Much of the weapondis-

general chief o lieved to have been planned by two of Mr armed. so Dabengwa and Nkomo's top military commanders, Mr Dumiis now a lieutenant-Lookout The operation is Masuku, who military 0

Mr last gabe's Zanla forces. revenge members of Mr Muguerillas rance the weapons found on week he believed properties Dabengwa as an policy" who attacks "insufeared said were

feared attacks by South Pretoria believed Afri African troops because He said they

given a perfect a one-party state. excuse to speed up Mugabe has been progress towards

by former Zipra men. gress guerillas narboured in Nationalist Zimbabwe were Con-

sonnel were being with-drawn too soon after the Entumbane shoot-out and that the risk of national army last year, said he had told the weapons of Zipra perwas consequently great. Weapons being hidden resigned from Dabengwa, that the the

Other Zapu sources said they believed many guerillas hid weapons because they believed intimidation

dence elections. ry the day so convincmed Zanla men helped Mr Mugabe's Zanla carthe indepen-

believed some if a one-party state was members tain the means to fight is due in 1985, or rethe next election which "even up the odds" for The sources said he wanted Zapu

who still know him "Father Zimbabwe."

a

from the supporters of a violent backlash

tears

appear to TOT just the opposite effect.

presence into Bula-

wayo, heart of Mr Nko-

ment has moved a very visible military

in mind the Govern-

Apparently with this

Their discovery has ده the progress one-party

phas Msipa will be the only one of eight Zapu members left in the considerable appressure affair is over from his party likely to come under Cabinet — and mem-'nе

the tering Just how over

Whatever the reason the caches, they ar to have had

mo's territory.

towards see as inevitable. state which many here speed up mo and an excuse to dispose of his main pol-itical rival in Mr Nkoperfect opportunity to given Mr Mugabe a

> mo himself. He said authority than Mr Nkocame from no the backlash question

ess

It appears likely now that by the time the

take the political bat-Mr Mugabe is just one of a number of quespreviously patient handed out by

demnation of Mr Nko-mo caught many obser-vers by surprise and Prime raised immediate

declared before then.

Perhaps the most pertinent comment on

of Nkomo took many by surprise. His condemnation

cided he could handle nood of violence and depresumed had assessed the Mugabe likeli-

no longer existed and to comment would be to interfere in the role of the Minister of De-fence. whatever might arise.

Asked if he had any message for the former Zipra men in the natioing piety that his army nal army Mr Nkomo replied with unconvinc-Mr Nkomo

certain. Mr Nkomo's own ture looks anything but #

TE

Interviewed in Salis-bury he said he intenas an Opposition MP. parliamentary government from ded fighting benches

members were investigating the roles of senior Zapu of arms to wage a presumed was a plot to store huge quantities ference that police told a recent Press con-However, in what Mr Hugabe civil

strength of the Minister's

CON

victed even mo tor at obliged to jail Mr Nkomagistrate strict firearms laws, lawfully. years should he be con-Under Zimbabwe's one 9 weapon would least possessing five μi , be a

sort of hardware found the likely term awar-ded to someone found on the Zapu farms. to be the owner of the bothered Nobody ទ has even calculate

support. say Mr Nkomo still has considerable Political grassroots observers

clearly on onstrations in Salisbury Zapu organisers the word. matabeleland if t but may trigger coun-The anti-Nkomo Thursday orchestrated were demgive

national army presence there Shona tribesmen living in Bulawayo enthusiastic about Nko-mo's firing than their were considerably brothers in Salisbury. Notwithstanding

the receiving end of the slow Ndebele anger before. They have been ne receiving end of 93

By STEPHEN TAYLOR BULAWAYO.

ZAPU leader Mr Joshua Nkomo declared yesterday he was sacked from the Cabinet because Mr Robert Mugabe could not believe his co-operation in the coalition government was genuine.

But he indicated that he did not want confrontation with Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party and had no intention of going into exile.

Mr Nkomo spoke frankly on the situation during an interview at his home in Pelindaba, Bulawayo — having driven there after being removed from a flight at Salisbury airport by security police.

"What worries Robert is the way I have co-operated," he said. "He could not believe it was genuine, he could not believe I would do it for the country.

"He started feeling uncomfortable, seeing ghosts everywhere. One of them was me."

Meanwhile, four days after Mr Nkomo's dismissal — along with three other Zapu Ministers — for allegedly plotting to over-throw Mr Mügabe, his Matabeleland power base remained tense but calm, "Yes, he agreed, Bul wayo was quiet. But he added. "It is not quiet by chance."

And Mr Nkomo made clear he stands firm. "I will not leave this country," he said. "I did my leaving when it was necessary and

did my leaving when it was necessary and now if anyone wants to shoot me, he can shoot me here.

Mr Nkomo said the future of Zapu, and — by extension — what may be the start of a challenge to his leadership, would be discussed at a meeting of the central committee in Bulawayo on Wednesday.

"It is very important that we keep the party machinery going to control things.

"Because I can tell you that if something goes wrong here" — he indicated Bulawayo "nobody will control the situation."

Mr Nkomo said the completion of integration of his and Mr Mugabe's guerrillas into joint army units last November marked the final deterioration of relations between his party and Zanu.

"There was nothing gradual. It dropped off right after that."
Mr Nkomo confirmed that after his dis-

missal he had boarded a flight from Salisbury to Bulawayo — then all passen-gers were told to disembark. Although the others were later allowed to re-board, a

young white member of the Central Intelligence Organi-sation (CIO) had stopped him and said "they" had ordered that he should not join the

flight.
Mr. Nkomo said Mr.
Mugabe had not seen him
after a meeting two weeks
ago at which the proposal to
merge their two parties had heen discussed and when the matter of the arms caches found on Zapu farms had been raised for the first and

only time. 👑

"You would have expected that he would have asked for my assistance. What he had was exaggeration and dra-matisation right from the

"That is not to say it was not serious — it was. But there were mitigating factors."

Hé thought it unlikely that Mr Mugabe was responding to pressures from the radical wing of his party. "Perhaps before, but now he seems to be taking a lead. His recent statements have been quite

devastating."
He added: "One hopes reason will return. If not, Robert

will have to accept full responsibility for the repercussions of his decision."

Meanwhile Mr Nkomo's Zapu deputy, Mr Josiah Chinamano, ousted as Transport Minister in the Cabinet purge, said yesterday. "I go with a clear conscience." He echoed Mr Nkomo's

denials of any knowledge or role in any coup plan, and pledged to work for unity, Sapa reports.

• • • • • • • • • •	\beaunitmoO	Mugabe	
	(Pasiled of States of State	
300	300	Dec 31: Income Stat ilog ali. Life Poli ilog ali. Surrender V The Poli ilog ali. Line Foli	
300	300	TOKYO — Zimbabwe has taken the lion's share of ferrochrome contracts recently concluded by Japan for preferential-tariff treatment. An estimated 40 000 tons is to be imported from April, free of the normal eight percent)
54 000	000 77	tariff which still applies to South African shipments. This represents about one-fifth of Japan's annual overseas buying.	
300	300	Zimbabwe's deal was divided between Zimbabwe Alloy and Rhomet. Most of the contracts are believed to be	
77 000	77 000	priced at 45c a pound CIF, compared with the 46 to 47.5c level being offered in recent months by South African companies. Router.	
77 000	77 000	Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company) Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable	
300	00ε	Bank 1: Insurance Expense	
		Years O2 and O3 - same as O1	
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300	300	01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense Bank being payment of premium	
•		(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense	

SOLUTION TO: CL,S

Zimbabwe living dangerously as foreign investment falls off

From the :- Financial Times

SALISBURY — Businessmen in Zimbabwe have shrugged off the initial impact of the collapse of the country's two-party coalition, arguing that it would do little to change the already disappointing level of foreign investment since independence two years ago.

As Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister contemplates his next step, and speculation grows about moves towards a one-party state, he will have to consider carefully the mood of business and the attitudes of the country's major aid donors.

STRAIGHTEN '

Zimbabwe's impressive economic performance since independence includes real growth averaging more than 10 percent a year and exports at some 40 percent above 1979 levels.

Industrial output has increased 26 percent, while farm production has risen more than 50 percent in value, after increasing by more than one-third in 1980.

Mining output, however, fell about 10 percent in value last year, reflecting lower metal prices on world markets.

But the total inflow of direct private investment since indepen-

dence is put at little more than about R37 million according to the best available estimates.

Euroborrowings and credit lines for the import of capital equipment, on the other hand, are estimated at 1 ore than R1 800 million, so that Zimbabwe has quickly moved from being one of the most under-borrowed countries in the Third World to a position where the debt service ratio is curestimated at rently 12,5 percent of export earnings.

BORROWINGS

Much of this borrowing
— export credits and
loans to the parastatals
— is not classified as
part of Zimbabwe's
central government
foreign debt, which at
September last year
stood at R675 million,
up 30 percent since independence.

Aid pledges, mainly over a three-year period, total R1 300 million. Only a small portion of these funds had been disbursed, but the rate of utilisation will step up as projects are approved.

Less than 10 percent of these aid pledges came from non-Western sources. The major donors are the World Bank (22 percent), Britain (14 percent), the

US (13,5 percent) and the European Community (9,4 percent).

The country's trade pattern is similarly Western-oriented, with the important addition of South Africa, which is Zimbabwe's main trading partner.

In the 13 months to September 1981, South Africa was Zimbabwe's main supplier, providing 25 percent of total imports and purchasing 21 percent of total exports.

Britain is Zimbabwe's second largest trading partner, supplying just over nine percent of total imports and buying nearly six percent of total exports.

Negotiations now in progress with Pretoria to extend the preferential trade agreement, due to expire in a month's time, are thus important.

Roughly one quarter of the country's exports of manufactured goods are probably covered by the agreement.

There appears to be a good chance of the pact being extended on terms only slightly less favourable to Zimbabwe than at present.

Balance of payments forecasts point to a tight position on current account in 1981 and again this year. The current account deficit is believed to have more than doubled from R249 million in 1980 to about R550 million last year.

As a result private sector import allocations were cut by 10-15 percent in the final quarter of last year, and by a further 12,7 percent in the first three months of 1982.

براهم المراهم 3 held agents' are not from SA

By DAVID FORRET

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Three alleged South African agents being held by the Salisbury authorities are black Zimbabweans.

They were arrested in the Bulawayo area by Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation, it was disclosed yesterday.

These were the only fresh details to emerge following the weekend claim by the Minister's of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa that the three agents had infiltrated Zimbabwe by road and by air.

and by air.

He did, not name the alleged agents but said they had been trained in South Africa and South West

Africa and South West
Africa
Interviewed in a Zim
babwe television programme, Mr Munangagwa
claimed that the arrested
South African agents were on
a reconnaissance mission
Mr Munangagwa said that
over the past couple of weeks
South Africa had been looking for ways to exploit what
it saw as a crisis in Zim
babwe following the discovery of large arms caches and
the subsequent sacking of Mr
Joshua Nkomo
Mr Nkomo was accused
last week of having sought
military help from Pretoria
to overthrow the Zimbabwe

to overthrow the Zimbabwe government.

nership as legal and ome statement would have the partner so as to The proceeds from the life and NOT credited direct	Note 2: The death of a partner automat; accounting entities. For this permanning entities, for this partner automat; that a white mun for the period counting entities of the period counting entities.
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23 460 24 000 24 000 ed on the partnership	Itight aircraft A rectant used to fly South African agents into Minangagwa Minister of South ter of State in the fice, said the defice, said the defice, said the defice are specified in Buckle, was picked up at his farm near Bulawayo after the arrest of three blacks alleged thre
73 ל 000 2ל0 2ל 000	said Mt Backle mas. hall state bilots for subject to the bilots for su
900 300	04, Jan 1: Life Policy Bank o. uoinapp Arenge life Policy ger:
09	Dec 31: Income Statement Life Policy Policy written down to surrender value (See Note 1 below)
00E	03, Jan 1: Life Policy
	Year 02 - same as year 01

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset - Cont'd:



we've ever things have 001 10g "You should SALISBURY know that when-The Star's Africa Howard Barrell, News Service Afrikaners, trekked," hard for

dling number Afrikaners in afflicting the dwinhis list of troubles lost a few crumbs as he punctuated with blows on the table, Our boerbeskuit number Zim-

> exodus. Others have decided against pulling up the remaining are still undecided whether to follow the

emulated their forebears and trekked again when Rhodesia became Zimbabwe. Some of the 15 000

Many of the Afrikaners north of the Limpopo

deep roots they have put down in Zimbabwe.

ouderling.

babwe.
"The standard of education is . . ." "The standard of health is ..." (whack), (whack).

Situation

blamed "coas, gers in Pretoria" for Zimbabwe's getting Zimbabwe's whites into this situation. They had it'cut Smith's throat," he said. But his views Smith's ouderling

were by no means representative. Difon the Mozambique ferent statements were expressed by Rosemary du Flooy, pinga tarmer the write of a Chiilso owns a business small town

border.
"This country has definitely got a fu-ture," she said.

> needed, appreciated, and that the past Mugabe, that they are indeed wanted, But the estimated can be forgotten. assurance from the country's Prime Minister, Mr Robert cure. All want the whelmingly insebabwe are over still living in Zim-Afrikaners that they

bers over the past 10 years, most of them to destinations south of the Limpopo. With black majority rule, the rate of departure is generally said to the Zi Afrikaner have increased. Afrikaner popula-tion has lost be-tween 50 and 80 percent of its memgregation Judging by Africhurch Zimbabwean figures con-

High hopes had been pinned to Mr Cronje's mast Cronje, sion to emigrate taken by Mr Rowan lan Smith, and the Rhodesian Cabinet acknowledged man who was widely Minister many was the decileader of the Afri A major blow for community. under Mr former

Criticism

gabe would trust.

his nose in the wind rather than up front leading his volk.
This leaderlesstence that Afrikan in history reveals as one of this white ness has only com-pounded the feeling of political impo-

babwe's white population into a closer relationship with Mr

among them that he might be able to replace Mr Smith

mast

Cronje usually mer remarked surfaced. One cism about him

has far-Mr

and lead

Smith Zim-

fact that
Afrikaner was, to,
some, a major facin these high tor in these high hopes: he was "of Africa," and likely Ironically, fact that he is an was, for to be able to speak the kind of explicit language Mr Munumbers, how is delicately poised Afrikaner culture to be protected? some power and without

Afrikaans - medium school in Zimbabwe -- given by elderly Tant Marie du Preez. The school, alongside the Bulawayo Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, started the 1981 academic years owing to emigration seven ber had dwindled to with 17 children. By year's end, the num-Wayo celsior School, Bularikaans children Six well-shorn Afclasses at only Σ×

considerable

criti-

has also meant

ally uncertain. Some of

local school in South Africa but, for many it must be the dium, English u. children en to South

Assets

that have stayed are mainly farmers, who cannot remove their assets or are eldermobile skills; ly townsfolk, ones with the left have been large-ly townsfolk, the Those more

But the picture is not all one of de-spair. A significant cided to consciously number have de-"adapt not trek."

A copper engraving of St Francis of Assisi's prayer — Lord, make me an

> peace" — above his decision to stay on. he feels about his tells how "peaceful" Heinie fireplace, Liebenberg farmer

peaceful." pack them when packing and unpackthings, I feel very that I have decided morning. them the next report, then unpack they hear the latest ing their bags. They to make a go oj rumour or alarmist "Many people live But, now

Committee

keting board. babwe's dairy marcommittee of and serves on a of Dairy Farmers National Association chairman of the district, he is vicefarmer in the Gwelo

people are reacting and ask how we would have reacted in their situation" says Liebenberg. look at the aspira-tions of the black people. We must understand how black In the past, he we did not

ally, respectful sometimes to the point of admiration of Mr Mugabe Afrikaners interviewed were, ironic-He, like other over the Limpopo.

that H asked to do a display on the guerilla war, he would refuse and

He was, of course, asked to do it. He did it. The political commissars really liked it. And he is museum. still doing displays at the Midlands

tragedy
Rex", which a local to stage.] cedes the black and white art-ists to meld their seeming inability of cedes the prod drama group is to stage. He cultures. time peal, and expresses his concern at the mited audience aprehearsing Most of his spare the taken up his part Greek produc--t00

manages a manages ashop in Gwelo and teaches cake-icing at he local technical van der Merwe, institute His friend, Danie force veteran years' a floride,

Confused

Van der Merwe's heart is 'here, in Zimbabwe,'' And he tells of the relief he always feels wh after a visit South Africa he again crosses back when he

South Africa are confused. For many it is still, ultimately "home," although Attitudes towards

Mugabe

Ton, hell, that man does exacty what he says he is going to do He's a man of his word; said a Chipinga farmer of Mr Mugabe

Kaunda s a toffee nose man, but not Mugabe No. He knows what he wants," said the church ouderling.

Chipinga cattle and coffee farmer Hansie Willemse now attends rural council meetings with the former. Zanla guerilla leaders and political commissars who led the assault during the war which claimed the lives of 48 whites in the district Both sides cope well with each other, he says.

Afrikaans

Willemse, records that not one farmer has left the Chipinga district, a strongly. Afrikaans farming a rea for several generations — since Mr. Mugabe came to power.

misince Mr. Mugabe came to power.

His house, built in the shape of a voortrekker wagon on the original Moodie farm which resulted from the Moodie trek in the 1890s, survived the guerilla war and looks set to sit firm for, a feew more generations

Pretoria University fine arts graduate Johan Burger (29) Zimbabwe born, does the art displays at the Midlands museum in Gwelo

He tiells how; when he got the job he had; decided have been in Zimbabwe for generations. But South African Afrikaners are said to be "snobbish" to feelthey are the upper, crust kind.

In one breath comes the opinion that "the people down south don't know what they must start changing now." But, in the next comes the deeply felt calling that, if things get rough for the white folk of southern Zimbabwe might be the wrong side of the Limpopo on which to be

Some Afrikaners who had emigrated to South Africa have now returned to Zimbabwe — more than a little embarrassed A few others write/morbid reams to their Zimbabwean — kinsfolk extolling the difficulties of making the kind of living in Pretoria or Bloemfontein, they were accustomed to in Zimbabwe But pride appears to prevent their return

Dilemma

The Zimbabwean Afrikaners' dilemma seems reducible to the conflict between, on the one hand; a deep nationalistic calling whose heart beats in white man's land and on the other, material interest.

Repeatedly, those who had decided to stay said in effect.

"It's better to live like a white man in a black man's country than like a black man in a white man's country."

and purposes the political coalition is dead.

However, it lives on in a very real sense in the army, the civil service and the diplomatic service. It is vital that it should continue to do so, since it is at these levels that the potential for damage is great.

But grassroots pressure from within Zanu-PF in favour of a one-party state will intensify. This could well revive smouldering antipathies between Zanu-PF and the minority (largely Ndebele) Zapu.

If the past is any guide, Mugabe will play his cards carefully. At the moment he may leave matters where they stand, while instructing the authorities to investigate the extent to which the political leadership of

ZIMBABWE Arms and

Nkomo still a political force

The collapse of the Mulabe Tkomo coalition government has passed off remarkably quietly. No violent incidents were reported in the week after the sackings of Joshua Nkomo and three of his Zapu colleagues

from PM Robert Mugabe's Cabinet. With 57 of the 100 parliamentary seats in his grasp, Mugabe never really needed the

coalition government -- except as an insurance against unrest in the armed forces, where roughly one third of the 55 000 men under arms are former Zipra guerrillas. loyal to Nkomo.

The completion of the integration exercise, whereby the former fighters have either been integrated into the Zimbabwe national army or demobilised, meant the Nkomo faction was no longer crucial to the stability of the State.

That, at least, was how the ruling Zanu-PF party read the political and military signs, deciding earlier this month to make an issue out of the discovery of arms caches on various Zapu-owned property in Matabeleland.

It is hard to believe that the government was as surprised at the discovery of the arms caches as Mugabe and his ministers subsequently made out. It is equally hard to believe that Nkomo and his top aides were ignorant of the arms stockpiling.

It was always clear that Mugabe's hardline supporters wanted the Nkomo men out of government, and the arms discoveries provided them with an unlikely-tobe-repeated opportunity which was thankfully seized upon. Thus, to all intents

Zapu was involved in the arms build-up.

But Nkomo is far from finished. He has between 15% and 18% of the black population behind him and a strong regional base in Matabeleland. For its part, the Mugabe government faces a difficult period in terms of meeting the exaggerated expectations of its supporters in respect of jobs, income, land, housing and educational facilities. There will be much that the Zapu leader will be able to exploit in the way of political and economic difficulties in the years ahead.

All of which raises the question: how long will Mugabe tolerate an official opposition? In terms of the Lancaster House constitution, the one-party state can only be introduced in 1989. But will the PM's supporters allow him to wait that long? It looks unlikely. Equally, it would be unlike Mugabe to take the one-party bull by the horns at this stage; but all bets are off about the situation in a year or 18 months' time.

ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURE

Waiting for rain and ention crops in Zimbabwe be hard hit by this year's drought. Farmers

are predicting a 40% fall in maize deliveries by commercial farmers and a decline

of at least 20% in cotton output.

Farmers are prone to exaggerate their hardships and it could well be that if good late rains fall, the situation will turn out to be rather less drastic. But it is clear that after a bumper year in 1981, the volume and value of farm output will fall significantly this year.

Last year, Zimbabwe's sales of farm produce rose an estimated 45% to a record Z\$720m. The major components of this were maize, valued at some Z\$240m — more than three times its 1980 value — tobacco (Z\$124m), sugar (nearly Z\$80m), livestock (nearly Z\$100m) and cotton (Z\$76m).

Government has still to announce the prices it is willing to pay for 1981-82 crops, but even if the maize price is held at Z\$120/t (which is by no means certain) and other prices such as cotton and meat are increased, there will still be a sharp fall in production value.

Production volumes will increase in both the tobacco and beef industries. In tobacco the crop target for the year was increased 43% to 96m kg. But latest indications are

that the crop will fall short of this level, possibly to as low as 91m kg. If the tobacco price is maintained at last year's level --174c/kg - the value of tobacco output will increase by some Z\$35m (28%) to Z\$158m.

In the trade, however, there is caution on prices. The good news is the fall in the tobacco stockpile to only 10m kg of uncommitted leaf, but the bad news is that quality

Drought in Zimbabwe

crucial weeks coming

will not be as good as last year. Buyers are increasingly reluctant to pay Americanlevel prices for tobacco from Zimbabwe, Brazil or South Korea.

On the maize front, output in the communal lands is predicted to be only a quarter of its 1981 level of 1 Mt. This will mean no deliveries to the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) and increased purchases from the board by peasant producers. At the end of last season, the GMB was predicting a maize stockpile from 1981 of at least 1,3 Mt; Domestic consumption will be at least 750 000 t and probably more, given the failure in the communal areas. Commercially grown maize deliveries are being predicted at around 1.1 Mt-1.2 Mt.

Beef output will be sharply higher because cattle slaughter bookings are up due to the drought. Sugar production will be down in value because of the fall in the. fected by the drought because the crop is?4 grown under irrigation.

Just how severe the impact on production will be cannot be forecast at this stage. The value figures will depend on what price government pays for maize, in particular, while volumes will be affected - for better or worse - by the climatic conditions over the next few weeks.

The best guess is that the value of farm production for sale will fall by upwards of Z\$70m or about 10%. This could turn out to

be a conservative figure depending on the world price. But volumes should not be aft, new price structure, the level of demand when the tobacco auctions open next month, and the rains.

SUNDAY TRIBE Black and White over Zimbabwe

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By BRENDAN SEERY Tribune Africa **News Service**

SALISBURY: Outside a thatched pole and dagga hut, a black man, one of scores illegally occupying 10,000 a acre farm, points over the hill towards the homestead of the white owner and says angrily: "He is the squatter here, not us."

At the homestead, farmer Nick Oosthuizen disagrees.

"I am the legal owner and I have the papers to prove it. The people on this farm are illegal squatters and they must go."

Mr Oosthuizen's opinion has the backing of the High Court of Zimbabwe — on January 13 a judge issued an eviction order for the more than 100 families living on fertile land Mr Oosthuizen desperately needs as pasture for his herd of 1 000 cattle.

The see-saw battle over the squatters on Mr Oosthuizen's Headlands farm has raised once again the question of land, one which invariably inflames the passions of those on both sides of the fence.

Indications are now that the Headlands squatters are digging in, their heels and preparing for confrontation with. whoever tries to move them.

Mr. Oosthuizen, born and bred in Zimbabwe, and whose family have farmed in the country almost three generations, is the first white farmer to have gone as far as the High Court in trying to remove squatters from his land.

He is one of many die white commercials farmers who have similar problems of squatters moving in on have. their farms, from from

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They say that the land is theirs — they have the title deeds to prove it — and that the Zimbabwe Government must abide by the Lancaster House constitution which guarantees the property rights of individuals.,

Not only are the squatters illegally on land which could be put to better use, say the farmers, but with their primitive cultivation methods run the risk of seriously damaging seriously damaging some of the best farming land in the country.

The squatters see things in a different light. To them, it was the white man who came to the country to settle, and robbed them of their land.

Land was one of the central issues around which the war for liberation was fought and political leaders no doubt made, wild promises of land for the people on the attainment of independence.

Having accepted the Lancaster House Agreement however, Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabets Government was bound to a land redistribution through legal means.

Yesterday the deputysheriff from the eastern border town of Umfali served ... the eviction notices on those squatters, he could However, many of the people refused to give names, making service impossible. find. impossible.

Mr. Oosthuizen said his lawyers would now make a further ap-plication to the High Court to give specific directions for the eviction of the people.

This could possibly mean the police would be ordered to move the squatters. If that does happen, there could be violence.

Wir Oosthuizen said iss - 20 resY the squatters had twice threatened to kill him, and, had maimed one of his young horses which had strayed into "their" fields. The foal, which had the end of its nose racked off with a knife, had to be shot.

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Zimbabwe farmer flew in SA agents'

By JENNIFER MORAN

By JENNIFER MORAN

SALISBURY Prominent farmer and businessman Mr Colin Bickle this week became the 16th white arrested in connection with political offences in Zimbabwe.

He is alleged to have flown South African agents into the country.

Mr Bickle, 52, a member of the police reserve air wing, had his own aircraft, a Cessna 206, at Bulawayo airport.

His arrest followed those of three blacks alleged to be South African agents.

Announcing the arrests: Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emimerson Munangagwa, accused the South African Government of trying to take advantage of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the country of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the country of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the country of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over the Zapu arms caches by sending allowers of the current crisis over th

Cabinet Shuffle boosts Zimbabwe confide

Tribune Correspondent

ZIMBABWE business has received a Salisbury: "It was quite obvious that much needed morale, booster in the Cabinet shuffle in Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) government.

The political uproar accompanying the changes masked a move which both foreign countries and internal advisers have been urging for some time - appointing Dr Bernard Chidzero Minister of Finance.

The demotion of Senator Nkala was privately acclaimed by the business sector, although in the nervous atmosphere abounding nowadays no-one was going to say anything publicly.

He still carries political clout within the party, something Mr Mugabe has recognised by creating a totally new Ministry of Supply for him. It is not expected to be functioning for four months yet.

Mr Nkala's track record his not been one to inspire confidence. He abolished tax concessions for capital investment and for mining companies in the last budget - then had to delay them after it became plain just how badly off the private sector was.

Then came his most notorious measure. This was the banning of the export of household goods for emigrants, ostensibly to stop the flow of new furniture outside the country but which did not take into account older furniture and the position of elderly migrants. He had a rethink on this and relaxed the rules.

on the international front there were complaints from many Western countries about a lack of a clear sighted policy on foreign investment. There were obvious signs that policy was hastily thought out and was based on political rather than economic considerations.

Just what Mr Nkala's new ministry will do is uncertain and is likely to remain so for the foreseeable future.

Dr Chidzero is regarded as by far and away the most able of Mr Mugabe's minsters. Observers have noted that he was frustrated in his post of head of economic planning as all he could do was advise and had no means to act. Said a Western diplomat in

some of the economic measures coming in were completely opposed by him, but there was nothing he could

uringround!

"It is a welcome and positive move making him both Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, He has one of the soundest minds of anyone I know."

It has not gone unnoticed that Dr Chidzero was promoted so soon after turning down his former job with the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development.

It was an open secret that both he and international advisers had been saying he should return to the United Nations if he was not given the finance post. It was always to him first that foreign delegations went when they wanted a rundown on the country, an indication of the esteem in which he is held.

He has come in at a time when the fortunes of Zimbabwe are at an ebb. No one expects Dr Chidzero to turn the tide immediately or even do it single-handed.

What businessmen are pleased about is the fact that he will look at every issue in the cold light of economic fact and not political ideology.

Even more important, a clearly defined investment code could be forthcoming,

This has been one of the most pressing demands by all potential inwestors. They still do not know where they stand and there are in dications that a possible investment project by the Heinz food orfood organisation in the United States will be approved even though majority shareholding will be held outside Zimbabwe. Contrast this with the rejection of Turner and Newall's application last year.

But a note of warning has also been sounded. If Dr Chidzero finds that proposals he makes are blocked by the Cabinet, or worse still by the party, it is likely they will decide to chuck it in altogether and return to America.

Business in particular and Zimbabwe in general will be the loser. And the balance of payments position, already in deficit, will become much worse,

News Service

farmer Nick Oosthuizen disagrees... At the h of the white owner and say angrily: "He is the am the legal owner I have the papers homestead homestead the nu not us." white family have farmed in Zimbabwe and whose was born and bred in

from his land.
He is one of many ing to remove squatters the country for almost three generations, is have gone as far as High Court in tryfirst white farmer

Zimbabwe Government must abide by the Lan-TOIL caster House tribal areas. farmers who have simiters moving in on their The farmers say the which guarantees irom adjacent of squatconstitu-

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British Govern-

The Star's Africa

stay in a Kaffir country, then they must do as the Kaffirs want." warned by the Prime Minister. Zimbabwe who called ment of Mr. Robert Kaffir government" SALISBURY - White "Let me warn them: if they want to eastern districts at the weekend: Mr Mugabe told rallies in the government" the Govern-Mugabe farmers been

and on workers getting the minimum His Government would insist on farms being properly utilised

born farmers Mr Mugabe said that some stub-Were

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own money to buy our own land," he said. "If Britain does not oblige we will have to consider taking the for more. "We are not prepared to use our

So far Zimbabwe has drawn less than 10 percent of the British money made available for land deals but this year, resettlement moves are to be stepped up. It is planned to settle a million next three years.

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Continued/

Elimitated Zapu stays in the 362 sfar 1/3/82 Covernment

By Brendan Nicholson

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — In a major capitulation to Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe the central committee of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party has decided not to pull out of the Government.

Walls denies plot with SA to topple Mugabe

The Star's Africa News Service

Zapu SALISBURY leader Joshua Nkomo met senior South African military men at the Salisbury home of Lieutenant General Peter Walls to discuss a bid to topple the government, Mugabe according Zi mťΛ Information habwe's Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

General Walls today strongly denied the allegations.

The Minister told a youth gathering in Sinoia that the meeting took place soon after the end of the bush war while General Walls was still Zimbabwe's military supremo.

He said a second meeting was held two weeks later when the "South African generals" returned from a visit to Pretoria and told Mr**(Nkon***** that the South h** African Government could not support the coup plot.

Dr Shamuyarıra said the officers told Mr Nkomo that South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha felt that the majority of Zimbabweans supported Mr Mugabe.

"We can kill a few people in Salisbury, but to rule this country is not possible," the officers were quoted as saying.

The Minister said Pretoria feared that the large number of guerillas still in assembly points would return to the bush if a coup took place.

The Herald newspaper today quoted Dr Shamuyarira as saying General Walls was now setting up gangs which were to carry out sabotage in Zimbabwe. He called on the people to remain vigilant in case such gangs of former Rhodesian soldiers and policement tried to reenter the country.

Breaking his long public silence today, General Walls refuted the Zimbabwean allegations

tions.
"It is totally untrue and I am engaged in any activities to the detriment of the Zimbabwean Government," he said from his Johannesburg home.

At a crucial weekend meeting the committee cided that the Zapu minister and two deputies still in the Government should not resign in protest against the firing of Mr Nkomo and three of his top men which followed the discovery of huge arms caches on property they controlled.

The central committee's acceptance of its leader's humiliation is a decisive victory for Mr Mugabe in the face of repeated warnings that to discipline Mr Nkomo would be to risk a violent backlash from Zapu supporters.

However, another major test is still to come if the "due process of law" takes its course an d Mr Nkomo is charged.

FLURRY

A speech by Mr Mugabe at a political rally yesterday sparked a flurry of worldwide journalistic activity when he was quoted as saying that Mr Nkomo "must be tried."

But a senior Government spokesman hastily puthithe record straight by stating that Mr Mugabe was simply reiterating that Ar Mr Mugabe would stand trial if sufficient evidence it against him was produced by the police investigation.

If the State proves that Mr Nkomo stock-piled weapons intending to fight a war with them, he could be jailed for life or sentenced to death under the tough provisions of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

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HIS DOING

It is not clear where the central committee decision leaves Mr Nkomo who declared loudly on the night of his firing that the remaining Zapu men in the Government, would pull out with him "United as a party."

ning Zapu men in the Government would pull out with him. "United as a party."

At an impromptu Press conference yesterday Mr. Nkomo insisted that the decision to retain a stake in the Government had been largely his doing.

The Zapu leader said his party felt it must retain some say in government to protect the interests of thousands of its young men serving in various government organs.

Chanting demonstrators marched through the main street of the midlands town of Que Que today carrying placards calling for the prosecution for treason of Mr Nkomo, reports Associated Press

They shouted slogans supporting Mr Mugabe's decision () fire Mr Nkomo and three other Zapu Ministers.

Some carried a coffin bearing a headless duramy, evidently an effigy of the Zapu president.

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Now it's full 362 steam ahead 2/3/82

By Donald Knowler NEW YORK —

Tourism officials from Zimbabwe have started to promote "steam safaris" to cater for an estimated 6 million railway enthusiasts in the Western world, many of whom live in America.

The Zimbabwe government believes that part of the former Cape-to-Cairo railway project which runs through Zimbabwe will provide an unexpected tourist bonanza.

The impossible dream of building a railroad the length of Africa escaped Britain; during the height of its colonial power, but part of the line which was completed traverses some of the most beautiful country in Zimbabwe.

Such a train journey in itself has tourism potential, but an added attraction is the fact that most of the trains are hauled by steam locomotives, a form of transportation that is now relegated to museums in Western industrial countries.

Steam enthusiasts are officially known as "ferroequinologists" after "iron horse," and in the past it has been South Africa which has attracted most of the railway buffs.

But with diminishing steamoperated routes in
South Africa and
peace in Zimbabwe
after the seven-year
war for independence from whiteminority rule, the
black African nation
aims to become the
world's biggest draw
for ferroequinologists.

Zimbabwe believes its ageing fleet of steam locomotives — which travel daily through some of the most beautiful scenery in Africa — could help spark a tourist bonanza.

digenous words for animals and rivers.
One of the 200-ton giants is appropriately named "ndlovu" (elephant).

Even today trains occasionally hit elephants, and the giant, bleached bones of hapless jumbos can be seen at many places by the trackside.

Trains have also been known to kill lions resting on the teak sleepers, and folk-lore has it that one of the first trains to cross the Victoria Falls

bridge killed a terrified leopard.

The railway concept in Zimbabwe's tourist planning has also forced some traditional "white hunters" to include train trips in their itineraries.

And one of the top operators of photographic and hunting trips, Alan Elliott, has plans for a photographic safari in which the giants of steam can be viewed against a backdrop of big game and wild country.

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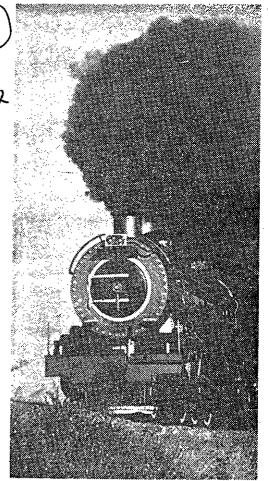
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Locomotives such as this could spark a tourist bonanza in Zimbabwe.

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But rocketing fuel prices and shortage of foreign exchange, with which to buy locomotives o yerseas, forced the railway management to think again.

Now the steam fleet has been completely, rebuilt to give it another 10 to 15 years of life.

The fleet is made up mainly of rare articulated locomotives which have one boiler serving wheels. Zimbabwe is now the only country in the world which operates these British-built and designed

engines.
With the railway buffs in mind, the railway management has given two classes of the larger locomotives names.
These are mainly in-

The route chosen for the tourist traffic travels from Bulawayo through the Wankie National Park with one of the biggest concentrations of elephant in Africa and ends at the 76-year-old Victoria Falls bridge over the Zambezi River, in western Zimbabwe.

Income from Life Policy

Many species of animals and birds can be seen from carriage windows, and in the dry season it is also possible to see lion lingering at remote places where engines take on water.

At one such location, Kennedy Siding lions are known to sun themselves on the roofs of railroad maintenance shacks waiting for the trains to depart so that they can drink surplus water.

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The National Rail:
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Beira-Umtali Zimbabwe's for Energy on responing the MAPUTO — An agree-ment reached between Mozambique and Zimpossible to begin work babwe would make it pipeline

Simba have said here.
The Minister.

"in the shortest pos-sible time." But he did not say when the pipewould be cleared up line would start operat-

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AIM reported that Mr Makoni has said

have been held up mainly because Zim-

pected to reduce great-ly. if not eliminate. that owns the pipeline babwe Government and cussed by the Zimonrbo, company

petrol supplies. Other fuels, such as aircraft fuel and paraffin, will Mozambique ports. be carried by rail from Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa for its

about the

said assurances had been given by the Mo-zambique and Zim-babwe security forces Movement, Mr Makoni National of the threat of being cut the pipeline Mozambique by guerillas Resistance

abe hardens attitude

WEDZA (East Central Zimbabwe). - Jeremy Field runs one of the Zimbabwe, and on his 10 000 acres of fertile. gently rolling land 100 km southeast of Salisbury he also keeps 2 000 head of cattle and grows tobacco.

Mr Field is typical in many ways of Zimbabwe's 5 000 or so white farmers. He is large, jovial and has deep roots in the country - his father was Winston Field, the first Rhodesian Front Prime Minister who was later succeeded by Ian Smith.

Lord Carrington took two hours out of the 48 he was in Zimbabwe on his first official visit since independence to visit two very dissimilar farming schemes near Wedza.

Travelling by helicopter, he went first to a black peasant cooperative where 100 families work 3 000 acres, and then to Mr Field's Karimba estate, where one man rules over an area more than three times that size.

During the British peer's programme, arranged by the Zimbabwe government, he cannot have failed to be impressed by two things:

First, that whites associated with past regimes are continuing to prosper under Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's policy of reconciliation.

Second, that there is still a vast gulf in living conditions separating the black rural dwellers

and the white commercial farmers, who according to reliable esbiggest pig farms in stimates, average between 20 000 and 30 000 Zim-*babwe dollars income (R28 000) ayear.

1982 has been proclaimed Zimbabwe's "Year of National Transformation", and Mr Mugabe, in his New Year's message, left no doubt that his socialist government intends to revamp the farming sector along with industry and mining.

···Much more land than is warranted has remained in the hands of commercial farmers and large tracts of that land must be turned over to the peasants in 1982", the Prime Minister said.

At present, white farmers hold 37.4 million acres of land in Zimbabwe and their black peasant counterparts - who are about 200 times more numerous - have 35.2 million acres.

COFFERS

Zimbabwe's existing land redistribution programme calls for the resettlement of 18 000 black families on 2.4 million acres of commercial farmland by 1983, using R50 million in British aid and an equivalent amount from Zimbabwe's own coffers to buy out the white own-

So far, about 7 000 families - from 50 000 to 70 000 people - have been resettled.

But the Government

now says it wants to relocate another 165 000 families in a new threeyear programme, and the source of the money to buy the land - a staggering R550 million by one estimate - is far from clear.

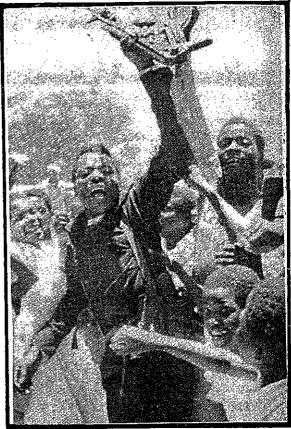
the Prime While Minister has said previously that seizures might be necessary if the needed purchase money was not forthcoming, the new chorus of warnings was resounding.

On Saturday, addressing a rally in the hill country of southeastern Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe said: "We are not prepared to use our own money to buy our own land. If the money runs out and Britain does not come forward with more, we shall have to consider taking the

On Monday the Prime Minister told farmers who were refusing to sell that if they held out until there was no more money, "we will go to them without money and we will never fail to take over".

Yesterday, a commentary on the state radio-television urged Britain not to "backtrack" on its commitments, and said: "The Government cannot afford to have so much land in the hands of a few while the majority of the people are suffering".

One farmer who won't sell is Nicholas Oosthuizen, who won a High Court order in January for the eviction of several thousand squatters on his two spreads near the eastern village



They fought for liberation. Now they want their land.

of Headlands.

The authorities have delayed enforcing the court order, and a high government official told Agence France-Presse last week that there was "no way" the Mugabe administration would carry it out.

JEOPARDY

Mr Oosthuizen had refused government offers for his properties, the official said, and his ownership would be in jeopardy if he continued to balk.

The Sunday Mail, the national semi-governmental weekly, joined in, calling on Mr Oosthuizen to sell. The paper said it was "unrealistic to expect a people's government to move in with tractors and bulldozers and evict the people".

Other white farmers are believed to be watching the case closely. One observer: said after the High Courtdecision that, if the Headlands squatters were allowed to stay, "it will be a green light for all other squatters in the country" to carry out their own, unofficial resettlement exercises.

Whatever the eventual resolution of the Headlands case, it ap pears that the Mugabe Government will have its hands full this year to reconcile the interests of the white farmers --- who produce most of the country's food and export crops — and its black, land-hungry constituency that is growing? increasingly impatient for its share of the soil of: Zimbabwe. — AFP.

Zimbabwe 18 bridging the g



Mr David Curry

SOUTH AFRICAN Press coverage of Zimbabwean affairs often reflects the conflict situation. Seeing for oneself how the country has settled down after the bitter war was an eyeopener. Reconciliation between black and white and between black and black — has been quite

white MPs in Parliament. They would prefer to vote for a party of their own choice but they are happy that the Group Areas Act know it has been re-tion and rehabilitation -

moved. All races may now are buy property where they wish.

For me, being in an apartheid-free society was an enjoyable experience. I'd advise fellow South H Africans to visit Zim- a s babwe and see for them- ity selves.

one of the things 1 did ted such a society.

not like was the talk about a one party state. But again we have to be Rhodesia, remains two words and concepts have and economically power-different meanings to the ful still and largely in African mind. Some in control of the country's the Western world consinext to communism. In is poor, black and has to Zimbabwe. Unfortunation on a different Mugabe's government will not led to the real shartaken on a different Mugabe's government will not led to the real shartaken.

But for whites as well as collective all levels.

a society where a minority has plenty and a majority has nearly nothing? Mugabe has inherited such a society.

careful because some nations. One is white, rich

watchwords today to envisage a system of But for whites as well as collective farming. He blacks it is easier said does not intend forcing than done. It will depend people into collective on effective leadership at agriculture and I gained the impression that he the impression that he How do you co-exist in has learned from the mistakes other African states have made since independence.

To my knowledge, no white farmers have been threatened with loss of property, although the Government feels great pressure from blacks to redistribute land.

The marriage of white skills and African labour vast resources.
The other Zimbabwean has brought advancement

nationalists with a burning passion to rule their country themselves.

Although many whites have left the country, others are reaching out to blacks and working hard to be truly reconciled. Many have passed on their skills to blacks.

When Robert Mugabe took over the government many whites thought they would lose farms and property. They did not, and I was told many white farmers have joined Mugabe's party.

The real fear is further war. Many whites who were at first terrified by Robert Mugabe are now afraid of a government without his leadership.

The Prime Minister has given the impression of a firm, pragmatic leader who has set goals and is clear in his mind where he is going. He is effective and talking constantly to the people.

Zimbabwe still has a long way to go. The war has had a terrible effect on the country's economy but I was struck by the sense of commitment of many blacks to their country's future. A blackwhite social revolution has already taken place.

I visited schools which were formerly in predo-minantly coloured areas.

glad a black government has taken over. To them Again and again one apartheid and discriminagot the impression that tion have been removed many whites did not and Zimbabwe has understand the forces of become home. They cerunderstand the forces of tainly do not intend refrican nationalism, or tainly do not intend refrican revolution.

African nationalism, or tainly do not intend rether revolution, taking place before their very eyes. They misread the blacks's face of calmness mising in Zimbabwe, but for acceptance of white it will depend on leaders rule. The real feelings of on all levels working hard blacks flow in deep, hid to make independence a den channels. They are living reality.

Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party, gives his impressions of Zimbabwe, after attending a conference sponsored by Moral Rearmament in Salisbury.

Constitutionally. Zimbabwe will have to change. Many coloured people resent the fact that they, like the Asians, are on the same voters rolls as whites. They can only vote for the twenty white MPs in Parliament.

Robert Mugabe's Government has therefore encouraged private industry to remain in order to help pay for social produce did not automatically bring economic independence. It seems you cally bring economic in-dependence. It seems you have to use the fruits of capitalism to deliver the fruits of socialism.

Mugabe's three Rs we in South Africa reconciliation, reconstruc-

Government has therefore

responsible for nearly 80 percent of the nation's commercial agriculture.

African farming is mainly at the subsistence level. Mugabe does seem

Of course, the country meaning. The black gov- have to bridge this gap ing of the wealth that Integration has now taken is not out of the woods ernment is committed to with cautious and well- blacks helped to obtain. It place with colored was the inability of white and African was the inability of white and African was the inability of white and African which all its citizens can which all its citizens can which all its citizens can be to steer Zimbabwe to a share in the wealth of the talism cannot be overtable society.

breakaway may

erald a new beginning

66 By Robin Drew -mair The Star's Africa sh 🚈 News Service SALISBURY — The chapter in black-white relations has been rereated in Zimbabwe with the defection from the Republican Front "of seven members of nthe House of Assembly. for A deeply disappointed Mr Ian Smith said toth e solit could not whave come at a worse chime-for the white com-munity. "It is a sad day," he said.

with e breakaway from the RF by a substanitial number of MPs ...could be the signal for a concerted move by Mr Mugabe and his government to try to restore

ment to try to restore
confidence among
whites.

Mr. Mugabe hinted
recently at the appointment of another white
to his Cabinet to join
lift ment of Agriculsenator Denis Norman, but said the presence of an all-RF body in the Assembly imade this difficult.

INDEPENDENTS

The seven members who have left the RF include two members of the party's policy-making standing commi-"ttee, Mr Bill Irvine and Mr. Esmond Micklem. Mr Irvine was a senior Minister in Mr Smith's , government.

Chris Andersen, a former Mr James Thrush, Mr Dick Cartwright, Mr Henry Elsworth and Mr Paddy Shields.

They will keep their in the Assembly as independents.

as independents.

This will leave the RF with 10 representatives in the House.

Of the remaining Three white seats, one there will be a byelection next month.
One is held by Mr
Wally Stuttaford, who
is in indefinite detention, and one by Mr Denis Walker, who is out of the country and faces arrest by the central intelligence organiasation should he re-Lturn..

meant for

The final decision to break from the party came after a crucial caucus meeting at which the dissidents put their case.

Their spokesman, Mr-Thrush told reporters later it had been a tiring and traumatic time. But there was no emotionalism, he said. The discussion was factual and down to earth.

"We have decided to resign from the RF," said a statement by the rebels, "because we no longer believe we are able to represent our constituents adequately as members of the par-

ty. Our decision has been reached after many months of discus-

sion in particular as to whether the RF has been able to adapt sufficiently to the changed circumstances and because of views wholly opposed to ours held by certain mem-bers of the caucus."

The rebels do not propose to form a new party. They say there is sufficient identity of purpose among them to retain an association with each other and they will continue to work with those RF members who share their views.

Their decision to leave the party stems from disillusionment with the hard line adopted by some RF

members. Though he was not mentioned by name, it is generally believed that the tough stance adopted by the outspoken young MP Donald Goddard angered the dissidents.

Mr Thrush said they had found it "odious and intolerable" to be associated with a particular philosophy expressed by some RF members.

Mr Thrush said he personally had a great admiration and respect for Mr Ian Smith but only time would tell if he and the party would have an influence in the future.

MORALE

There was a need to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence among politicians of all races, particularly an attempt to win the confidence of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

The RF had not been

able to do this,
Mr Smith, who met
reporters a few hours after receiving the news of the resignations, said he believed they would have an adverse affect on white morale.

He said the RF was in the middle of revamping its policies and three of the members who resigned had been on a special committee making recommendations. They should at least " have awaited the outcome of this, he said.



Ian Smith . . . "I never run from problems."

smith determined not to abandon party post

By Brendan Nicholson

News Service

SALISBURY — I an Douglas Smith, wartime fighter pilot, rebel against the Crown and master of the backs-to-the-wall fight against tremendous odds, straighty-stooped frame and declared that he would not abandon his post.

Flanked by sombrefaced stalwarts of his
Republican Front—
former defence minister Mr P K van der
Byl and party chairman
Geoff Kluckow— the
man who led Rhodesia
into UDI 17 years ago,
similed tiredly at members of the internationral Press and admitted
"the was hurt by yesterday's walkout by seven
of his MPs.

"me but I believe the "RF will continue and "perhaps be even more dedicated to the part it shas to play."

Mr Smith said he had wanted to resign long ago, but had given in to pressure for him to stay on "to see things through."

Two of the rebels had been among the most insistent of those who had said he should stay on, he said.

"It is rather ironical that now I find that they have pulled out — and I am left holding the baby."

He said that because of the resignations, he might have to stay even longer as RF president.

"When there is turmoil, when people are worried and upset, then more than ever you have to stand by your post."

Mr Smith said the RF split could not have come at a worse time for Zimbabwe's whites and would have a bad effect on their morale.

"The more difficult the times are, the more important it is for us to stand together as a kind of sheet anchor for the white people.

"I would like to have been able to settle a few things and been able to say to the white people that it looks as though things are more stable, that we are on a better course.

REPORT

"Under those circumstances it would be easy to go. But you do not normally run away when there are problems."

Mr Smith insisted that the RF could adapt and was at the moment studying a report on its role under majority rule.

The 20 white seats had been guaranteed under the Lancaster House constitution to maintain white confidence and keep necessary skills and professional people in Zimbabwe.

"Now we have people who are destrying what was given to us at Lancaster House."

He was asked if he thought the seven rebel MPs should resign their parliamentary seats and give the electorate a say.

Mr Smith said the decision was up to the individuals, but in the past dissident party members had generally considered resignation as "the moral thing to do."

BEACON

He denied that the RF had been deliberately obstructing the Mugabe Government.

"We opposed only things we were satisfied were definitely not in the whites' interest.

He was amazed at allegations that his party was unable to adapt.

"I could not get over the manner in which my party and the people of this country have been prepared to accept things that they fought against for years, dedicated themselves to oppose."

ZIMBABWE Whites also

Political change in Zimbahwe is unlikely to be confined to black politics. This week the rump of Ian Smith's Republican Front (formerly Rhodesian Front) was meeting in Salisbury to consider its future amid reports that more than half the 20-member parliamentary caucus want to drop then; RF allegiance and sit as independents or quit politics altogether.

Smith himself — who says the need for white unity has never been greater — opposes the move. Even if he is successful in holding the caucus together this time, his action can only be a delaying one. The hard fact is that white politics are largely irrelevant in Zimbabwe today and those who remain in parliament would rather pursue a more constructive role as independents. Those with cynical minds are inclined to the view that some of the more prominent white MPs feel that their chances of securing a Cabinet seat in Robert Mugabe's government would be enhanced overnight if they quit the Front — all of which is grist to the one-party state mill. It is no longer a matter of whether the Front will disintegrate but when.

Mugabe's gamble — as the overseas media have called his dismissal of Joshua Nkomo - is working out even better than the Premier himself could have dared to

hope. In Bulawayo last weekend. Nkomo's Zapu underwent a remarkable about-face and decided that the three party members still in the government could remain if they so wished. This came as a surprise, because midway through the meeting, Zapu officials themselves were ruling out such a decision. convinced that the party would back Nkomo's "if I go, we all go" stance.

There are two possible interpretations of Zapu's about-face. One is that Nkomo couldn't carry his central committee with him. This seems improbable if only because Nkomo himself made a strong "cool it" appeal to the central committee, urging members to put country before party. Whether this reflected his own prior assessment that the party was in no mood for a showdown, is unclear.

The second interpretation is that the party has decided to "hang in" the government and retain what little influence it can for as long as it can. This sounds realistic given the large number of Zapu supporters holding jobs in the military, the public service

and the diplomatic service.

Mugabe himself was twice reported at the weekend promising prosecution of Nkomo and others for the arms stockpiling that took place last year. Whether Zapu's new-found moderation will survive this, indignity, should it occur, is highly problematical. And it would be wise, as the PM himself has said, to take a more cautious view of the internal political situation in-Zimbabwe rather than claiming, as some Western diplomats are already doing, that Nkomo is finished.

Infiltrator tells of Matabele plot 362 Matabele plot 362

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — Two whites from South Africa went to Zimbabwe last year to "inspect" an "army" of ex-guerillas preparing to rebel against the Government, the High Court here heard yesterday.

Police detective Sergeant Benson Nkiwane, who infiltrated a group of alleged plotters, said he was told the two whites were part of a larger South African group who would back the rebellion.

He posed as a former guerilla from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra army who had been made a lieutenant-colonel in the National Army. Once accepted by the group, he was asked to recruit more disenchanted. Zi p r a "comrades."

He told the plotters,

he said, of a fictitious group of former Zipra dissidents waiting near a former assembly point.

The whites allegedly anxious to see the "recruits" were said to be Mr Stephen Bertrand (24) and Mr Allen Cauvin (21), both exmembers of the SADF.

Mr Cauvin, during his service was attached to the SADF "Path-finder Battalion," after serving in Rhodesia's crack Selous Scouts.

ARRESTED

Before they could inspect the guerillas, however, they were arrested by officers of Sergeant Nkiwane's unit. Police found rifles, ammunition and military equipment in their possession.

Also arrested were Stephen's father, Bulawayo dentist Dr Frank Bertrand, and Bulawayo municipal official Mr Victor Radmore (53).

All four have been charged with conspiring to commit acts of terrorism and sabotage and with possessing arms of war.

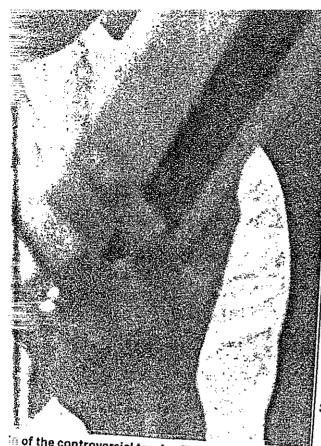
It is alleged the plotters led by Dr Bertrand planned to overthrow the Mugabe Government in an uprising codenamed "Operation Assegai."

They allegedly planned to enlist former Zipra guerillas and supporters of ex-Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

They allegedly planned to attack office blocks, bridges and military bases as a first step to establishing a secessionist Matabele state

All four have denied the allegations, and Dr Bertrand has claimed police are trying to frame him because of his past "embarrassing" political activities.

The trial continues.



in of the controversial touring English cricket team, Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

aces army arrest

gbok tennis face milidefend his es at Ellis

rce Exempapplications inal service. med yesterüр,

r Mr Keith ion - pres-Hent ·lifornia —

played in four tournaments at Ellis Park, Johannesburg, last year. He won the SA national singles and doubles titles, was runner-up in the SAB Grand Prix, led a South African team to victory in the Standard Bank Cup, and played in the Sigma Open.

The SADF advised Mitton in California last year his military training had been deferred. But they instructed him to inform them of his address annually — a legal requirement — and to tell them when he expected to return to South Africa. Mitton is trying to obtain US citizenship after marrying an American.

On February 10 the SADF told him his application had been tabled before the Exemption Board and turned down.

ap of luxury for he four-star stray

Mail Reporter

NDON. - Hoteliers in Torbay, Devon, are always on the c-out for guests during the English holiday off-season. But n they think the four-star Grand Hotel went too far by

ng in a stray cat.

hen it strolled into the hotel foyer, the animal was given a a night suite, with bathroom, fed with chicken and fresh m, then left for a restful night, followed by a kipper

en it was chauffeured in the hotel's car to the local

e Grand's rearketing manager, Mr Jocelyn Gough, said: couldn't leaveit out on the streets and it was given a suite ise it couldn't stay in the foyer, kitchen or staff quar-

address that he was calling a mass rally in Pretoria on March 20.

Observers believe he may announce the formation of a new political party at the

Mr De Klerk, Mr Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, and Dr Jannie Pieterse, the secretary of the Transvaal National Party, left last night's meeting grim-faced and largely ignored by the ecstatic crowd.

Secret arms. arrested

By DAVID FORRET 'Mail Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. - Two of Mr Joshua Nkomo's former top military leaders, including the present deputy commander of Zimbabwe's army, have been arrested.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the Prime Minister's office. He said the arrests were made by security officials investigating last month's discovery of stockpiled war materials. The detainees are Lieuten-ant-General Lookout Ma-

ant-General Lookout Ma-suku, deputy commander of the army, and Mr Du-miso Dabengwa, former chief security officer of Mr Nkomo's Zipra forces.

Both men were Russian-trained and were commanders of the former Zipra forces during the armed struggle against white rule in Rhodesia. third man, Mr Swazini Ndlovu, believed to be the

municipal supervisor of a Bulawayo township, was arrested yesterday.
The arrests are the most sig-

ne arrests are the most sig-nificant since the discov-ery of large arms caches on farms linked with Mr Nkomo. They are likely to strain relations in the newly-integrated Zim-babwe national army babwe national army.

Mr Nkomo could not be reached for comment last

General Masuku, who was arrested on Wednesday on his return from an official visit to Asia, is the highestranking ex-Zipra guerilla in the army, and third in the overall Zimbabwe

military hierarchy.

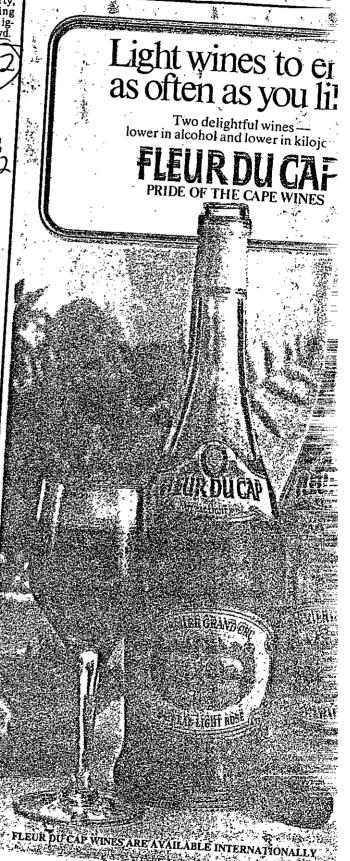
Last night's drama in the council ran according to pre-dictions that the PFP would

not accept a plan to have a joint management committee.

The management committee elected last night wa made up of the three PFP members, two members of

Alan Gadd, of the PFP, was elected deputy mayor. Again, it was the NRP that mooted a plan early this week to support the nominations of Mr Van Zyl and Mr Gadd.

The PFP holds 23 seats in the council, the National Party 16, the IRA 5, while the three Independents hold the balance of power.



top men arrested

By DAVID FORRET 'Mall Africa Bureau

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	ZIMBABWE (362)	
<u></u>	Tobacco lights up	The state of the s
	Whatever happens to prices, tobacco is cer-	- 199 <u>年第二</u> - 1997年 -
	tain to be Zimbabwe's largest export in	4 21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1982 — for the third successive year. Farmers are hoping that recognition of this vital	
Ange of the second	contribution by 1 270 tobacco growers will	The state of the s
	 influence future government policy on land and resettlement. 	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR
<u>**</u>	The country's third season of tobacco	
*		。
sales after the end of sanctions opens next week amid hopes that last year's buoyant prices will be repeated and possibly even bettered.	Tobacco exports in 1981 are estimated at 105 000 t valued at more than Z\$140m. The hope is that this year's exports will again parrowly exceed 100 000 t at an average price of at least 175c-180c/kg to provide ex-	year's levels. With the 37% increase in leaf production, unchanged prices would point to a Z\$50m rise in total revenue.
Tobacco exports will be particularly important this year, as the country's total ex-	port earnings of Z\$170m-180m.	7.00
port prospects are dull. World metal	Flue-cured quality will be lower-than last year, but the crop will be more vari-	AT COLUMNS AS
markets are depressed, and maize output will fall by a third. Cotton production will	able and will have appeal for all markets.	A STATE OF THE STA
be down by a quarter due to the drought. In the case of maize, Zimbabwe will be	The current forecast is for a crop of just over 90m kg, compared with 67m kg last	
hoping to run down the 1.2 Mt stockpile ac-	wear Recause of the drought, the crop has	A see
cumulated last year. The latest news is that maize deliveries in 1982 will be 1 Mt —	fallen slightly short of the 86m kg target. Last year, the leaf price averaged	
about half last year's record — of which at	184c/kg — more than double the 1980 price of 79c/kg. Internationally, tobacco demand	1
least 750 000 t will be for domestic consumption.	is strong But there is buyer resistance to	
The National Railways of Zimbabwe	the narrowing in the price differential be- tween the so-called quality US leaf and the	Comments of the control of the contr
(NRZ) hor's to move 500 000 t, as a result of which, the stockpile should fall to 1 Mt or	lower quality tobacco produced in the de-	
slightly less by the end of the year. It seems	veloping countries like India, Brazil, South Korea and Zimbabwe.	
likely that the maize will have to be sold at a discount, but the \$50m-60m of foreign cur-	Nevertheless, the average price is not ex-	A STATE OF THE STA
rency will be vitally important.	pected to differ substantially from last	The state of the s
i lency will be vically impartment	-	Winds
Telley will be visited and the property of the	engen ar en també de apoi one y me com com com com partir de la come anticom macho de attribute e en	A Company of the Comp
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ZIMBABWE

mbabye karm

rom their con-lacency by two wents which could end to a decline in gricultural output. ALISBURY: White armers in Zimbabwe ave been wakened

The development with the most immediate impact is the government's move to buy land which has become the subject of a landmark court case to get squatters

> marked farmers in areas ear: forced to sell to the Government. W III 101 reset-

A farming source told Tribune Finance this week: "This has given us a severe jolt. We had all assumed the government had realised the need

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Equally sinister in the long term is an announcement that evicted:

dow and we are beginning to wonder if it's worthwhile staying on the land." farmers happy so the country could feed itself. Obviously this кеер going out the winwhite

heaped on Eastern Districts tobacco and Abuse has been eaped on Eastern farmer

government is buying it, despite his

Finance Correspondent (4/3/82 whome

major menace on his land. He has also been accused of originally buying the land to bring about a confrontation with the government. The case against squatters who have become a who has won a test Nicholas Oosthuizen ment and to pro-secute it over the land issue. He bought unwillingness to sell. and Lands Minister, Mahachi: "It is clear to me that he and his lawyers have decided to confront

these farms (there are a group) while squatters were there and obtained loans from the Agricultural Finance Corporation. Resettlement govern-

"How can a sensible citizen of the State borrow money from the State and then confront the same State and create hardship for other

areas centres on the way the government will choose these

areas. Says the farming

citizens State?" Worry over farms being in resettlement 유 that

"If the government owns a farm in a white farming area it might say bordering on that

prices.

source: "It smacks of an underhand at-tempt to take over white farms. The millions of blacks liv-ing in the rural areas are casting increasingly covetous eyes at these and are asking why they cannot get ownership. covetous

S

farmers are still waiting to hear what row is going on in Cabinet, as this is the body ultimately res-ponsible for pegging nouncing producer prices which means a prices they will get for their crops this for resettlement." a delay year. There has been all this is Ħ

Snoeth Roishang

S . 500

DEFIANT squatters occupying a white farmer's

- in-

Robert Mugabe's government, and even the courts, to evict them. land in Zimbabwe have resisted all attempts by Mr

Now Mr Mugabe, apparently despairing of another solu-tion, has thrown his influence behind the squatters. eastern Zimbabwe has be-The occupation of Mr Nicholas Oosthuizen's farm in

 \mathbf{MUGABE}

5

hands by moving on to pri-

Their attitude is: "This is

matters into

their own

resettle a 1-million people about government efforts to

TAKES

land-hungry blacks. growing crisis caused by come a test case

Squatters, impatient

uprooted by war, are taking

The land belongs to all." Zimbabwe, not Rhodesia

of Salisbury, has become a

arm near Headlands, east

Mr Nicholas Oosthuizen's

test case

It could, some observers

EV CHARLENE BELTRAND

the crucial

House agreement clauses of the Lancaster fear, lead Mr Mugabe to break one of the crucial

ly compensating the owner.

Mr Mugabe has recently bility. Warning of land na-tionalisation, he said the House agreement — the promise not to claim any land without first adequateunted strongly at this possial aid to Zimbabwe for rerington, Britain's Foreign Secretary, refused additionsettlement. He pointed out trip to Zimbabwe Lord Carthat Britain had given R54-On his recent three-day

Etionalisation,

• HAS HADE UP HIS .

saw so he walked to Johannesburg. Zimbabwe, decided he didn't like what he FARMER Cedric Mitchell turned 60 a little while ago. He took stock of his life in

why I came down here," he said. "One Rhodesian helps another — that's

farms, which border on Botswana, com-prise 6 474ha, a house and some delapi-dated outbuildings.

Africa". he would have "no problems in Wednesday and was told by officials that

walking most of the way. At night he slept in railway stations but police kept mov-From Messina he made his way south

pathetic Rhodesians and South Africans
rallied to his aid.
By lunchtime how----

Mr Mitchell says his two Plumtree

He arrived at the Messina border on He did not lock the doors when he left.

mg him on. At 4am on Friday the weather-heaten

By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

herd dwindled during the Rhodesian war. and pigs in Zimbabwe. At one time he had more than 1000 head of cattle but his the war was over they turned to stealing cattle," "The terrs were trained to kill. When

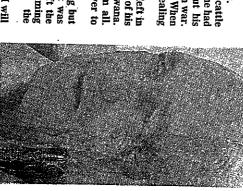
Zimbabwe. Seven months ago some of his Mr Mitchell said he had nothing left in

someone else? cattle were stolen and taken to Botswana Why should I simply hand them over to "When I found them I shot them all

implements. time to reap the crops. When I left the farm I only had eight oxen roaming around and what was left of the the labourers disappeared when "I tried cotton and maize farming but

Then I will go to fight," he said. never go back -"I've taken the bull by the horns. I will unless there is a war

interviews with Transvaal farmers. Mr Mitchell said he farmed beef cattle



... walked from Plumtree • Cedric Mitchelly 将

tates about Salisbury. $200 \mathrm{km}$ irom

Joined the

generation Zimbabwean, bought the farm in October 1980 when many other Mr. Oosthuizen, a second

his employees would leave getic but refused to inter-The neighbour was apolo-Mr Oosthuizen's neighbour vene, fearing, he said, that squatters. day Express during a recent interview at his farm.
"If I left the country all I than 1000 head of cattle," Mr Oosthuizen told the Sunficient land for my more

gotiations with the farmers land for resettlement. Melsetter, Mr Mugabe-w said, were refusing criticising farmers who, "We wanted amicable ε

Zimbabwean government million for resettlement and money to buy land for resettlement.

If the British government consistently refused to give more aid for this purpose. "we will have to consider. taking the land"

He added: "The soil belongs to the people and the

was not prepared to use its only about R4-million of that had so far been used.

But no story illustrates the dilemma faced by the government and the white farmers better than that of Mr Oosthuizen and his wife Daphne, who live with their children, Wessel (six) and Ashleigh (four), on the people will have it back." 5 500ha farm, Mgadza Es

whites were busy emigrating.

In April last year 24 squatter families moved on to Mr Oosthuizen's farm.

Before eviction notices served on them could be effected the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, intervened and assured Mr Oosthuizen the government would resettle the squatters.

It did not.

The procedure was repeated in July. The Commercial Farmers' Union then had discussions with Mr Mahachi who agreed no more squatters could move on to the land without his -approval.

But the squatter population rose to 50 families. When a government resettlement officer arrived to relocate them, they refused to

By August employees of

him if he did.

On November 9 the Deputy Minister of Lands spoke to the squatters and assured Mr Oosthuizen they would be prevented from cultivating or keeping cattle on the länd.

But his crops were raided, and 15 head of cattle disappeared. The squatters also started cultivating land Mr Oosthuizen had prepared for tobacco.

On January 13 this year the Salisbury High Court passed an unopposed eviction order against the 195 squatters then living on the farm. Since then the deputysheriff of Umtali has twice unsuccesfully tried to move them.

Now about 100 families -1 000 squatters - are scattered over 4 000ha of the property, leaving Mr Oosthuizen with 1 500ha.

"I planted 70ha of maize but had to reconvert it to Pracing necause I uso Ins

could take out would be but some are being stubborn R2 800 - how could I start as a farmer elsewhere?

"I don't mind giving land to the government as long as I am resettled on equivalent land elsewhere in Zimbabwe."

Mr Oosthuizen said his family would quit their farm at the end of April when his tobacco crops were harvested.

"But where will we go? Now it is open season for squatters.

"If the government wants white commercial farmers in this country they must protect them. My tobacco crop may produce R70 000 worth of foreign exchange this year.

"The squatter families are essentially subsistence farmers - the women till the soil while the men work in the towns. They may produce crops worth R10 a year."

grazing because I had insuf-however, at a mass rally in

and turning down our offers."

He said a Headlands farmer had refused to sell his land for resettlement saying he needed the land to graze his cattle.

"Which is more important - the people on these farms or cattle?"

Mr Mugabe said the attitude of some farmers was that "the people's government is а kaffir government.

"But let me warn them if they want to stay in a kaffir country they must do as the kaffirs want."

Mr Mugabe said all farms would be checked to ensure the land was being fully utilised and that workers were receiving at least the minimum statutory wages.

He also warned farmers the government would ensure that all farmworkers had adequate housing and that schools and clinics were built for them. Were-please

982

THE Western world's and South Africa's lucrative trade with a Zimbabwe fuelled by Zimdollars 2 000-million in foreign aid in its first two years of independence is in jeopardy.

The Zimbabwe Government — proudly disporting its self-styled socialism — is to take steps to force state purchases away from the traditional suppliers, almost all of whom are in the Western

camp

camp.

Instead, Zimbabwe will look increasingly to Easternbloc countries and other "non-aligned" states for an increasing share of its imports, which jumped more than 28% in the first 10 months of last year to \$854, million (R1 154-million).

It was inevitable that this movement would take place given the support Robert Mugabe received from the Iron Curtain countries, Commu-nist China and North Korea during the seven-year/war before independence:

But the private sector had assumed that the development of two-way trade would be a gradual process and that the issue would not be forced

Businessmen were, in fact, happy to see the radical Fi-nance Minister, Enos Nkala,

By Jon Aitken: Salisbury

matic and Westernised Dr Bernard Chidzero in the Cabinet reshuffle last month.

Mr Nkala was given the inocent-sounding new Ministry of National Supply, and it was assumed that his main responsibility would be the co-ordination of delivery of wital appriles for reconstrucvital supplies for reconstruc-tion and rural development.

But, in his first interview this week, Mr Nkala's views on his new post emerged. He made it clear that the Gov-ernment would take a firm hand in directing buyers to more favoured areas.

He said that contracts were still being awarded to traditional suppliers — "mainly the Western countries'

But the Government will ow compare prices and now quality with quotes from Eastern-bloc countries. On the question of quality one is never sure that the Western products are the best," said Mr Nkala.

He mentioned 60 new loco-motives ordered from General Motors in the US and Can-ada. "But when we went to Rumania we discovered that they manufacture highly so-phisticated locos even for the West German market."

The new Ministry will have considerable power. It is taking immediate responsibility for the Government's Central replaced by the more prag . Tender Board, which will

be under "daily scrutiny", said Mr Nkala.

It will also be responsible for the Central Mechanical Equipment Department, which is responsible for huving and maintaining the which is responsible for buying and maintaining the entire Government fleet of cars, trucks and earthmoving equipment, including police vehicles.

The Ministry will control purchases by para-state or-ganisations, including the Railways, Electricity Supply Commission and Cold Stor-age Commission.

Government Central Government Central Stores, responsible for sup-plying the army, schools, hos-pitals and all Ministries with wide range of require-

ments, and the Government Printer will also come under

the Ministry.

"The process of identification and pulling out other departments and transferring them to my Ministry is continuing," said Mr Nkala, who, as Minister of Finance, introduced to the progulations as winnister of Finance, intro-duced tough regulations limiting cars, furniture and other goods which emigrants could take out of the country.

No Eastern country is included in the 26 top exporters to Zimbabwe for the first 10 months of 1981, the latest figures in the monthly Digest of

Statistics.
The major supplier is South Africa, with exports to Zimbabwe totalling ZD209,8million (R283-million). Next is Britain, with ZD81,7-million, and the United States, ZD65,2-million.

Jugabe works to detribalize Zimbabwean politics 362

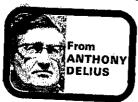
LONDON. - Recently the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, claimed to be much impressed by the way the government of Zimbabwe had been conducted in the state's two years of life — in effect this was praise for the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who happened to be Lord Carrington's host at the time.

There were those who said that the British Foreign Secretary could hardly say anything else as he was one of the chief architects of Zimbabwe, and they also reminded one another that he had been called a "duplici-tous bastard" by a senior member of President Reagan's government. Yet, if you take a hard look at Mr Mugabe's achievements in the two short years he has been in office, it is hard not to be as impressed as Lord Carrington says he is.

Deeper glimpse

Two events in the last few weeks in Zimbabwe give a deeper glimpse of Robert Mugabe's fundamental political policies at work below the shimmer of day-to-day happenings. The first of these was the fairly peaceful removal of Mr Joshua Nkomo from the cabinet. The second was the break-up of Mr Smith's once-solid white block of representatives in the Zimbabwean Parliament.

When Mugabe was voted into office with an overall majority he saw that this was not as safe for the long-term future of Zimbabwe as it looked. In fact the outcome of the elections rather emphasized than concealed the old three-way split among



the seven million people of the country. The three main components of the House stood out sharply as a big Shona majority, a more or less representative minority of the Ndebele, and a group of white MPs whose number was constitutionally swollen out of all proportion to the number of whites in

the country. Both Parliament and the party system, in fact, represented racial divi-



Mr Mugabe... his Mr Nkomo... exaim is to attract other groups



pelled from the cabinet



Lord impressed



Carrington . . . Mr Tekere . . . reduced to the ranks

clear as he possibly could that the new government was there to serve the nation with a cabinet which had white members and Ndebele members as well as Shona ministers. But it was not only by using the cabinet as a political show-case that he meant to get his message across.

He took his political manoeuvring down to a deeper level of activity. He set about attracting as many Ndebele members as he could into the ranks of his Zanu-PF. His party organizers had this as one of their regular on-going tasks — doing missionary work among their opponents, especially their Ndebele opponents and members of Nkomo's PF Zapu. The image of Zanu-PF as a Shona party had to be altered as far as possible by attracting

members of other groups and by preaching the concept of one nation.

In addition he and his ministers and organizers tried to get wider white support for his government. Knowing the prejudices of the vast majority of the whites, he did not particularly want to isolate such few whites as became members of the Zanu-PF from the general group of whites. He sought to attract whites with some influence to show public support for the changes he was bringing about without actually joining his party. He also pushed ahead with educational integration so that the white boys and girls could become used to blacks as equals.

The first great test of how well he was succeeding with the detribalizing of politics came when he felt he had to dismiss Nkomo, after the discovery of very large caches of arms buried on lands and properties belonging to PF-Zapu or prominent members of it. It was not that Mugabe was very attached to Nkomo - they had been rivals and even enemies for many years, and Mugabe had for a

Nkomo's party would instigate an Ndebele uprising, that the new army composed of an equal mixture of his and Nkomo's former guerillas would split into warring halves.

Converted

Though even Mugabe must have waited nervously for a while, none of these dire consequences came about. Many of Nkomo's leading party members had been converted to Mugabe's leadership, from junior ministers in the government to chair-men of party branches. Their motives might have been mixed, but certainly their faith in and loyalty to Nkomo had waned.

What was just as interesting was that the army men who had once been Nkomo's guerillas made no move to demonstrate loyalty to their old leader, once known as "father of the nation". Some of them might simply be holding on to well-paid army jobs and biding their time, but the signs seem to be that many more have ceased to think that old leaders and affiliations are any longer that important. Once away from Nkomo's commissars, being accepted members of a new society seemed more im-

portant. The throwing off of Mr Ian Smith's leadership by eight of the block of white MPs in the seats constitutionally reserved for whites is a clear sign that Mugabe's principles and policies have begun to make inroads among the less racial whites. Perhaps some of the defecting white members may have hopes of becoming one of the white ministers Mugabe says he would like the opportunity of adding to the one white minister he presently has. Perhaps some simply sickened of the negative role of sitting among other white members who demonstrated their political wisdom by sneering impotently at the faux pas and bad grammar of new black ministers and mem-

More constructive

However, it can be that all these MPs in turning their backs on Ian-Smith's inflexible leadership have done so in answer to a growing feeling among the whites that their role in the new Zimbahwa

Cape Times 15/3/82

sion even if the new 3 order of things stood the previous ethnic power structure of the first 80 years of the 20th century on its head While the present divisions remained thus heightened by Parliaments. by Parliament and party, old dreams of ethnic power would be encouraged rather than dissipated.

Tekere crisis

Mugabe was given a warning if he needed it, by the behaviour of one of his senior ministers, Edgar Tekere, whose sense of naked power brought about the death of a white farmer. Mugabe dealt with this crisis with a masterly combination of political caution and constitutional action, and Tekere was reduced to the ranks, even though a tech-nicality sayed him from the full rigour of the law. Mugabe had begun as he meant to continue. He had already given

notice/to/his/own/party the Zanu PF; that there was not going to be a great free for all for party amembers, and, supporters to grab land position power and money. He im-mediately made it as long time regarded should be more construc-Nkomo as highly untive than simply clinging trustworthy, capable of to the past; and heading scheming even with for the Limpopo, groups of wealthier whites and neighbouring others in persuading black and white powers Mugabe in the long run to for his Nkomo's own ad-accept that a one-party. black and white powers for his, Nkomo's, own ad-vantage. So, with the dis-

accept that a one-party vantage. So, with the dissipations state is not the best way coveries of hidden arms, to bring about one nations. Mugabe didn't have to of equals. President struggle much with his Nyerere is undoubtedly own conscience and continue the great African political fidence about taking achieve of Mugabe, but presidence against the leading sent evidence warms that PF-Zapu members of the Nyerere has, even with government. The best of intentions as Mugabe dismissed prosibly brought only disstate is not the best way government. the best of intentions, As Mugabe dismissed possibly brought only dis-Nkomo he was well aware unity and bankruptoy of the fears even within after 15 years of his ferhis own party as well as sion of the one party outside that his action state. This may have alrould tear Zimbabwe ready begun to raise apart in civil war, that doubts in Mugabe's mind-

1,5-m starving catt in Zimbabwe drought

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Tens of thousands of starving cattle are to be railed from Matabeleland, which is suffering from its worst drought in 30 years, to grazing pas-tures and feedlots in Mashonaland,

The Zimbabwe Agriculture Minister, Senator Denis Norman, said that up to 1,5 million cattle in the drought-hit areas are under severe stress.

Cattle sales are being stepped up and peasant

farmers in the communal lands are being urged to sell their beasts now before they lose them to the killer drought which has cut the country's crop in half. maize.

half. Norman said Mr Norman said available maize stocks available maize stocks from last season's record crop would last six months, but the situation was precarious because Zimbabwe was committed to supplying other countries.

The annual tobacco auctions start in Salisbury today.

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ngfinedensity urban areas, rocketed.
In 1979/80, it stood at 75 million litres, lumping to 86 million litres in 1980/81. It has been estimated that with the current level of demand, sales for n r q 4 n Viensb-ngid

general salary maching money into the pockets of the lower paid workers, with the resumption, particularly in them, particularly in the resumble of the post of the post of the lower paid workers, with the resumble of the lower paid and the post of the post o general salary increases

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not echo her of lowly paid blacks, who, in the "old days" could not afford to The many thousands **mould** ıtrod certainly ouy ဇ္

dealing with lem indicate ground of fear that present shortage stimulate the growth of a black market in milk st/capitalist products, Against proposals the a so clash socialprob back Will Liv the for

shortage is result of the Robert Mugabe. policies of the ment of Prime Essentially, the socialist έbe Minister Governmilk

independence minimum wage regulations and

bring which, about 10 percent. nounced milk consumption, the country's Dairy Marketing Board recently an Following shortages petrol, butter, down sales restrictions will ģ

gruntled Zimbabwe

an consumer.

weary, often shortage

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bottle per customer" units -- "Sorry, one refrigerated display over supermarket

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BRIEFING

Events in review

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provoked rice and

cheese, meat,

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Faced with runaway

commodity central to the daily diet of many

the shortage

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This time,

then you could get all "the butter, cheese and milk you wanted," grumbled a frustrated white housewife who had been to four diffecularly some whites. quirement. mily's weekend milk repened in the sidT' consumers, never parti days

built up. years,

cheese has ly unobtainable in butter has been virtual to become scarce as the products were the time. ply situation for mas been feeling the pinch of the milk supbabwe position worsened. The been Processed shops, been dairy some first

and that even expressed the fear plants may have to cheese the country's milk processing

mothbance tion deteriorates.

The capitalist solution, advocated by the fine Board general manager, Mr Eddie Cross, is unlikely friends in government. make him many

Commerce o million a year. subsidy on the present government Associated Chambers of "Businessman of the Mr Cross, nominated present year by the milk which 2 criticised Zim HOLL

commended that the subsidy be gradually phased out with a cor-responding increase in said Mr Cross, who while production Zimbabwe le production costs about 40c a litre, ď

stimulate milk produc-tion and would also Cross, this move would prevent the the retail price. revent the subsidy getting out of hand." According ಕ K

cate the socialist line.
Socialists say that capitalist point of view from those has already This hard-headed drawn advo-

> help alleviate problems of malnutrition and ill dren now many more young chilpeople," to milk, which ists would Certainly, agree nutrition Will access pro-

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needs of the people. putting monetary turn before the bury recently Mr Cross and supporald newspaper in health ters of his ideas A letter to The accused basic Salis-**7** 9

"road to socialism" quickly, as the "capital ist beast" Zimbabwe had been serenading since independence had proved to be "an incor-rigible animal." Short term plans to t n e the government to The writer called country on the en

its food aid programme. This will be sold and the money raised used to develop the dairy industry.

A bulk collection sysdeal with the problem include the importating of 4000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder from the EEC under

expand the national of frozen semen and embryos is planned farms. The together with a number tem is being planned hrough that possible natural gamportang dairy

Service reports from Salisbury. that officials have even expressed fears that Brendan Seery of The Star's Africa News processing plants will have to be mothballed

The shortage of milk in

Zimbabwe is so critical

mated during the Yet, while the the national herd, gone up, production has not, mainly because mand for milk year would reach nas still to deciwar o oe

dairy industry year"

short supply. officials

A litre of milk retails

production |

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the humanitarian

SOWETAN, Tuesday, March 16, 1982

ABOUT 4 000 Zimbabweans working in South Africa have been repatriated since early last year and about 16 000 more will have been repatriated by the middle of next year, according to a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J Oosthuyzen.

In an interview with The SOWETAN this week. Mr Oosthuyzen said the repatriation of Zimbabweans was due to the Zimbabwe Govern-. ment's failure to renew a labour agreement which had been in force while Mr Ian Smith's Government was still in power.

He also confirmed that all Zimbabweans have been issued with letters informing them of their repatriation on the expiry of their contracts.

"This is not a decision taken by the South African Government, but the wish of the Zimbabwean Government. This means that when your contract to work in SA expires, the SA Government authorities are obliged, at the insistence of your Government, to send you back to Zimbabwe," the letter says.

According to sources close to the Salisbury Government, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, last year announced the Zimbabwean Government's non-renewal of a licence for The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba) to recruit Zimbabweans to work in the mines.

This, however, did not in any way affect workers in commerce, industry, farm workers and domestic servants.

The inclusion of other workers in the repatriation scheme is seen in Zimbabwe as an act of victimisation against Zimbabweans because

By SAM MABE

of the strained relationship existing between the two countries.

Minister Kangai is reported to have told newsmen in Salisbury that: "This is part of the price we must be prepared to pay for the liberation of Africa. It is quite clear that the apartheid regime is taking unilateral action to abrogate legal contracts of workers.

"I hope that they will provide adequate compensation for the workers who appear to have been summarily dismissed.

"But," he said, "Zimbabweans who had chosen to seek work in South Africa on their own were allowed to do so. No impediment was placed in their way as private individuals."

Mr Oosthuizen said, besides the agreement for the recruitment of mine labourers, there was another labour agreement which permitted the recruitment of other workers to work in South Africa.

He said this agreement was also not renewed and that it was for that reason that other workers have to be repatriated at the completion of their contracts.

But, he said, those who want to take up iobs in South Africa as individuals will also have to leave South Africa first and make other arrangements to apply for permission to be allowed to work in the country.

THE NUMBER of people admitted to a Port Eliza plague at a small village has climbed to 19.

Defence Force personnel yesterday guarded the exits to Coega village, 32 kilometres from Port Elizabeth, preventing people from going to work from the quarantined area. pected bubonic plague since Friday. in-

Health workers, cluding plague control staff from Pretorja, were examining Coega residents and scouring the area for rodents carrying the bubonic/flea.

The superintendent of Empilweni Hospital in New Brighton, Dr L D Bok, said 19 people from Coega had been hospitalised with sus-

Three cases had been clinically confirmed, another five "most likely" had the disease and the others were under observation.

The plague fatality was Mr Henry Poela, who died shortly after

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to involve lawyers as well. Since his plight was highlighted, authorities have been mum on the final fate of this Zimbabwean. He is said to still be in South Africa.

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sidence permits for

South Africa every

Moyo was recently

Speaking on the plight of black Zimbabweans in South Africa, Mrs Duncan said they are now being deported rapidly. Even if they are in employment they are refused renewal of registration and are told to go. The South African Government has ruled that a black Zimbabwean may only remain in South Africa if he has been working for one employer continuously since January 1958 or has been continuously employed in different jobs in the Republic since January 1953.

In addition he must have previously applied for suspension of repatriation, and been granted it. Applications made now are not accepted, even if the person fulfils the other conditions.

Many Zimbabweans, she said, have spent their whole working life in South Africa. They have married South African women and their children have been born here. Now they are being discarded, irrespective of their family ties and their years of work for the South African econo-

the case of Mr Moyo who came to South Africa at the age of 21 in 1943. He has a South African wife who has her own house in Brakpan. They have six children in Brakpan, all born there. He has a job, but his contract exest of the country as ac has quite blatantly and est of the Afrikaner peonance of Afrikaner unity arst priority is the inter-National Party's mains, despite the split our present

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safeguard their culture sought to Establish their language and their hemselves in the com-

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Mrs Harris argued

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Typical of this, she told the conference, is pired in 1981.

AIL. Wednesday, March 17, 1982

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Two party candidates and an independent were nominated yesterday to contest the white by-elec-tion in Zimbabwe's western constituency of Matabeleland on April 7.

The by-election was caused by the resigna-tion of a Republican Front (RF) MP, Mr Alex Moseley at the end of last year.

The three-cornered fight will be the first test of white opinion since nine MPs defected from the RF and effectively broke Mr Ian Smith's grip as white parliamentary leader in Zimbabwe.

The nine RF rebels, who are retaining their seats as independents, hold temporary sway. over the white parliamentary vote while one of Mr Smith's MPs is in detention and another is outside the country indefinitely.

"The RF rebels, who are seeking closer cooperation with Mr Robert Mugabe's government, have accused Mr Smith's loyalists of
refusing to adapt to changed political circumstances in the newly-independent country.

Until the split in the RF a fortnight ago, Mr
Smith held all 20 of the white parliamentary
seats that are guaranteed by the Lancaster
House constitution for the next five years.

The three-cornered contest will split the

The three-cornered contest will split the

anti-RF vote in the constituency between Mr Bill Macleod, candidate for the pro-govern-ment Democratic Party, and independent Mr Lawrence Bronson.

The RF candidate is Mr Desmond Chalmers, son of a former RF MP, who be-lieves the whites should be "solidly represented" under the banner of Mr Smith's party.

Mr Chalmers has pledged not to oppose Mr Mugabe's government but rather to try to "influence and guide them for the benefit of the country as a whole".

However, his opponents believe that the interests of the white community would best be served by representatives who were not associated with a party which is resented by the present black rulers.

The independent candidate, Mr Bronson conceded yesterday that a split vote could mean the RF would retain the western seat.

But he has refused to stand down.

Mr Bronson, who was beaten by Mr Moseley in the last election two years ago, would not comment on whether he planned to work with the other nine independents if he won the seat.

The DP candidate, Mr Macleod believes that his pro-government party can act as "a bridge between the races."

White emigration hit Zimbabwe high

Mall Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. - A record number of whites emigrated from Zimbabwe last year, according to the latest official statistics released yesterday.

The annual emigration figures topped 20 000 for the first time last year as more than 1 700 people quit Zim-babwe on average each month.

About 20 530 people emigrated from the country last year, which is almost 3 300 more than the previous record in 1980, the year of Zimbabwe's independence.

Though the statistics are not broken down into racial categories, it is known that the vast majority of emigrants have been whites:

There are now fewer than 200 000 whites in Zimbabwe and it is estimated that the white population probably stands at between 180 000 and 190 000.

As a counter to last year's high emigration figures, about 7 800 people arrived to settle in Zimbabwe

This however, still left a net migration loss of 12,737 — 919 more than the previous

Zimbabwe

The Star's African News Service

SALISBURY - A dramatic improvement has been reported in the ability of Zimbabwe Railways to handle the traffic on offer, thanks to the help of a number of countries including South Africa.

Transport problems plagued the economy last year causing delays in exports and contribu-ting to the shortage of foreign exchange.

But the assistant general manager in charge of traffic, Mr John Avery, now says congestion at the major rail depots has ended and the railways are moving tonnages almost equal to the highest yet achieved. The hire of 38 diesel

locomotives from South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi plus 19 more shunting engines on loan from South Africa have contributed to the improved situation.

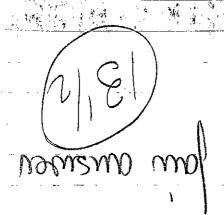
In addition the first 25 of 60 diesel locomo-tives ordered from the US, and Canada have come into service.

Mr Avery said: "The position at present makes us very optimistic." He was concerned however, at the continuing emigration to artisans to cope.

· Zimbabwe · Railways hope to obtain another 100 contract workers from India to add to 100 the 200 already here.

The railways had 580 apprentices in trai-ing Mr Avery said. ning

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	the required 12 months' n	otice of termination.		_	
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ZIMBABWE (34 Giving it up The split in Ian Smith's Republican

(RF) underlines once and for all the irrelevance of white politics in Zimbabwe today. Except for those personally involved, it has evoked little interest at home or abroad. While some black politicians and the national newspapers have revelled in what they see as the collapse of the Smith monolith, this has little meaning given the party's lack of power and influence

To date, nine of the 17 sitting RF members have decided to sit as independents. One seat is vacant pending a by-election; one MP, Wally Stuttaford, has been detained since last December on allegations of plotting the overthrow of the government; and Dennis Walker MP is out of the country after reports that the police have a warrant for his arrest on similar alleged conspiracy charges.

The nine defectors say they have no plans to form a new party nor even to vote as a bloc in Parliament. It is difficult to establish quite why they resigned as there is a reluctance to criticise the RF party or its leadership. The main reason for switch-



.. tired and disillusioned

ing to independent status appears to be their belief that they will be better able to maintain a dialogue with government with-

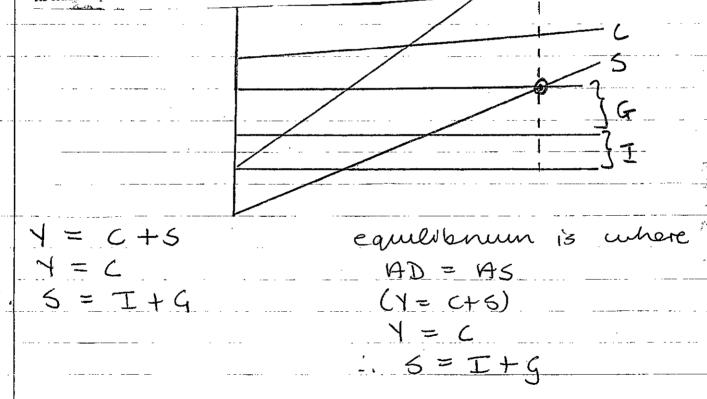
out the RF tag around their necks like a political albatross.

It is hard to believe that the fast-diminishing white electorate has any great enthusiasm for this latest move. The same old faces who failed the country so devastatingly in the Seventies are sitting in Parliament, apparently believing that by dropping the RF label they have overnight acquired new political credibility. They haven't and won't.

White morale

Ian Smith appears to be as bored with the whole affair as everyone else. He has wanted to leave politics, he says, since before independence, but white morale has suffered from this latest disunity, he claims, which means that he must postpone rather than hasten his retirement. But he looks tired and disillusioned and must surely want out of the limelight.

To quit a party without having planned a viable alternative implies an act of some desperation, possibly because the whites no longer have a meaningful political role to play. The hard reality is that the whites are voting with their feet, as testified by the 19% rise in emigration last year to a record 20 500.



garenment Expenditure Aggeregate Supply

By DAVID FORRET SALISBURY. - The Zimbabwean Government is still studying South African allegations that it is supplying food and arms to Swapo guerrillas.

This statement, by a government spokesman, is the only official reaction so far to claims by Major-General Charles Lloyd, General Officer Com-manding the South West Africa Terri-

General Lloyd claimed rations, supplies and arms from Zimbabwe had been found in a Swapo camp overrun by

his troops in southern Angola.

"He showed journalists tins of corned beef stamped "Packed in Bulawayo", but, produced no proof Zimbabwean arms had been found.

Though political observers in Salisbury are sceptical about the claim that

Zimbabwe is providing military assis tance, they are not surprised at the alleged discovery of food rations and other supplies.

other supplies.

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr
Robert Mugabe, has repeatedly pledged
his government's support for Swapo.
The president of Swapo, Mr Sam
Nujoma, has publicly thanked Zimbabwe for reaffirming its decision to
render concrete material assistance as
well as political and diplomatic well as political and diplomatic

support.

However, the discovery of Zimbabwean-made tinned meat has baffled the country's largest corned beef manufac-

turer in Bulawayo.

"It's anybody's guess where those tins came from, and one can't draw any conclusions from it," said Mr Derek Bensley, managing director of Liebig's

He emphatically denied his company

had ever supplied any of its products to

the Swapo movement.

He pointed out Liebig's tinned foodstuffs were marketed commercially in other African countries including Zaire and Malawi and sometimes Botswana and Mozambique:

About a year ago, the company also supplied a consignment of tinned food-stuffs — mainly fish — to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refu-

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for distribution in Angola.

Mr Bensley said unlabelled cans of corned beef were on standing order for the Zimbabwean Army, but orders for these ration packs had fallen off at independence and there had been no change in the consumption pattern since then Mr Jack Malloch, managing director of Affretair, the major air cargo com-

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STORY.

COURTS

Solitary' harmed memory

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — A white dentist accused of plotting to over-throw the Zimbabwe Government told the High Court here yesterday that since his detention on November 17 long periods of solitary confinement had affected his ability to think and recollect events.

Dr. Frank Bertrand (58) said he had gone on a hunger strike immediately he was arrested and on another two since.

The prolonged hunger had also affected his mind and made recalling events "very difficult."

On December 4 he was taken from police custody and interned

ENDAID FOR

at Khamir Prison, about 40 km from Bulawayo.

There he had been prevented from talking to anybody except his legal representatives and prison guards.

While in police custody he had been warned by a senior officer that if he talked to anyone things would be "made very tough" for him, said Dr Bertrand.

DEPRESSION

He is alleged to have led plotters in Bulawayo who planned to work with former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra army in staging an armed rebellion against the Mugabe Government.

A secessionist state was to have been set up in Matabeleland.

Bulawayo

dentist's

3 hunger

strikes

Police and security officers told the court they had infiltrated the group and been given details of a widespread plan of sabotage, including the destruction of bridges and attacks on military camps.

The others charged

are Dr Bertrand's son Stephen (24), Mr Victor Radmore (53) and Mr Allen Cauvin (21). Stephen Bertrand and Mr Cauvin are former members of the SADF, while Mr Radmore is a Bulawayo municipal official.

Outlining Mr Stephen Bertrand's defence, his lawyers claimed that because of extreme depression during his solitary confinement he had twice tried to kill himself.

FEDERALIST

Dr Bertrand, leader of the United People's Association of Matabeleland, was questioned yesterday a b o u t his political career.

DEMONS!

His party contested the 1980 general election on a federalist platform, advocating separate governments for Matabeleland and Mashonaland. His candidates had all lost their deposits.

He had a very unsuccessful career in politics, having lost his deposit in the 1980 election and in the 1979 on e which brought Bishop Abel Muzorewa to power.

He also contested two municipal elections, but was defeated. There were chuckles when he said: "Fortunately, for those I did not have a deposit."

He said: "Politics is completely strange to me."

The trial continues.

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Sugar record 362

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe will produce a record 390 000 tons of sugar this year, two-thirds of which has already been sold on international futures markets, says the Zimbabwe Sugar Association.

ZSA's general manager, Mr Geoffrey Thomas, said the industry had overcome the transport problems that last year forced the stockpiling of 51 000 tons of sugar and exports were moving normally.

Although production would be 20 000 tons up on 1981's total, low prices meant export sample storage would be considerably less than last year's figure of \$55-million.

Most of the 190 000 tons of export sugar would be bought by the United States, with about 25 000 tons going to the European Economic Community under the Lome trade and aid agreement.

SA spy ring? (362) sensation

By David Thomas
The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Sensational disclosures about an alleged South African spy ring operating deep inside Zimbabwe's intelligence organisation are expected to be made when two white security officers are brought to trial in Salisbury.

The alleged double agents, officers in Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), which comes under the Prime Minister, have been held in the maximis on in Salisbury since the beginning of the year.

The matter is in the hands of the CID. Charges are expected to be formulated soon.

Bonanza win

The 177th weekly Bonus Bond bonanza prize of R10 000 has been won by the holder of bond number 0007891698 bought at the Viljoenskroon Post Office in the Free State.

According to sources close to the investigation the two officers made a detailed confession after they had of their alleged spy ring had suddenly left the country.

Their chief, a white senior officer in the CIO, fied the country in mid-January after telling his superiors that he was going to visit a sick relative in Britain,

In the process he is said to have sacrificed his expensive home in one of Salisbury's prestige north-eastern suburbs and a large pension.

His wife and child-corn are also believed to have left the country.

According to the sources he is under stood to have gone to South Africa

Angered by what they saw as the "desertion" by their local chief, the detained men allegedly told the full story to their interrogators.

Full details of their

To Page 3, Col 10

SA 'spy 362 ring' 5/44/82 sensation

from page 1

alleged confession have been withheld but they are said to contain "shocking disclosures" of South African undercover involvement in several sensitive areas.

areas.

The two men are believed to have said that all three involved in the spy ring held rank in South African intelligence units.

in South African intelligence units.

A function of the ring — besides clandestine operations — was to report to South Africa on top-level security information to which it had access in the CIO.

Last year a Zimbabwe army explosives reargine eral Captain Frank Gericke was detained and named by the Zimbabwe Government as a South Afri-

can spy.

In November he was helped to escape from the police cell in which he was being held allegedly by Detective Inspector Fred Varkevisser, the investigating officer.

ficer.

Both men are believed to be in South Africa, keeping an extremely low-profile.

A crisis there may be, but Mugabe has all the cards

ZIMBABWE Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has seized the political initiative in the aftermath of the discovery of arms caches linked to his minority coalition partner, ZAPU.

The events formed the backdrop to the announcement on Wednesday this week of plans for an executive presidency and a one-party state, even though the precise outcome of the present crisis remains uncertain.

The immediate next moves are likely to depend on the outcome of police investigations into the several dozen arms caches found on properties owned by the Zapu President, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and other leading figures in his Party.

The Prime Minister has already alleged that elements in Zapu were planning a coup d'etat using the vast stock of weapons, which included enough guns for two battalions and 2-million rounds of ammunition.

A knowledgeable government official charged that dissident leaders from Zapu and its guerrilla arms.

A knowledgeable government official charged that dissident leaders from Zapu and its guerrilla army, Zipra, had been canvassed by several groups of would-be coup-makers since independence in 1980. These included Dr Frank Bertrand, now on trial for allegedly trying to foment the secession of the Zapu stronghold of Matabeleland, and Mr Wally Stuttaford, the detained MP, whom the Prime Minister said tried to draw former Zipra Intelligence Chief Dumiso Dabengwa into a coup plot.

into a coup plot.

The Prime Minister has also publicly charged Mr Nkomo with sounding out the South African Government about a coup, and members of his Cabinet have threatened to arrest the

Zapu leader.

Although Messrs Stuttaford, Bertrand and Nkomo have all denied the allegations, the Zapu leader's bland disclaimer of knowledge about the weapons offered no explanation of how they got onto Zapu leaders' properties. (Privately, one high Zapu official suggested Zipra might have wanted "insurance" in the wake of its prior clashes with Mr Mugabe's forces, while another said they might have been stockpiled to give to the South African ANC, Zapu's traditional ally. Whatever the truth about the ways.

Whatever the truth about the weapons, Mr Mugabe's skilful handling of the crisis so far has left his opponents



MR ROBERT MUGABE ... seized



MR JOSHUA NKOMO ... no explanation of cache.

The groundwork for Mr Robert Mugabe's plans for a oneparty state was laid by his skilful handling of the arms caches crisis, reports CRAIG CHARNEY who spent two weeks in Zimbabwe recently.

in disarray, enhancing the position of his Zanu (PF) Party. Rather than break up his coalition

Rather than break up his coalition with Zapu, which would have damaged domestic and international confidence, he dismissed only his arch-rival, Mr Nkomo, and the other Zapu Ministers linked to the arms finds.

This move in turn brought to the surface tensions between the veteran Nationalists' hard-core supporters and another faction in Zapu which favours moving closer to Zanu (PF). Mr Nkomo wanted Zapu to pull out of Government en block, but his opponents prevailed in a lengthy Central Committee meeting. The three Zapu Ministers left were given the choice of remaining in office.

remaining in office.

Although Mr Nkomo remains popular with his Matabele base, the recent events have left his Party's supporters confused and its activists demoralised.

Even if he is not prosecuted, there is speculation in Salisbury's political circles that his opponents within the party will challenge his leadership.

Just after the break with Mr Nkomo, Mr Mugabe chose that moment to seek more support from the white community, announcing his intention to appoint two more white Ministers. The lure of office precipitated a split among the 19 white MPs of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front, as nine dissidents, tired of his obstructionist policies, hived off to sit as independents.

while these moves have consolidated Zanu (PF)'s political dominance, the detention last week of Mr Dabengwa and former Zipra commander, Lt-Gen Lookout Masuku, has strengthened Mr Mugabe's hold on the National Army. It also cleared the way for the former Zanu army commander, Lt-Gen Rex Nhongo, to become the next commander of the armed forces.

Looking beyond these immediate gains, the longer-term political situation also appears to be evolving in Mr Mugabe's favour.

Though some Zapu men still talk bravely of fighting the next election, due in 1985, there is a growing awareness that nothing can increase the one-fifth of the vote the Party commanded in 1980 sufficiently to defeat Zanu (PF).

Zanu (PF).

Facing reality, a trickle of Zapu officials has already begun to defect to Zanu (PF). Many more could follow if the Party's leadership splits openly or if its fortunes continue to wane.

Zanu (PF) and its leader, on the other hand, clearly retain tremendous popularity, contrary to reports here that their support is waning. This has been shown time and again in the enthusiastic receptions Mr Mugabe and his Ministers have received at rallies around the country, as well as in the Party's strong performance in recent local government elections.

recent local government elections.

Its continuing popularity reflects the direct benefits many blacks have received from Mr Mugabe's policies.

Talk to ordinary blacks, and many will tell you that they earn more because his government raised the minimum wage. They are also happy about the institution of free health care for the poor.

And the doubling of school enrol-

And the doubling of school enrolments since independence has given new opportunities to hundreds of thousands of children — all of whom have parents who can vote

thousands of children — all of whom have parents who can vote.

The bedrock of Zanu (PF) support, however, remains the rural people of Mashonaland, 60 percent of the population. The Party's guerrillas stimulated the peasants' political awareness during the war in order to gain their aid, and the country people have not forgotten who fought for them against the Smith regime.

against the Smith regime.

A political challenge to Mr Mugabe's dominance is thus almost impossible — while a military one appears unlikely from within.

The quiet response from former Zipra men in the National Army to Mr Nkomo's dismissal and their former leaders' detention belied alarmist warnings of civil war. The ex-Zipra men have not forgotten the stinging defeat they suffered in last year's Bulawayo disturbances — and their trump card was eliminated with the discovery of the hidden arms.

Thus, though Zimbabwe's political picture remains as complex as ever, the patterns appear to favour Mr Robert Mugabe. With both Zapu and the whites divided, the barriers are reduced to his next major objective: the creation of a one-party state.

Salisbu accor

By DAVID FORRET (13 Mail Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. babwe's industrialists yesterday welcomed the news that their country's preferential trade agreement with South Africa would be continued.

Most manufacturers were jubilant and relieved that the pact would not be terminated next week, in terms of the notice given by South Africa

a year ago.

Zimbabwe stood to lose as much as R70-million a year, as well as about 7 000 jobs, if goods covered by the agreement were no longer exported to South Africa.

The decision to continue with the agreement follows hushed-up discussions between trade and commerce officials from both countries in recent months.

Further discussions are to be held on adjustments to tariffs and quotas for unspe-

cified items.

The move to continue with the 18-year-old pact — inherited by Mr Robert Mugabe's Administration from the former illegal Rhodesian Government could ease the strained relations between the two countries.

It also marks a significant trend towards continued eco-nomic cooperation between the two politically opposed countries.

Last year, as trans-Limpopo relations soured, South agreemen Africa gave Zimbabwe one terminated.

year's notice of its intention to end the trade pact, which provides for preferential treatment of a large number of Zimbabwean-manufactured exports to South Africa, and vice versa.

South Africa is Zimbabwe's largest trading partner, taking 41% of all Zimbabwe's manufactured exports in 1980. During that year, about 32% of Zimbabwe's imports came from its white materials. its_white-ruled neighbour.

Zimbabwe's exports to South Africa include furni-ture, clothing, textiles, foot-wear, radios, leather and travel goods, tobacco, coffee

and tea.

In 1980 Zimbabwe's manufactured exports to the lucra-tive South African market amounted to about R116 million — 60% of which were covered by the preferential trade agreement.

Total Zimbabwean exports to South Africa came to about R247-million over the

year ended last August, while imports from South Africa amounted to about R348-

million. Zimbabwean industrialists have had very little success in finding alternative export markets since South Africa announced its intention to end the preferential trade

agreement.
Many of the Zimbabwean exports would have been priced out of the South African market if the trade agreement had been

Zimbabwe A-G has

Mail Africa Bureau

SASISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Attornéy-General, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, said yesterday he had received no police docket which involves an alleged South African spy ring operating in

He was commenting on a report that two white Zimbabwe

He was commenting on a report that two white Zimbabwe security officers were expected to be brought to trial in Zimbabwe next week for acting as double agents.

The two men, arrested on arms charges at the beginning of the year, were officers of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO).

A reliable source yesterday confirmed that the two CIO.

men in detention might have admitted to being South Affician agents, but he could give no further details.

Mr Chidyausiku said he could not comment on the allega-

tions because he had not received any police docket on the

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LONDON-Burt Lancaster was voted Best Film Actor by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts last night and Meryl Streep won the Best Film Actress award for The French Lieutenant's Woman.

I'm terribly flattered and honoured, said Lan-easter, 68, who travelled from Rome for the British academy awards ceremony at The Talk of the Town in London's West End theatre district.

The veteran actor, who won an American Academy Award in 1980 for his starring role in Elmer Gantry, has won wide praise for his role as an ageing crook in Atlantic City directed by Louis Malle.

Miss Streep, who won a United States Best Supporting Actress Oscar in 1980 for Kramer vs Kramer, was presented her award in New York by actor Michael Caine.

The presentation was beamed live on television in the London nightspot.

The academy voted British actor Anthony Andrews as Best TV Actor for his performance as the effete and tortured Sebastian Flytte in the blockbuster Brideshead Revisited.

The series, faithfully based on Evelyn Waugh's book, also won the Best Drama series award.

Chariots of Fire was voted Best Film and won the best costume design and one of its stars, British actor Ian Holm, was voted Best Supporting Actor.

The Bafta Fellowship Award, given in the past to Award, given in the past to such movie pioneers as Charlie Chaplin and Al-fred Hitchcock, was pre-sented to exiled Polish director Andrzej Wajda who made the widely acclaimed Man of Iron and Man of Marble. — (Sapa-

Cablecast) Trade pact decision welcomed

Salisbury Rureau

ZIMBABWEAN industrialists yesterday welcomed news that their country's preferential trade agreement with South Africa would be continued.

Most manufacturers were jubilant and relieved that the preferential trade pact would not be terminated next week in terms of the notice given by South Africa a year

Zimbabwe stood to lose as much as R70 million annually as well as about 7 000 jobs if goods covered by the agreement were no longer exported to South

The decision to continue the preferential trade agreement follows hushed-up discussions between trade and com-merce officials from both countries in recent months.

Further discussions are to be held on adjustments to tariffs and quotas for unspecified items.

Strained

The move to continue with the 18-year-old pact which was inherited by Mr Robert Mugabe's administration from the former Rhodesian Government — could ease the strained relations be-tween the two countries.

It also marks a signifi-cant trend towards continued economic co-operation between the two politically-opposed countries.

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Lucrative

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Zimbabwean industrialists have had very little success in finding alternative export markets since South Africa an-nounced its intention to end the preferential trade agreement.

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Crime Repo THE District (dant for Eshowe almost unhurt a car had rolled th down an emba after swerving to hippos on the m between Empans Richards Bay, it ported yesterday. Lt-Col Johan

was returning to racks at the Rich: Police Station, w is currently on an tion tour, on Ti when a hippo and appeared in front

Colo

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'I came around about 6 km from lice station and t hippos were alre the road. Lt-Col G said from his E home yesterday wh was recovering fro and bruises.

They then begaing in front of metried to by-pass the the other side of the but the road nar, and I had to drive th the grass.

The grass on the s the road was long didn't see the yellov tance marker which The car flipped and down an embankmen said.

When I managed tout of the car through windscreen gap, I say hippos going into d bush and heading to the Msingazi Lake L

Gijsbers said.

He said he went to roadside to try to get.

I had a lot of blos my face but my neigh! Mr Rudi Kruger, wh the Town Clerk Eshowe, was return home and he recogn me at the side of the he said.

He drove me to R ards Bay and then I taken to hospital Empangeni where I sp the night, he added

Four students free after 10 days in jail

Mercury Correspondent JOHANNESBURG -Four University of the Witwatersrand students were freed yesterday after serving an effective 10-day sentence under the Internal Security Act.

They are Elaine Mohamed. 20, Benjamin Greyling. 20, Michael O'Donovan. 21, and Leslie Lax, 23,

They were all detained for almost seven months before being sentenced by a Johannesburg Regional Magistrate 10 days ago to 360 days' imprisonment. 350 days' suspended for five years.

The three men were released about 6 a m yesterday - to the surprise of

reporters and friends who gathered at 8 am at the Fort where all four were being held, to await their release.

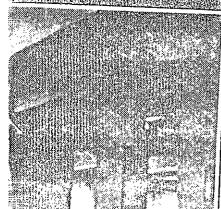
Miss Mohamed was re-leased shortly before 9 a m.

Mr O'Donovan's mother, Mrs Mary O'Donovan, was fold by prison authorities earlier this week that her son, an Irish citizen, would be deported as soon as he had served his sentence.

However, he was released with the others vesterday, and has not been issued with a deportation order

Friends of the four held a party last night to cele-brate their release.

audicate and the



Municipal Reporter

DURBAN City Council could find itself in trouble with the Administrator if it applies for permission to desegregate the bas

vestigate alleged maladministration and malpractice on the part of the councillors and the tender question was very closely examined

taken four months to come up with nothing and that the Town Clerk or subcommittee chairman should have sat on the

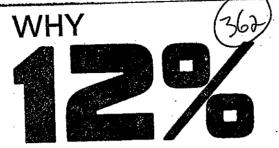
Opinion Survey, conduc opinion survey, conducted by Prof Lawrence Scilemmer last year, it can through loud and clear that while two out of these SALISBURY: There were smiles all round this week in the tobacco industry, still the backbone of Zimbabwe's about, the economy, good prices on the opening days of the yearly auctions. But there are signs that prices are not high enough to contain rising costs.

On the first day of the auctions the price was R2,12 a kilogram. This is 12 percent higher than last year's R1,90 but in no way keeps up with costs. Wages have risen 60 percent since last year and the national inflation rate has been 16 percent.

Some tobacco growers estimate they need an average of R2,52 to break even.

Certainly the sales have opened at a good time to take advantage of the world market and sellers cannot complain about over-supply.

The U.S. the world's largest producer, will have a 12 percent drop



MAY **ENOUGH** ZIMBABWE MEN

this year while Brazil has been hit by bad weather. This should have meant more than a 12 percent rise on last year's price.

One tobacco farmer summed up feelings when he said: "It has not been a bad start. But we will need a price of something like two dollars a kilogram to offset the effects of runaway input costs."

Growers have been swift to make contingency plans to cover themselves against low prices. They have set up a finance control board.

This is a fund to compensate sellers in times of low prices. All farmers will pay a levy into the fund and those who get poor prices will be paid out of it. The scheme has been set up because of the long selling season of nine monthis this year and a tobacco merchant told TRIBUNE FINANCE: "There will inevitably be times when certain types will be fetching poor prices."

At the back of their minds also will be the knowledge that the Government is watching with interest how much money they make.

There are growing complaints by labourers that many farmers are getting round the minimum wage regulations, although the farmers claim costs have risen so much they are barely. able to pay the wage.

If this turns out to be a bumper season, there is going to be heavy political pressure on them to improve workers' conditions even more. And the country can expect demands for minimum wages to be raised.

tion following the Bloemfontein "Volkskongres"

A 20-man committee, chaired by Prof H J Stone of Unian, was named at the Unisa, was named at the weekend to see the new or-

ganisation into existence.
The organisation's ore-ation follows fears expressed at the congress that moves to equalise education were threatening the quality of Afrikaans schooling.

Afrikaans schooling
It is also expected to encourage matriculants to enter the teaching profession and help boost the Afrikaans birthrate — the decline of which was a clear source of worry to many delegates.

Delegates with more than four children were asked to

four children were asked to put up their hands - to loud abblause.

lugabe plan for extended service

By DAVID FORRET SALISBURY. - The Zimbab. wean government is considering a plan to extend military training to all able-bodied men and women.

This has been disclosed by the Prime Minister, Mr Rob-ert Mugabe, who said the plan was similar to a scheme being drawn up for the country's youth.

"Every adult man and woman will be trained in the use of arms to be able to defend the country if and when the need arises", he told cheering supporters at a weekend rally in Chiredzi.
"This was the law during

the Smith government, in orthe Smith government, in or-der to thwart the course of our freedom. It will also be the law in our government, so that every able-bodied man and woman may be able to defend our hard-won defend our hard-won independence."
Mr Mugabe claimed Zim-

babwe had enemies in South Africa who were trying to de-

stroy the country.
"You never know when the enemy will strike," he added.
He said adult men and

women would receive mili tary training in their local

However, youths would be trained in camps, at which they would also be taught agricultural, technical and other skills.

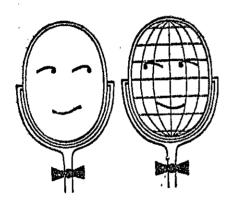
This would enable them to become useful citizens in-stead of "dagga-smoking, drug-taking rejects" of society.

Observers point out, however, that Zimbabwe already has an over-sized National Army, following the integration of the three former armed forces involved in the pre-independence war — the former Rhodesian security forces, Mr Mugabe's Zania guerrilla forces and Mr Nkomo's Zipra men

The government is at pre-sent trying to encourage hun-dreds of former bush-fighters to accept demobilisation and return to civilian life. Bince independence and

the subsequent formation of the national army, the tor-mer tough call-up system used during the war has been abolished

Levisons reflection: THE WORLD OF FASHION



What have Chester Barrie, Christian Dior, Le Cheval, Pancaldi, Palm Beach, Bleyle, Peter Brown, Pierre Cardin and Phillip Fainstein got in common?

They are part of the International team in the "World of Fashion" now at Levisons.

Merchandise has been specially selected from the very best of French, English, Italian, USA and South African fashion centres. A visit to Levisons is like a guided tour around the world.

Fine, I recognise most of those names, but who is Phillip Fainstein?

He is one of the most experienced tailors in South Africa and his services are available for you whether you buy a pair of Golden Mirror trousers at R24,95 or a Peter Brown Suit at R350,00. He will ensure you are a cut above the rest.





SANDTON CITY

ELOFF STREET MALL

Weather

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today: -

TRANSVAAL: — Cloudy and cold with occasional rain, clearing parity over the south-west. Very cold temperatures will persist over the highvaid.

FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange: — Cloudy and cold over north and north-east Free State with patches of light rain, clouding parity over the north. Otherwise it will be fine to parity cloudy and warm with acastered chunder showers.

clouring party over the north. Unterwise it will be time to party cloudy and worm with scattered thunder showers, except over the west where it will be hot.

CAPE south of the Orango: — Mainly fine and warm conditions are expected, but it will be colder over the acut and south. Cloudy and cold conditions over Border and Transkei will clear

gradually from the west.

NATAL: Cloudy and cold with rain, which will ease in the south later. Very cold temperatures will persist over the Drakensberg.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA: — Parily cloudy and warm to hot with scattered thunder showers, but only isolated thunder showers are expected over the south. Along the coast it will be cool with

for patches in the morning.

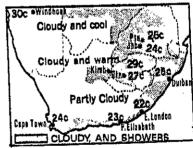
BOTSWANA: — Parily cloudy and bot with scattered thunder showers over the west, but it will be cloudy and colder in the east with patches of rain in the morning. — Sapa.

Temperatures are Cel sius maximums expect-ed for each city.

Rand Dally Mall Weather Station

Weather Station
YESTERDAY
March 21, 1982
Temperatures:
Osh00 14h00 21h00
14°C 15°C 13°C
Humidity:
98% 96% 98%
Max temp: 18°C
Min temp: 18°C
Rain 24 hours to 20h00:
14mm
Sunset texton.

14mm Sunset today: 18h20 Bunriss tomorrow: 08h12



SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00 . Potchafatroom Blandarton

THE WORLD YESTERDAY

POLLUDEX THIS SHOWS THE LEVELS OF POLLUTION IN THE CENTRES OF JOHANNESBURG AND PRETORIA FOR THE 24 HOUR PERIOD ENDED SPM VESTERDAY BAD VIR BAD Johannesburg Pretoria TODAY: POLLUTION LEVELS ARE EXPECTED TO BE UNSATISFACTORY Not Pollution Control Division johannesburg and Protots City Councils

	Min_Mi		Vesthor
	°C	,nG	
Ameterdam	0	10	Cloudy
Athens		18	Clear
Berlin	1	3	Cloudy
Brussels	ò	9	Cloudy
	21	20	Clear
Buenos Aires			Rain
Chlosgo	2	.7	
Hone Kone	21	26	Class
Jerusalem		17	Clear
Liebon	11	20	Clear
London	4	_ 6	Main
	ī	20	Clear
Los Angeles			Clear
Medrid	Ī	18	
Montreal	-2	3	Cloudy
Moscow	7	6	Clear
New York pursu	4	14	Rain
Paris	Ĺ	- 1	Cloudy
Rio de Janeiro		30	Cloudy
		18	Bain
Rome			
Ban Francisco	7	18	
Stockholm	. 0	1	Bnow
Tokyo	. 7	14	Cloudy
Toronto		3	Cloudy

Marburg threat, 7 isolated

Mall Correspondent

DURBAN. - Seven nurses have been isolated at Newcastle Hospital after coming into contact with a young Zimbabwean who may have contracted the dreaded Mar-

burg fever.
The man, a Mr Van Biljon, is still in Rietfontein Hospital undergoing tests after his re-moval from Newcastle by the Department of State Health, the superintendent of the Newcastle hospital, Dr William Briscoe, said

yesterday. Dr Briscoe said Mr Van Biljon had been allowed out of his isolation capsule at the hospital and was said to be much better.

But seven nurses who had come into contact with him had been quarantined purely as a precautionary measure. Dr Briscoe said.

All must

By DON MARSHALL Pretoria Bureau Chief

TERRORISM in South Africa will not be fought on the bor ders, but in the heart of the country, the Minister of De fence, Gen Magnus Malensaid at the weekend.

Speaking in Kimberies where he opened the annua agricultural show, Gen Ma

By GERALD REILLY

THE National Maize From ers' Organisation (Name will demand a price increase of between 20% and 25 when it meets the Mail Board in Pretoria Wednesday.

Producers claim this is modest demand consider that maize farmers got increase last year in spite production cost rises of about 15% during the 1980/ season.

During the current seas-



Southern Africa Editor

BLACK Zimbabweans who were deported from South Africa last year are returning as illegal immigrants, in spite of the risk of a sixmonth jail sentence and

month jail sentence and summary re-deportation back to Zimbabwe. Once in South Africa they call on Zimbabwean "brothers" who are still here to help until they are able to find work and accommodate. commodation or until they are arrested.

are arrested.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the
Blash Sash, confirmed, yesterday that the Sash's Advice Office was receiving
telephone calls from former white employers of the Zimbabweans felling the office their former employees had returned.

proyees nad returned.
The callers wanted to know whether, there was any chance of legalising the position of the Zimbabweans

and re-employing them or finding them work with new employees.

But there was little that could be done as long as the present, policy prevaled, said Mrs Duncan

The South African Govern-ment has ruled that a black Zimbabwean may only re-main in South Africa if he has been working for one employer continuously since January 1958 or has been continuously em-ployed in different jobs in South Africa since January 1953," she said. Employers who offer illegal

Zimbabweans work risk prosecution under the Bantu Urban Areas Act and a fine of up to R500 for

a first conviction Black Zimbabweans who remain here illegally risk prosecution under three laws: the Urban Areas Act the Aliens Act and the Admission of Persons to the

Republic Regulations Act Conviction can lead to imprisonment of six months followed by summary deportation or to deportation preceded by a period in jail while arrangements are made for deportation.

Despite these risks the return of the Zimbabweans continues. One reason is that many have family fies here, having married black South Africans.

Another is unemployment in Zimbabwe, particularly in Matabeleland which is suf-fering from one of the worst droughts in living

worst droughts in fiving, memory According to a spokesman for the Department of Co operation, and Develop-ment, about 4 000 Zimbab-

weans have already been weans have another deported while another 16.000 still face deportation.

According to unconfirmed reports, Zimbabweans in possession of travel docu-ments cross into Bophuthatswana through Bophuth-atswana's border post with Botswana Ramathlabama:

Those without documents of ten cross into Bophuthathatswana ille-

gally from Botswana.
The one ray of hope for the forlorn Zimbabwean in his search for a secure and lawful life with their South African-based, families, is South Africa's decision last week to renew the preferential trade treaty with Zimbabwe

The Zimbabwe Government has announced a six month, freeze ion, all residential rents, backdated to January 1.

Under emergency ve-gulations published in Government Gazette this week, the Minister of Local Government and Hou-sing, Mr Enes Chokowore, froze all residential rents until June 30.

Under the regulations, any tenant whose

The Star's rent was increased Africa News Service after January 1 will be rent was increased entitled to a refund of the rise. If he wishes, he can deduct the amount overpaid from future payments.

Any one person con-travening the regula-tions will be liable to a R1300 fine, or six months' jail, or both.

At a Press con-ference announcing the freeze, Mr Chokowore said the measures were mecessary to halt the , present rent spiral.

He said the regula-tions were intended as a stop-gap action until amendments to the stop-gap action until amendments to the Housing and Building Act could be brought into force. These amendments were being drafted, but the

being drafted, but the process was a long and complicated one and he did not think they would be published before mid-year.

Rents have been rising steadily in Zimbabwe over the past year, after increases in the bank rate pushed up mortgage repayments. payments.

177.174

Zimbabwe state co of mines will be a reality in a month says Minister

ZIMBABWE'S controversial state control over the mining industry will soon become reality, when the Mineral Marketing Corporation (MMC) is established.

The country's minister of mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said in Salisbury yesterday, the MMC would be fully operational within a month.

The MMC is being estabished to market all of Zim-babwe's minerals, except gold, and Mr Nyagumbo said it would be followed within

two months by another new State body, the Mining Development Corporation (MDC).

He said the MDC would promote Government in mining operations and exploration and exploration.

The MMC has been widely criticised as it will have pow-ers which amount to a ta-

keover of the commercial function of the mining indus-

While the Government has given assurances that the MMC will have a monitoring function over the mining in-dustry, its powers go far be-yond this.

The formation of the MMC appears to be aimed at verti-cally integrated multinational companies which sell a large proportion of their products to overseas parents.

These exports are difficult to monitor without direct function, and some organisations have developed reputa-tions for arranging ship-ments and billings to suit them and to minimise export

While agreeing with the wisdom of preventing such abuses, observers are con-cerned that such fundamen-tal action will inhibit muchneeded development inflows.

This concern is not without basis, as several Scandinavian companies have already said privately that they would not invest in Zimbabwe because of the MMC, while Belgium's Union Miniere SA is holding back any investment until it sees how the MMC works.

It is a fact of life that very few State trading organisa-tions make a better job of selling than corresponding private enterprise sellers. Mr Nyagumbo said the State intended becoming in-volved in development of strategic minerals such as

strategic minerals such as coal and uranium, but the level of participation would depend on the type of mineral.

Participation in mining of non-strategic minerals would depend on whether the pri-vate sector wanted State involvement.

M

ZIMBABWE TRADE

Mum's the word FM Pretoria's decision to extend the preterential trade agreement with Zimbabwe has been greeted with relief by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries. But the Salisbury government appears embar-

rassed by it.

So much so that the country's main daily newspaper, The Herald, did not report it for two days. It was only the more independently minded Sunday Mail that gave the

event front page coverage. The decision to "discourage" the media from taking note of the event indicates just how sensitive an issue trade relations with

SA is.

However, the importance of the extension is considerable. Roughly 41% of all Zimbabwe's manufacturing exports, valued at Z\$89m in 1980, go to SA. Fully 25% of Zimbabwe's industrial exports are covered by the agreement — more than 60% of tobacco, beverages, textiles and furniture and more than 90% of clothing and footwear. The loss of this preferential entry would have dealt a severe blow to the manufacturing sector and could have cost as many as 7 000 redundancies.

There are two possible explanations for the extension of the agreement, a year

after Pretoria gave notice of its intention to terminate it. One is that both countries need more time to renegotiate the agreement - Zimbabwe's ability to do so is somewhat circumscribed by its membership of the Lome convention. And any renegotiation would redress the balance of advantage which is substantially in Salisbury's favour.

This is not the same as saying that the balance of trade is in Zimbabwe's favour. In the first 10 months of 1981 SA's exports to Zimbabwe were worth Z\$210m, while Zimbabwe's exports south were Z\$169m, giving Pretoria a favourable trade balance of Z\$41m.

The second interpretation for the extension is that the South African officials cannot find many changes in Pretoria's favour without requiring a conflict with Zimbabwe's Lome obligations. It thus costs SA little to extend the agreement while retaining an economic lever in Zimbabwe.

SA's position in the Zimbabwe market has strengthened dramatically recently. The rand has depreciated 17,5% against the Zimbabwe dollar in the past year, making SA's exports extremely price competitive.

On the reverse side, Zimbabwe's position has not improved substantially. Apart from the fall of the rand, there is also the 10% import surcharge imposed earlier this year in SA.

The Zimbabwe inflation rate has also moved ahead of SA's and soared to 19,7% in January 1982 despite a three-month price freeze announced in December. These problems make the agreement more important to Zimbabwean exporters than ever before. But some say that even with the edge they get from the agreement, their exports are no longer profitable.

The assessment in Salisbury is that before the year is out, Zimbabwean policymakers will consider allowing the Zimbabwe dollar to sink against major world currencies, adverse inflationary ef-

fects notwithstanding.

R5m grant to Zimbabwe to 'free it' from SA362 almost two years ago to said to finance an international to finance an international to the same and loosen South Africa. Signing the agreement with Zimbabwe's Information to finance an international to finance and finance and

aid to finance an international telephone exchange as part of a plan by Southern African nations to sever communications links with South Africa.

The Herald newspaper reported yesterday that under an agreement signed in Salisbury at the weekend the exchange would be built in Gwelo.

At present international telecommunications with Zimbabwe are routed

signing the agreement with Zimbabwe's Information Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Swedish ambassador, Mr Bo Heineback said: "It is in line with the objectives of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference countries to make themselves as independent as possible of South Africa."

The SADCC, which groups Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zam-bia, Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Swaziland, Angola and Lesotho, was launched almost two years ago to tr and loosen South Africa

and loosen South Africa's grip on the economies of its member states.

Meanwhile, Swaziland's Minister of Finance, Mr James Simelane, said in Mbabane at the weekend that the country would spend more than R7,5-million to improve telecommunications in the country.

Mr Simelane has been authorised by his government to negotiate a R7,8-million loan from the African Development Bank for a telecommunications project.

Sapa.

State and all his property has been seized try has been declared an enemy of the telligence organisation who fled the coun-South African spy ring in Zimbabwe's inby the government SALISHURY - The head of the alleged The Star's Africa News Service 29/3 By Dave Thomas

property had been seized in terms of Emergency Powers (Forfeiture of Enemy Property declared that A notice in the Government Gazette Regulations." Geoffrey Burton Price's

Security. Mr Price was the Director of Close trity. Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, the

Africa.

Minister of State in charge of security, said in the first disclosure locally of the presence of the spy ring which was reported by the Star's Africa News Service 10 days ago.

4

had his property seized since the regula-Mr Price is the third person to have

tion was published last December, The others were army explosives en-

gineer Captain Frank Gericke, who was Varkevisser, the investigating officer who is alleged to have helped Gericke escape. rican spy, and Detective-Inspector Fred Both are now believed to be in South

> and the alleged South African spy ring which Mr Price is believed to have headed.
> Mr Price, a senior officer in Zimbab. connections between It is not known whether there were Captain Gericke

we's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) which comes under the office of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, left the country in mid-January after telling his superiors that he was going to visit sick relative in Britain,

be in South Africa. the never returned and is believed ಕ

one suburbs, and a large pension. Mr Price left an expensive home Salisbury's piush north-eastern Ħ

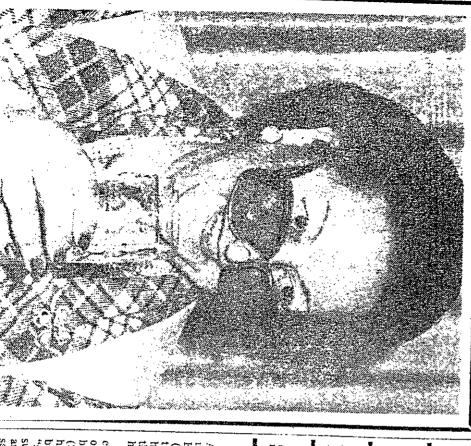
His family is also believed to have left the country.

two weeks before of three white CIO of-His departure followed the detention

ficers for illegal possession of firearms.
Sources close to the investigation said that after two of the trained officers heard that Mr Price had left, they blurted out the story of the three-man spy ring which was operating inside the CIO.

tained has since been released. The third CIO officer who was

now in the hands of the Criminal Investi-gation Department (CID). It is understood that the matter



provoked COM

By Margaret Floyd West Rand Bureau

husband was to blame. that in his opinion the ing to Elizabeth magistrate today A Roodepoort regional nusband (22) guilty of attempmurder her 1 but Joyce Hunt panor said

sentenced to four years Mrs Hunt told the count she had intended only to hurt her husand assaults." 'subjected to his unuperause she had 1 111 when sne lenxas Mr Robert Hunt she s. tendencies She was been

By Jasper Mortimer The Star's Africa

Arms dealing is News Service

company. ducted several African now bankrupt southern by Benco, to be activities construction one con-

Italian-made J sources according was negotiating to supand Lesotho, million each to Lesotho nelicopters hquidation in Botswana Before it went into y at least three to reliable military Benco

for fast deployment which is presumed sotho conducted with the Leneved to Negotiations are bethe helicopters government, have been

> gunships men or be fitted out as carry small y small groups ಣ್ಣ ಕ

total at least R9 mil-Botswana Beneo's liabilities Lesotho Ħ.

Claims for unfinished work could raise this to more than R12 mil-1,912,6

stem dited since 1979 pany's records were "a shambles." Its balance Benco's Lesotho opera-tions, Mr Leslie Sackhad not been ausaid liquidator the com

Botswana police are looking for Benco's madisappeared Martin Radloff, m 0 1 j

Yearling sales may top Rl3-m

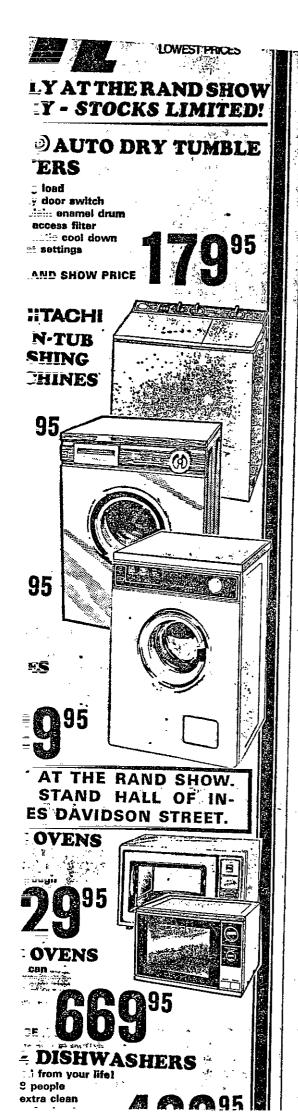
miston got off to its Bidding at the TBA usual slow start today. Yearling Sales at Ger-By Andrew Davidson

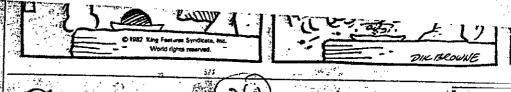
knocked down to the out of nut colt by Boot Camp R60 000. Chris Smith Bloodstock Agency in Durban for Frontiersman, a chestbegan to flow hour the money really But within half-an-Olima, when Was

within the niext Mr Cyril Hurwitz. ring was millionaire Joseats near the parade ot eldoed days, one of the hannesburg meat baron With sales expected take million their

tion colt, Bu for R40 000. He bought an Eleva-Buck House,

pushed bidding Turffontein Mr Michael Roberts to the tening





Currency limit hits Zimbabwe motor industry

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Unless the Zimbabwe Government soon makes available more foreign currency for the import of vehicle spares, hundreds of cars will be forced off Zimbabwe roads by the end of the year.

This gloomy prediction was made by spares importers in a survey carried out by The Herald.

Owners of Datsun-Nissan cars and trucks are likely to be worst affected although owners of Volkswagens also have cause to worMr Gordon MacPherson, managing director of Datsun Parts (Zimbabwe), said his company, the largest spares importer in the country, had been severely affected by recent import allocation cuts.

The company's allocation ran out in December and it was now able to order only 40 percent of demand.

"We would get money if the Government had it — we know and appreciate that. It is not hiding foreign currency," he added.

The "crunch" would come towards the end of the year, if no new allocations were made, said Mr MacPherson.

He said orders took
six months to be delivered from Japan via
Maputo.

There are more than 40 000 Datsun-Nissan vehicles on Zimbabwe's roads, many of them belonging to Government departments.

More Datsun-Nissan vehicles are being assembled at an Umtali factory.

Fiat and Alfa-Romeo dealers said they were lucky in keeping their spare parts stocks at "a reasonable level."

Volkswagen agents said they were experiencing shortages because of a 22 percent cut in their foreign currency allocation.

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40000 roar support at Nkomo rally

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — Mass support was demonstrated in Bulawayo yesterday for Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo.

About 40 000 people jammed the White City Stadium for his first public meeting since he was ousted from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Cabinet in February.

The crowd heard Mr Nkomo strenuously deny any plot to overthrow the government.

He said that if anyone was planning a coup it was Mr Mugabe, who wanted to hijack the constitution and establish a one-party state under Zanu (PF) rule. But it would be irresponsible for Zapu to pull out of the government.

Factional fighting between the two parties would lead to complete chaos. Mr Nkomo warned. He was fired from the Cabinet after the discovery of huge arms caches on Zapu proper-

ty.
Mr Nkomo said Mr
Mugabe had used the
event as an attempt to
crush Zapu.

"Why is he frightened to meet me?" asked Mr Nkomo. "We could have handled the situation together and sorted things out."

Mr Nkomo said that

Mr Nkomo said that he and Mr Mugabe both knew the arms had been hidden by former combatants



JOSHUA NKOMO

because they were suspicious of each other and the ex-Rhodesian forces.

He claimed that a whole trainload of arms from Maputo had disappeared.

disappeared.
"Perhaps the Zanla
boys (Mr Mugabe's
army) did this, and
they are buried somewhere. Other arms
caches stored by Zanla
have been found but
nothing has been said
about them," said Mr
Nkomo.

The crowd roared when Mr Nkomo said he had been insulted continually by Mr Mugabe.

Speaking later in an interview, Mr Nkomo said the people of Zimbahwe must stand firm against anyone who tried to conduct a coup against the constitution.

Asked if he thought he would be arrested, he replied that he had been arrested before.

Speaking at a rally in Sinoia, Mr Mugabe warned Mr Nkomo that he risked being jailed if he "continues to provoke the government with his activities."

Claim on Walls 'a lie'

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo said yesterday it was a "damned lie" to say that he had met the former Rhodesian secu-

Barbour, has been shot dead by an armed robber in the violence-ridden area south-east of Bulawayo.

My Hilton-Barbour was shot twice at point blank range outside a country store about 23 km from his farm in the Filabusi area at the weekend.

Incidents of violence by bands of armed dissidents have increased dramatically over the past few weeks in this southern Matabeleland region. A Zimbabwean police constable was recently shot dead there while on patrol.

former Rhodesian security forces chief. General Peter Walls, to discuss South African intervention in Zimbabwe

This is one of the accusations made against Mr Nkomo by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mr Nkomo said that all he knew of General Walls was that during the war, the general had tried to have him killed in Lusaka.

He had also tried to have General Walls killed by shooting down the plane in which he was travelling. But the general had changed planes and the Viscount aircraft carrying civilians had been destroyed.

Zimbabwe farmer is shot dead

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A Zimbabwean farmer, Mr Harold Hilton-Barbour, has been shot dead by an arSALISBURY — An Arab proverb says: consult as man of experience for he gives you what cost him much sand for which you pay nothing.

Wise words, but first you must find your experienced man. And in Zimbabwe he is becoming something of a rarity.

Take the civil service. In two short years there has been a remarkable transformation. Before indepence in April 1980, only a handful of black Zimbabweans were in the senior ranks. Today 60 percent of the senior posts are held by blacks.

Within the next month or so, the number of white permanent secretaries heading ministries or holding equivalent rank will have dwindled to six or seven of the 30 such posts.

But then nearly a third of the 10 000 white civil servants holding established posts will have gone taking advantage of the scheme introduced during the transition to black rule in the Muzorewa era which

Experience in short supply

enabled many civil servants to go on pension before reaching normal retiring age.

Many of the senior black civil servants are extremely well qualified with degrees obtained overseas during years in exile. But when it comes to experience in the complex task of administering a country they are woefully short.

A senior white civil servant, one of those planning to go at the end of this month when the terms of his early "retirement" will be enhanced, says he has come to respect the capabilities of his new colleagues.

But with the best will in the world, he said efficiency was bound to suffer particularly in the circumstances in which State involvement and the expansion of services was increasing steadily.

The rapid Africanisation of the public service in Zimbabwe has resulted in growing problems, reports Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service.

The transformation of the public service followed a presidential directive requiring the Public Service Commission to accelerate the advancement of Africans while maintaining the service in a high state of efficiency and satisfying the career aspirations of existing civil servants.

The objective was laudable but reality dictated that in the process of redressing what was a glaring imbalance in the racial structure of the civil service many whites felt that their prospects for promotion were

bound to be diminished.

The result has been the loss of thousands of years of experience and growing problems in the administration of the country.

Of the top civil service posts which are being vacated by whites, in only three cases did the Government find it necessary to seek compulsory retirement to make room for black appointees

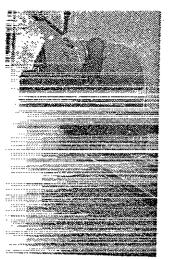
There has been a stream of training schemes and seminars to give new and old civil servants the direction the Government wants them to follow and a Nigerian team has recently completed ansurvey of training needs.

But it will take many years and inevitably many mistakes; before the new breed of civil servants, particularly the administrators, gain the proflency that only experience in a job can bring

bring

The situation facing
Zimbahwe today, is a
sharp reminder of the
failure of previous administrations to train
and equip blacks for
positions of responsibility

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A LAST MINUTE decision by SA to extend the 18-year-old Preferential Trade Agreement with Zimbabwe has brought considerable relief to manufacturers here.

The agreement, signed by lan Smith's Rhodesian Government now gives Zimbabwe a preference to trade with SA which is a shot in the arm to this Black state's ailing economy.

A delighted Keith Nichotson, chief executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, says they are extremely pleased the agreement will continue.

Chairman of Zimbabwe Stock Exchange, Bill Burdett-Coutts, tells Industrial Week: "This will be of tremendous assistance to all industrialists trading with SA."

Competitive

"However I think the point needs to be made that the rand is very weak now and that export incentives will be needed if we are to make our goods competitive on the SA market," says Burdett-Coutts.

The extension of the agreement is expected to give manufacturers breathing space to step up government-urged efforts to shift trade away from SA to Black-ruled states.

But for some manufacturers the news came too late as traditional customers had already found new suppliers. "We have already lost 95% of our market," a spokesman for David Whitehead, the largest Zimbabwean textile manufacturer, tells industrial Week.

But for other manufacturers of footware, clothing and furniture the decision could have saved the day, as it has allayed fears that factories supplying SA in these fields could have gone bankrupt, throwing up to 7 000 people out of jobs.

"This is the best news we have had in years," Furniture Manufacturers Association Chairman, Ben Baineaves says.

Disastrous

"At least one third of our production is sold in SA and without this market the consequences could be disastrous for the furniture industry."

In 1980, when manufacturing contributed 25,8% of the gross domestic product and provided 43% of the country's total foreign exchange earnings, exports to SA covered by the agreement comprised 24% of all manufactured export income.

Biggest

SA remains Zimbabwe's biggest trading partner. In the first 10 months of last year SA sales to Zimbabwe topped Zim \$200-million, while the Republic bought Zim \$169-million of Zimbabwean goods.

In an interview with Industrial Week's Hugh Poulter, Dr Pieter Kleser, general manager of Safto, welcomed the extension of the agreement.

"The more trade we have with our neighbours the more dependant they are on us and the easier it will be to diffuse any situation that arises," says Kleser.

"If the agreement is the same as the old one. then only Zimbabwe will benefit. The agreement was originally formed to help lan Smith to get industry going — and it did. If the agreement was stopped, Zimbabwe would look pretty silly as they, as with the rest of Southern Africa, are dependant on us."

Preference

"The agreement gives Zimbabwe great preference with trade into SA

"We trade with 46 African countries and the total imports from these countries were about R306-million last year, and exports totalled about R1 000-million, but this figure is lower than it could be as the African countries don't have the money to pay for goods." says Kieser,

From Bruce Johns in Salisbury



Two 1,5 class locos of Zimbabwe Railways watered up and ready to go.

Shot in arm for ailing economy

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ZIMBABWE (362



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Devaluation loon

Zimbabwe's mining output fell 5% in 1981 to Z\$394m — the first such decline in close on 20 years. Underlining the industry's unhappy plight was a tough statement this week from Bindura Nickel Corporation chairman Gerry Carey-Smith, who came as close as anyone could to calling for a 25% devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar.

According to Carey-Smith, Bindura will suffer a swing from a profit of Z\$3,6m in 1981 to a loss of of Z\$7m - Z\$9m this year, main reason is not the world recession, but steeply rising costs at home.

Bindura's annual labour bill has gone up Z\$5,5m in the past two years while its interest rate bill will more than double this year to Z\$8m. Making matters worse is the loss of skilled and experienced personnel.

"We are losing experienced people in-creasingly," Carey-Smith warned. He added that the slump in productivity had been such that output last year at the group's four nickel mines fell 10% below target while in the first two months of 1982 it was

down a horrific 25%. The only short-run way out, according to Carey-Smith, is a substantial devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar against the US dollar. He believes a devaluation of at least 25% is needed for Bindura to break even this year and the longer the decision is delayed, the more substantial the devaluation will need

Until recently, devaluation has not been to be. viable. Last year, when Zimbabwe could not move its exports due to transport congestion, it did not make sense. But now the railways are moving all traffic on offer and the surge in domestic costs is eroding prof-

itability of exports. The Zimbabwe dollar has fallen against the US dollar by some 11% in the past year. This has helped sectors such as nickel,

ferrochrome and tobacco. But those exporters selling in rands — such as the manufac-turing industry — are becoming increasingly uncompetitive with the Zimbabwe dollar having appreciated by 16% against the rand in the past year and 5% so far this year.

Zimbabwe's central bank and treasury may not buy the idea of devaluation, for it would make little difference to the balance of payments. However, it would improve cash flow and profitability of domestic business and also the state's tax receipts.

Devaluation would not help Zimbabwe export much more, since the bulk of its exports are priced in US dollars or in sterling. And it would not reduce imports by much since they are already being held down by tight controls.

Some argue that devaluation would be very inflationary and would at best lead to a marginal improvement in the balance of payments. But - and this is the key issue for mining agriculture and those manufacturers who export - it would benefit domestic profitability.

Given the Salisbury government's commitment to higher wages and the expected surge in electricity, transport and food costs as the plan to phase out consumer

subsidies takes effect later in the year, devaluation must now be a very realistic policy option.

The snag is that it would give the country's producers only temporary leeway. But it might be what is needed to stem the productivity losses that are now commonplace across the industrial board.

Larnings down as rising costs hit Zimbabwe

FINANCE REPORTER

SALISBURY: Rising the country Bindura Zimbabwe's mining industry and already earnings in some cases are down a quarter on last year's poor performance.

Latest alarm signal has come from the country's biggest nickel producer Anglo American owned Bindura Nickel Corporation It has warned that it faces losses of R13-million. this year unless prices improve or there is a devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar.

Jimpapwe dollar.

Jits troubles are being blamed almost wholly on rising costs, particularly wages, and not the world price. Although low this has been basically the same for the past

year.
The disturbing aspect is that this company is better off than most others, as the price has been comparatively stable.

Interim reports from the other mining houses are due soon and they are expected to be depressing, as their results have been aggravated by low prices.

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Zimbabwe Alloys, the Anglo American chrome mining and smelting arm is known to have made huge losses. Last year costs had risen to such an extent that the company said Zimbabwe now had the most expensive chrome in the world.

All mining houses would benefit from devaluation, a devaluation, a possibility which is the subject of intense debate and rumour in

costs are battering Nickel chairman Gerry Carey Smith says the dollar would have to be devalued by 25 percent immediately for the company to break event this year.

Questioned about the governments at titude to devaluation he said it was "something very unacceptable to the politicians" ciâns.

Coupled with rising costs is a decline in productivity. throughout the in-dustry. This has been due to a loss of skilled people and less work from labourers of ficials say increases in the minimum wage rates have led to a definite slowdown in output.

Official flgures show that the value of production for last year was down by seven percent of R546 million But this in no way reflects the volume of sales which have been much lower. and low prices have forced mines to build up big stocks.

An industry source told Tribune Finance that so far this year production was about a quarter less than last year and everyone

was in deep trouble. "At least it is making the Government go slow on its proposed marketing cor-poration," the source

said. A further complication has been the increasing incidence of plant breakdowns: These have been because of outdated machinery

Shack

By DAVID FORRET

Mail Africa Bureau
SALISBURY: — The Zimbabwean Government has declared war on squatters in
urban areas — but its tough
campaign to demolish shanty
settlements is meeting with

strong resistance.

Hundreds of squatters this weekend vowed to defy a move by the Minister of Local Government and Housing Mr Enos Chikowore, to remove them and destroy their shelters in and around Salisbury's Harare township,

Salisbury's Harare township, according to yesterday's Sunday Mail newspaper

This follows the demolition of shacks belonging to 157, squatters at Salisbury's Magaba municipal rubbish dump on Thursday.

The squatters were left without shelters over the Easter weekend when their makeshift plastic shanties.

makeshift plastic shanties were burnt down by municipal workers acting on the instructions of the Minister.

Mr Chiowore said: "This calculated move should be viewed as the final phase in the determination of my Min-istry to be rid of squatters in

urban areas.

"Squatting is a social disgrace in independent Zim-babwe and a ghastly sight in our towns and cities."

The Minister said the squatters also presented a health hazard, particularly at

the rubbish dumps.
He warned that people found squatting or intending to squat in the area would be

unemployed and earn a living by scavenging on the dump. Some of them claim to hame lived on the dump for as many as 16 years

They have ignored pre-vious official warnings to move, and the same defiant mood was evident at the weekend.

The Sunday Mail said in an editorial yesterday that the squatters should meet the government halfway by accepting previously rejected öffers of resettlement in the

rural areas
"The tenacity of Magaba and camps like it are a symptoms of the much wider problem of the drift of people from rural areas to the towns

and cities in search of employment. Effective measures must

be found to stop this drift," the newspaper said.

ant Secretary for Agricul-/ end of April.

US food giant close to deal in Zimbabwe

SALISBURY — Heinz, the big US food company, and the Zimbabwe Government are close to clinching a deal involving a joint takeover of a local firm and an immediate investment in the country by Heinz of \$20 million, diplomatic and business sources said here.

The deal would give Zimbabwe its biggest single injection of private foreign funds since independence two years ago and it could encourage investments by other multinationals.

The diplomatic sources said that under the deal being negotiated Heinz would take 51% and the Zimbabwean Government 49% of Olivine Industries, a family-owned concern which produces vegetable oils, margarine and related products.

Business sources believed that the deal would go through. "It looks good,"

one said. or

The sources said that the new company would aim to grow its vegetables; principally tomatoes; on Zimbabwe's fertile soil and then process them for sale throughout Southern Africa.

One of Zimbabwe's chief attractions to Heinz is that it offers year-round sunshine.

No official comment was available on the current state of negotiations.

A spokesman for Olivine Industries said only that talks were taking place.

Success for the deal would put Zimbabwe's socialist government into a joint venture partnership with a major multinational for the first time.

The sources said Heinz was considering working along lines it has developed in Portugal. 🗓 📜 🔐

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Zambia-Zaire rail link cut

LUSAKA — Zambia has imposed a blockade on the movement of its trains to neighbouring Zaire following an incident in which a Zambian train was stoned.

A spokesman for Zambia Railways said yesterday the train was carrying Zairean copper to the ports in South Africa when a group of about 20 Zaireans stoned it.

He said a locomotive engine on hire from Zimbabwe had its windscreen shattered about 4 km from the Sakania railway station inside Zaire.

The spokesman said: "Because of continued vandalism at the station, train crews are now scared to operate from Sakania Station. People there are very hostile to Zambians."

The Zambian railway authorities have protested to Zaire over the incident adding that the movement of trains would only resume "when the situation is back to normal."

Most of Zaire's imports of essential commodities and spare parts for its copper mining industry from South Africa pass through Zambia.

And since the closure of the Benguela Railway to the west coast through the disruption of the line by Unita guerillas, Zaire has relied on Zambia for its copper exports to the markets overseas through South African ports.

The suspension of train movement to Sakania, scene of an exchange of fire between Zairean and Zambian troops about two months ago could disrupt Zaire's minig operations

Following the Sakania border skirmishes 24 Zambian nationals, seven villagers and 17 police officers are still being detained in Zaire.

The Zairean consul-general based in Ndola on the copperbelt said this week that the Zambians would be released soon after clearance from Lubumbashi. — DDC.

ZIMBABWE 362 Subsidy dilemma

Sharply higher producer prices for several Zimbabwe agricultural products have boosted farmer morale. But, at the same time, they have left an unanswered question — who is going to pick up the tab?

Last week, Agriculture Minister Senator Denis Norman announced the increases in producer prices — 28% for cotton seed, 26% for milk, 22% for beef, 15% for wheat, 17,6% for soya beans and 7% for groundnuts.

This welcome news for organised agriulture comes after a season during which

drought cut deeply into crop yields and caused a crisis in the cattle industry.

The maize price was left unchanged at Z\$120/t. This had been anticipated because maize deliveries to the state-owned Grain Marketing Board are expected to fall to less than half of last year's record 2 Mt as a result of the drought.

Some of the new prices are still not high enough, say farm spokesmen. The wheat price hike will not ensure a return to self-sufficiency, warns Bud Whitaker, chairman of the winter cereals committee of the Commercial Farmers' Union. He says it will result in the "inevitable importation" of wheat.

Warwick Hale, representing the Oilseeds Producers' Association, says soya bean producers will face "acute difficulties" and drop the crop. In his view, this is most unfortunate because a shortage of 10 000 t of vegetable oil has already been forecast for 1982.

While some farmers may face "acute" difficulty, this is nothing compared with the decision government now faces on foodstuffs pricing when its four month price freeze is lifted at the end of April.

Despite this freeze, prices rose 4,3% in January — largely because of higher mortgage rates. They will show a further sharp rise in February/March because of increased wages.

Government is heavily subsidising a variety of foods — mainly maize meal, wheat and milk. Producers, notably the sugar re-

finers, are running at a loss because they have not been allowed to pass on higher costs.

By withdrawing the subsidies, government will probably be seen as a major cause of higher prices once higher farm producer mark-ups work through to consumers of milk, maize meal, meat, clothing and textiles (because of the cotton hike), bread and sugar.

Also, government will soon have to announce higher railage rates and electricity tariffs.

The question is how far government will go in phasing out food subsidies. One conservative estimate is that the Dairy Marketing Board loses more than 10c for each pint of milk it sells. Accordingly, over the next three years, the milk price will have to be doubled.

With food prices accounting for 50% of the weighting in the consumer price index for lower income groups, these price rises will quickly show up in a sharp increase in the inflation rate and spark renewed demands for an increase in wage minima.

The last round of minimum wage increases took effect in January, and the next could be as soon as September.

Hopes that inflation — which reached 14% last year — would slacken this year, now seem unlikely to be realised. Even with tougher price curbs on industry and commerce, inflation is going to remain far too high for comfort and not very different from 1981 levels.

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe is still ahead on Arka us

black-led state. as it enters its third year as an indepedent points, but there is an air of apprehension

But the young contender for the title of Africa's first successful non-racial socialist state is bruised if not a little battered

anniversary of independence. Tomorrow, the country marks the second

This time last year, optimism was overtaking the relief of the first year negotiated without a najor breakdown. The first hurdle — to establish deared. nd maintain peace after the bitter war had been

But today there is an air of apprehension which will cast a cloud over the celebrations. It is going to take all the tact and political skill, with which Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is well endowed, to dispel this.

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ubstantial majority in arliament could be rearded as a deviation to be expected along the commands a circumcase The campaign for a one party state gathered momentum. Whites lambasted from all sides The real and ımagıned

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Economy

But Zimbabwe is still lying in the shadow of Criticisms of the way in which the economy was being handled were rebutted with shrill

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MR JOSHUA NKOMO . . . in an embattled position as Zimbabwe's second year drew to a close.

From ROBIN DREW, Argus Africa News Service

Argus Africa News

SALISBURY. — Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin and Marshal Tito will replace Queen Victoria. the explorer Henry Stanley and Cecil Rhodes under proposed sweeping changes to the names of place Zimbabwe.

and cities which will be announced at this weekend's independence anniversary celebrations. The cabinet has still to consider other changes. The changes to eradicate Zimbabwe's links with its colonial past and to introduce a new set will take place in stages beginning with the towns its colonial past and to introduce a new set of heroes The changes to eradicate Zimbabwe's links with

There seems no doubt that Salisbury, the capital, named in 1890 by the Pioneer Column in honour if the then British Prime Minister, will become Harare after the chief who ruled the area before the coming of the white settlers.

set of heroes are expected to be made this weekend when the country celebrates its second

Marshal Tito Avenue under new proposals, while in Bulawayo the street named after the founder of Rhodesia would become Josiah Tongogara Street after the commander of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanla army who died in a car accident in Mozambique on his way home at the end of the war.

Karl Marx streets would replace Victoria Rhodes Avenue in Salisbury could become

Bulawayo. Street in Salisbury and Antholone Avenue un

And one of Salisbury's main shopping thoroughfares named after Sir Henry Morton Stanley, who achieved fame when he finally found Dr Livingstone on his African journeys, would be renamed Vladmir Lenin Avenue.

Two South African black nationalist heroes, Chief Albert Luthuli, who died in 1967, and Mangaliso Sobukwe, who died in 1978 after his

named after them. release from Robben Island, would have streets

fe any easier.

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arms caches and the arms caches and the wowledge that there was a secret fiding places pad a threatening dimension to the polit, p. he discovery of large ical scene.

opposing armies, only recently integrated into the same force, may find the temptation to take to the bush again too hard to resist. Some I have already done so. complexion when it is known that members of Tribal and regional rivalries take on another

White skills

from the Cabinet and Months of the Cabinet and Montrayed in the government-supporting media as a villain, has adopted as a villain, has adopted the role of the injured innocent.

But will his public of followers to continue to co-operate with Zanu (PF) be needed if the campaign of vilification appeals to his thousands confinues?

Another major point concern in Zimbabwe is the continuing loss of white skills and experi-ಜ.ಕ

The decline in business confidence and white morale began to be felt sharply eight sharply eight

whites to respond gener-ously to the stated policy of reconciliation. accusations or sabotage and of the failure of the

The absence of white The absence or white political leadership, attuned to the hopes new rulers, led to a virtual breakdown in of the and aspirations communication.

being made now to heal that breach. A serious attempt

Parliament resigned to sit as independents, Mr Mugabe has taken it on himself to address gath In recent weeks, fol-lowing the split in Mr-Ian Smith's Republican Front when nearly half of the RF Members of

in Bulawayo, who are currently facing trial on charges of plotting armed rebellion. helping to counter the es negative effect on the an whites of the series of co mass, rallies which the Z Prime Minister has a addressed on his mast a the people tours and the which have left an im in warnings and three against ss and threats the white comerings of whites from many sections of the community. These meetings against

But better sense pre-vailed and this is one of spy ring operating in the Zimbabwe intelli-

enrolment of 1,8 million scares the pants of the children in school, a average white Zimbab million more than there wean businessman.





格 FROM LEFT Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe, former PM Mr. Ian Smith, R Party chairman Mr Geoff Kluckow, and former Cabinet Minister Mr P K van der Byl

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munity.

That there was found headquarters in Salis dence, higher minimum confidence, reflected in depondations about there were blown up, wages have ment more the stock exchange in ment's suspicions about there were fears that cash in the pockets of dices, has tumbled and the loyalty of whites the policy of reconcilia, thousands of black Zim investment, as opposed became apparent during tion, already under babweans; and shags in to aid money from over the year with the disclossifiation would be aban. The transport system are seas has not been pour suire of a South African doned.

However, repeated assurances have been given that private enterprise will continue to play a major role in Zimbabwe and when the first three-year develop-ment plan is eventually published, this point will again be made: men have to contend with cuts in foreign Meanwhile, business delays in getting decisions out of the new exchange allocatio bureaucrats w coupled shortages which, couple

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whicther South African, American or British which we find in the country is equally secure. Whatever investment South Africans have in this country is not prejudiced by the fact that it is South African." Hugh Murray, publisher and edi-tor-in-chief of Leadership SA term. He said in an magazine: interview with investment,

African

"If the Zimbabwe Government decided to participate — Mr Mugabe talks of "participation" and not "nationalisation" — it would be through negotiation and seizure. "We are not the type of people <u>no</u>

who proceed immorally on these issues," he said. what South Africa did by way of

reciprocating his approach.
"If they observe morals on their side we will observe them

there would be fair compensa-tion But, he said: "In actual fact on ours."

If there was to be "acquisition" of property" by the governmen don't see us acquiring propre-

> um term. It may come later on, very much later, but not just ties in industry and mining to the extent of absolute nationalisation either in the short or mediy mucn

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Mr Mugabe said most whites in Zimbabwe had adapted to the new situation — particularly in

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IMBABWE'S Prime Minister, Mr Robert Musatisfaction as his people celebrate the second anniversary of their country's independence gabe, will look back with a good deal of self-

S TIMES

And his feeling of contentment will not be without reason

the end of a seven-year bush war that was waged against the white minority rule of Mr Ian In fact, his political hand is stronger now than it was when he won his landslide victory in

date his power and has undoubtwhich, in Africa, means the winedly been the victor in the ruth-In two years, Mr Mugabe has of power

be jubilant this weekend when the colourful bunting is put up heir political platforms. and the self-styled patriots make But not all of the people will supporters of Mr speeches from

concerned about their future under the new socialist rulers.

Mr Mugabe's arch-rival and former wartime ally in the Patriotic Front guentla alliance Joshua Nkomo, constituting about 18 percent of the black while many whites are seriously with their fruits of freedom, population, are less than happy

former oppressors the ranks of the

"enemy of the people" by his for knowledged as the father of Zimgenerally ac-

The 54-year-old former guerrilla leader, who rose from the humble background of a missionary-educated boy in rural Rhodesia to become the first premier of independent Zimbabwe, is in firm control of his country's political destiny. years. He has been the victor in the Mugabe has ruled Zimbabwe for two

ruthless game of power politics.

Atrican terms that means

ment to offset the racial imbal-ances of the past.

services and the education of opening up of previously exclusive facilities to the black major-Many others are convinced that the white exodus and the their children. dards, particularly ty will result in declining stan-Ħ health

THE WALL TO BE THE

Also, the detention of at least a dozen whites for alleged subversion late last year, coupled to charges by the Prime Minister that some whites were scheming

against his government, unnerved some of those remaining.
A Republican Front parliamentarian, Mr Wally Stuttaford, has been detained without trial for about four months now.

ministerial invective against racism and the injustices of the colonial past, as well as broadcasting services that reflect the new reality of a non-aligned Third World country, annoy even the most well-disposed former Rhodesian. And the constant irritation of

for instance, is always prefixed with a derogatory tag, such as "white minority regime".

The attacks on South Africa 'racist'', "apartheid-ruled" Any reference to South Africa, or as

have worried some whites who still have vivid memories of their own destructive forays into Mozambique and Zambia and the closure of Rhodesia's border with its landlocked neighbour.

ing in his attacks on Pretoria and has pledged that his government will give Swapo and the South African "liberation movements"

the African National Congress (ANC) and Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) — full diplomatic, moral and material support.

with the preferential transgreement with Salisbury agreement erms that have yet 8

negotiated. In the last few weeks, Mr Mu



ranks of the former MR JOSHUA NKOMO Wartime ally now in the 'oppressors'

erted by a conservative United States administration. Notwithstanding the repatri-ation of 5 000 black Zimbabwear mineworkers, South Africa has and has also agreed to continue returned to frontline states die sel locomotives that had earlier

which shows signs of slavish loy-alty to Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF.

e is lying low for the moment in his neutralised political state following allegations that he was plotting a coup and had even approached South African military chiefs to help him.

The veteran African nationalist and his lieutenants have hotly denied the allegations and have described Mr Mugabe's moves as a political ploy to get rid of Mr Nkomo in his ambition to impose a one-party state in Zimbahwe.

But whatever the truth about the wily old politician's motives, the discovery of stockpiled war materials linked to Zapu could not have been more convenient for Mr Mugabe's political ambitions.

Nevertheless, the humiliation to the Zapu leadership has raised fears in recent weeks of civil conflict, which has so far been borne out to a small degree by increased dissident activity and a spate of ambush attacks in the Matabele heartland of the Bulawayo district.

The unceremonious sacking of Mr Nkomo, compounded by the

threat of arrest which still hangs over his head, will undoubtedly strain the unity that has been welded by British instructors in Zimbabwe's new national army

But there seems little likeli-hood at this stage of a fullscale civil war erupting, not only be-cause of the bitter lessons learnt by former Zipra combatants in their crushing defeats in the two most serious post-independent flare-ups in Bulawayo, but also because Mr Nkomo has no feasible military or political option to counter Mr Mugabe's shrewd manoeuvres.

Mr Nkomo has already capitulated by giving his blessing to four of his senior officials to remain in government despite his own political humiliation at the hands of Mr Mugabe.

And any military option he might have entertained must have dissipated with the demobilisation and integration of his vastly outnumbered Zipra loyalists into the national army.

Mr Mugabe is now not only firmly in command of the security arms of government, but he has also taken out extra insurance against a possible coup by forming the Fifth Brigade, a crack force of 5 000 men, drawn almost exclusively from his former Zania forces, which is being trained and equipped by North Korea.

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· Probably Mr Mugabe's most significant achievement since in-dependence has been the successful integration of the three former armed forces into a sin-gle national army, which effec-tively defused a very real threat of civil conflict in 1980 and early last vear.

he architect of the Lancaster House peace settlement, the former British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, could hardly be accused of overstatement when he remarked to journalists on a recent visit to Salisbury that "looking back, I think that it was a miracle that it worked out as it did." Apart, then, from the crucial

aspect of stability, what has Mr Mugabe's government achieved in the two years since independence?

First, he has fulfilled some pre-election promises of free health and education, more than doubled the minimum wage, pushed ahead with rapid African advancement in the public sector and transferred hundreds of thousands of hectares of whiteowned farmland to the land-

hungry blacks.'
With the help of his widely respected Minister of Agricul-ture, Senator Denis Norman, he has been able to keep white farmers on their land through provided the incentive to make Zimbahwe one of the fair producer prices that have imbabwe one of the few black African countries that are selfsufficient in food,

And though the private sector has been called on to adjust to the new socialist order, Mr Mugabe has been careful not to place his ideology above the interests of an economy that he inherited along with a sound infrastructure.

However, one matter which remains unresolved and which continues to give rise to concern is the government's long-term

strategy towards the private sector.

The authorities have frequently stated that they do not seek to nationalise, only to participate in strategic industries, but three instances last year in which the government was associated with takeovers did not reassure the anxious.

Neither have potential foreign investors been convinced that Zimbabwe is worthy of their capital.

The government has failed to attract substantial foreign investment, which is badly needed to supplement the large amounts of aid pledged to the fledgling state.

The international community mainly, the Westein countries have pledged a total of R1 100-million in the form of grants in aid and long-term soft loans to repair the war-battered economy—to build or rebuild roads, bridges, schools, hospitals and rural, clinics to buy farms from whites for resettlement of black peasants,

tion is to redirect and restruction is to redirect and restructure capitalism — to serve the socialist goals of his government without destroying private enterprise.

So far this has meant an increasing number of government regulations and controls, such as the minimum wage levels, limiterial to higher earners and a ban on the retreachment or dismission of staff without the Labour Minister's approval.

He has made it clear, however, that he will not allow his country to be used as a springboard for military attacks on South Africa
— a move, he knows only too
well, that will bring swift and
severe retaliation.

Like other leaders of frontline

African states, Mr Mugabe has constantly accused South Africa of trying to destabilise Zimbabwe with the help of internal

As examples, security authorities have cited the assassination of the ANC's Salisbury representative, Mr Joe Gcabi, the massive explosion at a military ammunition dump outside the conital the training of 5 000 femiliary and the conital the training of 5 000 femiliary and the conital the training of 5 000 femiliary and the conital the training of 5 000 femiliary and the conital the training of 5 000 femiliary and the conital the training of 5 000 femiliary and the conital the conital training of 5 000 femiliary and 5 000 femi capital, the training of 5 000 former Muzorewa auxiliaries in South Africa for sabotage operations and the blowing up of strategic installations of regional importance in neighbouring Mozambique by the anti-Frelimo resistance movement.

that the strained relations be-

possible result of influence ex-

gabe has embarked on a campaign to bolster his image as a moderate and to reassure the re-maining 190 000 whites that there is a place in the Zimbab-

wean sun for them, too.

Many whites have responded to what they see as Mr Mugabe's magnanimous attitude - like nine of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front parliamentarians who have deserted him because his party symbolises the resented

past. "We felt it time to show Mr Mugabe that whites were not opposed to him," said Mr James Thrush, one of the rebels.

But, like Mr Nkomo and Mr Smith, the nine independents will

probably also oppose one of Mr Mugabe's main political ambi-tions — the establishment of a one-party state.

Mr Mugabe is edging purpose-fully in that direction and, last month, commissioned his newly appointed Legal Affairs Minis-ter, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, to start rewriting the Lancaster House

constitution.

The slender threads of unity that were knitted and nurtured in the first months of independence are in tatters.

As Zimbabwe enters its third year of independence, Mr Mugabe might feel self-satisfied, but this doesn't mean he has nothing left to worry about.

taxed by the government's social reforms, has come under strain.

A steep rise in government spending, escalating wage costs and stagnating or falling produc-tivity have combined to dim the country's economic prospects that were initially so bright.

The boisterous real growth of the economy in the first year of independence following the lifting of sanctions was officially recorded at 14 percent, but it slowed down to eight percent in 1981 and gives over indication. 1981 and gives every indication of dropping another two percentage points this year.

Low prices for key minerals and declining production in the mining sector were the main causes of the weaker economic performance, which was compounded further by foreign-currency limitations, transport problems and a shortage of skills.

Which brings one to the failure of Mr Mugabe to stem the tide of whites, who have been leaving the country at a rate of about 1600 a month and taking with them the vital skills that Zimbabwe will be hard-pressed to

The lifestyles of whites have changed very little since inde-pendence, and yet there is still a strong feeling of pessimism about their future in the country they once called "God's own".

This stems, above all, from a belief that, having gained the dubious honour of joining the brotherhood of "free" African nations, why should they now be so lucky and avoid going the same way as many others towards economic decay and political chaos?

The feeling among many whites that this frightening fate also awaits Zimbabwe is coupled to a deep suspicion in some cir-cles that the whites are merely being tolerated at this stage be cause they are economically indispensable.

t must be said that there are no significant grounds to support these beliefs at this stage, but whether or not the fears are unfounded, they are still indicative of a lack of confidence among some which seems to be immune from any conciliatory moves on Mr Mugabe's part.

Then, of course, there are those who are angered and frustrated by being superseded by younger and less experienced blacks in the public sector in terms of the presidential direc-tive for rapid African advanceagents.

Though observers are sceptical about some of these allega-tions, there seems little doubt tween the two countries did have an adverse effect on Zimbabwe's

economy, particularly last year. But the hostility which trans-lated itself into economic terms has, of late, been eased to a considerable extent by a more mod-erate approach by Pretoria as a ara-military a

ZIMBABWE's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday Zimbabwe should prepare for South African attacks and announced a nationwide scheme of military training.

He also said dissident elements withne also said dissident elements within the country, mostly former guerrillas loyal to the Opposition leader, Mr Joshus Nkomo, were being politically directed to create civil strife.

He pledged that those promoting disorder

would be orushed. On the eye of Zimbabwe's on the eve of Zimpabwes second anniversary of independence, Mr Mugabe said he was appointing a deputy minister to take charge of national para-military

training.
"They (the people of Zimbabwe) must be vigilant and prepare themselves for acts of aggression by South Africa, he said. "We feel we should take

active steps in creating a greater sense of vigilance among our people and build a greater degree of military preparedness."

Voluntary

He named Mr William Ndangana, a former guerril-la leader, as the minister in charge of training.

The Prime Minister gave no details of the scheme but said participation would be voluntary.

Mr Mugabe ruled out the possibility of discussions with his South African counterpart, Mr P W Botha, on the lines proposed by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

And he implicitly dissoci-ated himself from the meet-ing between the Zambian

By DAVID FORRET, in Salisbury, and Sapa

leader and Mr Botha, which is expected to take place be-fore the end of June.

fore the end of June.

In his first public reaction to the expected Botha-Kaunda dialogue — which was initially proposed by the Zambian leader last month — Mr Mugabe told international newsmen vesterday tional newsmen yesterday that Zambia had a "sovereign right" to hold discussions with countries of its own

He said that if Zambia thought dialogue would "work" then his country would leave its neighbour to choice.

proceed along those lines.
"(But) we cannot have minister-to-minister discussions with South Africa and we couldn't be expected to have

meetings between prime ministers," Mr Mugabe said. Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe could not be associated with South Africa on a political or diplomatic devel, although his government was prepared to maintain trade prepared to maintain trade economic links with

Pretoria.

"We cannot be party to the oppression of the masses in South Africa or become con-

Oppression

doners of the apartheid system."

He reaffirmed his government's support for Swapo and the South African "liberation movements" and reitation movements and retreated his allegations that Pretoria was trying to destabilise frontline states, particularly Angola and ticularly Angola Mozambique.

AKGUS 19/4/82 Salisbury

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. - Harare, the new name for the capital of Zimbabwe, means Harare. wideawake or alert from On Saturday, the Prime the literal translation he Minister Mr Robert does not sleep.'

But Government offi-cials seem to have been caught napping in spite of the widely expected change of name.

There was no formal announcement of the change, simply a reference to Harare instead of Salisbury in his speech at the anniversary celebrations by President Canaan Banana.

Later in the day Government confirmed to newsmen that from now on Salisbury would be known as

Mugabe, said changes to names of towns and cities recommended by a special Cabinet committee would be announced at yesterday's anniversary celebrations and that other changes would fol-

But a Government spokesman said vesterday that administrative diffi-culties had delayed the announcement.

Salisbury was originally name spokesman named in 1890 after the newsmen then British Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, when the Pioneer Column raised by Cecil Rhodes a rived at the site of the present capital.

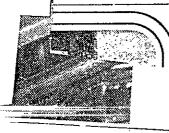
> Modern Salisbury grew around a hill known by the Shona people as Gomo ra Harare, which legend has it was called after a leader, Harare, who was possessed of spiritual powers that enabled him to outwit his enemies.

person who could never attackers in her Halfway be caught napping, which | House home at the weekgave rise to his praise end.

does not sleep. Mugabe's kung-fu soldiers on parade - Page

Woman raped and robbed

Argus Correspondent JOHANNESBURG. - A 40-year-old woman was robbed of R12 at knifepoint and raped by two



tary-treasurer), Mrs Sal Similsancs (executive member ber a (vice-president), Mr of ton George Strauss (secre-tion farv-treasurer), Mrs Sal Sim-farv-treasurer), Mrs Por 5

Argus Bureau EAST LONDON. - The condition of two motor-bike riders who were in-

The visit was made present the only South to affer two applications by African affiliate is the he was solved by African Teachers' Assolved Mr George Bizo's, SC for tykes blace this week, At conterence the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) conference Cognition.
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Africa (Utasa) make a bid for international reand the more of the more of the Union of the Marson of the babwe today may mark a milestone in South Afrience which starts in Zimconfer-TEACHERS'

Education Reporter

Hurt bikers *'satistactory'*

Aggett. at the inquest on Dr Neil senting the Aggett family end the legal team reprereached between police after an agreement was The visit was granted

LOOMS. also visited the cells and banned former detainee Police officers and a

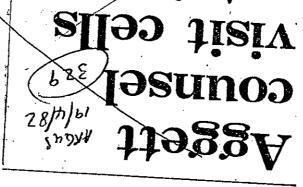
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delayed

sentatives of the Aggett family. at John-Vorster Square by legal repretion of the cells and interrogation rooms agreed last week to an informal inspec-Security Police **10HANNESBURG**

Argus Correspondent



Mugabe pledges foreign

As Zimbabwe enters its third year of independence, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has spelt out his thinking on a number of major issues in a wide-ranging interview with Leadership SA, a new magazine aimed at business and political leaders to be published this week: CHRIS FREIMOND of the Rand Daily Mail reports on the interview.

THE Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mn Robert Mugabe, has vouched for the security of foreign investments in his country and has dismissed the prospect of nationalization of industry — at least in the short and medium terms

He said in an interview with Leadership SA magazine to be published this week: "Every investment, whether South African, American or British which we find in the country is equally secure.

Whatever investment South Africans have in this country is not prejudiced by the fact that it is South African.

If the Zimbabwe government decided to participate Mr Mugabe talks of "participation" and not "nationalization"

it would be through negotiation and not seizure.

"We are not the type of people who proceed im-morally on these issues," he said

Reciprocating

But his attitude depended on what South Africa did by way of reciprocating his approach.

If they observe morals on their side we will observe them on ours."

If there was to be "acquisition of property" by the government there would be fair compensa-tion. But, he said: "In ac-tual fact I don't see us acquiring properties in industry and mining to the extent of absolute nationalization either in the short or medium term. It may come later on, very much later, but not just

His government's policy was to participate in chosen areas of private enterprise if it was felt that the particular area was

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seizure

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"It is when materialism becomes godless, that's when Christianity is at variance with socialism:

"At some stage you feel that Christianity is not necessarily going to church—as long as you practise moral principles in your day to-day life and work for the common cause of man."

Mr Mugabe ruled out as a "non-starter" a meeting with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Bötha.

There cannot be any political relations between us. Because of circumstances we have inherited we recognize the areas of contact with South Africa as those of trade and economic relations."

Political and diplomatic ties would "offend against the very campaign we are waging to have apartheid destroyed in South Africa" and would en-courage the South African government because it would feel it had wide, circle of friends.

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Cape Trues 2014/82

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in the economy. We believe there has got to be some regulating hand, otherwise we will be running an exploita-tive system and we don't intend to encourage exploitation in this country," Mr Mugabe said.

His government had to His government had to "proceed with speed" to acquire agricultural land for the "peasant community" — but every piece of land acquired had been and would be paid for even if it came to paying by bond or issuing lOUs

Britain had made £30 m (about R55 m) available, but it was insufficient for the planned resettlement of 162 000 families over the next three years.

On the apparent para-dox of his socialist-type economic philosophy and

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South Africa are pre-pared for that, whether, they don't really derive benefits from the system of apartheid."

Very favourable'

Mr Mugabe said he met with some South African business leaders and had a "very favourable" view of them. They shared his moral principles and criticism of apartheid and hoped for change. 🖖

"But what I don't see in them is the ability to re-sist apartheid, to fight it. They condemn it but most don't provide a solution by way of committing themselves to a struggle themselves to a with against apartheid with in their own sectors." he

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Argus Africa

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TELL THE FREE TELL TO THE

Argus Africa
News Service
HARARE (Formerly Salisbury).— Three of Zimbabwe's four cities had their names changed officially yesterday, when the Government renamed 32 centres around the The Midlands city of the Short Victoria (Nyanda), that Harare was a chief Gwelo (Gweru), Que Que (Kwekwe), (Gatooma (Kwekwe)), (Gatooma (Dadoma), Marandellas en emies. The literal (Marondera), Hartley translation is the man (Chegutu), Sinoia (Chegutu), Umtali (Mutare) Shona legends have it Fort Victoria (Nyanda), had their names changed officially yesterday, when the Government renamed 32 centres, around the country.

Though most changes were to the spellings—incorrectly spelt by the first white settlers—other names that were a reminder of the colonial past were replaced with those befitting, the culture of the people, and in general use before settler occupation.

The capital Salishury, officially becomes Harare, following days of uncertainty after President Canaan Banana referred to the city by that name in his address to the nation on the second anniversary of independence on Sunday.

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The Star's Africa **News Service**

HARARE - Three of Zimbabwe's four cities had their names changed officially yesterday when the government made public a list of changes to the names of 32 centres around the country.

Although most of the changes were to the spelling of names — incorrectly spelled by the first white settlers
— other names, that
were a "reminder of the colonial past" were replaced with names, which, according to an official statement, were "befitting the culture

of the people and in general use before settler occupation."

The capital, Salisbury, officially becomes Harare, following days of uncertainty after President Banana referred to the city by that name in his address to the nation on the second anniversary of Independence on Sunday.

Salisbury was originally named by pioneers of the British South African Company column in 1890 after the then British Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury.

Enkeldoorn, the small town in the heart of rich farming country about 140 km south of Salisbury, now becomes Chivhu. The area was named and settled by Afrikaans speaking members of the 1890 column, who were given land there for riding with the BSAC.

The town, however, is mainly known as the centre of the "Republic of Enkeldoorn." A lighthearted "sovereign state" formed by locals over beers at the town's only hotel.

The "republic" made money for charity from the sales of "republic of Enkeldoorn," bumper stickers, T-shirts, beer mugs and "visas."

Contacted in the "republic's" capital theh local pub-President "Buck Rogers" was subdued, and said he did not know of the change, but added that the locals would have to meet to decided if the "republic" would continue and, if so, in what form.

The full list of changes (new names in changes (new names in brackets) is carried below. Salisbury (Harare), Fort Victoria (Nyanda), Gwelo (Gweru), Que Que (Kwekwe), Gatooma (Kadoma), Marendellas (Marondera), Hartley (Chegutu), Sinoia (Chiphoyi), Umtali (Mutare) nhoyi), Umtali (Mutare)

Shabani Selukwe (Zvishavane). (Shurugwi), Umvuma ((Mvuma), Enkeldoorn (Chivhu), Essexvale (Esigodini).

Melsetter (Mandidzudzure), Villa Salazar (Sango), Belingwe (Mberengwa), Wankie (Hwange), Somabula (Somabhula), Mashaba Mangula (Mashava), Sipolilo (Mhangura), (Chipuriro), Mtora-shanga (Mutorashan-Mtoraga), İnyanzura (Nyazu-

na).

Dett (Dete); Balla
Balla (Mbalabala), Nuanetsi (Mwenezi); Chipinga (Chipinge) Mtolo (Mutoko), Mrewa
(Murewa), Tjolotjo
(Tsholotsho) N k a i (Murewa), (Tsholotsho), Nkai

(Nkayi).

IN a well-meaning comment, a South African newspaper (the Star) said recently that the Rhodesians' traditional guts should now be applied to accepting the new Zimbabwe. It lamented the fact that in a recent byelection the whites had maintained the unbroken voting record of electing yet another RF MP. The writer concluded by saying: Rhodesia is now dead, long live Zimbabwe'.

Of course, the Zimbabwean whites must adapt to survive. But put yourself in their shoes for a while.

pected to shout Viva Zim- Zimbabwe be any difbabwe - so soon after so ferent? much fighting? Yes, they can be grateful that Mugabe has shown restraint, but an alien sysan unworkable tem — an unworkable one for whites and blacks · is being rammed down their throats. (Have you noticed that those same white liberals who correct people who talk about 'Rhodesia' are usually themselves very reluctant to call this country 'Azania'?)

Your country (if you're South African) has just gone through 14 years of war. Some of your close friends and relatives have been killed.

ment misrules in Pretoria. Law and order is breaking down. The schools for your children teach Marxism-Leninism

As a 'white reactionary' to truly reflect the needs of the 'masses'.

Your hospitals have collapsed under a scheme for free medical care for the same masses and you can emigrate only with a few rands and a suitcases. But you don't want to leave your nice house in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg.

Now, Comrade -Now, Comrade — an, It may also be true that yes, everyone is called by prolonging white resistic comrade' now — I want tance Smith paved the you to stand up and say way for a more radical 'South Africa is dead, black government, and long live Azania.' And for that his dire prophecies good measure — after were thus self-fulfilling. years of anti-ANC propa- Yet, if Smith had handed

ARGUS 23/4/82

ganda — ANC,' OK?

The whites in South Africa will never truly accept black rule, even if it's forced upon them. Can they really be ex- Why should the whites in

> Franz Kafka said: In and the world, back the

PAUL

national affairs at stayed - so far. I wonder Wits University, if our leader writer — or writes of white matter — would opt to Zimbabwean atti- Africa. tudes.

Rhodesia stubformer A black radical govern-former Rhodesia stub-lent misrules in Preto-bornly rejected this advice. So today they have been vanquished, but inside many refuse to in the overcrowded class- surrender. That is a moral victory of sorts.

So the majority still you are said to be unable vote for Ian Smith - out of habit, nostalgia, or to raise two fingers to Mugabe. And maybe because in the end Smith was right. The RF always said that the economy, education, law and the medical service would collapse under black rule, and that the Ndebele-Shona conflict was tragically inevitable.

It may also be true that

add a 'Viva, over to Nkomo in 1972 or. to Muzorewa in 1975, wouldn't the decline - a slower disintegration over a longer period - have by now added up to the same collapse? Perhaps.

Many whites still have the courage or foolishness, to back Smith the fight between you (although few whites publicly voice that supworld.' But whites in the port). And whatever one does think of men like, Ian Douglas Smith or the (fortunately) inimitable P K van der Byl, they. MOORCRAFT, have the courage of their a lecturer in inter- convictions. They have

> As men of principle, I am sure they would.

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ZIMBABWE (362) Contradictory code

Some 15 months after the publication of Zimbabwe's economic policy White Paper "growth with equity," the government appears to be on the brink of breaching its own investment policy guidelines.

The original White Paper stipulated that foreign investors would not be allowed to purchase controlling interests in Zimbabwean-owned companies. Shortly after the publication of Growth with Equity, the British-based Turner & Newall group was refused permission to take over the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange-listed conglomerate, Mashonaland Holdings.

Now, however, the Zimbabwe government appears to be adopting a slightly more flexible approach. This time it is the American conglomerate H J Heinz which is the buyer. It wants to take a controlling interest in the family-owned Olivine industries group in Zimbabwe. Olivine — formerly Rhodesian Industries — was established many years ago by the Margolis family. Bill Margolis, a prominent Zimbabwean businessman, is still effective chief executive. Olivine competes with Levers in the vegetable oils field and in related industries.

It seems that the Zimbabwe government is willing to allow Heinz its 51% stake on the understanding that the remaining 49% of the equity would be held by the government itself. No firm figure is being put on the transaction but diplomatic sources here suggest a total deal valued at some US\$50m. Of this, \$20m would represent an immediate inflow of investment funds from the US—the largest single new foreign investment in Zimbabwe since independence two years ago.

Easing the way

It is not difficult to see why government should have eased the way for Heinz. Firstly, unlike the Turnall deal, there is a substantial injection of new capital and with it expertise and technology. Secondly, the state will have 49%, which was not on offer

with the Mashonaland Holdings deal. Thirdly, Heinz is moving into an area close to the Mugabe government's heart. Its agri-based industry will draw on inputs — notably tomatoes — from small-scale farmers. This is exactly what Mugabe wants and therefore not surprising that ministers have been more accommodating than they were over Turnall Holdings. They are right to be so because investment guidelines need to be flexible. The greater their flexibility, the more likely they are to attract foreign investment.

Just how the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries views this latest development is unclear. It went on record earlier this month pleading for an explicit investment code which it felt was necessary to attract new investment. The Heinz affair appears to contradict this argument, since the original guidelines — which were less than explicit — have been rightly varied to smooth the way for an important new investment. Flexible rather than explicit codes are what the multinationals want to see.

Prime Minister one of the largest cabwhat is proportionately reshuffle, Mugabe must now have inets in the world. his weekend Zimbabwe (Salisbury) Robert

deputy cluding himself, and many government posts on offer as he has of Assembly from his members of the House Mugabe now has as 57. nwo With 32 ministers, Zanu (PF) party ministers,

wno recently br away from Mr Smith's Republic nas motivation was clear: to continue with Zapu, and others from from his own party to fill the posts. Instead, he party. nominated by his own nal unity, albeit one a government of natio-Front. In But, of course, group Joshua Nkomo's taken some drawn their 얓 Republican whites broke from only case,

vers here are somewhat confused at the reasons for the expansion of the Cabinet to 32 Cabinet). (Deputy Ministers of members of But members political obser-

In February, when Mr Mugabe sacked Mr Nkomo and created a political back alley for political back alley for

Mugabe's tea even

Political observers are puzzled by the latest development in Zimbabwe, says Howard Burrell of The Star's Africa News Service.

been that sure Mugabe's need to reasonce Plon Smith's fold. make it plain to whites Mr Nkomo, and to for them here there is a political they have left Zapu members have not all 肾」

So there is a need, perhaps, for a larger than usual Cabinet. It would, for example, be difficult to put a Zapu security post recent events equally difficult member him to put a white in a socialising the ministry charged in a delicate after and e c owith for

rumblings here political patronage have been spread But there have been may

what widely.

Botswana

But Mr Mugabe now has 31 full ministers under him, plus 25 deputies. has a 21-strong Cabinet, while the British Cab sident and President. Ta inet has 23 ministers. working under the Prehas 10 ministers British Cab-Tanzania Vice-

than five ministers of of security assisted by Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, Mr Chris Andersen Ziyambi, looking after National Co-ordination, vice. Munangagwa in charge State: and Zapu's Mr John looking after public service, Senator Tarisayi Muzenda. Nkomo, der Deputy nister There are no fewer Mr Emmerson working Prime Simon fied

is latched on to by:one That Mr Smith had about half this number

smith was governing in the interests of only opinion but shot down by another who say Mr body of white political one small section of the population.

gravity of the task ahead and the demands of national unity." daily, The Herald, com-mented this week that the numerical strength of the team was justi-Zimbabwe's "by the size leading

nya, who is one of five women now in Mr Mugabe's Government. White representation consists of the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Dennis Norman, Minister of Control of Constant Minister of Marie Morman, Minister of Marie Mari one Zapu Deputy Minister, Miss Jane Ngwe-There are four Zapu Cabinet Ministers and ter of State and prominent local advocate,

Nations representantive of Mr Nkomo's party, the Zapu members brought into the Cab-inet is Dr Callistus merly Works). Rumours who comes in as Minis-Mr John Landau. had been many and strong here that he was ter of Contruction (for-Ndlovu, former United destined for the bright Most notable among

Chidzero two uepawa ministers, one charged ministers, Senator spread the workload. lights.

Mr Mugabe has also several He has given Senator restructured another with with finance, Sei Moton Malianga, planning ministries economic develop several



Chris Andersen . . . new Minister of State.

Deputy Minister Trade and Commerce, Mr Andersen, and ment, Mr Sanyangare, economist. Ezekiel also

an

motivation

very hard worker, has one deputy minister in charge of secondary cation, Dr Dzingai Muand woman, overseeing pri-mary education, Sena-Senator Joseph Culvertumbuka, said to be a well and another, dealing with rural and the other with urban deputy ministers, Housing also has or The Minister of Eduhigher education, education, be-education, be-eteci Munyati. I one

This proliferation of posts has prompted the comment in Zimbabwe's renamed capias he likes to certainly is a housing. tal that Mr 'people's Mr Mugabe's government," ikes to call it, y is a peopled

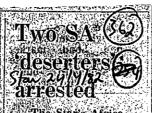
Finance, Senator Enos
Nkala whom he gave a
new Ministry of Nation
all Supplies, local observers were at least able
to not sagely about
what they saw as the
tensions which under
lay the Prime Minis
ter's actions.
But the motivation

has giyen notice that there is a lot of work to be done—1982 is the first year of Zi m.b.a.b.w.e.s. transformation into a socialist state. Hence, he needs the brightest and strongest administering the changes. this time round appears to be some what more diffuse. True, Mr. Mugabe

Equally valid is

To Williams

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The Star's Africa A News Service HARARE+(Salisbury) — HARPARE (Salisbury)—
Two South African soldiers who reportedly fled Namibia during investigations into the murder of an Ovambo man last September have been captured in Zimbabwe

have been captured in Zimbabwe
The Minister of State in Charge of Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said Mr David van den Heever and Mr The unit Erasmus Kruger were being interrogated.

"We shall decide what to do with them after the investigation."

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Industrial Reporter

HOECHST Pharmaceutical has acquired the entire assets of Caps Industries, the South African subsidiary of Zimbabwe's biggest pharmaceutical

Pharmaceutical deal

group.

The deal, believed to have involved more than R1-million, covers all the

pharmaceutical and medical products, trade marks and drug registrations belonging to Caps Industries.

Zimbabwe Gov

By DAVID FORRET

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HARARE. - Zimbabwe's socialist Government plans to set up a parastatal body later this year to undertake mining operations.

The Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation will start mining on behalf of the Government as soon as legislation has been passed by Parliament in July.

This has been disclosed by the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who said priority would be given to coal mining in an attempt to alleviate energy problems. He said there were 21 coalfields throughout Zimbabwe which were not being exploited

which were not being exploited.

We believe the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation will exploit and initiate operations of new mines on its own apart from participating in existing mines."

The Government was considering offers from major mining companies.

He made it clear that the

Government wanted to pay for its participation in existing mining operations.

Mr. Nyagumbo said the Mineral Marketing Corporation, which would regulate the sale of Zimbabwe's minerals on the international market, would be operational at the same time as the mining parastatal organisation.

ing parastatal organisation.

The marketing corporation, which will have wide ranging powers to dispose of minerals; was approved by Parliament recently amid strenuous objections from the Chamber of Mines

\$	TUCSA Trade Union Directory of that year
dioT ub	M.A. du Toit, South African Trade Unions (Johannesburg, McGraw Hill Book Company, 1976)
••	əldallable
#	information provided by the Union
.	Hendrie D., and Kooy A., Trade Unions in South Africa: Some Statistic
	1974 - Dudley Horner, African Trade Unions (Unpublished, 1974)
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SOURCES

Jo'burg-born advocate joins Mugabe's Cabinet 28 HARARE - Whites in Zimbabwe now

HARARE — Whites in Zimbabwe now find it difficult to see how discrimination on the grounds of colour can be justified in South Africa, says Mr Chris Andersen who has just been appointed to Mr Robert Mugabe's Cabinet.

In an interview with the Star's Africa News Service, the former Republican Front MP, who left Mr Ian Smith's party to sit as an independent, said that Zimbabwean whites would be hard-pressed now to justify the racial discrimination that existed in Rhodesia in the past.

"If South Africans

"If South Africans will look at their situation objectively and dispassionately they will see the hurt that is done when people are discriminated against solely on account of their colour.

"They must see that it is unlikely that a minority will remain in power indefinitely and they must surely see that, if adjustments do not take place, difficulties will occur," he said.

Mr Andersen (47), a leading advocate has been made Minister of State with special responsibility for the public service. He joins Mr Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, to become the second white Minister in the Zimbabwean Cabinet.

Zimbabwean Cabinet.
Zimbabwe, he said, had its difficulties and was likely to have more.

"But, given the goodwill which exists between white and black, the goodwill from the rest of the world, and the opportunities, it has all the ingredients for success."

has out one ingression for success."

He believed that those South Africans who tended to write off the country as one doomed to fail listened

'Zimbabwe won't fail'

In this interview with ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service, Mr Chris Andersen, (right) says that whites in Zimbabwe now find it difficult to justify past racial discrimination. He adds that South Africans should not be influenced by the opinions of those who have left Zimbabwe.

to a large extent to people who had left and who justified their decision to leave.

"They listen to people who have formed the genuine opinion, sadly for them, that a black majority government is bound to fail.

"They have been conditioned to a large extent by the sort of propaganda to which many of us were conditioned in previous years. I do not agree with them."

Mr Andersen said whites in Zimbabwe did not want to be compromised by what took place in South Africa.

'I sincerely hope that the people there resove their problems

that the people there resove their problems as soon as possible. I would hate to see conflict between Zimbabwe and South Africa."

Johannesburg-born Mr Andersen entered politics in 1974 when he won a seat in Parliament on a Rhodesian Front ticket,

Front ticket, "But I was never in sympathy with the rac-



ial policies of the RF and was considered well to the left. But I was in sympathy with the idea that one should ensure the proper development of the country.":

In the transitional Government of 1978, he was made joint Minister of Justice, Law and Order and the Public Service.

And, in Bishop Muzorewa's Government in 1979, he served as Minister of Justice.

He left the RF last month with eight parliamentary colleagues because he felt the party had failed to adapt to changing circumstances.

Mr Andersen said one of his tasks would be to try to bridge the communications gap that had developed between the white community generally and the Government.

"I will try to identify and reconcile conflicting interests," he said, referring to the concern in the business community about the effect of the Government's socialist philosophy on the principle of free enterprise.

On the issue of a one party state the new Minister said he would consider all the arguments. But it would take a lot to convince him that, even allowing for its weaknesses, the Westminster concept was not the best.

Idealistically, the one party state might be adequate in some circumstances. But he believed the Government had far more important priorities and that the one party question was not an active issue.

Mr Andersen's acceptance of the Cabinet post means he will give up his lucrative legal practice.

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Asked if he thought justice was still being applied in Zimbobwe, he replied: "Yes, it certainly is."

There had been no tampering with the judges or the judicial process. The lower courts had lost magistrates and there was a need to train new ones. This had created some difficulties but there had been no failure of the judicial process.

On the question of cases not being brought before the courts, Mr Andersen said the circumstances of each case had to be judged on its merits. There were plenty of rumours but people should not rely on them.

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AFRICA

per harvest duction, which, a c c o r d i n g to fect agricultural production, which ast year's bumfigures released n Zimbabwe will can sub-continent, tantially from the southern Afrigripping most of current drought, HARARE - The News Service down seriously af-Zimbabwe's Sub

Zimbabwe. rural population of will be worst hit by the drought appears Production maize

The

This compares with commercial marketing board by peasant farmers. to be delivered to Zimbabwe's grain million tons of maize are expected million tons. Just fewer than of almost and

ast year's record

on tons against

year is expected to be around 1,6 mil-

Maize, the staple diet of the rural population is likely to be worst hit by the drought in Zimbabwe.

plnow 182 000 tons. picked this les, president of the Commercial Cotton irowers' Mr Alistair Dayrorecast cotton be percent year's Associadown year

However,

the record of more than 2 million tons which was taken by grain depots across Zimbabwe last

mbabwe last

Similarly, a pig production drop has been forecast for growing season. 1981/82 cotton

Groundnuts

olack OMP were in 1980/81, smaller While a number of crops will be orops commercial are expecthan they oy peasant small-scale grown

nature is kind to Zimbabwe, the coun-try could be well on

And, if next year is better, and will be better". Year most the farmer's

nity to make "sub-stantial and valu-able" sales in that brokers in Zim-babwe an opportu--npoddo

with 17803 tons last season, again, however, the bulk fered for sale will come from the pre-dominantly white projected tons of sector. Most of the commercial farming of the sorghum ofof it will be delivered, dict that 22 600 tons compared 50 000

> retained, mainly for bal areas will ጄ

nuts and cotton.
Officials are hoping that these new sorghum, a number of crops, including wheat, producer prices for nounced a substan-Norman recently annister Senator Denis tial increase in the ground. for

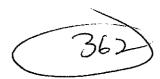
beer-making. Agriculture

1981/82 season will not be as good as some of those in the past, it is still far there can be heard what has become alrough with the ahead. smooth, ter. In the nature of things, farmers from being a disasindustry generally. their production and strengthen the prices will act as an ncentive Although and look to boost farmers Aiready

The Star Thursday April 29 1982

isaster

Star 29/4/82



The Liveries of groundnuts to the grain marketing board depots are forecast at a bout producers does ap bear to have a silver lining, at least in Senator Dennis Nor-Zimbabwe. Export Consumers within Zimbabwe will take about 800 000 tons off that and the balance will boost the national stockpile and be available for export man recently an-The South African cotton crop has also been badly affected by the drought this season and will probably be short of national nounced substantial increases in pro-ducer prices. that with im-19 000 tons, up from last year's total of 17 425 tons. that with im-provements in the transport system, Sorghum, which is exclusively almost ted this year, Synd Glahica

ankie Colliery Company Limited **e Colliery Company Limited** (362) RON 5/5/82 Statement by the Chairman for the six months ended 28 February 1982

changed to the last day of February each year. The report and acqounts cover the six months to 28 February 1982 as the financial year end has been

two months of trading at the new prices. came into effect on 21 December 1981, so that the which was made at that time was granted, but it only application to Government for an increase in prices The last meeting of members was held on 30 linancial results for the period reflect a little over the affairs of the Company to that date. An November 1981. I was then able to report fully on

should be improved in the new financial year by the costs pertonne are thus inflated by a surplus of produce a greater tonnage than is at present production. The colliery is staffed and equipped to natural turnover of labour gequired by demand or transport availability and abour and low productivity. This position, however, january 1982 and this has increased the cost of he new statutory wage scale was applied from 1

fortunate, however, that some other sectors wery helpful in ironing out to the best of their depressed demand and prices for their products, It falloy industries which are suffering from the world are beyond their control and the sale of coal and stimated would be required at the beginning of 3 000 and 12 000 tonnes less than we had but the movements to the north across the border The Zimbabwean National Railways have been the six months period. increased their consumption slightly and in the six nave taken. The reductions in demand in Zimbabwe goke there has been less than our customers would capabilities, changes in demand for coke and coal nonths coal and coke sales were respectively only lave arisen primarily in the iron and steel and ferro-

2 018 000 available for appropriation. so that \$1 734 000 plus an amount of \$284 000 and a small profit was made on investments realised was carried forward from last year making a total of he profit on trading for the six months was 335 000; we earned \$366 000 from investments

> capital expenditure, and income from this source will in future be greatly reduced

start making modest deliveries of coal in April this year so that a stockpile can be established at the and probably subsequent units, but we expect to that there will be a delay in the installation of the first power station site. proceeding well. The Commission have advised us Electricity Supply Commission station at Wankie is The work on the expansion to supply the coal for the

examine the ovens and to advise on remedial Carves, the original contractors for the plant, to quality of the coke produced has been good. It was, at their rated capacity for some time although the personnel. The cokeworks have not been operating experienced difficulty in obtaining trained performance of the cokeworks where we have measures. investigation and we called in Messrs Otto-Simon therefore, decided to have a full technical We have been conclined about the poor

steel work, the refractory brick work and the doors. start this work have been taken. progressive repair programme is leasible, steps to customers, and as we have been advised that a was serious wear and deterioration of some of the with neighbouring operators confirmed that there have a responsibility to maintain supplies to our be the most efficient way of correcting the faults we While a complete rebuilding would in all probability This investigation and subsequent consultations

and with the help of the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel the availability of coke for our customers. Company we do not anticipate any diminution in however, so that by making full use of our stockpile resources. The cokeworks will continue to operate The capital cost will be a further drain on our

equipment for which this money was provided is of our marketable securities and have drawn on the arriving on site and there will now be increased Corporation and the other external lenders. The loan facilities provided by the International Finance During the past six months we have realised most

> of coal to the power station; and this should ease tonnages are delivered to the power station. built up, but it will be some time before appreciable the Railways' load as the generation capacity is February 1983. We have started modest deliveries lurning now to the prospects for the new year to

large increase in the general demand this year. to which I have referred, but we do not foresee any stockpiling by the Electricity Supply Commission of the generating sets will be partly offset by the The, delay of some three months in the installation

Colliery as these will require careful supervision. dragline and ancillary works are operating at the country and this could be exacerbated when the the shortage of skilled operators felt throughout the is on the whole improving. We have not escaped by our customers in Zambia and Zaire, the outlook drawing on the loan facilities. Provided the Zambian is on schedule and we will be making increased completed by the end of the next financial year. This Railways are able to move the tonnages required The expansion project is expected to be almos

everyone concerned, and at present it is likely that sales could improve from the average of 16 000 able to handle the tonnages of coke, then coke coal sales will average between 175000 and estimates, which are made in consultation with Sales in March were in accordance with our tonnes in the past six months to 18 000 or more 200 000 tonnes per month, but if the Railways are tonnes per month.

very great extent for organising the finance for the Company's affairs and has been responsible to a the Company. He has had wide experience of the Mr R. J. Hedley, who has been a director for some years, has been appointed Managing Director of

our operations is a matter for great concern, but we certainly look forward to the new year being a more customers with their requirements. The high cost of fortunately we are in a position to supply all our Every effort is continuing to train people and Labour relations at the Colliery have been good We are required in terms of the Coal Price Agreement to place 25 percent of the profit after taxation to capital reserve. This requires an amount of \$426,000 to be so transferred, and this together with the \$32,000 profit on investments realised is included in the \$500,000 which was appropriated to capital reserve. In addition \$400,000 was placed to general reserve and a dividend of 3 cents per share absorbing \$760,000 was declared leaving \$358,000 to be carried forward to the new financial year.

have previously mentioned that we would have to reduce our investments as we required the cash for

expenditure on erection, so that we will have to start drawing on the facilities provided by the local lenders shortly. Interest on these loans will be capitalised until the programme is completed.

In terms of our agreement with the International Finance Corporation we have to raise \$9 120 000 before we can draw more than 50 percent of the foreign loan facilities. It is clear that in present circumstances a rights issue to shareholders is not possible and discussions with the Government, which has indicated an interest in the matter, and with the International Finance Corporation have been initiated.

satisfactory one than those we have recently experienced.

In conclusion would like on behalf of all the directors to thank the Technical Director, his staff, the General Manager and all at the Colliery for their appreciation of the problems, their efforts to overcome them and to maintain normal conditions at the mine.

Keith Acutt

April 1982

formance is excellent. Over all, the roots, which were the simulation is 7.12 per cent of the mean of observation are.

espectations reserving equation, it sed. Of by a simple supply fu condition

the one of ms ms gested specification. Fi

per cent. Sixtuation is the fact for the category, African women also be forming the charical and category. And in the profession is category. And in the profession is category. African women bugather profomination, with Colours women accounting for only a very a fitt property cappled in professional occupabilities.

while a sin, this conforms of the Scherup's (1976) where a societies of the second and the profit of
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POTTS and provided 7.5% of imports The

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Professional Tachnical and related	22,54
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ZIMBABWE 3

South bound

Any lingering doubts about the importance of trade links between SA and Zimbabwe have been dispelled by the 1981 trade figures; they put SA exports to her northern neighbour at R360m and imports from Zimbabwe at R270m.

This made SA far and away Zimbabwe's chief trading partner, supplying one quarter of total imports and buying more than 20% of Zimbabwe's exports (excluding gold).

Business with SADCC states, Black Africa's counter to SA's proposed constellation of states, was much less brisk. Together they bought about 9% of Zimbabwe's ex-

ports and provided 7,5% of imports. The trade was mainly with Mocambique, Malawi, Botswana and Zambia

Britain is Zimbabwe's second-biggest trade partner, with 10% of its imports and 7% of exports.

West Germany, Japan and the US are also important trade partners.

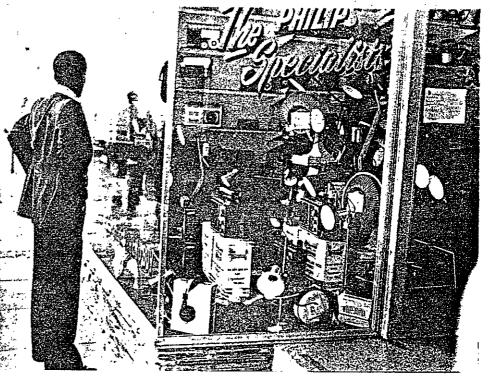
Zimbabwe's trade balance deteriorated sharply Jast year, mainly because the volume of exports dropped 10% to its lowest level in 11 years. This was more than offset by higher export prices which increased dollar values by 5.5%.

Gold sales were more than halved and there was an increase in so-called no-currency-involved transactions -- exports which don't generate any inflow of foreign earnings

Imports rose 25% in volume and 27% in value. Zembabwe's trade the recoved from a conjectable surrious of some ROFM in 1980 to a defect of R129m last war. In consequence, the current account of the ball ance of payments is escapiated to have moved from a deficit of R220m in 1980 to R560m last year.

This surge in the current account deficit implies that Zimbabwe must have bor rowed heavily on external markets last year since there was only a relatively small decline in the country's gold and for eign exchange reserves. But with these reserves, at the end of April, standing at only R235m — or less than two months' cover of imports — it is clear that Zimbabwe faces a difficult period in 1982.

Export growth will take place in tobacco, where foreign earnings can be expected to increase by some 25% at least, while maize earnings should double as the railways move the huge 1980/81 maize stockpile. But export earnings will be lower in the mining sector, in manufacturing (reflecting the steep fall in the rand, which is hurting Zimbabwean exporters to SA) and much lower agricultural exports of cotton (due to the drought) and sugar (the slump in



Zimbabwe goods ... harder to sell in SA

CAL

found the by

New controls

Zimbahwe's private sector has been landed with a new set of price controls. They replace some restrictions which have been in force since UDI.

Worried by a consumer price index rise for lower-income families of 17,6% between June 1980 and December 1981 (23,2% for higher income families), government imposed a blanket 3-month price freeze on December 17.

Business, already reeling from the effects of large minium wage increases, was understandably dismayed. The freeze was extended for another month in March because government had not yet devised a new control system.

The new controls, introduced on April 30 by Trade and Commerce Minister Richard Hove, cover most essential and popular consumer goods.

Retail price controls now apply to goods such as bread, milk, sugar, beef, vegetable oils, chemical fertilisers and motor vehicles.

Other categories of goods, including clear beer and spirits, tobacco, iron and steel, stock feeds, paper products, plastic and metal containers and pork and dressed chicken cannot be increased in price at the factory or wholesale level without government approval.

On other goods, government has laid down maximum wholesale and retail mark-ups which generally range between 25% for wholesalers to a high of 60% for wrist watches at retail level.

Hove also wants to vet the methods importers and local producers use to determine their selling prices. Goods in this category include vehicle spares, calculators and drugs.

Inspectors with spot-fine powers have been appointed to give the controls some teeth.

Super profits

Says Hove: "The controls lead to the removal of super or excess profits while maintaining the viability of industry and commerce."

Debt levels rise

Zimbabwe borrowed more than Z\$250m (R350m) in foreign markets last year to sustain an estimated Z\$400m (R560m) deficit in the current account of its balance of payments.

Official figures released by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe last week show that Zimbabwe's foreign reserves were virtually unchanged last year, despite the very substantial BoP deficit. This increased from Z\$157m in 1980 to Z\$400m last year. What the Reserve Bank figures do not show is borrowing by the para-statals — the railways, Electricity Supply Commission and Air Zimbabwe, who between them are estimated to have borrowed a further Z\$250m.

This means that the country's external debtrose in one year from some Z\$525m to close on Z\$1 billion after allowance for loan payments abroad estimated at more than Z\$60m.

As a result of these borrowings, the country's debt:service ratio has risen from 3% in 1980 to more than 15% now, which, while well below the danger-level of 20%, still reflects a rapid escalation in external borrowings. It also suggests that there is little scope for further short-term reliance on borrowing abroad to help the balance of payments in 1982.

From the Zimbabwe viewpoint, the good news is that the balance of payments deficit should decline somewhat this year thanks to the 14% reduction in import allocations, the availability of commodity aid agreements and the inflow of aid funds generally. But with export growth likely to be "restrained," there is no scope for any significant improvement in import allocations.

Sounding this warning in its quarterly bulletin, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe said last week that if high economic growth rates were to be maintained, Zimbabwe must promote exports and attract long-term capital inflows of both private and public sector funds.

The BoP will remain under strain in 1982, the central bank said, due to poor export prices, while imports will continue to

expand, albeit at a slower rate than in the past two years.

The bank points out that the improvement in Zimbabwe's terms of trade last year - which rose more than 10% - was the result of the impact on import prices of the fall in both sterling and the rand and the impact on export prices of the rise in the US dollar The sharp rise in foreign borrowing and the extent of the deterioration in the trade balance has again revived de-; valuation speculation. However, officials ! stress that there is little ground for believes ing that Zimbabwe's exports would benefit from currency depreciation given the sluggish state of the world economy. So aid funds and import reductions affied with some modest export growth offer the best solution.

ZIMBABWE

Golden dilemma

The Zimbabwe Government is thinking of dusting off a long-forgotten piece of legislation in an effort to save many of the country's small gold mines.

Some 23 closed in 1981 and 15 may have

to shut down this year.

As it stands, the Gold Mining Financial Assistance Act provides for a discretionary subsidy of Z\$10/oz to marginal small mines, but this is clearly not sufficient for

today's cost structures. If the subsidy is to help, the Act will have to be changed to have it increased. But whether government canafford to pay it is another matter.

Zimbabwe's three largest mines are also having a thin time. Empress Nickel has been put on a care and maintenance basis because of low world prices and "operational problems." And MTD Mangula has had to take a government-guaranteed loan

to keep going.

Both MTD Mangula and Bindura Nickel have called for a devaluation, a move which

could help all mines.

RETIRED HURT

14/5/82 Zimpabwe's white civil servants are worried by what many see as yet another attempt to penalise them in favour of lower level, mainly black, govern-

ment employees.

The latest row follows the recent introduction of new rules on cost of living increases to retired civil servants. In the past, government pensions were pegged to the cost of living. The new rules, how-ever, limit cost of living increases to the lower end of wage scale, with the lowest level getting increases of up to 23,5% to a maximum of Z\$576/year, subsequent levels getting increases on a sliding scale and those earning Z\$8 000/year

and more, getting no increases at all.

Government sources say the latest review was based on the recently introduced wages restraints legislation to control inflation.

But Malcolm Pratt, president of Public Service Association, which represents all Civil Servants, says the association is "very disturbed" about the limitations and is trying to negotiate a "more realistic assessment."

The Zimbabwe Public Services Pensioners Association, which says it was not consulted about the new rules, claims that the principles of the pensions act have been eroded.

Financial Reporter

SOUTH Africa maintained its position in 1981 as Zimbabwe's dominant

as Zimbabwe's dominant rading partner, providing 25% of imports and taking 21,6% of exports.

But Zimbabwe's balance of payments slid into a Zd140-million deficit in 1981, the first loss recorded in 13 years, according to the latest monthly Digest of Statistics.

Exports accounted for Zd888-million of foreign earnings, while imports cost the country Zd1 028-million.

Tobacco was again the principle source of foreign revenue, earning Zd218-million during a year which saw prices reach record levels.

Chrome accounted for Zd80-million, asbestos Zd76-million, asbestos Zd76-million, cotton Zd60-million,

Zd80-million, asbestos Zd76-million, cotton Zd60-million, nickel Zd47-million, raw sugar Zd46-million and maize

Zd35-million.

The import bill was dominated as usual by the petroleum bill, up 14,3% at Zd199-million during a year which saw the consumption rise while international prices

The motor industry, through new cars, buses, lorries and spare parts, cost Zd20-million.

ries and spare parts, cost Zd20-million.

Textile piece goods accounted for a further Zd37-million, steel plates and sheets Zd29-million, resins Zd26-million, medicinal and pharmaceutical goods Zd16-million, nitrogenous fertilisers Zd14-million as were both aircraft and spares and power machinery and switchgear.

After South Africa in exports to Zimbabwe came West Germany (8,2%), United States (7,9%) and the United Kingdom (6,9%).

SA gets blame for Zimbabwe bankruptcies

Tribune Correspondent

HARARE: South Africa was blamed this week by fledgling black. Zim b a b we businessmen as being partly responsible for their 'de'p ressing record of failure and bankruptcies.

In an extraordinary
list of complaints,
businessmen have said
one of the reasons
preventing them from
becoming properly
established has been
discrimination on
foreign currency
allocations. Most of
the currency for
imports is given to
white-owned
businesses, they say;
and in many cases
these are controlled
from South Africa.

On e businessman
put it bluntly. He said
the allocations should
be given only to
Z im babwe-controlled
firms. In this way
profits are ploughed
back into Zimbabwe
and not repatriated to
South Africa. The
present regulations
make our enemies
laugh and make
millions from us. It
makes one feel like
crying."

Not content with this, he said some "monopoly companies" were under-invoicing on exports and over-invoicing on imports so as to "destablise the Zimbabwe economic system."

This is a popular phrase at the moment.

"For example, the businessman said, "in the medical services field, such shortages could be misconstrued as a failure on the part of the gowernment in implementing its revolutionary health policy, creating apathy

among the people."

This is certainly a method of sabotage which has not been thought of before and it has not been lost on the private sector that the biggest medical supplier in the country is South African-controlled. Nor has it gone unnoticed that the businessman has recently started his own medical supply company.

While all currency allocations are severely restricted, nonetheless the accusers claim some firms are not using all they are given.

The complaints do have some justification. The allocation system is a heritage from sanctions days whereby the currency was disbursed to firms who had be en importing before UDI. This makes it difficult for new firms to get a slice of the cake.

But it is not impossible by any means. If a company can prove it will lead to an overall saving, for example through the export of finished goods, then it will be given an allocation. Very few new firms can claim this.

It has not been

mentioned either that several firms owned by blacks have been given import licences but, not having the necessary capital to do anything with these, have sold them to established, whiteowned firms at a premium.

A good rebuff to the complaints was given by the president of organised commerce, Abner Botsh, a black, who said many of the emergent businessmen were entering the import-export field and did not realise the difficulties involved,

including the need to concentrate on goods using local materials and inputs.

In other words, he was saying they should earn their living mainly by exporting rather than importing. · He also highlighted one of the supposed weaknesses of the import system. Some firms are allowed to import consumer items which do not generate capital or employment. But Zimbabwe would become a decidedly austere country to live in if currency was only allowed for capicurrency was tal imports.

AN ENIGMA

apitalism the launching imbabwe going SOC12

fully-fledged socialist country in 20 years at the present gentle rate of 'transformation', according to top Zimbabwe economists. HARARE — Zimbabwe will become a

white the same and a charge

. \$7

Next month Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will unveil a three-year economic transitional plan which will "adopt a socialist strategy" and "take into account the socialist direction of Zanu and the

The plan's impact on Zimbabwe could easily be of the same kind should the National Party adopt the President Council's proposals: both cases are omens of significant, flexible, relatively 'leftwards' shifts.

masterplan will create a launching pad for gradual socialisation and Mr Mugabe has made it clear to businessmen that Zimb-The economists believe the Zimbabwe

"We're all going that way, mate,"

auwe will have a part capitalist, part socialist economy until 2002.
Astonishingly, the first small steps towards socialism have been welcomed by the staunchly pro-capitalist white business committee abwe will have a Special report by CHARLES BLOOMBERG

unity. Mr Bill and private enterprise should not mesh happily. Zimbabwe's first modest president of the Harare Stock Exchange, said there was no reason why socialism of the Harare

moves towards socialism are the state's purchase of minority shareholdings in a handful of enterprises. This falls far short of the sweeping nationalisation carried ing nationalisation carried out in white-ruled Rhodesia. Mr Mugabe has repeated-assured foreign investors: component of the economy for the foreseeable future, though many believe he will modify the nature of private enterprise in the interim. surances that he regards it as a useful and necessary He has won the private sector's confidence with as-

"Your investments safe." Mr Mugabe's reconciliation with capitalism is a significant element in his country's new political and economic policies.

It parallels Mr Mugabe's continuing conciliation with whites — which includes the

He told Leadership magazine recently: "Every investment, South African, American, British, is equally

government had

BO

plans for total nationalisa-tion — a phrase he uses in-frequently, preferring 'participation'.

Mr Mugabe is trying to in-

troduce socialism gradually to businessmen and is asking for peaceful co-existence of capitalism and socialism. He hopes, he says, to bring about socialism by persuasion.

fought bitterly against Zanu
 in the Cabinet.

the Zimbabwe ruins as the country enters its third year of independence. "It's hard work, I know, but we'll win," Mr Mugabe encouragingly tells a man pushing a An Harare newspaper cartoon shows Mr Mugabe as foreman of a busy con-struction team re-building

two cars passing Mr Mugabe in different directions, one labelled 'socialism', the other 'private business'. He is

elevation of two Rhodesia Front conservatives to his Cabinet — and a commit-

Cabinet — and a commitment to non-racialism.

Whites have done plenty to upset the conciliatory moves. Who is upsetting who the most — and who is responsible — is a matter for argument but in my view Mr. Mugabe wants a truly multiracial government.

However, some elements in his party are alarmed at the inclusion of white conservatives — men who

to plan dead-or-to Beit Bridge. and it no longer causes them to plan dead-of-night dashes

But Mr Mugabe recently caused a stir in business circles by committing Zanu to "scientific socialism based on Marxist-Lemint principles" ninist principles

Businessmen aren't cer-tain what this means — but when details of his transi-tional plan are made known next month the picture may

pointing in the direction of the 'socialism' car and tell-ing the 'private business' driver: 'We're all going that

way, mate."
Mr Mugabe's aim is to restore the economy to its 1975
peak and to generate the resources needed for socialism

"True Christians

should

to succeed.
Whites have grown accustorned to Zann rhetoric — Religious freedom and the role of the church would be

Zimbabwe. He told He told the commission. socialism was the foe of capguaranteed in a socialist

leges, he said. The waires had created a political order "to protect the white man as owner of the mines and industries". mote exclusive white posses-sion of resources and privi-leges, he said. The whites italism and individualism.
In the old Rhodesia, capitalism was designed to pro-

"That is why to this day about 5 000 landowners possess most of our fertile lands. A handful of companies, mostly multinationals, own our mineral resources."

Victory on the battlefield.

they want yield them

Mr Mugabe, in his new political thrust, has called on Christians to respond to his socialism invitation.

He told the influential Roman Catholic Justice and

TRAIN TO MUGABE SOCIAL ON THE A SLOW PROFITBACK OF RIDING CHANGE

political power. The major-ity now ruled, Mr Mugabe said, but the white minority — the former ruling class — still wielded economic

Peace Commission in Gwelo earlier this year that Zanu did not see any conflict be-tween Christianity and "Political majority rule cannot peacefully co-exist with economic minority rule," he said.

Zimbabwe's inequalities could only be eliminated by "democratic ownership, control and regulation of the economy".

And capitalism could not be used to correct capitalism's iniquities, he said.

The country's white population is dwindling at an alarming rate.

Whether more whites will melt away depends on the melt away depends on the

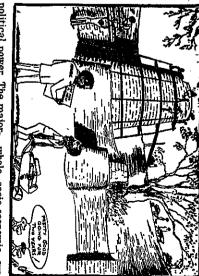
feel more at home in a so-cialist environment than in a capitalist one," he told the

Mr Willie Muzararwa, editor of the Sunday Mail (Zimbabwe's biggest newspaper) told me: "Whites have not responded to reconciliation. They regard it as a ation. They
policy of
cause, they
gabe badly
they want next three years — a period during which Mr Mugabe will try to raise the quality of black life.

y of concessions be-e, they believe, Mr Mu-badly needs them. And want Mr Mugabe to more and more back on its feet. date,

Concessions."

Mr Mugabe told the Commission for Justice and mission for Justice the quoted as saying: "The Go ernment will need priva enterprise for some time b cause the economy cann be totally overnight." Mr Mugabe has been transformed "The Gov-



whole socio-economic system in three years."
Funds were insufficient and there was a lack of managerial and technical skills

and of a conscious socialist

In overcoming those stacles Zimbabwe would vanguard. As

result, the country's resources and means of production would move out of the grip of capitalists and into the grip of the peasantry, the proleteriat and the ry, the state". crease its socialist potential and diminish "the area of capitalist dam' capitalist dominance". As result. +ha

fining his brand of socialism, he has left some businesshas grown in Zimbabwe as Mr Mugabe pilots Zimbabwe men and ideologists puzzled. to socialism but without Anti-capitalist rhetoric ę.

.Mr Mugabe clearly wants to use the capitalist base to launch socialism at some needs to rehabilitate first

Only capitalism alism can put tered economy

How Rhodesia beat embargo to get US 'copters'

WASHINGTON. — The US government said at the weekend that American-made helicopters and spare parts were diverted from Israel to Rhodesia four years ago, despite a trade embargo.

spite a trade embargo.

The violation of the embargo highlighted the difficulty of sealing off a country from exports and imports — just as the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted on Friday to resume trade restrictions against South Africa

against South Africa.

The restrictions were removed by the Reagan Administration three months

The disclosure of the violations came from the International Trade Administration, an arm of the Commerce Department, as it revoked trading licences of the Singapore aircraft dealer, Jamson Aviation, which arranged the transfer from Israel

ation, which arranged the transfer from Israel.

At issue were 11 US-built helicopters originally supplied to Israel.

At the time the US govern-

ment under President Carter was imposing a trade embargo against Rhodesia, the United Nations had imposed economic sanctions and Israel was bound by an agreement not to transfer US material to another country without permission.

ment not to transfer US material to another country without permission.

Documents filed by trade investigators on April 29 and made public by the Commerce Department, show that the Singapore company signed an emergency export licence application with the US government in April, 1978.

It was stipulated that the helicopters and spare parts were to be shipped to an island in Indonesia for use in

land in indonesia for use in logging operations.

Instead, investigators found that "unbeknownst to both the Office of Export Administration and the Israeli government, the company had previously arranged to resell the helicopters to a third party" — Rhodesia. — UPI.

Former Zipra officer dies in custody

Post Correspondent

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HARARE A COUNTY CIME Tormerly loyal to Mr. Joshua Nkomo has died in custody after deserting from the national army and being detained as a suspected dissident military sources disclosed.

Lieutenant Collen Mhlanga, 21, died of a brain haemorrhage in the hospital he was moved to on April 22 after being detained for two days at Chikurubi maximum security prison in the capital. The sources said his body showed evidence of physical assault. Lt Mhlanga had been arrested along with several cother former Zipra guerillas of the newly integrated 27 Batallion, who have been deserting in growing numbers since February, when Mr Nkomo, theZapu minority coalition Party Leader, was sacked from Mr Mugabe's Government after allegations of a coup plot.

From their barracks at Karoi in northern Zimbabwe, many of the deserters made their way to Mushumbi pools near the Zambezi, where arms had previously been cached. But the arms had been found by security forces, who were waiting for the men.

the Milanga's death, which has not yet been officially admitted, highlights the present use of harsh detention laws the Mugabe Government inherited from Ian Smith's emergency powers regulations under which numbers of people are at present being held without necessarily being brought to trial.

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By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - Zimbabwe is still relying heavily on South Africa for fuel supplies, despite the completion nearly five months ago of the 300. km pipeline from Beira.

The pipeline was restored to working order in December after 16 years of enforced id-leness since it was closed when the oil embargo was imposed on Rhodesia.

With a capacity of 1. million tons a year, it. runs to an olistorage depot in the border town of Mutare (formerly Umtaki) and is capable of carrying all Zimbabwe's petrol and diesel requirements.

But so far the government has not been able to agree with the Portuguese registered company who owns the pipeline which and in which the multinational Longho company of Mr Tuny Rowland is a partner — on the rate to be charged for pumping fuel.

The Zimbabwe Government has agreed to pay the Mozambique Government R14 a ton as compensation for lost railway revenue when the pipeline starts operating.

The company is understood to be asking R24 a ton on top of this, but Zimbabwe wants this to be on a reducing scale.

The fuel pipeline from Beira to Zimbabwe, which was closed for 16 years because of the oil embargo imposed after Rhodesian ÛDI, is ready to run again — but there is still a dispute about how much will be paid for the service.

Railing fuel from South Africa costs about three times as much.

Government Government and company officials taking part in the negotiations are keeping silent.

Talks in Harare last week ended in stale mate it is believed, and it is possible the issue will be discussed in London this week mate. when Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and five of his Ministers start a three-week tour of European capitals.

A complicating factor is the fireat of sabo-tage of the pipeline in Mozambique by rebels of the MNR movement. who blew up a bridge across the Pungwe River last October and damaged the pipeline.

The rebels have vowed that no oil will reach Zimbabwe.

Last month Mozambique's Minister for Security, State Leiutenant General delay in paking up an Vacinto Veloso, said offer of fuel from Althe South African genia because the Al-Government was plan-ming to sabotage the pipeline, and it is up to us to protect it.

But he maintained that the security of the pipeline was not a factor in delaying the reopening.

At present, Zim-batiwe is believed to be getting stocks of re-tined petrol from Map-uto, some of which is raited through South Africa, and some direct from Mozambionia from Mozambique.

Diesel supplies are railed from South

The intention is to pump diesel through the pipeline for 20 days of the month, and refined petrol for the remainder.

The tank farm Beira is reportedly full of fuel waiting to be pushed through pipeline.

The delay in reopen ing the pipeline has cost Zimbabwe considerable foreign exchange, because of the higher costs involved in railing, fuel from South Atrica.

It has also meant a delay in taking up an gerians would not agree to it being transported through South

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Mail Jooks some doctors

have difficulty way out of a

driver in ss record

A Bern magistrate sentenced a Swiss to 30 days' jail for 170 parking fines

record.
an got 120 of the in 1981 and anin the first four this year for fines R1 700. He said he

Fall, has Brated That it was not possible to accommodate blacks on an identical constitutional basis with whites, coloureds and Asians and still produce a democratic order in South

Africa. That no-one of responsibility had suggested that the answer to blacks outside the black states be found in identical terms as that of whites, coloureds and Asians.

Dr Slabbert said that both Dr Worrall's reported statements had nothing to do with facts "but everything to do with matters of opinion and

personal judgment."

The PFP's position was that no democratic solution to South Africa's problems was possible without including blacks.

"To argue that the only

possible democratic solutuion demands the exclusion of blacks is a total congtra-

or DIACKS IS a Wild Congrad-diction of what democracy is all about," Dr Slabbert said. The PFP had proposed an alternative to both the President's Council's proposals and National Party policy. "And we stated our own

proposals in this respect in a far clearer and more detailed manner than the constitutional committee has done so far," he said.
"I am very keen for the

onstitutional debate sparked off by the President's Council's proposals to be conducted in as responsible and calm a manner as possible but I want to make

two things quite clear.
"If President's Council members use the presumed neutrality of that body to make provocative and controversial party political statements, and if the Government smallifiedly accomment ernment unqualifiedly accepts the recommendations concerning the exclusion of blacks as final, the PFP wil have no choice but to oppose both as vigorously as they are able to, whatever the consequences.

"We are willing to compromise sensibly after negotiation but we are not willing to sacrifice principle in the face of uncompromising provoca-tion," Dr Slabbert said.

● See Page 6

Wits graduate Joanne Schmullan with the board game that puts you in the shoes of a migrant mineworker in the Golden City.

Mugabe to meet Thatcher for talks over SV

LONDON. — The Zimbab-wean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, met Mrs Margaret Thatcher yester-day on the first day of his official visit to Britain.

Mr Mugabe will meet Mrs Thatcher again today for talks expected to concentrate on Zimbabwe's economic situation and the South West Africa settlement dispute.

His main objective on his first state visit since Zimbabwe's independence two years ago is to press for in-creased economic aid, particularly to meet land resettlement programmes.

He is also expected to be questioned by Mrs Thatcher and her Foreign Office Ministers on the state of Zimbabwe's internal politics since the ousting of Mr Joshua Nkomo from the coalition Cabinet Cahinet.

The Zimbabwean leader is expected to ask for more financial aid in addition to about R58-million already pledged resettlement.

A review of Britain's role in Zimbabwe's military in Zimbabwe's military training programme is also due for discussion. Britain provided 150 advisers to help integrate former guerrillas into a national army, and this level of assistance is now be-ing scaled down. ing scaled down.

During his three-day visit, Mr Mugabe is also scheduled to meet British industrialists and financiers, whom he will try to persuade to increase investment in Zimbabwe.

A guest during a luncheon for Mr Mugabe today will be the former Foreign Secre-tary, Lord Carrington, who presided over the Longaster Haves conference which led House conference which led Zimbabwe to independence Lord Carrington resigned over the Falklands crisis.

His successor, Mr Francis Pym, is also expected to be present.

Mr Mugabe will also visit several other European countries. — Sapa

See Page 3

Playing

 $\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{i}}^{\mathbf{i}}$

Education Reporter EVER wondered what it is like to be a migrant mineworker?

Now you can step into his shoes with a board game devised by a 22 year and Fine Arts graduate of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Ms Joanne Schmulian drew/up the game / Egoli - to be played with dice, special cards and a board.

Egoli players begin by drawing character cards which cast them in one of three roles: a young man from the Highveld seeking adventure rather than mon-ey, an urbanised man who ey; an urbanised man who has a large family to support and seeks money rather than adventure; and a Zulu tribesman who has come to the mines to raise lobola and prove his manhood.

The board, fraught with the thrills and dangers of city and compound life, takes players from their arrival in the Colden City and the the Golden City up to the point where they receive their wages and sign a new contract.

Vegetarians 'lack energy and

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — Medical scientists in Cape Town have found that vegetarians suffer from nutritional defects. The National Research In-

stitute for Nutritional Diseases at Tygerberg, has found that male and female vegetarians suffer from "an insufficient intake of energy and vitamin B12".

It also found that women vegetarians had "insufficient intake of iron".

It said "both males and females had low levels of vita-min B12 in the blood and females had low iron levels".

However, the calcium status and protein intake of vegetarians was satisfactory.

They had a lower choles-

terol intake, which is reflect-

ed in lower serum cholestorol levels," the institute said.

These findings were re-ported after a study of the dietary intakes and nutritiondietary intakes and munitional status of a group of "lactoovo vegetarians' who eat eggs and milk, and a controlled group of nonvegetarians.

The institute said there was little information on the

suggestions for ing bargaining. Seifsa's direct but have made vour plant-level who have not cil have been with Seitsa. The with single of the cite r the same

conjq uor industry could industry could in demands say, a settlerine. During the which has just

'imperative" ្ន sint that this ions in the 70s. iiger s sí sidT estions an repii held separately. members are act

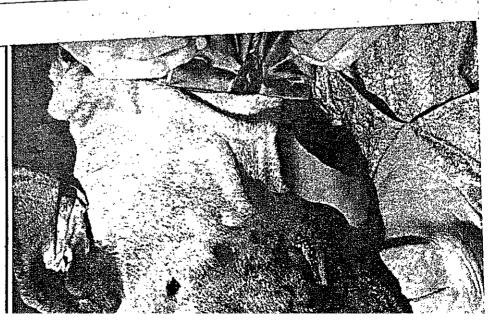
the industries in

negotiate on pay with the Steel and Engineering Indus-tries Federation, which re-At present, metal unions

units to stay manageable". this way — the council will have to be split into smaller the last time we negotiate in tiations have made them de-termined that "this will be sontces say this year's nego-And established union

half a million workers of all joined it, have made propos-als for far-reaching decen-tralisation of the negotia-tions, which affect pay and work conditions for nearly work conditions for nearly Unions on the council, as well as those who have not

ions have their way. present form it metal unwill be the last in their



Bulawayo

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A "foreign a g en't" unwittingly flown into Zimbabwe by a white businessman was given the task of "ferreting out" South African ANC bases inside the country, it was claimed in a court here yesterday.

The claim was made by Mr Chris Jordaan, a Fa w.ye.r representing prominent Bulawayo businessman Mr Colin Lancaster Bickle (52) at his trial on a charge under the country's Official Secrets Act. He is accused of failing to report the presence of foreign agents.

FERRYING ARMS

Mir Jordaan added that when Mr Bickle picked up two men at the airstrip in a remote part of the Northern Transvaal, he thought he was taking Zimbabwe an undercover agents home on leave after a clandestine operation in South

Africa. Mr Bickle, the for-Mr Bickle, the former, chairman of a large group, pleaded not guilty to the Official Secrets Act charge, but guilty to six counts under the Immigration Act and the Customs and Excise Act of ferrying arms out of the country and passengers. country and passengers back in without the necessary authority

An agreed statement of facts said that Mr of facts said that Mr.
Bickle had flown the
consignment of arms,
many of them collectors items, across the
Limpopo River on
November 28 last year

Mr Bickle said he did this at the request of a Bulawayo arms dealer and gunsmith, a Mr McFarlane. The two men, discussed illegally

exporting the arms so that Mr McFarlane could set himself up in business in South Africa.

When Mr Bickle lan-ded across the border, about two kilometres south of the Limpopo, he was met by a man ne was met by a man named Branfield, whom he knew as a former member of the Special Branch of the Rhode sian Police.

sian Police.

He told the court that, under pressure from Mr McFarlane and Mr Branfield, he agreed to take two black men hack into Zimbabwe, and added that he was worried about being on the ground in South ground in South Africa:

Mr Bickle said he was a senior officer in the police reserve, and that for some years he had been the comman-der of the Matabele-land section of the police reserve air wing.
At the time of his At the time of his arrest in December last year, he was the deputy commander of the section.

The presiding magistrate, Mr Tome Smith; said he would pass indepent on Monday.

judgment, on Monday.

JSE overall: 515,1

Dow Jones:

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External

(3)

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - As Zimbabwe's mining chiefs meet today for the annual meeting of the for the Chamber of Mines, the industry is facing pressing problems.

The chamber members are expected to have some depressing comments to make on an industry which accounts for about nine percent of the coungross domestic product an d about seven percent of the formal sector employment.

In the face of dep-

Subject......

ressed world mineral prices, rising input costs within Zimbabwe, transport problems, and investor uncertainabout the government's socialist policies. many major companies are struggling to make profits while others are battling to stay in production

Observers here believe the chamber meeting will be used by the mining industry in general to put forward their strong views for an immediate devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar as the only way for some com-

C 4

panies to stave off collapse.

With the Zimbabwe dollar remaining strong in comparison with other currencies, the country's mines are getting smaller returns in local currency for their exports, while at the same time having to cope with rising domestic costs, particularly wages.

Now, as there seems to be little prospect of world mineral prices rallying before next year, the calls for devaluation have become more persistent.

The Bindura Nickel Corporation, part of the Anglo American group, made one of the . The loudest pleas. chairman Mr G Carey-Smith, said .in the annual report that a profit for 1980 of R13 million had shrunk to R5 million in 1981, and 1982 predictions indi-cated a loss of between R9.8 million and R12,6 million.

In the short term the only way the corporation could avert such a situation was for an devaluation

Messina Development's Transvaal Zimbab.

wean subsidiary, MTD (Mangula) appeared in even more trouble when serious when it reported last month as saying it would only break even at the end of this year if there was an immediate devaluation of 20 percent.

The copper mining company, hit by losses of more than R1 million in six months, had borrowed up to its limit by March and forced, in a last-ditch bid to keep going, to seek government guarantees for further loans of more than R8 million.

MTD copper costs about R2 200 a ton to produce, but sells for only R1 400. With add-tional gold and silver deposits from that ore, the eventual loss is about R390 a ton.

The most recent tale of woe in the industry emerged earlier this month from the Empress Nickel Mine, part of the Rio Tinto group, which lost more than R1 million in the first quarter of this year, and which may have to be placed on a and maintenance basis until prices of nickel and copper improve significantly.

or other matenination room "d.

NOTE CAREFULLY

 Enter at the top of each page and in columbia percent the US dollar. of the block on this cover the number question you are answering.

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Paper No.....

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- 2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- Do not write in the left hand margin.

Candiuaros siro ate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

- 3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Zimba sabotaged

The Star's Africa
News Service
HARARE — The oil
pipeline between Beira and Mutare (Umtali)
h a's 'again been attacked, Zimbabwe's Security, Minister, Mr. Emmerson Munangagwa, admitted last night.

He said a "slight loss of pressure" had been detected in the pipe line about May 14. It was ound that there had been an attempt at

had been an attempt at sabotage

He said about 1.5 metres of the 288 km pipeline had been damaged.

Petrol and diesel are not be in g pumped through the pipeline, because negotiations.

not being pumped through the pipeline, because negotiations between Zimbabwe and Mozam bique have stalled over tariffs to be charged.

Zimbabwe's Triansport Minister, Mr Faral Masango, who has just returned from Mozambique, said the two countries were discussing plans to iron, out the snags on the Mozambique side.

These were delaying the export of goods railed from Zimbabwe through Beira and Maputo

ZIMBABWE 30

Mugabe goes calling

Mugabe's seven-nation tour of western Eu-

rope is undoubtedly his most important foreign visit. It easily overshadows in political and especially economic, significance visits to Yugoslavia, North Korea and neighbouring African states.

The Zimbabwean premier is seeking financial assistance for the country's ambitious R6,5 billion, three-year "transitional" development programme due to be published in mid-year. He is also trying to attract foreign private investment which, so far, has been the weakest spot in the country's otherwise relatively impressive economic record.

Politically, Mugabe is bound to use the opportunity of his talks in Britain, Belgium, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Greece and Italy to maintain maximum pressure on SA for a Namibia withdrawal. But as the composition of his delegation shows, the economy is the main topic. He is

accompanied by his economic supremo, Dr Bernard Chidzero (Minister of Finance and of Economic Planning and Development); the Ministers of Industry and Energy Development, and of Manpower Planning and Development; and Senator Denis Norman (Agriculture). The "political" side of the delegation, to focus on the Namibia issue, is being led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Zimbabwe's dependence on the West—and of course on SA—cannot be overstated. Last year's trade figures show that SA was responsible for about 25% of Zimbabwe's foreign trade (exports as well as imports) while the seven European countries Mugabe is visiting account for roughly one-third of total trade. On the aid side, six of the seven west European countries on the itinerary (the odd man out is Greece) are responsible for 40% of the R1,8 billion pledged as aid funds at last year's Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development (Zimcord). But this is not enough.

Last year Zimbabwe ran a current account payments deficit of R550m, and her debt:service ratio (ratio of interest and principal repayments) rose from 3% of exports in 1980 to 16% of exports. Foreign total borrowing last year exceeded R700m and with the external borrowing option played out — at least for the time being — Mugabe and his colleagues are now in



Mugabe ... looking for aid and investment

search of more aid funds, long-term private sector investment — if deep-seated suspicion of some of his government's policies can be overcome — and export markets.

The transitional development plan envisages 38% of total investment funds being raised abroad. This means that, in addition to the aid funds already pledged, Zimbabwe is looking for a further R2,5 billion over the 1982 - 85 period. In Harare there are not many businessmen or economists who believe this to be a realistic target figure, given the state of the international economy and the reluctance of the major industrial nations to step up aid flows.

The message that Zimbabwe business hopes Mugabe can get across in the west European capitals is that investment opportunities abound and that Zimbabwe must have private investment if it is to provide enough jobs for its fast-growing black population.

The message business hopes Mugabe will get in return is that if he wants foreign private investment he must soft-pedal some of his socialist policies, especially those designed to increase State ownership.

The big, and as yet unanswered question relates to land. How much will Mugabe be asking for in the form of foreign finance to fund his ambitious land resettlement programme? And how far will the West be pre pared to go in helping finance a policy which, while socially very desirable and praiseworthy, would be likely to strike at the very heart of the country's vital whiteowned and managed commercial farm sector?

Capitalism launching a socialist Zimbabwe

ZIMBABWE will become a fully-fledged socialist country in 20 years at the present gentle rate of "transformation", according to some of the country's top economists.

Next month Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will unveil a three-year economic transitional plan which will "adopt a socialist strategy" and "take into account the socialist direction of Zanu and the Government".

The economists believe the Zimbabwe master plan will create a launching pad for gradual socialisation, and Mr Mugabe has made it clear to businessmen that the country will have a part capitalist, part socialist economy until 2002.

Astonishingly, the first small steps towards socialism have been welcomed by the staunchly pro-cap-italist white business community.

Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts, president of the Harare Stock Exchange, said there was no reason why socialism and private enterprise should not mesh happily.

Zimbabwe's first modest moves towards socialism are the State's purchase of minority shareholdings in a handful of enterprises. This falls far short of the sweeping nationalisation carried in white-ruled Rhodesia.

Mr Mugabe has repeatedly assured foreign investors: "Your investments are

safe." He told Leadership magazine recently: "Every investment, South African, American or British, is equally secure."

His Government had no plans for total nationalisation — a phrase he uses infrequently, preferring "participation".

Mr Mugabe is trying to introduce socialism gradually to businessmen and is asking for peaceful co-existence of capitalism and socialism. He hopes, he says, to bring about socialism by persuasion.

He has won the private sector's confidence with assurances that he regards it as a useful and necessary component of the economy for the foreseeable future, though many believe he will modify the nature of private enterprise in the interim.

Mr Mugabe's reconciliation with capitalism is a significant element in his country's new political and economic policies.

It parallels his continuing conciliation with whites, which includes the elevation of two former Rhodesia Front conservatives to his Cabinet, and a commitment to nonracialism.

Who is upsetting who the most in the moves to conciliation — and who is responsible — is a matter for argument, but in my view Mr Mugabe wants a truly multi-racial government.

By Charles Bloomberg in Harare

However, some elements in his party are alarmed at the inclusion of white conservatives - men who fought bitterly against Zanu — in the Cabinet.

An Harare newspaper cartoon shows Mr Mugabe as foreman of a busy construction team re-building the Zimbabwe ruins as the country enters its third year of independence. "It's



Mr ROBERT MUGABE ... three-year plan

hard work, I know, but we'll win," Mr Mugabe encouragingly tells a man pushing a wheelbarrow.

Another cartoon shows two cars passing Mr Mugabe in different directions, one labelled "socialism", the other "private business". He is pointing in the direction of the "socialism" car and telling the 'private business" driver. "We're all going that way, mate.'

Mr Mugabe's aim is to restore the economy to its 1975 peak and to generate the resources needed for socialism to succeed.

Whites have grown accustomed to Zanu rhetoric - and it no longer causes them to plan deadof-night dashes to Beit Bridge. But Mr Mugabe recently caused a stir in business circles by committing Zanu to "scientific socialism based on Marxist-Leninist principles". Businessmen aren't certain what this means - but when details of his transitional plan are made known next month the picture may become clear,

Mr Mugabe, in his new political thrust, has called on Christians to respond to his socialism invitation.

He told the influential Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission in Gwelo earlier this year that Zanu did not see any conflict between Christianity and socialism.

True Christians should feel more at home in a socialist environment than in a capitalist one," he told the commission.

Religious freedom and the role of the church would be guaranteed in a socialist Zimbabwe.

He told the commission that socialism was the foe of capitalism and individ ualism

In the old Rhodesia, capitalism was designed to promote exclusive white privileges, he said. The whites had created a political order "to protect the white man as owner of the mines and industries".

"That is why to this day about 5 000 landowners possess most of our fertile lands. A handful of companies, mostly multinationals, own our mineral resources."

Victory on the battlefield had led to a redistribution of political power. The majority now ruled, Mr. Mugabe said, but the white minority - the former ruling class - still wielded economic power.

"Political majority rule cannot peacefully co-exist. with economic minority rule," he said.

Zimbabwe's inequalities could be eliminated only by "democratic ownership, control and regulation of the economy". And capitalism could not be used to correct capitalism's iniquities, he said.

Mr Mugabe told the Commission for Justice and Peace: "Obviously it is not feasible to socialise the whole socio-economic system in three years." Funds were insufficient and there was a lack of managerial and technical skills and of a conscious socialist vanguard.

In overcoming those obstacles Zimbabwe would increase its socialist potential and diminish "the area of capitalist dominance". As a result, the country's resources and means of production would move "out of the grip of capital-ists and into the grip of the peasantry, the proleteriat and the state".

Mr Mugabe clearly wants to use the capitalist base to launch socialism at some distant date, but first he needs to rehabilitate that base. Only capitalism can put the war-shattered economy back on its feet.

Mr Mugabe has been id quoted as saying: "The Gov enterprise for some time because the economy cannot be totally transformed possession of resources and overnight.

25 July 1974 PdV/vnh

More UK ar

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — More British army instructors are to be sent to Zimbabwe to help train officers for the national army at the Staff College at Gweru (formerly Gwelo)

This is one of the positive results of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's visit to London, this week.

According to a report from London some of the British officers will be drawn from the Camberley Staff College, which is the model for

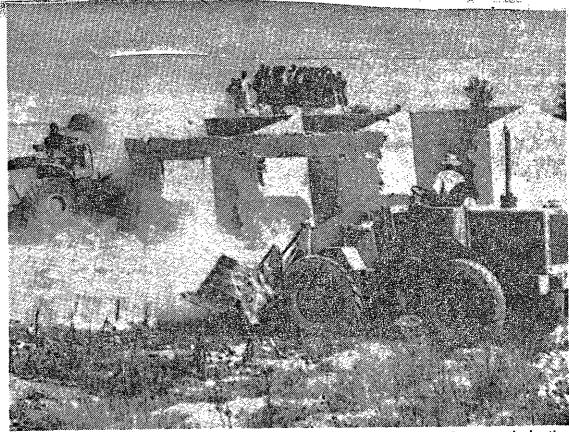
the Gweru institution.

Britain has had a team of about 130 instructors in Zimbabwe since independence. They have been helping with the integration of the two former guerilla forces with the Rhodesian Army.

In recent weeks, since the detention of Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, the Deputy Army Commander, in connection with the discovery of arms caches on property belonging to Mr. Joshua Nkomo's party, hundreds of former Zipra combatants have deserted from the national army and taken to the bush.

Combined police and military operations have been launched throughout the country in an

been launched throughout the country in an effort to capture the deserters and to combat the actions of dissidents, many of whom have turned to banditry.



Buildozers move in to demolish Mayambard village as part of the Zimbabwe Government's drastic action to get rid of urban squatters.

By Brendan Seery The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — When bulldozers moved in this week on a make-shift village near Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, squatters got the Government's tough message: no more urban squatting.

ban squatting.
Watching the destruction from a low mound nearby was the man dubbed "Action Minister" — Local Government and town planning chief Mr Enos Chikowore.

As walls collapsed and the dust rose, Mr Chikowore vowed that people caught trying to re-establish squatter camps would "end up in Chikurubi prison."

Scenes reminiscent of the Nyanga evictions in the Cape must have seemed strange in a country dedicated to socialism and eliminating "man's exploitation by man."

RESETTLEMENT

The levelling of the Mayambara settlement in Harare was certainly not as ruthless as the tough line taken by the Cape authorities.

The houses, for example, were demolished only after the people had left and taken everything they wanted with them.

Squatters were offered new homes in townships or on farm resettlement schemes nearby, not whisked away to "homelands."

That the Government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, brought to power by a people hungry for land,

can take such a step proves how serious the problem is.

Authorities have turned a blind eye to rural squatters living illegally on vacant farm land, but the spectre of urban squatting cannot be ignored.

During the war, terrible conditions in battle areas brought an influx of refugees to the towns. Salisbury, as it was then, was among the worst-hit, with shanty towns mush-rooming.

With peace, the squatters, some of whom had found jobs, were reluctant to return to their tribal homes.

With an acute shortage of urban housing, the eyesore settlements remained.

POLLUTION

Mayambara village on the shore of Prince Edward Dam — one of the capital's main water sources — posed a serious threat because of human waste.

More than 15000 peopple were reported to be living illegally in another potentially dangerous position—at Epworth Mission, on the banks of the Hunyani River, which flows into Lake McIlwaine, Harare's other main water source.

In other places around the city, plastic and cardboard shanty towns have sprouted, although the problem has not reached the same proportions as in other major African cities.

Near the city's main rubbish dump, amazed officials found 40 families living in appalling squalor, scratching a meagre living from the refuse, and surviving on scraps of rotten meat thrown out by butchers.

SCANDAL

Yet, there had been surprisingly little action from the Government on the problem, which was growing.

Former Local Government Minister Dr Eddison Zvobgo called the city dump dwellers 'a national scandal of major proportions' — and moved people off, giving them houses in city townships.

townships.

Squatters at another major camp, Chiaramba huyo, near the sprawling black musically of Chitungwiza, were moved cut and given houses that had been occupied by Zanla guerillas during integration of the army.

During these evacua-

During these evacuations problems connected with squatters became evident:

A shortage of ac-

commodation for them,

- Many ignored the Government and returned to squat.
- Some complained they could not afford the rent for their new homes.
- Profiteers began selling land illegally in other areas for squatter settlement.

PLEDGE

Mr Chikowore, who took over from Dr Zvobgo this year, became the "new broom" and set about with a will to sweep the squatters out of Harare.

He vowed to eradicate urban squatting within four months.

But now permanent is Mr Chicowores' solu-

Some illegal residents in Mayambara said they would not go on to a state farm or resettlement somme.

We are seeking work in town, and in town we shall stay,? said Mr Never Katuruza, an unemployed motor mechanic.

It seems certain that the problem will disappear only when its cause is eliminated.

Only when rural areas become growth points, with industries, and their people enjoy a better standard of living, will the city's aftraction wane.

2.020

Outlook grim

By Andrew Walker

Enoch is a Zimbabwean who works as a waiter in Johannesburg. He misses his family in Bulawayo but the family would starve if he went back home to live there.

There are no jobs in Bulawayo. There are only hordes of work-seekers.

So Enoch makes the best of a bad job. He earns his living in Johannesburg so that he can send money home to his family and pays a visit home once a year.

But Enoch - an apolitical person who would rather have money to feed his family than a say in electing a government - will soon be forced to join the ranks of the unemployed in his home town.

Along with an estimated 20 000 black Zimbabweans working, or who have worked in South Africa, Enoch has become a political pawn in a situation in which he appears certain to be jobless eventually, with a family to support.

Enoch's case — it would not be fair to give his surname — is a result of political wrangles that he and thousands of his fellow citizens could well do without.

Politics began to put an end to their livelihoods in February last year.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbarai Kangai, said then recruiting of workers for South African mines would be nalted.

The South African response was to tell all

workers that, in accordance with the wishes of Zimbabwe, they would have to go home when their work permits or contracts expired.

Many packed their bags and left. They had no choice.

Others have attempted to go "underground," burning their identity documents and seeking work illegally.

Thousands of workers are believed to have been repatriated this year.

There are reports of workers, on their knees, begging Zimbabwean officials at the Zimbabwe Trade Mission in Johannesburg to allow them to stay in South Africa so they can work and send money home to their families."

Busloads of Zimbabwean workers, said to have been arrested by police for repatriation have been seen at the commission's offices in Loveday Street.

Some have no identity documents, but once identified as Zimbabweans by a black official at the mission they are put on a train by police and sent home.

Asked to comment a spokesman for the South African Police said: "It seems unfair that an attempt is being made to draw the SAP into a political issue."

Once home the workers can apply for pass-

But without a South African visa — which they will not get - they cannot return to South Africa to work.



ZIMBABWE

The bandit factor

Just over two years after independence, new security problems have erupted in Zimbabwe. An estimated 1 500-2 000 blacks have deserted from the Zimbabwe National Army and taken up arms. Initially this was apparently in protest against the sackings from the Zimbabwe Cabinet in February of Joshua Nkomo and several of his top aides.

The Zipra dissidents, or bandits as the government calls them, do not appear to have any solid political base or organisation. Their activities are primarily in the civil rather than the political sphere, with the main crimes involving armed robbery.

It's difficult to believe that these former Zipra guerrillas — once part of Nkomo's army — pose a serious long-term threat to Zimbabwe's stability. Undoubtedly, they constitute a serious problem, especially in the west, south-west and central parts of the country — areas where traditionally the Zipra guerrillas were very active dur-

ing the Rhodesian war.

But ministers insist that there is no evidence of any popular support for the bandits, who are not fighting for any publicised political cause. They have no base camp and logistical structure to provide them with food, medical supplies and, above all, arms and ammunition. There is no way at all that President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia or any other neighbouring black leader is going to help a leaderless minority group to embarrass the popularly elected government.

Furthermore, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe himself has said that SA has refused to get involved in any military adventure against his government. This being so, it's hard to see the bandits posing a serious political threat to the Mugabe government.

This doesn't mean that the Ndebele minority, which represents less than 20% of the country's 7,75m blacks, is delighted with the trend of events since independence two years ago. At the same time, influential moderates within Nkomo's Zapu are still holding down key positions in the Cabinet, public service, army, police and the diplomatic service.

These men would sooner have had Nkomo as prime minister. But they increasingly acknowledge — certainly privately — that there is no way at all that the Zimbabwe electorate will vote in a Zapu administration at the next, or indeed any

other, election. The tribal and regional arithmetic — four to one against — is simply against this happening. Indeed if and when there is a change of government in Zimbabwe, it will come from within the ranks of the ruling Zanu-PF party. All the evidence to date points to impressive consolidation of his position by Mugabe.

So far this year, Mugabe has defused the Nkomo party in Parliament, which now looks to be badly split between the Nkomo loyalists, who want strong opposition to the government, and the pragmatists, many of whom are in government and who believe their best policy is one of active co-operation with the majority Zanu-PF party.

At the same time, Mugabe has torpedoed the white opposition which is split down the middle between those led by Ian Smith, who believe in opposing what they dislike, and those who have joined the government and whose supporters can be expected to vote for Zanu-PF's legislation programmes when Parliament resumes next month.

The bandits may well do considerable harm in the weeks ahead and necessitate heavy effort and expenditure in the form of "Operation Octopus," designed to eliminate the banditry. Government is extremely anxious not to let security conditions discourage foreign investment and have promised an all-out war against the dissidents.

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'Strain and anguish'



Ian Smith, leader of the Republican Front and a former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, said in an interview with the FM that Zimbabwe premier Robert

Mugabe has been snubbing him ever since Smith bluntly told him that the RF could never support any move towards a one-party state. Smith also repeatedly warned of economic conditions in Zimbabwe.

FM: How do you view Zimbabwe's economic performance since independence?

Smith: With the removal of sanctions there was an automatic boost to the economy because we could sell more easily and we could sell at the full price instead of selling at a discount, and as you know hundreds of millions of foreign aid was poured in. There is no doubt that these things have given a boost to the economy.

How long do you think the economy is going to remain buoyant?

As long as outside countries are prepared to go on pumping money into the country the economy will continue to be strong, but I think there are signs that the economy is running out of steam. How do you see PM Mugabe's policy of leading Zimbabwe towards Marxist socialism affecting the economy in the long term?

This will lead to bankruptcy. Most thinking people are getting more and more worried at the constant talk about following this philosophy. I have said to the government openly. "You give me an example where communism has succeeded." I am still waiting to hear one. Russia is the classic example. It is a massive country and with all its natural inherent riches it should be able to feed the world. (The Russians) can't even feed themselves — they've got to import food from the US. And yet this government seems to be moving in a Marxist socialist direction.

Do you see the split between Joshua Nkomo and Mugabe damaging the economy?

I think the split between Nkomo and Mugabe can only have adverse effects for the economy. I regret that this has happened. I don't think you can write off Nkomo and his party because they represent the Matabele nation. If you had an election in Matabeleland today, Nkomo's party would win all the seats.

How can you write them off? What effect is the outflow of whites from Zimbabwe having on the economy?

It is having a damaging effect. This is already clear. It is obvious that we are losing expertise. You can speak to anybody in commerce and industry and they will tell you that the system is grinding a bit more, it's slowing down. You've only got to go to town (Harare) yourself; you'll find it takes you longer now than it used to get service.

How do you feel about the whites who are leaving? Don't you think they have a moral obligation to stay?

I don't think you can interfere with peoples' personal decisions. There are tremendous problems in this country. The education system is falling apart. What do you do if you are a man with children and those children are not going to get a decent education? (The whites) weigh up all the pros and cons: things like education and health, and they note things like the increase in taxation and they hear the talk about Marxism and they hear abuse and insults being hurled at the white community, day after day, over the communication media. They note all this and then say: "Well, I think we must go." I can't argue with those people.

Have you decided to stay?
Yes. I say to people there is still hope.
But I am in a special position. It's more difficult for me to go than other people.
Did your health suffer during the years of pressure when you were Prime Minister?

In the past two years I have had greater strain and anguish than I had in the preceding 20 years, because I can see what's happening to my country. I think there are signs that the economy is beginning to crumble. The whites with all their skills and professionalism and expertise are leaving, thousands every month.

I'm not speaking as a racialist. I'm speaking as a pragmatist. It's a fact that it's the white people who have the skills and those are the ones that are leaving. Do you think the money that SA investors have in Zimbabwe is safe?

It depends on which way the government moves in the future. At this stage it is very difficult to come to any conclusive decision because the government seems to be shifting its ground. They say one thing one day and another the next. There is speculation that the Zimbabwe dollar is likely to be devalued. Can you comment on that?

No. It would be guesswork if I did. How is your personal relationship with the government?

I am on very good terms with the government ministers I speak to — I don't speak to many. My only problem at the moment is that the Prime Minister won't see me. He has given me no reason for this. He won't speak to me so I can't get a reason from him. But I am quite clear in my mind what the reason is. I used to have frequent meetings with him. We used to have very good constructive discussions. On this particular occasion I took issue with him on his public statements about a one-party state.

I told him the damage it was doing to his country in the eyes of the rest of the world and especially in the investment world, and the damage it was doing to white morale in this country. I told him that while I'd always gone along with what he'd said and done in the past and gone out of my way to help, on the measure of a one-party state we would have to oppose him and oppose him strongly.

From that moment on we parted company. I regularly try to make contact with him and my secretary has on numerous occasions asked for interviews—they've always been turned down.

After the defections of members of your party, some people are saying that you're clinging on to an era now gone. How do you answer this?

That is a gross distortion of the truth. I want to co-operate with this government. In the first year of this government, 67 or 68 pieces of legislation were passed through Parliament and we supported the government on all bar five. That shows we are not living in the past. People are deliberately feeding out malicious misrepresentations to try and discredit us because we are not prepared to support the establishment of a one-party Marxist state. The people that left my party were political opportunists to buy peace.

They supported me and my party right up to the last minute. We had no forewarning. It came like a bolt out of the blue.

What are your political objectives for the immediate future?

I'd like to get some stability here. I'd like to see the white man in a position where he's getting a fair deal, which is not happening now. Even the British told us that every country in Africa is bankrupt. They said that if the white people go away from your country then the same thing is going to happen.

Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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I 'fiction' could be diffical dynamite

WHO IS Delma Sandemann? Well, he's one of the characters in a thriller just published in Britain but who he, and the other characters, re- london present is another matter and one letter which could well be political dynamite not only in London but in the carpeted corridors of the United Nations.

е

The thriller is called Sanctions Buster and the author is one Harvey Ward, who was at one time Director-General of Rhodesian Broadcasting.

Mr Ward has constructed a cloak-and-dagger novel based on the period of Rhodesian UDI. In the story Rhodesian agents go underground in safe houses in England and all over Europe. They have midnight meetings with entrepreneurs who can arrange under-thecounter supplies of machine parts, crude oil, chemicals and so on, for a Rhodesia incomprehensibly under siege by its own European kith and kin.

There are kidnappings and shoot-outs, double agents and treble agents, and although Sanctions Buster may not be in the literary league of Le Carre and Deighton it is a very readable bit of James Bond-ery.

As such, one would expect it to find its allotted place in or out of the Top Ten and then pass into limbo. However, there is a very strange rumour in certain quarters here which says that the book isn't fiction at all. The characters are not invented but are fictional pseudonyms for real people some of them 'names' in international affairs.

Top family

A member of one of Britain's Top Families which has been intimately knowledgable about the whole UDI period told me at the weekend: 'The book is 85 percent fact and if some newspaper starts to fit real names to fictitious faces the result could be sensational.'

In brief, the book alleges that following a sug-gestion to Moscow from don boddie

sars officer, ex-MI5 man and then (and now?) Russian double agent.

Dropped back into Europe as respectable German tourists, the four terrorists did in fact virtually destroy the Rhodesian lifeline - at the price of their own lives.

Perusal of the book, if viewed as thinly disguised fact, would raise some specific questions:

Who was 'Delma Sandemann'?

Who was 'James Archibald Dale', Member of Parliament?

Who was 'Sir Adrian'?

often - as they like. A visit to mother-in-law (or to the local hostelry) need no longer be a one-or-theother choice against a TV programme one of the family wants to see.

But overnight the por-nography industry has zoomed in on video as a licence to print (or forge) money and just at present there seems to be no way of stemming the flood. Video cassettes specialising in every sexual deviation can be bought almost openly or ordered by post, and schoolchildren of nine and 10 have been discovered forming video clubs to buy them and view them.

'One or two of us are going over to Johnny's to-night — his parents are going out' seems a wholly reassuring idea to a mother who knows Johnny's mother but the unsuspecting parent may well be approving her child's exposure to real horror.

A survey conducted by school-teachers in York-shire showed that video tapes bought and circulated in a Scarborough school included titles like Scum, The Flesh Eaters and Chainsaw Massacre. One current tape shows a man drilling through a cap-tive's skull. The label de-scription says "The blood runs in rivers'. Also popudemands for government action.

The Cinematograph Bill, expected to become law in the autumn, will regulate what can and may not be shown in cinema clubs. Pressure to extend the Bill's provisions to include the video industry is already great and is likely to become overwhelming.

But, as always, big innovations have unexpected spin-offs. In spite of the Permissive Society, mar-riage is still the social norm and the aim of the vast majority of the young British population.

Type-matching

Strangely enough the breakdown in rigid social convention does not seem to have made it easier to find prospective partners. Marriage bureaus' flour-ish, many of them offering introductions based on matching types and per-sonalities by computer analysis.

Ofre bureau called Masterview, in London's Chelsea, has had the truly brilliant idea of putting its clients on video.

Susan, a very attractive 28-year-old career woman, has discovered that her career gives her less than total self-realisation and now feels the need to meet Mr Right. She sits down before a video camera for a five-minute discussion with the bureau's chief, Mike Oram, and describes the qualities she would like to find in a future partner.

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The cassette of the interview then becomes a 'card' in the bureau index. Men looking for a wife can see - and hear - what Susan is like; Susan can run through a range of men whose qualities the computer decides match

Says Oram: 'The snag with all dating services till now is that you don't see what you're getting till you meet. Then, first glance and both parties are running off in oppo-site directions. This way both looks and personality come straight across

So video certainly isn't all bad.

Quote of the week

'WE LIVE in what is termed a permissive society, yet in practise I doubt whether any previous generation in the so-called free countries has ever lived under such a blanket of restrictive legislation and bureaucratic control.' - The Duke of Edinburgh in A Question of Balance, a collection of his speeches and sayings published in London this week.

Who owned the house in Cheltenham from which the Rhodesian agents were briefed and from which, perhaps, they were finally betrayed?

And above all, who was 'Michael Hesketh'?

Copies of the book, which is published by a relatively obscure publisher, William Maclellan, in Scotland, have now reached Fleet Street and my guess is that if the Falklands crisis had not made such heavy claims on journalistic interest several teams of investi-gative reporters would

lar are uncut versions of major films which the law prohibits youngsters from seeing at the cinema where the version (e g The Exorcist) has been censored even for adult audiences.

In America a two year study of cinema violence has provided overwhelming evidence that there is a connection between screen violence and juvenile crime. With the truly appalling rise in juvenile crime in Britain the epi-demic spread of sadistic pornography is causing

on the screen.

et embassy in London in 1966 each stage in the sanctions war was skil-fully manipulated by Russia through active sympathisers in high places in the West, and through well-meaning lib-eral 'wets' totally unaware of how they were being used. (One promi-nent communist in Britain is on inadvertent record as saying. The destruc-tion of Rhodesia is the single most important aim of world communism at present.')

" May

One self-righteous UN official was a Russian double agent and when Rhodesian success in circumventing sanctions threatened to upset the Russian world-timetable he was ordered to arrange the clandestine assassination of the Rhodesian buying agents throughout Europe. To this end the KGB made available four members of the Baader-Meinhof Gang — three men and a woman They men and a woman. They were flown from Brussels via Dakar and Luanda to Mocamedes in Angola. And there they were trained in a Swapo camp manned by Cubans and East Germans.

Their instructor was 'Michael Hesketh' ex-Hus-

ZZ ZZANA ZZ

Ivan Zabotingin ine Sovie even now be running rings round each other to fit names to faces. They names to faces. They might even find 'Delma Sandemann' because my information is that he was not shot as in the final chapter. He is alive and well and living in ... well, investigators could well start by taking the overnight sleeper from London's Euston to Glasgow Central!

Once convinced that the book is thinly disguised fact, newspaper sleuths might even look at the (of course absurd?) sugges-tion that behind the shadtion that benind the shadowy adversaries of the Sanctions War, a Third Concern was skilfully using the situation to snatch what, in current military jargon is, I think, solled pourter generalists. called neutron capability.

It remains to be seen who will try to dig below the surface of a very strange book.

VIDEO is one of Britain's fastest-growing indus-tries. One and a half million English families now have it. Flicking a time switch frees the user from the tyranny of scheduled programmes; students of TV's Open University can record a lecture and replay it when — and as

Here and there : . . .

- ON BRITISH TV, snooker seems to be ousting every other popular programme in popularity. An estimated total of 75 million viewers watched the nightly episodes that finally gave 'Hurricane' Higgins the world championship.
- IN HER Book of Celebrities to be published next month 82-year-old Barbara Cartland, the world's most prolific writer of romantic novels (300 to date), will say of the Late Lord Mountbatten: 'I loved him very much and I think he loved me very much.
- JIM MORTIMER, newly elected general secretary of the Labour Party, has discovered that the party's finances are in the red by R950 000 and the Co-operative Bank is said to be asking him how and when he proposes to reduce the overdraft.
- THE CENTRAL London branch of the Musicians Union is calling for a total ban on 'synthesisers' in recording studios and theatres. The latest synthesiser can produce the sound of a 120-piece orchestra and the union fears disastrous unemployment if the idea spreads. Compromise in one London theatre: a live orchestra in the foyer and the show inside run off a synthesiser!
- WHITEHALL believes Prime Minister Maggie Thatcher and President Mitterrand of France were to announce agreement last week on a Channel Tunnel connecting the two countries. They didn't. And the reason was the blazing diplomatic row over the Common Market farm policy which will mean Britain subsidising French farmers even more. That and the fact that the EEC decided to override British interests on the eve of the Falklands landing.
- THE new mayor of Bridgenorth, in Somerset, Mr Joe Ayres, has decided against an official car. He says he intends to use his bicycle for official engagements.

deserters spread

News Service HARARE And Armed HARARE JAN Armed
dissidents attacked an air force base at Grand Reef. about 30 km from the eastern Zimbabwe porder town of Mutare (formerly Umtal) on Saturday night.
The lineident, the first dissident activity reported in that part of the Country follows recent desertions from the National Armylby former Zipral Combatants.
It is believed the dissi

former Zipral Combattants
It is believed the dissidents gained entry to the base and stole weapons but it is not yet known the weapons but it is not yet known there were any casualties.

INCREASING
Dissident activity has been increasing in Matabeleland where, last week, an official youth was murdered when a gang fired on a party of officials yisting a school in the Lupanel district, north of Bulawayo.

Ministers have warned

Ministers have warned that development proupat development pro-grammes in areas af-fected by dissidents will have to be stopped unless people con-operate wwith police and army units who.? have been deployed to deal (with) mounting banditry:

March 18 March 1 16 Miles

Mystery raid on airfield

By DAVID FORRET

HARARE — Zimbabwe security forces are involved in a follow up operation to track down 15 armedraiders who attacked a military camp near Mutare (formerly Umtali) at the weekend.

The raiders launched their attack on the Grand Reef air-field just before midnight on Saturday and forced their way into the armoury after wounding one sentry.

wounding one sentry

It is understood the other
guards fled as the group
fired

fired.
The raiders are believed to, have captured 40 rifles, six rocket launchers, two machineguns and ammunition.

Last night there had still been no official acknowledgement of the attack

There is a strong possibility the raiders might have been former guerrillas who deserted from the national army with other members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's wartime Zipra moyement.

But most dissidents are op-

But most dissidents are operating in Matabeleland or, recently, in the northern part of the country near Karoi.

Both areas are hundreds of kilometres from Mutare and Zimbabwe's eastern districts, which have apparently been untroubled by the latest dissident activity.

This has led to speculation that the raiders might not have been Zimbabwean dissidents, but rather anti-Frelimo rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR)

Movement (MNR).

The Mozambican rebels have been operating near the Zimbabwe border, which is about 60km from the Grand Reef airfield.

Reef airfield.
They have reportedly be come increasingly active in the last few months and one of their main tactics has been to attack and capture arms from Frelimo forces:

ri Li

However, it has not been known for the Mozambican rebels to launch an attack inside Zimbabwe.

side Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile, armed raiders, shot and killed a store owner, Mr Cohen Khumalo, in the Esigodini communal area, near Bulawayo, on Sunday.

On Friday two Danish visitors, Mr Soren Haagensen, 35, and Ms Karen Horsted, were attacked in the Plumtree area on Zimbabwe's westernborder.

The Danish couple, who arrived in Zimbabwe recently to study, the possibility of opening a safari business, returned the fire of the dissidents and forced them to flee.

The Danes were not hurt but their safari vehicle was extensively damaged

Bandits fire on

HARARE — Road haulters, said yesterday they had stopped using the Harare Blantyre road through Nyamapanda following bandit attacks in Mozambique on three trucks late last week

bique on three tricks late last week. They said their drivers refused to take vehicles on the 620km journey and operators were re-routing trucks through Zambia. A spokesman for the road transport division of Manica Freight Services said this week they had switched to the Zambian route.

this week they had switched to the Zambian route.

Swift International, a division of the United Transport Group, confirmed that one of its forries was hit by gunfire last Thursday. The driver escaped unhurt.

"There were bullet-holes in the cab and two containers were hit Freight was damaged," a spokesman sald. A day later two articulated trucks owned by Central African Road Services of Mutare were hit. They were picked up by another forry coming south which turned back to Malawi. The drivers, apart from being terrified, were not injured.

Meanwhile both vehicles, one hauling containers, the other asbestos cement pipes lie abandoned about 20km across the border in Mozambique.

Road haulage rates to Malawi have doubled because of the use of the Zambian by pass.—Sapa

Mass desertions from Mugabe army—claim

LONDON — Some battalions of Zimbabwe's army are on the verge of collapse, according to the magazine Africa Now.

But in contrast to its approach during previous clashes between rival guerilla groups in 1980 and 1981, the Government is trying to keep its problems quiet this time, says the magazine.

The Government admitted clashes in April in a battalion at Karoi, but did not give details.

"In fact, the unit disintegrated after it was ordered to round up deserters in the areas of Urungwe and Mushumbi. As many as half the battalion deserted, including former members of Zanla, the military wing of the ruling Zanu party," the magazine reports.

It claims even the elite 5th Brigade, trained by North. Koreans, has not been

Zimbabwe is plagued not by bandits but by disaffected troops, says the London-based magazine, Africa Now. The publication suggests the Mugabe Government knows more about splits in army ranks than it admits. The Star's London Bureau reports.

immune from clashes.

On the subject of Zipra arms caches, the magazine claims highly placed sources say that the Zimbabwe Government knew of the existence and location of the caches long before they were "discovered."

Africa Now adds that the government suppresssed news of other caches, giving the example of a Zanla arms stock found near Mutare.

tare.

''Joshua Nkomo
claims that when he
was Minister of Home
Affairs a whole trainload of arms came into
the country from Mozambique. The whole
lot disappeared and Mr

Nkomo says he got no help from Zanu in tracing it. Nobody knows yet where those arms went," the magazine said.

It says that during the fragile peace after the Lancaster House settlement a substantial quantity of weapons found its way across the border into the Transvaal. These arms are now said to be in the hands of exiled supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Weapons have subsequently been stolen, "This raises the possibility that there may also be rightist caches around the country in readiness for a South

African invasion or armed action by the Muzorewa 'auxiliaries'," the magazine speculates.

It says much of what is described as banditry in Zimbabwe is political opposition to the Government.

Military sources say 2 000 Zipra men and 550 Zanla troops have deserted this year and some have mounted attacks on military bases and committed acts of sabotage.

"Most worrying for the Government is the fact that the disaffected of Zipra and Zanla seem to have established some working relationship," says the magazine.

It says certain farms seized by the Government did not house arms caches and some workers on these productive farms were among those arrested.

Some at least will swell the ranks of the "bandits," routinely deplored by all sides

European study Mucum 362 Of Zimbabwe's 12/6/82 CO21 resources

HARARE— The proposed study of Zimbabwe's huge coal resources has attracted considerable interest among consultancy firms in Europe, says Zimbabwe's Secretary for Mines, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze.

Speaking after his return from talks with officials at the Brussels headquarters of the European Economic Community, which is financing the Zd700 000 study, he said: 'We met six shortlisted principal consultants and answered their questions.

'We found a great deal of eagerness among those consultants, but we have to follow EEC procedure for selection.'

Basically, it was a preconsultancy selection information and briefing session.

We explained what we wanted out of the study and its terms of reference. We shall set out our conditions in the tender and the suitable consortium will be selected, said Mr Ushewokunze.

Low productivity

Meanwhile the Hwange (Wankie) Colliery Company is staffed and equipped to produce a greater tonnage than is at present required; the company's chairman; Sir Keith Acutt, said in his latest report to shareholders.

Demand and costs perton were inflated by a surplus of labour and low productivity; a position to be improved in the new financial year by natural turnover of labour, said Sir Acutt.

The Zimbabwe Rail-

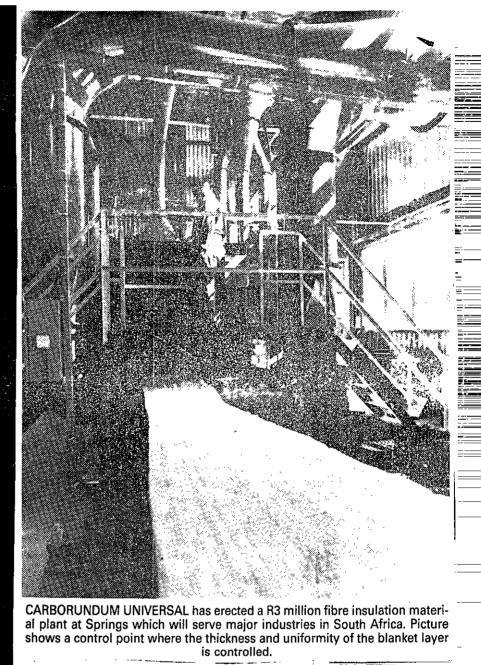
ways had been helpful in ironing out the difficulties but movements to the north across the border were beyond their control and the sale of coke and coal there had not been good, he said.

Need for cash

'The reductions in Zimbabwe have risen primarily in the iron and steel and ferro-alloy industries which are suffering from the world depressed demand and price for their products.'

Investments had to be reduced in order to generate cash for capital expenditure. Sir Acutt said.

Lack of trained personnel had been the root cause of a poor performance by the cokeworks which had for some time been working below its rated, capacity.-(Sapa)



Mozambique port still (362) holds wheat

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE Four thousand tons of wheat shipped from the United States to Zimbabwe in September last year is still in Beira.

The delay in railing

The delay in railing it to Zimbabwe was given as an example of the reasons why Zimbabwe an importers were rejuctant to switch from South African ports.

Delegates at the annual congress of the Chambers of Commerce

Delegates at the annual congress of the Chambers of Commerce meeting here complained bitterly that facilities at the ports of Maputo, and Beira had not improved despite assurances from the Mozambique authorities

facilities at the ports of Maputo, and Beira had not improved despite assurances from the Mozambique authorities.

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Masimba Masango, said he had been advised that Maputo was operating at only 50 percent of capacity.

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PRISSECTE LOOKS AT AFRICA'S WHITE REFUGEE S

Special investigation by Political Reporter



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babweans are becoming actively involved in Right-wing political movements in South HUNDREDS of former Zim-Africa.

standbeweging, neaded by the fiery Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, the newly formed Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treumicht and the supporting movements such as the ultra Right-wing Afrikaner Weer-Herstigte Nasionale Party Scores have either joined or are

en South African citizenship Rhodesians who have already takven voting for his party. The HNP claims that a few ex-

> pearing at public railies organised by the HNP, the CP and similar and some ex-Rhodesians are ap-Right-wing groups such as the Natal-based South Africa First movements. Others have joined smaller

The leader of South Africa First, Mr Brendan Willmer, is also the spokesman in Natal for Dr Treurnicht's CP.

Mr Willmer formerly ran the 'Save Rhodesia Campaign'. In the last months before the Rhodesian referendum in January 1979, which asked whether Rhodesians approved of the Kissinger proposals

> for majority rule, the campaign threw its weight behind the Action Party formed by Right-wing MPs who broke away from Mr Ian Smith's party.

Nation' campaign in Rhodesia, which circulated letters appealing to whites to vote against the constiestablishment of Zimbabwe. tutional settlement that led to the It also supported the ation campaign in Save our

Mr Robert Mugabe's government Africa are vigorously opposed to Many ex-Rhodesians in South and refuse to use 胨

"I was born a Rhodesian and I'll

see their countrymen as a social and political embarrassment in wards the Right-wing parties is so marked that it is drawing fire from South Africa. other former Zimbabweans, But the immigrants' move to-

And a leading political scientist. Professor Gerrit Olivier, said that businessman based in Pretoria. loon rather than adapt to change," said one former Rhodesian, now a revenge — political kamikazes who are prepared to go up with the bal-"They're motivated by fear and

tion," said Prof Olivier, at Pretoria University. professor of political science all costs we mus

in his view Right-wing Rhodesians were "not an

set at all"

comparing it with happened in Rhodesia. South African situation "They are misreading the outh African situation by always call my country Rhodesia is a typical comment.



have control but they are being used. . Mrs Dorothy Spurling the blacks think they

Picture by DOUG LEE



"Moreover they have become so used to a conflict situation that they think this is normal in Africa and see their chance of being on the winning side of the 'war' in this

Mr Willmer said 70% of his supporters

country.

them 40% were from other African countries, including Zimbabwe.

"Immigrants from Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia — those I call the first wave of white refugees — are playing a big part in the movement, and ex-Rhodesians are becoming more active."

Asked why immigrants supported the movement in such numbers, he said:

"For the obvious reasons that they know what can happen to a society under black rule. They are determined that what happened in other countries in Africa will not happen here.

"Most of them are in a

'Blacks being used'

Sun. Exp. 13/6/82

DOROTHY Spurling is a former Zimbabwean now living in Krugersdorp. She emigrated to South Africa several years ago.

Mrs Spurling, well known in the West Rand community of 150 former Zimbabwean families, real fused to discuss her political affiliations but said she could never accept black rule in 'Rhodesia' -or anywhere else - "because

of genetic differences between black and white".

Quoting anti-integrationist authors such as Carleton Putnam and Alexis Carrol, Mrs Spurling

The blacks think they have got control now but they are being used. In the end it will be only the communists and international money power that will benefit."

were English-speaking. Of better position to judge the dangers of a black takeover because they have come from countries where it has happened.

> "They know just what this will mean — the whites will: leave, a vacuum forms and the strongest man takes over in a 'winner-take-all' situation."

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, claimed that many ex-Rhodesians had apparently voted for his party but not many had become paidup members.

One of the HNP's most vocal supporters is Mr Owen Parvess, a former officer in the Rhodesian Light Infantry who now lives in Durban.

At an HNP Republic Day rally in Wonderboom, Pretoria, he was billed as a main speaker.

He took the straight antiintegrationist line used in the United States in the early days of the civil rights struggle, citing alleged genetic differences between black and white and the "international communist/capitalist conspiracy" propagated in South Africa by Rightwingers such as Mr S E D Brown and the South African Observer.

Mr Tom Langley, Conservative Party MP for Waterkloof, confirmed that ex-Rhodesians were showing an interest in the CP.

The people who disagree...

SOME Zimbabweans living in South Africa told the Sunday Express they deplored the Right-wing stance of their compatriots.

Among them was Mr Ted Sutton-Pryce, former deputy-minister in Mr lan Smith's Cabinet who now has a civilian appointment with the South African Defence Force. He called on former Rhodesians to refrain from becoming involved in South

African politics.

Mr Mike Calvert, who is associated with the Midrand Country Club (formerly the Rhodesia Club) at Halfway House, said most former Rhodesians were too busy making themselves a new living to become involved in politics.

"Some have done better here than they could ever have done in Rhodesia," he said. "On the other hand, there are always the discontents who haven't been able to make good and who have chips on their shoulders."

Mr Calvert admitted that when former Rhodesians got together socially there was frequently talk "on sensitive subjects such as politics".

Some of them feel they have to guarantee a future for themselves and their children in a white country," he said.

... and those who stay silent

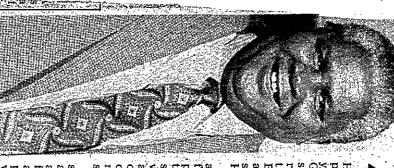
them former Lieut-Colonel, now Major-General Ron Reid Daly, one time commander of of the Transkei armed forces.

members of the Rhodesian Government such security forces.

FORMER Rhodesians keeping their lips but- as former Cabinet ministers Lord Graham, toned are those who have joined the South who lives at Plettenburg Bay; Mr Rowan African or Transkei armed forces - among Cronje, who has taken on a top job with the Bophuthatswana Government; Mr Bill Harper, a former Cabinet minister who lives in the legendary Selous Scouts. He is now head Johannesburg; Mr Reg Cowper, the last white Minister of Defence, and General Pe-Also keeping a low profile are former ter Walls, former head of the Rhodesian



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state organisations. ough review of the prosmall address he ministries curement systems and to initiate a thortrading corporation, irmed the government's to set up and paraalso con-

start state industries and a promise to step in able cost in cases where profiteering was uncoairly and at a reason-He announced steps to Mr Banana

government's three-year

MR NKOMO

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gon- our people materially, ment's socially politically and state culturally."

g corporation. A The plan would make enterprises de sor a new society free of Zimbabweans." exploitation and providity and prosperity for all ing equality of opportun-

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parties which enjoy si ficant following babwe

There was also a prog-

be unveiled velopment ransitional national deplan soon.

In his presidential the fullest liberation of conditions conducive of

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were being re-organised to a size compatible with the country's population The army and air force

With the continued restructuring of the Zimthere was a plan to sub-Republic police.

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the government started a training involving peo-President Banana said.

regular forces, he said. ple other than from the It was imperative that military

races will be encournon-racial and "Zimba aged to join the reserve in order to assist the reg-ulars in their task of order maintaining peace country. It would be uning peace and throughout the

tion, the president said it would trade internationally and operate Zimbabwe at retail the formation of a trading corpora-

The small enterprises

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especially those estab

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size of the support unit.

many ex-

a the police and the supcombatants as possible would be recruited into

port unit, he added. position.

promised that the police its cumbersome comreserve would be resructured to streamline The president also

entirely

State municipality be set up in certain set tors to produce goods at the low principles." ished on co-operative ate industries would

possible price. goods for SAPA

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ZIMBABWE 362
Emergency stays

A further extension of the state of emergency, first imposed 16 years ago, and proposals to stamp out the campaign in western Zimbabwe by dissident former

guerrillas were the main features of the speech from the throne in the Zimbabwean parliament this week.

Opening the country's third parliamentary session since independence, President Canaan Banana told MPs that Robert Mugabe's government was determined to take "whatever steps are necessary" to crush the 2000 ex-Zipra guerrillas who have been "roaming the country and harassing the civilian population"

Joshua Nkomo, sacked from the Mugabe cabinet following the discovery of arms caches in parts of western Zimbabwe early this year, was sitting in Parliament on the opposition benches to hear President Banana announce plans to draft former guerrillas into the paramilitary police supportunit and establish a people's militia to train the civilian population in counter-insurgency tactics.

Military activity

The president's comments came hard on the heels of reports from Matabeleland of intense military activity, including the use of paratroopers, against the dissidents in recent days. At the weekend, a senior government minister, Enos Nkala, warned the dissidents that the government was preparing to unleash "gukurahundi" against them — a reference to the 5 000-strong North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade, which ministers say is being established for purposes of

maintaining internal security.

Significantly, there was no mention in the president's speech of South Africa or the "external threat," which, to some observers, implies a softening of the Mugabe government's previously hard line against Pretoria, though clearly it is too soon to tell whether there has been a shift.

The other central theme in an otherwise unsurprising outline of the government's planned legislative programme was the president's reference to a further extension of State participation in the economy.

A development corporation, a Zimbabwe development bank, State industries in "certain sectors" of the economy, a State trading organisation and a State-controlled small enterprise development corporation would be brought before Parliament. The reference to the State trading organisation, which would deal internationally and at both retail and wholesale levels within Zimbabwe — and to State industries to produce goods for the state at the lowest possible price - is unlikely to be welcomed in the business sector. Such organisations will be seen as competing with the private sector for scarce import allocations and market opportunities.

There was no reference in the speech to the one-party state so frequently forecast by ministers, but a potentially controversial Bill envisaged is the proposal to prohibit political parties from raising funds externally and provide for "state funding" for those political parties which are represented in Parliament and have a "significant following" in the country. This is obviously one way in which progress towards the one-party state could be achieved and is likely, for that reason, to be strongly opposed by Nkomo's Zapu in Parliament.

Looking for signs

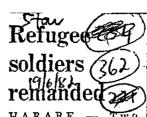
Just how far Robert Mygabe was influenced by his Western hosts on his recent European tour will become evident over the next few months as government's legislative programme unfolds.

On his return to Harare this week, the Zimbabwean Premier cheered businessmen with a slight change of stance on the critical issue of an investment code. Hitherto, government ministers have ruled out the establishment of such a code to foster foreign investment.

But on Monday Mugabe said that if his government thought such a code was necessary, it would consider introducing one. It wasn't much of a softening of stance, but it was better than nothing. The read for an investment code has been emphasised in two recently published bank reports - both of them officially backed. The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe warned that the country could not continue to rely on short-term borrowings abroad (it borrowed more than R360m last year), but must boost exports and attract long-term investment from abroad. Then the State-owned Zimbank called for action to "substantially increase" the inflow of both foreign and domestic resources into private sector investment in general and export investment, in particular.

The testing time will come with the conclusion of the current talks with the H J Heinz organisation of the US. Heinz is considering investing \$20m in a joint venture with the Zimbabwe government to take over the Olivine Industries group owned by the Margolis family. If this comes off and is followed soon after by Scania of Sweden establishing a truck-assembly plant, the foreign investment tide may start to turn. But it may yet be necessary to introduce an investment code.

Economic policy-watchers are awaitin; three key initiatives from government—the three-year transitional developmen plan (which will spell out policy toward investment); the anticipated statement for the phasing down of food subsidies; and for these can be expectively be accordingly to the phasing down of these can be expectively be accordingly to the phasing down of these can be expectively be accordingly to the phasing down of the phasing do



HARARE — Two
South African
soldiers who entered
Zimbabwe illegally,
saying they were seeking political asylum,
were yesterday remanded in custody for sentence on Monday

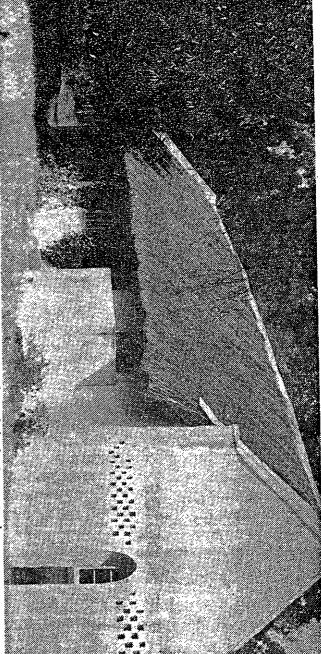
were yesterday remanded in custody for sentence on Monday.

Jacques Hendrik
Maritz (20) of Welkom,
a member of the SADF
based in Pretoria and
David van den Heever
from near Oshakati
base in SWA/Namibia
— a nember of the
South West Africa Special Forces — both
pleaded guilty to illegally entering Zumbabwe, contravening
Section 11 of the Immigration Act.

Maritz said he had come to Zimbabwe because of his regilious and political views.

Van den Heever said he came to Zimbabwe because he had been accused of murder after being given an order to shoot a colleague. — Sapa. ~

The second second



The homestead of the white family that once farmed the land now stands empty and weeds are taking over the garden and the house itself.

grown through the ereeper and the tiger lilies unkempt garden. The rosebushes compete with the HVING FOOM. weeds, house stands in an HARARE bentacles **finatched** and 옃. have the

and their f from the brand of courage tie ti windows are reminround the bedroom protective Rence and the The security mightfal farmers Walls time

security sensor zones of Rhodesia.

babwe nobody lives in this farmhouse in the Wedza area of Mashonaland, 150 The tractor sheds are empty and there ing in the big brick are no golden hands of tobacco km from Harare. leaf dry-

there 8 the lands

Groups 3 men

The people are

a native reserve and

days was known

are carrying bun-dles of thatching groundnuts. Women for next growing season prepared for the A new field is being The greetings cheerful and grass to a cluster of huts being built at are reaping maize, women and children into ox-drawn carts. the foot of a koppie. a crop of thatching cobs

faces are smiling.

have been resettled white-owned Co-operative members tile Wye Valley. ha farm in the fer-Mount 2 S. formerly 1 800 ₩ in o

Where one man farmed, 56 families have been resettled and take an equal share of the profit. ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

is intended to families throughout next three years, it which, tion scheme under government as part of the land acquisibought by Zimbabwe. At the The farm tended to reset-160 000 black during the Wye Val-₩ a S the

which nagement committee ᅜ

ing a maize yield of 50 bags to the hec-

communal land

56 families, all from

nearby

Wedza

ley

farm there are

hopeful that they will make a success Agriculturalists are Tribal

farm, under the direction of Catholic sive group having worked together for many years, they moved farming venture. helped them start a missionaries of their co-operative "They are a cohe-ខ before

an official They will have a working

co-operative,"

tare which will each family an

tial monthly income of R63 after contributing to the central kitty.

venture

Money from the kitty will be used to buy fertiliser, equipto repay loans. ment and seed and

government got them started by ploughing the lands for them. But this year it will be up to the peasant farmers to run the show backed by technical advice from agricultural officials. Last year the

Tambaoga, who has two wives and seven children, says Mr Chamunorwa management

> rotation system. babwe has only four co-operatives in operation under the scheme. At present

contribution The individual's deter

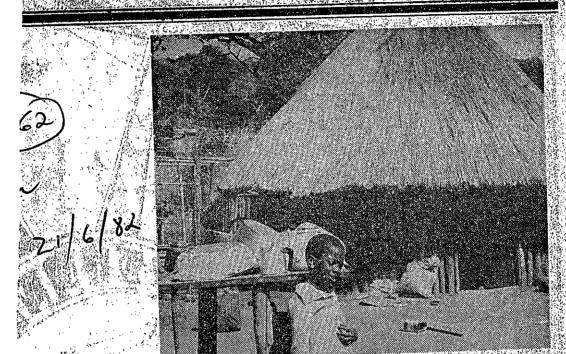
mines his return.

Resettlement is a major task of the government.

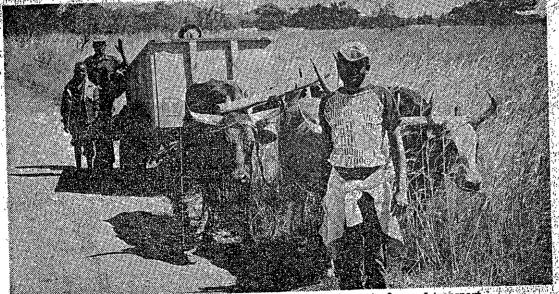
be up to the people themselves to prove that redistribution of land will not result in turning once productive acres bal lands (1982, into the impoveri-shed areas found in Pioneering shemes such as the Mount St Mary's Cooperative are paving the way. But it will



The Stan Monday June 21 1982



Homesteads of a different kind — the round huts of peasant farmers) are springing up in substantial numbers on the now communal farm.



Ox-carts rather than trucks and tractors are the main form of transport on the farm at present

spokesman sald yesterday. a loss of approximately 3 000 tons of liquid steel, an Iscor THE gas explosion at the Pretoria Iscor plant last Friday — in which three men were killed — had resulted in

R200 000 and and water mains. damaged electrical - cables about a week to repair He said the explosion had sused damages estimated at 200 000 and it would take

critical but improving

Gunshot man is

still

whether the furnace, who the blast occurred, would put back into operation. SBW also not certain ould be

Mail Correspondent

hearth furnace on June 30, and it is possible that this unit will not be started up again," the spokesman said. noissim "It was planned to decomnumber one open DURBAN. — The condition of the man, who was wounded by a gunshot in his head after two little girls had been shot

dead at their grandmother's Kloof home on Saturday, is

terdict against the man, is alleged to have shot Tinkler obtained

ot the ₽

girls, to prevent him from in

yesterday.

timidating her.

Saturday the man

improving.

But he is still in a critical

put the furnace on line again until it has been determined what caused the slag ladle to "It has been decided not to Wentworth Hospital near Durban said yesterday.
The dead children, Kelly, 4, and Lauren, 2, were the

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Te

Mirage

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airport drama

in a recent article in the army paper Frontline, the commander of the Third Infantry Division, headquartered at Wuerzburg, Major-General Fred Mahaffey, ordered that soldiers should be weighed and measured regularly and those who were

Gen Mahaifey, 48 and with a trim figure, said in the artitile that soldlers who do not
lose excess weight within a
year "due to lack of self-discipline or other character
difficiencies" would not be
re-enlisted and could be difficiencies" would not be re-enlisted and could be barred from the army Fanuiel.

weight will be put on a weight control programme, while those with more than 4,5kg excess will be examined by a doctor and sent to a fey's guidelines soldiers who are 4,5kg over or under-

According to Gen Mahaf-

overweight,

"Over-eating is the main problem.

spokesman. Food at base is plentiful

and available with meal cards -- canteen food always

said

. 96

problem, especially among support staff," said an army

est speaking. slimmest but a.

but it could

"He recently sent a letter asking leaders and soldlers to watch their language and cut out the use of unneccessary swearing spokesman

ine event will

presented to dogs nominated for bravery and valour. The Rand Daily Mail Pup of the Year, Child Handler of the Year, Obedience and Working Trials, and the Goldfields Grand Challenge. be

eserters RO senten (tenced

Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Two SA Army

connection with the murder of an Ovambo man in SWA last year, was sentenced to six months, half of which was

In another case Jacques Hendrick Maritz, 20, of Wel-kom, was sentenced by the suspended for five years.
In another case Jacq breaking into a cattle shed in a mountainous village at Re-sen, close to Prespa Lake in south-eastern Yugoslavia, the news agency Tanjug said BELGRADE, — A female bear killed 38 sheep after

were getting divorced. daughters of Mr Alan Tinkler and his wife Flonna, who

Earlier this year Mrs

a court

On Saturday the man vis-ited the two girls. Five shots were heard and the bodies of the girls were found with the The bear, accompanied by one or two cubs, made a hole in the roof of the shed during the night, did its dirty work, and carried away one sheep.

the girls were found with

next to them.

Bear kills

38 sheep

gally entering Zimbabwe to seek political asylum. David van den Heever, 27, an army corporal wanted in ail terms yesterday for ille-

jail suspended for five years.
Van den Heever, who entered Zimbabwe on April 17
this year, said he had served

this year, parameters of the SWA as a member Swapo politician, saying it was on their colonel's orders.

gitives despite political dif-ferences with SA.

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then released on ball.
"I left because I was being Later he was charged and

charged for something that did under military order afterwards i 8BW

ties would be sympathetic.
The magistrate, Mr Stuart
Pringle, said Zimbabwe could not accept any law fu Van den Heever sald he had come to Zimbabwe be-

yesterday whether the au-thorities are considering It could not be confirmed Maritz political

capital's former lone without backing, asylum political reasons. He told the court he bsconded for religious

with the

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able, and those who would still like to book can tele-phone the SAR booking office at (011)713-5611

at 1.15pm on Sunday.

arrive in Johannesburg

A few seats are still avail-

LONDON. — London's vast 881km subway system was disrupted by a strike yester-day in protest against cuts in

work as scores of rush-hour trains were cancelled. Only three of the system's nine

the system's nine ctoria, Jubilee and , were working near

Commuters struggled

urban July

Tube strike

train will only leave at 10

minutes past

midnight and

hits

London

DURBAN. — A South African
Air Force Mirage fighter aircraft burst a tyre on landing
at Louis Botha Airport yesterday afternoon and came to

Several fire tenders at the airport raced out on to the runway.

runway.

rest at the southern end of the

stad Thomas said yesterday.
"Tony was rushed to Kok-stad Hospital where he un-

ation in the afternoon. He derwent an emergency operworth Hospital this morning

mise and bus and subway fares doubled, making public transport in London the most

Services were cut to econo-

expensive

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the

House of Lords judges ruled last March that it was illegal to subsidise the city's

to normal. lines, Victoria,

perty taxes buses and subway

from pro-

Hinckley innocentwill be given tests

WASHINGTON John W Hinckley was found innocent by reason of insanity yesterday when a federal jury ruled he was not criminally responsible for his attempt to assassinate President Ronald Reagan.

Mr Hinckley (27) will now be committed for a mental examination and Judge Barrington Parker will determine if he should be sent to an institution or set free.

Under the law, after 50-day evaluation at St Elizabeth's Hospital Washington, Mr Hinckley will face a hearing on his future.

He would be entitled to release only if the judge found, "by a preponderance of the evidence" that Mr Hinckley is not likely to injure himself or others.

The jury, seven women and five men, deliberated for 25 hours over four days.

CONDUCT

The jury found Mr Hinckley innocent of assault with intent to kill Mr Reagan and three others he shot outside the Washington Hiller Hutel on March Hilton Hotel on March 30 last year.

The jury said Mr Hinckley, because of "mental disease or defect, lacked substantial capacity to conform his conduct to the requirements of the law or 'lacked substantial capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct" That is the legal test for insanity.

Pale and tense, Mr Hinckley covered his eyes with his hands when the verdict was read. count by count, for 13 counts, by Judge Parker.

The jury considered, on the one hand, the prosecution contention that Mr Hinckley, while suffering from common personality disorders, was in control of himself when he fired the shots.

On the other was the argument of defence

Jury finds Law-breakers not welcome, deserters tol

The Star's Africa News Service By Brendan Seery

HARARE - South African army deserter David van den Heever, implicated in the death of an Ovambo man last year, told a magistrate here yesterday that he had fled Namibia because he felt he was going to be sent to jail for something that was "just my job.

Van den Heever, bearded and wearing prison khaki shirt and trousers, told the court he had been ordered to shoot a black man in the Oshakati area. He had done so, he added, because he would have been charged with in-subordination if he had refused.

The former corporal added that when he crossed over the Zimbabwe border from South Africa on April 18, he had intended to apply for political Easy. lum.

But the magistrate, Mr Stuart Pringle, jar-ling Van den Heever for an effective three months, described him as a fugitive from justice.

Zimbabwe could anot allow itself to become a country which, soy granting asylum to such people, became a sanctuary for those trying to evade the law, Mr Pringle said.

Another army deserter. Jacques Hendrick Maritz (20) of Welkom, was given a wholly"suspended sentence of three months, after he illegally entering Zim-babwe.

Maritz, an army caterer, told the court, through an Afrikaans interpreter, that he had fled South Africa because of his political and religious differences with the Pretoria Government. -- .

The fate of the two men should now be in the hands of the Zimbabwe Immigration Department, although there is speculation that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees might be called on to see if they qualify is refugees.

CAPE TOWN - A sea fisheries inspector yesterday told a Wynberg Regional Court magistrate he took away the oars of two brothers and left them adrift in a rowing boat in deep sea "to keep them from escaping from my custody."

The inspector, Mr Peter Gabriel du Toit (34) of Frizjee, pleaded not guilty to a charge of culpable homicide.

The State alleged that on February 26 last year at Hout Bay, Mr du Tolt caused the death of Mr Mogamat Nadeem October by too, pleaded guilty to placing him in a hoat with no oars and tak-ing him out to sea.

Mr-Ebrahim October, his brother, told the court that on that day so they had gone to Duikersklip to poach crayfish and had rowed out towards Seal Island

After they had & caught a few craylish, Mr du Toit shouted to them from a motorboat that they were under arrest.

Mr Ebrahim October saw his brother hand the oars to Mr du Toil. who then tied a rope to their boat and towed them towards deeper water and left them while he went to chase after dolphins."

Mr Ebrahim October broke the footrest and used it to row towards the shore. When they got near the rocks, the motorboat approached again and he and his brother jumped back into the water.

Mr October said he could not get on to the rocks as the current was too strong. He returned to the rowing boat, from where he

7 accused of assaulting police

A hotel owner. Mr Vernon Edmund Hughes, and six other men yesterday appeared in a Johannesburg District Court on an allegation of assaulting 10 policemen.

Mr Hughes, who owns a hotel in Natal, appeared with Mr Claudio Rader (23), of Ellis .

Street. Yenville; Remmo Baggatin (22), of Nellie Road, Nor-wood; Mr Jean Louis Marlin (23), of Jennifer Avenue. Sunning. dale; Mr Mark Brandon Heering (19), of Grant Avenue, Norwood; Mr Anthony Leo Cinnamono (20), of Ivy Road. Norwood, and Mr Mi-

chael Vernon Hughes. They were not asked

to plead and the case was postponed to August 24.

The men allegedly assaulted the policemen at the Ascot Hotel in Norwood on February 28 this year. They were allowed out on warn-

White exodus from Zimbabwe slows to a steady trickle

TWO years after independence the white stampede away from black rule in Zimbabwe is slowing down.

Officials at airports and frontier posts counted 4 619 emigrants between January and March this year, 680 fewer than over the same period in 1981.

It was the smallest exodus for any quarter since April, 1980, when embattled Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, the world's newest black state, after a last stand by its white minority.

"Things do appear to be settling," said a British official whose country has attracted thousands of whites who have rejected the new order. "The panic may be over at last."

At least 40 000 whites and perhaps as many as 60 000 have quit since independence. (Official figures show only declared emigrants: many people say they-are just going on holiday but never return).

Nobody knows exactly how many whites remain among at least seven million blacks. But sources put the community at about 160 000, compared with its peak in the 1970s of about 280 000.

The flight has cast Rhodesian whites around the world, mainly to Britain — the land most of their forefathers left over the past 100 years for a place in the sun — and South Africa, white rule's last redoubt on the dark continent.

They took their skills with them, and the flight since independence placed in question Zimbabwe's continued prosperity amid Africa's poverty.

In 1981 alone, an increasingly alarmed Government counted in the exodus 40 scientists, 50 doctors, 340 engineers, 540 nurses and teachers, 680 mechanics and 1800 clerks. About 1,5% of the 11 000-man police force is white now, compared with 40% at independence.

By RODNEY PINDER in Harare

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's assurances that whites had a secure future here despite what he called their "past sins of repression" were brushed aside in the rush for the exits.

Twelve months ago, more people were emigrating from Zimbabwe at peace than they did when it was rebel Rhodesia at war, and the numbers were climbing sharply.

But by the turn of the year things had changed. "The faint hearts mostly seem to have gone," said one Western diplomat. "The remainder seem to have confidence in Mugabe as the great conciliator."

Alongside the brake on the exodus was a steady drain in white support for former Prime Minister Ian Smith and his Republican (formerly Rhodesian) Front Party.

The Front was once the epitome of white supremacy in Rhodesia. Mr Smith was often portrayed in popular prints as a Saint George skewering an emerging dragon of black nationalism.

Mr Smith, 63, now lives an increasingly retiring life on his farm, with only an occasional political foray to warn of doom because of perceived black incompetence and unfairness to the whites.

But there is evidence that the man who led the whites to war rather than grant black majority rule is not listened to much any more. Half his parliamentary party has quit to work more closely with the oncereviled "terrorist" Mr Mugabe.

The Republican Front won a by-election two months ago but only 13% of listed white voters bothered to turn out.

"Most whites have now realised that white rule is not going to come back. Those who have chosen to remain just want to get on

with living and forget politics," said-a political analyst.

Although reduced, the white outflow nevertheless continues at a serious level. And a skill gone now is a greater loss than a year ago when the remaining pool was larger.

The Government has ruled that all youths trained as artisans must work in the country for the same amount of time as they spent training, or pay for their learning.

Zimbabwe, said the Government, had become "a free international training college."

The move was generally welcomed by industry, but some people feared it could backfire by persuading waverers to go while they could rather than await more draconian action.

Planned legislation forbidding Zimbabweans to hold other passports could also cause a new upsurge in emigration.

"Force people to choose between Zimbabwe and Britain or South Africa and they might just do the contrary thing," said one Western diplomat.

"Many whites remain nervous and unsure of themselves and their places in the new Zimbabwe and it might not take much to set the exodus back at full spate again."

The exodus has incidentally been good news for some whites in other countries.

An estimated 2 000 to 3 000 engineers, teachers, nurses, builders and other skilled people have left the unemployment queues of the West's recession for work and a place in the sun in Zimbabwe—passing in midair the stream of new exiles seeking their utopias in the opposite direction.—Sapa-Reuter

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24/6/82

Armed gang in bid to 362 kill Mugabe

The Star's Africa News Service

Harare



Mr Robert Mugabe claims, there is a plot against him

Groups of armed men mounted attacks early today on the residence of the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and one of his Ministers, Mr Enos Nkala. One of the attackers was killed when guards returned fire.

The attackers were armed with automatic weapons and RPG-7 rocket launchers. The first attack was on the residence of the Prime Minister. A group of men in a vehicle opened fire on guards at the main gate at 3.40 am. Fire was returned and a rocket launcher few from the vehicle as it sped away. Nobody is believed to have been hit during this incident.

in the second attack, about two hours later, a group of men was seen approaching the home of the Minister of National Supplies, Mr Enos Nkala, in the Vainona suburb of Harare.

A guard at the gate opened fire and killed one of the attackers who was carrying a rocket launcher. The others fled.

The body was found to be that of a young black man wearing parts of a national army uniform. It was found about 400 m from Mr Nkala's home.

Three automatic rifles and a machine-gun were found in a garden nearby. Two rocket-propelled grenades and launchers were found near Mr Mugabe's home. They had not been used in the attack.

Mr Mugabe's residence, Zimbabwe House, is on Chancellor Avenue, about two km from the city centre and opposite State House, occupied by President Banana,

Sources said it was not known if the attack on Mr Nkala's house was mounted by the same group.

His house is about five km from Mr Mugabe's residence in one of Harare's wealthier northern suburbs.

This morning's incidents come at a time of mounting unrest in Zimbabwe after a wave of banditry by dissidents in Matabeleland.

Action

Mr Nkala, himself from Matabeleland, warned recently that tough action would be taken against the dissidents unless they stopped their activities.

There have been about 2000 desertions from the national army since the sacking of Mr Joshua Nkomo from the Cabinet in February after the discovery of huge arms caches.

of huge arms caches.

There has been no official comment yet on the incidents, the most serious indication yet of justification for claims by Mr Mugabe that there was a plot to overthrow him.

Tomorrow morning, Mr Nkomo, the Zapu leader, is due to hold a Press conference at his home in Bulawayo on the deteriorating security situation.

He has denied accusations of plotting against the government. (362) NOH 23/6/82

Zimbabwe's fleet

grinding to a halt

By IAN SMITH

HARARE.—The Zimbabwe Government's sweeping cuts in foreign currency allocations at the end of last year and in the first quarter of 1982 are biting first in one of the country's key, growth areas and the conditions of the country's key, growth areas and transport

road transport.

The entire reconstruction and rural development programme depends on a reliable and increasing national haulage fleet. Before the first brick can be laid in a remote communal land development project, a truck must haul the cement to the site.

But the severe cuts in foreign exchange allocations for engine and vehicle spares mean that many of the country's ageing fleet of vehicles will be off the road before the end of the year.

This assessment comes from Mr Gordon MacPherson, managing director of Datsun Parts Zimbabwe, one of the country's largest importers of vehicle spares.

"The spares situation is critical," and that is a simple statement of fact," he said. "The Government is fully aware of the situation and, I believe, is doing its utmost to make more money available.

"But, unless our allocations are increased soon, many vehicles of all types will be off the road before the end of the year."

the end of the year."

He said that because of the six-month lead time from the order being placed in Japan to delivery through Maputo, spares ordered with ad hoc allocations last year have only just been received.

Since December, ad hoc allocations have been refused and the company has only been able to order 40% of its normal requirements.

The government has several hundred Nissan trucks in its own fleet, many of them operating in rural areas. Their own spares position is not good," said Mr MacPherson. "We have applied for ad hoc allocations on behalf of the government, but the money is not available."

Other importers are in a similar position. Minister of Trade and Commerce,

Mr Richard Hove, recently told the Motor Trade Association annual meeting at Kariba that currency allocations in the current quarter are 15% below their level in the same period last year, and 21% below the level in the July/September period of 1981.

And these cuts have tak-

And these cuts have taken place over a period when the cost of imported spares has continued to increase

steadily.

Compounding the problem is the government's political decision to make increasing amounts of foreign currency available to "emergent" businessmen almost all black.

The number of importers of engine spares increased by 24 from 187 to 211 in the past year, and the number of importers of chassis spares has increased by 19 by frofm 117 to 136.

This has led to criticism that in some cases, the new importers have not got the full value for their currency because they did not have sufficient background knowledge in the trade.

Said Hove: "The Ministry

Said Hove. "The Ministry is now at pains to see that the new entrant to the import control system has a registered company, is trading in locally produced goods from premises suitable for his operation, has a background compatible with the business and has sufficient finance to fund his business."

Nevertheless, it is still

Nevertheless, it is still validly argued that spreading limited currency among an increasing number of importers causes the country to lose the benefits of bulk buying

Another warning on the critical currency situation came from the country's only tyre manufacturer. Dunlop Zimbabwe

The company said in its annual report that unless currency allocations for raw materials are improved, it might be forced to reduce tyre production from mid-year and later—close certain sections of the factory.

Last year the company had difficulty meeting or ders, and it is now turning away export inquiries

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

From Robin Drew

HARARE — From the left, the right and the centre workers in Zimbabwe are being urged to knuckle down to the job. But from the anguished cries of employers the appeals seem to be falling on deaf ears.

Mining, farming and industrial spokesmen have been bitterly critical of falling productivity, indiscipline, and laziness among the workforce.

The country's main newspaper, The Herald, recently slammed the pathetic attitude towards work" which it said derived from a false belief among workers that they are now totally beyond the reach of disciplinary action by employers.

At a commerce congress, businessmen condemned labour regulations which prohibit dismissals without government approval as a disaster which was contributing to confusion and loss of confidence in the private sector.

In Parliament an independent M.P. Mr Henry Elsworth was applauded when he said that plummeting productivity was foreing firms intop bank, ruptcy

He quoted instances of rebellious workers in timid a time and threatening and threatening and threatening who were untable to get rid of troublemakers because of the regulations preventing unauthorised dismissals.

But the criticism has not been confined to white employers. The Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr Robson Manyika, has termed lazy and undisciplined workers "economic saboteurs" who are an obstacle in the second phase of the revolution. No mercy would be shown to them.

A black columnist writing in a national weekly warned: "Right now we are very close to committing one of the biggest follies in manking's history, ad-

ZIMBABWE

362

Lazy workers Tindor fire to surre trol to wo were already

mittedly with very good intentions.

that is to indoctrinate our people with the notion that there are two classes in society: the exploited, who are the workers, and the exploiters, who are not workers."

At the core of the present struggle between employers and employers is the government's socialist philosophy which demands that the worker be given a new place in society alongside, and not below, the boss.

The Minister of

The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, says the aim eventually is to have employee representatives taking part in decisions relating to budgeting, planning, recruitment and other functions normally considered management prerogatives.

Other targets include profit-sharing schemes from which the employees would derive greater benefits.

But while tentative moves are being made in this direction relations between management and staff are being soured in many cases by the attitude of the employees who now see themselves as a protected species.

A leading black businessman, Mr Lawrence Vambe, said some employers were worried stiff that they would have to surrender control to workers and were already losing authority through the regulations which control dismissals.

But the workers were euphoric. They saw the prospect of earning the wages and enjoying the sort of working conditions which they judged to be equitable.

Mr Vambe appealed for an approach which was not based on class struggle. Rather the common aim should be a situation in which everyone involved in the creation of wealth would not only be justly paid in relation to his output, but would also feel he had a part to play in the control and management of the organs which produced the nation's wealth. — The Star's Africa News Service.

No closet Marxist

Robert Mugabe, with remote ruthlessness, is pushing Zimbabwe to the brink of economic ruin. He need not take many more steps along his chosen road before Zimbabweans join their northern neighbouring black states in degrading poverty.

With each economic mistake he makes, authoritarianism comes closer. The "bondage" this month of Zimbabwe apprentices (see *Current Affairs*) is clear evidence. It is democratically reprehensible and economically stupid.

Sure, skilled workers are a natural resource. But the way to prevent its attrition across the country's borders is to encourage enterprise and reward risk. To turn apprentices into bondsmen of the state will simply encourage flight.

Nevertheless, there are Zimbabwe businessmen who still seek solace from the belief that Mugabe talks more socialism than he practises. And certainly he has not nationalised the apparatus of production in one fell swoop. But to do so would mean instant chaos, which even Mugabe recognises.

Instead, he is moving insidiously towards extending the

public sector and redistributing wealth. This will result in a much less efficient economy, increasingly owned by the state.

He is establishing a state-owned Minerals Marketing Board and proposes to establish state trading agencies. He has taken over Zimbabwe Newspapers, Cape Holdings and Zimbank. The fact that he paid market prices for them is neither here nor there. He proposes to establish a mining development corporation and a development bank.

The Rhodesian economy he inherited was adequately provided with mining and financial institutions which served it well. There can be only one reason for parallel state institutions: so that Mugabe can control the "towering heights" of the economy.

He plans to resettle 165 000 black families over the next three years on two-thirds of

the commercial land owned by whites. Whether the land will be purchased or expropriated is not yet clear. The point is that it will be handed over to much less productive owners or occupants.

So much for the structural shift towards socialism. Current economic policy not only provides further evidence. In addition, it also flouts sound financial principles.

Mugabe has gone on a major spending spree that far outstrips the country's export earnings. To finance this deficit, he has had to borrow heavily and raise taxes. The effect of higher taxation is also to transfer assets from the private to the public sector.

The inevitable result has been an excessive increase in demand beyond the economy's ability to supply. This has caused domestic prices to rise and is reflected, too, in rising imports. Currently, inflation is higher than in SA.

To moderate price rises — aggravated by increases in statutory minimum wages — there have been widespread price controls, including a freeze on incomes in excess of Z\$20 000 and a rents freeze. This is a sure way of bottling up massive price rises and creating future shortages.

There is going to be a chronic housing problem and growing food shortages. Moreover, when competition is removed from some sectors by the imposition of price controls, it tends to become excessive in less controlled sectors. This, in turn, distorts even more the relative allocation of resources through the price mechanism.

One way of reducing excessive demand in an overheated economy — and thus ultimately reducing the trade deficit — is to allow the value of the currency to decline. Mugabe, like most other African leaders, has refused to do this.

The result is that imports become artificially cheap. This is swell for the new black middle-class rooted in the

buréaucracy. For they are able to buy cheaply imported luxury goods. It is particularly bad for farmers and industrialists, who find they cannot compete against the artificially low prices of imports. They either go out of business or into some other field. And domestic production inevitably falls. This happened in almost every other emergent black nation.

There is, of course, a price to be paid for this profligacy and Zimbabwe is busy paying it now. Partly it is inflation. But it is also the cost of foreign loans needed to prop up flagging reserves and an overvalued currency. Mugabe is thus putting his country increasingly in hock.

In short, Zimbabwe has rising government spending which is creating excessive demand. This is aggravated by city council-

lors, members of parliament and ministers voting themselves substantial raises. In addition, free education at primary sc.100l level has been introduced and free health care for those earning less than Z\$150/month.

It is attempting to counter the consequent upward pressure on prices by freezing them and keeping its currency over-valued. This will cause production to be reduced and consumer demand ultimately to become even stronger.

Against that background, no wonder Mugabe cannot find foreign investors to put hard cash into Zimbabwe. No matter what some Zimbabwean businessmen may care to see through rose-tinted glasses, others can distinguish a practical socialist from a rhetorician. Mugabe is no closet Marxist. His ideology is plain for all to see.



bikes:

ZIMBABWE

Apprentice Woes

There are fears in Harare's business community that Zimbabwe's plan to "bond" apprentices will do more harm than good. The plan, announced early this month, will tie Zimbabwe-trained apprentices to the state for the same number of years as they spend in training. This means that an apprentice who completes his five years' training in 1982 must work for an equivalent five-year period in Zimbabwe, though not necessarily for the same employer.

The regulation, announced by the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, has been promulgated under emergency powers regulations and was not passed by parliament. Apprentices will be kept in Zimbabwe by the requirement that they pay 10% of their salary to the state and by the fact that they will only be given their qualification papers at the end of the bonding period.

finish.

VAN DER MERWE

Sarel van der Merwe, swopping the lead lap after lap with Mortimer in the Group One race, won it at 126 km/h when Mortimer's gearbox gave up in the last couple of laps. The Ford mechanics changed the box before the next heat and once again there was a ding-dong battle but Van der Vierwe had got to the front by half distance and stayed there - just.

Similarly, the 10% of salary paid will be refunded along with interest at the end of the bond period. Any apprentice who leaves without completing the period will lose both the cash and his journeyman's papers.

---- muruer.

The move is justified by the government in terms of the outflow of skills from the country. Official figures show that in 1980, when 878 apprentices completed their training, 989 skilled workers left the country. Last year, 664 apprentices completed their training - 1 078 skilled workers left the country.

Dr Ibbo Mandaza, Secretary for Manpower Planning, emphasises that the aim of the regulations is not to stop those who wish to emigrate but rather to ensure that priority is given to training people "unlikely to leave Zimbabwe.'

Apprentices were given only 30 days until July 3 - to make up their minds whether to accept the new system or leave. After that, any apprentice who either terminates his contract or leaves immediately after completing his training will be required to pay for the education received.

Although officials say industry was consulted on the regulations, employers are critical of the plan because they fear it will step up the rate of skilled white emigration especially to SA — in the next few months. They believe it was wrong to make the regulations retrospective so that a person in his third or fourth year of training

has no option but to accept or risk breaking his training in the hope of picking up where he left off in another country. The 30-day period for making the decision is also criticised as being unrealistically short.

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Obviously it is the white apprentices who see themselves as the main target of the new rules. When Mandaza spoke to a mass meeting of thousands of apprentices in Harare last week he was jeered by the whites. Although black apprentices are less affected, it is clear they are not delighted with the move which can only reduce their

The need for some measures to curb the skills drain is widely acknowledged. What sible is being questioned is whether the measure adopted is equitable — the consensus being 1 that it is not — and whether it is likely to be effective. Here, too, there are grave doubts. Mandaza makes the point that there are earn 1 200 Zimbabweans - almost all whites being trained at SA universities and little evidence to suggest that these people will be returning to Zimbabwe. To that end, scholarships and grants to Zimbabweans studying at SA universities are being withdrawn in some cases.

If the university students take such an here attitude, why should the apprentices be any steat different? Accordingly, the bonding scheme procould well increase the outflow and at the Ramsame time substantially reduce the number to mer of whites taking up apprenticeships.

DAVE PETERSEN, winner of the 750 and unlimited classes in the Superbike series at Killarney on Saturday, is congratulated by Debbie Bagnall, left, and Avril Bridgett, right. The two cars came There was not much send down the GTV 6 for across the line nose to opposition for the Fords Serge Damseaux who tail.

Separate of the control of the cont

Rylands leader urges use of Govt channels

OPLE should use the ernment to carry out its annels provided by the apartheid policies." vernment, a candidate condemnation of the agement committee 13m by a civic associa-

· A G Ebrahim was anding to a statement the Thornhill Resinds Estate residents to take part in the for five

the Rylands Manage tative, powerless and were forced to work within the tramework of in the framework Group Areas laws.

APARTHEID

Those who take part in management committee elections and those who have allowed their names to be put forward as candidates are helping Association urging to maintain apartheid," the statement said.

Saudi policy oil will be unchanged

JEDDAH. — Saudi Ara-bia's new ruler, King Fahd, has swiftly moved to ensure continuity the world's largest largest oil exporter following the death of his elder brother after seven years on the throne.

King Fahd, 59, pledged last night to adhere to the domestic, foreign and oil policies of the late King Khalid, who was buried without pomp only hours after he died of a heart attack at the age of 69. King Khalid had a long history of heart trouble.

"My message to any had been the day-to-day haved King Khalida



Government-elect is pledged to demand the dismantling of America's rapidly expanding military base on the tiny island of Diego Garcia and the return of the atoll to Mauritius.

It will also bar war-ships from using any port facilities in Mauritius and ioin the radical Indian Ocean states of Sevchelles and Madagascar in the campaign to make the area a zone of peace.

In spite of its internafional importance, Diego Garcia never featured as a significant in the election campaign which was dominated by the economically depressed islanders desperate need for change.

ROMPED HOME

Exploiting this need for chance the 'eft wing opposition Me vement Militant Maurician and its more moderate portner. Posts Societte Maurician roman de Maurician and Albert de Maurician roman de of the cland's allected parliamentary elected parliamentary

The two seats on the icland of Rodrigues more than 500 km away from the Mauritian main island. went to another Many ally the Organization du Pennle Rodriguais.

The eight "Best loser" seats in the 70 cent Parlia, ment which are normally ment which are normally sectioned in an estimate the redress pariet inholds an information of the information of the citation and formation of the citation and citation a tra Government-elect.

If this happens, there

ZIMBABWE

Tumbling tobacco

A blunt warning that Zimbabwe may have to cut tobacco output next year rather than continue the existing policy of "controlled expansion" was given last week by the President of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association (ZTA). Burt Palmer, addressing the annual ZTA congress, called for more "realistic" prices — promptly interpreted in business circles as a plea for Zimbabwe

After a firm start to the sales season, prices of fluecured leaf on the Harare auction floors have dipped well below last year's levels. Growers are unhappy. They argue that their costs have gone up by more than 15% while the weekly average price is currently running 12%-15% below last year's levels. With 32,5m kg of the 1982 crop (estimated at 90,5m kg) sold, the average price is currently standing at 162c/kg compared with the 1981 seasonal average of more than 184c — a fall of 12%. Growers believe that the merchants are paying unrealistically low prices. But in their more reflective moments, they admit that Zimbabwe has now become a high cost tobacco producer due to cost escalations, increased wages and the Zimbabwe dollar exchange rate.

Merchants point to rising costs and the exchange rate as problem areas but refer also to the large and cheaper Brazilian crop and consumer resistance to tobacco, especially in Western Europe where demand is affected by high unemployment and severe tax increases.

With only 36% of the 1982 crop having been sold, there is scope for a strong midseason recovery. "Wait for the US floors to open" (in July), they say, arguing that in the past high US prices or poor quality have given Zimbabwean leaf a massive boost. The merchants are sceptical and even those close to the growers are predicting a seasonal price of no more than 165c.— 10% lower than last year. However, total grower income will be higher since Zimbabwe produced 67m kg of leaf in 1981 valued at Z\$123,8m. This year, assuming an

average price of 165c, grower income will be up Z\$26m at close on Z\$150m — a handsome 21% increase.

However export prospects are gloomy. In the first five months of 1982, tobacco exports were more than 50% lower - in tonnage — than in the same period of 1981. This was not a transport problem, but rather a lack of markets.

Whether this downturn — which had not been predicted in the industry — will lead to another production cutback as in 1980/1, remains to be seen. But if prices do not "come good" by mid-July, then the growers may have to mark time with a crop target of around 90m kgs or possibly even reduce the target slightly.

Some growers believe that expansion

targets are unrealistic anyway, not because of the market situation but because tobacco is a labour-intensive crop that has not only become expensive to produce but which increasingly implies wrangles and disputes with the labour force. One senior grower argues that it will not be quotas, but labour relations that will henceforth determine how much land is put under fluecured leaf.

African Trouble Spot

By Robin Drew. The Star's Africa **News Service**

HARARE — Mr Joshua Nkomo's impassioned appeal for peace, and the fact that at least some members of the government recognise the importance of his role, in holding Zim-babwe together, are the hopeful signs to emerge from an' otherwise depressing series of events here.

Bullets flying round the Prime Minister's residence and a shootout in the streets of one of Harare's exclusive suburbs brought the worsening security situation in the country right home with a bang.

Yesterday Mr Nkomo, sacked from the Cabinet in February and branded a traitor and plotter by government spokesmen, unreservedly condemned acts of violence by political dissidents and bandits.

At a Press conference, he appealed to dissidents to stop their activities immediately.

He added that he had been prompted to call the conference after approaches from approaches from members.

This confirmed earlier reports indicating that Mr Mugabe's government now recognises that Mr Nkomo has a pivotal role in finding a political solution to the estimated 2 000 desertions from the national army, and increasing violence and banditry.

Rejecting allegations that he leads the dissident activity in the country, the Zapu leader said: "I looked for guns to free this. country - not to des-troy it."

RESPONSE

What is needed now if Zimbabwe is to avoid slipping into chaos, is a ready response from Mr Mugabe to Mr Nkomo's suggestion of a committee of inquiry to investigate thoroughly the reasons for the deteriorating security situation.

It will require a It will require a on Mr Mugabe's resi-generous act of recondence.

ciliation from Mr Mugabe for this to come about, especially in view of the undisputed fact that massive arms caches were found on property belonging to Mr Nkomo's party.

But the realities of life here, dominated by the recognition that Mr. Nkomo still commands the allegiance of a majority of the people in Matabeleland, dictate that a policy of confrontation. contains, risks too dangerous to be ignored.

A third of the 60 000 strong national out out strong national army is drawn from former combatants in Mr. N.k.o m o 's. Zipra forces. Maybe 2 000 or m o r e have deserted and present a threat to stability.

The danger is that unless Mr. Nkomo is brought back into the fold, even more ex-Zipra men will quit, particularly now that the finger of sispicion will be pointing at them after the attack

AFRICAN AFRICAN

Hard on the heels of a war that brought majority rule to Zimbabwe comes the education revolution. This massive campaign seeks to redress past imbalances—but the costs are enormous Howard Barrell of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Harare

abwe's Sch00

If there has been one over-achiever in the two years since Zimbabwe attained its independence it is the country's education department.

Its achievements in spreading education have been remarkable.

Some 92 percent of children under the age of 15 are now at school, whether they live in the urban areas or the remote rural districts whose infrastructure bore the brunt of the country's war of liberation.

The man largely

The main largety credited with the education explosion is Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, Zimbabwe's Minister of

Education and Culture, a man with a reputation for work capacity and making do on very little.

A doctor of chemistry, Dr Mutumbuka was Zanu's secretary for education during the black nationalist struggle and, as such, controlled the poorly equipped schools for refugees in Mozambique.

Dr Mutumbuka's oftrepeated view is that
education is a right not
a privilege. And, on
the basis of this principle, he and Prime
Minister Robert Mugabe's Government
have increased spending on education to

give it the largest single allocation — 14
percent — in the
budget for the financial year ending next
Wednesday.

reliance and the deve-lopment of the Zimbabwean - flavoured espouses. socialism his party equality, national selfdevelopment, guarantor of economic government sees educaplans, calling them ecoambitious criticised the country's tion as an clear that Mr Mugabe's nomically irresponsible. However, it has become The World Bank has educational important race

This emphasis has produced dramatic re-

more period the number of were in 1979, one year before independence, many Zimbabwean chilrisen by 67 percent. and over dren at primary scuool this year than there Show sults, according to offi-cial statistics. These primary that statistics. than schools there are the same twice These has as

In the case of secondary enrolment, there are now more than three times as many pupils than there were in 1979, while there are very nearly four times as many secondary schools, according to the official figures.

Dr Mutumbuka's de partment has made no

hories about how this has strained available financial, teaching and equipment resources.

But here, too, some remarkable progress is indicated by the figure statistics

There are now 14 teacher training colleges instead of the eight in 1979, while enrolment in the same period has more than doubled to 7910.

To uplift the large number of underqualified teachers, a programme known as the Zimbabwe Integrated Teacher Education Course (Zintec) has been initiated. Zintec has 3 000 teachers training during school

holidays. Race ir

Race integration has more than kept pace with other developments. In the Harare (formerly Salisbury) area, 57 percent of the primary pupils in previously white schools are black, and the average at secondary schools is 50 percent black.

Many of the new schools built, particularly those in the remote rural ayeas, are little more than shells. In some cases, classes are held in the open. But for the rural peasants, they are better than what they had before.

The new guideline is "education for develop-



Pupils at Harare's Blakiston School wear ne w road safety panels that were issued after a child was knocked down and k illed on his way to the school.

ment." The emphasis is on technical subjects, and prospective university students have been told there will be no more government bursaries for the human sciences after the end of this month.

Science education in schools has been stepped up, and thousands of elementary science kits, called Zimsci kits, have been distributed to schools.

Another catchphrase
to emerge is "education with production."
Eight pilot schools,
modelled on wartime
refugee schools in Zambia and Mozambique,
have been established.
The schools aim to be-

come self-supporting in food, which is cultivated by pupils, with surplus food being sold to help pay for school operating costs.

The Government's education policy is based on its socialist philosophy. Senator Joseph Culverwell, a former headmaster who is now one of two Deputy Ministers of Education and Culture, said recently: "We are instituting an education ideology which should be a means to transform our society, one that will dispel ignorance, fear, poverty, disease and the mental colonisation under

which our people have lived for nearly a century."

The intention is to enhance the value attached to manual labour in the society, and downgrade the white-collar education of a developed country as inappropriate to Zimbabwe's needs.

White response to the new orientation in education has, in some instances, been a fear that standards would drep. Some white teachers have complained that oldestablished patterns have been changed, with unfortunate results. At least one

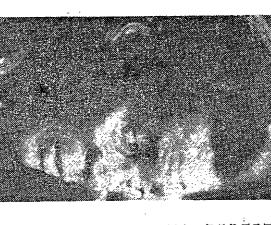
school, Alexandra Park Preparatory School in Harare, is engaged in a battle with the Government to gain private school status, and is taking the matter to court. And there was some unhappiness about the Government's putting an end to "community schools" - schools effectively controlled by boards of governors elected by parents, which were seen by the Government as an attempt to perpetuate white exclusivity.

By 1987, through the Adult Literacy Organisation and the Institute of Adult Education at the University of Zimbabwe, the Government plans to wipe out adult illiteracy. The problem is enormous. It is estimated that half of Zimbabwe's adult population of about two million are illiterate.

 Mr Mugabe summarised his government's intentions when he addressed schoolchildren recently. He said that every school should become "a forum for the harmonious interaction of our children in an atmosphere completely devoid of racialism, or tribalism, or regionalism, but conducive to the proper growth and development of our youth on the basis of elevating values."

(c) Argus Co 1982.

many parents and educationists ha ve grave doubti



be ... sees education as the Prime Minister Robert Mugaway to equality, development and socialism.

babwe's schools. "It is still possible for a tionist said of get a good education. middle-class child 8

whether the system can hold much longer," he added.

wisdom and direction of Zimbabwe's enor. dence mous educational devewere many, lopment since indepen-His doubts about the in April 1980 acknow-

doubt that in the old days the white community had undeserved But, he and ledged: "There very limited number of places." whereas black children had to compete for a privileges in education massive

tended to redress this The expansion is in-

"So far the system holds," a white educaget a good education. Subject to the educationist, subject to the system can other developing Africruel dilemma, accordimbalance and improve black life chances in ment's socialism. But it can nations experience. nas also exposed the line with the Govern-

Political elite

educational and financial are scarce. Does Zimbabwe then best serve its needs by retaining privileged, high quality education for a economic elite? Or by a a small political and hancing the prospects few, so probably enfor the maintenance of Resources both dards in education and health under black majority rule was a major plank in the UDI political platform and parent, raised his fist and said: "Great."
For whites, the issue ally charged. The horcation is also emotionof their children's eduror of dropping stan-

funds in an attempt to upgrade inferior educa-tion in the shortest period, resulting in a thinning out of educathere, and contrary to some alarmist reports terviewed said ised. Religious instruc-tion is still very much had not yet material what they had feared But white parents in-

injection

tional resources in the Mr Mugabe's governhas chosen the this reporter could find no evidence that the writings of Marx, Lenin or Mao are taught in the formal school sys-

short term?

the liking of black, tem.
parents intentity wed. 200 ne white mother Asked his attitude to described the situation at her children's school as "hunky dory."

cational policy, one black domestic worker

the Government's edu-cational policy, on e

in Chinhoyi (formerly Sinoia) said they had tion at the local high their children's educaschool. no complaints about White farming folk

cational standards: white opinions on edunot changed at all." children's situation has possible picture, country paint the worst "People plained the A Harare white exstaying and my leaving the different but I often not done. And teachers means this

are problems. The short-Nevertheless there previously white some black children

that the quality of edu-cational administration age of properly quali-fied maths and science teachers has worsened There are with white emigration.

teacher frustration for has tumbled, creating instance.

Capitalists

books means that in some black schools up to eight pupils share one textbook in a partisuitably qualified taught in some areas, a government instruction cular subject. Despite a Ndebele should be that Shona and The shortage of textshortage tained, were capitalist wean blacks, he mainsocialism, Most Zimbabried about the talk of

problems remain how The most pressing complaints

lawns in the wealthier suburbs and find a across deeply felt white fears deed one day creep that socialism may inplace in their schools. iar to whites. This fear is not pecu-And there are still the manicured

struggle, said that many blacks were worthe black nationalist who fully supported One black parent, needs

nagerial see its two major sources of wealth, turing a blossoming manufaenamely a ! s o needs skilled sector. But in agriculture and class to over-

educationists

(c) Argus Ge. 1982.

schools have problems with English, the language of instruction.

millions that

Some and eco process of selection is give almost every child inappropriate to Ziman education which is academic in bias is breaking beyond babwe's academic economists argue its means. The needs and e attempt down. educationists

Zimbabwe certainly eeds a skilled ma-

ture owned the wood and water and employed someone else to work them.

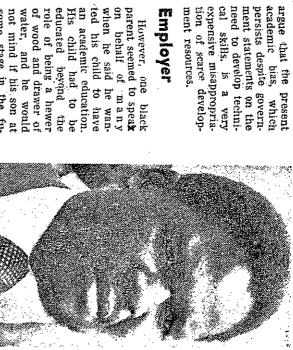
qualifications and facihas spent hundreds of upgrade the Government the rural areas. trying to do

Employer

ment resources.

educated beyond on behalf of many when he said he wanparent seemed to speak water, and he would role of being a hewer an academic education. ted his child to have not mind if his son at some stage in the fuof wood and drawer of His child had to be However, one black the

accessible to all striving to make education Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka . . . babweans. Zi m



Smith (362) taken to hospital

Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. - Mr Ian Smith. former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, was taken to hospital yesterday after collapsing in the Zimbabwe House of Assembly with a suspected heart attack.

Mr Smith, who led Rhode-sia to UDI in 1965 and was Prime Minister until handing over to the Muzorewa admin-istration in 1979, was said to be in a satisfactory condition. Colleagues in his Republi-can Front Party said he was able to walk to the ambu-

lance which took him to Parirenyatwa Hospital.

Sapa reports that Mr Smith, who turned 63 on April 8, was talking to fellow MPs in the corridor near the par-

in the corridor near the par-liamentary dining room at 3.30pm when he collapsed. A newly-elected Republi-can Front member, Mr Tony Berkhout, a former military medical orderly, gave First Aid and Mr Smith soon re-gained consciousness.

He was helped to his feet and rested in the Speaker's office while an ambulance was called.

was called.

In his youth a keen sportsman in many fields, Mr Smith established a reputation during his 14 gruelling years in office for his physical fitness and his rare absences from his desk due to

illness.

Mr Mugabe, who had been in the House sitting opposite Mr Smith on the Government front bench, had just left the building when Mr Smith collapsed.

The Medical Superintendent of the Parirenyatwa hospital, Dr Lee Binnie, said Mr Smith was in a satisfactory condition.

tory condition.

geath certificate. ZIMBABWE'S oil pipeline from Beira has delivered its first fuel, trade sources said in Harare.

A government spokesman would not confirm that pumping of gasoline and diesel fuel from the port to the eastern town of Mutare had started.

But Ministers have repeatedly said the pipeline would open soon.

Last year the owners, Lourho, repaired the line and open soon.

Sapa-AP.

S. Twis By IAN AITKEN: Harare

ZIMBABWE's two main political leaders have stepped back from the brink of more tribal violence.

After a meeting of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party's national executive and powerful central committee, and a reconciliatory appeal from sacked Cabinet minister Mr Joshua Nkomo, it appears reason has prevailed on both sides.

The Thursday raids by gummen on Mr.

The Thursday raids by gunmen on Mr Mugabe's residence and the home of National Supplies Minister Mr Enos Nkala in Harare, had alerted security forces for

clashes between Mr Mugabe's and Mr Nko-

classes between Mr Mugane's and Mr Mko-mo's supporters.

Police said the body recovered after the shootout at Mr Nkala's home was that of a

shootout at Mr Nkala's home was that of a former Zipra guerrilla.

Zanu (PF) radicals have been pushing for further legal action against more members of Mr Nkomo's Zapu party.

It was feared the Zanu (PF) meeting on the night of the attacks would lead to new action against Zapu.

But Mr Nkomo was allowed to go ahead with a Press conference in Bulawayo where

with a Press conference in Bulawayo where he bitterly condemned the Harare attacks as "shocking".

Black chosen to head ZIMBABWE is to get its first black police commissioner next Thursday, a Home Afpolice fairs ministry spokesman has disclosed. to inspector in 1978. The name of the Zimbabwe capital had been legally changed through the Government Gazette from Salisbury to Harare, the town clerk, Mr Ted Barlow, said yesterday. Deputy Commissioner Wiridzayi Nguruve, 44, will take over when Commission-er Jack Denley retires at the end of June. Since Independence in April, 1980, whites have continued to hold top rank in the country's police force. His announcement comes after legal experts discovered that no steps had been Mr Nguruve, who joined the police under the white re-gime as a constable in 1960, was the first black appointed taken to legalise the 32 place name changes instigated on April 18. . 54

4 Pro. 1

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HARARE - The British-Mozambican port of Beira to east Zimbabwe has been pumping re-fined oil into the Feruka refinery near Mutare (formerly Umtali) for more than a week, according to reliable sources here.

Technical hitches which delayed the reopening of the pipe-line two weeks ago after almost 17 years in mothballs, were ironed out and the sources report that the line is functioning satisfactorily.

The 288 km pipeline was shut down together with the Feruka refin-

ery when sanctions were annual requirement of owned pipeline from the imposed on the Rho- about 700 000 tons. desian Government after UDI in 1965.

> The line is vital to Zimbabwe's fuel strategy which is to relieve itself of dependence on South African supply routes. However, it could not be recommissioned before refurbishing work was carried out.

> Since independence Since independence, Zimbabwe has imported fuel by rail and road through South Africa and Mozambique although the pipe is capable of transmitting about 40 per cent more than the country's than the country's

All supplies of petrol and diesel are expected to come up through the pipe but aviation fuel and some other refined products will continue to come in by rail.

Diesel will be pumped in for 20 days and petrol for 10, reflecting appro-ximately local fuel demands.

The reopening was also delayed for months after negotiations be-tween the government and Lonrho, the multinational owning company, bogged down over tariffs. — DDC.

By Howard Barrell The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - A huge army, air force and poarmy, air force and police sweep to crack down on dissidents continued in Bulawayo's black western townships today.

Thousands of committing workers were

muting workers were screened at roadblocks and at checkpoints with support from armoured cars and armed troops and police.

troops and police.

Helicopters and spotliter planes were overflying the area as the
operation, which started early Saturday
morning, continued.

Residents report

loudspeakers slung under aircraft are urging people with weapons in their homes to throw them into the streets.

More than 100 sus of Mr. Bulaway of Mr. pects are reported to Zapur P. have been briefly held to be pat a makeshift deten coperation centre surrounded clides to by barbed wire Many a special were released after questioning mer Rho House to house sear force u ches have been conducted in at least one country.

outlying township, Ru-mula, according to reports.

The crackdowns in Bulawayo stronghol of Mr. Joshua Nkomo Zapu Party is though the bas oart of a majo comprising mainly fo mer Rhodesian security force units to city dissident activity, in fi

the Financial

Times

HARARE - Most of Zimbabwe's major mining companies expect to make a loss this year, because of the unhappy combination of constant — or even falling — prices and rapidly increasing costs, especially wages. This bleak assessment of the current state of Zimbabwe's strategically - important mining sector was given at the annual meeting of the Zimbabwe Chamber of babwe Chamber of Mines by Mr Roy Lander, its president.

ASSESSMENT

Mr Lander, a senior executive with the Anglo American Corporation in Zimbabwe and managing director of the country's largest nickel producer Bindural Nickel Corporation, is well-placed to make such an assessment. His such an assessment. His is strategically crucial from the foreign exchange of what is happening across the incontributes only about dustry. Profits fell 7 percent of gross from nearly R14 mil. It domestic product and lion in 1980 to R5,25 less than 6 percent of million last year and in 1982 Bindura is fore casting a loss of about R12 million. casing a loss of about R12 million

Of the other major milling bouses, the Rio Tinto Mining (Zim-

babwe) group says ii may well make a loss

this year and has war-ned that its Empress nickel mine may have to be placed on a care and maintenance basis. Falcon Mines needs an average gold price this year of at least 340 dollars to break even, while M T D Mangula recently reported a reported first half loss and announced that it had been forced to borrow R8.8 million under government guarantee to ensure continued operations at its copper mines.

Indeed, the mining industry's after-tax profits slumped from R128 million in 1980 to R58 million last vear. If the gloomy forecasts made by the large mining by the large niming houses turn out to be at all accurate, this year profits will be negligible and the indeustry as a whole could even dip into the red.

The mining industry is strategically crucial from the foreign exchange viewpoint. It

total employment. But mineral exports (including gold and ferro-alloys) were valued at about R450 million last year or 36 percent of total exports.

The one obvious solution to the industry's immediate immediate problems would be a devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar. Mr G Carey-Smith, chairman of Bindura Nickel Corporation, who is also the Anglo American Group's chief executive in Zimbabwe has - rather tactlessly called for a 25

percent devaluation. It is a measure of the insensitivity of big business in Zimbabwe that the chief executive of the largest single business entity in the country - and a South African-owned group to boot should lieve publicly urged the publicly urged the Government to devalue. Whatever the logic of the suggestion and the suggestion it is common cause

that the Zimbabwe dollar, is significantly overvalued - such advice is best given in private.

That said, devaluation would give the industry temporary respite, though unless accompanied by wage and employment poli-cies, the benefits could be rapidly dissipated in an economy that imports one-third of gross domestic product and whose imports, already strictly controlled, of-fer little or no scope for further foreign exchange savings.

sweeping 1980 election victory, have joined the southward cuek. Among the leading lights who have moved south to take up new n'u e s some of une leading figures in the leading figures in the as the pre-independence bush war reached its height, and news almost every day moved to South Africa.

Men who were in the settlement was followed by Mr Robert Mugabe's om Zunbabwe contiby Andrew Walker the white exodus

nesburg after being banned from living in Peter Walls keeping a leutenani low profile" in Johan

Lieutenant, General Foter, Walls, the legen dar yil) Selous Scouts chief Lieutenant

Colonel Ron Reid-Daly;

military

supremo,

careers are the former

ex-Army Chief of Staff hanned from living in Major-General Alexan Zimbabwe:

der Derny McIntyre
former Cabonet Minisen Mr Rowan Cronje kins and op business and Mr Reg Cowper, man and Geneva Conformer Deputy Minister ference delegate Mr Mr Ted Sutton-Pryce, Mike Daffy two-term President of Wilson Rhodesia, is because of ill-health. ociated Cham-Commerce of



Force chief he is soon official, is now working to leave Zimbabwe for a Johannesburg PR A former Air Archie a top Foreign Affairs Mr Denzil Bradley, once

Air Marshal

dwelling on the past. Little time for the "when we" mentality of Zimbabweans Africa in December. "I have come here as Like many other exhe has

a South African, not an

dn Survour

business, a 15 property ex-Rhodesian," he said business interests. Lake Kariba, and other water prawn farm on commercial He has left behind interests, a fishing ha fresh-

After joining the Sighis wife, three children ving in Pretoria with backwards since armand R2 700. ted his time looking But he has not was-

ger of the company. ma Motor Corporation as advertising manager, made a general manahe was within Now he is moving 10 days

military chiefs moved south i

Johannesburg where

has bought a house, take up an appoi



ted young military com-manders, now working Lieutenant-Colonel Rhodesia's most respec-Armstrong, in insurance. one

having had to much behind having been one advertising company. Rhodesia's best-known How does Mr Daffy feel about him in

sure half the men the the world would give virtually anything for. opportunity which I am Zimbabwe? "At the age of 43, am standing on

hannesburg.

Having bought a house in Northcliff, he

head of the Joint High wean forces as headed the

Command, lives in Jo-

house in Northcliff, ne is said to be enjoying

want." can choose any road I on opportunity, and He has been particuhill looking down against him by the loyalty were after allegations of dis-He was banned from the land of his birth Press interviews. being out of the public eye and rarely gives lays, deliberately keeps n i s Rhodesian receives a pension from

"low profile."

"wealth of opportuni-ties" which exist in the been struck by the larly impressed by the country. arrived here, and Africans since shown by many South kindness and concern

Rhodesia's former in some have

babwean

security

forces.

when

l'aking over

the de-

Former

leave pending re-tirement from the Zimment. He was on

dimbabwean

Govern-

made



in the Prime Minister's × Office has also moved former Deputy Minister Ted Sutton-Pryce, south.

Africa. Now a leading

businessman.

merce and industry. new careers in General Walls, (10m)

sian forces during the commanded the Rhode Zimbablieutenant-colonel Armstrong, formerly a returning home. His son-in-law Mr Pat

like several other rank-ing Rhodesian officers, moved to South Africa with his wife Selous Scouts has also of the famed Armstrong.

bush war and

sADF. 003 Army, Major-General "Derry" McIntyre, lives in Johannesburg. and then surance in Durban The former Chief of He is working in inhas of the Rhodesian Zimbabwean joined

General Walls,

Army who

who retired from world. career in General taken up a McIntyre, from the controversial Rhodesian burg, he set up a secu-rity firm. He is now in the Transkei, comtussels with the defence forces. manding the territory's Lieutenant - General John Hickman Another Moving to

Milling in Milling He declined by Zimbabwean Army in October 1980, is an executive with interviewed by The Johannes-Premier nesburg is figure living in tence briefly. Cowper, who held the post of Minister of Defence portfolio

merly Rhodesia's repre-Vice - Marshal Hawkins, for-

Harold

public figure. he prefers to of the limeli that he is no stay out ight now longer a

Army taken by ious Scouts, former head of the Serom the Colonel Colonel Armplace was Reid-Daly, resigned Shodesian ovember

quit after in-fighting in the army and court commander Reid-Daly e former one Rhodesian

strong.

and 11 other Rhodesian ment's "apparent iner-tia" in its attitude to from Front MPs broke away pursuing the war. He was back in the of the reasons he resigned again when

onannes-

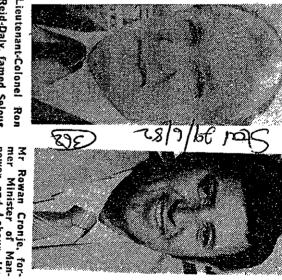
with the McKinlay and Cowper real estate forms. pushed on with Mr Cowper is now the party as it

formerly

Johan-Reg

Cronje is now in his second job since his nister Mr Rowan business in Bryanston. Cabinet Mifor the "rebel" MPs, is working ter's Office before he ter in the Prime Minis-The name Ħ

Bradley probably does not mean much to breakaway Pre-Zimbabwean tralia or South Africa.



election

Victory

Secretary in

After the Zanu (PF)

which had such a maj-

the 2

civil

servants

tempestuous years or role to play in many

backroom

brigade

was part of the

ex-Rhodesians,

9

senior consultant with the TWS public rela-

Mr Bradley is now a

November 1980 fairs, but emigrated in Ministry of Foreign Afstayed on as an Assist-

tions firm

in Johannes-

He was the man at

Scout leader, now heads Transkei securi Reid-Daly, famed Selous Lieutenant-Colonel Ron ly forces. to the Ciskei and then power and Labour. He moved from Zimbabwe

Mr Cowper was soon in the centre of a public dsud tember 1976 as the Bophuthatswana. War intensified,

> from Zimbabwe. unexperted

departure

now with Grey Adverti-

office in Sydney.

Singer Clem

Tholet

Chodesian

information

sing and Marketing in

Johannesburg, is

per-

Both at Lancaster

transitional

for

his song,

"Rhode-

naps

best remembered

stans Never Die."

0 ne

ex-Rhodesian

burg, having given u his military career.

working in Johannes-burg, having given up commander who is now

McIntyre. Another top

Major - General

Derry

tralian Government the centre of huge con-

ried to close down the proversy when the Aus-

call-ups he introduced. being in office for only roversy raging five months, with conextended military resigned after over

Mr Cowper later said Governwas the Rhodesia's whites. 1 n g House and during the Mr Cronje was seen as difficult period which followed. respected, moderatinfluence among

kins.

Marshal

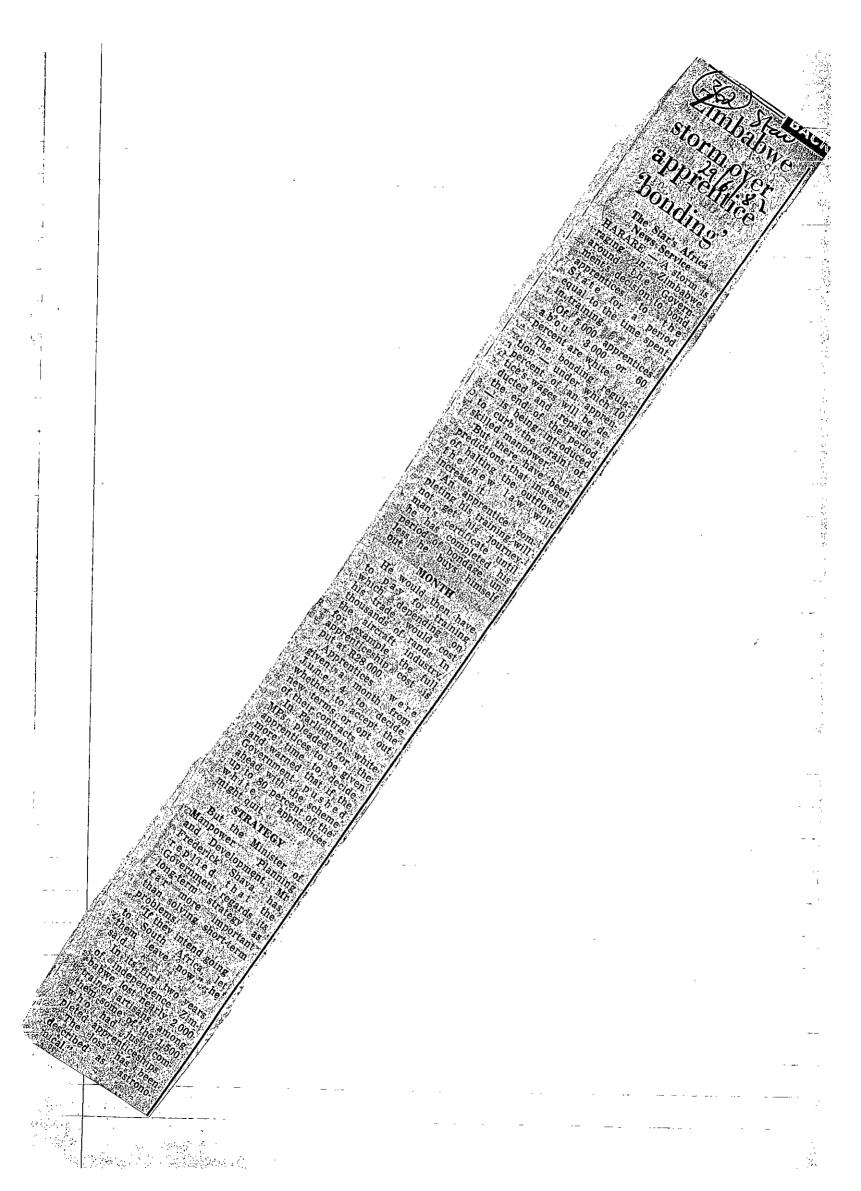
Harold

61-year-old, is Air Vicethough he is now who does not even ap-

ment Co-operation.
Mr Ted Sutton-Pryce, formerly Deputy Minis-Director swana where he is now Lucas working for President moved He lost the post and President Lennox Sebe. as political adviser to and spent nine weeks moved to But in February he to Bophuthat-2 Mangope the Ciskei Developas

ic representative to South Africa from 1969 to October 1980, he has Marshal Archie Wilson is yet another leader Air Force chief Air Consolidated Holdings. director sector where he is a moved into the private Accredited diplomat-Former Rhodesian Rennies

him to resign from the who will soon and he is expected to emigrate to either Ausleaving Zimbabwe. Ill-health is forcing



ZAMBABWE - GENERAL 1982

JULY - DEC

Zapu linked with shooting

MARARE. — The Zimbabwean Government has linked last week's attack on the residence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, with former guerrillas in the national army loyal to Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

Eight soldiers, including three officers, and an unspecified number of civilians have been detained in connection with the attacks on Mr Mugabe's home and that of Supplies Minister Mr Enos Nkala

Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa yesterday identified a man who was killed in shooting outside Mr Nkaia's home as an army sergeant who had been based in 1980 at an assembly camp for Zipra guerrillas before he was absorbed into the army.

It was the first time the government has publicly linked the attacks with former guerrilla followers of Mr Nkomo.

The Home Affairs Minister, Mr Herbert Ushews kunze told The Herald news

paper yesterday that the eight soldiers were arrested between Harare and Bulawayo. There was no doubt that all were former members of Zipra.

The arrests are likely to add to the tensions between the ruling Zanu (PF) party and the Opposition.

Since Mr Nkomo's dismissal in February from the coalition government dozens of his supporters have been detained including deputy army commander Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku.

1.7



All answe

Number

Number

Surname.

First Name

Date

Lisbon seeks trade ties with Zimbabwe

HARARE. — The Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr Francisco Pinto Balsemao, arrived in Zimbabwe yesterday for a two-day official visit.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, Cabinet Ministers, foreign diplomats and senior government officials were at Harare airport to welcome the Portuguese leader and his 40-man delegation.

Dr Balsemao was due to pay a courtesy call on President Banana at State House and hold private talks with Mr Mugabe before official talks between delegations from the two countries.

He was guest of honour last night at a dinner given by Mr Mugabe.

Also accompanying Dr Balsemao was a 30-man Portuguese business delegation.

Portugal's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr Luis Martins, said yesterday the businessmen would scout for import and export markets and the possibilities of joint ventures with Zimbabwean companies.

Portugal is keen to expand its ties with members of the

nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), of which Zimbabwe is a member.

The Lisbon government is already involved in rebuilding a railway from Malawi to the Mozambique port of Nacala.

Mr Martin said yesterday he believed Zimbabwe would play a key role in strengthening links among the SADCC countries because of its political and economic stability.

He said Dr Balsemao would submit to Mr Mugabe proposals for technical, scientific and economic co-operation between the two countries.

There are between 7 000 and 8 000 Portuguese nationals in Zimbabwe, most of them in skilled trades, particularly building. — Sapa.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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NOTE CAREFULLY

- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- 4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

andits terrorise ral Zimbaby

JST enter in ach question which it has umns (2) and

HARARE. — Bandits hiding out in the thorny bush and craggy granite hills of Matabeleland are causing the worst unrest in Zimbabwe since independence two years ago.

At least 25 people have died in the wave of armed violence which has been condemned by the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and former Cabinet Minister Mr Josuah Nkomo.

Mr Rob Sayers, a Matabeleland farmer, said he had begun travelling armed for the first time since independence. On the advice of local authorities, who said that the trouble had reached "critical proportions", Mr Sayers locks his farm gates at 5pm and patrols the barbedwire-topped security fences

The violence has caused other disrup-First Name (s)

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

tions — hitting hardest at the poorest people in the region who are suffering the worst drought in a decade.

In April, bandits attacked a government cattle purchase site, killing a man and stealing R48 000 that was to have been paid to peasants selling off weakened cattle.

Local officials told a visiting reporter that international aid workers were reluctant to work in the remote rural areas, drilling crews would not go out to dig vital boreholes for cattle and drink-ing water, and truck drivers were afraid to deliver food relief to the Ndebele

Halfway along the 100km road south from Bulawayo to Kezi, a store owner said he was robbed recently when a single gunman with an AK-47 walked out of the bush, held him up and walked away firing a burst of warning shots into

The owner's wife, who would not give her name for fear of retaliation, said: "I don't want to close my shop, because the people here are suffering.

Military activity in the area has increased in recent weeks. There are two army roadblocks on the Kezi road and many of the vehicles are mine-proof troop carriers filled with soldiers.

The Home Affairs Minister Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, commenting on the violence and the measures being taken said: "The government is trying hard to rid Zimbabwe of all the dissidents and bandits.

But figures are hard to obtain. The government has been playing the inci-dents down, releasing details only occasionally on robberies in a particular

External

(3)

a. — Sapa-AP.	<u>-</u>	_
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Exami- ners' Initials		

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ZIMBABWE 322
Optimism ebbs

The third business opinion survey, conducted by the Department of Business at the University of Zimbabwe, this week reports a further decline in business confidence.

The survey, based on replies from 111 industrialists in May/June, found that 68% were less optimistic than six months ago. Even then those questioned reported a loss in confidence.

Today, only 8% are more optimistic --

compared with 15% six months ago and more than 38% a year ago.

Commenting on the results of the survey, the department says the latest responses point to "a sharp slowing down" both in the growth rate of industrial production and in domestic demand in the second half of 1982.

"The severe foreign exchange constraint, partly imposed by the world recession and the drought, will inhibit all sectors of the economy in 1982/3 while shop floor problems attributable to the skills and experience constraints and productivity problems will also have adverse effects."

The survey forecasts reduced private sector investment, offset to some extent by enlarged government investment, and warns that employment is unlikely to increase this year. It says profitability will decline, but cost pressures should become less acute, if only because no major wage hikes are anticipated until next year.

"The export sector is clearly in need of a boost, given reduced international demand and the loss of competitiveness attributable to cost escalations at home and exchange rate changes abroad (especially the falling rand). Real growth, it believes, will fall to the lowest level since 1978.

Industrialists made it clear in their response to the survey that they are very concerned about their position in the South African market. Thirty-six percent said their exports to SA were being adversely affected by the depreciation of the rand which has fallen 17% against the Zimbabwe dollar in the past year. Several noted that they had lost out in the South African market because of delays in renegotiating the preferential trade agreement; as a result of which SA importers had found new sources of supply.

HARARE.—The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert, Mugabe, has urged South Africa to accept Swapo's demand for a settlement in SWA to avoid more bloodshed.

*At a dinner he hosted on Thursday night in honour of the visiting Portuguese Prime Minister; Dr. Francisco Pinto Balsemao, and his delegation, he said SA could save lives by accepting the demand for fair elections.

accepting the demand for fair elections.

SA.was doing everything to resist the establishment of a people's government in SWA.

We'are confident that the gallant people of Namibia under the leadership of Swapo will achieve their aim," he said.

South Africa has resorted to naked aggression against democratic states in this region and recruits armed bandits and mercenary groups to carry out its destabilisation campaign."

Zimbabwe's priority was to find alterna-

tive trade partners to SA and to restore the Mozambican routes.

Zimbabwe would benefit from any assistance Portugal offered to Mozambique.

Welcoming the Portuguese leader, the Prime Minister told Dr Balsemao that during his time as a journalist, his articles had been sympathetic towards Zimbabwe and presented the struggle in a postitive light

In his reply, Dr Balsemao said Portugal wholeheartedly supported the SWA people's fight for independence and that as long as there was no solution to the problem there would be instability in that region.

"We have also vigorously condemned all destabilising actions and violations of the territorial integrity of countries in this area, particularly in Angola and Mozambique," he said.—Sana said. — Sapa.



to blame

Nkomo was behind raid INUSADE San Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwean, Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe said today that the attack on his residence last week had been organised by Mr

Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

"The inference can be drawn," he said, "that Nkomo was responsible." Nkomo was responsible."

In the attack on June 24/ men in camouflage uniform fired on the gates of Mr Mugabe's residence. One, raider was shot dead later. He has been officially identified as a former gue rilla from Mr Nkomo's Zipra army Mr/Mugabe said fit

is quite clear to us now that those who attack-ed were elements of Zapu organised by Zapu. "Whether Nkomo had

a direct hand in it will be established by the police And Andreas

ZAPU

"But Zapu is respon-sible Therefore the in-ference can be drawn that Nkomo was responsible:"/ Total Control

He went on to say that leaders of the frontline states were sure that when the independence of Angola was not threatened the Angolans would feel there was no need for Cuban troops there.

He Mugabe saw that the leagers had sained this feeling from Bress of Angola at all simmit meeting in Dar es Salaam last month.

CUBANS

Speaking at a Press

Speaking at a Press conference at the end of the visit of the Porof the visit of the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Pinto Balsemao Mr. Mugabe said that the presence of the Cubans in Angola was a beadaine more for the United States than for Africa Africa,

;.A()joint:communique said;the (two(prime;mi-/ nisters had condemned ongoing South African activities against neighbouring states.

2 90g

SMUTS

cost Rhodesia the war." said it out loud: "Complacency role in the bush war in Zim-babwe (then Rhodesia) has now THE man who played a major in Zim-

Tough-as-teak Lieutenant-Colonel Ron Reid Daly — the career soldier whose feared Selous Scouts Regiment is credited with the highest kill rate in by Mr Ian Smith's government — the Sunday Times this week: the bitter, with the highest kill rate in seven-year war conducted Smith's government — told

"The Colonel Blimps thought they knew how to fight in the bush. "In the end, sadly, it was omplacency that tri-

complacency that triumphed. There was complacency in our high command
... there was inefficiency."
A no-holds-barred, firsthand account of the Selous
Scouts of Col Reid Daly as
told by him to former Rhodesian policeman and author,
Peter Stiff, will be published
in South Africa tomorrow.
Col Reid Daly is now chief

the Transkei rce with the

Substantial orders for the book — "Selous Scouts: Top. Secret War" — have already been received from the United States, Europe and New

THE spectacular successes attained by the Selous Scouts were largely due to Zania and Zipra

an awesome reputation

lighters agreeing against their f

former

During the seven-year bush war about 800 of these men, mostly from the Robert

Mugabe's Zanla forces, were 'turned" after their capture — a fact revealed for the first time in (then) Lieuten-

irst time in (then) Lieuten-nt-Colonel Ron Reid Daly's

were the culprits The Colonel Blimps

Col Reid Daly said that or since there was "no longer a lead that the Rhodesia" he did not believe he was bound by any Official in Secrets Act. Nkomo off their stride:

• Achieved the highest kill rate of the protracted battle in the bush — 68 per cent of the thousands of insurgent deaths are credited to them for the loss of 32 of their own

no-nonsense style, the book tells how:

The Selous Scouts rampaged behind enemy lines in deception and "pseudo" operations designed to throw the guerrilla forces of Mr Robert Mugabe (now Prime Minister fought in three foreign countries — Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique.

Used mostly antiquated and outmoded weapons of war against sophisticated weaponry of the communist-backed Zanla and Zipra

ending battle against red tape for even the most elementary needs — including tents and the necessary personnel to set up the first barracks. In addition, Col Reid Daly tells how he fought a never-

He also has harsh words for some top army officers—and equally harsh criticism of the Rhodesian intelligence network. He finally set up his own intelligence team.

The book provides full de-

tails of the bloody Battle of Pungwe (Operation Eland), and includes photographs to show that more than 1 000 Zanla fighters were killed in a lightning raid on the Mozambique camp.

Hitherto, Zanla losses in that battle were believed to be only 300.

be only 300.

"We gave up counting after reaching 800 ...," Col Reid Daly says.

Heroism

terrorists gave Selous Scouts "The actual number of dead was 1026, with thousands more injured."

The raid is described in graphic detail and many acts of heroism are listed — including how two men accidentally left behind when the 72-strong Selous Scouts party withdrew walked back to Rhodesia in their Eastern thdrew walked nodesia in their

bloc uniforms carrying com-munist-made weapons .. an act which could have got them shot by Rhodesian

Army patrols unaware of their true identities.
Asked about the quality of the leadership in the Rhode-sian high command, Col Reid

Daly said "It is a fact of life with

willingness to face the facts, coupled, regretfully, with people who have gained postitions of high command but who really haven't many wherearth.

comes.

"There were many fine young officers up to the rank of major who were constantly overlooked for higher

"Even in the worst days of the war soldiers on oper-ational duty would get a wave and a smile from the "In my own case I had a lot of opposition to the methods adopted by the Selous Scouts. "I made a lot of enemies. People called me bumptious.

One of the trickiest prob-lems for the Selous Scouts was how to effectively dis-guise its white members. "It is impossible for a white to pose as a black. His features and mannerisms are men Howed through the area like fish through water'". In a hard-hitting final chapter, Col Reid Daly makes it plain that in 1979-80 "the situation in Rhodesia was crumbling".

However, his fears began

However, his reasonable However, his reasonable as a lieutenant, he had gone on saids with Portuguese troops in northern Mozambique.

""Yen Flower, the director ""Yen Flower, the director "" Hower, the director """ Hower, the director """ annee

"So we had our men grow beards which, together with their long hair, was a source of irritation to the army."

The men also blackened their faces, wore floppy hats and would lie low during the day to avoid detection.

Scouts.

"Michael Broadman, one of our members — captured after being sent to set up a spying operation in Zambia — was in a Zambian prison He hints that tapping his telephone could have resulted in the collapse of a Zambian spy ring set up at the same time by the Selous and could, perhaps, have been put there by this grave security breach."
Col Reid Daly was asked if, faced with another bush war, he would undertake raising a regiment similar to the Se-Tapping

lous Scouts.

He paused for a while before saying: "Yes, I would do it again."

"Ken Flower, the director of the Central Intelligence Office, refused to believe the

In November, 1973, when Col Reid Daly was about to go on pension from the Rhodesian Light Infantry, he was summoned by General Peter.

ry out such work. of deception groups and he ordered that a regiment be

"I came to know and understand the African soldier and began to realise that the qualities of a soldier rest not at all on the colour of his skin, but on the man himself."

In Johannesburg this week,

"The scheme worked very well for throughout the war. Only seven took off.
"Our saving grace here was that in Rhodesia there had always been a very good

At first results were unspectacular, but improved once whites were included.

desian Light Infantry was an all-white regiment.
It was only later that he

"This we would achieve by giving the man a rifle from which the firing pin had been removed — he never knew this — and after 10 days or so we would surreptitiously re-

Distasteful

Until taking command of the new regiment, Col Reid Daly had had no experience of black soldiers as the Rho-

Disguise

Prime Minister Ian Smith as "totally sold" on the idea

A HIGH-FLYING Canberra bomber on a photo reconnaisance mission over Mozambique alerted Rhodesia's high command to a huge build-up of terrorists at Pungwe.

s Seventy-two Selous Scouts sneaked over the Mozambique border in captured, camouflaged Frelimo vehicles, raced to Pungwe hase, entered it at 8am, fooled the Zanla occupants into thinking they were comrades — and then opened This led to one of the most daring — and most bloody — attacks of the seven-year war.

Selous Scouts were engaged in organised ivory poaching, and selling captured commu-nist weapons." The Selous Scouts badge

"Suddenly that fine shoulder-to-shoulder, face-the-world-together attitude that had made Rhodesia as one was fast disappearing.
"As the drawstrings began to tighten, the politicians, certainly, had closed their were plain to see — I put it in more choice language, and old lan Smith nearly fell out of his chair he was laughing so much " so much . . ."
In the last days of Rhodesia "people began to look inwards at each other instead

ranks ... stories of corrup-tion in high places being cov-ered up were legion."

Col Reid Daly claims that his telephone line was bugged right through the bush war "because it was wrongly and ridiculously suspected the

The idea of turning captured terrorists and using them in counter-insurgency warfare was advocated by (then) Major John Hickman later to command the Rho-

Although evaluation work was carried out as early as

Selous Scouts.
"We have the means to kill them (the terrorists) but not the means to find them. I sin-

the enemy goes against the grain, but makes good sense.
"We had 800 of these men in the regiment, of whom 250 were operational at any given time. To successfully turn them we had to show trust

was a breakthrough indee We adopted the saying of Chairman Mao — that ou men flowed through the are

"The turning of the terrs as a breakthrough indeed.

cerely believe you can do that," General Walls told the

younger officer.

1966, it was only seven years later that the first all-black leam was formed with the full approval of Joint Oper-

desian Army — an uea re-ceived with shock by some

, commander of the esian Army, and of-the job of heading the

idea

The Selous Scouts planned the raid on Joshua Nkomo's Lusaka headquarters

was "distastefui". He said:"The idea of using

'The day we killed Colonel Ron Reid Daly, whose regiment is credited with the highest kill rate in the war 'Zanla troops

Indescribabl <u>Φ</u>

died them for the sight which met their eyes," Col Reid Daly writes.

He quotes one Scout: "I just hope we don't run out of ammunition."

More than 4 000 unsuspecting Zania soldiers milled around the vehicles — "at least one thing was crystal clear ... no one suspected they were Selous Scouts.

"Then one terrorist looked into a soldier's clearly European eyes and

raised the alarm.
"The effect was indescribable.
"Two 20mm cannons, a 50 calibre
Browning heavy machinegun, three
30 calibre Browning machineguns,
one 12,7mm Russian (captured)
heavy machinegun and three twin

Gale

"Hundreds of terrorists fell to the ground with the first onslaught of buillets, as though a gale force wind had blown them off their feet..."

The book adds: "A sustained rate of fire was maintained until all movement on the parade ground had ceased."

The crew of one Ferret armoured car is credited with having shot 150 men dead.



fire.
The final death toll: 1 026 terrorists dead, thousands injured. No

Scouts were killed, and only five injured.

The full story of the raid on Pungwe is told for the first time by General Ron Reid Daly in his book.

"The parade ground suddenly opened up in front of them (the Scouts). There were few men in the column who did not gasp in amazement at the sight which greeted them — thousands of terrorists on parade. "There could never

7,62 Belgian FN MAG's plus the individual infantry weapons carried by the Scouts opened up, all at the same time.

nd nkoun

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

Ingwavuma idiocy aside—has lapsed into its winter hibernation. But as, at beach cottage and game farm, those who rule over us Vacation thoughts **M** Botha

lick the wounds inflicted during some of the most hectic months in Nationalist political history, they would do well to ask themselves whether it was all worth it.
The split in Afrikaner ranks which has now descended to bitter trench-by-trench warfare in skool

and kerkrade, in farmers' co-ops and business organisations, was predicated on the belief that the conservative soul which would be anathema President's Council was devising a formula for a new South Africa for a new South ទ the

Instead, it gestated mightily to produce a very imperfect germ of reform — albeit one which, given time and encouragement, could yet work a welcome change in our

its habit of timidity, adopted instead a formula for central government which had only a nodding acquaintance with the PC proposals and was much more closely related to the NP's own discredit-But the NP caucus, guided by a Cabinet which refuses to shake off

ed 1977 constitutional plan.
That plan, it will be remembered, was rejected by the very people it was meant to woo into an bloodbath

HEW were surprised when Isra-el's patience snapped. Men-aced and bombarded beyond toler-

eirut

ance across their

r backyard fence the Israelis re-

Lebanon,

sponded in the only manner which has made their survival in the

made

alliance with "non-black South Africa" — the coloureds and Indians — and it hardly found much favour with anyone else.

At the end of this month, this twice-diluted formula for reform will be put to a federal congress of the National Party. But before Mr P W Botha once again finds his courage strained to bending point—and, for all the sound and fury, it ity — he would do well to realise that, with the split behind him, he has no more enemies left to lose, has shown a disconcerting flexibilonly friends.

the already insipid brew of change will most assuredly leave Mr ble worlds. Botha with the worst of all possi-Any attempt to further dilute

leaders. And he will stand accused by an enraged Afrikanerdom of exchanging its birthright of unity line right, or even the waverers within his own camp, and he will finally and fatally alienate the real coloured, Indian and black He has not the faintest hope of regaining the support of the hardfor a meaningless mess of political

yet again to give real substance to a style which has already cost his party dear, he will be the loser. potage.
Mr Botha has built his premiership on a reformist image. He has no other political base. If he fails political

minating the remnants of Yasser Arafat's forces, instead offering them safe passage out of the uumo sioganeering one-eyed vision.

ONE of our more objectionable national habits is our obsession with labels: our habit of insist-Good Guys and who the Bad and encapsulates ing that everything in political life can be reall truth into a couple of short uncomplicated out neatly who are the duced to a single simple formula which spells

have to take into account all the riddles and per-The problem applies everywhere, no doubt — it siogans. must be universal for peoproblems rather than ne riddles and per-ies which real life is answers to want nice one-sentheir

bad in South Africa. Perhaps that is particularly because the stakes here are so high (after all life in the US, for example, will go ings — even though not nearly as considerably as is usually expected).

Perhaps the fact that on pretty much the same tracks whether there's a Republican or Democrat in the White House, where-as life in South Africa would indeed change con-siderably if the ANC were to move in to Union Build-

bogged down in the crass, primitive matters of colour and citizenship also makes us particularly bad at wanting our politics to be overly simple.

Most other countries have got beyond that, and debate revolves around slightly more refined issues which lend themselves a little less easily to dumb sloganeering and



Maybe wha

we need is

The black consciousnessniks are good at this. They pipe up with their meaningless little catchphrase; "You're either part of the problem We want to be able to hang a label onto everyone in sight, a label which determines his role in the then to expect him to live a NEW igeonho



In a military exercise of typical brilliance and swiftness, the Israe-li forces swept northwards through Lebanon, a country reduced to governmental chaos by the rag-tag armies of competing warlords, religious factions and

ready badly strained.
For the moment, there is a stand-off. Understandably, few

PLO cornered in what remains of battered Beirut. Mr Begin's forces have so far held back from exter-

assorted terror groups.

Now they have the rump of the

Ultimately, however, a viable homeland must be found for the Palestinian diaspora — but, first,

catchphrase, "You're either part of the problem or you're part of the solution," and then use this as a convenient way of dismissing anyone who offers even the smallest diver-

murderous PLO.

countries are eager to harbour the

tract from them a copper-bot-tomed recognition of Israel's right

gence from line.

the ordained

But everyone else is bad enough. In private, even

international pressure must ex-

PLO enemies.

Middle East cauldron possible: they crossed the border and vis-ited terrible retribution on their

PLO is possibly terminally weak-ened. The cold and deliberate de-struction of 5 000 or so trapped men would cost Israel dearly in

olitical

toll is already terrible, and the

This restraint is wise. The death

Label

really pseudo-liberals who have hi-jacked the name) so often turn out quite as narrow as the rest.



heid, whereas there is none at all in the prevailing liberal idea that you can have your cake and eat it — end apartheid without submittime your-

me that t If socio

uship, then society has even denoted thought.

BECKE"

change thought, ing bad Alarm bells rang in her head. "Aha," she had The people who ad things about a are the rights. Therefore he a right-winger." "this guy is say-l things about that change was y to be cosy

Nats said nice what were needed, I'd things about the or so she took it. t's all this sobby ut the lift-drivers

stuff about the inclusives and the railway workers!?
It's simple. She knows.
It's good, Nats are Change is good, Nats are bad, and that's that.
Well, there's one-dimen-

sionalism for you. The fundamental proposition that white people would do well to stop trying to manoeuvre themselves out of facing the fact of their status as a few in the midst of many, is what in South Africa's existing circumstances is seen as stances seen

is a remarkably distorted one, rather than because common one, rather than because the notion in itself is any-thing other than a mere ourse is political radical' dical, in fact, that ght off the white map. (Which of s because the map place in the long

Yet because it can go together with these other suggestions it damages its "radical" identity, and the whole package ends up susceptible to being whole package susceptible to viewed as rigi as right-wing

propagan **Fault**

You could say that that is the fault of the package.
You could say that anything which doesn't fit into the spread of existing dentikits phrenic. And of you may be right ory will tell.

I don't think you Compromise on — must of hrenic. And d of existing — in effect, Re-

would be right. It seems to me that the existing ap-proaches aren't getting anyone anywhere much, largely because they all spring from separate sec-tional perspectives.

room for an approach which starts from an all-South African base, and which sets out to preserve all the white values which doesn't have

the Gucci,

Jucci coos

HOOR, hoor to Prof Johan Degenaar of Stellenbosch, who this week threw down the gauntlet to Afrikaner verligtes.

Admittedly, there has been a great change in Afrikanerdom, but those on the left of the NP are still too willing to dull their doubts and their consciences when Government calls them

Isn't it time the Gucci-shod Nats came right out of their Northern suburbs closets and said openly the things that are usually only whispered between consenting verligtes? Private doubts, timidly expressed, will not ensure the South Africa they say they would like to see.

More public courage will.

Blood brothers?

BRITISH fairness was knocked out of court this week by the Wimbledon official who declared that Johan Kriek had a chip on his shoulder — "like all Afrikaners".

Hogarth can only presume that John McEnroe, too, has more than his fair share of

boerebloed.

WHAT will the future Billy The King call his South African godfather?
Oom Laurens? To oom it may concern

Temper, temper

PROFESSOR Sample Terreblanche, in a letter to Beeld, blasted fellow Matie academic Herman Giliomee for a piece he wrote in the Sunday Times last week.

Professor Terreblanche is a member of the supposedly politically impartial SABC board, so one was a little surprised at the vehemence with which he applied the adjectival "Proggesinde" almost as a pejorative.

Money bags

THE Transvaal NP which (as was reported last week) is engaged in a strenuous campaign to raise funds from English-speaking businessmen, is, in fact, doing very nicely, thank-you.

This week it disclosed that altogether R1-m had been raised in the past year — and, it was emphasised, two-thirds of this had come from rank-and-file membership.

Curious, this anxiety to stress that the party is not in the pocket of big business...

Not quite Westminster

A HOGARTH reader has been puzzling for some time over how to classify South Africa's form of government. It's not a democracy, he says. More of an Afrikaner bureaucracy. So, he asks, how about boerocracy—or hearth and the says.

AFTER a lifetime of spying for the South Lacking a stiff upper lip

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - Behind the Zimbabwe govern-ment's ambitious plans to resettle a million people over the next three years on largely whiteowned farm land lie some disturbing facts.

The massive exercise is in its infancy. So far moved on to new land at a cost of R18 million and the programme calls for this to be spee-'ded up to 54 000 famir lies a year during the term of the three-re year development plan due to come into opera-· tion this month.

If, and it is a very big if, the Government were able to meet this target the cost would be R680 million of which half would be spent on buying land.

Apart from the problem of finding this sum, there are political risks in having to spend so much money on buying back the land, an issue which was at the core of the struggle to gain independence.

And the 9 million ha needed would have to come from the commer-

cial farming sector whose area would be re-duced by 60 percent.

The leader of the 5 000 white farmers,

5 000 white farmers, Mr Jim Sinclair, says they support the con-cept of resettlement when it is geared to-wards making use of under-developed land.

But they are worried about inroads being made into land that is in productive use, which would seem to be inevitable if the resettle-

ment target is to be met.
Farmers have been assured by the Minister in charge of resettlement, Mr Moven Mahachi, that they have nothing to fear if they are actively farming and contributing to the economy. The policy remained one of acquiring land on a willing buyer, willing seller basis, he said.

But that does not answer the question of where the Government would acquire the vast tracts of land needed to resettle 162 000 families over the next three years.

What may well happen in practice is that the number of people to be moved from overerowded communal. areas, formerly called the Tribal Trust Lands, will be reduced.

Planning teams are working flat out to presettlement pare schemes.

"It is not just a question of telling people they can go to a certain area," said officials. "We have to demarcate land for housing and individual arable plots and put in roads, water points, schools and clinics."

Obstacles in the way of meeting the target figure are not confined to the normal problems associated with development schemes, particu-larly the supply of water, a problem aggra-vated by the drought.

The difficulties have been compounded by the activities of armed dissidents who have made travelling unsafe in some rural areas, especially in Matabele-

Priority is given to the poor, to those who have no land and to the unemployed. They have to give up all rights to land in their tribal areas and they have to commit themselves to

fulltime work on their new holdings.

Officials say generally there has been a remarkable response by the people who have been resettled.

"We find the new settiers are working well together. Despite often having come from different parts of a communal area they quickly establish a cohesive unit," said a planning officer.

But there has also been criticism.

In the Kwekwe area white farmer complained that what was once a viable farm at which 150 workers were employed is being tur-ned into a Tribal Trust, Land, stripped of its trees and carrying too many cattle.

Officials there are problem areas due to the crash programme permitting far less preparation in advance.

But while officials would prefer to slacken the pace, the govern-ment has to face the fact that it is already under criticism for not pressing ahead fast enough.

Dual citizenship crisis looms for Zimbabweans

HARARE. — Mr Robert Mugabe's government yesterday took the first step towards making Zimbabwe's remaining 170 000 whites choose between Zimbabwe and the countries

choose between Zimbabwe and the countries of their parents' origin.

A Constitutional Amendment Bill, which will outlaw the possession of dual citizenship, was introduced for its first reading in the House of Assembly in one of the most important revisions of the two-year-old British-designed Lancaster House Constitution.

The Bill also gives to remove the Lancaster

The Bill also aims to remove the Lancaster The Bill also aims to remove the Lancaster House prohibitions on people who have recently been involved in party politics being nominated to the Electoral Supervisory Commission, the Judicial Service Commission, the Public Service Commission which controls the Civil Service, and the Police and Defence Forces' Service Commissions.

The Lancaster House Constitution bars a

The Lancaster House Constitution bars a person from appointment to any of the commissions if they have been involved in politics at any time in the previous three years. The proposed amendment would only disqualify persons currently engaged in local or national politics.

The Bill would give Parliament power to pass laws at its discretion on the granting of citizenship or depriving persons of citizen-ship, including persons who are citizens by birth, but have become citizens of other states.

It is expected that when the Bill comes to It is expected that when the Bill comes to its crucial third reading, which requires at least 70 affirmative votes in the 100-seat assembly, it may have the support of the nine former Republican Front whites and the 57 MPs of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party. The attitude of Mr Joshua Nkomo's 20 PF (Zapu) members and Bishop Muzorewa's three UANC members is not clear.

Members of Mr Ian Smith's 10-man Republican Front caucus — one of whom, Mr Wally Stuttaford, is still in detention after seven months — have already spoken out against the abolition of dual citizenship. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe's leaders (%) heighten feuc

The Star's Africa

HARARE — Hopes of a reconciliation between the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Migabe, and his former Patriotic Front partner, Mr Joshua Nkomo, a redwindling after verbal onslaughts from members of the ruling party

The first broadside came in Parliament last week from Mr. Edgar Tekere former secretary general of Mr. Mugabe's Zanu PF).

Accusing Mr Nkomo of being behind an attack on the Prime Minister's residence last month, Mr Tekere said there would never be peace in Zimbabwe as long as Mr Nkomo was on the loose.

on the loose

As Mr. Tekere is regarded as a maverick given to extreme outbursts, his attack might have been dismissed as an individual view.

But next day Mr Mugabe, answering a question at a news conference, implicated Mr. Nkomo in the attack.

The matter was still in de T investigation, but it was clear that those who attacked were elements of Zapu, organised by Zapu, he said

The inference could be drawn that Mr Nkomo was responsible.

Zapu was again at tacked on Monday when the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Eddison Zvobgo: rejecting Mr. Nkomo's call for a select committee of Parliament, to investigate the wave of bandiry and lawlessness said everyone knew Zapu was responsible.

Mr. Nkomo appears unable to do anything right in the Government's eyes.

His condemnation of violence and denunciation of the attack on the Prime Minister's home as shocking and appalling do not seem to have had any conciliatory, response, at least not publicly.

But it was at the instigation of Government that Mr Nkomo held a Press conference in Bulawayo recently at which he unreservedly dissociated himself and his party from violence

But it cannot be disorputed that most National Army deserters are former fighters. In the Zapu military wing, Zipra, and increased banditry followed the discovery of arms caches on the property of former Zipra supporters.

An argument often heard is that Mr Mugabe is working to isolate Mr Nkomo and to divide Zapu

But he has been careful to emphasise that Zapu supporters as a body are not to blame for subversion. Four Zapu members are Ministers.

everybody problem facing Rothe most dangerous babwe believes that ARARE some see as a greater threat to Zimbabwe's future, says Gerald L'Ange, Editor of Matabeleland lurks another problem that Behind the headline-catching troubles in

so overloaded etant the economy becoming and ideological prag-African model of racial that it will nosedive and take with ideological burdens mainly business ones, threat of rebellion government is the babwe becoming has been catching the headlines lately. bert Mugabe and his it the hopes of Zimin Matabeleland that the possibility of been catching is more concern some circles, go into with

grafting a socialist systhe Shona majority and lems: reconciling the Ndebele minority with landslide victory in the matism. talist one without deselection, lem on to the old capi-Emerging from his two main probindependence Mr Mugabe

office these are still his two biggest problems.
The first one is troying the economy.

After two years in

followed his sacking of Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo from the Cab of Zapu's military wing. Dumisa Dabengwa and inet and the detention preoccupying his immediate attention with the flare-up of trouble Lookout Masuku. the former leaders Matabeleland that system.

The Star's Africa News Service.

between capitalist socialist demands

and

"Africanisation" \of

pered by

can still take your choice of either of two the and the simply use the caches, already get rid of Mr Nkomo and weaken Zapu and steps: (a) because of why he popular theories about because he ties, as an excuse. known to the authori-Zapu arms caches a plot to topple government or discovery of the Took ment or (b) wanted to these arms we]] other

offer of the presidency immediately after the ment to a one-party ative once he had rejected Mr Mugabe's state, it can reasonably independence election. Nkomo became imperitical elimination or at least discrediting of Mr be argued that the pol-Given Zanu's commit-

Zanu party system, Mr Mu-gabe has no hope of merging Zapu with his continues to and to oppose a one-party system, Mr Mu-Ndebele, to lead Zapu the loyalty For while Mr Nkomo (PF) in such commano rost

banner in a civil war When he was kicked out of the Cabinet Mr Nkomo could perhaps have called on the rebellion under Zapu's Ndebele to rise in without outnope

In Harare today you

side intervention chose instead against the one-party Ndebele and whatever peaceful he could for his political leverage in option of using was unlikely. క్ష the only WOLK way the

prepared to ban Zapu and risk violent toe one of his main protest. But this would defeat what seems to one-party system. the idea unless top leaders continue to reasons for going for a proposai. Mr Mugabe can reject a one-party state As long as Mr Nko-no and Zapu's other forge nurry

make Zimbabwe virtually a de facto one-party state. It can do anything it likes within reasons. Zanu (PF) al-ready has enough par-liamentary seats and popular support to of the Lancaster House power or that of (PF) is not at constitution, including the imposition of exthe very broad limits stage Boosting one his 0 these Zanu t this 0 W 11 dissidents. wider under Front However,

through such a system from a belief that only party malising likely that Mr Mugabe's treme socialist policies. It seems much more system stems WITH single This, expressed simply, is that vital development is being hamzard Zimbabwe's economic elsewhere. cialists with a finger on puise see a greater ha-

for the

country

some spe-

vided loyalty to state (which in must ideally socialist one). view sink their tribal ferences in of Zanu an made -indi (PF) dif-

a gradual discrediting of Mr Nkomo and a gradual wooing of the Ndebele away from one-party system are accepted his interest must be seen to lie in If his assurances that Zanu (PF) is in no der another name, as Zapu and into Zanu (PF), or even a union the two parties unostensibly the formalise Patriotic

have caused the sufficiently strong threat of growing into abeleland, government to take largely disorganised banditry, has carried a the war. The unrest in action against insurrection strong during though

Zimbabwe. ideology

ment virtually coming to a standstill in Zim-

enough foreign investors have more important one is the security of investthis is the shortage or that neither local nor foreign One reason given for confidence exchange.

risk their capital.
Without foreign ment in Zimbabwe to

have failed to provide.

banner

Shona transition from capital earlier marxist-leninist dependence they abanist Rhodesia to socialist the civil service.
The dangers of this doned some of their leaders when at seen by the Zanu (PF were obviously to ease the

government appre-ciates. Some claim, for men think the conflict instance, that it has led to industrial developconsequences than the has had more serious But some business-

vided in 'most' stable countries, and which Zimbabwe is said to babwe without sound guarantees and protection of the kind protheir money

hesitant

budget on July 29 is awaited with intense interest. Minister of Finance Bernard Chidzero . . .

vestment

cannot come close to realising its potential for prosperity, it is ar-But foreign Zimbabwe in Ziminvestors investors need have no fear about nationalisa-tion of investments Public assurances by have not been enough.

not enough of it is available. Of the RI 100 million promised at the Foreign aid — as distinct from foreign investment — has not provided the answer to the problem because

million has been received. that only about conference

dily or to maximum effect because of conflicting demands by different ministries and cording been received always been use bureaucratic delays in an increasingly inefficient civil service, ac-And that wi to businesss hich has has not sed spee-

highly competent, lack the necessary experience They claim that the civil service — rated one of the world's best before independence — has declined because of the top posts have been filled by blacks from the departure of whites key posts. While whites remain,

Because of this and conflicts and delays at Cabinet level, the Cabinets ability to

perience.

ute deci-to have

sions is said make and execu

Harare believed out R150 actually

sources. that the ports.

plain that their efficiency, has been seriously hit by some of the government's ideological measures, such as requiring employers to get ministerial permission before they can sack a worker.

The decline in commercial and industrial activity has slowed

where commercial and industrial activity is being hampered.

that has been further weakened by the de-cline in world prices of This has in turn weakened ability to earn foreign have brought in a large part of the country's foreign earnings. gold and other miner exchange to pay for development, an abili Zimbabwe's

went into deficit for the first time since 1968 and the foreign exchange reserves are now sufficient for only about two months in-Last year Zimbabwe's foreign trade balance some economists for the post-independence

like Tanzania, which today does not even have the foreign exchange to pay for percentage to pay for percentage to pay for percentage to the pay for percentage to the pay for percentage to the pay for percentage to the pay for percentage to the pay for pa countries

to some lengths to en-courage both to remain in Zimbabwe. While The government has made it plain it relies on both white, skills healthy and has gone and private enterprise

down the creation of policy will be main new jobs at a time tained in the long when housands of term there can be lits che oil leavers are the doubt about it flooding an already being maintained in saturated job market the short term simply this in turn could because the government for even except to risk economic government for even except to risk economic measures, which could further discourage the expansion of the private enterprise that is most likely to create new jobs Zimbabwe could then it find itself in the kind of ideological victous depreted by the circle that is blamed by more extreme socialist Mr Mugabe's govern except to risk economic suicide.

nient inherited one of the strongest econo-mies, most highly develogical commitments there is no reason to believe it is going to sacrifice all this on the altar of ideology loped infrastructures and most efficient civ-ill services in Africa whatever its ideo-

tragedy and settle on a compromise that will realise most of the country's potential for Some has been sacrifice d and more no
doubt will be. Enough
is left, however to
keep alive the hopes in
Zimbabwe that the Mugabe government will
a void the Tanzania prosperity.



uncertainty:

overshadowed





More for 362 the people

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

THE Zimbabwean policy of socialism is aimed at improving the livelihood of the majority of the people who for ages have been living from hand to mouth.

Mr H E Mapondera, a leading Zimbabwean businessman, said this yesterday when addressing the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) annual conference, being held at the Carlton Hotel.

Mr Mapondera, who is a director of a group of companies in his country, told the conference that socialism was misunderstood in the



MR H MAPONDERA: Redistributing wealth to the people.

world in that it was equated with authoritariasm while capitalism was equated with democracy and freedom.

"We have just attained our political independence and the stage is now set for a new social and economic order which should clearly spell out a departure from the old system, which was based on colour.

told yesterday.

This was said by Mr Sam Motsuenyane in his presidential address to about 700 delegates.

He told the conference that centuries of black subordination and economic dependency had unquestionably done great harm to the black people's spirit of self-effort, self-pride and self-reliance.

"Our system is not designed to be punitive to the hardworking. If anything, it is designed to reward the hardworking and penalise the idle. We are not taking anything from the white man but only redistributing the wealth of the country to the masses, which have been deprived of it," he said.

• Blacks could have no future worth talking about until they could generate a momentum of their own, dependent not on charity and what others did or thought for them but much more on what they did and thought for themselves, the conference was also

ZIMBABWE (362

Socialism tempered?

Just how far Robert Mugabe was influenced by his Western hosts on his recent European tour will become evident over the next few months as government's legislative programme unfolds. Parliament has reopened in Harare, with ministers promising a full legislative programme. This includes the repeal of the Lancaster House dual citizenship provisions, which enable white Zimbabweans to carry both British and Zimbabwean passports, and some of the most important economic legislation enacted since independence.

It is in the economic field that Mugabe may just have been influenced by the leaders of Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Greece, whom he has visited in the past month. On his return to Harare, the Zimbabwean Premier cheered businessmen with a slight change of stance on the critical issue of an investment code. Hitherto, government ministers have ruled out the establishment of such a code to foster foreign investment. They argue that the provisions within the constitution are adequate. But Mugabe said that if his government thought such a code was necessary, it would consider introducing one. It wasn't much of a softening of stance, but it was better than nothing.

The need for an investment code has been emphasised in two recently published bank reports - both of them officially backed. The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe warned that the country could not continue to rely on short-term borrowings abroad (it borrowed more than R360m last year), but must boost exports and attract long-term investment from abroad.

Then, only hours after Mugabe had hinted at a slightly more positive stance towards foreign investment, the State-owned Zimbank called for action to "substantially increase" the inflow of both foreign and domestic resources into private sector investment in general and export investment, in particular.

The testing time on investment policy will come with the conclusion - one way or the other, but at present the omens are promising - of the current talks between the HJ Heintz organisation of the United States and the Zimbabwean authorities. Heintz is considering investing \$20m in a joint venture with the Zimbabwe government to take over the Olivine Industries group owned by the Margolis family. If this comes off and is followed soon after by Scania of Sweden establishing a truck-assembly plant, the foreign investment tide may start to turn. But it may yet be necessary to introduce an investment code.

Economic policy-watchers were awaiting the three-year transitional development plan (which will spell out policy towards investment); the anticipated statement on the phasing down of food subsidies; and the

1982 budget. All of these can be expected within the next three months, which means that by mid-August Zimbabwean businessmen will have a far clearer picture of where the economy is heading and how far and fast the government's often-proclaimed socialist policies will be implemented.

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The hope in business quarters is that on his European trip Mugabe encountered more advice about the need for cautious and conservativé economic policies in a world of severe recession than grandiose promises of more aid from abroad. Promises like this might have delayed the adoption of the belt-tightening measures that seem likely to be needed to get the balance of payments back into shape.

Žimbank has few doubts on this point. It predicts some improvement in Zimbabwe's balance of payments this year. But it goes on to warn that despite aid inflows, the external payments position will get worse from 1983 onwards. This it attributes to the high cost of servicing short-term debt, rising imports, including — ominously — food imports and a sluggish export performance.

Of course, there are those who feel that the economic medicine government must administer in the coming parliamentary session should go further than this and include devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar by at least 20%.

s at 85

only a colourist, but also a skilful miler of brush and pen, and a sure

In 1967, the art establishment put its al on his reputation. He was elected ssociate of the Royal Academy and ven an Arts Council retrospective

In 1972 he was elected a full Royal ademician, the first South African to tain this honour.

A little gnome of a man with an ac-e's gift for entertaining, and an affeconate and charitable nature that made witty, but never unkind, he was the en adored him. His series of child ortraits are quite remarkable.

To be invited to his warehouse studio the Thames and have lunch on his regace was always a special summer reat for his friends.

an experienced British journalist, Mr Smith. The cost is R25 a person which tea. The venue is 9 Jubilee Road, www. For further details contact Mrs J of the Centre for Continuing Education

stgate goes Dutch

norming market will take place at astgate Complex in Bedfordview today.

oks for youngsters

2pm till 5.30pm tomorrow the Children's Book Week takes place at Lannesburg Public Library.

the city by bus

HCULAR City Bus Drive around Johanig leaves from the Vanderbijl Bus Tercorner of Main and Eloff Streets, at

zz goes Plumb Crazy

Johannesburg Jazz Club will be present-Live Jazz", drawn from all over South at the Plumb Crazy, 156 Jeppe Street, ing at 7.30pm.

reet Meet at Rainbow

OON tomorrow a Street Meeting at the Dragstrip, off Heidelberg Road, the Leondale turn-off, will be held.

Mail is YOUR column about hap-in YOUR area. Pass on any snippets local or community interest you come To the News Editor's Secretary, Rand Mail, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg 2000. phone her on 710-9111 or 710-2510. For the number is (012) 38861 and for the i Rand, 56-2534.

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Hall Racial Occupation Of Namibia (not specified).
Namibia's Struggle And Our Struggle is One, (Pamphiet — ANC):
Drum July 1982 (New Publishing Company, Johannesburg). Made By From yesterday it will no Revolution longer be an offence to import and/or distribute the fol-

Zambia get ethanol

Mail Correspondent

LUSAKA. - Zambia and Zimbabwe yesterday signed an agreement for the design, supervision and construction of an ethanol plant in Zambia worth about R22-million.

The plant will consist of a fermentation unit with a capacity of 65 000l a day and a distillation unit with a capacity of 65 000l a day.

The plant will convert molasses into ethanol for blending with petrol. When completed in 22 months production will be 12-million litres a year.

This is equivalent to 8% of the current petrol consump-tion in Zambia.

SA man's fetches R40000

By MARGARET SMITH London Bureau

LONDON. - A Victoria Cross nicknamed the "Beer Bottle VC" has fetched R40 000 in a sale of medals

at Sotheby's in London.

The medals belonged originally to a Korean war hero,
Mr Bill Speakman, now living in Durban.

News of the top price must have been particularly galling for Mr Speakman because he sold his VC in 1970 for R3 000.

The latest deal involving this high prize for valour was between an anonymous vendor and a London deal-er acting for an English collector.

Mr Speakman won his VC as a 25-year-old private fight-ing with the King's Own Scottish Borderers in the battle for "Hill 217" in November 1951.

On his own initiative, and with "complete disregard for his own safety", he led a series of grenade charges and warded off wave upon wave of Chinese troops, being severely injured in the process.

Surrounded by enemy fire, he and his small party held the crest of the hill, throwing beer bottles when they ran out of grenades, while the rest of his company withdrew to a safe distance.

The hero was a shy man, devoted to army life and much troubled by all the publicity he attracted, especially after he was back in civvy street in 1968, at the age of 40 with 22 years of service behind him and no other qualifications.

He sold his medals, spending

US hopes to ease **Polish**

WASHINGTON. - The Reagan administration is examining ways of relaxing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland.

A top Reagan aide said yesterday the administration was "very hopeful" the Soviets and Poles would take action allowing a re-evaluation of the conceins which have of the sanctions, which have angered Western Europe because they include a ban on the sale of equipment for the trans-Siberian pipeline to carry natural gas to Europe.

However, Presidential adviser Mr Edwin Meese stressed yesterday there would be no retreat by the United States without "some positive sign in the Polish situation".

The New York Times said

a review of the sanctions, imposed in December shortly after martial law was im-posed in Poland, was under-taken after an "explosive" meeting last week of Cabinet-level officers.
For months, administra-

tion officials have been deeply divided over how far the US should go in its effort to put pressure on Moscow and Warsaw to liberalise conditions in Poland.

The disagreement is known to have figured in the resignation of Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig, who opposed President Reagn's haveh stand gan's harsh stand.

Mr Meese said yesterday Mr Reagan was willing to reconsider sanctions in the face "positive" signs. — UPI.



BRIG LAMI DOZO War of words

Officers and crew gather on the conning tower of submarine, HMS Conqueror, as it sails up Gare L

Its return from the Falklands. The skull and cross rine's success in sinking the Argentine cruiser Gen

Argentina promises a 'diplomatic' war

BUENOS AIRES. — Argentine Air Force chief Brigadi-Basilio Lami Dozo said yesterday Argentina's only path present to recover the Falkland Islands was through di-matic and political means.

Britain has demanded a formal undertaking from Argenta that hostilities have ceased in the South Atlantic has releasing about 600 Argentine military prisoners.

Argentina has not made such a declaration. But asked Argentina has not made such a declaration. But asked reporters yesterday about Argentina's future struggle for islands, Brig Lami Dozo replied: "For the time being, the way is through diplomatic and political means."

Brig Lami Dozo was a member of the three-man which presided over Argentina's invasion of the Falklands. He also said Argentina had shot down its own planes out the conflict. "Our batteries shot down several of our plane during the fighting but said it would be back to full be also said the Argentine Air Force had lost 34 of its 82 aircreduring the fighting but said it would be back to full be also said the Argentine Air Force had lost 34 of its 82 aircreduring the fighting but said it would be back to full be also said the Argentine Air Force had lost 34 of its 82 aircreduring the fighting but said it would be back to full be also said the Argentine Air Force had lost 34 of its 82 aircreduring the fighting but said it would be back to full be also said the Argentine Air Force had lost 34 of its 82 aircreduring the fighting but said it would be back to full be also said the Argentine Air Force had lost 34 of its 82 aircreduring the fighting but said it would be back to full be also said the Argentine Air Force had lost 34 of its 82 aircreduring the fighting but said it would be back to full be also said the Argentine Air Force had lost 34 of its 82 aircreduring the fighting
during the fighting but said it would be back to full p-within 20 days. — Sapa-Reuter.

It's coyness v. census as

PEKING. - Many Chinese women are claiming to be older than they really are in the nation's census because they do not want to be forced to use birth control,

They also say teenage youths who have found potential spouses are claiming to

pretending to be younger than they really are so as to be more likely to find a

Chinese couples are encouraged to have only one child. The Government says this policy is necessary to control China's population, boys are traditionally prized in China.

The census, due to be pleted next week, has struck problems in Tibet. first time a Chinese has extended there.

Tibetans have not asked whether anyone their family has died be-

Jailings ssaults Corture

By DAVID FORRET THE international reputation of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe is becoming increasingly tarnished because of the bad behaviour of some of his officials.

Mr Mugabe, who is highly regarded in international diplomatic circles as a moderate African leader, has been embarrassed by recent assaults on civilians by senior and junior government officials and soldiers.

The incidents, which have been published in major newspapers over-seas, coincide with increasingly nega-tive publicity attracted by deten-tions without trial and the governmentordered secrecy surrounding the "tor-ture trial" of the detained Republican Front parliamentar-ian, Mr Wally ian, Mr Stutteford.

Mr Stuttaford, 62, who has been de-tained for about seven months without trial, has claimed damages of about R27 000 for alleged torture and mistreatment at the hands of govern-ment security

His case ended in secrecy in the High Court in Harare this week, with the gov-ernment also slap-ping a ban on the judgment.

This has aroused suspicions that Mr Stuttaford may have

won his case. Government spokesmen this week fobbed off par-liamentary ques-tions about the secrecy surrounding the Stuttaford judgment shortly before

another row erupted over the assault of a middle-aged white woman motorist in the centre of Harare on

centre of Harare on Thursday.

After a heated debate in the House of Assembly, the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, admitted that he had beaten up the woman "because she nearly killed me".

The controversial Republican Front MP, Mr Donald Goddard, told Parliament that the woman motorist, accompanied by her husband.

companied by her husband, was driving through the centre of the city when she was overtaken and forced into the side of the road by an official government car.



Mounting claims that are giving Mugabe a bad name

the outskirts of the capital.

Mr Tekere, who was subsequently dropped from Mr Mugabe's Cabinet, but who is still an MP, was acquitted at the end of 1980 in terms of an indemnity law for security forces inherited from Mr Ian Smith's former Rhodesian

Government. However, legal men in Harare have been disturbed lately at what they see as an apparent trend to soft-pedal prosecutions against some men in authority.

Among the cases mentioned are:
The Attorney-General's

decision not to prosecute two high-ranking Zimbabwe army officers, former Zanla

S Times 11/9/82

Victim

Mr Goddard, who claimed hat Dr Zvobgo and one of his bodyguards had dragged the woman from her car and beaten her about the face, demanded an assurance from the responsible minister that the matter would be investi-gated by the police and that appropriate action would be taken

The Minister of Home Af-fairs Dr. Herbert Ushewo kunze indicated that no ac-tion would be taken because the assault victim did not want to press charges against the minister.

against the minister

However, this week's assault is the latest in a number of incidents that have angered whites and perturbed members of the legal profession because of the failure by the authorities to bring some government officials to court when they are accused of

government officials to court when they are accused of committing offences.

This is beginning to reflect badly on Mr Mugabe's administration, whose commitment to the rule of law was first tested shortly after independence in 1980, when the then Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, was charged with the murder of an elderly white farmer on

guerillas, who were allegedly involved in the assault and detention of 14 elderly white lawn bowlers at military bar-

awn bowlers at miniary barracks in the capital.

The brutal assault of Mr. Oswald Button, 72, and his wife, Jessie, by army guards assigned to Zimbabwe's presidential motorcade.

Gunpoint

The elderly couple were allegedly forced off the road by the motorcade and were then beaten up by some of the army guards while they were being held at gunpoint. None of the guards have yet been charged for the assault.

The narrow escape of another white motorist, Mrs Margaret Wingfield, who was allegedly fired upon by army guards of the presidential motorcade as she was returning to her Goromonzi farm on the same day as the Buttons were attacked.

One bullet hit the front windscreen, narrowly missing, Mrs Wingfield. No one has yet been charged for the shooting

ng Mrs winghia. No one has yet been charged for the shooting.

The alleged misdemeanours committed by Zimbabwe's army commander. Lieutenant-General, Rex. Nhongo who has been in-volved in controversial inci-dents with customs officials

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HKE it or not, South
Africa must learn
to get along with
Zimbabwe and its
other black neighbours.

Both this country and the West must consider whether their interests are not best served by stable and viable black governments — rather than the opposite.

As Zimbabwe enters its third year of independence, the realities facing all African countries have inevitably propelled it towards a more Socialist economic system.

And, as economic conditions deteriorate, Mr Robert Mugabe's social and political options diminish.

It surprised many that his first steps after independence were towards reconciliation.

In the political arena, he gave Cabinet seats to both whites and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front. Zanu-PF and Zipra were successfully integrated with the remnants of the former Rhodesian army.

On the economic front, Mr Mugabe surprised whites and international investors by not introducing precipitous change towards centralised control of the economy.

e spoke of co-existence with South Africa, saying he would deny refuge to terrorist organisations, such as the African National Congress, seeking a springboard from which to attack the Republic.

At first, South Africa was sceptical of his actions, which contrasted with the model of a Marxist demagogue victoriously taking power after a seven-year bush war primarily against white capitalism.

Interestingly, it was the South African business community, with perhaps the most to lose, which counselled giving Mr Mugabe a chance.

But many people in the South African Government continued to suspect that his actions masked covert Marxism, which would be displayed once he had consolidated control

Two attitudes developed in government and business circles in South

The confrontationist

Why we've got to get along with Zimbabwe



By JOHAN Van Zyl

Executive Director,
Federated Chamber of
Industries, who will attend
the annual conference of the
Genfederation of Zimbabwean
Industries in Bulawayo this
month

school argued that it made no sense to support one's ultimate enemy.

Thus, privileged access to South Africa's markets, jobs on the mines and railways, diplomacy, or any form of aid to a basically Marxist government, could not be justified.

Little heed was taken of

Little heed was taken of the opposite view — that conflict is not inevitable, and co-operation between neighbouring black and white states in Africa will reduce both the causes and likelihood of armageddon.

Perhaps too little attention was given to the real conflicts facing Mr Mugabe.

The Zimcord investment conference was Mr Mugabe's high card.

But a combination of world recession, shortage of development funds and, above all, the continuing scepticism of foreign governments and businessmen operated against

He was thus left no alternative to the measures which he introduced, and nothing to offset their impact.

The measures were: a 67 percent rise in agricultural and domestic wages, price control—especially on food products—large budget deficits, central marketing of minerals, and requests for direct aid from Marxist countries such as China and North Korea.

All these, together with the rising rhetoric on both sides of the Limpopo, undermined local and international confidence in the economy.

Emigration, mostly to skill-starved South African business, stripped the country of its economically active whites.

An overvalued Zimbabwean dollar aggravated the balance of payments problem, as development spending outran the inflow of promised Zimcord aid.

he front-line states, threatened by incorporation into a southern African constellation of states by South African economic and military muscle, formed themselves into the Southern Africa Development Co-ordinating Council (SADCC).

There is evidence that Mr Mugabe now sees that severing economic ties with South Africa will destroy the foundations of Zimbabwe's economy, and direct scarce resources away from development.

In April 1980, the fruits

of independence had to be distributed to the masses, particularly the men from the bush.

Debts had to be paid to Zanu's helpers, such as Mozambique President Samora Machel and, to a lesser extent, red China. The new government

The new government had to be seen to be in control of the economic and political life of the country — a country, paralysed by long years of war, which had to be reconstructed.

Mr Mugabe's dilemma was that Zimbabwe had to have a strong economy if he was to secure these objectives and give his people the jobs and standard of living they demanded.

By and large he needed capitalist methods to secure the objectives of African Socialism.

Stage one of his economic policy was to lean heavily against demands from his more extreme followers for economic reportation

reparation.
The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its plan for the reconstruction of Zimbabwe, proposed enforced nationalisation and a sharply progressive development tax to equalise incomes.

It was surprising, therefore, that in fact so few changes to the economic system were initially made

But it is less surprising that cracks appeared in the Cabinet as the more populist leaders, such as Mr Edgar Tekere and Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, rebelled against an African Socialism masquerading in the clothes of capitalism to woo foreign investors and extend patronage to industrialists.

At the same time, under the SADCC code, Zimbabwe, by far the richest member of the front-line group, is under pressure to share its wealth with its poorer neighbours — with little hope of return.

Economic disintegration could come to Zimbabwe as a self-fulfilling prophecy.

The expectation that Mr Mugabe will show his true colours and embrace Marxist economics appears to justify the lack of business and international confidence.

But this attitude could leave him little alternative but to pursue that route.

By following a policy of wait-and-see, South Africa and the West have left Zimbabwe with few development options.

But there are welcome signs that, south of the Limpopo, official policies are now more in favour of normalising relations with black Africa.

North of the Limpopo, there are also signs that Zimbabwe is preparing a fundamental re-assessment of phase two of its economic policy.

Much attention has been paid to South Africa's willingness to extend and renegotiate the preferential trade agreement.

The historic meeting between Mr PW Botha and Dr Kenneth Kaunda under a maroela tree has been carefully analysed.

here is growing awareness that if the Zimbabwe economy is to survive, there must be a new third policy phase with greater emphasis on a return to more open, free market economics.

Although the South African economy is a giant in Africa, it cannot accept responsibility for developing all its neighbouring countries.

But the co-operation of the South African business community, within the framework of an accord between the governments of southern Africa, is the key to international investment and stability in the region.

Unless South Africa and the West act in accordance with a model of constructive co-operation, the future for moderate black governments on South Africa's borders is bleak.

HARARE. - Four Zimbab wean MPs, including two who are in detention, will lose their seats if they do not appear in Parliament by July 20, according to the Speaker Mr Didymus Mutasa.

He said the MPs, two from the said the MPs, two from the said the management in the said the management was a said th

Zapu and two representing the RF, had until next Tues day to resume their seats? They had been absent from the House for more than 15

the House for more than lodays.

The MPs are Mr Ackim Ndlovu (Matabeleland South), Mr Vote Moyo (Matabeleland North), Mr Wally Stuttaford (Bulawayo South) and Mr. Dennis Walker (Bulawayo North).

Mr Moyo was detained that missed is parliamentary sittings. "After 21 days I will inform the Frime Minister and seek his advice on the matter, Mr Mitasa said. Mr Mutasa said Mr Walker and had not told the Speaker whether or not he would be arrested on his returning for the current see after the opening of Parlia-ment last month. Mr Stuttaford was arrested last year and has been in detention since then. Mr Ndlovu left the. country for Zambia in March and had not told the Speaker whether or not he would be whether or not he would be returning for the current session. Mr Walker left the country for Britain at the beginning of the year.

According to the constitution, they stand to lose their

seats if they are away from the House for 21 consecutive

days. Mr Ndlovu, Mr Walker and Mr Stuttaford had been away for 16 days while Mr Moyo

return. "He wanted me to intervene if there was a possible case between him and the State, but I refused."

If the four men lose their seats, Zapu would still have 18 MPs and the RF nine. There would be by-elections the vecent white constituin the vacant white constituencies, while Zapu could nominate two replacements for the common roll seats. —

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ment to exercise restraint in dealing with Zapu (Zimbabwe African opposition leader, Zimbabwean People's Union) party is Matabeleland. southern province of being blamed for ence sweeping the oshua Nkomo, Governwhose Vio-

February on allegations of plotting a coup, could widen a rift between the ruling ZANU-PF (Zimagainst Mr Nkomo, sackhave been privately sug-gesting to ministers that ern diplomats say they ed from the coalition in and Matabeleland. babwe African National Union-Patriotic Front) The Eastern and West-The people of the troufurther action Front)

seven million populabled province, Mr Nko-mo's political power cent base, political power form about 16 per of Zimbabwe's

ly condemned Mr Nkomo has publicthe vio-

"It has created, widened and deepened the gulf of which is now damaging suspicion two major political parpeople of Zimbabwe who needs the unity of all the country at a time when it progress in our young beration." ought so hard for its li-He said in a speech: a state of affairs between

say they believe force causes of the violence which has claimed at alone cannot remove the Chinese envoys here Diplomats are urging the

tour montus. Matabeleland in the past

tical moves to win over the people in the pro-vince who were bitterly ernment of Prime Minis-ter Robert Mugabe tion. widely called the Father disappointed by the de-feat of Mr Nkomo adopt conciliatory poli-Matabeleland — in the 1980 independence etec-They suggest the gov-Zimbabwe

ment and programmes to completely against the use of force when abso-But they do not advise dards may well produce fidence in the governlutely necessary. better results, they say. improve living stan-Measures to instil con-

after the discovery and three of his lieutedismissal of Mr Nkomo connected with Zapu. caches on security nants Matabeleland after the Trouble began from the cabinet forces of arms properties

Relations between Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, another plunge last week when Mr Mugabe linked Mr Nkomo with war before independence in 1980, took an attack by gunmen on allies in the Rhodesian guards at Harare on June 24 Minister's residence

Mr Joshua Nkomo — diplomatic pressure on Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to exercise restraint in dealing with the Matabele leader.

military-type Police later recovered the body of a man in uniform whom they identified as a former member of Mr Nkomo's Zipra guerilla

> al parties and diplomatic efforts to defuse the rift between Zimbabwe's main politic-TONIC SAKAIKE reports from Harare on the situation.

eight soldiers, including three officers, of the three officers, of the national army. The men announced the arrest of capital of Matabeleland. wayo. the government they came from were not identified, but the They provincial later said

support for gunmen offi-cially described as poliarmy units to deal aepioyed Matabeleland. It says the situation has been made worse there by the population's clandestine ical dissidents. The government problem police with and has

ching for gunmen. ing to co-operate with ocal people are refusecurity forces sear-The government says

ches to flush out bandits wayo with western suburbs of Bulapredominantly black June 26 sealed off the and illegal arms. They vered arms and ammuni-tion. An overnight curfew on the area was then reported they had reco-Security forces on began house searroadblocks

porter of Mr Mugabe's ZANU-PF, both during the Rhader approach. for a conciliatory States, who are pressing Britain and the United same line as Western diafter Zimbabwe's indethe Rhodesian war and pendence, has taken the plomats, particularly

solution can only cover tives here say a military ters. ter served by an accommodation between the two main political parties and their suppor-Zimbabwe's long-term the short term and interests would be bet-Western representa-

manding tough according to sources. It is n within clear how influential sources. But a radical element ithin ZANU-PF is de-1s not party

edge.

ter and party secretary-general, Edgar Tekere, have a following in the by ZANU-PF sources to dence and demanded his arrest. Mr Tekere is said hind the attack on the Prime Minister's resiinsisted in Parliam that Mr Nkomo was general Former cabinet minis-Parliament စု

for a parliamentary select committee to rejected a proposal probe the violence. Mr Nkomo, backed Bishop Abel former Prime Minister The government Muzorewa, has l by

party.

spokesman, said: "Zapu already public knowalso ZANU-PF's official Eddison Zvobgo, wno tary Affairs Minister investigate what banditry. This is clear. There is no reason s responsible for Legal and Parliamen-

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political dissi-as a cover for

robbery, murder

1. Dispatch 14/7/82

amnesty. Many of these Rhodesian government and released under a former guerillas impris-oned by the old white Rhodesian men have been unable to post-independence turned to the gun for a But they also blame jobs and have

There are believed to be a number of common criminals involved also. living, they said.

Mr Mugabe's only public reaction to the debate has been to say that in anti-dissident opera-tions in Matabeleland of brutality against civi-

police investigations

establish whether

statements linking their party with the violence.

security forces involved

have, accused

Zapu members have criticised the govern-

ment in Parliament for

He has promised that anyone discovered to have been involved in the caching of arms, no matter how important, will stand trial. — SAPARNS. fr Nkomo was responsi-le for the attack on his

men who deserted from the 55 000 strong army after Mr Nkomo's sack-ing. Western envoys say ies say they believe the uses. One is political ssidents, including two has severa

Terrorism witness below held again

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A man who was a defence witness in the terrorism trial of jailed Bulawayo dentist Dr Frank Bertrand has been detained again — after being discharged by a magistrate on several counts under Zimbabwean security laws

Mr Sandor Alex Torok was detained after a court hearing on June 18 set him free.

Mr Torok had been in custody since February 10.

After giving evidence in the Bertrand case Mr Torok faced charges under Zimbabwe's security laws for alleged illegal possession of arms and ammunition and conspiracy to commit acts of terrorism:

But on June 18 Zimb a b we's Attorney General declined to proceed with the case agaisst Mr Torok He wa's immediately detained by security menrity men.

tained by security men.

On May 6 two
brothers Noel and
Alan York, were detained by security mes
after being cleared of
weapons caching
charges. They are still
being held.

West Harry

In May Dr Bertrand was jailed for 10 years, his son Stephen for four years and a friend, Allen Cauvin, for four years

BEHIND the headline catching troubles in Matabeleland lurks another threat Editor of The Argus Africa News Service, reports: that some see as a greater danger to Zimbabwe's future. GERALD L'ANGE

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HARARE. — Not everybody in Zimbabwe believes that the most dangerous problem facing Robert Mugabe and his government is the threat of been catching the headlines lately. rebellion in Matabeleland that has

overloaded with ideological burdens that it will go into a nosedive and take with it the hopes of Zimbabwe becoming an African model of racial and ideological pragmatism. possibility of the economy becoming so in some there is more concern over the circles, mainly business

Emerging from his landslide victory in the 1980 independence election, Mr Mugabe faced two main problems: one without destroying the economy. reconciling the Ndebele minority with the Shona majority and grafting a socialist system on to the old capitalist After two years in office these are

Joshua Nkomo from the Cabinet and the detention of the former leaders of Capu's military wing, Dumisa qualitative and Lookout Masuku. still his two biggest problems.

The first one is preoccupying his immediate attention with the flare-up of trouble in Matabeleland that followed his sacking of Zapu leader

largely disorganised banditry, has car-ried a sufficiently strong threat of The unrest in Matabeleland, though

growing into wider insurrection to have caused the government to take tough action against dissidents.

However, some specialists with a finger on Zimbabwe's economic pulse see a greater hazard for the country elsewhere.

development is being hampered by the conflict between capitalist and socialist demands and by "Africanisation" of the civil service. This, expressed simply, is that vital

The dangers of this conflict were Zanu leaders

when at independence they abandoned some of their earlier Marxist-Leninist ideology to ease the transition from capitalist Rhodesia to socialist Zim-

babwe.

But some businessmen think the conflict has had more serious consequences than the government appreciates. Some claim, for instance, that it has virtually halted industrial development

foreign investors have enough confidence in the security of investment in Zimbabwe to risk their capital. shortage of foreign exchange. A more important one is that neither local nor One reason given for this is the

Without foreign investment Zimbabwe cannot come close to realising its potential for prosperity, it is argued. Public assurance by Cabinet fear about nationalisation of invest-Ministers that investors need have no

ments have not been enough.

Foreign aid — as dist

foreign investment — has not provided distinct from

> the answer to the problem because not enough of it is available. Of the R1 100-million promised at the international donors' conference in Harare last year it is believed that only about ceived. R150-million has actually been

has not always been used speedily or to maximum effect because of conflict-ing demands by different Ministries and bureaucratic delays in an increas-ingly inefficient civil service, according to business sources. And that which has been received

n They claim the civil service—rated one of the world's best before independence—has declined because of the departure of whites from key posts. While many whites remain, the top posts have been filled by blacks who, though often highly competent, lack the experience necessary for men machinery of state whose responsibility is to run literally to make

ment's ability to make and execute point where commercial and industrial decisions is said to have declined to a delays at Cabinet level, the governactivity is being hampered. Because of this and conflicts and

babwe's ability to earn foreign exchange to pay for development, an ability that has been further weakened by the decline in world prices of gold by and other minerals that traditionally have brought in a large part of the country's foreign earnings. weakened

balance went into deficit for the first time since 1968 and the foreign exchange reserves are now sufficient for only about two months' imports. Last year Zimbabwe's foreign trade toreign

Businessmen complain that their efficiency has been seriously hit by some of the government's ideological measures, such as requiring employers to get Ministerial permission before they can sack a worker.

The decline in commercial and industrial activity has slowed the creation of new jobs when thousands of school leavers are flooding an already saturated job market.

on the government for even more extreme socialist measures, which in turn could further discourage the expansion of the private enterprise that is most likely to create new jobs. This in turn could create pressures

Zimbabwe could then find itself in the kind of ideological vicious circle that is blamed by some economists for the post-independence decline of countries like Tanzania, which today does not even have the foreign exchange to

Ordered to get out after 42 years in the country

Dad told to leave

A 72-YEAR-OLD Soshanguve grandfather claims that he has been told to return to Zimbabwe.

Mr Blacky Monapei Shava, of Section H Soshanguve, told The SO-WETAN yesterday that he was living in fear of being forcefully taken across the border if he refused to go.

"I have been living in South Africa since 1940. I have been working here ever since and have established my family here. How can they tell me when I'm nearing my

BV NORMAN NGALE

time to die to leave the country that has become my home." Mr Shava said.

Mr Shava, who said the order had been made at the Pretoria Commissioner's Offices, said he did not know to whom to go, as his parents and relatives had died. He said it had all started in 1972, when, after visiting the labour office for endorsement in his reference book, the book had been taken from him and he had been subsequently provided with a Rhodesian passport.

He said he had been working on the farm of a

Mr C C Viljoen near the Baviaanspoort Prison for more than ten years without his reference book being registered.

As a result of the order, he said, he had lost his job at Putco, where he had been a cleaner for the past four years. He is presently doing piecemeal jobs for a living.

He and his wife Anna have eight children aged between 35 and eight years. Mr J Oosthuizen, a Press haison officer for the Commissioner office, said yesterday that, because of his lengthy stay in the Republic, Mr Shava qualified for an exemption from being repatriated.

Mr Oosthuizen said the expatriation of Zimbabwean migrant labourers resulted from the termination of a labour-recruitment contract by the Zimbabwean Government.

tack

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE tongue-lashing handed out to Zimbabwe's judiciary by Home Affairs
Minister Dr Herbert
Ushewokunze this week
may have done irreparable harm to the impartial administration of justice in the countrv.

The blistering attack Parliament alleged that judges and magis-trates were "sowing the seeds of revolt" against the government and encouraging dissidents in such areas as Matabeleland.

The blanket condemnation of judicial of-ficers and their handling of cases, it is feared, will not only damage their reputations but will also lose them the public respect so vital for their execution of their duties. . .

RACIAL LINE

At present, of Zimbabwe's 12 High Court and Supreme Court judges, only two are black Jamaican judge Mr Telford judge Mr Telford Georges and Mr Enoch Dumbutshena, former legal adviser to Bishop A b e l Muzorewa's Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council. A large number of black magistrates have also been appointed since independence.

Taking an overtly racial line, Dr Ushewo-kunze accused the judiciary of being "dispensers of injustice with their perverted judgments."

Saying judicial of-ficers were interpreting statutes differently from the way they did during the UDI years, he alleged that whites plotting against the state were either let off lightly or freed altogether, while blacks supporting the govern-



Sacked last year as Minister of Health, Zimbabwe's controversial Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze (above) is back raising more dust in Zimbabwe, suggesting courts should toe the government line and forget the niceties of the law.

ment were punished harshly when they ap-peared in court.

There have been a number of cases in which many Zimbabweans, including government members, have felt that the guilty person has escaped his just deserts because of a legal technicality.

ENEMIES

The Minister also alleged that certain lawyers were in the pay of foreign governments which were enemies of Zimbabwe.

Observers here find it hard to see the rationale behind the attack, which is seen as a form of intimidation of those acting for people charged under the country's security laws.

Another view is that the attack could have been prompted by sour grapes. In the past few

months; the Ministry of Home Affairs itself, and the police force it controls, have been on the receiving end of a number of court judgments.

These include a Supreme Court ruling that all detainees have the constitutional right to see their lawyers, and the overturning by a High Court judge of an order signed by Minister Ushewokunze ordering the closure of a tavern in Nyanda previously Fort Victoria which was allegedly displaying insults against the Prime Minister.

DESPONDENCY

Apart from contributing to the general air of despondency among whites in the country, the tirade will also upset the Supreme Court judges, Chief Justice John Fieldsend and judges Mr Leo Baron and Mr Telford Georges.

The Chief Justice say legal sources, is unlikely to take the criticism lying down.

He said last year at the opening of the first High Court session that such criticism should be based on reason. He warned that any attack on the courts would undermine the confi-dence of the people and hamper the administration of justice.

The most probable effect could be in the lower courts where magistrates, particular-ly in isolated rural areas, could find them-selves faced with problems of indiscipline.

Dr Ushewokunze's line, tantamount to the disposal of a truly, independent judiciary, cannot have gone unpotied among foreign noticed among foreign

investors waiting on the sideline.

the sideline.

A "tame" judiciary would certainly lead to an erosion of individual rights, including those of property. And, having been assured by having been assured by Mr Mugabe's government that there was no need for investment codes because their capital would be protected through the courts, they cannot view the new development too happily. ment too happily.

made on

the edge. There was = struggle. The captain then put the ourt their detainee in the vehicle and drove him to the prison. л Muofhe ved his

dark.

the vehicle"

No explanation

places in the mountains affair

They left at 8pm with th.

sergeant driving and the cap tain in the back with the

The vehicle was movin-down a decline, travelling be

tween 50km/h and 60km, when "Muoshe jumped"

and dived towards the side.

The captain had grable.

him to stop him diving over the edge and Mr Muofhe ha

landed hard on his back

tain said There he told Mr Muofhe they would continue the inn arrestou home and terrogation the next day.

He did not notice any injuries. They reached the prison at about 8.30.

Told that the prison au-thorities said he got there at just after 11.00, the captain said he had not looked at his watch.

He could not explain what had happened during the "missing three hours".

; at 8.30 ıyit was ken Mr for onfessed olved in te his inint out

sity : Th tions gators that the injuries had been caused when the detainee tried to escape from an open van. Lieutenant Patrick Net-

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ZIMBABWE BUDGET

On a tightrope

When Dr Bernard Chidzero presents his first budget in the Zimbabwe Parliament later this month (July 29), he will be acutely aware that his policies will be the target of the closest scrutiny from suspicious backbench supporters, wondering just how socialist he is, and worried businessmen questioning the depth of his pragmatism.

Chidzero, appointed Finance Minister (in addition to his economic portfolio) in February this year, is widely respected as a moderate with a wealth of experience in international economics.

Moreover Chidzero was sent in to bat as the economic going began to get decidedly tougher, thanks to the world recession and the drought.

On the bright side, however, is the fact that there were underspendings on budget account in the 1981-82 fiscal year (which ended on June 30).

Bad news

The bad news though is that this year revenue growth will slow sharply due to the recession in the economy after three years of well-above-average growth. Spending, on the other hand, will continue to climb rapidly, if only to reflect the 15% inflation rate. Total spending last year is estimated at more than Z\$1,6 billion and can be expected to rise by at least 15% (more probably 20%) this year to around Z\$1,9 billion. Revenue, estimated to have risen 45% last year, will grow far more slowly. Fortunately, corporate tax revenues will be buoyant since these will reflect high 1981-82 profits. But personal taxes, sales tax, excise duties and customs duties will all grow at a far slower rate. This means that the budget deficit will widen unless Chidzero closes the gap by slashing spending and boosting tax revenues. The scope for cutting expenditure is slight, given the fact that shortly after the budget the ambitious Z\$4.5 billion three-year transitional development plan is due to be published. One obvious option is a cutback in subsidies, which cost Z\$151m last year. But this is political dynamite unless any such reductions are accompanied by further rises in wage minima which would cause consternation among exporters.

This suggests that the gap will have to be

left unclosed — funded by government borrowing — or that taxes will again be increased.

The borrowing option is not attractive given the large state borrowing in the domestic market that will be necessary to fi-

nance the development plan. The tax option is not very enticing, either. Any increase in company taxes would be a strictly "diminishing returns" operation, while there is little elasticity left in the personal incomes sector given the wage restraint policy for

people in the upper income groups. Observers here are not ruling out some upward adjustment in personal taxes but the best bet is an increase in indirect taxes. Drink, tobacco, imports and services all offer some scope for more taxes.

HARARE. — The Government is considering subsidising Zimbabwe's mining indus-try as an alternative to currency devaluation, says RAL Merchant Bank.

With the lives of many mining companies in doubt, pressure to devalue has grown, but the authorities have been reluctant to react to a possible temporary prob-lem by devaluing the dollar. Instead, the response has

been to underwrite borrowing of some companies to help them remain in business.

RAL says in its guide to the economy that cost factors have shown that devaluation is unlikely to be of help for long under present market conditions.
"More decisive steps are

Zimbabwe nonders mine

thought likely to be vital within the next few months."

The subsidy would involve paying for minerals at a rate sufficient to keep the mining companies in operation and then recovering the differ-ence between the world market price and the domestic price from foreign aid agen-cies and Zimbabwe's taxpay-

ers.
"On the assumption that this would only be a short-term necessity, the idea is thought to be preferable to

either a devaluation that would have inflationary con-sequences for the whole econ-omy, or a situation in which the mining companies concerned would fail and the country would rapidly lose the accumulated expertise that had made the mining ventures possible says. RAL.

The worsening financial situation in the mining sector has also virtually halted expenditure on new mines. Sapa

Minister gives hint of Zapu ban

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A veiled warning that Mr Jo-shua Nkomo's Zapu party could be banned was given in Par-liament yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs. Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

He said Zapu was running many risks unless it could dissociate itself categorically from those who had hidden arms on properties be-longing to companies connected with mem-bers of the Zapu hierarchy.

Certain individuals had been arrested and were in custody, he said. "Others may follow soon."

The Minister was asking Parliament to con-firm an earlier proclamation declaring 13 companies and their subsidiaries unlawful

Mr Nkomo was not in the House, and

weapons

during the brief debate there was no argument from Zapu members.

The motion was approved without a divi-

Dr Ushewokunze said a sinister pattern and plan of action implicating Zapu had been revealed by the discovery of vast quantities of arms on properties located strategically around the country.

He stressed that the government did not hold all Zapu members

responsible. but he accused part of the party leadership of trying to subvert the people's cause.

The government would not hesitate to deal severely with all reactionaries, he said.

Those responsible for the arms caches saw the likelihood of a military attack on the government when it suited their purpose, he added.

NKOMO

Dr. Ushewokunze noted that since the seizure of the arms there had been a seri-ous deterioration in the country's security situation.

He accused Zapu of having moved the arms clandestinely from the British - monitored guerilla assembly points to the properties and said the directors—leading Zapu personalities, including Dr. Nkomo -- must have known of this.

Assault MP tells 36 of 'provocation' state

The Star's Africa News Service 6/7/62
HARARE — Zimbabwe's Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, told Parliament yesterday he was not proud to have hit a white woman driver in Harare last week but had been gravely provoked.

The woman had nearly caused his car to crash and had made an obscene two-finger gesture at

ատասասան արդարանանին հետ։ Տեշ She had subsequently rammed his car and called him, his driver and guard, "damned kaffirs," he said.

kaffirs," he said.

He had hit the woman once with the palm of his hand.

Dr Zvobgo alleged Republican Front Party member Mr Donald Goddard, who raised the incident in Parliament, had "lied through his teeth" in giving his version.

He pointed out Mr

He pointed out Mr Goddard had been a Selous Scout and des-cribed him as a former

cribed him as a tormer slave owner.

"Jesus Christ said you should forgive 77 times. I failed at the fourth time." Dr Zvobgo said, again expressing regret at the assault.

The Star's Africa News

Service
HARARE Zimbabwe's Chief Justice,
Mr. Justice Fieldsend,
has, entered the row
started by a blistering
attack on the judiciary
and legal profession
last week by the controversial Minister of
Home Affairs Dr Her-Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

J'Dr' Ushewokunze's attack in Parliament had been unjustified and intemperate, Mr Justice Fieldsend said.

He had miet the Prime Minister, Mr

ż

Robert Mugabe, a nid the Minister of Justice, Mr Simbi Mubako, and they had assured him that Dr Ushewokunze's attack did not reflect the views of the Government, the Chief Justice said.

Mr Justice Fieldsend said both told him that "the Government has trust and confidence in the judges and magistrates and gives them full support in the administration of justice"

ministration of justice."
Dr Ushewokunze's future is now being questioned by observers.

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Army to aid 120000 (362) 54-2 Starving in Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's National Army has been called on to help provide emergen-

cy aid to an estimated 120,000 people facing death because of the critical drought.

Close on 3 million people are now affected by the drought, mainly in politically troubled Matebeleland.

But about 120 000 people could die if they do not receive water soon, according to the country's Minister of Water Resources and development, Mr Cephas Msipa.

There were more

than 600 areas of Zimbabwe without water, Mr Msipa said in a report to the military which outlined necessary contingency plans.

About 300 of these areas — each supporting about 400 people — needed immediate help, he reported.

Army help would be needed to transport the estimated 1200 cub m of water a day needed by the endangered 120 000 people, he said.

An emergency government feeding scheme for 2 million people at the peak of the drought would involve the movement of 1200 tons of food a

day, Mr Msipa reported.

The drought affecting Zimbabwe extends to Botswana and northern areas of South Africa. The drought follows Zimbabwe's bumper harvest last year.

In some areas of Matabeleland emergency food aid has been provided to some badly affected communities, for the past three months.

the past three months.

Moving food for the
two million peoples at
the peak of the drought
would "absorb all vehicles available to the Government," the report
adds.

SUPPLIES

From Gaborone it is reported that Botswana has had no rain since early May and does not expect; any until flate September.

Since President Quett Masire declared a drought crisis the United States, France, Britain, China and international donor agencies, have supplied to od; money and borehole-drilling rigs. France has just given 2 000 tons of wheat

Theirty buffaloes which ran amoke in villages killed one tribesman and injured three in the mortheastern Nata area.

The Government has

The Government has set up drought relief committees; throughout the country, and the building of dams and roads has been accelerated.

The Star's Africa News Service By Robin Drew

ruling Zanu (PE) Party thumped the ben to the ches in the House of the ches in the sample and cheered in as a former supporter in of Mr Ian Smith declared "I nail my person of the cheered the cheere national mast, I shall support the Govern-ment on this issue." sonal flag firmly to the "sal to end the right to of Mr Robert Mugabe's HARARE — Members

away from the Republi the state of emergency, Air James Thrush, one of the group; of

the Govern Earlier in the session of this issue."

All Thrush, along with the following the property of dents, you with the MPS who broke Government to extend liament, declared his support for the propo-

white MPs find them-selves voting with the tious issues illustrate the changing mood in Parliament, following the split in the RF. against it. Government on conten-

The house is no lon-

17% of the number re-A total of 280 000 jobs, or jobs for 1,6 million workers. lands would have to create oy che mid-1970s the home-

tion and removal policy has Government's consolida-

Transkej

tive men to 20%. 30% of economically acculture dropped from people involved in agriland as migrant workers.
At home the numbers of had to leave the home-1976, 50% more men have

of South Africa is undergo-

cal terms of Grand Apart-heid. cost in human and statisti-

"In the name of an

cation, the Black Sash re-

horrifying insight into the port gives a topical and

tion proposals for the homelands now thought to be only weeks from publi-

edited by Ethel Walt.

With "final" consolida-

Africa - A Divided Land, Black Sash report, South been emphasised again in a

pain and suffering of which cannot be estimated," obing radical surgery inflexible ideology, the map

serves Ethel Walt in her article, Homelands - or seekers come on the job market. Only a fraction and a decreasing frac-Every year between 15 000 25 000 new .work-

Tomlinson Commission

Thirty years ago the

Hungerlands.

quired, have in fact been produced.

vides the following statisindependent or otherwise. tics about the homelands -

SINCE independence in

A guide to this hidden side of South Africa pro-

CONSISTS of 40 pieces million people moved in this province have been "staggering", with half a black spots. Removals in reserve area and 140

spots" and consolidated areas. Tens of thousands of others urban areas, "black have been moved from of labour tenancy.

works out at less than R1 come from agriculture six, but remittances by fraction of this while inmigrant workers are a a month for a family of Subsistence Level is R170 minimum Household ployment is rife. The grant labour and unemforce is dependent on mi-WO-IHIKUS OF THE WORK week per person Kwazulu

SCATTERED in seven

THE next most likely tar-

Kwandebele

get for indpendence. Population has rocketted

Bophuthatswana

ing consolidation propos-als. removal under the exist

outside the homeland. The second live

pieces with nearly half the "citizenry" living permanently outside the state. More than two-

than two-

Between 1968 and 1975 as were evicted from white many as 124 000 people

CONSISTS of 11 separate

Lebowa

areas with 18 "closer set-tlements" (camps com-

works outside its resident in the homeland thirds of its labour force

ilement camp,

more than a vast reset resettlement. It is little 1980 — again due seven-fold from 1975 to

BMOBMB

farms in the area

because of the abolition the 1960s in Natal alone 2, 1 000% in 10 years due to ALMOST certainly desdom. Its population has increased by nearly tiny mountainous kingtined for incorporation in esotho, it consists of a

Mean household monthly

dumped here.

200 000

people will be another

er of wage labour being mal, the largest employ-

developmewnt is minitional income. Industrial fraction to the gross nabut contributes only a engaged in agriculture,

planned. More than

no grazing or arable land) and another 44

prising small plots with

Income is R72 - almost

less than R50 a month 60% of households earn Mugabe wins backing from wi

ger divided on strictly white independents raised the party side of the rul- questions probed and there is among the gase when all 20 white ing party's line. There is among the members of the Assem (On the citizenship the wisdom of some relief at no longer have hely lined up against a issue and in the debate wall of black faces.

This is not to say the state of emergency, the speeches may still be and challenging stance

thump benches in approval

are reserved for membarbs and hostilities ment backbenchers, the bers of Mr Smith's RE. lections from Governpunctuated with inter-

R10 a month. Eighty per Ton: Mine

Government

adopted by one of the most vocal RF members, Mr Donald who has only to rise from his seat to draw groans from the Government side. Goddard

sen, a former Ministers of Justice in Mr. dent, Mr. Chris Ander-Smith's The leading indepenovernment better for all

Mr Andersen said
little if anything was
achieved by alarmist
and negative speeches

or representations.

in the future.

he Star Tuesday July 20 1982

consider the friction and hurt they could have avoided if they had not opposed the plained the loudest," he whites) who have com-Some of those (the

elimination of racial discrimination."

Mr. Anderser called for recognition from the Government for whites achievements of the past and for freegrition of the past and for freegrition of the control of the past and for freegrition of the control of the past and for freegrition of the control of the past and for freegrition of the control of the past and for free control of the control of the past and for free control of the past and for free control of the control of said, "should examine nition of the contributheir conscience and

plauded when he said the sooner political

representation cut ac-ross the colour-line the

Minister of State by Mr. Mugabe, was loudly ap-

Group Areas Act. In terms of this law, up to December, 1979, 74 000 coloured, 35,000 ilies had been been shifted Indian and 2 234 white fam-

cent of households headed by women.

Gazankulu

一下不 北京教徒

CONSISTS of 673 000 hectrest scattered in white nic group concerned lived in the area, with the ares in three pieces. In 1977 only 41% of the eththe massive backlog spent on rehousing those people resettled - despite housing between 1960 and 1975, R200 million was on coloured and Indian Of the R261 million spent

domestic work force is council housing. that 75% of the Indian book ulation lived on freehold population will be living in the act - nearly 80% of the land. By 1990 - thanks to The central theme of the In 1966 it was estimated

NINETY per cent of the

Venda

migrant labour, crime and munities inside them disinlands are getting poorer -not richer - and the comreport is that the homenainutrition. legrating through poverty.

holes to billd a 'ew olif. which the Government So much for the base on

ticularly intense recentmoval has been been par-

llux of people, but reitself. There is a constant the Venda Government

Harare thinks of

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HARARE — Subsidising zimbabwe's mining industry is being considered as an alternative to devaluation by the government, RAL

merchant bank has sugs . Iem, by devaluing the

merchant bank has suggested.

With the viability of many mining companies now in doubt, pressure to devalue has grown, but the authorities have been reluctant to react to a possibly temporary probsibly temporary prob-

dollar.

Instead, the response has been to underwrite borrowing of some companies to help them remain in business.

In its latest guide to the economy, RAL says that cost factors had already shown that devaluation was unlikely to be of help for long under present market conditions.

"More decisive steps are thought likely to be vital within the next few months if some of the more seriously af-fected companies are to be saved," warns RAL.

be saved," warns RAL.

The "subsidy" would in volve paying for minerals at a rate sufficient to keep the mining companies in operation and then recovering the difference between the world market price and the domestic price from foreign aid agencies and local taxpayers.

The worsening financial situation on the mining sector has virtually halted expenditure on new mines, says RAL.—Sapa

ZIMBABWE FIN 23/1/82 Biting the bullet,

Nearly 2 000 Zimbabwean miners the industry labour force - have been made redundant by the world recession. Zimbabwe's mines minister Maurice Nyagumbo said last week that in the past year 163 small gold properties and 14 base metal mines have shut down.

He blamed the slump in metal prices especially gold, copper, asbestos, tungsten and tantalite - for the retrenchments. He announced that three major mining groups - MTD Mangula (copper), Empress Nickel Mine and Zimbabwe Alloys (ferrochrome) have approached the government for financial assistance to tide them over the deep-

ening recession. Published figures show that although the value of Zimbabwe's mining production rose steadily between 1963 and 1981, volumes last year were the lowest in 10 years. Production for the first quarter of 1982 sagged a further 6,5% and is currently at its lowest since 1969.

The mining industry is vital for Zimbabwe's foreign earnings, and is estimated to account for 40% of total exports. In spite of buoyant tobacco exports in 1981, Zimbabwe still incurred a balance of payments deficit on current account of some Z\$400m. Last week the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe forecast a further rise in the external deficit of another Z\$70m this year.

The signs are that the Mugabe government has set its face against currency devaluation at this stage, and businessmen in Harare are expecting finance minister Bernard Chidzero to announce an export subsidy programme when he introduces his first budget since becoming finance minister next week.

There is, however, a good deal of scepticism about the rumoured export subsidy programme, with economists and businessmen worried that the plan will be inadequate for the serious plight in which the mining industry, some agricultural exports and manufacturers exporting to SA find themselves.

As one businessman says, "The rand has gone down 20% against our dollar in a year. Who believes that the Zimbabwe dollar is inherently stronger the rand? Surely, devaluation is a matter of time and we must bite the bullet and allow our currency to float downwards as the rand has done?

That is a view which the International Monetary Fund is likely to share. It is due in Zimbabwe in September for its periodic look at the economy and for further talks about conditional borrowing to sustain the balance of payments.

with deals between South Africa and the then Rhodesia has led to a move by the RSA to repatriate more than 20 000 Zimbabweans. A DECISION by the Zimbabwean Government to have nothing to do

eration and Development, Mr J Oostehui-SOWETAN in an inter-Department for Co-opheadquarters in Pretoria view at the department's zen revealed this to The Spokesman for the

6, 1981, when Mr Kumernment would not re-Services for Zimbabwe birayi Gangayi, Minister cruitment of mine laof Labour and Social this started on February new a licence for the reannounced that his Gov-Mr Oostehuizen said

By NORMAN NGALE

bourers :- K

bouring states has long company. burg based recruiting dependent Johannesbeen recruited through babwe and other neighthe employment bureau Mine labour in Zim-(KwaTemba) an in-

other categories of laernment on a five yearly tween the RSA and the then Rhodesian Govbour entered into be-An agreement on

the spokesman. pasis has also not beer renewed, according to

cult position because South Africa in a diffisent of the country", Mr the knowledge and conanother country without agreement. This means tries without the exisers from foreign counyou cannot have workhave workers from tence of any labour that South Africa would "All this has pu

> ginning of this year. 4 000 and 5 000 Zimspokesman, between being repatriated after expired, he said. existing labour contracts patriated since the babweans have been re-Already, according to a trol established in 1963 two concessions to ac-Mr Oostehuizen said. Following border conexemption from being uary 1, 1958 and had repatriated. The second granted exemption from worked for an employer South Africa before Janple who had been in concession was that peo-1, 1953 were granted being repatriated. for five years, were

weans who lived in the commodate Zimbab-Republic at the time tions for exemption yearly basis. be renewed on a five latter exemption had to from repatriation daily "We receive applica-

were made.

document which bore Government gave notice nise the validity of any that they did not recog-Oostehuizen said. the word Rhodesia", Mr The Zimbabwean

the past used to travel Zimbabweans who in

Oostehuizen said. in South Africa are now Zimbabwean workers who had been in the country before January . The first is that people

humane attitude," Mr vidual cases, the departand in dealing with indiment has taken a very Oostehuizen said.

ment. Workers Travel Docuknown as the Rhodesian between the two countries through what was This, he said, affected

ave money: curb impulsive buying

buying, according to the South African Co-ordithe ever-rising cost of liv nating Consumer Coun-THE first step against ing is to curb impulsive

urge to buy impulsively necessarily — is charac-— spending money unteristic of most con-The council says the

staggering out of the susistance against them." niques and to build reawareness of these techconsumer, to develop an will save people from That, the council says, permarkets with more "It is your duty, as a

vised to plan their shop-Consumers are adping by:

permarkets are discessities - goods in su- Jotting down all neplayed to prompt you to buy additional articles.

make a detour.

with the estimated pletely, thoroughly and Preparing a list com-

Never allowing a

could have happened to and wondering what

parcels than they need

all the money they had.

shopkeeper to plan your-menu and housekeepdo it according to your ing. This is your duty pocket. taste and to suit your

shopping - this de- Eliminating daily to buying unnecessary transport, while leading mands extra time and expensive foods are usually at eye-level. and stretch. The more Be prepared to bend Watch out for the su-

Slower customers buy

permarket's own brand.

more, says the council. So they are warned to: right quality at the right

· Watch out for methods to slow you down to more expensive. save time but they are Instant foods may

spent before reaching Add up what you've of the cashier. pare your total with that the checkpoint and com-

chased with the original to compare goods pur-Consumers are advised

booze -

as a leading health long been recognised ALCOHOLISM has proaches have been of new and increasproblem. Within rethese is the recovery made and among ingly hopeful apcent years, a number Anonymous. formal fellowship programme of the inknown as Alcoholics

and the second at 2 sion starts at 11 a.m. at the Dube YWCA. everybody to two immous (AA) invites of Alcoholics Anonyalcoholism on July 31 Soweto. The first sesportant meetings on The Soweto Group

FREDETAINES OR WEKILL VAITES FOLGETOLD

WIE TREGUE

24782 One bullet smashed a window barely 30 cm from his head as another round shattered the radiator about 15 cm below where he sat in the driver's seat.

> The driver's door was also dented by a proiectile. According to other Argus Africa News Service sources, a grenade was fired at the truck. The grenade failed to explode.

Marched off

Mr Watkins said things happened so quickly he did not notice how many armed men were in the group. The men were brusque and efficient, but he did not see them manhandle their captives.

His friends in the truck, owned by London-based Encounter Overland, were then marched off into the bush.

He was bundled off separately and handed a handwritten note detailing the demands of the dissi-

The note demanded the immediate release of "political prisoners" and threatened that, if this was not done, the hostages would be executed.

Mr Watkins was then bundled into a car containing several Zimbabweans who were also stopped at the roadblock. The driver was ordered to take him and the note to the police.

Some way down the road, however, he found a police patrol and told them what had happened.

When the group disappeared with his friends into the bush, they were

(Contd on Page 2, col 8)

David Lilomas, Drendan Seery and Moward Darrell, OT

The Argus Africa News Service, and Sapa-Reuter.

BULAWAYO. - Repairing his bullet-riddled truck? a young New Zealander today described how nine of his friends were abducted by armed Zipra dissidents yesterday as they neared the end of a fourmonth African safari.

Six men, all foreigners, are still being held deep in Zimbabwe's western bush and face death unless the Government meets Zipra demands.

According to diplomatic sources the dissidents have threatened to "blast these kids" if their demands are not met. The ransom note: was signed "Zipra Forces."

Three attractive young women in their 20s, Pieterenella Trimpe (Dutch), Gabrielle Pfleger (Austrian) and Carolyn Garavanta (Australian), were released soon after their capture in a fake roadblock.

The six men still held by the abductors are: Mr James Greenswell and Mr Maryn Hodgson (British); Mr Brett Baldwin and Mr Kevin Ellis (both American); and Mr Tony Bajzelj and Mr William Butler (Australian).

A massive joint operational command sweep through the Lupane bushland area is under way.

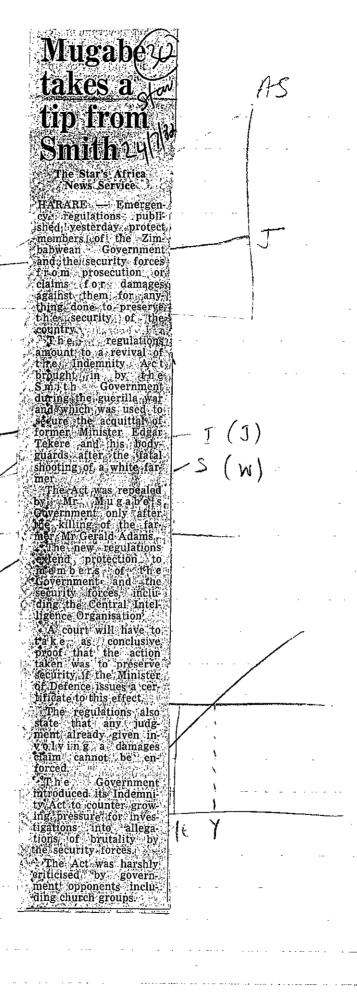
'Wild West'

Speaking near the small rural town of Delf in Zimbabwe's dissident in-fected "Wild West", Mr Bruce Watkins said that at 3.30 pm yesterday his group was stopped at a roadblock on the main road from Victoria Falls. about 73 km north of Bulawayo.

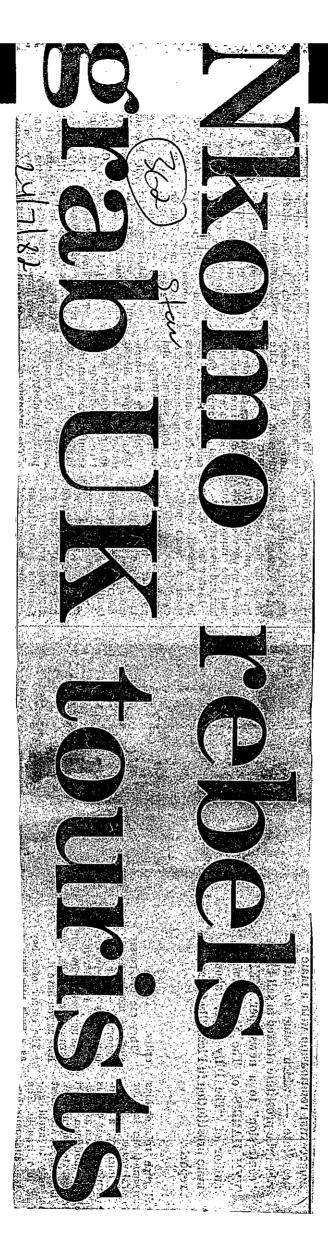
The dissidents fired several single shots at the truck



ZIMBABWE'S Home Affairs Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.



1000年



Execution if demands are not met

By David Thomas, Brendan Seery and E Howard Barrell of The Star's Africa News Service

Harare Armed dissidents demanding the release of Zipra detainees have kidnapped a group of white tourists in Zimbabwe and are threatening to execute them if the demands are not met.

A huge security force hunt is under way for the dissidents who are also demand-

way not the dissiders who are also demanding an end to the harassment of Zapu leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

At least two of the hostages, who were abducted late yesterday are British and are being held in the remote Lupane area, near Wankie game reserve. game reserve.

game reserve.
Zimbabwe authorities appear to have imposed a news blackout and have not preleased a gatement yet. An official sounce said that the identification of the state of the said vehicle carrying save passengers and a durver. Thise women are the word of the word of the diver have been held.

Several pricraft in duding helicopters were seen vesterday iternoon flying over the sprawing Lupane real between Bularayo and the game reerve. a news blackout and

Star 24/7/82 362

It is understood that tt is understood that an emergency meeting of the Zimbabwean Cabinet was held last night, and that the Minister of Home Affairs Mr Herbert Oshewok-unze has flown to Wankie

Detained

Among those in detention are two senior aides of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo — Mr Dumisa Dabengwa and Lieutenant — General Lookouf Masuku — who were arrested in March after the discovery of huge larms caches on Zapusowied past few.

In the past few-months about 30-people have died in dissident activity which has been mainly in the Matabeleland area

Mr Nkomo has called ior an all-party parlia-mentary select committee to enquire into the causes of the banditry but has met with little response from the Government.

Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe and his senior Ministers have senior—Ministers nave attributed the banditry to Zapu elements and there have been calls in the local Press for the arrest of Mr. Nkomo and the banning of his and the banning of his panty na duita

> has been speculation that his R27 000 court claim was successful, following a ministerial order that the oputcome be kept secret. Anybody wanting to sue or prosecute any of the people indemnified by the new of regulation must give at least two months written notice to the Prime Minis ter, Mr Robert Mugabe whose decision is final.

OSTAGE

Free Zipra commanders or else, Mugabe told

From \$3 16 V. F. PAY LOR In Haraye

HARARE — Zipra gunmen are holding six men hostage in Matabeleland — and have threatened to kill them if their demands are not met.

The hostages were kidnapped late on Friday at a roadblock near Bulawayo.

Reliable sources said the dissidents had sent Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe a letter containing a demand for the release from detention of the two men who commanded Mr Joshua Nkomo's former Zipra guerrilla army.

The letter is understood to contain the threat to kill the hostages if the demands are not met.

In another incident, only hours after the abduction, a woman staff member of

the Victoria Falls Hotel was shot dead with an AK-47 automatic rifle during a

hold-up by three men.

The hostages were with three women and New Zealand-born tour guide, Mr Bruce Watkins, when the gunmen fired on their bus and halted it at a roadblock formed by trees about 80km from Bulawayo on the main road to the Victoria Falls, a government spokesman said.

No one was injured in the shooting and the tourists were taken into the bush by the gunmen, believed to number six, the spokesman said.

pokesman said. Mr Watkins and the three women were later released and picked up by police patrols he said. patrols, he said.

.....The men still missing are

To Page 2

Paras hunt the M ISLINO

UNITS of Zimbabwe's crack Parachute Battalion were last night rushed to the remote Wankle Game Reserve with orders to save the lives of six English, American and Australian tourists kidnapped by dissidents who support Mr Joshua Nkomo.

The dissidents have threatened to "blast these kids" unless Mr Robert Mugabe's government releases pro-Nkomo detainees — among them the

man known as the "Black Russian", KGBtrained Mr. Dumiso Dubengwa, was Mr Nkorio's intelligence chief.

No deadline for the execution of the hostages has been given.

In Harare the Cabinet was called into crisis session, while controversial Home Affairs Minister Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze was sent to Some Western diplomats take charge of operations on the spot.

A massive manhunt for the victims has been going on since Friday, when the dissi-dents struck in the sprawling Lupane area, between Bulawayo and the famed Wankie Game Reserve.

There is no doubt that the kidnapping has plunged Mr Mugabe's government into one of its gravest crises since indépendence.

Ambushed

The party of 10 tourists, on an overland expedition from Britain, was ambushed by the dissidents 80km north-west of Bulawayo.

The Nkomo supporters set up a roadblock by felling trees.

A vehicle travelling ahead of the tour party drove around the trees and, despite gunfire, managed to escape.

The leader of the tour group, Mr Bruce Watkins, of New Zealand, as well as three women members of the party, Petronella Trimpe, of Holland, Gabriel Pfleger, of Austria, and Caroline Gravanta, of Australia, were later released.

By ANDRE VILICEN in Harare and DAVID FORRET In Johannesburg

United States, British and the Zimbabwe Government Australian consular officials are conferring with Zimbabwean officials on the crisis.)

The situation is complicated by the animosity that exists between Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo, who was fired from the government earlier. this year.

have increasingly felt that Nkomo's sacking.

should be working towards reconciliation with Mr Nkomo and his Zapu party in an attempt to defuse the growing lawlessness in Matabeleland.

The security situation has deteriorated rapidly since the Government of National *Unity was torn apart by Mr

Though Mr Mugabe has retained some members of Zapu in his Cabinet, this is being seen as window-dressing in an attempt to drive a wedge between Mr Nkomo and some of his Zapu supporters.

Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu PF has continued with a relentless campaign against Mr Nkomo.

More than 40 people have been killed in the dissident violence since the sacking of Mr Nkomo from the Cabinet in February and the kidnap-ings Zimbabwe's prime ourist area are expected to prove a major blow to the lucrative tourist industry, only now recovering after years of fierce bush fighting

In an unrelated incident on Friday a hotel employee was shot dead by three men who robbed the Victoria Falls Hotel of R6 500.

In possession of a note to hand to the Bulawayo police, they hitch-hiked to the city where they are now in the custody of security police.

Threat

The note demands the release of what the abductors call "freedom fighters"....

The kidnappers threaten to "blast these kids" if their demands are not met.
The note, signed "Zipra

forces" - that is, members of Mr Nkomo's pre-independence guerrilla army asked for the return of property confiscated from Zapu,

his political wing. Those being held have been named as James Greenwell and Martin Hodgson, both of Britain, William Butler and Tony Bajzelj, of Australia, and Brett Baldwin and Kevin Ellis, of the United States.

By Robin Drew The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The seizure of hostages from a party of tourists in Zimbabwe has given a dramatic twist to the activities of dissidents opposed to Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

The threat to execute the hostages — two Britons two Americans and two Australians — will focus international attention on the dissident movement, which till now has been engaged mainly in acts of banditry and robbery.

The exception was an attack on guards at the gate of the Prime Minister's residence in Harare.

Because of the manner of the attack shots fired from a mo-

Hostage grab could force Mugabe action

ving vehicle — the incident was felt here to be a way of drawing attention to the dissident movement.

"That will show you cannot ignore us" was how one assessment went.

Now, by demanding the release of prominent detainees, an end to "harassment" of the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and the return of Zapu property seized by the Government after the discovery of arms caches, the dissidents

have linked themselves openly to Zapu.

The repercussions for Mr Nkomo's party are likely to be severe.

Government sources rule out the possibility of Mr Mugabe giving in to the demands.

But if the hostages are not freed unhurt, Zimbabwe's reputation and standing will suffer greatly.

The seizure of hostages puts the dissidents into the category of terrorists, and their demands are

bound to result in even more strident calls for action against the Zapu leaders.

Mr Nkomo has appealed for the hostages not to be harmed, and has said he is willing to help the government in any way — if asked to.

But previous appeals by him for an end to lawlessness have not been enough to still the demands in the Press and Parliament for his arrest.

Violence in Matabeleland, particularly, increased after Mr Nkomo sacked. was from the Cabinet in February and two leaders of his former Zipra guerilla force — General Lookout Masuku and Dumiso Dabengwa were detained in March,

These actions followed the discovery of arms caches on Zapu property, and claims by the government that Zapu was plotting to overthrow it.

More recently, the Government claimed that the dissidents were seeking a base in a neighbouring country from which they could harass the authorities and disregard law and order, in an attempt to show that the Government has failed to rule effectively.

CONFRONTATION

Long-standing rivalry between the two parties is an important factor. In both parties there are groups of hawks who believe that the only way in which they can assert their authority or gain more influence in the Government is through confrontation.

The stage may have been reached when, despite the obvious dangers in further anta g o n i s in g. the Ndebele tribe, Mr Mugabe might feel it necessary to clamp down even harder on Zapu and its leaders.

Expats a new 'tribe'

By Robin Drew The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Like it or not, Zimbabwe is going to see the emergence of a new tribe within its ranks — the expatriates.

With the 40 000 whites who have left the country since independence has gone appool of skills.

The problems facing the Government were illustrated in a statement from the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic.

This revealed that in the past 18 months 45 percent of the Ministry's experienced civil engineers had quit, some to join private firms, others to leave the country.

UPGRADE

This has come at a time when the Ministry has got the go-ahead from the Treasury to improve and construct 6 000 km of roads in farming areas.

But without the engineers to plan and direct the programme, work is being delayed and the broad scheme to upgrade life and facilities in areas where 80 percent of the population lives is being thrown out of gear.

In an effort to beat the skills shortage, Zimbabwe is recruiting contract workers from many parts of the world.

They are being engaged on local conditions and will not get higher salaries as is the practice in many black African countries.

Date 17 OCTOBER, ACITS

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject ECONOMICS A LA (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- 4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to dis

By ANDRE VILJOEN, Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Saboteurs blew up almost a third of the Zimbabwe Air Force when they destroyed 13 aircraft at the Thornhill air base near Gweru early eyesterday.

The daring pre-dawn attack came within 36 hours of the abduction of six foreign tourists by armed Zipra dissidents.

Four brand new Hawk ground attack jet fighters which arrived from Britain a fortnight ago, eight Hunters and a Lynx are believed to have been destroyed in the daring pre-dawn attack on the base, the

nerve centre of the Zimbabwe Air Force.

Residents in Gweru (for-merly Gwelo) reported a se-ries of more than 30 explo-sions, lasting about 45: minutes, followed by flames spurting from hangars.

The base was sealed off by troops and police yesterday.
The government confirmed the attack, but gave no details, and announced the appointment of a board of inquiry. inquiry.

The attack seems certain to be blamed on either the Zapu Party of opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, or on South Africa.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe blamed South Africa for a series of explosions last. August which destroyed R34 million worth of munitions stored at Inkomo army base outside Harare,

Four months later a powerful bomb wrecked the Harare headquarters of the ruling Zanu-PF Party, killing six people and wounding 150.

Mr. Maugabe has accused Zapu of being responsible for a series of recent outbreaks of violence including a gun attack on the gates of his official residence in the capital Four months later a pow-

cial residence in the capital last month.

Violence since the sacking of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo in February has claimed the lives of at least 42 people.

Thornhill base is on the Thornhill base is on the northern edge of troubled Matabeleland province where Mr. Nkomo's political support lies: A major cache of illicit arms, including Sam-7 surface-to-air missiles, was found on Zapu property 50km southwest of Gweru in February.

Gweru lies half way be-Gweru lies half way between the capital and
Bulawayo, the principal city
in troubled Matabeleland
province, where former wartime guerrillas loyal to opposition leader, Mr Joshua
Nkomo, have been accused of
campaigning against the campaigning against the government.

Zimbabwe took delivery of the four new Hawk aircraft to modernise its aging air force, starved of new equipment during the years of in-ternational sanctions applied to Rhodesia.

The twin-seater trainers, which can also be used to support ground attacks, were to replace obsolete Vampires and Hawker Hunters.

According to the authoritative London-based Institute for Strategic Studies Zimbabwe late last year had 39 combat aircraft, with eight Hawks on order.



by twenty minutes in a 38 kilometer race at the weekend. See story below

Sapa reports that senior American and British diplo-mats in Harare conferred yesterday amid mounting concern for the safety of the six male tourists held hos-tage by armed dissidents in Zimbabwe's southern Mata-

beleland province.
The dissidents have threatened to "execute" the hostages — two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — unless several detainees loyal to Mr Nkomo are

No specific deadline was

The tourists were in a safa-ri group of 10 held up on Fri-day by the armed gang. They released three women and a

guide with a ransom note outlining their demands to the

government.
Mr Gibb Lanpher, US chargé d'affaires, and British High Commissioner Mr Rob-in Byatt conferred in emergency session yesterday to discuss the crisis.

American, British and Australian consular officials went to the southern city of Bulawayo late on Saturday to meet the Zimbabwean au-thorities organising the search for the hostages and

their captors, sources said.

There was "Growing concern" in diplomatic circles for the hostages because of the death threat.

Diplomats were discuss-

ing, among other things, what security forces would do if they found the hostages and the dissidents.

The government has not commented on the crisis apart from issuing a statement confirming abduction.

But police yesterday or-dered a dusk-to-damo curfew in the Rjolotjo tribal area near Bulawayo where the massive army and police search for the hostages is centered.

The rugged area is about 120 km east of the spot where the tourists were held up at a roadblock formed by trees, a common technique used by guerrillas during the sevenyear independence war.

Mr Nkomo said yesterday he was willing to help in any way he could in freeing the hostages unharmed, including making a radio and television appeal to the

"Whoever is holding the tourists, they must respect their lives and not subject them to degrading treatment".

The four freed hostages—
three women hostages and
New Zealand-born tour guide
Mr Bruce Watkins— were still at the home of a senior Bulawayo police officer yes-terday and were barred from talking about their experiences.

Zimbabwe base attacked

ISSICE

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — About a quarter of the Zimbabwean Air Force was blown up when dissidents destroyed 13 aircraft at the military airfield at Gweru (formerly Gwelo) early yesterday.

The attack, within 36 hours of the abduction of six foreign tourists by armed dissidents 80km north-west of Bulawayo, has raised the country's dissident problem into an entirely new realm.

Till the weekend the violence which escalated after the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, was sacked from the cabinet in February was mainly confined to isolated robberies and murders in the southern province of Matabeleland.

Security forces, including paratroopers, tanks, police and helicopters, swept west after the abductors who have threatened to kill their American, British and Australian hostages.

Force's 'teeth'

The wrecking of four new Hawk ground-attack jet trainers, which arrived from Britain a fortnight ago at a cost of R15million, is a blow to the

air force.
Other casualties in the raid, in which the dissidents planted explosive devices, were eight of the 10 Hawker Hunter jets which till the arrival of the Hawks were the teeth of the air force.

The 13th aircraft deathealsth aircraft de-stroyed was a Lynx a small recomnoissance and training aircraft a reli-able source said. According to the Insti-tute for Strategic Studies, late last year Zimbabwe

had 39 combat aircraft and eight Hawks were on order.

Residents of Gweru reported hearing intermit-tent explosions for about an hour from 3.30am yesterday.

The Minister of State charged with defence, Dr. Sydney Sekeramayi, con-firmed the aircraft sabo-

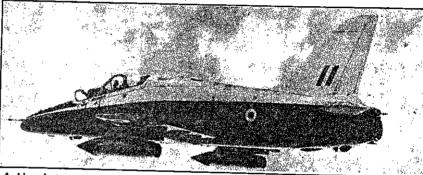
In a ransom note: the abductors reportedly de-mand the release from detention of two of Mr Nkomo's ex-Zipra lieuten-ants, General Lookout Masuku and Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, and called for the government to lay off Mr Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo called on the abductors not to harm the hostages who were "visi-tors to our country"

The government has clamped a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the Tsholotsho communal area a known

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O To page 2



A Hawk two-seater trainer similar to those destroyed in Zimbabwe.

concern at abductions

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The British Foreign Office is "deeply concerned" over the abduction of two British citizens in Zimbabwe and is in close touch with their representatives there.

The two Britons are James Greenwell, 18, and Martin Hodgson, 35.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that by late yesterday they had received no further information about the kid-napped men and were not releasing any details of either the men or their families, at the request of relatives.

The travel company Encounter Victoria Falls and Bulawayo area.

Overland is being equally reticent.

Senior staff have been manning their London office over the weekend, keep
as travemers to keep away from the Victoria Falls and Bulawayo area.

"We are not warning people to keep away from Zimbabwe as such," a spokesman said.

ing in touch both with the Foreign Office here and their representative in Bulawayo.

Mr John Clark, a director of Encounter Overland, said late yesterday that they had not had word from their employee, tour leader Bruce Watkins, who was freed by the abductors.

"We are playing the whole matter as low key as possible because we don't want to jeopardize the lives of the men who have been abducted." Meanwhile, the Foreign Office has asked its representatives in Zimbabwe to advise British travellers to keep away from the

From page 1.

dissident stronghold, west of where the tourists were ambushed on Friday afternoon. The inhabitants are understood to be sheltering the fugitives.

Security forces are apparently about 14 hours behind the abductors and on Saturday night slept where their quarry had been the previous night. The terrain in the curfew area of several hundred square kilometres is sandy and scrubby — making for quite easy tracking tracking.

Yesterday, Bruce Watkins, the New Zealand watkins, the ivew Zealand
tour leader of the
ambushed Africa
overland travellers, tried
unsuccessfully to repair
their truck, which was
stranded at Kenmaur, or the main Bulawayo-Vic-toria Falls road. It has a bullet-damaged radiator.

107

launched at failed to detonate.

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Pietrenella Trimpe of Holland, Gabriele Pfleger of Austria and Carolyn Gravanta of Australia three young women re-leased by the abductors.

— are staying with a police officer in Bula-wayo. They were not available for interviews.

The six held are James Greenwell, 19, a student from Wales, Martyn Hodgson, 46, an engineer from Lancashire, two Americans, Brett Baldwin and Kevin Ellis, and Australians Tony Bajzelj and William Butler.

United States, British and Australian diplomats are liaising with the gov-ernment. Diplomatic sources believe the dissidents had been waiting to seize foreigners, as they allowed other motorists bullet-damaged radiator. to pass through their A grocket-grenade roadblock of fallen trees.

> क भारता के समस्य स्टिस

short-time. The market.

HARARE — Zimbabwe's clothing industry, already operating at 60 % capacity because of cuts in import allocations for raw materials and lost sales in its major export markets, is now beset with new problems from neighbouring Botswana.

The hard-hit industry. which earned 12,3-million Zimbabwe dollars in exports last year, now has a fairly high proportion of its 17 000 workforce on

Lucrative contracts with South African chain stores have been lost or cut because of the late renewal of the preferential trade agreement between the two countries and continued uncertainty about trading links.

highly favourable movement in the exchange rate (which sees the Zimbabwe dollar now equal to 1,5 rand) and Zimbabwe's high operating costs (mainly labour) have also hit exports to SA.

Now Botswana's growing clothing industry is beginning to compete on Zimbabwe's domestic

Botswana-made clothing with only 25 % local content is allowed

From

into Zimbabwe and SA on open general licence, and in SA it does not attract the 10 % excise surcharge borne by goods from Zimbabwe.--

The greater availability, of cheap imported fabrics from the Far East has Botswana's helped clothing industry to take significant proportion of sales within Zimbabwe

Adding insult to injury Zimbabwean clothing companies. establishing operations in Botswana to take ad vantage of foreign invest. ment inducements.

Zimbabwe The Clothing Council is trying to ascertain just a now many local companies now have associates in Botswana.

Chairman Raymond Shapiro says: "I know of two or three, but there are many more. It is very diff ficult to get an accurate figure."

They spent the night in the house of a Zapu chairman one night and we're looking into that," he said.

He said the band included 12 former guerrillas from

Mr Nkomo has appealed to the gunmen to release their captives unharmed and has said he cannot tolerate criminal acts.

The source said he was disappointed the hostages had not found some way to help searchers.

"We were hoping to find scraps of cloth, pieces of pa-per, things like that.
"We hope they don't get into the spirit of things, be-

come friends and plan on writing a book."

The hostages are Americans Brett Baldwin, 23, a student, and Kevin Ellis, 22, a painter (both from Seattle). Australians Tony Bajzeli, 25, from Tasmania, and William Butler, 31, from Newcastle, and Britons James Green-well, 18, a student from Liverpool, and Martyn Hodgson, 35, a civil engineer from Peterborough.

Their companions who were released by the gunmen appeared at a news conference in Bulawayo last night but said little about the incident.

SECURITY forces searching for six foreign tourists taken hostage by Zimbabwean gunmen believe they will reach the gang before a Friday dead. line for the execution of their two American, two British and two Australian hostages.

Villagers report that the tourists have not been

Sabotage: SA may be blamed

Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. - The slick sabotage attack on Zimbabwe Air Force jets on Sunday may have been the work of South African agents or disaffected former white members of the Rhodesian Air Force, military sources in Harare believe.

Army men feel the Gweru attack was too sophisticated to be the work of dissidents.

It is understood the saboteurs cut through a barbed wire fence and placed limpor mines on 10 aircraft in han-gars and on three jets on the

runway.

Air force men and firemen doused the flaming aircraft. One group had a narrow es-One group had a narrow escape when they pushed a Lynx spotter plane out of a hangar to remove it from nearby burning jets. The Lynx exploded moments after they walked away from it, a source said.

An ejector seat from one of the jets apparently shot through a hangar roof during

harmed, but security forces say locals are feeding and hiding the gang.

The gunmen, claiming to be guerrillas from the Rhodesian civil war Zipra army of Mr Joshua Nkomo, seized the tourists on Friday and threat-ened to kill them if certain demands were not

They want the release of former Zipra commanders, held on allegations of plot-ting a coup, and an end to what they call government harassment of Mr Nkomo.

Sources at the search headquarters at the search head-quarters at Insuza, 10km from the searce of the abduc-tion, said security forces were "within metres" of the kidnappers at times over the weekend.

But the gunmen evaded the net by hiding among villagers who gave them food and warmth and greeted security forces with silence.

forces with silence.

Trackers have followed the gang into the bush at a point 80km from Victoria Falls on the Bulawayo road.

Sources said security forces, including paratroopers, had forced the gang to change course several times.

change course several times. The area was surrounded and it was unlikely the band would slip through.

"We've been in front of them and behind, and once as close as 100 yards when we came in by chopper. We may have even walked by them without knowing they were there," a source said.

The hostages were taken in the heart of Matabeleland, the political power base of Mr Nkomo.

At least 40 people have been killed by bandits, said

by the government to be po-litical dissidents, since Mr Nkomo was fired from the government in February on allegations he was plotting a

coup. Helicopters, aircraft and tracker units supported by troops are pursuing the gunmen across large tracts of sandy bush towards the border with Botswana.

The sources close to the hunt said it appeared the hostages were being force-marched to cover between 10km and 12km a day and were tired. Two hostages had nothing on their feet yester-day and were given shoes by local people.

A source said the gunmen had been led from one area to the next by "the local cell chief" of Mr Nkomo's Zapu party.

Zimbabwe has jets in reserve

The Star's Africa 362
News Service

HARARE — Though badly crippled by the sabotage of most of its jet fighter aircraft, the Zimbabwe Air Force still has a number of lethal Hawker Hunter fighter bombers in reserve.

The saboteurs put seven Hunters out of action in the Sunday raid on the Thornhill air base, near Gweru, destroyed one of the new Hawk fighters, damaged three other Hawks and destroyed a

Awin-engined Lynx reconnaisance light aircraft, according to sources.

But it is learnt that the air force has at least another five Hunters which will be put into service.

The Hunter FGA-9 dual role fighter aircraft make up Zimbabwe's first line of air defence.

Zimbabweans are being kept in the dark about the extent of the losses suffered by the air force when saboteurs blew up the airAll they have been told in the local media is that a board of inquiry with police assis-

is that a board of inquiry with police assistance is investigating and that several aircraft were damaged.

There have been no further reports since the brief official announcement.

The Hawker Hunter and British Aerospace Hawk jets were put out of action when explosive devices with timing mechanisms were planted on the aircraft in hangars and on the run-

way.
Government sources in Harare say they believe the sabotage came from within the air force. They point to the fact that the air force regiment contains former combatants from Mr Joshua Nkomo's

In the only official comment on the devastating blow to the air force, there was no mention of a security force follow-up, operation. The communique simply announced the formation of a board.

Zipra army.

Hunt for KICINAL Cope Times 27/1/82 (Closin

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — Zimbabwean security forces were understood last night to have been as close as 200 metres at times to the heavilyarmed band of dissidents holding six tourists hostage in the Matabeleland scrub.

According to informed sources, more than 1 000 troops, including the elite Parachute Battalion, have been trying to form a 20km-diameter circle around their quarry who are apparently within 50km of the roadblock where they kidnapped the tour-

The security forces' delicate problem now appears to be how best in the open terrain to close in on the estimated 14 disin on the estimated 14 dissidents, who in a ransom note addressed to "dissident 'Mugabe" have threatened "to blast these kids," unless their demands are met within a week.

The dissidents signed their note "Zipra forces", adding weight to the general view that they are former members of the former guerilla army of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo.

They have demanded the release "of all free-dom fighters" and named Mr Nkomo's two detained former Zipra lieutenants, General Lookout Masuku General Lookout Masuku and Dumiso Dabengwa.

Yesterday the British High Commissioner, Mr Robin Byatt, met the Prime Minister, Mr Rob ert Mugabe, presumably to discuss the strategy of securing the release of the two British, two American and two Australian men being held by the dissidents.

Communal area

The dissidents, who are apparently being slowed down by their tiring hostages, appear to be east of the Tsholotsho communal area, which is under a

Observers believe the curfew is aimed at sealing off the dissidents' western escape route, as well as cutting them off from

their main supporters
Tracker dogs are being used to trail the dissidents, who are apparently

moving in three groups, with their hostages in the middle group. Last night the trail reportedly showed that the hunters and hunted had at times been within 200 metres of each other.

A source of concern in diplomatic circles is that the abductors may decide to kill their hostages if they are slowed down much more.

Yesterday, for the first time, Mr Bruce Watkins, the New Zealand tour leader of the group which was ambushed about 80km from Bulawayo on the main road to Victoria Falls, faced the press with the three women tourists who were released after he was sent to Bulawayo with the ransom note.

One of the girls, Miss Carolyn Garavanta, 28, of Perth, Australia, said the note was handed to Mr Watkins moments after the tourists were stopped. This is the clearest indication yet that the abduction of foreigners was planned.

Miss Garavanta also said in a telephone interview from Bulawayo that she had been asleep in the back of the truck and had woken to the sound of shooting.

"We lay down in the back, but the men outside screamed for us outside."

Another of the girls, Miss Pietrenella Trimpe, 23, of the Netherlands, said their main concern was for the safety of their six friends who had trav-elled overland the length of Africa with them for the past four months





Three of the hostages released on Friday: Top: Dutch nurse Miss Pietrenella Trimpe, 23, and Austrian medical officer Miss Gabrielle Pfleger, 23. Above: Australian clerk Miss Carolyn Garavanta, 28.

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away Zapu. Without a reconciliation between Zapu and country will be ungovernable." Mr JOSHUA NKOMO . . . "You can rub away Nkomo but you can't rub Zanu the

Hizzpop La

Post Correspondent, Johannesburg

REGINALD COWPER, the last white Minister of Defence and Co-ordination pop Land' two years ago. Government, came to 'Fizzin Ian Smith's Rhodesian

South Adrica was the land To his three children

> and lives with his family in would not be able to take Johannesburg's classy with me."
>
> Bryanston suburb. Of the bush war. Mr Cow-"I've lived all my life in a

my family under a system where I would be free to made the change," says Mr Cowper, 50. "I wanted a after Zimbabwean indepencoloniai atmosphere modest, ordinary life for Cowper, 50. dence I could never have

neighbouring black states could well have brought per says that a more aggressive approach to the against living in the past. victory — but he warned

bridge," he said. "We made sacrifices and we came very close to succeedin.. — "It's all water under the

> Bulawayo's bleak Elander township. This is his correspondent went to see him at his home Zimbabwe's burly veteran of politics, Joshua Nkomo, is at his lowest ebb ever. A special report:

bulky patriarch once revered as "Father Zimbabwe", is daily vilified by Government leaders who accuse him of mastermind-JOSHUA NKOMO, the ing the rampant dissident Matabeleland stronghold. violence centred in

ery Minister says" it should paper, The Herald, said if Zimbabwe's leading newsbe banned and behind the violence "as ev-Mr Nkomo's Zapu party is eadership locked up. In an editorial last week, its entire

is crumbling around him. two off his former top miliist leader's political empire were detained in March. tary aides, Cabinet in February and He was sacked from the eral Dumiso Dabengwa, Lookout Masuku and Gen-The 65-year-old national-General

cluding a senior Zapu MP more of his supporters, indetained since. Mr Vote Moyo, have been Perhaps as many as 100

nap because of the dissi-dents' demand that the weekend, Zapu is naturally of the six tourists at the condemned the abduction military detainees be being linked with the kidreleased. Although Mr Nkomo has

least 13 Zapu-linked firms, In the past few weeks at

> in Bulawayo's Elander township.

those who don't can go to hell." reading: "Here's to those who wish me well, and On his desk is a placard

slightly against his deten-"My boy, I expect I'll be detained in heaven," he says when asked if he observers in Zimbabwe are The popular odds among hinks he will be arrested

beleland into a nightmare for its inhabitants and a noblame for turning Mataman's land for travellers? Are his supporters to

calated after his sacking Zipra leaders. and the detention of his ex-After all, the violence es-

things," he said. be misguided young people who are angry — not only but because of other because I've been sacked "There definitely could

freed by Zanla (the ex-guerilla army loyal to Mr Mr ahe) can affect youn! "The singing on radio and Zimbabwe was

parliamentary select comwho is responsible". snubbed by the Governdissidence mittee to investigate ment "because we know His repeated call for a nas been

as a stumbling block. So Nkomo must be pushed aside at all costs," he says. party state and sees Zapu "Zanu is bent on a one-

even encompassed a cur-few and house searches in against his party, which his neighbourhood, has He admits the campaign

away Nkomo but you can't rub away Zapu. Without a reconciliation between Zanu and Zapu the country would be ungovernable." But he says:"You can rub

are becoming increasingly Nkomo's pronouncements manoevred by his arch-rihollow. He has been out-Some observers say Mr

thing but conciliatory He dare not utter any-

nority group becoming the stepchild of Zimbabwe. But most radical of sounds but faces losing the most radical of his spark off bloody reprisals. Ndebele-speaking ex-Zipra followers, who see their mihis untimely arrest could

army in 1981, he says. owned by a private comon Zapu farms but on farms Cabinet sacking were not which precipitated his elements of the national were left over from clashes pany which his party between Zipra and Zanla nelped establish. The arms He claims the arms finds

some degree of "Zapu insurance" in the two initial arms finds and more recent security operation. that there was not at least discoveries in the ongoing But few observers accept

ment he is planning a countrywide tour to preach everyone can enjoy the fruits of the country they ferences with the Governpeace and dialogue "so that fought for" He says despite his dif-

Front partner's feet, he will of his former Patriotic carpet from under the feet While Mr Mugabe has been steadily pulling the have to think hard about all possible consequences

E. Post 28/7/82

of sweets and chocolate bars. To Cowper and his wife, Audrey, it was the last country in Africa under white rule.

Along with thousands of other ex-Rhodesians, Cowper arrived in South Africa with R1 000 and his personal possessions. Now he works as an estate agent

During 10 years of political involvement in Rhodesia. Mr Cowper eventually controlled the nation's war machine - although inadequacies in the chain of command caused him to resign in 1979, and pass nine months "deliberately spending all the money I but there's no point in velopment projects, have thinking about what might have been.

"What doesn't impress me is the people who say, 'We were betrayed' or 'We should have won'.

"The old Kenvan settlers used to be called 'When we's' for that type of attitude. A lot of ex-Rhodesians are now scathingly nick-'When-we-thenamed seconds'.

"I would never want to set foot in Zimbabwe again but my attitude to the past is healthy."

Displaying the old Rhodesian flag at a political meeting, as happened recently at a Right-wing Republic Day event, strikes long interview at his home him as totally inappropriate":

"I don't doubt that some ex-Rhodesians have a valid contribution to make, but the experiences of many have embittered and confused them," Mr. Cowper. said.

He sees à bleak future for. socialist Zimbabwe, but he is hopeful about South Africa.

: 'I sincerely believe that a peaceful solution is possible here, he said

the establishment of a Christian, capitalist, civilised haven in Africa. Colour didn't matter 🚐 actions did.

...There's an area deep in my conscience where there's guilt for all the young-lives that were destroyed in the war — and, if I had known the end result, I wouldn't have fought

But at the time it was them/or/us ____and-we thought we could win. Africa is not a land of compromises."

been declared illegal.

Mr Nkomo has recently shunned public life. He missed a key rally in Harare, where he was expected to respond to Premier Robert Mugabe's linking him with the recent attack on his residence and was also absent from the funeral at Heroes' Acre in the capital of a veteran Zapu trade unionist, Masotsha Ndlovu.

He has sick leave from Parliament, which he last attended in mid-June. But his critics say he is scared to risk his neck in public.

Is he a victim or villain. I wondered at the end of a

people But by taking up arms they are destroying the country."

He believes the dissidents are ex-Zipra men who deserted the army or who were demobilised but not paid their promised allowances. There could also be a sprinkling of criminals.

But he says there is also a general feeling in the area that there is a fair number of men in the security forces being used to destabilise the area to justify clamping down on it.

He cites the recent murder of a prominent Zapu businessman and the rape of schoolgirls by armed uniformed men. "Who are The SAS team flew to Bulawayo to join Zimbabwe security forces in the Tjolotjo tribal area.

The kidnappers have threatened to "blast" the tourists if their demands for the release of political detainees loyal to Mr Joshua Nkomo are not met.

Military sources said the SAS team might be needed if the kidnappers are cornered in the rugged Tjolotjo bush scrub.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday fears for the safety of the hostages had steadily mounted since they were seized last Friday at a roadblock near Bulawayo.

The SAS, an elite group of British army volunteers, is uniquely qualified to help Zimbabwe's security forces. The men, most in their 20s, are shaped into a fast-moving, ruthless and resourceful strike force that can adapt to any crisis.

HARARE.

They have fought communist infiltration around the oil fields of the Persian Gulf and battled in the jungles of Borneo and in the mountains of Oman.

of Oman.

In 1972, they parachuted aboard the luxury cruise liner Queen Elizabeth II in mid-Atlantic after a telephone warning that the ship would be blown up unless a ransom of about R210 000 was paid.

Two years ago, an SAS; team ended a six-day siege at the Iranian Ep-bassy in London, freeing de imprison staff, and killing three guimen. More recently, SAS teams reconnoitered and carried out attacks on Argentinian forces in the Falklands.

ian forces in the Falklands.
The kidnappers eluded 1 000 troops and aircraft yesterday.

They have said the male hostages — two Americans, two Britons and two Americans — would die tomorrow unless the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe acceded to their political demands.

to their political demands.

The gunmen, believed to number up to 10, claim to be veterans of Zipra, the Rhodesian pre-independence guerrilla war army of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader.

They are demanding the release from detention of former Zipra commanders and an end to alleged government harassment of Mr Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo has condemned

Mr Nkomo has condemned the abduction, but the gunmen have ignored his plea to give up the hostages. There has been no sign of

There has been no sign of the government meeting the demands and no word of any further communication from the gunmen hiding in a vast expanse of bush stretching west from Bulawayo towards Hwange National Game Park and Victoria Falls.

Military officials complain that peasants were sheltering and feeding the gunmen and using cattle to cover up tracks.

The Tjolotjo area at the centre of the search has been put under curfew for all but four hours in the middle of the day.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew has also been instituted in the neighbouring regions of Lupane and Nyamandhlovu, bringing the restricted area to at least 22 000km².

The hostages are: Britons Mr James Greenwell, 18, and Mr Martyn Hodgson, 35; Americans Mr Brett Baldwin and Mr Kevin Ellis, both 33 and Australians Mr Tony Bajzelz, 25, and Mr William Buttler, 31.

Spotter planes, helicopters, ground troops and trackers are being used in the operation.

A ransom note last week demanded the release of two former Zipra commanders within seven days. If this was not done, "we will blast these kids," the abductors said.

Sapa-Reuter and UPI.

Zimbabwe's 'skills drain' slows down

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's "skills drain" is showing signs of slackening and, in

signs of slackening and, in some aspects, of reversing, according to figures published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office.

According to the monthly migration and tourist statistics 1 337 people emigrated in May, about 270 less than in the same month last year, while 676 came into the country to settle, 110 less than in May last year.

A total of 7 529 emigrated in the first five months of the year, a drop of 1 300 com-

≣

pared with the same period last year. A total of 435 of this year's

January to May emigrants were classed as professional, technical and related work-

technical and related workers, and the figures include 109 engineers, 14 doctors and surgeons, 60 accountants and auditors, and 126 teachers.

Immigrants, however, included 124 engineers, 36 doctors and surgeons, 35 accountants and auditors, 221 teachers and 44 nurses and midwives, 505 in all in the professional and technical category.—Sapa.

Arms found in Harare

HARARE. — An arms cache has been found in the Harare suburb of Waterfalls, Zimbabwe police said yesterday. The cache consisted of rifles, mines, magazines and loose ammunition, a spokesman said.

It is believed that the weapons were wrapped in plastic bags and found buried near the home of Mr Robert Marere, the Deputy Minister of Housing (Urban). "I don't think there is anything sinister in the fact that they were found near my home," Mr Marere said yesterday. — Sapa.

為整

US-Zimbabwetrade is booming, declares

BULAWAYO. — Trade between the United States and Zimbabwe more than doubled in 1981 and trade figures for the first quarter of 1982 showed a substantial increase with the trade balance in Zimbabwe's favour, the US commercial attache in Zimbabwe, Mr Kurt Gross, said in an interview published yesterday.

Speaking after attending the Chamber of Zimbabwe Industries Congress in Bulawayo, he said the healthy trend "pretty well precedes the aid programme, which is coming a little later than anticipated".

The R56 000 000 commodity import programme signed in April, of which 80% was earmarked for the private sector, would go a long way to easing

Zimbabwe's foreign exchange problem and make available equipment needed for development, he said.

The aid programme had begun to work with the purchase of computer equipment worth R1 700 000, which would be used in the national census and to launch the Zimbabwean Government's computer network.

According to the terms of the aid agreement, the money would be used to buy equipment from overseas for re-sale in Zimbabwe in local currency, that would in turn be recycled for local development

projects.

Mr Gross said the Llawayo industry congress had allowed a useful and informative interchange of ideas.

"Probably nowhere it Ministers and their der meeting. It is an indic positive attitudes that and industry."

Zimbabwe was not a lems, Mr Gross said, a had been isolated from t ty for so long needed m in other countries.

Firms that had been during the UDI era need in terms of competitive their effectiveness in the Sapa.

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xperience base SA

HARARE - The 11 people detained in connection with an attack on the Thornhill Air Base last weekend were all former or serving members of the Zimbabwe Air Force, security sources said

clear

The announcement discounts speculation that the sabotage at the base was the work of political dissidents or of South African agents.

The men were reportedly picked up by a special investigating team.

The saboteurs blew up 13 planes. Security sources said sophisticated explosive devices had been placed in the jet intakes of some of the aircraft.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Insuza last night that police and army troops had lost the tracks of gunmen holding six foreign tourists deep in the thorn-tree bush of western Zimbabwe. The gunmen's death-threat deadline is due to expire tomorrow.

Army officers directing the search said they lost the trail when villagers favouring the terrorist band drove cattle across the tracks.

There are now about 1 500 troops engaged in the search.

At least three British Special Air Services soldiers have arrived to "observe" the manhunt for the dissident band, military sources said.

The SAS, a crack unit specialising in anti-terrorist and field intelligence operations, was invited by the Zimbabwe Government to send observers, the sources said. — Sapa

Attack Expert's views on effluent criticised

Post Reporter

THE Zwartkops Trust has criticised a statement by University of Port Elizabeth researcher Dr John Watling that effluent pumped into the Swartkops River was doing more good than harm.

Dr Watling, the head of the Marine Pollution Research unit at UPE, told the annual meeting of the trust earlier this week that the effluent served as nutrition for marine life in the river and that the levels were so low-that it could be of no harm to humans.

Ward city councillor and executive member of the Zwartkops Trust, Prof Roux van der Merwe, disagrees.

"Effluent in the Swartkops River may not be zoologically harmful — but aesthetically it is awful."

He said Dr Watling was speaking from a chemist and zoologist's point of view. But from an aesthetic viewpoint, no one could agree with him. Any sewage in the river was unacceptable.

Prof Van der Merwe said: "The river is a recreational area and we cannot allow effluents to be pumped into it".

There was a danger of disease breaking out from the pathogens formed from the effluents.

"Although the effluent level is well within acceptable limits at present, if the situation gets out of hand it could end up killing the river and it could take very long - if ever - for it to recover.

"We are grateful for the fact that research is constantly being done and all inputs are regarded with

vigilance. But the depositing of any effluents into the river should be regarded as potentially harmful," said.

The chairman of the Zwartkops Trust, Mr Patrick Bracher, said although the effluent provided food for marine life, it was more important to preserve the river for the people of Port Eliazabeth than "to provide a septic tank for fish".3

"We want the river to be safe for sport, boating and fishing, and firmly believe in preservation and conservation of the natural cycle.

"Fish can feed on the food in their natural environment. Pumping effluent into a river could never be justified as being food for fish," he said.

Another concerned member of the trust and organiser of its anti-pollution Squad, Mrs Pam Bennett, said "pumping wastes into a river can never be a good thing".

"The power station canal area near the Uitenhage Road bridge is beautiful and a safe swimming place for children. But I have forbidden mine to swim there and so have a lot of other parents because their eyes turn red from the water.

"Some people have said that fish spawn in the warm water pumped into the river from the power station but I have definitely noticed a decline in the number of prawns and razor mussels in the river.

"This could be as a result of a number of things, not excluding the floods, but I think the inflow of waste products from the power station and diesel plants have a lot to do with it," she



steering certificate and a naval crest, the TS

his trin to England

Tanks, Anglo American Roan Selection Trust and British Steel Corporation. It is reportedly losing Z\$1,5m monthly and needs a cash injection of at least Z\$20m to

fend off redundancies.

It is Zimbabwe's sole steel producer with a capacity — using two blast furnaces — to produce 1 Mt of liquid steel a year. But output in 1982 is unlikely to exceed 600 000 t. According to the company, it has been hard hit by escalating domestic costs and depressed world market prices and demand. Some 70% of its output is exported.

Zisco's warning follows hard on the heels of similar statements by Empress Nickel Mine (owned by the Rio Tinto Group in Zimbabwe), MTD Mangula copper mine by Messina), Zimbabwe Alloys (owned by Anglo American) and a fourth mining group whose name has not been revealed.

Zimbabwe Alloys said in a statement this week that its borrowings had increased to Z\$15m last year and it would need similar extra borrowings in 1982 to maintain full

production and employment.

It is is the country's second largest ferrochrome producer and sales have suffered from the slump in demand for low carbon, ferro-alloys. Žimbabwe Alloys says it would be imprudent to borrow a further Z\$15m merely to add to unsold stockpiles of low carbon material. Furthermore, it doubts whether the Zimbabwe banking system can generate such extra lendings at this stage. It hopes to reach agreement with the government soon on a formula to curb output and presumably lay off some

Many businessmen see devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar as the only alternative to large-scale retrenchment and closure. However finance minister Bernard Chidzero may have rejected this and could instead announce a scheme of export incen-

tives in his budget this week.

Zisco was the beneficiary of substantial public sector investment in the early Seventies. It is responsible for nearly 5% of Zimbabwe's total exports (worth more than Z\$40m last year) and with a labour force of some 5 700 people, the government is obviously reluctant to agree to any large-scale retrenchment. Thus, it may get relief in the form of state-subsidised loans backed by the already-announced 25% rise in domestic steel prices.

This will raise costs and add to the export difficulties of industry in general which is already burdened the relative strength of the Zimbabwean dollar.

ZIMBABWE



Steel suffers

The Zimbabwe iron and steel company Zisco - this week became the fifth major Zimbabwe business enterprise to warn that it may have to cut operations and retrench staff unless it receives sustantial financial assistance.

Zisco is 49,7% state-owned. The other shareholders are Messina Transvaal,





Questre 8 - carlinared

the activities of the so-called Matabele "dissidents" took on a new and overtly political dimension.

Until now, government has been able to claim that the dissidents - an estimated 2 000 former members of Joshua Nkomo's Zipra army who have deserted from the integrated national army — were non-political malcontents bent on banditry and violence.

But the abduction last week of six foreign tourists (two American, two Australian and two British), on the main road from Bulawayo to the Victoria Falls, introduced an altogether new dimension.

There is no personal gain to be derived from the kidnapping and the ransom note. signed significantly "Zipra forces," demanded essentially political concessions. It called for the release of the two top Nkomo military men, Dumiso Dabwenga and Lieutenant General Lookout Masuku, and for the return of Zapu party property confiscated after the secret arms caches were discovered early this year. It also called for an end to what it called government "harassment" of Nkomo himself.

Nkomo was quick to disown the abduction. He called on "these young men" to release their hostages immediately. But by Wednesday afternoon the manhunt which started 120 hours earlier was still in progress.

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ZIMBABWE

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A very bad month

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's political and economic problems increased sharply during July.

The economic outlook deteriorated and

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NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- 2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
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out sabotage attack on the main airforce base in Zimbabwe at Thornhill, near the midlands city of Gweru, raised immediate speculation that this, too, was a Zipra act.

After all, in the fierce inter-faction fighting at Entuumbane in Bulawayo early last year between Zania troops loyal to the Prime Minister and Nkomo's Zipra followers, it was the airforce that was decisive in securing the Zipra withdrawal. So the attack on the 13 aircraft was immediately assumed to be part of the Zipra campaign.

But there have subsequently been doubts over responsibility for the sabotage, which was slickly carried out using sophisticated weaponry. No one would be surprised if "disaffected whites," or even more probably "South African agents" were to be blamed.

By midweek, Harare had given no details of the attack. But security sources suggested that at least five warplanes had been destroyed and eight severely damaged, thereby drawing the teeth of the airforce, which does not have many more serviceable strike planes.

There was immediate pressure on him to act - decisively - against Nkomo's Zapu by banning the party and arresting the leadership. The country's main newspapers have been baying for Nkomo's political head on a platter.

Diplomats from the East as well as the West (after all, Nkomo used to, and may still, have strong Moscow backing) have been warning Mugabe against precipitate action.

Caution urged

Initi

The business community, too, is urging caution. It argues that the week's events have done further damage to the country's already uninspiring foreign investment prospects and struck a severe blow at tourism, an important foreign currency earner.

Nkomo has his problems, too. His party is clearly split between those who sympathise with the youngsters in the bush and those who want to side with and support the Prime Minister.

Neither political leader can relish the prospect of a final breach between them in the form of a Zapu ban and Nkomo's arrest. This would probably simply drive the Zapu movement underground and worsen the security situation.

Events of the past week must have had an adverse impact on Zimbabwe's alreadyfragile investment image abroad and depressed sentiment domestically.

To this must be added the gloomy economic news of the past few weeks - retrenchment in the mining sector; production cutbacks at Zimbabwe Alloys (the country's second largest ferrochrome producer); and warnings of the need for substantial wheat imports.

This suggests that Mugabe should cool it as far as possible on the political front and focus his attention on a difficult economic situation.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

Zimbabwe cou orders two brothers freed

HARARE. — Two Figtree have been carried on by my farming brothers, Noel and family for three Alan York, were yesterday generations."

released from detention. Meanwhile two prominent.

The order came shortly, after the Chief Justice of Zimbabwe, Mr Justice Fieldsend, dismissed in the Harare Supreme Court the state's appeal against a High Court rul-ing to free them.

Noel, 33, and Alan, 23, were in court when the judge or-dered they be released from detention. They had been held for six months.

Shortly afterwards Mr Noel York said: "In spite of our experiences during the last few months, my brother and I continue to have confi-

journalists, have been destained by the government un-der emergency powers, their newspaper, the Herald, said

yesterday
It said that a senior assistant editor, Mr. Aubrey
McDowall, and a senior reporter, Mr. Bill, Hipson, had been detained for question ing, but that no details were

ing, but that no details were available.
"We don't know why and neither do they?" said Mr. Gordon Simpson, general manager of Zimbabwe Newspapers, which owns the Herald, the country's leading dolly.

and I continue to have confidence in the future of our country, to which we owe allegiance.

"We believe that we have been detained as a result of the authorities acting on false reports.

"It is reassuring to know that the courts of the country are able to protect our libers ty and T intend returning to yide for indefinite imprisonment activities which Reuter.

"At the country's leading daily.

Mr McDowall and Mr Hipson were born in Scotland and have been in Zimbabwe for some years.

Police refused to comment. Detention orders are signed by the Home Affairs that the courts of the country will be the country's leading daily.

Mr McDowall and Mr Hipson were born in Scotland in have been in Zimbabwe for some years.

Police refused to comment. Detention orders are will be the Home Affairs without brial in the country's leading daily.

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19.

by the Zimbabwe gunmen for the exe-cution of their tour-Harare
The deadline given
by the Zimbabwe

ist hostages expired today amid world-wide reports that three of the young ad been found. nal that any bodies an official dehad been shot

Sapa reported that three tourists had been slain. Associated Press stated that troops hunting the gunmen had found the bodies of und the bodies of tree white men but lided that there was no dication that they re the hostages.

the bush in an area doned off by troops issociated Press said ut 80 km from Bulabodies were found

The BBC went as far s identifying the dead s two Britons and an stralian,

But The Star's Africa any of the hostages' s had been found. Service quotes a fficial of the Zim-Government as denying

The official speaking in the Prime Mini-rs office, said re-is that it had been shot tages had been shot



Clothing

ny. Lieutenant General
Lookour Masuku.
General Masuku. Mr.
Babenga and rive other
Zapu officials appeared
in .court yesterday on
charges of treason.
Mr. Mugabe has accus
sed Zapu of being behind the kidnapping,
and appealed to Mr. Nicomo: to do all he could the session of three people and the had not been able to show security forces evidence of this. He was unable to point out any graves.

The gumen seized the tourists — two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — last Friday. ession of tems of ing trom the ab-ed tourists had fold sigators that he assisted, in the e Said a Villager. Illad been found in

They said they would start killing them after seven days if Mr. Mu. gabe's government did agree to certain political demands. The deadline expired

The gunnen had de-manded the releane from detention of top officials of Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Za-pu party One was mill; fary adviser Mr Dumso Dabenga, another the Zimbabwe's National Arcommander of

NWnile one Timbabwe soldier sits on his fiead and another pins attemps to force him to give information about the rebels who him down with a book a civilian is beaten by a third soldier in an eaptured six tourists as hostages in the Matabeleland bush When

(35), Americans Mr.
Brett, Baldwin (33) and
Mr. Kevin, Blits (33),
and Australians Mr.
Tony Bajzelr (25), and
Mr. William to Buttler (31)

At the time of the er, Mr Bruce Watkins of New Zealand, and kidnapping, the gunmen released the safari, leadthree women.

a letter detailing the kidnappers demands
The Star's Africa News Service reports that yesterday in Parliament Mr. Mugabe turned to Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Watkins was given who was making a rare ouse, and warned that the government would take extremely harsh appearance measures to secure the release of the tourists.
About 1500 Zimbab.
We froops and police backed by aircraft have they were serzeu.
They are Britons Mr.
James Greenwell. (18)

western Zimbabwe for the group of about 10

gunmen

scouring south

The hostages were on a safari trip to Victoria Falls and Hwange Na

honal Game Park when

See Page 15.

and Mr Martyn Hodgson

ornookens intervened during the beating, the soldiers fold them this was routine—"we do it often. They combined beating him while a photographer of The Star's Africa News Service took this protude, The incident was also filmed by a BBC television." cameraman

Two of the more than 1 000 Zimbabwe soldiers who have been scouring Marabeleland for a week for the captured tourists, moving through an abandoned cattle staal somewhere in the bush. They have been reinforced by a British Special Am Service strike team

for missing continues

World-wide Press reports yesterday that the bodies of three of the tourists had been found have been denied by the Government.

kidnappers, The claiming to be members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's former Zipra guerilla army, had demanded the release of detainees, the return of Zapu property confiscated by the government and an end to harassment of their leader.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has blamed Mr Nkomo's party directly for the kidnapping and threatened to take serious action against Zapu.

It is understood that Mr Nkomo yesterday met the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Mu-zenda, about the Matabeleland crisis.

Mr Nkomo yesterday denied his party had anything to do with the kidnappers and appeal-ed to them to release the tourists unharmed.

A key aid to Mr Nko-mo and Zapu MP Mr Vote Moyo appeared in court in Bulawayo yesterday on allegations that he planned and financed the recent attack on Mr Mugabe's Harare residence.

He appeared together with 16 other Zapu men who are also alleged to have had some part in the attack or to have cached weapons.

Security forces have detained an unspecified number of people in connection with the sabotage of aircraft at Thornhill miltary air base in Gweru last Sunday, reports Sapa.

'SA spies working in Zimbabwe

The Stars Africa **News Service**

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HARARE - A South African spy ring operating in Zimbabwe recruited agents from the Central Intelligence Organisation who supplied the agents with a spe-cial radio to moinor the the movements of Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and mem-bers of his Cabinet, a Magistrate's Court here was told yesterday.

The court also heard that Philip Edward Hartleybury and Colin David Evans, both former CIO members, charged with spying, had been recruited by Mr Geoffrey Burton Price, who was then director of Close Security in the organisation.

Mr Price came to South Africa in Janua-

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The "Rocky" musclemen All about Sylvester Stallone's "Rocky" road to fame and an eye-to-eye confrontation with the deadly

Mr T - in Star Tonight!

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committee or possibly the other way around. nagement/local affairs without voting rights, bit of the colours of the city council at meeting of the coloureds of the coloureds and indian masare. attendance, эцт. 🗣

when matters of mutu-al concern are to be discussed include: terim basis. Further possibilities

coloureds on an inis only one possibility which can give particily pation to indisans and rail of the control of t but recommendation 20 of interim measures, The governmence stresses the importance, голегишеис (where it exists).

-dus al lecinnical mere committees of the city gional authorities, can-not be accepted until technical investigations ners of metropolitan/recommittees be implemented as forerun-Council that the proposals of the Croeser working group with regard to the establishment of join services ment of join services be imcommittees he ... president's Recommendation 43 -ilano, all, yd beiniog esittiodius soul sneut esittiodius sevilesmedi by representatives ap-Our radio to smos lo x o 101) sissed fanoitor of siend faintenant s significant s significant s significant s significant s significant si represented by means cal suthorities will be have to be rendered, have to be bedies will have to be established in which leestablished will be

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Taxes rocket in Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government is to extract an extra R350 million from taxpayers and consumers in the coming year to help finance record expenditure of R4 200 million.

The proposed expenditure is 50 percent up on what was actually spent in the last financial year.

Dr Bernard Chidzero, presenting his first budget to the House of Assembly, said that sacrifices would have to be made by all to enable the government to provide the people with the services they wanted.

But businessmen said the budget was softer than expected.

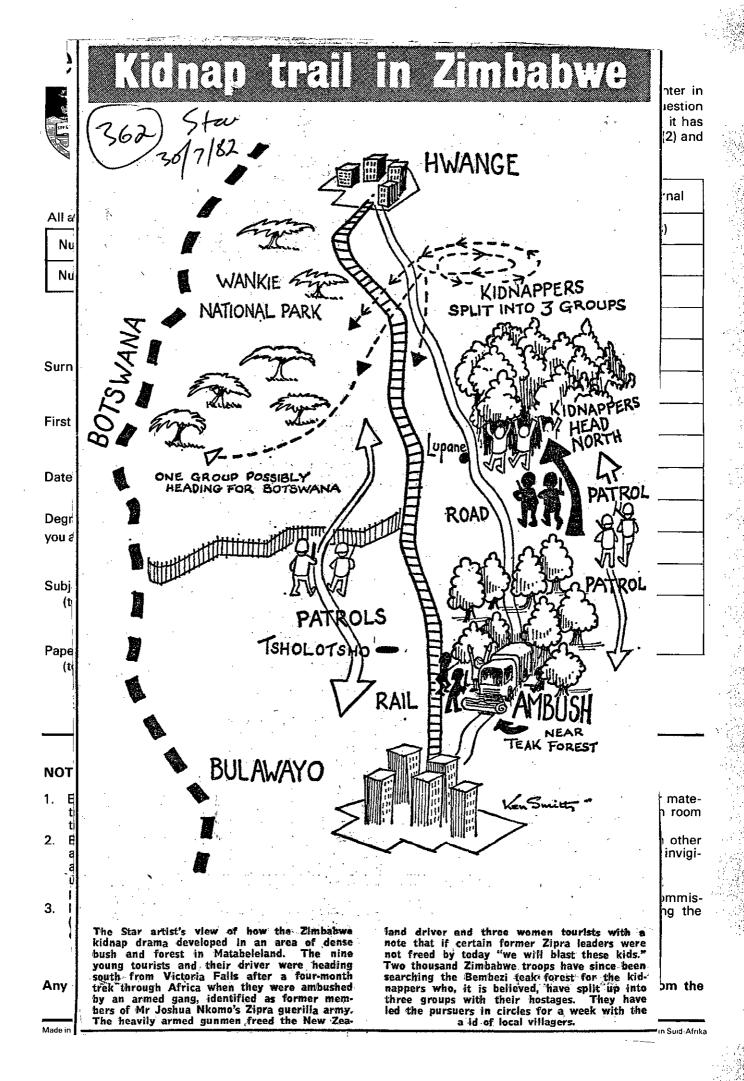
BEER

The impact on the consumer is an increase in sales tax from 12 percent to 15 percent on most goods, with the tax on more expensive items such as cars rising from 15 percent to 18 percent.

Beer and cigarettes will cost more, petrol has gone up by a cent a litre — putting the price at R1,05 a litre in South African terms — and diesel will cost .2c more a litre.

Increased customs duties will bring in another R110 million.

Company tax remains unchanged but individuals earning R52 000 a year will pay 60 percent. The present rate is 51 percent.



From ANDRE VILJOEN

were reported missing in Zimbabwe yesterday as the one-week death-threat deadline for the six tourists abducted in Matabeleland passed in the afternoon without BULAWAYO the afternoon any decisive develop-

was furious at news that a man arrested on Wednesday night on said the commander of the search operation, Colonel Lionel Dyke, A source in the area aid the commander of

Prankerds in Harare said he had thought at

leader of the kidnap gang had escaped when

tourists announced missing yesterday are Mr Richard Prankerd, 31, his sister Nicola, 24, and Miss Alison Jones, guard fell asleep. The three British

The three left Harare in a hired car on July 14 for the eastern high-lands but arrived at none of their three hotel destinations. The trio were due to fly back to Britain on Wednesday, nesday.

any

first, that they had changed their plans but later he sounded the alarm.

An aerial search of the eastern highlands was launched yesterday and police appealed to and police appealed to the public to pass on information which

An informed source said the Fifth Brigade, an anti-dissident force based near Inyanga in the eastern highlands, had been approached in connection with the disappearance of the disappearance of the dourists but had denied

tourists were detained and harassed by the Fifth Brigade for stray-ing on to roads the bri-gade said were out of bounds. The British

Commission in Harare has expressed deep con-cern about the missing three and has said it is keeping in touch with the Zimbabwean authorities over the mat-

an found in posses-man found in posses-sion of a Swiss-made watch, matching watch-and belt and an

the estimated 12 to 14 abductors.
The man escaped early on Thursday morning when a guard fell ing when a guard asleep, the source s and the commander of he search operation, the source said,

Colonel Dyke, was furious about the incident.
The escapee apparently collected his weapon at his home in the Insuza area on Thursday morning before soldiers, arrived there to search the place. All they found was a shirt bearing a

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possibly serter. sergeant's, insignia indicating that he Yesterday afternoon the Zimbabwe Governan army

ment released a state-ment denying a tourist hostages had been found in a shallow of the widespread rumour that the bodies of three Matabeleland hostages had

A government spokesA government spokesman said a villager in
the search area, arrested after being found in
possession of suspicious clothing, had
claimed he helped bury
three white men. But

tages being held by the dissidents said they the were a bit confused.

The government was apparently initially concerned about the death-rumour and for the second consecutive of state charged with Defence, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, visited the search area. thought to be

when asked to point out the graves he had been unable to do so. Diplomats responsi-

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lians, two Americans and two British hosble for the two Austra-

terday alternoon of the dissidents' threat to kill dissidents' threat to kill the six inless their political demands were met, I arrived at the heart of the operation in the thick of the scrub about 90km north-west of Bulawayo. Colonel Dyke was there and five helicopters and a number of military vehicles were standing by Officers

over maps general

of troops prepa

serters who were mem-bers of the former Zipra army of the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo At the deadline yes

ing for deployment.

A television team,
parently of a fi ing Corporation was filming in the camp but all other journalists were forbidden to en-ter About 2000 troops are involved in the search — the biggest yet in Zimbabwe There were indicater. About 2 000 troops backed by the air force, police and tracker dogs sources yesterday the fifth time Monday, that Zimbabwean Broadcast tions from informed sources yesterday for the fifth time since progress was being

Harare plotters were SA agents HARARE - Two former members of the Zimbahwa

members of the Zimbabwe Central Intelligence Organi-Sation held secret meetings outside Harare to plan sub-version in Zimbabwe, the di-

version in Zimbabwe, the director of public prosecutions, Mr. Ahmed Abrahim, said at Harare Magistrate's Court yesterday.

He was asking the senior provincial magistrate, Mr. Ivor Waldeck, to remand Mr. Ivor Waldeck, to remand Mr. Phillip Edward Hartleybury, and Mr. Colin David Evans in custody until August 13 on charges under the Official Secrets Act.

Mr. Abrahim said Mr. Hartleybury, and Mr. Evans had been employed by the CIO in Harare until their arrest.

In March or April, 1980, they had been recruited by former superintendent. Mr.

former superintendent Mr Geoffrey Burton Price of the CIO as paid agents for South

Africa, who is believed to have been a South African i agent, had fled the country

Information had been passed to South African agents based in Zimbabweby means of film left at "drop" points in Harare or at meet

ings outside the city.

The intelligence was required for the planning of subversive activities in Zim-

subversive activities in Zimbabwe, the prosecutor said. The two had been supplied with special spying equipment by their South African employers.

Mr. Hartleybury and Mr. Evans had also supplied the South African agents with a special radio used by members of the CIO to monitor the movements of the Prime movements of the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet — Sapa

By ANDRE VILJOEN

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A television team — apparently of the Zimbabwean Broadcasting Corporation—was busy filming in the camp but all other journalists were forbidden to enter. About 2 000 troops backed by the air force, police and tracker dogs are involved in the search — the biggest yet in Zimbabwe.

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to the company.

amans is a store that

is a high mark up
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Greatermans."

Dr de Loor, as head of the Department of Finance, is the man ultimately responsible for details of the proposed controversial fringe benefits or "perks"

In a hard-hitting speech to the Afrikaanse Sake-kamer in Cape Town last week, Dr de Loor warned South Africans that an "economic winter" was coming and that the country faced two years of painful adjustment.

"Our task is to adapt to the realities of our economic position so we can live within our country's means," he said.

According to former Greatermans employees, Dr de Loor was only one of many

favoured people.

The yellow-card discounts were far in excess of nor-mal reductions allowed to Greatermans staff and shareholders.

Staff discounts were 20 percent for sales staff, and 25 percent for middle-management. Shareholders received 10 percent.

The extention of the yellowcard scheme to people who had no connection with the Greatermans group was confirmed by Mr Gordon Utian, who became managing director of the ailing empire in April after the Kirsh

takeover.
"It's not the only thing that's coming out of the wood-

"At the moment we are withdrawing yellow-card facilities from everyone who isn't a fulltime current employee Greatermans.

"They are the only people who will be on the yellowcard scheme in future.

"Dr de Loor must have been given his yellow card by Mr Isaac Kaye, former chairman."

Greatermans has been steeped in controversy since its takeover.

Shock after shock hit the financial community, cul-minating in the bombshell announcement in May that the group's retailing operation had returned a staggering attributable loss of nearly R27-million in only 13 weeks - from Jan 1 to March 27.

over detainees

members ... and, whoever

MR Robert Mugabe's government faced a conflict with the courts and mounting political prob-lems as deepening concern about the fate of tourists kidnapped in Zimbabwe was expressed last night.

The question of political detentions — at the root of the kidnappings — entered a dramatic new phase after the government again refused to release two white farmers whose detention has repeatedly been declared unlawful

by the courts.

Noel York, 33, and his brother Alan, 23, were freed by the Supreme Court on Thursday after six months in prison, but were detained again at a roadblock on their

way home.
Their lawyers immediately appealed to the High Court, which again ordered their release on Friday night.

But Attorney-General Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku told the

Sunday Times Reporter, Harare

High Court yesterday that Home Affairs Minister Mr Herbert Ushewokunze had instructed him not to disclose where the Yorks were being

"The executive is not going to release them irrespective of any order by this court," he said

The High Court had ordered the government to produce the brothers yesterday so they could be freed.

After hearing the government's apply

ment's reply yesterday it again ordered them to be released

Mr Chidyausiku sald the government's stand was in the interests of state

security.

The brothers have been accused of subversive activities.

Speaking at Nyanda for-merly Fort Victoria, mean-while, Mr Mugabe said secu-rity forces would be given

more powers to deal with Zimbabwe's "bandit situa-tion" more efficiently and swiftly.

The six originally abducted — two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — were kidnapped by armed dissidents more than a week ago.

A British brother and sister and their young British woman friend have been missing for more than a fort-

night. Testerday the search for the six snatched in Matabeleland was concentrated on an area of about 400km near to the ambush site 73km northwest of Bulawayo, where a west of Bulawayo, where a man thought to have been an abductor, was captured last week. He escaped when a guard fell asleep.

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MAKE YOUR DAYS ... AT

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TREALLY WORKS .. Board rated Sonbesie bil biltong fans will hail magazines tested and hi

HOW IT WORKS - Empl creates the perfect cond easy to assemble, easy to used over and over. Mor

HERE'S ALL YOU DO! of meat (topside is ideal spices provided ... the! Sonbesie, plug in and sw your biltong is ready to omical ... and delicious!

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Strong-man rule on the horizon

☐ From Page 1

by the State President before they became effective.

There were cases where provincial legislation had been blocked at top level, he said, adding: "Ask Natal" (which is governed by an NRP majority).

At one point a ripple of

At one point a ripple of tension went through the congress when a mini-rightwing revolt threatened.

A Transvaal MEC, Dr Servaas Latsky, who was among the original Transvalers to oppose the Prime Minister during the Treurnicht break-away but eventually stayed a Nationalist, was unhappy at the loss of white sovereignty in Parliament, the fact that

there would be a triracial Cabinet and that the committee system for finding con-sensus would not work in a heterogeneous society. He followed other speakers

He followed other speakers who were concerned that the provincial-council system, in which the National Party has considerable vested interests, would be phased out.

Mr Heunis received a standing ovation for his strong retort to Dr Latsky's

strong retort to Dr Latsky's assertions, and said that nothing that was proposed now had not been implicit in the party's 1977 proposals un-der the former Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster.

On the question of provincial councils, Mr Heunis said it should be understood that no institution at whatever level was more important than the future of the

country.

He repeated assurances that there would be no changes without consultation with the provincial authorities.

 The Prime Minister's motion that the congress advise its provincial councils to endorse his plans was passed unanimously.

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WEATHER. AND DE DE TRANSVAAL: fine and mild mild inland.

but cold overnight with frost in places.

FREE STATE: fine and mild but cold overnight with frost.

CAPE: cloudy and cool along coastal areas with scattered showers; partly cloudy and NATAL: fine and warm.

Cept Town High Low 0705/1345 0731/1944 0738/2000 0810/2018 0117/1407 Elizabeth 0117/1407 Est London 0137/1407 0752/1958 East London 0148/1424 0808/2014 Durban 0137/1418 0758/2013 Walvis Bay 0157/1338 0718/1940

By Howard Barrell. The Star's Africa **News Service**

HARARE — Zimbabwe is in the grip of a grave constitutional crigrave constitutional errors is following the open defiance of the country's High Court by the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

The judiciary and government are on the collision course foreshadowed in Parliament here this week by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe who said the Government may use "extra-legal" measures to cope with the security situation.

URGENT MEETING

Three days of legal drama over detention without trial came to a Saturday èlimax on when the High Court here heard that "the executive" would not release two detainees or disclose where they were being held, irre-spective of any High Court Order.

Chief Zimbabwe's Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, is expected to seek an urgent meeting today with Prime Minister Mugabe.

OPEN COURT

The crisis was precipitated by the case of two young white farmers from Figtree, Noel and Alan York, who have spent all but a few hours of the past seven months ? in detention despite in detention despite based its judgment on several successful legal a schedule to the Lanaction's for their caster House Constiturelease.

In the High Court ere on Friday night, here Justice Pittman MrUshewoordered Dr kunze to produce the York brothers in open court on Saturday morning and indicated he would then order their immediate release from detention.

But the men were not in court on Satur-day, and Zimbabwe's Attorney-General, Godfrey Chidyausiku, quoted Dr Ushewoas saying he kunze would not disclose their whereabouts and that "the excutive is not going to release them irrespective of any order by this court."

The judge then ruled their detention illegal and ordered their immediate release.
On Thursday Zim-

babwe's Supreme Court, equivalent to South Africa's Appellate Division, had ordered the men's release. But within hours they had been within re-detained.

UNLAWFUL

Thursday's Supreme Court judgment on the Yorks also had the effect of making most of the detentions in Zimbabwe unlawful. Many detainees have, as a result, since been result, since been brought before the courts on criminal allegations and remanded under ministerial certificates forbidding.

bail. Supreme Court tion not affected by

the country's state of

emergency.
The Yorks were first detained in January on arms cache charges. They were acquitted in May, but almost immediately redetained. On July 16, the High-Court found their detention unlawful and ordered their release.

W.

TURMOIL
Dr Ushewokinze appealed against the judgment, but on Thursday the Supreme but Court dismissed his appeal and ordered that the men be freed.

Zimbabwe's legal fraternity has been thrown into turmoil by Dr Ushewokunze's defiance, and the Lancaster House Constitution has been severely challenged by his move,

INVESTMENT

constitution The makes the courts the supreme arbiters on constitutional matters and civil liberties.

Lawyers here have warned that Dr Ushewokunze's action could foreshadow an end of the rule of law in Zimbabwe:

Observers believe it could seriously affect foreign investment, in the country and white morale.

Lawyers for the York brothers were meeting this morning to decide what legal action to take now to try to secure

their release.
The major question being asked here now is whether outspoken Dr Ushewokunze was acting with Mr Mugabe's authority.

factics from Rhodesian bush war used by thisers

TOVE TORCES

By Andrew Walker The Star's Africa News Service

9

hostage is being severe-ly hampered by tactics Zimbabwe's huge maning a group of tourists hunt for gunmen hold Rhodesian successfully by guerillas during nend

rescuers. have been involved in the hunt, one huge ob-stacle has faced the aircraft and helicopters Although more than spotter

Zipra dissidents in a huge area which is the They are searching for men believed to be most ardently pro-Zipra territory in the coun-

Looking for Zipra in the harsh Matabeleland scrubland can be far bush war. needle in the haystack
— as Rhodesian troops discovered arder than searching for the proverbial during the croops

ted while travelling hetween the Victoria Falls and Bulawayo, it would be sard to find anyone from the local village headman to the In a reas such as Tsholotshoe, where the pix tourists were abduc-

> youngest child who did not support Zipra. Rhodesian

soldiers say the help which Zipra, the mili-tary wing of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party, years went much ther than wiping tracks to hinder pur got from DILE armers of during the the peasant of Matabele

against Zipra in Matmen could do now to help these terrorists," soldier 🔭 h o lot which "There is an awful t which the tribes." one ex-Rhodesian fough

out on "patrol" every morning from their the war years young-sters in some parts of Matabeleland were sent kraals. For example, during

by Zipra guerillas operating in the vicinity, cast around rity force tracks Working to plans set youngsters would secu-

If any tracks were found, the information would be quickly religied to the guerillas in their bush hide-outs. to spread the news. neighbouring Runners would dash to villages

for some tribesmen to be posted as lookouts on hills to watch for security force activity.

then was occupied by troops often sent to drive their cattle up the hill to check to see if it that troops had set up tion post on one of the "gomos," small hills, a clandestine observa-If it was suspected herd-boys hills Were

that troops were in the troops, it was quickly area. and the guerillas knew was soon discovered was caught by soldiers on the hill, his absence reported back.

said one former para make no mistake, prooper. knew that you were in the civinity, then terrorists "If the local people civinity, knew then S S

But the extent of

recce group, was attacked by about 40 Zip-ra men in the Lupane district of Matabeleof four men, a ex-Rhodesian

even further. local aid to Zipra went non-commissioned stick" icer described how his One

If the herd-boys saw neavy

bush Tacks. small team or its getaway, young l

looking for

"Soldiers!

of guerillas homed in on these calls as they escaped from the troops, sought to corner of the troops. The band came across any trace would shout if they who eventually Soldiers!"

Now some of

Rhodesians were machine gun, the bursts from a heavy Withdrawing fire, including under ņ rescue tourists. in the desperate bid to ploys havet re-emerged

the

rassed by young locals. As they made their young locals fleeing gang, which has been given ly been driven across the tracks of the Cattle have apparentfood as

against the Rhodesian le chance of catching orces, so we stood roops hunting "The locals were Zipra

said the paratrooper.
The Zimbabwe they are going to have a hell of a time trying against runs the "Now the locals are catch this Zania, country, so mob wnich

hunting the gang and Zimbabweans

captured its captive do, of course, have far more chiefs Rhodesian resources than the could afford security

of the frustrations that faced the old Rhode assign to any one area. But for the National Army men involved in the search, the opera-tion must have many

other irony to the case. sian Army But there is yet an

during
war. It was f release in a flurry gabe's Zanla men who kidnapped white civilnapped any whites during the Rhodesian Zipra forces never kidpublicity. ans As far as it is known, 1 0 T eventual



Two trackers move through an abandoned kraal deep in the Zimbabwe bush. The search for the abducted tourists has been in progress for a week.

Ex-Zimbabwe kamikazes' back Rightis

By Jean le May in Johannesburg

HUNDREDS of former Zimbabweans are becoming actively involved in Right-wing political movements in South Africa.

Scores have either joined or are supporting move-ments such as the ultra-Right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging, headed by the fiery Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, the Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treurnicht and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The HNP claims that a few ex-Rhodesians who have already taken South African citizenship are even voting for it.

Others have joined smaller Right-wing groups such as the Natal-based South Africa First. The movement's leader, Mr Brendan Willmer, is also spokesman in Natal for Dr Treurnicht's CP.

Mr Willner formerly ran the "Save Rhodesia" campaign. In the last months before the Rhodesian referendum in January, 1979, which asked whether Rhodesians approved of the Kissinger proposals for majority rule, the campaign threw its weight behind the Action Party formed by Right-wing MPs who broke away from Mr Ian Smith's party.

It also supported the "Save our Nation" campaign in Rhodesia, which circulated letters appealing to whites to vote against the constitutional settlement that led to the establishment Zimbabwe.

Many ex-Rhodesians in South Africa are vigorously

opposed to Mr Robert Mugabe's Government and refuse to use the word Zimbabwe.

"I was born a Rhodesian and I'll always call my country Rhodesia." typical comment.

But the immigrants' move towards the Rightwing parties is so marked that it is drawing fire from other former Zimbabwe-ans, who see their countrymen as a social and political embarrassment in South Africa.

"They're motivated by fear and revenge - political kamikazes who are prepared to go up with the balloon rather than adapt to change," said one former Rhodesian, now a businessman based in Pretoria.

And a leading political scientist, Professor Gerrit Olivier, said that in his view Right-wing ex-Rhodesians were "not an asset at all".

"At all costs we must avoid black-white polaris-ation," said Prof Olivier, professor of political science at Pretoria University. "They are misreading the South African situation by comparing it with what happened in Rhodesia.

"Moreover they have become so used to a conflict situation they think this is normal in Africa and see their chance of being on the winning side of the 'war' in this country.

Mr Willmer said 70% of his supporters were English-speaking, and 40% of them were from other African countries, including Zimbabwe.

"Immigrants from Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia — those I call the first wave of white refugees - are playing a big part in the movement, and

ex-Rhodesians are becoming more active."

Asked why immigrants supported the movement in such numbers, he said: "For the obvious reasons that they know what can happen to a society under black rule. They are determined that what happened in other countries in Africa will not happen here.

"Most of them are in a better position to judge the dangers of a black takeover because they have come from countries where it has happened.

"They know just what this will mean — the whites will leave, a vacuum forms and the strongest man takes over in a winnertake-all situation."

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, claimed that many ex-Rhodesians had voted for his party but not many had become paid-up members.

One of the HNP's most vocal supporters is Mr Owen Parvess, a former officer in the Rhodesian Light Infantry who now lives in Durhan.

At an HNP Republic Day rally in Wonderboom, Pretoria, he was billed as a main speaker.

He took the straight antiintegrationist line used in the United States in the early days of the civil rights struggle, citing al-leged genetic differences between black and white and the "international communist/capitalist conspiracy" theory previously propagated in South Africa by Right-wingers such as Mr S E D Brown.

Mr Tom Langley, Con-servative Party MP for Waterkloof, confirmed that ex-Rhodesians were showing an interest in the party.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and 3) blank.

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of an answer book is to be torn out. ver books must be handed to the comer or to an invigilator before leaving the ∖tion.

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4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

and the

ZIMBABWE FM 6/8/82

Chidzero's first

While most attention was focused on the alarming tension between the judiciary and the State, and continued anxiety over the fate of the tourist hostages, businessmen in Harare could find some relief in Dr Bernard Chidzero's first budget.

True, government spending is still rising far too rapidly — by more than 50% this year alone, if targets are met — and the deficit, at 10,7% of gnp, is far too high for comfort. The investment programmes for the next three years are almost certainly far too ambitious as well.

But businessmen were cheered by the Minister's relative fiscal conservatism. For the first time since independence recurrent spending is to be funded from tax revenues and not dependent to some degree on borrowings. The tax balance has been shifted towards indirect taxes with Z\$175m of the extra Z\$235m of taxation coming from higher sales taxes, customs duties and taxes on petrol, diesel, cigarettes and beer.

Company tax was left unchanged at an effective 51,75% but business will have to pay three times instead of twice a year, thereby speeding up revenues in the current fiscal year to the tune of Z\$60m. The top marginal tax rate has been raised to 60% but this only applies at Z\$35 000/year and the increase in the personal tax surcharge only starts to build up from incomes of more than Z\$17 500/year. The slope is pretty gradual until the Z\$30 000 level is reached, where increases become severe.

Missing from the budget were anticipated references to the exchange rate and subsidies. There has been a small reduction in food subsidies (about 10%), but if the export incentive scheme and the loans for mining are included then subsidies have risen. Dr Chidzero's silence on exchange rate and interest rate policy was probably sensible, coming only a few weeks before an IMF team is due in Zimbabwe to resume talks about conditional borrowings for balance of payments support. But the customs: surcharge, the export incentive scheme and the loans for mining all suggest that devaluation has been sidelined for the time being, if not relegated altogether. What view the IMF will take of this remains to be seen but there is a very strong school of thought that devaluation at a time of world recession would be unrewarding.

Nkomo: 'More oppressed than during the struggle'

By CHRIS MARAIS

BULAWAYO - The man with the grey hair heaved his enormous shoulders and, with a sigh, said: "I fought in the struggle for 33 years and yet I have never been so oppressed as in the last six months.

The leader of the Ndebele, Mr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday granted the Rand Daily Mail an interview in his Bulawayo home

In the middle of a hostage crisis that has mobilised more than 2 000 troops and reactivated old Shona-Ndebele enmities, Mr Nkomo has to play a cautious game.

He is already in rank disfavour with the Mugabe Government. The fact that the dissident bandits holding the six foreign tourists are claiming allegiance to him has made Mr Nkomo's standing all the more precarious.

When he is in Bulawayo, he lives in a three-house complex in the outlying suburb of Pelandaba. His dwellings are ringed by a wire security fence. His aides are everywhere and a guard dog patrols the perimeter.

After the Mail team was searched and allowed into the waiting room, Mr Nkomo and a group of his men entered.

Carrying a carved staff of office, Mr Nkomo greated us and sat down behind a table covered in white dining cloths. At first his size is overpowering, difficult to

The last great king of Matabeleland was Lobengula. He, too, was of great girth and carried a toy spear as a sign of kingship.

T'm not going to talk about the dissi-

dents, I must warn you" he began .

Last week he publicly condemned the dissident action and urged the gunmen to give up their hostages. He also offered to act as a go-between for their release.

"I stand by what I said," he stated. Asked whether he faced harassment from the government, Mr Nkomo said: 'What is this word harassment? All I can say is that I have been more oppressed in the last six months than I

ever was during the liberation struggle".

The leader of the ZAPU-PF Party
was fired from the coalition government on February 17 for allegedly plotting a coup against Mr Mugabe. At least 200 of his officials and follow-

ers have since been detained for alleged complicity in the plot.

More than 1 000 of Mr Nkomo's former guerrillas - who fought separately from Mr Mugabe's forces in the war have since deserted from the army.

Asked about a possible role for him in the future of Zimbabwe, Mr Nkomo replied: "I played a large role in the past and will play one again."

With that, he stood and, the interview clearly terminated, walked over to a large bust of himself and smilingly posed for more pictures.

"I used to talk like that." He indicated the bust, showing himself in full vocal cry. "But I don't any more."

Former Mugabe has his sights on enemies 1984 for one-party state ioin

By CHRIS MARAIS

BULAWAYO. — It was round about sunset at the road block, and the squad of sol-diers was quietly talking among themselves

Their leader stood aloof for a while, then went over and joined them.

Three years ago they would have traded nothing but a fierce fire fight.

Now, former guerrillas and soldiers who had fought for the Smith Government share manoeuvres and meals under the Zimbabwe National Army emblem.

At the road block to the cur-few area in western Zimbabwe, where more than 2 000 troops are searching for dissidents and six diers spoke of their experiences in the war — seen from a both sides of the battlefield.

"I was an instructor in the Rhodesian army," a pla-toon sergeant told me "now I'm in charge of three sections (and there are many former guerrillas with us.

"The war is over, there are no more hostilities between

By ANDRE VILJOEN Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. - The Zimbabwean Government was unlikely to establish a one-party state until about 1984 and would not do so before a general election, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said this week.

Mr Mugabe gave the first indication of a time scale for his cherished ideal in an interview published in the Herald newspaper yesterday.

Mr Mugabe also said the first post-independence congress of his ruling Zanu party would be held only once restructuring of the party was completed. He named 1983 or 1984 as possible dates.

Observers believe a reason for the congress delay is fears of embarrassing behaviour by radical party members

Mr Mugabe alsò spoke of a

need to politicise the army "so that it accepted the government in power because it was a government chosen by the people".

The army includes former guerrillas loyal to both Mr Mugabe and the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo as well as members of the former Rhodesian Army.

Several hundred army deserters, once guerrillas un-der Mr Nkomo, are believed to be at the centre of the dissident violence which has escalated since the Zapu leader as sacked from the Cabinet in February.

It is likely that Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo discussed the political problems within the army and the one-party state ideal at their two-hour meeting on Monday — their first since Mr Nkomo's sacking.

In a recent interview Mr Nkomo, who has been blamed

for the dissident problem, said he believed he was unpopular with the government because he was seen as an obstacle in the way of oneparty rule. But he said he did not oppose it if "it was what the people wanted"

In his interview this week Mr Mugabe said bandits, backed by South Africa, were affecting the Mozambique rail system but the govern-ment there was getting on top of the situation:

Zimbabwe was trying to make less use of South Afri-can rail links and aimed to move 85% of its trade traffic through Mozambique. "We are now close to 45%," he said. Zimbabwe was gravely concerned about South Africa's "acts of aggression against the Frontline states,"he said:

He appealed to the international community to condemn South Africa.

"We work together for the Sake of ourselves, and Zimbabwe"
The platoon sergeant said fraining had brought them all upstonpar accomplisary expertise with few exceptions, were very articulate and friendly. Two members of the Central Intelligence Organisation in uniform—interrogating the local villagers, about the dissidents from Harare. Putting all these clues together we are bound to come up with something before too long, one said. The search is two weeks old now. The sweeping operation seems to have spread eastwards, and on the west has reached the Botswana border.

Still no word has come from the dissidents, although army sources firmly believe the six young tourists are still alive."

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Politics may save

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — It is now two weeks since armed dissidents vanished into the hot, dry Matabeleland bush after abducting six foreign tourists on the Victoria Falls Road, and still nobody knows whether the hostages are still alive.

The massive search operation, launched almost immediately by Zimbabwe security forces and involving moré than 1000 men and a half dozen aircraft, has so far failed to locate the fleeing band, who had threatened to kill their captives if certain top aides of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo were not released from detention.

Army trackers and back-up troops have been following spoor since the incident and intelligence - gathering exercises in the Tsholotsho area — where the group fled — have indicated the tourists are still alive.

So far, no bodies or other indications that the six have been killed have come to light.

Because of the scarci-

For two weeks now six young travellers have been held captive by dissident forces in Zimbabwe. Despite a wide air and ground search their whereabouts are still unknown. Whether they still live is uncertain and the vast Matabeleland territory could conceal a regiment, let alone a score of people. . . .

ty of official Government comment on the situation, speculation and rumour is rife,

Some say the hostages' chances are bleak and that they possibly have already been killed because of the Government's determination not to back down on the dissidents' demands.

If the armed men had any doubts that Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku would be released these were confirmed last Friday when both men were brought to court and formally charged with treason.

More optimistic observers believe that the captors who have claimed to be former members of Zipra, the military wing of Mr Nkomo's party during the Liberation War, would effectively be committing political suicide by killing the hostages.

Reaction against

Zapu, both at home and abroad, would be strong and the harsh measures the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has promised in such an eventuality could quite conceivably include banning it completely.

It would make more sense for the kidnappers to release the tourists unharmed as a propaganda weapon, say the observers.

The armchair theorising means little to the other four tourists, part of the same group and released by the dissidents, who are waiting anxiously in Bulawayo for news of the hostages.

The tour group run by the Encounter Overland operators in London was nearing the end of a four-month trans-Africa safari when they stopped at the Zipra road block at about 3.30 that Friday afternoon.

Tour leader Bruce Watkins from New Zealand thought the barricade was a routine security check. As he drew to a stop a volley of rifle shots hit the cab of the truck he was driving. A rifle grenade slammed into the cab door and bounced off, failing to explode.

Hustled out of the truck, nine of the tourists including three women were forced off into the bush by the armed men.

Mr Watkins was handed a hand-written ransom note to deliver to the authorities in Bulawayo about 70 km away.

The note threatened to "blast these kids" if the demands were not met within seven days.

The dissidents released the three women a short while later. The three, in a state of shock, were taken by a passing motorist to Bulawayo.

Dutch nurse Pieternella Trimpe, Austrian trainee nurse Gabriele Pfleger and Carolyn Garavanta, an Australian local government worker, have said they will stay in Bulawayo and wait for news of the other six.

Those still held are Britons James Greenwell and Martyn Hodgson, Americans Brett Baldwin and Kelvin Elis and Australians Tony Bajzelj and William Butler.

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The sensi-tivity and constitution

tivity and constitution al importance of the case of the defained York brothers yesterday, prompted a Zimbabwean High Court Tudge to reject an urgent application, that security authorities be ordered to show cause within hours why the brothers should not be released.

Mr Justice McNally ordered that the Minister of Home Affairs Director of Prisons and an assistant commissioner of police be given until August 16 to argue that the York bothers detention is legal.

The judge said it was possible that the Minister Dr Herbert Ushelwokunze had good teasen to believe the brothers. No elland Alan York were a danger to security but earlier attempts to detain them had been frustrated by improper orders which the State had So far not managed to rectify the York latest detention of the Emergency Powers Regulations, was lawful.

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Army guards for tourists in Zimbabwe

By ANDRE VILJOEN: Harare

SPECIAL patrols of soldiers and armoured cars are being deployed to protect tourists in the Invanga area of Zimbabwe, where the decomposed bodies of three British tourists were found recently.

Hoteliers in the area claim that rumours that they are now faced with massive cancellations are "malicious" and say the scenic mountainous area is safe for travellers.

The cause of death of the three British tourists has not yet been established, but police are certain that they were murdered.

In western Zimbabwe where six tourists were recently kidnapped by rebels — villagers claim to have seen the hostages alive after the Friday, July 30 death threat deadline set by their captors.

Members of the 2 000strong police and army search force were told of the sighting as they combed dense bush for the rebels and their two British, two Australian, and two American hostages.

Killed

Meanwhile, a prominent white farmer was killed by rebels on Thursday in an area just east of the massive manhunt (See Page 4)

And American tourists have been advised by their embassy to avoid road or rail travel to the Victoria Falls Wankie or Kariba.

They have been advised to fly to these destinations. But if they had to use roads, they should not do so at night

A Company of the comp

Mr John Moore, chairman of the Hotel and Restaurant Association of Zimbabwe, said recent incidents in the country, had caused many Zimbabwean and foreign tourists to alter their plans.

However, Mr. Moore believed the setback was a short-term one.

Zimbabwe hostages alive, say villagers

BULAWAYO Villagers in search western Zimbabwe claim The l they saw six foreign hostages after a death-threat deadline set by rebels who ambushed and kidnapped the tourists, a

source close to the search said yesterday.

Members of the search force of about 2 000 police and soldiers heard the reports of a sighting as they combed the bush for the dissi-dents and their two American, two British and two Australian hostages, the source said.

The rebels seized the tourists on July 23 and threatened to kill them on Friday, July 30, unless the government re-leased two top aides of Mr Joshua Nkomo who were de tained without charge in

March. The western Zimbabwe re-

gion is the stronghold of Mr Nkomo's minority Matabele

people.

A source familiar with operations at the search headquarters north of Bulawayo said villagers reported seeing the rebels and their hostages in the couple of days following the Friday deadline.

deadline.
The reports were being treated with caution as the Matabele villagers are known to have been feeding and hiding the rebels and ob-scuring their trail during the

search.
The location of the reported sighting was not disclosed.
Meanwhile, a prominent white farmer was killed by rebels on Thursday in an area just east of the massive manhunt.

The shooting brings the death toll in western Zimbabwe to more than 30 since a wave of violence erupted in February.

Mr Philip Ellman-Brown, 60, younger brother of a for-mer Minister of Finance in the pre UDI Rhodesian government; was shot outside his home 80km north worth

Bulawayo

The incident still uncomfirmed officially, took place on the Inyati road out of

Bulawayo. Mr Ellman-Brown's wife Avril said 10 armed men surrounded their car when they arrived home shortly after

5pm
Her husband was hauled out of the car and she and an 11-year-old son of family friends were locked in a

They heard four shots and her husband's body was found next day. — Sapa-AP.

POLITICAL comment in this leave by R A Gibson. Lin. Menge, Dave Hazelhurst; newabills by Martin Schneider; headline; and sub-editing by Chife; Smith; carboni by David Anderson and Dave Gaskill; ell c

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Paul Moorcraft Reviewed by

such a man. Transkei Army, now the genera special men to lead them. Ron Reid Daly, Selous Scouts and the founder of the commanaing Special forces need the

through the ranks, was Reid Daly, who had worked his way His wife, Jeanie, military life. adamant he should quit about Rhodesian Army. to retire from Was

Walls made the captain an offer he could not Rhodesta, Rhodesia, set up and command the Selous refuse: for the sake of Then General Peter

the toughest and most efficient silling machine in Africa (though the Rhodesian SAS and South Africa's Recce The Scouts became Commando

manding officer: offer the general asked with a t she had said.
Always blunt, Reid Daly replied to his commanding officer: "She would dispute this).
But Jeanie I
Daly had the word. When her hus-Reid

Selous Peter Stiff (Galago, R24,95). Selous Scouts, Top Secret War by Lieutenant - Colonel Ron Reid Daly as told to

ficers in the Rhodesian Army. The Scouts were nicknamed the "walknicknamed the ing armpits" the never to their faces. more Scouts shocked the traditional

Super Pro, hockey, was unacceptable to the typical quarter-master parently loath to con-cede a uniform could, though, the ore term: boots, mind which boots, clandestine." by virtue of its name, ments: duty. the they were re-named as military purpose, when the standard footwear for which soon became the They started wearing used for a neid Dalv Super Pro hockey Rhodesian Army without socks the ordinance boots, black, "Naturally was non-

role. But Zanu learnt a lot them. Robert AV more than 1500 men, were kept secret from the rest of the army, especially expanded to The Scouts, was the pseudo HOOS

> refuse; Join us or face the gallows. Most said yes, and then they found to their "turned" pronever paid. they were not killed right. They rec families. Guerillas were and receive housing for themselves and their were surprised gon. Captured guerillas kindness and then medical attention would get paid received and they out-

TOI spirit Reid Daly helped did, which says a lot gangs turn back to the guerillas? Very few of their new "com-rades." Would the new Turning guerillas was relatively easy; the o inspire. members of the pseudo their lives in the hands of their new "comhe Scouts had to put relatively easy; the hard part came when tne Very regimental

or examples. both good and bad. Reid Daly denies any complicity in atrocities, ter villagers as reprisals Scouts are legendary both good and bad. but Rhodesian troops did occasionally slaugh-The exploits of the

The Scouts, helped pioneer the major innovation of the war: the fire orce. heliconters.

not written a political Army even though the book, it is a soldier's Scouts were credited story for everyone, with either directly or though it has a particu indirectly being responder to the greener for South sible for 68 percent of Africans. The political all the guerillas killed background is implicit. Worse, they faced background is implicit. Worse, they faced the consquences of the Scouts fighing for; be intelligence leaks, estaides the honour of the petially from British regiment?

Besides the enemy the Reid Operations HQ to the producing the story bried operations HQ the producing the produ

m, the ...

be of the authorities, both ed civilian and military, or especially their poor propaganda and public of relations. But he does ed quote Churchill: "In war the truth is some dumes so precious it in must be protected with as a bodyguard of lies."

This fascinating and well-illustrated account shows that all the brave ingenuity of the Selous Scouts could do

Salisbury

government

own lies or, more chart-tably, its inability to see the precious truth underneath. being swamped by its When the Scouts'

formal disbandment or parade where we could honourably lay up our standard in the Salis arch-enemy Mugabe won the 1980 elections it was all over without benefit of a bury Cathedral."

For the first time the (almost) full story of the Selous Scouts has been told. The unit was disguised as a specialist, tracking group, but its main purpose was to create gangs of pseudo-guerillas. The pseudo-guerillas: the Scouts would act and dress like Zanla cadres. The techniques had been pioneered in Kenya and Malaya by the British Now the Rhodeslans wanted the Scouts to mix with the guerillas infiltrating from Mozambique in large numbers.

age for the Skuz'apo (as the blacks called them)

the blacks called them) to beat the guerillas at their own game.

Whites posing as Zania had to put a special blacking over their faces. No soap was allowed in the bush, it could be smelt miles away. The Europe and Scouts grew beards to help hide their Caucasian features. features.

Unkempt

Though beards soon became the rage in Rhodesia, the smelly unkempt appearance of

are an utter bastard. ate lengths, such as employing lists of codewords, tokens of dress and abstaining from certain foods, to try to establish what groups were real guerillas. On many occasions Zanla guerillas wiped out ge-nuine groups because they thought the men were the dreaded Skuz'apo.

The pseudo-guerillas, tricked many contactmen and other Zanla sympathisers into betraying themselves. Often, Selous Scouts dressed as Zanla were given rapturous welcomes by the villagers and this friendly acceptance made their unand this rivendry acceptance, made their undercover work much easile to it was a sad comment on the tribesmen's attitudes towards their white rulers in Salisbury.

Gallows 3

Later, pseudo groups were formed to imitate Zipra troops loyal to Joshua Nkomo who were infiltrating from Botswana and Zambia. The Scouts would then set up firefights be-tween Zanla and Zipra

After careful reconnaissance the Scouts would ferret out the position of guerillas and then
"falk in" by "fradio"
(which the guerillas
c a lile d "over-overs!")
choppers usually carrying troops from the
Rhodesian Light Infantry backed by helicontry, backed by helicop-ter gunships.

Besides recce and pseudo work inside Rhodesia, the Scouts formed flying columns to raid Mozambique. They dressed as Freli mo troops and rode captured or mock Fre-limo vehicles. Some-times they posed as members of the Bot-swana Defence Force. so as to kill or kidnap Zipra leaders, And they operated a spy ring in Zambia.

Even to pass into the unit required darge reserves of stamina and reserves of stamina and determination, so tought was the induction course. The Scouts needed not only military skills but psychological strength to with stand the strains of the schizophrenic roles: Sometimes, they would be dressed as Zanla but pretending to be Zipra, the next thing they would be Frelimo or even pretending to be a white captive of pseudo Zanla troops.

Multiracial 🐰

The Scouts were fully multiracial, unlike the all-white SAS About 80 percent were blacks; and the whites comprised regulars and territorial soldiers Their regimental song was stolen from Zanla in much the same way the British 8th Army had snatched Lili Mar-lene from Rommel's Afrika Korps. The Scouts motto, Pamwe Chete, was Shona for

"together only."
The Salisbury
government had not shared that multiracial ideal. Reid Daly has



General Ron Reid Daly former lieutenant-colonel and commander of the Selous Scouts.



he Star Wednesday August 11/1982



Selous Scouts preparing for Operation Miracle, the attack on the Zania base at Chimoio, Mozambique.
September 1979.

MOW

Bŷ ANDRE VILJOEN Mail Africa Bureau

Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Zimbabwean
commercial farmers want
top-level security talks with
the government following the
killing of Matabeleland
rancher Mr Phil EllmanBrown, 60, who was pulled
out of his car and shot by a
band of dissidents near his
form on Thursday

farm on Thursday.

The president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr
Jim Sinclair said: "I am
deeply saddened and sickened by this callous murder,
the latest in a number in this

province."

In a recent interview Mr

In a recent interview Mr Sinclair said nearly 30 members of the CFU or members of their family had been murdered since independence in April 1980.

About six commercial farmers have been murdered since February when dissident violence escalated after Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo was sacked from the cabinet.

cabinet.
Mr Sinclair said the increasing dissidence coupled with a serious drought had led to a decline in farmers'

morale. He said he had received assurances from the highest government level that the situation was being con-trolled and had been told that police reservists were being re-armed and that farmers could obtain police permission to carry weapons in their

vehicles.

But it is apparent from his call for further security talks that subsequent dissident incidents, especially in the Zapu stronghold in Matabelland, have made farmers more jittery.

Meanwhile the full-scale manhunt in Matabeleland for the six foreign tourists abducted there nearly three weeks ago is still dragging on. Yesterday an informed source said that during the early stages of the search, security forces killed four armed, uniformed men who were thought to be members of the kidnap gang.

But there has been no trace of the abductors or the tour-

of the abductors or the tour-ists for more than a fortnight and diplòmatic sources have expressed fears that the foreigners could be dead.

From the Times the Financial

HARARE - Very little concentrates the minds of the black governsurrounding ments Affrica more South sharply than the politics of transport:

attacks Continuing ' by guerillas on the Mo-. zambique railways system, the latest last month, quickly send pangs of anxiety into neighbouring capitals, particularly Harare in Zimbabwe.

black-ruled The states of the region have long felt vulnerable to the fact that South African outlets and facilities play a key role in their economies.

And for the Mozain-bique National Resistance (MNR) respons-ible for sabotage on lines linking Zimbabwe and Malawi to the sea, the railways are a

prime target.
Another MNR target has been the oil pipline from the Mozambique port of Beira to the oil terminal at Feruka in Zimbabwe.

But last month the line was reopened, with two results. It will re-duce dependence on South Africa for fuel substantially increase the capacity of ₍transport Zimbabwe's system.

Refined fuels, previously transported by rail from the Mozambique port of Maputo, will now be pumped along the 1400 km pipeline.

If the pipeline oper-

ates, for, only 10 days a

month, it can meet Zimbabwe's total petrol and diesel requirements — although higher utilisation is likely as stocks are re-built and consumption rises.

Oil is ,Zimbabwe's largest import, accounting for more than 20 percent of total imports last year. The shift to the pipeline of the bulk of the country's dignid finel retry's liquid fuel requirements (some specialised fuels, such as aviation spirit, will continue to be railed will not only release transport for other traffic.

It should also least in theory — save an estimated R50 mil-lion a year in foreign lion a year in foreign exchange since the pipeline supplies (the refined petrol and diesel is being bought from Algeria) will be significantly cheaper than rail imports.

But these savings are unlikely to materialise this year, since oil im-ports can be expected to increase as depleted stocks of fuel are built up to the desired level of 56 days' consump-

Equally, as the informal rationing system in-operation for the past year falls away, con-sumption can be expected to rise, partly ero-ding the savings in

transport.
The biggest question hanging over the successful operation of the pipeline, owned by the Lonrho group, is the ability of the Mozambican Frelimo army to protect it from MNR sabotage.

Indeed, shortly after

reopening the pipeline relied on emergency electricity supplies after power installa-tions in the area had been attacked.

officials Zimbabwe say the line can be repaired within 24 to 48 hours, given adequate military protection for technicians.

A greater threat would come from attacks against the pumping stations, but they are all very close to Frelimo camps, and at-tacks would require greater expertise than the MNR normally possesses.

Ironically, the increased transport capacity made available by the pipeline opening will come at a time when the National Railways of Zimbabwe are not only meeting total demand, but actively seeking traffic.

This is in stark contrast to a year ago. Then, exports, imports and domestic traffic were restricted pri-marily by the shor-tage of locomotives, but also by the exodus of skilled personnel and delays on neighbouring

relays on neignbouring transport systems, especially in Mozambique and South Africa.

There are two main reasons for the about turn—the severe 1981-82 drought and the world recession the world recession (both of which have led to reduced traffic volumes) and the speed with which the NRZ has rebuilt its locomotive fleet to the point where locomotives hired from neighbouring countries are being returned.

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GENERAL NEWS

By Andrew Walker

Zimbabwean policemen have been forbidden contact with former Rhodesian policemen now living in South Africa.

Without permission from their superiors members of the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) may not "communicate in any way" with former members of the Rhodesian British South Africa Police (BSAP) who have moved to South Africa, say ex-BSAP men in Johannesburg.

The ban is said to apply also to Zimbabwean policemen who

Zimbabwean ban on police SA contacts

have relatives in South Africa who once served with the BSAP.

"An officer in Harare even has to get permission to write to

his son," said a former Rhodesian detective.

ZRP members have to get permission before they can meet, telephone, write to or receive letters from, their former colleagues now in South Africa, claim the BSAP men.

It is not known whether the ban ap-

plies to countries other than South Africa.

"The Zimbabweans seem to think that every ex-policeman who has moved south is a spy," said a former BSAP inspector.

Men who resigned from the BSAP — or the ZRP as the force was renamed after independence — asked not to be named as they still received pensions from Zimbabwe.

They claimed that a Zimbabwean police directive warned men that they would be discharged and would lose their pensions if they contravened the "no contact" order.

ZIMBABWE ALLOYS FM 13/8/82 Staff stays 382

Zimbabwe's Minister of Mines, Maurice Nyagumbo, has refused to allow Anglo American's Zimbabwe Alloys (ZA) to lay off staff (Business, July 30) at its Caesar chrome mine on the Great Dyke.

ZA has announced that all new development on the mine has stopped and only existing workings will continue operating.

Nyagumbo says the reduced production at Caesar can be made up by increasing production at two other ZA chrome mines in the area.

However, ZA has already said it is reluctant to continue producing at a loss merely to add to stockpiles.

Mining sources say the government's \$50m credit guarantee aid package for the nines is "of no use at all," as credit to the nines is already over-extended. What the nines need for long-term survival, they nines need for long-term survival, they ay, are grants or subsidies. They have also uggested devaluation of the Zimbabwe ollar, an alternative the government aparently does not favour.

arently does not favour.

Zimbabwe's chrome mines on the Great

yke have some of the world's richest conentration of the mineral, but the seams
re very thin and expensive to mine.

ZIMBABWE Fm 13 8 82 Violence and unity

The mounting wave of violence undoubtedly inspired by disenchanted members of Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerrilla forces who have deserted from Zimbabwe's National Army, threatens to have widespread effects on the country's economy.

There is already serious concern about the effect on the promising tourist industry of the kidnapping of six tourists on the Vic-



Zapu's Nkomo ... country wants national unity

toria Falls road 18 days ago by armed dissidents and the mysterious deaths of three British visitors across the country in the Inyanga Mountains.

In addition, white farmers in Matabeleland are to send a delegation to

scuss security with Prime Minister Robt Mugabe and Ministers of State for secuty and defence. Two leading white
rmers have been killed in the last two
da half weeks, bringing to 20 the number
iled since the end of the Rhodesian war.
Commercial Farmers' Union president
n Sinclair says morale in the sector,
nich still produces 93% of the country's
od requirements, is at rock bottom. "Proction is seriously jeopardised by the lawsness," he says. "If the farmers go now,
y won't be tempted back quickly."

gotiations

But, on the credit side, the violence, sich is taking on increasing political overses, has brought Mugabe and Nkomo to negotiating table for the first time since como was sacked from his Cabinet post it February. Mugabe accused him of plotes to overthrow the government after ms caches were found on party farms. Much of the significance of the two-hour seting in Mugabe's Harare office was seed because of the low-key statements in the rival party leaders after the winds.

While Mugabe was at pains to tell his folvers that he had told Nkomo how to end dissident activity, it has emerged that re was a more positive element.

Nkomo has started preparations in lawayo for his Zapu party central com-

mittee to get together with Mugabe's powerful Zanu central committee. In the African system of rule by consensus, the importance of the central committee cannot be too heavily emphasised. In Mugabe's case, the committee transcends the Cabinet.

Militants in the Zanu committee are still pushing for Nkomo and his lieutenants to be brought to court for the arms caches. There is no doubt the PM will have a difficult task persuading the committee to meet Zapu.

But he has, though reluctantly, accepted the fact that a regular army, no matter how strong and loyal, will always be at a disadvantage against small bands of guer-rillas who have the support through intimidation or fribal affiliation of the local

And increasingly the advice from government and party lieutenants, as well as trusted diplomatic friends, is that it is now time to "make up" with his old political

The advice he was given a year ago that the Ndebele people, 17% of the population who almost entirely support Nkomo, could be forced or enticed away from Zapu has been proved incorrect.

With clear evidence that the confrontation policy has failed, the country is anxiously waiting for the alternative — a drive for national unity.



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The government is planning a concerted drive to expel "illegal aliens" from South Africa. The main target of the drive will be the large number of unregistered Zimbabweans in the country.

In a recent meeting with employers, the Department of the Interior made it known that the number of such aliens had reached an "unacceptably" high level.

Since no figures are available on the size of this army of illegals the department has called in the help of employers to identify what the department thinks is a "fairly large body," of unregistered aliens.

TIGHTER LEGAL NOOSE

The department is contemplating a certificate, to be signed by each employer, stating that he does not employ any unregistered non-citizens.

By linking such information with monthly returns on unemployment insurance data, as is now considered by departmental officials, this would tighten the legal noose around the necks of all employers still giving work to the so-called illegals and would be a big factor in depriving all such aliens of any permanent work.

At a recent meeting with employers the department also said the law on illegal aliens would be applied more stringently.

This was partly because it also concerned national security, but mainly to identify the number of illegals.

Notice of the new drive has been given in a circular by Assocom to all chambers of commerce in the country, and in the latest Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.

Mr Syd Pote, Assocom's legal manager who attended the recent meeting, said there were no plans to change the laws relating to illegal aliens, such as the Aliens Act of 1973, the 1959 Aliens Registration Act and the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act of 1972.

"But I expect the screws to be tightened somewhat because Interior officials are extra concerned with the problem," he said.

Zimbabweans working in South Africa will be especially affected by the new procedures because of deteriorating relations between Pretoria and Harare.

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WARNING

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- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

IN Harare

COULTICOH MAD

HARARE. — Two former members of the Central Intelligence Organisation, Mr Philip Edward Hartleybury and Mr. Colin David Evans, appeared briefly in the Harare Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with allegations of contravening the Official Secrets Act.

The men were not charged and were remanded in custody until September 1.

Mr. Hartleybury of Bluff Hill, Harare, and Mr. Evans of Marlborough, Harare, are alleged to have been involved in a South African spy ring operating in Zimbabwe.

The 'Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim, appeared for the State. — Sapa

o simple military During the past six

months, Zimbabwe has been plagued by the activities of the people whom the Government chooses to call bandits.

Certainly highway robbery, holdups at stores and cattle sales, and thefts of payrolls have featured pro-minently in the catalegue of crime, most of it committed in Matabeleland by armed

But there have been too many instances of naked terrorism to disguise the fact that there is a more sinister motive behind the activities of the so-called bandits than the urge to make a fast buck.

It must be recognised that in addition to "ordinary" banditry there is a movement which is deliberately trying to undermine the Government's efforts to keep order.

The Government says people or factions within Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu are to blame. It has arrested a number of leading members, accusing them of plotting to overthrow the Government by force and of planning and directing the attack on the Prime Minister's residence in June.

But it has left the party itself alone and has limited its action against Mr Nkomo to sacking him from the Cabinet, seizing some of his property and subjecting him to a barrage of verbal abuse.

It is sometimes forgotten that there are still four Zapu members of the Cabinet, a clear indication that, in Mr Mugabe's eyes at any rate, not all the leadership in Zapu is to blame.

Mr Nkomo has been. left in the unhappy position of appearing to be blundering about leading a party of divided factions, some of whom are completely out of control

Most are ex-Zipra combatants. Some have deserted from the national army some were demobilised from assembly points, some simply took to the bush and a life of banditry.

Most of the desertions followed the ar-rest of the former Zipra commanders, Mr Dumi-so Dabengwa and Lieutenant-General Lookout

solution for Zimbabwe

Clearly there is a more sinister motive behind the activities of the so-called bandits than the urge to make a fast buck. Robin Drew reports from Harare.



Nkomo unhappy position.

was demanded by the gang who seized six tourist hostages nearly a month ago.

It is to their old commanders, the men who led them in the guerilla war, that these men are loyal.

How many Zipra men have quit is not known.

But the bulk of the 18 000 . estimated ex-Zipra men who went into the integrated army of 60 000 are still there, and they include brigade and battalion commanders and one major-general.

This point too is sometimes overlooked in the tendency to oversimplify, what is a complex pattern of loyalties torn between state, party, tribal affi-liations, individual personalities and the historical reality of armed factions who were at each other's throats even during the struggle against the common-

colonial enemy
But what has not emerged clearly yet is whether the dissident activity is being directed and organised, or whether it has simply grown out of the turbulence which surrounbulence which surrounded the uncovering in Fie bruary of arms caches on property be-longing to Zipra ex-combatants:

The dissidents are said to have tried to Masuku, whose release establish a rear base in

neighbouring coun-ry. Zambia, from try. Zambia, from where Zipra operated guerilla obvious during the was an possibility. But this will not happen with President Kaunda's appro-

There are known to be numbers of ex-Zipra combatants still out of Zimbabwe, with Zambia and Angola being like-ly places of refuge. Their numbers are not thought to be large.

But top level talks which have taken place in Harare attended by Zambia's security chiefs were followed by reas-suring statements from the Zimbabwe Government that it was satisfied that its neighbours, apart from South Africa, had no evil intentions.

The MNR rebel movement in Mozambique has in its propaganda broadcasts of-fered to help Zimbabwe dissidents.

But the absence of any previous military link between Zipra and the rebels in Mozam-bique and the geo-graphical reality of the separating Zimbabwe distance` western from MNR bases lessen the threat of this to Zimbabwe. This leaves South

Recently Zimbabwe's Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said the Government was aware of the possible threat arising from South Africa taking advan-tage of banditry as part of a policy of destabilising its neighbours.

But the tone of his remarks did not indi-cate that the Govern-ment was seriously worried about this.

Indeed, if such action were contem-plated, Pretoria would do well to recall the old links between the ANC of South Africa and Zapu.

When Zipra forces moved into Rhodesia, the ANC came in with them. A breakdown of order in Matabeleland could open up that route again.

So at this stage the Zimbabwe Government has to deal primarily with an internal threat. There can be no simple military solution. will require political tact as well as a reinforcement of the policy of reconciliation of or peace to be restored .-The Star's Africa News Service.

5 4

BOOKS

fille Frederickse has Belinda Bozzoli

colonial struggles in general, a topic of burning relevance to all South Africans ly documented book exists for other popular anti-colonial wars in Africa — the Algerian ndependence in what was Rhodesia, but also with insight not only into the war for black independence in what and Mau-Mau wars, for rederickse provides us te media in the makguivalent to this richthe nature of anti-

ly an exercise in juxtaosition. ers Frederickse has This book is primari-

tritten a unique com-trentary on the role of Reviewed by nature of colonial education and the use of selected major themes velopment of the war in the chronological de-(Ravan Press, R9,95). Biddy Partridge. None but Ourselves: Masses vs Media in ranging from the

the making of Zimbabwe. By Julie Frederickse with photographs by

free enterprise civilisation. She herself remains largely backstage in each theme—the stage instead is occupied by participants in the war itself, black language under coloni-alism, to "what is a gun," "selling the war," and "Western Christian white, many of ordinary people Their perceptions, as expressed or reflected

well-known figures rather than leading

radio broadcasts, songs, statements, form the backbone of the book, a'm'd Frederickse has displayed a subtle talent in the selection, juxtaposition and presentation of material to illustrate her major theme. interviews, pamphlets, posters and public the existence of two This theme concerns

white voices

ID & WOL

tained by their control of high-technology mass media, through which sine suggests, they aimed to control separate realities in colonial Rhodesia; and the part played by the media in sustaining each. The "rulers" world view was sus

power without hege was largely realised in the case of the white mony. population, as far as blacks were concerned it was a matter of people." While this aim

The "people", or the ideological control in sist these attempts at "masses", came to re-

as the war progressed. Songs clandestine mass meet-They mobilised their ings and Chimurenga munications network; in creasingly successfully own alternative coma submerged world o

paign for independence was thus accompanied mate after reading this mpossible to underesti-The military cam gnificance it would a psychological "war liberation" whose

Frederickse demonstrates the main features of each world view. That of the settlers comes across as both stunning in its By juxtaposing the two realities, Gilbert and Sullivan

in its frustrated and desperate racism (as in the dehumanised concepts of the "CTs" or Communist. rerruissas, "gooks", "houties", or "floppies"), teel song "Rhodesians never die" or the slo-gan "Rhodesia" is super") and frightening (epitomised in the genbanality Terrorists

Reality

Central to the ideological strategy of ruling Rhodesians was
the belief that CTs
were just that they
we're fareign evil
communist-inspired out even outwardly sup-porting them. Competi-tion for the "hearts into hiding them or siders, who intimidated



people, then, was conducted on this assump-

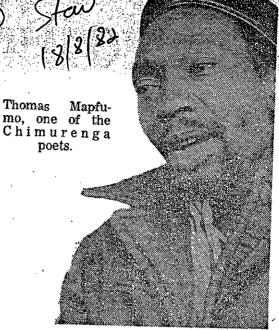
Frederickse's presentation of the nature of the alternative reality of the peasants makes abundantly clear how misplaced the ruling ideology was, and how serious was the problem of settlers believing their own myths,

She portrays the subterranean world of the "masses" as one where deeply-felt beliefs about the injustices and inequities of colonial rule found expression in the rousing poetry of the Chimurenga songs and the radical slogans of guerilla rhetoric.

Many rural dwellers, those who acted as the "water", or support system in which the guerillas were the "fish," did not, acording to their own testimony, regard the guerillas as foreign, parasitical, or inherently evil. Initial fears, often instilled by the mass media, were overcome.

Ethics

As a Plumtree busconductor said, "When I first met the boys... I was afraid because we were told through the radio and the newspapers that when they meet you they kill you, they eat you alive. At first I believed it all, but after they left, when I didn't see anything bad they had done, I thought, ah this may be an untruth The boys spoke our language very well, so I thought, well, these are our children. They have



really come to liberate us." (p 56-57).

Operating with a strict code of ethics as to how to behave towards the "masses" and careful to act within acceptable limits of

justice when it came to retribution against informers, the guerillas were able, in the years after 1976, to establish themselves as the legitimate "liberators" of the people. In many of Frederickse's: "linformants" minds they were clearly distinguishable from the more cynical and often brutal security forces.

The most fascinating section of the book concerns the networks of communication intelligence and consciousness-raising that were set up in the villages.

"Mujibas," of ten women, young herd-boys or older unemployed men, acted as spies, for the guerillas in a system of intelligence gathering acknowledged by one white intelligence of ficer to have been better than that of the security forces

security forces.

"Pungwes" — all night singing and educational sessions — were held where people were asked to express their own grievances (most of which seem to have concerned land which raises crucial quiestions about whether Mugabe's government is today satisfying those who brought him to power)

These grassroots communications networks were reinforced by the "Voice of Zimbabwe" radio station, which the writer suggests had a large audience; and the newspaper "Zimbabwe News." Through these techniques, she suggests, the guerillas "won hands down" the battle for popular allegiance.

Ignorance |

Much of the white population lived in ignorance of these facts. This led to the growing unreality of their statements and strategies, and ultinately to their profound shock at Mugabe's landslide election victory.

It also had serious military, consequences.

Selous Scouts disguised as guerillas, for example, would be easily exposed as such by villagers and missionaries for the Scouts behaved as they thought the CTs, behaved — with brutality and harshness — while the villagers who, might have been living side by side with genuine guerillas for months, recognised this for what it was, a masquerade.

Indeed being wary
of 'false comrades'
was part of everyday
reality for many Once
the credibility of the
settler-dominated mass
media was thrown into
question among vill
lagers by this sort or
approach it became
easier for the underground media to extend
their own legitimacy.

Frederickse's book is rich, detailed, illuminating and unpretentious, iWhile at times the layout is scrappy and overcrowded, making reading difficult the book is of vital importance to understanding of the forces that brought Mugabe to power, and makes it to a sk whether and how his government can realise the promises it made to the people in the course of the war.

THE Zimbabwe Opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, fighting to repair the battered image of his Zapu party, has adopted a cautious conciliatory line towards the Zanu-PF party of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Since February, Zapu has been at the centre of a major political controversy, sparked by the discovery of arms on properties connected, with the party.

Four Zapu Ministers, including Mr Nkomo, were dismissed from the coalition Cabinet after being accused of plotting a coup.

The move heralded a period of chilly relations between Zanu-PF and Zapu, who were guerrilla allies in the bush war which preceded independence in 1980.

But there are now clear signs of a thaw.

A Zapu statement said the party fully supported the absolute need for a meeting

Nkomo holds out a cautious olive branch

Relations between the Mugabe and Nkomo parties in Zimbabwe seem to be improving, TONIC SAKAIKE reports from Harare.

with Zanu to discuss the country's problems and work out a solution.

The Zanu-PF publicity secretary, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, who is also the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister, said his party was still studying the Zapu proposal.

But political sources be-

But political sources believe Zanu-PF will grasp the olive branch if only to appear to be pursuing its declared policy of reconciliation. The two parties have had a love-hate relationship since a split in Zapu in the early 1960s led to the birth of Zanu-PF. Their forces often clashed in the war against the former white-dominated Rhodesian government.

Reports of the clashes then were confirmed in a roll of honour published last week for guerrilla war dead from Mr Mugabe's Zanla Army. A number of guerrillas were



MR ROBERT MUGABE promised Zipra honour roll

listed as having been killed by Zipra guerrilla action.

After the roll of honour was published, Mr Mugabe promised the war dead from Zipra, the Zambian-based forces of Mr Nkomo, would also be published.

Post-independence relations suffer from mutual suspicion.

Zanu-PF believes Zapu intended to topple its government, giving as evidence the arms discoveries which led to the seizure by the State of Zapu-connected property.

The ruling party also says
Zapu is behind a wave of violence in Matabeleland where
at least 30 people have been
killed in the last four months.
Zapu denies any
involvement.

The latest government accusation against Zapu is that its members are collaborating with gunmen holding hostage in the Matabeleland bush two Britons, two Americans and two Australians abducted on July 24 while on a safari holiday.

safari holiday

Safari holiday

Their captors have demanded the release from
prison of senior Zapu officials who face treason
charges



Mr JOSHUA NKOMO called for meeting

The Zapu party is pinning its hopes on the next general elections in 1985, and hoping its performance will frustrate the government's declared intention of introducing a one-party government.

Party officials on both

Party officials on both sides predict the latest raprapprochement moves will succeed. They believe Zapu wants to clear itself of any more suspicion of plotting to remove the government unconstitutionally.

Zapu officials say they fear this could give the government an excuse for either arresting more Zapu leaders or proscribing the organisation Zanu-PF officials say the

Zanu-PF officials say they government, which has urged. Zapu leaders to intervene to end the violence, is anxious for Zapu's active support to wards solving the problem.

These considerations man

draw the rival parties towards an understanding But the battle for the polls could push them furthers apart later

Mr. Mugabe has said he fight the next election one-party. State plans and Zapu says it is determined to oppose the proposed systems of government. Sapa Reuter.

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The Star's Airlica News Service

hopes his country's ex-periment in getting the in peace will be lated in South Africa. babwe's Prime Minister Kobent together Mugabe, Zim emu-

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Zimbabwe's problems and not enough to prothat too much atten-tion had been paid in South Africa's Press to relaxed and in spirits, told the editors gness achieved.

country was peaceful, peace and most of the Most people wanted

NAMEDHAN

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apartheid as an ungodwere not good.
While Zimbabwe had it had never sponsored and narrow philosophy. maintain diplomatic relations with Pretoria decided it could not because tions with South Africa ies against South Mr Mugabe said relasubversive regarded

that we would not any ANC or F camps here, stated clearly because we

bring about democracy in South Africa and would do so through the OAU." their did say we supported the ANC and PAC in Mugabe said. tence of these camps would mean to us," Mr "But of course we endeavours

MINORITY

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stand why," Mr Mugabe "We cannot under

tory that hope to rule the majminority could not afforded it - that the the majority consent. learn the lesson of his-Africa would He asked if South forever without Zimbabwe

some time but it would come to an end some It could happen for

On any direct talks with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, he said this There was no possibility would only serve South Africa for propaganda.

lies," Mr Mugabe said.

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Tambo

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is abroad in exile and

ty of it happening.

Africa. Zambia and real results from meetings during the years There had been no detente. between South

South Africa to do is to recognise the Africa, because that is "The best thing for problem South Africa between and its

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Mr Mugabe said that

"As long as that situneigh Africa. ved, it would go some PLIOM impression the outside way to correcting the dence issue were resolhad

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But the major issue South

been solved. Mugabe was

Mr Robert Mugabe ... most people want peace.

can situation. several others have a to solve the South Afrikind of common

ship between South there is not going to is not solved,

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sources to sustain themselves effectively. skills and financial re-sources to sustain lose political control. But they constituted a large segment 9

whites losing because of majority rule in South Africa," he said. å not see the

NON-RACIALISM

all people, regardless of African. colour, hemselves as It would be to South could advantage regard South

the order of the day. ority rule were one and that majpeople of South nised the principle non-racialism, that Solution found. But it must be a for a solution It would take time Which should be 5 Africa recog-

see a stage before that when Zimbabwe might establish diplomatic rel-Africa, Mr Mugabe said Asked if he could South editors viewed detentions.

Africa.

"There would have to have been an immajority of the people, cept a development in diplomatic relations", such that we could provement in the polithe said ical position of

can be any diplomatic Thand: South Africa." relations I do not think there "Until that happened between Š'n

DETENTIONS

courity unit - h stances. gabe said the infiltra-tion of agents in the created special circumsecurity forces - inclu-On recent detentions Zimbabwe, Mr Mu-.e

would be tried in court. He accused Mr Suttaford of trying to secure the overthrow eof the government. Republican Front Mr Wally Stuttaford, he tried in He said the detained

tained senior journ He was investigating the matter of two dehad been told this was Aubrey McDowall and Mr Bill Hipson, but he journal-Fraid, Mr

said it was unfortunate against a police matter. would be released. hat the Government had had to resort to if nothing was found them

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not comply with the rules, there was no alternative to arrests and detentions. But when people did

were Mr Harvey Tyson, of The Star, Mr John O'Malley of the Argus, the Daily News, Mr Andrew Drysdale of The Mr Michael Green Pretoria News, Mr Ian Wyllie of The Sunday Wyllie of The Tribune and M South African WHO Mugabe,

SADF probes destabilisation claim

Zimbabwe displays 3 'SA bodies'

Mail Correspondent

HARARE.

ZIMBABWE yesterday showed journalists the bodies of three white soldiers the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has claimed were members of a South African unit killed by Zimbabwean troops last week.

The bodies, in assorted military uniforms, were displayed at a Harare hospital mortuary — four

days after the clash in south-eastern Zimbabwe near the frontier junction with Mozambique and South Africa.

The South African Defence Force said yesterday no operations had been authorised in Zimbabwe, but they were investigating the claims.

The clash, about 30km inside Zimbabwe in the Sengwe communal area, is the first reported conflict between Zimbabwean and South African forces since independence in 1980:

On Saturday Mr Mugabe said the incident marked a new development in South Africa's destablisation programme for Zimbabwe

He said the dead soldiers were among a gamp of at least 12 well-equipped whites and blacks which had crossed into Zimbabwe from the Republic

One body was dressed in a camouflage uniform of the former Rhodesian forces and a vest inscribed "Pfumo revanhu," (Spear of the Nation), the name of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's private army when he was Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Another wore the uniform of the military wing of Angola's ruling MPLA party, Fapla The third combat uniform was not identified.

All three had been shot in the head and, although they have not been identified, Mr. Mugabe said he was convinced they were South Africans. Yesterday diplomats were speculating that they were part of a group from South Africa planning to link up with Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) guerrillas in Mozambique.

The army commander, Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, said the arms and equipment laid out on the lawn of the Mr Mugabe's residence included AK-47 and RPK rifles, anti-tank mines, 60mm mortar shells, grenades, Claymore mines and TNT, radio sets, medical equipment and a signal light.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, Mr. Emmerson Munangagwa, told industrialists last week troops were patrolling Zimbabwe's frontiers with Mozambique and South Africa to prevent MNR guerrillas entering Zimbabwe.

The Mozambique border has been patrolled for months, but Mr. Maunangagwa's speech was the first indication that MNR forces are entering. Zimbabwe from South Africa.

The MNR is trying to overthrow Mozambique's Frelimo government and Western sources in Harare believe the MNR has Pretoria's active support.

Mr Mugabe also said groups of between two and four soldiers were crossing into Zimbabwe from South Africa for reconnaissance purposes Several groups had been captured and were being interrogated.

In Pretoria yesterday, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen said: "It is not policy to respond to Prime Minister Mugabe through the media since no complaint was received through official channels"."

"South Africa's stated policy is to act only against terrorist organizations, which threaten the lives of innocent civilians and peace and order in our country."

An investigation such as this would be greatly assisted should the Zimbabwean government communicate openly all their information on a government to-government level," Gen Vilixen said.

It has been a week of accusations, denials, counter - accusations and speculation over the three South African soldiers who were killed in Zimbabwe.

After intense behind-the-scenes investigations in Zimbabwe and South Africa, The Star is able to reveal more than has been announced so far by the two countries. More information on the three dead men has also come to light.

The events leading up to the death of the SADF men, and the

ensuing international storm, probably began early last week.

At the beginning of the week a group of 17 SA soldiers left their began in the Neutlensuing the second secon base in the Northern Transvaal, heading for the Limpopo River and Zimbabwe.

Leading the group of three whites and 14 blacks — all 17 of whom had previously served with the Rhodesian forces in the bush war - was Staff Sergeant David Berry.

A former member of the Special Air Services, he was accompanied by two ex-Rhodesian Light Infantry members Sergeant Robert Beech and Sergeant John "Bluey" Wessels.

FORDABLE

Crossing the Limpopo — easily fordable at this time of the dry season — the men moved into the Seng-

WEDNESDAY, August 18. Zimbabwean troops deployed in the Sengwe area to stop incursions into Zimbabwe by guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) come into contact with the SADF men.

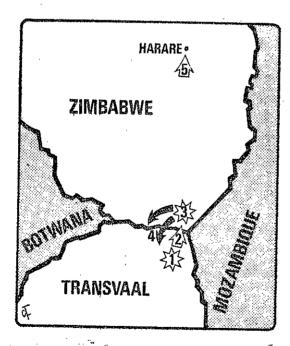
The 14 black members of the SADF party make it back to South Africa — but all three

whites are shot.
FRIDAY, August 20.
Next-of-kin of the dead men are informed in South Africa.

SATURDAY. August 21. First news of the deaths of the South Africans is leaked from Harare. Reports say that three white men, as well as an SADF b.lack soldier, were killed. No mention of Zimbabwean casualties.

Investigations by The Star during the week revealed the names of the men killed and on

All week there has been speculation about the three South African Defence Force soldiers who died in mysterious circumstances in the Zimbabwe bush. ANDREW WALKER has pieced together the story of ...



Plecing together official announcements and from its own investigations. The Star believes the incident went-something like this:

(1) SADF patrol leaves camp on an "unauthorised mission."

(2) Patrol crosses Limpopo River,

(3) Contact with Zimbabwean troops. Was Sergeant, Wessels shot in cold-blood after being wounded?

(4) All 14 black members of the patrol make it back to South Africa.

(5) Bodies of three white soldiers, along with weapons and other items of military. equipment, taken to

By Andrew Walker

The three SADF men who died in Zimbabwe

Staff-Sergeant David Berry, leader of the ill-fated patrol. Sergeant Berry has been the mystery member of the operation, with no information other than the fact that he is survived by his wife Lee. being

"Bluey" Wessels (24). Friends said in the weeks before his death, Sergeant Wessels continually dreamed that a "terrorist" was about to shoot him. Then, shortly before he left for the Northern Transvaal, he had the dream again.

"This time he told me everything was all right — in his dream

babwe announcement.

He was married about three weeks befor e his death. He leaves his wife, Deonie.

Seargeant Robert Beech of Margaret Road, Kempton Park. Remembered by former RLI men as a popular figure in the crack bat-

Mugabe 'scores' on 3 dead soldiers

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - From this side of the Limpono, the clash in which three white Rhodesian members of a South African based raiding party were killed is being seen as a feather in Robert Mu-

gabe's cap.

For the past two and a half years he has been warning of the dangers posed to his country from South Africa.

He has repeatedly claimed to have information that South Africa is harbouring and training former Rhodesians, black and white, in preparation for cross-border raids. Now Pretoria has

been forced to admit that just such a raid took place.

Unauthorised or not, the fact is that soldiers in the South African Defence Force staged a raid and in the process were beaten back and suffered casualties.

As one experienced observer here, not a member of the ruling party put it, "You can score one for Robert in Africa's eyes."

The raiding party entered a little-known area — Zimbabwe's second largest wildlife centre deep down in the south east.

This is where nationalist supporters of Joshua Nkomo are isola-ted — in the Gonak-udzingwa defention centre on the border of Mozambique.

TARGETS.

But running through this wildlife paradise lies one of landlocked Zimbabwe's arteries to the coast . . . the railway line to Maputo.

next month after being sources here, the line convicted of offences, and in particular a siaccording to a Zim ding called Nyala, was

one of the targets of the raiding party.... General Constand Viljoen, chief of the SADF, told newsmen in Pretoria that the objective was a secret camp somewhere in the re-gion where detaines were being held by the Zimbabweans.) Sta1 23/8/82

Friday, Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen announced that they had been in Zimbabwe on an unauthorised operation.

General Viljoen also fuelled speculation that at least one of the three men killed had been "executed" by being shot in the head, at point-blank range.

Reporters in Harare said that Sergeant Weshad been shot in the crotch. General Viljoen claimed that he had been shot in the leg and was still alive when last seen by other members of the ill-fated expedition.

But when his body was put on display, ngiven T But The Star has been told that Staff-Sergeant Berry was formerly a Bulawayo businessman and an SAS veteran.

It is believed he had five children.

Staff Sergeant John 177 St. 1881 St. 1881 St. 1881 St. 1882 St. 1882 St. 1882 St. 1882 St. 1882 St. 1882 St. 1882 St. 1882 St. 188 her had shot the other tallon to is said her

bastard." said a friend.
Born in Malawi Malawi Sergeant Wessels moved to what was then Rhodesia in 1976. joining the Rhodesian Light Infantry. He left the RLI in May 1979 and was declared an illegal immigrant the

"lived for the Army."

Tall and fair-haired and believed to be in his late twenties, Sergeant Beech moved to South Africa where his father, Mr A E Beech, is employed by the Kempton Park Municipality.

mental and the second of the second

disclosure; sources here revealed that a study of a blood stained notebook and papers found after the engagement indicated. that sabotage was Military sources here

say the intruders committed some cardinal errors.

They had apparently planned an eight-day operation, but they were spotted soon after entering Zimbabwe.

They travelled in daylight and Zimbab-wean troops of the Third Battalion of the Fourth Brigade, whose iob includes border patrols in the area, were able to mount a surprise attack on their camp.

Sergeant Wessels had a bullet hole in the centre of his forehead. Both other men had also been shot in the head.

South Africa and Zimbabwe have pro-vided vastly different versions of the reasons for the incursion.

During this week military sources scoffed at the suggestion that

the SA patrol had been on a sabotage mission.

EN THE STATE OF TH

In fact, there is little to sabotage in the barren Sengwe. The railway line to Maputo runs through the south-east of Zimbabwe but it has already been put out of action by sabotage in Mozambique.

Before General Vilannouncement.

speculation was that a group of men could have been passing through Zimbabwe to link up with the MNR. In the past South Africa has denied any involvement with the movement which used to be supplied by Rhodesia and is opposed to President Samora Machel of Morambian zambique!



The Zimbabwe border town of Villa Salazar ... the armed men shot by Zimbabwean forces were discovered about 30 km inside the country south of the town.

Produce evidence, says Viljoen

By Sheryl Raine Pretoria Bureau

The South African Government has so far received no official protest from Zimbabwe about white soldiers allegedly operating in the neighbouring territory.

Sources within the Department of Foreign Affairs said today that an official complaint would have to be lodged with South Africa before the Government could respond to allegations that South African soldiers were operating in Zimbabwe.

Early today no official complaint had been lodged despite claims by Zimbabwe that three South African soldiers were shot about 30 km inside the neighbouring state last week.

Yesterday Zimbabwe showed journalists the bodies of three white soldiers which the Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, has claimed were members of a South African unit killed by Zimbabwean troops.

General Constand Viljoen, chief of the Defence Force, is in charge of an investigation into the allegations.

It is not known To Page 3, Col 8 Arter a weekend of intensive media coverage and the display of the men's bodies to pressmen and diplomats in Harare, Zimbabwe's leading daily newspaper today referred to the Pretoria Government as a "dangerous snake which is still rearing its venomous head at us."

The Herald said the incident, in which the three men were killed by Zimbabwe security forces in the Sengwe communal land last week, was final proof that "South Africa remains hell-bent to prosecute fully its military objectives of setting the frontline States ablaze.

Incident

A spokesman for the South African Trade Mission in Harare said this morning that the mission had not been officially notified by the Zimbabwe Government of the incident.

"We will have to see if we get any instructions from the South African Defence Force board of inquiry," he said.

It is not known yet what is to happen to the bodies. The trade mission handles consular and visa matters as well as trade inquiries.

When diplomatic relations were broken soon after independence the post of accredited diplomatic representative in charge of the mission was replaced by a trade representative. That position is held by Mr Walde Kuhn.

The results of the inquiry promised by the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, are keenly awaited in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe has alleged frequently in the past that South Africa was training 5 000 former Muzorewa auxiliaries and other former Rhodesian security forces for sabotage raids.

The Herald today said those in the West who clandestinely supported the Pretoria Government could no longer accuse Zimbabwe of raising false alarms about South Africa's intentions.

Zimbabwe has mounted a concerted international and domestic campaign in support of its charge that Pretoria is determined to destabilise the country. This follows the deaths in Zimbabwe of three soldiers said to be South Africans.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has called on foreign diplomats to report the alleged invasion by South African troops fully to their governments and has appealed to the Western Powers to intervene with

Produce (36)
evidence (36)
says Gen hav
Viljoen (36)

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whether members of the SADF or South African diplomats have inspected the bodies.

The SADF has declined to give any further information about the incident and has not said when the findings of its investigation will be made known to the public.

General Viljoen has called on Zimbabwe to produce evidence of alleged incursions by South Africa.

The as-yet unidentified bodies shown to the Press at the Parirenyatwa hospital mortuary were obviously white though the faces of two were decomposed beyond recognition, reports The Star's Africa News Service.

All appeared to have been shot in the head. They were dressed in combat camouflage of different national armies.

Under their jackets at least two wore the Pfumo re Vanhu (spear of the people) T-shirts of Bishop Abel Muzore-wa's former auxiliary forces.

The Zimbabwe Government has consistently claimed that at least 5,000 of these auxiliaries had fied to South Africa and were being trained by Pre-toria

The Star's Afri News Service

wr Mugabe, Sad the three men were killed last Wednesday well/in side Zimbabwean territory in the Sengwe district.

They had been members of a black and white SADF unit which was carrying a larger ange of Nato and Warsaw Pact issue waspons and explosions.



d to John Villet's try for Western Province vard on the field. For more pictures, see pages 17 and 18.

Worcester pair battered intruder

Staff Reporter

ELDERLY Worcester couple were brutally assaultearly yesterday after being awakened by an intrudin their bedroom.

police spokesman said yesterday that the couple, Willem Snyman, 81, and his wife, Elize, 76, of the Heen en Weer, near Worcester, were hit repeat-, with an unknown "blunt instrument" about 2am. Snyman managed to set a siren off in the house i the intruder fied. Police believe that more than person entered the house through a window left m by the couple. A radio and jewellery were stolenne couple were taken by ambulance to the Eben Hospital in Worcester. Last night a spokesman the hospital described their condition as "satis-

arrests have yet been made.

A Wellington social worker was seriously injured m an intruder broke into her room and assaulted

with a brick late on Friday night.

188 Tessa Jordaan. 23, from the Murray Children's ne in Wellington, was rushed to the Tygerberg Hos-I on Saturday about 1.30pm after friends had found walking around in her room concussed. She had ived severe head wounds in the attack.

or room, an annexe to the Hugeunot College resice, was in disarray — the intruder having gained y by breaking the bathroom window.

dend forme van der Westhuizen, Provisional Cleer in e Edurch, said gesterdey that the political former of the political former

DOIRS soldiers

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Zimbabwe yesterday showed journalists the bodies of three white soldiers said by the Prime Minister. Mr Robert Mugabe, to be members of a South African force killed in a clash with Zimbabwean troops last week.

The bodies, clad in an assortment of military garb, were displayed at a hospital mortuary here four days after the incident near the junction of the frontiers of Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa.

It occurred about 30km inside Zimbabwe in the Sengwe communal area and was the first claimed between conflict Zimbabwean and South African forces since independence.

Speaking at a hastilycalled press conference on Saturday, Mr Mugabe said the incident marked "a new development in South Africa's programme of destabilization aimed at Zimbabwe".

Weapons

The dead men were among a group of at least 12 whites and blacks who carried equipment and rations for bush life, as well as weapons of both Nato and Warsaw Pact origin.

One of the bodies seen yesterday was dressed in a canouflage uniform of the former Rhodesian forces and a vest in-scribed "Pfumo re scribed "Pfumo re Vanhu," (Spear of the Nation), the name given to the private army of Bishop Abe' Muzorewa when h. was Trime Minister of

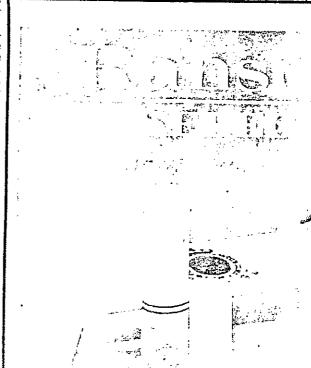
W. Par ball various

Govt orders inquiry

PRETORIA. — The South African Defence Force chief, General Constand Viljoen, has denied that South African troops had been sent on any "authorized" operations into neighboring Zimbabwe.

He announced that an official investigation was immediately ordered by the government "and should any undisciplined behaviour prove to be true, it will be dealt with in accordance with the seriousness of it".

The general called on Zimbabwe to help the inquiry by producing evidence of incursions by South African





ss which led to John Villet's try for Western Province nding forward on the field. For more pictures, mpetition see pages 17 and 18.

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Rugby

AN ELDERLY Word ed early yesterday er in their bedroor A police spokesm Mr Willem Snyman

farm Heen en Weer edly with an unkno Mr Snyman mana and the intruder fl one person entered

open by the couple. The couple were Donges Hospital in

from the hospital d factory". No arrests have y A Wellington so when an intruder b

her with a brick lat Miss Tessa Jordaa Home in Wellington, pital on Saturday ab her walking around received severe hea

Her room, an anni dence, was in disari entry by breaking th

Colonel Ronnie va Officer of the Bolan did not know if any Miss Jordaan was ment'

A spokesman at T that Miss Jordaan's

No arrests have be A Bellville woma pital on Saturday w

A police liaison of tain Jan Calitz, said of Cedar Road, Bel of Cedar Road, Bel ricans, although they had husband and son abo not been identified.

An argument ensued and a shot was fired.

Police have detained a man for questioning.

A man has been arrested in connection with an attack on an elderly Franschhoek woman early on Friday morning while she was in bed.

Mrs M Taute, 68, was stabbed in the arm and chest by an intruder who fled when she screamed.

The announcement was

made only days after Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, Minister: of State in the Prime Minister's office, had disclosed to industri-alists that Zimbabwean troops were patrolling the length of the frontiers with Mozambique and ault South Africa to prevent guerillas of the Mozambitrud que Resistence Movement luple (MNR) crossing into Zimf the

babwe beat-While the Mozambican 2am. border has been watched louse by the Zimbabweans for than months, the minister's left speech was the first time lolen. the government has indicated that MNR forces sman are crossing into Zimbab satiswe from South Africa.

'In transit'

Diplomats were specu-lating yesterday that the dead men were part of a group in transit from the .Hos-Republic to Mozambique, Dund where they would have linked up with MNR guerillas.

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Mr Mugabe said on Saturday that the group was "preparing for intensive military operations against us"

against us".
"From their papers and equipment, it appears they were preparing for action — probably sabotage" he added

Answering a question, the Prime Minister said he was convinced that the dead men were South Af-

curity forces.

To page 2



soldiers

Own Correspondent

HARARE. - Zimbabwe yesterday showed journalists the bodies of three white soldiers said by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to be members of a South African force killed in a clash with Zimbabwean troops last week.

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Another body was ciad in the uniform of Fapla, the military wing of the ruling MPLA party in Angola, while the third was dressed in an unidentified combat uniform.

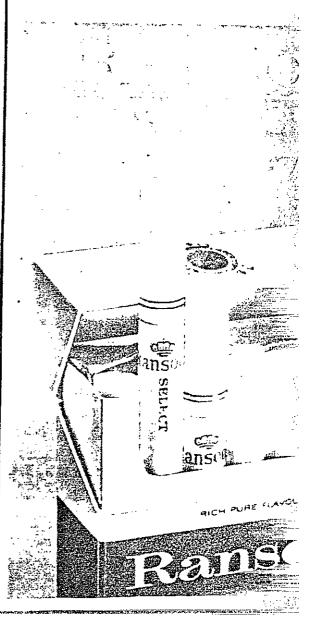
One of the corpses had SAS tattooed on his arm
the initials of the Special Air Services unit of the former Rhodesian se-

All three men had been

PRETORIA. — The South African Defence Force chief, General Constand Viljoen, has denied that South African troops had been sent on any "authorized" operations into neighboring Zimbabwe. He announced that an official investigation was immediately ordered by the government "and should any undisciplined behaviour prove to be true, it will be dealt with in accordance with the seriousness of it".

Govt orders inquiry

The general called on Zimbabwe to help the inquiry by producing evidence of incursions by South African soldiers.



Argus Africa News

Argus Africa Zimbabwe Govern matters as Well as trade Chief of the South Afri-inquiries. can Defence Force, inquiries. General Constand VII-

editors

Argus Africa News Service

Nobody in Zimbabwe pretended that the country did not have problems, it had plenty of them, but they were not peculiar and not unexpected.

Deculiar and not unexpected.

The editorial continued: The manyel is not that we have problems, but that we have problems of independence we have established a viable non-racial society where people on le who yesterday were hunting one another in a kill or be killed operation now sit in the same Parliament and exchange words of pullets. In ancient times they would have called it a miracle.

Zimbabwe believed in non-racialism and its opposition to South Africa did not stem from the whiteness of the resident policies and moratic policies and practices.

The editorial concluded that the South African

practices. Pw2 The editorial concluded that the South African

editors had gained an insight into Zimbabwean

Service insight into Zimbabwean affairs from the visit and would now be able to report more informedly, intelligently and under standingly.

HARARE — The visit affairs from the visit and would now be able to report more informedly, intelligently and under standingly.

The point of the country's Government controlled newspapers.

In an editorial yesterday, the Sunday Mail said it was good that the journalists had come to Zimbabwe to see for themselves.

The hospitality of News Mr Michael Green of the Daily News Mr Ian.

The hospitality of Wyllic of the Sunday Tribune and Mr Ton Vosloo of Beeld.

Some of the editors who met Mr Mugabe were Mr John O'Malley of The Argus, Mr Harvey Tyson of the Star, Mr Andrew Drysden of the Daily News Mr Ian.

Wyllic of the Sunday Tribune and Mr Ton Vosloo of Beeld.

Some of the editors also had interviews with senior Zimbabwean Cabinet Ministers, and discussions with businessmen and diplomats.

DUISWAIIA. I CIALIVES SAIU yesterdav.

In another attack in the same area late on Sunday, dissidents killed a woman in a road ambush, officials said. They did not give details.

And unconfirmed reports

and uncommend reports said a black police sergeant had also been killed in an am-bush on Saturday near Kezi, about 60km north of

Mphoengs.
Dr Gradwell was on sab-Dr Gradwell was on sab-batical. He was a senior psy-chology lecturer at the Uni-versity of Zimbabwe but joined the family on the ranch in January, relatives said. On Saturday he had im-pounded about 200 cattle owned by neighbouring. tribesmen, and took his niece with him on Sunday when he with him on Sunday when he

went to discuss their release.
"When they did not return
by 4pm we went to look for them — but found them both dead in the cattle pen," they said.

Meanwhile, Harare's biggest newspace; The Herald, said in yesterday's editorial that the three white soldiers shot dead last week may have been accompanied by former supporters of Zim-babwe-Rhodesia's prime minister, Bishop Abel Mu-zorewa. The Herald editorial claimed South Africa was training 5 000 former UANC auxiliaries to destabilise Zimbabwe.

At the weekend the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said the three soldiers had been part of a SA military unit of at least 12. Journalists saw the bodies on Sunday — one wore a UANC vest. Yesterday a government spokes-man said: "We have a lot of evidence. We haven't told

half the story yet".
Yesterday a South African
Trade Mission spokesman said in Harare forensic tests were being carried out to es-tablish the men's identities. The Herald editorial said the display of the bodies was "cold, tangible evidence" of Pretoria's destabilisation

Mr Mugabe's disclosures had been "chilling", and South Africa was "hell-bent" on "setting Frontline states ablaze in the forlorn hope that its own demise will be forestalled", the editorial said. It also claimed South Africa:

● Had attacked Angola; ● Is supporting "a gang of terrorists" in Zambia;

e Is "arming and deploying terrorists" of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR), and;

Now aimed to destabilise

Zimbabwe. Meanwhile, the Mail's Pretoria Bureau reports that a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said yester-day the Government cannot respond to Mr Mugabe's claims until an official complaint is received. By late yesterday afternoon there had been no official complaint.

×

lecturer and niece

And a Defence Force spokesman said they were sticking to Saturday's statement by the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, that no operations had been authorised in Zimbabwe and the SADE was invocated. and the SADF was investigating Mr Mugabe's callegations.

Zimbabwe at the weekend — bringing the death toll in the DISSIDENTS shot dead at least three people in southern

Mail Africa Bureau and UPI

current wave of violence in the area since March to 49. And, amid mounting tension, the country's leading newspaper yesterday, laimed South Africa was training at least 5 000 rebel Zimbabweans for

/ Gen Viljoen's statement said: "South Africa's stated policy is to act only against terrorist organisations which threaten the lives of innocent people and the peace and or-der in our country".

On Sunday, a group of five dissidents shot dead a former Rhodes University ecturer, Dr Peter Gradwell, 40, and his 15-year-old niece, Donna Louise Collett, on the family's Ingwezi cattle ranch at Mphoengs, near the southern border with

From the Gradwell family farm Woodlands at Carlisle Bridge outside Graham-stown, a Mail Correspondent reports that the family re-ceived the news of the death of Dr Gradwell and his niece on Sunday.

They said Dr Gradwell had been on sabbatical from the University of Zimbabwe, where he had lectured after leaving Rhodes in 1973.

DR GRADWELL died with his niece



Zimbabwe links at low ebb

HARARE — Relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe have gone from bad to worse over the past 23 years, with occasional lulis in which there has been an easing of tension.

Last week, when the Prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, spoke to South African editors visiting Harare he said relations were not good.

That comment was made on the day it was later revealed that an engagement had taken place on Zimbabwe soil in which three armed whites, said to be from South Africa, were killed.

So, once again, the

So, once again, the barometer will swing to stormy times ahead.

Zimbabwe has good cause to be nervous about South Africa's intentions.

A South African spy ring was uncovered with links to the heart of Mr Mugabe's own close security unit.

A man under investigation for spying for South Africa was sprung from the police cells in Harare and spirited away to the

south.

An African National Congress leader, Mr Joe Gcabi, was assassinated in the Zimbabwe capital and public warnings were given that South Africa would not hesitate to launch strikes across the Limpopo if it found military bases being established by the ANC in Zimbabwe.

Even an ANC office would be regarded as a provocation. Mr Mugabe was told by his powerful southern neighbour. despite the Zimbabwe leader's assu-

The death of three armed whites on Zimbabwe soil

Zimbabwe soil has fuelled an outburst by its Premier, Mr Robert Mugabe (right) against South Africa. Robin Drew looks at the situation which requires more answers—and more

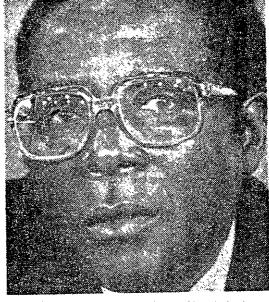
rances that liberation bases would not be allowed.

questions....

And there is the constant reminder of the turmoil that has been created in Mozambique by the activities of the resistance movement, MNR which had its origins in Rhodesia during the guerilla war.

There is not the slightest doubt in Zimbabwe Government circles that the MNR is backed and encouraged by South Africa with the intention of keeping the Machel Government off balance.

With the internal problems that face Mr Mugabe now from rebellious elements among ex-Zipra combatants, it is not surprising that this government should be ex-



tremely suspicious of Pretoria's stance.

Compounding this is the presence in South Africa of former members of the Rhodesian security forces, some of whom are embittered and would be only too pleased to have a crack at their old enemy.

Despite some puzzling aspects of what has so far been revealed of the engagement in which the three whites were killed, there is no doubt among informed circles in Harare that the heavily armed group crossed into Zimbabwe from South

Africa.
Even if it is claimed that the group was acting without authority. the presence on foreign soil of the intruders will be enough to per-

suade doubters that the destabilisation programme is very much alive

Last year when talking abut MNR activities which overflowed into the same region of Zimbabwe where the contact took place, the Security Minister. Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, adding everything possible to divert attention from itself to other countries.

He said then that South Africa was waiting for an opportunity to act in Zimbabwe. It will now be asked if someone there felt the opportunity had arrived, given the current security problems, to contribute to the climate of instability.

The Star's London Bureau reports that, speaking on the Boss current affairs programme "Panorama" last night, the Zimbabwe Premier said of South Africa: "They are manipulating the situation. They want us to recognise that we are dependent on them.

"We are doing our Africanist duty to lend support, through the OAU, to the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia.

"The South Africans believe, very correctly, that if we can succeed politically and economically, it will inspire their people to fight harder to achieve what we achieved."

Mr Mugabe's remarks came as his government launched a worldwide campaign, to gather support for his charge that South Africa is trying to undermine his government.

The programme "Searching for the New Zimbabwe," compiled by the Kenya academic, Professor Ali Mazrui, was scheduled more than a month ago.

In his updated commentary, Professor Mazrai concludes that Mr Mugabe realises his vulnerability and is behaving more cautiously than his party activists would like.

According to The Star's Washington

According to The Star's Washington Bureau, the Reagan Administration said vesterday that Zimbabwe had a right to live in peace without being subject to destablisation by its neighbours.

However, an administration spokesman stressed that he did not want to "prejudge" Mr Mugabe's charges.

···· • which performay also be used.

- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- 4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Stat's Africa News Service

HARARE — White farmers in Matabeleland, who have seen five of their colleagues killed in dissident attacks in a few months, must hand in their Police Reserve weapons.

They are being allowed to keep their personal weapons.

A reliable source in Johannesburg said the order was issued by the Commissioner of Police after a decision by the country's Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. Herbert Pshewokunze. kunze.

The source said the Minister had ordered the partial disaming of all farmers in the murder by dissidents of a prominent farmer in the Invati area north of Bulawayo, Mr. Phillip Ellman-Brown.

man-Brown the far-mers also involves disbanding the Rhodesian wartime system of farmer reaction units that were organised and coordinated under the

Police Reserve system

The move comes amida new wave of killings in Matabeleland.

Sapa reports that a senior lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe, a 15-year-old girl, a woman and a police-man were killed by dis-sidents in three attacks at the weekend, accord-ing to the Government Information Services.
Dr Peter Bertrand

Gradwell, a senior psychology lecturer, and Miss Donna Lois Clark, of Ngwezi Farm in the Mphoengs area, died on

Mrs Alida Dumingo Makoni, about whom no further details were given, died the same

day. Two policemen were ambushed at noon on amoushed at hoth on Saturday and one was killed. His name has not been released because next of kin liave not yet been in-

formed. The statement said Dr Gradwell and Miss Clark went to investi-gate reports that im-pounded cattle were

To Page 3, Col. 6

Ston 24/8/82

from page t

being returned to their owners. They had not returned by 4 pm.

A neighbour, Mr Darly Collett, discovered " their bodies in a kraal. They had apparently been shot.

At 4 pm on Sunday five bandits ambushed and killed Mrs Makoni and her son in law Mr Tony van Beek, who were travelling in a vehicle.

n Beek Mr van caped. He said the dissidents were armed. One was in camouflage,

the others in blue overalls.

alls.

The latest incidents bring to 40 the number of deaths inflicted, by dissidents since March.

Professor Donald Munro head of the psychology department at the University of Zimbabwe, said Dr Gradwell's death would be felt by his students, who had been phoning to express their disto express their dismay.

Dr Gradwell was on sabbatical sleave until September. He was a Rhodes Scholar and Later lecturer at Rhodes University. He joined the University of Zimbabwe in 1974.

The sources named the three dead men and

said the next of kin had been informed on Friday.

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert
Mugabe, has claimed the men were South African soldiers

The Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, is in charge of an investigation into the allegations.

Sources in Johannesburg said two of the men were formerly in the Rhodesian Light Infantry.

The third had served with the elite Rhodesian airborne unit, the Special Air Services.

Independent sources confirmed that the names given to The Star were those of men who had served with the two units during Rhodesian bushthe war.

One of the dead men had been recently married in Pretoria.

The second was married and had five children. The third had lived on the East Rand with his family.

The wives of the two married men were now in the Northern Transvaal awaiting news of what is to happen to the bodies which have been put on display in white bodies. Harare.

After fighting in the Rhodesian war all three men had moved Rhodesian

don South Africa, a source said.
The Start Pretoria
Biricau reforts that a spokesman for the De-

By Andrew Walker and The Star's Africa News Service

partment of Foreign Affairs said today South Africa had still not received an official complaint from Zimbabwe.

South Africa had no knowledge of the identities of the three white soldiers Zimbabwean troops claimed to have shot 30 km inside Zimbabwe, the spokesman said.

The SADF is continuing its investigation into the allegations.

A spokesman for the SADF said in Pretoria today: "The SADF has as yet received no communication from Zimbabwe regarding the identities of three

"Names have reports and all the SADF knows about the identities of the three soldiers has come from the newspapers.'

It is not known to To Page 3, Col 7

linked to SA

prompage 1

which newspapers the spokesman was referring. No names have published in South Africa or Zimbabwe.,

The Soviet Union has offered its full support to Zimbabwe in the wake of a statement by Mr Mugabe that South Africa was planning to attack his country.

At a rare Press conference yesterday the Soviet charge d'affaires, Mr. Vladimir Sil kin told Zimbabwe journalists that Moscow condemned Pretoria's fattempts to destabilise Zimbabwe."

Mr Silkin said: "Our solidarity is with the government and people of Zimbabwe which has since independence been an object of subversive and terrorist actions by South Africa aimed at undermining revolutionary gains."

He said the process of liberation of the African continent was irreversible.

The Minister of State in charge of Defence in Zimbabwe, Dr Sekere-mayi, has said it was not possible so far to identify the dead men.

He said that if at-tempts to identify them falls the State would is pose of their

nda prepared to

Mail Africa Bureau

- President Kenneth LUSAKA. Kaunda of Zambia is prepared to meet the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, again - in a bid to avert a black-white conflict in Southern Africa.

The Zambian leader has said contact with South Africa was vital to make the Republic's political leadership realise that "time is running out" and a solution must be found now.

Speaking to a South African journalist, Al Venter, on Zambian television this week, he warned of a "bloody explosion"

in Southern Africa.

Dr Kaunda and Mr Botha, made their first contact on April 30, 1982, in noman's land between Botswana and South Man's land between Bolswana and Solid Africa. Both delegations said they had found the exchange of views "useful".

On his first meeting with Mr Botha, Dr Kaunda said: "I do not not see any

valid reason why we should not not achieve success from that meeting. The meeting was useful, well conducted, free and frank".

Allaying fears that black majority rule in South Africa would drive the white man to the sea, Dr Kaunda said all neighbouring block at the Taylor and Allah white man to the sea, Dr Kaunda said alf neighbouring black states would abide by the 1969 Lusaka Manifesto which opposed apartheid.

He said Africa would welcome South Africa into the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) if the Republic removed apartheid

apartheid. The Lusaka Manifesto recognises South Africa as an independent country, and whites are regarded as Africans. Zambia would denounce any black lead-

er who practiced apartheid in reverse.
On Namibia, Dr Kaunda said as soon on reamina, or Naumua said as soon as South Africa withdrew its troops and the United Nations' peacekeeping force moved in, Swapo guerrillas in Zambia and Angola would stop fighting.

They, like Swapo, had agreed to abide by UN conditions and would not not allow the war to continue during the

transitional period.

Asked what Zambia's reaction would be if Swapo lost the elections, Dr Kaunda said: "If elections in Namibia are free and fair, we in Zambia, Tanza-

are free and fair. We in Zambia, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and Botswana (the Frontline states) are going to accept the results".

On the region's economic future, Dr. Kaunda said independent states recognised South Africa's potential and would welcome it into the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) and as a Preferential Trade Area (PTA) member instead of belonging to Mr Botha's proposed "Constellation of Southern African States".

But there would be no diplomatic ties with South Africa as long as apartheid continued — he did not want to be seen as "loosening on apartheid", he said.

as "loosening on apartheid", he said.

Any dishonesty

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'Date with death'

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO - Angry peasant farmers along Zimbabwe's drought-stricken border with Botswana made the appointment with death for one of the four people murdered by dissidents in Matabele-land last weekend, it has been claimed.

The victim. Dr Peter Gradwell, a senior lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe, was shot in the back of the head.

He was gunned down at a cattle kraal near the farmhouse which he was restoring on tarming
tand adjoining
Mphoengs community commercial farming communal land, 120 km southwest of Bulawayo.

Donna Louise Clark, his 15-year-old niece, died alongside him in the dirt, her body riddled with bullets.

Yesterday Dr Gradbrother-in-law, Rodney Collett bitterly about the incident which had been "set up" by the peasant farmers.

"We had

'We had trouble with peasant farmers using our land to graze their cattle," he said.

···We impounded about 200 head on Saturday. Our fences had been wrecked.

"On Sunday, the families had got together at Ingwezi Dam home farm when we received a telephone call from one of Peter's men about two peasant farmers wanting their animals back.

warned We him against returning them, but he said the farmers had come a long way and he had to go and see about negotiating with them.

"Donna, who loved her uncle, joined him

rights would not be violated by the Bill.

not the Government's

intention to act against

individuals, particularly those in its employ, who did not opt to

take out Zimbabwe citi-

Zimbabwe was only

doing what the majori-ty of countries did in

not allowing dual citi-

An RF member, Brig-

adier John Probert.

commented that if the Bill went through "an-

other lamp of individu-

al liberty would be ext-

"Where will it all

The Bill now goes before the Senate, and

if passed by the upper

house will be signed into law by President

Canaan Banana.

Z i m-

asked:

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end?"

He said that it was

on the ride back to the farm. The rest is now history. They were set

Mr Collett, of Ngwezi Ranching Company, which Dr Gradwell had Company, joined, said white farmers were in the front line.

"As far as I am conthough the cerned, government might deny it, there is a strong ex-Zipra military build-up along the Botswana border near our land.

Mr Collett said these people, not their for-mer leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, were trying to destroy the economy in Zimbabwe — starting with the farmers.

"The farmers are not going to continue unless the government can give them a real assurance about secu-

being given the run around, first by Smith and now by this government. If they

Mr Darryl Collett. father of the dead girl, said he had pleaded with the peasant farmers, who had been demolishing his fences, to find grazing for their animals or to sell their stock.

'It is too late now, because what little grazing they find

The grief-stricken families have now withdrawn to a fortified farmhouse as a Security Force task-

BANDITRY

Yesterday the president of the Matabeleland Chamber of Industries, Mr Robert, Sanderson, called on the government to intensify its efforts to restore

He said more positive steps must be taken to end banditry before irreparable damage is done to the fabric of society in Matabeleland, and Zimbabwe as a

Politicians must address themselves to an early and effective solution before the political polarisation escalated to the point where it would become infinitely more difficult

want us to go, they should say so."

peasant

which would have kept 150 head alive - has now been eaten by 2 000 animals put on the land illegally."

force hunts the killers.

Dr Gradwell and his niece will be buried privately on one of the three farms belonging to the company on Saturday after a service in Marula.

order.

whole.

to resolve, he said.

UNIVERSITY OF C

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EXA

missing RF man

HARARE — The par-liamentary caucus of the Republican Front party in Zimbabwe will consider tomorrow whether it should ask for police help in find-ing the MP for Lundi, Mr Donald Goddard.

Mr Goddard failed to turn up last Tuesday for the vote in the nee.

His failure to turn up gave rise to rumours that Mr God-dard, a former Selous Scout and a fierce crit-ic of the Zimbabwe Government, had either been detained or had

The last anyone heard from Mr Goddard was a postcard from England to an aunt posted on August 7. RF spokesman Briga-dier John Probert said today that Mr Goddard was reported to be still in England on August

7. The party had an English supporter who said Mr Goddard had visited him and had spoken of his impending return to Zimbabwe.

ty colleagues and parliamentary staff that he would, return on Au-

MPs vote out dual citizenship Zvobgo, assured members that individual

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - Independent white MPs voted with the Government in Zimbabwe's House of the Assembly yesterday for a Constitution Amendment Bill which clears the way for abolishing dual citizenship.

Only the eight MPs of Mr Ian Smith's Re-publican Front voted against the proposed legislation, which went through with a 76-vote majority.

Under the Lancaster House constitu-tion, the Bil needed at least 70 votes to be passed by the House, and the 78 MPs who voted in favour of it, included not only the white independents, but also members of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

During debate on the Bill, the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary affairs, Dr Eddison

Alarm at

Assembly for the Senate seat vacated by Air Mar-shall Archie Wilson. The independent nomi-Mrs Esme Scott, won by nine votes to eight.

fled the country.

Mr Goddard told pargust 16, the day before the Senate vote; Sapa.

Still no Picture move (1362). \$455 to claim dentifies bodies dead soldier

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government has so far made no approach to South African Government representatives at the trade mission in Harare over disposal of the bodies of three men said to be South African soldiers, who were killed in south east Zimbabwe last week.

In Zimbabwe Government circles the attitude is: why should we talk to the South Africans? We have no diplomatic relations with them.

The men, whom sources in South Africa have identified as former Rhodesian soldiers, were killed a week ago in a clash with Zimbabwe troops about 40 km north of the Limpopo River and close to the Mozambique border.

Zimbabwean Government sources have indicated that, if the families of the men in South Africa want to claim the bodies they should initially approach the Zimbabwe Trade Mission in Johannesburg.

Yesterday the Zimbabwe Defence Minister, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, was quoted as saying that if attempts to bidentify the mentalicid the State would dispose of their bodies.

By Andrew Walker

One of the three white soldiers shot dead in Zimbabwe has been identified as Mr John "Bluey" Wessels, a former Rhodesian commando.

His identity has been confirmed exclusively for The Star by sources in Zimbabwe and by colleagues of the dead man in South Africa.

Mr Wessels and two other soldiers were shot dead by Zimbabwean troops in the rugged south-east of Zimbabwe last Wednesday.

In Johannesburg Mr Wessels was identified today from photographs taken in Harare where the bodies were put on display by Zimbabwe authorities.

JOINED ARMY

A friend said Mr Wessels grew up with his parents in Zambia. He moved to the then Rhodesia a fter his parents died and joined the Rhodesian Army in mid-1976.

Army in mid-1976.

A member of the Rhodesian Permanent Force, he did his military training at Cranbourne Barracks, home of the Rhodesian Light Infantry.

After training he became a respected and well-liked member of an RIII commando unit, operating against Zanla and Zipra forces.

Zanla and Zipra forces
Later hellmoved to
South Africa where it
is understood, he was
recently married in

Pretoria.

Mr Wessels was described as having an adventurous and outgoing personality.

Sent out into the bush with fellow trainees on a four day survival course with no food. Mr Wessels led a "raid" on the army base camp to pilfer food.

"He was always full of fun, but he was also a great soldier," said a friend.

The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that a SA Defence Force spokesman said today that a board of inquiry was still investigating allegations that three South African soldiers had been shot in Zimbanwe.

babwe.

But, as yet, the SADF had not heard from Zimbabwe about the matter, the spokesman said.

Asked whether representation would be made to Zimbabwe to secure the release and return to South Africa of the three bodies; the spokesman said: "Nothing will be done until a report has been made available by the board of inquiry."

The Department of Foreign Affairs reports that there has still been no official complaint from Zimbabwe over the incident.

"To my knowledge, no South African representation, has been made to Zimbabwe to have the bodies returned, a departmental spokesman said."

Soviet Union has offered its full support to Zimbabwe in the wake of the statement by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that South Africa was planning to attack his country.

At a rare press conferences on Monday, the Soviet charge d'affaires d'ivitadimir Silkin told Zimbabwe journalists that Moscow condemned Pretoria's attempts to destabilise Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe's renewed allegations of South African invasion plans was made when he told diplomats and reporters of the engagement in south-eastern Zimbabwe last week when three white men were killed by Zimbabwe troops and their bodies brought to Harare.

Mr Mugabe said the men were South African soldiers.

Mr Silkin said: "Our solidarity is with the Government and people

USSR offers aid to Mugabe

of Zimbabwe which has since independence been an object of subversive and terrorist's actions by South Africa aimed at undermining revolutionary gains."

The Herald report of the Press conference said that after referring to South African aggression against Angola, Mozambique and other frontline States, Mr Silkin said the Soviet Union provided assistance to these countries in all forms — moral, material, political and military.

He said the process of liberation of the African continent was irreversible and South Africa was mistaken if it thought it could undermine its neighbours.

The Russians generally keep a low profile in Zimbabwe where during the guerrilla war they supported Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces.

Zimbabwe still does not have an ambassador, in Moscow and Mr Mugabe's Government is much closer to Peking.

Another body found

RY CANDIDATE MUST enter in Imn (1) the number of each question vered (in the order in which it has Nank.

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HARARE. -- A fourth body has been found in southeastern Zimbabwe, where Zimbabwean troops clashed last week with alleged South African soldiers.

Zimbabwe's Minister of State responsible for security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, yesterday named three white soldiers killed in the clash and said the fourth man was thought to be a member of the same group. He did not disclose his race.

Mr Munangwa named the three whites who died as Mr John Andrew Wessels, 24, and Mr Robert Beech, both formerly of the Rhodesian Light Infantry, and Mr David Berry, who served with the Rhodesian SAS.

Mr Munangagwa described the three as South African soldiers. He said officials were

South African soldiers. He said officials were examining items found on the fourth man to try to establish his identity.

Mr Munangagwa said Mr Wessels was born in Blantyre, Malawi, and served in the RLI from April 1976 until his discharge in May 1979. He was declared an illegal mining ant in June 1979 after being convicted of criminal offences. NG

question you are answering.

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- 2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- 4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

By ANDRE VILJOEN Mali Africa Bureau

The Minister gave no details about the other dead men.

The only official statement so far about the men's mission in Zimbabwe was the assertion at the weekend by Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe that they were preparing for intensive military operations. He said equipment and notes found on them suggested they were equipped for sabotage.

Officials in Harare said this week the men were in a group probably comprising 19 men, including both black and white soldiers

including both black and white soldiers.

Diplomatic sources have speculated that the group was in transit from South Africa to Mozambique to link up with Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas.

The MNR, which is trying to overthrow the Frelimo government of President Samora Machel, is believed by Western sources in Zimbabwe to be backed by South Africa.

3, pieces of paper or other matemay be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the

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University



ONE walks as one did—a lifetime ago it now seems—along the same, familiar corridors of the old, colonial-style buildings, to appointments with Government Ministers.

But the faces in the outer offices and inner sanctums — in a land where little more than a decade ago a former Prime Minister said no blacks would rule in his lifetime — are now overwhelmingly black.

And in the corridors and ante-rooms of the once all-white Parliament, the portraits of black heroes of the seven-year war and their spiritual antecedents have pride of place.

But dominating all, looking down from almost every office wall, is the enigmatic face of Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

. And it was to his office in Harare that we — a group of South African editors — repaired last week for what was scheduled to be a halfhour interview. It ran inJOHN O'MALLEY, Editor of The Argus, gives his impressions of an interview with Zimbabwe's Prime Minister

stead to 1½ hours — a fascinating, instructive 1½ hours.

Lucidly, articulately, impressively, never raising his voice or declaiming or gesticulating, he outlines, as he sees it, the present position in Zimbabwe.

He deals immediately with the "dissidents" — a kind word for people whose murderous activities are causing such grave anxiety in western Matabeleland.

These actrocities, he says, are committed by those — "probably a few hundred" — who simply cannot accept that Zanu (Nkomo) has lost.

But by and large, he insists, the country is peaceful. "The majority of the people want peace whether they are white or black, Shona or Ndebele or any other tribe."

On ANC and PAC camps in Zimbabwe: "We stated quite clearly that we would not have them, and we did that because we realised what the existence of these camps would mean to us."

But South Africa had not reciprocated. South Africa continued to train dissidents and reactionaries on Transvaal soil, to recruit agents among Zimbabwe nationals, to ensure "that we do not take off economically by continually destroying our routes to the Indian Ocean."

The rail line to Maputo, to Beira, the oil pipeline from Beira were under constant attack, Mr Mugabe said.

"We don't understand why."

"One wonders also whether South Africa will ever learn the lesson that this country affords it. It is that a minority

can never ever hope to rule the majority forever without the consent of the majority.

"I think South Africa can afford to short-circuit, as it were, the road we have had to travel—the loss of blood that our bitter struggle has entailed—by bringing its races together and recognising certain fundmental principles of democracy."

Mr Mugabe said he recognised that it would take time for solutions to be evolved in South Africa. "It's a very tough issue with the history that you have and the strong attitudes that exist."

But he didn't think the whites would lose because of majority rule in South Africa. "I don't see this happening at all. They may lose political control, but they constitute such a large segment of the population.

They have skills, they have financial resources. I think they can sustain themselves very effectively."

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Asked how his Fort Hare background had influenced his later life, he disclosed that it was there that he had first joined a political party—the Youth League of the African National Congress.

"We used to talk mainly about the party, about the situation in South Africa, but we also discussed the need for an overall African revolution to take place in the whole area where Africa was still a colony."

Reminiscing about those Fort Hare days more than 30 years ago, Mr Mugabe recalled that "in the little town of Alice there wasn't really apartheid, nor was there the traditional racial feeling, and the Cape was not known for racialism."

But as one travelled to the Cape through Bloemfontein, "one felt that there were two worlds in South Africa — the world of the Orange Free State and the world of the Cape."

The interview ends. A few jokes. We pose for a picture. He clasps each of us warmly by the hand.

We go on to other Ministerial interviews and meet, over drinks, over dinners, white and black businessmen, farmers, diplomats, journalists, Government information officers, South African exiles.

Their views of the future? Optimism, bordering on euphoria. Cautious hope. Wait and see. Pessimism. It won't work. Fear, too, a reluctance to travel any distance from the main cities.

My own view? Still one of cautious hope.

We leave Harare as the flower sellers in Cecil Square are laying out their dew-fresh, glowing wares; as the spray from the fountain, touched by the early morning sun, jets iridescently skywards, as Prime Minister Mugabe is completing his daily, one-hour, early morning workout.

And as our aircraft circles over the city before heading south again, one wonders anew at the folly of those in our own country who continue to ignore the lessons of history and to deal in racial absolutes.

Kempton Pa man amon

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - The bodies of three white soldiers, said by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to be from South Africa, are still in the mortuary of the main hospital in Harare. According to medical workers, the bodies were again on view yesterday.

The men who have been identified by the Zimbabwe Government as John Andrew Wessels, David Berry and Robert Beech were all former serving members of the Rhodesian security forces.

Friends of Robert Beech, who was in the Rhodesian Light Infantry, said he was one of four brothers who served in the security forces.

At the time of Zimbabwe's independence they all went to South Africa and Robert joined the South African Defence Force. The Star has established that, at the time of his death he was living with his family in Kempton Park.

According to the official statement, the body of a fourth sol-dier has been found in the area in the southeastern corner of Zimbabwe where the contact occurred on Wednesday last week.

The race of the fourth man was not which said it was believed that he was part of the same group. Items found on the body were being examined to establish his identity.

The first report of the clash carried by the Africa News Service on Saturday said it was believed that three whites and a black had been killed.

The Zimbabwean statement said that John Wessels was born in Malawi in 1958 and joined the RLI in 1976.

He was discharged from the army in May 1979 and, in June, was declared a prohibited immigrant after a con-viction for forgery and contravening the Post Office Savings Bank Act.

The statement gave no further details of the other men apart from saying that David Berry was a former member of the Special Air Services (SAS) and that Robert Beech had once served in the Rhodesian Light Infantrv.

Informed sources in Harare said, it was believed that the operation was mounted from the South African side and was planned to last eight days.

One of the targets for sabotage is believed to have been the rail-

-tway-line running from Zimbabwe to the Mogiven in the statement zambique port of Maputo which has previously been put out of operation several times in Mozambique.

The family of Robert Beech lives in Kempton Park but will say nothing about efforts to

recover his body.
But friends of the family said Mr A E Beech, his wife and children were "heartbroken" by the death of their son.

"They are anxiously awaiting news of what is to happen to body," said a friend.

The Zimbabwe Trade Commission in Johannesburg has not been contacted about the disposal of the bodies, diplomatic sources said.

The Star has known the names of the three dead soldiers for several days but has re-frained from publishing them in the absence of official verification.

Defence headquarters in Pretoria said they were still conducting an investigation rinto the allegation that the dead men were South African troops.

HARARE. - Zimbabwe's flour shortage has become worse and Harare bakeries have cut down

on baking bread.

The only bakery in the Inyanga area has stopped production until its next flour delivery next month.

The manager of the Troutbeck Baker. Mr Thompson Makumure, said that with a cut in flour, delivery from 70 to 40 bags a week, the bakery stopped baking last

Thursday.

The bakery served Inyanga, Juliasdale and Nyamaropa areas and these could expect to be without fresh bread until September.

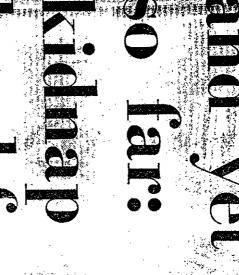
Flour was delivered from Rusape and Mutare, Mr Makumure said, and he hoped to receive more flour as early as possible in order to resume normal operations.

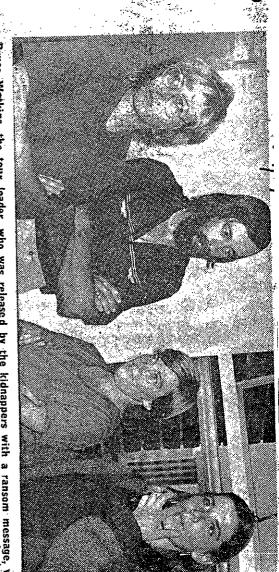
tion said in Harare that the association was dis-cussing with various gov-ernment ministries ways to alleviate the bread shortage.

Several bakers interviewed in Harare said they had reduced their daily number of batches, and their total production of bread had dropped.

A government spokes-man would not comment A spokesman for the on the shortage of flour in Master Bakers' Associathe country. — Sapa

41.00





Bruce Watkins, the tour leader, who was released by the kidnappers with a ransom message, with the girls in the party who were also freed. The y are Pieternalia Trimpe from the Netherlands, Carolyn Garazanta from Australia and Gabrielle Pfleger from Austria.

STRIES INC SCAT S C Star 27/8/82 and though nothing

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Thyke and his highly trained black

At about 5 pm on the afternoon of the kid-napping. Friday July

veteran anti-guerilla

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ter gunships and ground. In the Massace, ittack planes, were de trackers questioning loployed in the area. least half a dozen air hind the air craft, including helicop pers and lag

Saturday and some the kidnapping, by at Throughout the yke and troops assign tour ists would be Colonel initial reports from mand structure there was an air of confr diately began following the spoor of the fleeing group. Throughout the security forces come best dence that the missing trackers ımmethere hut in which the fugiea helicopter ing tire carried shots their quarry one night.

The frustration of eing "so near and yet

was to

the trackers indicated only a short way search parties were cals. The later in questioning frustrations

hind the armed kidnap few hundred metres of they had slept within a .postages perienced by led to tough terrogations" beating suspects and lo-cal residents to get information. routinely

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noops indulged in this interrogation method in front of overseas journalists, including a a suspected dissident Government, rassment of them severely beating television crew the BBC who To the acute embarcrew, trom parat filmed the

Eventually members the Zimbabwean

discovered lying up

> It is five weeks since armed Zipra dissidents took hostage six foreign tourists and disappeared into the bush in Zimbabwe's western Matabeleland. backed by armoured cars is still scouring the dusty bush for the group. BRENDAN SEERY of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Harare on a force of more than 1000 troops, using aircraft Nobody knows whether the captives are alive but he action in Matabeleland. the army
> "field inwhich
> involved

Central Intelligence Organisation were drafted results. obtained more positive into the area and they

had its ups and downs. by the dissidents. heartening executed the hostages had been a report that three of One of the most disevents was inreatenea

A man interrogated by troops had, after a beating, told them he had been involved

burying three people.
A search was mounsearch was mo

> given wide publicity. story had already been was found the damage been done.

have posed difficulties for the Government Tsholotsho, Nyamandh-lovu and Lupane, in which the search has The arid western Matabeleland areas of forces. been concentrated, Nyamandh-

and reinforcements make heavy going of it. There is also very little while this is good for water. bringing the trackers, In places the ground supplies vehicles

But the search has

bandits have t security forces' the area is that it is a veritable hotbed of distion and from the hunt. sident activities. Other incidents forces' attenmanpower involving diverted

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Join the

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Nkomo

The Star's Africa News Service

The Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, whose supporters are believed to be responsible for both the kidnapping and other banditry in Matabeleland province, recently placed himself firmly on the side of the Government on this issue.

In a hard-hitting attack this week, the veteran nationalist told people in the Nkayi area to reject dissidents and armed robbers and help security forces in their hunt for the six hostages and their captors,

Mr Nkomo also gave the strongest indication yet that the six tourists are still alive.

"STARVING"

He told hundreds at a tribal raily that last week six dissidents had stopped a Government vehicle on the border of the Nkayi and Lupane districts and set fire to it.

One of the armed men had asked a Government official who was a passenger in the truck, for money to buy food for "these tourists who are refusing to eat local food."

The dissident also reportedly told the official the hostages were then, starving and unable to walk," Mr Nkomo told the crowd.

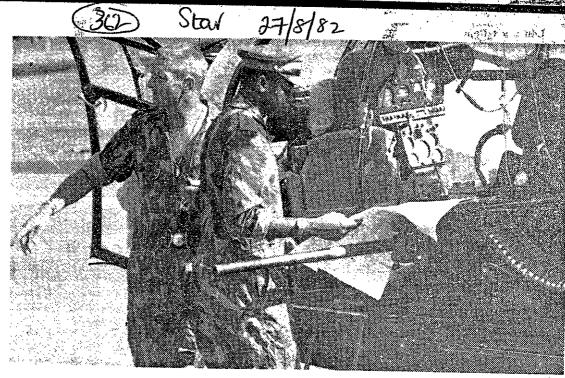
Seizing the opportunity to ram home his new tough stance on the dissidents, the Zapu leader repeatedly called on the crowd to raise their hands and shout "No" as a sign of their disapproval of dissident activities.

SHAKY IMAGE

His virulent attack on dissidents, whom he said were threatening to split the nation along tribal lines, must have boosted his somewhat shaky image and shown the Government he was prepared to work to end violence.

The speech came as a complete change from his earlier statements on the kidnappers, whom he referred to as "young people," and advanced his view that the violence would end only with a political solution.

His initial reaction, when told of the incident by reporters at his Bulawayo home, was: "No comment." He claimed he did not know about it, having been told nothing by the Government.



Senior commanders of the Zimbabwe National Army use a helicopter gunship as a map table during the massive hunt for the kidnappers through difficult country.

Waiting had to stop for the released four

The drama at the 73 km peg that Friday afternoon fragmented the close-knit group of 10 tourists nearing the end of what was billed as a "once in a lifetime" trans-Africa safari.

Four of the group, three of them women, were left waiting helplessly on the sidelines as six of their companions were forcemarched into the Matabeleland bush by Zipra dissidents.

Those taken were:
Americans Brett Baldwin (23) a student,
and Kevin Ellis (22), a
painter (b o t h from
Seattle); Australians
Tony Bajzelj (25),
from Tasmania and
William Butler from
Newcastle; and Britons
James Greenwell (18),
a student from Liverpool, and Martyn Hodgson, a civil engineer
from Peterborough.

Little more is known about the hostages and the tour operators, London-based Encounter Overland, and the four greleased people were reluctant to say anything more.

But it was obvious that bonds of friendship, and in some cases possibly even more than that, had built up between members of the group.

Those not abducted, who waited anxiously in Bulawayo for news, were: nurses Peiternella Trimpe, (24) from Holland, Gabrielle Pfleger (23) from Austria, and local government worker Carolyn Garavanta (26) from Australia, together with tour leader Bruce Watkins (31), from New Zealand.

Looking for ways to pass the time while they waited, the girls volunteered their services to Catholic nuns at the Mater Dei Hospital in Bulawayo. In return they were given food and accommodation.

Later, as the search for: the hostages dragged on, they split up and went their separate ways.



A police officer points to one of the bullet holes left in the Encounter Overland truck after it was ambushed by the kidnappers at a roadblock they had set up on the main road from Victoria Falls about 73 km from Bulawayo.

The day that all hell broke loose

The Star's Africa
News Service
HARARE — New
Zealander Bruce
Watkins saw the
roadblock ahead as
he rounded a bend
on the Victoria
Falls road about
73 km from Bulawayo.

The tour leader, driving the big blue and orange truck and trailer, thought little of it as he began braking the vehicle.

A number of cars appeared to be parked at angles across the road and the tourists in the truck barely had time to note the armed men before all hell broke loose.

Bruce Watkins' memory of the next few minutes is a montage of fractured images and

sounds.

of garbled shouting and the crack and loud bang as a rifle grenade, fired from close range, slammed into the door of the cab, centimetres a way from him. Of the staccato bark of rifles as bullets smashed into the cab. Of being made to lie face-down on the ground, staring at the dirt.

He was eventually ordered to his feet, as were the others, and handed a note which he was told to give to the authorities in Bula-

wayo.
The armed men
then melted into
the surrounding
bush and, almost as
suddenly as it started the drama was
over.

Demands spelled out in note

The handwritten note given to Bruce Watkins by the dissidents detailed their demands.

In scrawled, immature writing, the note, signed "Zipra forces," demanded the immediate release of two of Mr Joshua Nkomo's top aides from detention.

The men, Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku and Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, were arrested in March after arms caches were found on properties owned by Zapu around the country,

Lieutenant - General Masuku, deputy commander of the Zimbabwe National Army at the time of his arrest is a former Zipra Commander-in-chief.

Mr Dabengwa, nicknamed the "Black Russian" because of his Moscow training, was the Zipra secretary for

The bandits also demanded that property belonging to Zapu and confiscated after the arms finds be returned. They demanded that Mr Mugabe and his government put a stop to "harassment" of Mr Nkomö.

Setting a deadline of seven days for their demands, the dissidents threatened to "blast these kids" if the Government did not comply.

comply.

So far, there has been no further written communication. Government officials were recently accosted by dissidents in the nearby Nkai communal lands and warned that the hostages would be executed unless the detainees were released.

There is still doubt over whether the warning came from the kidnappers.

On the day the deadline expired, the Government signalled its intentions clearly by bringing both the detained men to court on charges of treason. 362

Stal 27/8/82

issident actions have not abated

Mr. Robert: Mugabe's Government appeared at first at a loss on how to handle the hostages crisis!

Though the Ministry of Information, under pressure because of foreign Press stories, released a brief statement on Saturday, there was no erofficial high-level comment until the next Thurs-

Mr Mugabe then gave Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo a grim warning in Parliament saying "the swords are drawn, and it will be a fight to the

fimsh."

He splamed Zapu for the kidnapping of the tourists; and said the abduction had done the fourists; and salu and its leaders

APPEAL TO MR NKOMO

He warned that if the party did not stop acts of banditry it would be in jeopardy.

He appealed to Mr Nkomo to do what h

could to save the hostages, lives
On other occasions Mr Mugabe and his
senior colleagues have warned Zapu of the consequences if the hostages are executed.

There has been no drop in dissident activities in trouble torn. Matabeleland, so it seems likely that criticism of Mr Nkomo will be stepped up by the Government.

The Minister of Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, has said the kidnappings and the murder of three other tourists have not affected the number of people holidaying in Zimbabwe.

Own Correspondent 27 8 X

The South African Defence Force has admitted that three men killed in Zimbabwe were South African troops and at the same time issued a thinly veiled accusation that one was murdered in cold blood.

The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, ended a week of speculation when he told a Press conference in Pretoria

The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, ended a week of speculation when he told a Press conference in Pretoria vesterday that the three men were part of a group of 17 former Rhodesians in the SADF on an unauthorised raid to free political detainees they believed were being held in south-east Zimbabwe.



General Viljoen . . . has disclosed that the men killed in Zimbabwe were SADF soldiers on an unauthorised raid.

The general confirmed reports during the week that identified the three dead men. He named them as Staff Sergeant David Berry, survived by his wife, Lee, address not known; Sergeant John Andrew Wessels, survived by his wife, Deonie, care of Mr and Mrs Momberg of Piggs Peak, Swaziland; and Sergeant Robert Beech of Margaret Road, Kempton Park. It is understood; that Sergeant Beech was married but his wife's full name is not known.

General Viljoen said the patrol was led by Staff Sergeant Berry, but stressed that the incursion into Zimbabwe had not been authorised and was carried out without the knowledge of the

He said the 14 other members of the pairol, all blacks and also for Er Rhodeslans had returned safely to South Africa in two groups of 12 and two.

General Viljoen said he was releasing the information after being advised of the pre-liminary findings of the SADF commission of inquiry into the incident.

The commission, consisting of two brigadiers, reported to General Viljoen yesterday morning.

Attacked

At the Press conference General Viljoen attacked Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, for his lack of co-operation in the SADF investiga-tion, and stopped just short of accusing Zimbabwe of the cold-blooded murder of one of the men.

General Viljoen said troops who returned to South Africa claimed that one of the men believed to be Sergeant Wessels — had been wounded in the leg during the contact with Zimbabwe troops about 30 km inside the country.

One man had stayed with Sergeant Wessels for some time, but had later been forced to abandon him and flee.

At that stage, General Viljoen said. Sergeant Wessels was still alive. It appeared that he had later been shot. The shooting could have occurred during or after possible attempts to interrogate

Information

General Viljoen said the men were all deployed from a temporary base in the Northern Transvaal to the five km buffer zone between Venda and the Limpopo River.

Apart from the military training they were undergoing they were combating cattle thieves and cattle smuggling in the area.

Their presence was also intended as a de-terrent for ANC terrorists using the area as a route to Venda.

The group was not

To Page 3, Col 7

Raiders were SADF Troops

A XITOM Panes

authorised to cross into Zimbabwe or Mozambique.

General Viljoen said the leaders of the group had apparently obtained information from Zimbabwe that political detainees with feėlings anti-Mugabe were being held in a camp in south-east Zimbabwe.

General Viljoen said he had noted the depth Ωf emotion involved, and would consider it in future deployment of troops.

He said he would take the strongest steps open to him in dealing with similar incidents in the future.

But he said no action would be taken against the soldiers who had escaped, as they be-lieved they were on an authorised patrol.

General Viljoen denied claims that a fourth body was that of a member of the SADF, or that South Africa was training an ex-Rhodesian task force for attacks on Zimbabwe.

He said each ex-Rhodesian soldier was, like any other former member of a foreign army, vetted before being selected, and then put on a year's probation.

General Viljoen said there was no indication where the men had obtained foreign arms or uniforms — if they had been wearing them — but it had been established that they a were not wearing or carrying foreign equipment when they left to

go on patrol.
General Viljoen was critical of Mr Mugabe's handling of the in-

cident.

It had been a deliberate attempt at propaganda. The truth had been distorted to convince the world that South Africa was the cause of instability in Southern Africa.

He also accused Mr Mugabe of trying to use South Africa as a scapegoat for Zimbabwe's internal problems and the breakdown in law and-order in that country

General Viljoen said he, would not be informing the Zimbabwe Government of the preliminary findings, or of the eventual findings expected in about two weeks - but should they co-operate now he would consider helping them if they were prepared to release the full truth.

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resident nf r Gordon Stuing, said the a believed it been better to ST earlier this ad of imposing surcharge of which is tionary.

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Sanlam PAGE 22

FEATURES

The monthly gardening feature appears on page 24.

Watersports, pages 26 and 27.

BUSINESS BRIEF

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CAPE

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. The Zimbabwean Government has the South African force numbers, ranks, salaries and bush allowances of the three white soldiers killed in southeastern Zimbabwe last week. claimed has been

This was stated in the Senate yesterday by the Minister of State charged with security. Emmerson Munangagwa. during a four-hour debate on the national security situation.

He said this in reply to a Republican Front senator, Senator Mark Partridge, who said he was horrified the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, had "on the flimsiest evidence blatantly accused South Africa of infiltrating armed men into Zimbabwe"

Senator Partridge said the incident was "a storm in a teacup" and he was sure the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe would continue to be peaceful.

ľη his Munangagwa said his government was in possession of documents about the dead soldiers' South African military status and pay

Picture: Alvin Andrews

"So when the Prime Minister said they were South African soldiers, we had done our home-

Mr Mugabe said at the weekend that documents and equipment on the men indicated they had been preparing for intensive military operations in Zimbabwe.

Mr Munangagwa said this week that there were thought to be 19 men in the group which clashed with Zimbabwean troops. He said a fourth body, also believed to be that of a South African member of the group, was found some time after the first three bodies.

A spokesman for South African Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said last night that the chief of SADF, General the Constand Viljoen, would answer all allegations made by Zimbabwe today.

"tack, the judge said the woman had suffered terrible injuries to her head Her face was swollen, covered in blood, and her eves were closed

Visagie was the man who had raped her, beaten her with a rock, torn her with his hands and in-



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISE BEGG DE PAGE 15



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MEET DR. REG BARRETT OF SPRINGBOK RADIO FAME at the GOOD HOPE CENTRE on 29 AUGUST 1982 from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

MITTERSTORPHINERRY PERSON hedley Byrne (Retail/C)5059

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after a six-month spell as a at a school in New Zealand lan was for the prince to do Free at Cambridge Univers-

a "spy" with expert knowe of the central filing sysat the Schools Examination d - and clearly not a monist — has revealed the barsh

his elder brothers les and Andrew and sister 1835 Anne, young Edward is com being an egghead and

Buckingham Palace is not yet blessed with a potential Nobel Prize-winner.

In fact. Prince Edward's results were so mediocre that he has not even achieved the South African equivalent of university exemption.

The unknown cad who maliciously leaked the figures showed that Edward obtained one Grade C in English literature and Ds in history and economic and political sciences.

The grades would normally be

too low for ordinary students to gain admission into any university in Britain, let alone Cambridge, which has stern standards.

The joint secretary of the board. Mr Robin Davis, said someone must have spent hours sifting confidential microfilm containing the results of thousands of pupils until they found

the code for Gordonstoun School. Mr Davis said: "It was a deplorable act. Someone can't have much of a conscience."

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Burger Business ... 22,23

 Cinema
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 World Report
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Editorials 14

Court Roll.... 13 Smalls 16-21 Crossword ... 14 Sport 27,28 Transport 6 The Facts correction service, 22 41-3361 (Mon to Fri) Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town. (Registered at the GPO

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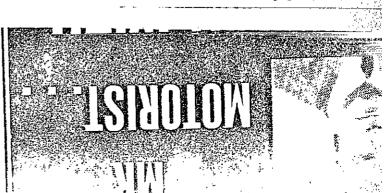
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Staff Reporter



Argus Africa News

HARARE. - From this side of the Limpopo the Zunbabwe is being seen as a feather in Robert party were killed in a Airican-based raiding white ex-R hodesian members of a South Mugabe's cap. emote wild Ξ U)[U] corner of three

a half years he has been warning of the dangers Fur the past two and

from South Africa. Repeatedly he and his SIII

white, in preparation for ing and training former Rhodesians, black and cross-border raids. South Africa is harbour-Ministers have claimed

been forced that just a raid took Now Preturia Junit 11 à S

the fact is that भगदात्. Unauthorised Suidiel'S ٤, not,

country in the South African De-tence Force staged a raid and his and in the process were beaten back and suffered

lage. And there are allega-tions here the raiding casuallies. party was planning sabo-

to most people. Zimbabwe little It entered an area of known

great corner, where the Shan-Deep in the south east people herds live, are Sunc

est wildlife area. Zhou national park, Zimbabwe's second largnational park,

chosen by zingwa Detention Centre supporters of Joshua Nkomo in the Gonakudon the border of Mozamto isolate Rhodesian This was government the former nationalist the place

this bique. But running through wildlife paradise

living in the Gona Relies one the coast...the railway Zimbabwe's arteries line to Mapulo.

here, the line and in particular a siding called Nyala was one of ing party. the targets of the raid-According to line and sources

General Constand Vil-joen, Chief of the South African Defence Force, ria the objective was a told newsmen in Preto-

landlocked ë secret camp somewhere detainees held by the Zimbabwean government. in the region where were.

disclosed that a study of and papers found after disclosure, dicated was planned. bloodstained notebook However, before that engagement 16161 sources here PRPOOPE

here say Military the intruders observers

being committed nal errors. They some cardi

planned an operation. entering Zimbabwe and were spotted soon after Jocal inhabitants. information was to the authorities by the had apparently But they passed

surprise attack on their They travelled in day-light and it seems that the Zimbabwean troups wei.e camp. able to mount a

By Vivien Horler

pointed Brian Bamford says he CAPE TOWN MP Mr Knows grounds. judges who were ap 9 9 political several

by Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC that a number of South African Judges nad political grounds and been appointed solely on ing advocate, Mr Bamford, a practis-ig advocate, was com-

made a very brave state-

told Weekend think I'm going 10 say, rememby "anything about them." These remarks have been made before I don't However, the Chief Jus-pe, Mr Justice Rabie, ld Weekend Argus:

State, Mr Justice Klopper, Munnik, and the Judge-President of the Free the Cape. The Judge President of

refused to comment developed a reputation as defence counsel in polit-Mr Kentridge, who has

minority of have constituted a ant political appointments enough of them to cause disquiet, especially as this tendency has clearly not *Fortunately such blathave the Bench, have been small

Mr Justice charged that serious poli-d the Judge- real offences were heard of the Beach. only by a certain section Mr Kentrulge also counsel, law adviser,

at random by all or any of the available members of the Bench, but only by these trials are not heard 5 00110118 that atorney-general. "They are clearly from beyond the ranks of the

the courts were being manipulated. because of the "pathetic"

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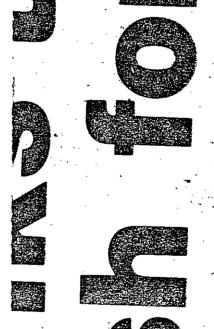
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WEEKEND ARGUS, AUGUST 28 1982

Argus Africa News Service

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Supporters of Joshua Nkomo in the Gonakudby the former was the place government nationalist According to here, the line particular a : the targets of the raiding party. called Nyala line and m
a siding
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on the border of Mozam-But running through as wildlife paradise Centre General Constand Vil-Joen, Chief of the South African Defence Porce, told newsmen in 111.0.111

in the r secret camp somewhere: held by the Zimbabwean region where were. being

However, before that disclosure, sources here a bloodstained notebook was planned. and papers found after the engagement in-dicated that sabotage disclosed that a study of government.

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They had apparently planned an eight day operation. But they were spotted soon after entering local inhabitants. to the authorities by the information was Zimbabwe and

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were able to mount a They travelled in day-

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NEW YORK.

Weekend

I've learnt a lesson, says Viljoer

Army acts on border raiders

By DON MARSHALL

EX-RHODESIAN soldiers who are serving in the South African Army will no longer be posted to the northern border which adjoins Zimbabwe.

And it is also unlikely that any disciplinary action will be taken against the 14 black ex-Rhodesians who were serving in the South African Defence Force and who went on patrol with the three white SADF members killed in Zim-

babwe last week.

This has been disclosed by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen.

He told a Press conference in Pretoria this week that the three men were part of a group of 17 former Rhodesians in the SADF on an unauthorised raid to free political detainees they believed were being held in south-east Zimbabwe.

And in another development, it was disclosed yesterday that five white farmers were arrested by security forces on Sunday in the Nuanetsi area of Zimbabwe about 100km north-west of the spot where the SADF soldiers are reported to have been shot dead last week.

A relative of two of the farmers said there had been a lot of activity in the area since the incident last week.

since the incident last week. He said a South African-registered aeroplane belonging to one of the farmers was apparently linked with the arrests. The men are Mr Roy Vincent, 26, Mr George White, 52, Mr Ian White, 23, and Mr Charles Durant, 21.

The men were taken to police cells at Fort Victoria. Yesterday a police spokesman said he understood that three of the men had been released.

At his Press conference this week, Gen Viljoen said the SADF soldiers were part of a 17-man patrol which had crossed into Zimbabwe without authority to undertake an unauthorised mission.

Their action was the second time in less than a year that members of the SADF were involved in unauthorised missions outside the country's borders.

country's borders.

In the Seychelles coup trials in the Seychelles and in Pietermaritzburg it was said that SADF soldiers had taken part in a mission which was originated by SADF officers, but which had not been officially authorised.

Gen Viljoen said the soldiers who crossed into Zimbabwe had joined the SADF after the former Rhodesia became independent.

The dead men have been identified as: Staff Sergeant David Berry, Sergeant John Andrew Wessels and Sergeant Robert Beech. No addresses of the dead men's families were supplied by the SADF.

"We believe that the white members of the group had received information that anti-Mugabe countrymen were being held in a camp in south-eastern Zimbabwe and they managed to convince the rest of the members of their group that they had received intructions to attack the camp and free them," Gen Viljoen said.

The emotional ties of former Rhodesians with their country had introduced a new element in selecting men for border duties along the Limpopo River.

"I think I have learned a lesson from this incident," Gen Viljoen said.

He said former Rhodesian soldiers in the SADF would in future not be posted to the border adjoining Zimbabwe.

"Although the investigation has not been completed, it appears that none of the black soldiers knew that they were not on an official operation.

"They left their temporary base camp on Sunday, August 15, on a routine border patrol to combat cattle theft and cattle smuggling in the area. The ANC also uses the area to reach Venda," he said.

"From the evidence we have collected, it appears that the white soldiers told the blacks that they were to cross the Limpopo River and enter Zimbabwe to search for a camp for political prisoners," Gen Viljoen said.

Family and friends quiet over Zimbabwe deaths

FRIENDS and relatives have drawn a tight veil of secrecy around the three South African soldiers killed in a clash with Zimbabwean troops.

"It's the kind of thing we read about in the papers, but don't want to talk about," a former member of the Rhodesian Light Infantry said angrily.

The two men who had fought in the RLI were Sergeant John Wessels and Sergeant Robert Beech. The third man who died in the clash, Staff Sergeant David Berry, served in the Special Air Services (SAS)

from their modest Kempton Park home this week. Sgt Beech's parents also refused to speak to the Press

By ARLENE GETZ 5.64 CA

Force, General Constand Viljoen, Sgt Beech and the other white members of the patrol-had managed to convince their black colleagues that they had received instructions to attack a camp for political prisoners in south-eastern a statement by the Chief of the Defence

Zimbabwe.

General Viljoen stressed that the incursion had been unauthorised and unknown to the SADF.

The 14 black members of the patrol, also former Rhode-

sians, had returned safely to South Africa.

an official operation. said Gen Viljoen.
"They left their temporary base camp on Sunday, August
15, on a routine border patrol to combat cattle theft and "Although the investigation has not been completed, it appears that none of the black soldiers knew he was not on cattle smuggling in the area.

"It appears that the white soldiers told the blacks that

they were to cross the Limpopo River and enter Zimbabawe to search for a camp for political prisoners."

Gen Viljoen said the SADF would stop posting its ex-Rhodesian soldiers to the northern South African-Zimbabwean border.

TANDOOM I

28/8/82

RADE FIGURES SHOW REPUBLIC IS GAIN

Ņ,

handsomely in its tira de relations with Zimbabwe, of-Zim babwe have zoomed while imports showed this week. Ticial Atrica is gaining HARARE Exports to figures

rate.
In the first four months of this year South African exports climbed by 25 percent while imports dropped Sadly for Zimbabwe,

same, extent.

South Africa exported goods worth R136 million which was 26 percent of the total. proportion rises to 30 percent ____ a more However, if oil is not counted the the end of April

have declined, mainly because for the

proportion, on same basis, was realistic figure.

Last year the percent. Zimbabwe exported

R78 million to South

its overall trade with the rest of the world has also deteriorated, though not to the For the four months

Africa in the same period, 19 percent of overall exports as year, and a feet against 25 percent in 1 the same period last

to April last year. compared with a a deficit of only R20 deficit of R138 million million for the period The overall balance trade shows a

The country's real trouble lies in its in creasing imports.
These have risen by

Finance Correspondent

worsened by 16 percent in the last by less than one percent. And the terms of trade have year. exports have gone up percent

Some manufacturers
are holding on for
details of the 188
million export as they were because so little money has incentive scheme to be announced. But hopes are not as high

percent over last year while the value has fallen by a similar production amount. dropped

as a look at earnings ue arsparity in exchange rates for the diminishing exports to south Africa. But that shows It is easy to blame the disparity in of different sectors,

employed mallion people employed in 1981 Overall, the 1,03

three years.

continues to stagnate. The mining industry year. increase This was e over

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five in 1981 the amount of crops probe in g particularly become more produchas come in public ministration, not duced rose productive. crease in employment ture has undoubtedly counted although Agricul

employment dropped.
Man uf a c fu : in: g
formerly the biggest
growth sector has
begun to feel the
bite of economic
difficulties. Earnings
have dropped in the
first quarter of this
year, the first time in

year.. workers was R1 200 for the three months. This was a 22 percent year the average wage of non agricultural increase of 28 percent. R3 400 during the As at March this

available at the end of each year. However, their average wage in 1981 rose by 63 percent. The greatest Agricultural workers

were on their way to important siding. found after the running battle are said to show a vital railway line.
A bloodstained wreck the track and an notebook and that the 17-man group mission to blow up gunned down band on a legedly part of a Zimbabwe were The embarrassing secret papers 2

gap between Pretoria disclosures have widenneighbours. her

They come on top of a flood of accusations that South Africa is actively trying to destabilise surrounding states to keep t governments their and

troopies were members of the SADF is seen as a triumph for Zima triumph for 2im-babwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. mission that three the four dead white

hell-bent on des-tabilising his fledgling claimed that Pretoria country. He has repeatedly raiding

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THE SADF soldiers

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in Harare, the line and a siding called Nyala imports. were the raiding party's According to sources the line and

targets.

ed the objective of the Constand Viljoen claimcamp. band allegedly unauthorised from political, SADF ohief General a secret bush was detainees" ð

raiders' camp.

But — even before that claim — Zimbabwe said that study of the bloodstained notebook and papers showed that sabotage was planned.

eight-day mission but were spotted parently been The group had ere spotted soon entering Zim-护

reported of foreign foreign the tribesmen presence ldiers to

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of the Fourth Brigade, travelled by daylight. The Third Battalion border patrols, mounted a surprise attack on the the authorities. Job. allegedly includes

the white troopies were have been a running later found over a There is believed to wide

band. Zimbabwe claims that a member of fourth three whites mitted South Africa has Was the death as also a the SADF tud 3.Q-9

speculation diplomatic circle Zimbabwe that were killed in the fight.
But General Viljoen And there is now South circles Africans two

stated that all 14 blacks from the party had

worn by the not echoed returned safely.
The report some puzzlement over Pretoria that there was the babwe. foreign report raiders is in Zimuniforms from

that in a mission of this kind it was to be pected.

whites wore a T-shirt emblazoned "Ffumo re Vanhu" or Spear of the Nation. One T-shirt dead

United African National Congress which disbanded after auxiliary arm of Bishop Abel independence election. his crushing defeat by This has alleged Muzorewa's African Was t in e

And it has been claimed that several exauxiliaries were caught the Mozambique iva... year. hiiw National

detained. Dmmerson Minister of ias said they are being They were sent back Zimbabwe Mnangagwa State and

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The incident came member the s

since independence that South Africa is training 5 000 Pfumo re Vanhu men at a secret camp in sabotage operations Transvaal allegedly gave "valuable authorities information" about South Africa's support Army Lesotho Liberation

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Zimbawe. for the rebel movement

Leabua Jonathon, who aborted the 1970 elections when he realised to overthrow the dic-tatorial regime of Chief ne was going to lose. The LLA is fighting

Pretoria recease.

General Viljoen's stateunauthorised the Defence Force into Zimbabwe. had which he said the men Asked to com-a spokesman for Defence Force in oria referred to been B mission 8

vestigation, he said. The whole matter

FURIOUS white farmers in Matabeleland, who blame the government for their increasing vulnerability to roving armed dissidents, have threatened to leave Zimbabwe for good unless the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, satisfies a list of their demands.

Last week, only days after farmer and University of Zimbabwe psychology lecturer, Dr Peter Gradwell and his 15-year-old niece, Donna Clarke, were murdered on a farm west of Bulawayo, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman flew to the region and attended a stormy crisis meeting of 200 farmers.

The meeting was partly sparked by an order of the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze—after the weekend announcement that South African soldiers had been shot dead inside Zimbabwe—that police reservists in Matabeleland, which means most white farmers, should hand in their issued automatic rifles.

Farmers were incensed by the apparent implication that they were under suspicion and were not placated at all by Dr Ushewokunze's subsequent announcement that weapons could be issued to reservists "whose loyalty was unquestionable".

Two white farming brothers, Mr Roy Vincent, 27 and Mr Roland Vincent, 26, are

Mumblings in Matabeleland



Angry white farmers have drawn up a list of demands they want Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to fulfil. ANDRE VILJOEN reports from Harare.

still in police custody after being arrested just over a week ago with three colleagues at Moria Ranch, about 100km north-west of where the South African sol-

diers were reportedly shot.
A relative of two of the five
men said a South African reg-

istered aeroplane belonging to one of them was apparently linked to their arrest.

ly linked to their arrest.
At Wednesday's meeting,
Senator Norman agreed to
convey the farmers' demands
to Mr Mugabe. They were:
That a categorical state-

ment be made by the govern- attac

ment detailing its attitude to the farmers on the question of loyalty;

 That suitable weapons be issued to them along with adequate training and better protection from dissident attacks;

That the Zimbabwe

national army be sorted out since it was regarded as responsible for as much, if not more, trouble than the dissidents it was hunting;

● That the brothers Noel and Alan York who have been repeatedly detained on the orders of Dr Ushewokunze, be set free and allowed to return to their Matabeleland farm.

The meeting was chaired by Mr Darryl Collett, stepfather of the murdered teenage girl and co-manager of the ranch where Donna and her uncle were shot dead last Sunday.

It would be a blow to the country if commercial farmers left in large numbers. The sector produces about 80% of Zimbabwe's food and accounts for about 68% of its foreign exchange earnings.

foreign exchange earnings.

At least 70 people, including seven white farmers, have died in dissident violence since February when the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, was sacked from the Cabinet. Farmers are concerned at the government's apparent snubbing of Mr Nkomo's recent reconciliatory overtures and its seeming hopes of a military solution of the dissident problem.

Despite the largest ever

Despite the largest ever manhunt by the army and police in Zimbabwe continuing for the six tourists abducted in Matabeleland more than five weeks ago, dissident violence has continued to escalate in the area.

調劑組制

Thosidents of

871

Violence 50p 300 a m

Renewed attacks by Zimbabwe Prime

300 incidents a month

These moidents were described in police reports in Zimbabwe as being outside routine police investigations and were considered to be politically inspired incidents and dissident activity. Win is the Robert Mugabe on an alleged South African policy of destabilising Southern Africa come amid reports that his government is facing a grave domestic secunity crisis. The picture that premarges from sources by circles and from for an mer Zimbabweans who be no recently eminingrated to South Africa agrated to South Af

They include mur-ders, armed robberies, and other yiolent crimes in which communist-made weapons the security problem includes described by Nkomo, renegate soluties who have described from the army but

bleak.

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are used.
The former Zimbab-wean, who preferred

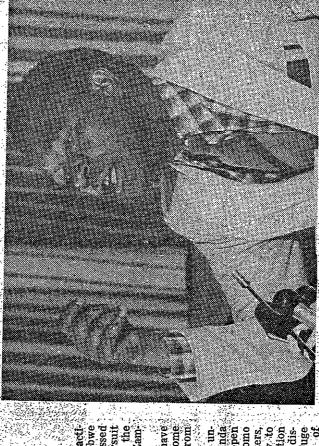
ous threat to security and law and order fac-ing the Mugabe Government is posed by the Zipra dissidents However, a source s a i d last week that Zipra-inspired d issidents were enjoying the support of the Shona-speaking population, in the Buhera disthe Matabele strong-hold of Zanu leader Mr Joshua Nikomo in the south west of the coun-Most of the activity has been centred on

active, by far the greatest threat to law and order is posed by Zipra dissidents, writes a While bandits and renegade soldiers are special correspondent

this year have been held in secret. It is understood they face charges of plotting to overthrow the government through an arfor the tourists being held hostage. Court appearances by the two men since their detention early

Zimbabwe connections believe the dissident activity is being co-ordinated, but at a Tow Sources with former med uprising

minent Zipra leaders and the political em-barrassment suffered by Mr Nkomo are seen 1 The detention of pro-



Tekere : . murder gang link?

•

g still maintain several bases and have retained their weapons, in having never been reputring the constant of caster the Lancaster House talks. The

as high as 3 000.

Zambia itself admits
to harbouring more
than 13 000 displaced
people many of them
former Zimbabweans. while relations between President Kenneth In diplomatic circles is understood that

break of dissident activity when Zimbabwe troops have crossed into Zambia in pursuit of rebels without the permission of the Zambian Government. These crossings have earned Zimbabwe some sharp rebukes from Zambia

likely that Mr Kaunda will offer any open support for Mr Nkomo While it seems un-Zambia (is not likely to take any strong action against. Zimbabwe dissidents seeking refuge remote areas of or his rebel supporters,

unon, notified a series of the integration of exercise and who pharts of the integration of taged in the bush, principle of the studion ica and the availability of anticested who believe Mr Mugabe in the similar of the studion with this own ruling party, the who believe Mr Mugabe in the similar robbers Mr Mugabe in the implementing his who believe Mr Mugabe in the similar robbers, and the similar robbers by ill-different footbers, and the similar robbers by ill-different solicity is a mary as a mary as a similar belone in the similar popule in the similar problem about 2000 ca owing allegiance to Mr.

finat country said at the the weekend that the police and security gords were A former member of the Rhodesian security forces who stayed on in Zimbabwe and who until recently was closely connected to inorces were having to deal with more

gitt g Author - interior -

not to be named and who has just immigrated to this country, said the myestigation of the murder of Mr Phillip Ellman-Brown a prominent farmer in Matabeleland, was UP-ical of the confusion.

He said that contrary to the official Version of the murder given to the media by the police Mr Ellman-Brown ince Mr Ellman-Brown ince Mr Ellman-Brown during an ambush on a farm road in the Inyatic

gang ransacked

t young visitor were locked in the farm store. Mr. Ellman. Browns hands were tied beind his back and he was executed with a shot through the back of his head. dressed in combat camouflage issued to the Zimbabwe National Army They were armed with AK47 rifles and G3 rifles on gener-The murder gang, described by police as Zipra dissidents, were Shona-speaking men combat Shona-speaking al army issue.

ing to escape. The leader of the

apparently while try-

homestead by getting the keys to the security fence from one of the domestic workers, who They gained entry to the Ellman-Brown farm the men spoke only later confirmed

apparently referring to the former Minister of Local Government and The gang leader was

Nkomo political embarrassment Mugabe not radical Nkomo emba Housing Mr. Edgar Tekere who was fre-tired" from the Cabinet not long after he was found guilty of the murder of a farmer near Harare. The gang ransacked the house and then waited for the return of Mr Ellman-Brown, his wife and a young When the three arrive Mrs Ellman-Brown and the

guest of the family.

under the general am-nesty that was declared at independence.

At the time Mr Tekere was also general secre-He was not senten-ced for the murder

tary of the ruling Zanu party. When he was sacked from both posi-tions, Mr Mugabe said he was being Trested after his long and tiring service during the liberation strugged."

gang then spoke to Mrs
Ellman Brown in Eng
Ish and said he and
his men had been sent
to the f a r m, by
"Tekere's men" and
that they were under
orders to eliminate the
whites on the farm

stood they have access to a vast supply of weapons still cached in the bush and that staging arms raids on many of the country's ous threat. It is undersidents remain a seri-Yet the Zipra disthey a re capable

weapons and other 10-gistical support for Zip-ra dissidents is be-lieved to exist in Zam-bia. many of the counting military armouries. Another

During the Rhodesian war Zipra forces were based in Zambia and established several large, permanent bases in various parts of the country.

Some of those bases have since been incord porated into the life style of the local population and are located in remote parts of the

A military source be-lieves Zipra guerillas

trict east of Harare:

no positive proof of a co-ordinated plot A military source in

empted a citally coordinated campaign by
Zipra against the
government with the
detention of Mr. Duniso Dubengwa and
Major-General Eookout
Masüku — the men Pretoria with former s e.c. u r ity force experience in Zimbabwe, said ne believed Mr Mugabe may have preempted a fotally coreleased? in exchange

trict east of tharater is also growing support for Zipra dissidents in the north west of the area where Zi p.a guerillas shot down two Viscount air II n.e.r.s. during the Rhodesian bush war.

that Zapu, through its military wing, Zipra, planned to overthrow tions made by Mr Mu-gabe against Mr Nkomo ment, there has been the Zimbabwe Govern-Despite harsh accusa-

Another source, with recent links with Zimba bwe, said Mr Tekere's name had group, of dissidents operating in the Bir-chenough Bridge area been associated with a Ry far the most seri-

as a major setback to Zapu and Zipra organi-

· 全教教育

HARARE Two men allegedly linked with a South African "special operations group," were a South African agent and operations group, were a South African special operations group in Bulawayo. Mr. Neuberwas/reman-

day until September 14. Bulawayo.

The men Mr Cephas Mr Ncube was remanded in connection with charges under the Preservation of Constitutional Government Act, ded on August 3 when the court was told Mr tial hearing it would be Ndlovuanhad been alleged he had been dearrested sins connection ployed under a special with a treason allegation.

The court was also told it would be alleged he had been to prove under a special operations group to monitor, for South African National Congress.—SAPA

lystery still surround fourth Zimbabwe v

ang By ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE The mystery fourth body recovered in south-eastern Zimbabwe where Zimbabwean troops shot dead three South African soldiers on July 18 was that of a white man, a government spokesman said yesterday.

yesterday.

He said tests were still being carried out to identify the body which a Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister has said was thought to have been of a soldier with the South Africans, but who the chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has disowned.

disowned.

The government spokesman also said nobody had claimed the three bodies which had
been identified as those of Sergeant David
Berry, Sergeant John Andrew Wessels and
Sergeant Robert Beech.

A spokesman for the SA Trade Mission in
Harare said there had apparently been no
contact between the two countries over the
incident.

cident. It is still not clear for what purpose the

44. 15.

soldiers had gone to Zimbabwe.

But Gen Viljoen said the three white soldiers and 14 black soldiers — all former Rhodesian soldiers — had been bent on rescuing political detainees held in a camp in southern Zimbabwe. He said all but, the whites had returned from the "illegal" operation.

But a senior police officer in southern Zim-

But a senior police officer in southern Zimbabwe has said there are no detention camps in the area. Detainees were held at maximum security prisons at Harare, Bulawayorand Gwern Gweru.

Gweru.

During the Smith regime detainees were kept at Gonakudzingwa, a camp about 35km north of the spot where the South Africans were reportedly shot. But an informed source said the camp was closed in 1974.

At present the area is a virtual no-man's land.

Some diplomats in Harare have speculated that the South Africans may have planned to sabotage the only strategically significant structure in the area — the railway line to Mozambique.

i didan

新花

BURLY man driving a big black Mer-edes alone through Zimbabwe's notori-us Matabeleland bundu has become a amiliar spectacle this past week.

rime Minister Robert Mugabe that only he He said he had struck a an rid the province of rampant murder, deal with the army comaps, robbery and destruction mander, General Rex And guaranteeing that his efforts get Nhongo, who had agreed to maximum publicity is his avowed goal of keep his troops away from personally rescuing six international tourists the immediate area in which His purpose is apparently to convince rime Minister Robert Mugabe that only he

wean opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, sacked from the Cabinet in February and accused by Mr Mugabe of plotting a coup. Behind the wheel is the outcast Zimbab.

bducted in the area more than six weeks

Outwardly he is a different man, to the morose "has been who last month moped in his Bulawayo office while government, spokesmen the called for his arrest.

ptimistic

oshua

Nkomo in full Matabeleland tride at one He looked exuberant and como in full optimistic this week when he ride at one chatted to journalists on a his rallies of where the tourists were bitterarch to the tourists. kidnapped had just com-kidnapped had just com-kidnapped had just com-pleted five rallies and jus-pleted five rallies and

Deserters

Most of the violence which
more than 70

has claimed more than 70 lives since February has been inspired by disenchanted army deserters who were former members of Mr Nko-

Diplomats in Harare do not share Mr Nkomo's optimism about either the safe

iorces.

mo's wartime Zipra guerilla

tralian hostages or about his can, two British and two Ausrecovery of the two Ameri-

chances of winning ment approvat

govern-

By ANDRE VILJOEN Harare

somewhere". he was "sure these young people are still alive

he was operating.
This had made things
"more calm and cool" and
easier to convey his message
that it was the responsibility
of the local people and not soldiers to rescue

At his rallies he pointedly addressed groups of stony.

If aced youths who were reportedly dissidents who had hidden their arms for the occassion.

way of objective evidence el-ther way," said the Austra-lian High Commissioner, Mr "We continue to hope they (the hostages) are alive but there has been nothing in the Jeremy Hearder.

A British diplomat said he reggarded "with caution".Mr Nkomo's high hopes, based on a recent second ransom note 늄 and claims by teenagers that they had seen six white men the bush.

Diplomats also believe

But some feel that by mov-ing only, after five weeks he may be too late and that even if he was to retrieve the tourists the government would be

that Mr. Nkomo's bush cru-sade is chiefly aimed at im-proving his own poor internal image as well as being a re-sult of his awareness of a feeling that he has not been doing all he could in his own stronghold.

oo late

lation may require forming a new alliance with Mr about 17 percent of the popu-

breaking meeting between But except for an

cent Zimbabwean history A Harare diplomat said re-

And if may be that to win been swelled to about \$7000 over the Ndebele people of men with the recent addition. Matabeleland, who form of 3 000 troops. had shown that the only solu-tion to a dissident problem was a political one.

Mr Mugabe warned dissident soldiers and army deserters iring squads after military ney could face

able to claim it had forced Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe him to act. On August I, there have been rapprochement no firm indications of any

According to a military ource anti-dissident security

362) S. Times 5/9/82



By ANDRE VILJOEN Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. - A third ransom note demanding the release of Zapu detainees in exchange for six international tourists abducted in Matabeleland more

in Matabeleland more than six weeks ago was handed to police in Bulawayo on Saturday.

The note, addressed to the Zapui leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, had been handed to children in the Nyamandhlovu area, about 40km northwest of Bulawayo, by dissidents believed to be former members of Mr Nkomo's wartime Zipra forces.

Mr Nkomo said yesterday

Mr Nkomo said yesterday he knew nothing about the latest note but was very hopeful that the tourists were still alive.

Last week Mr Nkomo spent four nights in village huts in the heart of dissident territory while campaigning for the tourists' rescue.

The biggest manhunt ever in Zimbabwe was launched

after the two British, two

Australian and two American men were abducted on the main Victoria Falls road about 70km northwest of Bulawayo on July 23.

But the trail was lost several days before the kidnappers' one week deadline expers one week deadine ex-pired. In their original ransom note, addressed to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, they threatened to kill the six if their condi-tions were not met within the week.

The 2 000-man search par-ty carried on combing the thick scrub without a glimmer of hope until 17 days ago,

when armed dissidents in the Nkayi area, about 100km north of where the tourists were kidnapped, sent police a note saying they were in con-trol of the area and would not release the tourists unless Zapu detainees were set free.

Soon afterwards, Mr Nkomo, who in the meantime had meetings with Mr Mugabe and Australian, British and American ambassadors, and American ambassadors, and the state of held a series of rallies in the Nkayi and Lupane areas.

On Friday he said he had received reports that indicated the tourists were still alive in the area. Some teen-

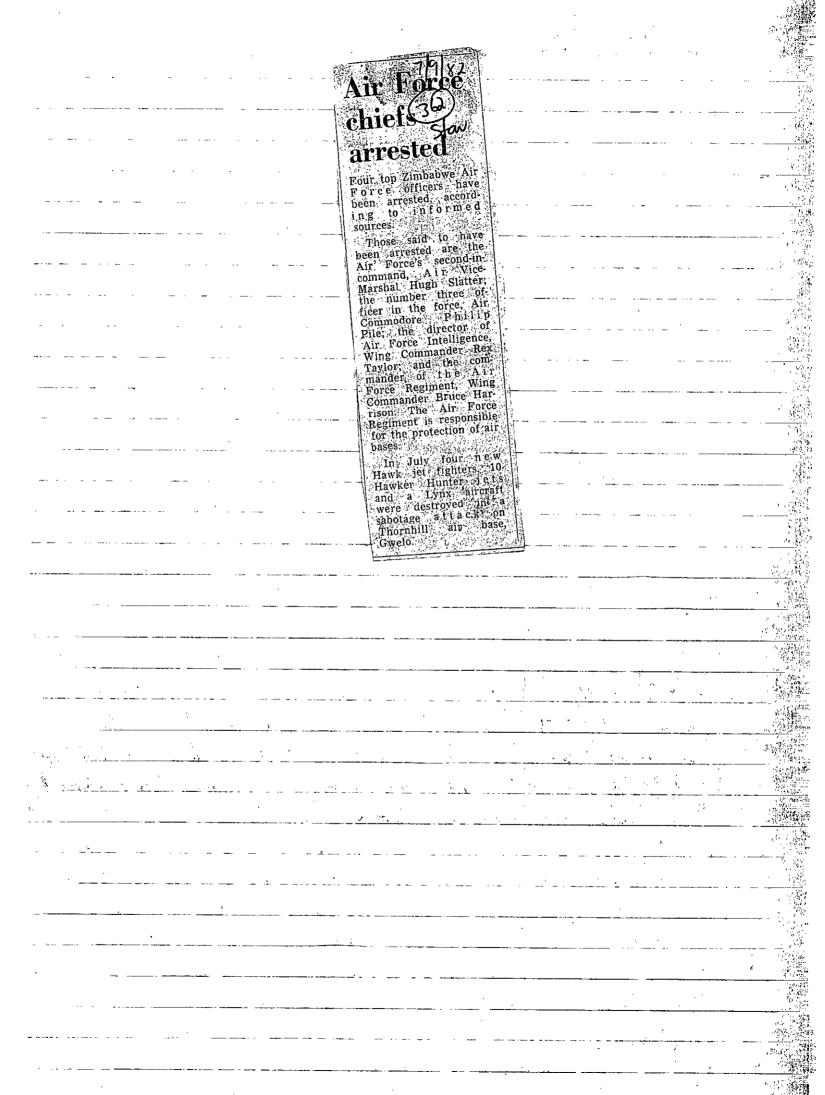
agers had told him they had seen six white men and he had heard that dissidents had been asking for money to buy

been asking for money to buy food for strangers.

But the latest note was handed over in an area about 120km south of the area in which Mr Nkomo has focused his efforts. The note specifically calls for the release of the former Zipra military leader, General Lookout Masuku, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and five other Zapu men.

Mr Nkomo said he planned to stay in Bulawayo this week until he received new leads from people in the

leads from people in the search area.



to report back on bid to save six 36)

BULAWAYO. — Zimbabwe's opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, says he will report to Parliament this week on his efforts in Matabeleland to win the release of the six for-

eign tourists kidnapped by gunmen there on July 23.

Mr Nkomo was quoted in an interview published yesterday in the Bulawayo Chronicle newspaper. He has travelled throughout western

Matabeleland province over the past 10 days, addressing rallies and appealing to the gummen to free the hostages.

The kidnappers are believed to be dissident exguerrillas loyal to Mr Nkomo. More than 2 000 Nkomo loyalists deserted from the national army to become brigands in Matabeleland after their leader was fired from the coalition govfired from the coalition gov-

ernment for allegedly plot-

ernment for allegedly plotting a coup.

The kidnappers snatched the tourists on a highway 65km north of Bulawayo, the administrative capital of the province that is Mr Nkomo's tribal stronghold.

They threatened to kill the foreigners unless political demands, including the release of political prisoners, were met.

Mr Nkomo has disayowed the kidnappings. At the ral-lies, he called on villagers to stop supporting the gunmen

and to report.

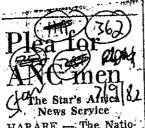
Zimbabwe's biggest manhunt — led by 2 000 troops and police and backed by helicopter gunships, armoured cars, armoured personnel carriers and spotter planes - entered its seventh week on Friday. — Sapa-AP.

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News Service

HARARE—The National Unitying Force, a white body best known for its opposition to Mr I an Smith's UDI government, Has appealed to Pretoria to commute the death sentences of three African National Gongress members.

In a letter to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, the NUF president, Mrs Muriel Rosin asked that the Government spare the lives of Mr Thelle Mogoerane, Mr Gerry Mosololi and Mr Marcus Motaung.

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By GEOFFREY ALLEN and ANDRE VILJOEN

THE Zimbabwean Government last night announced it had summarily "disposed" of the bodies of three South African soldiers killed there in mid-August.

A Government statement, originating from the office of Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, said this action had been taken because there had been no claims for the bodies which had lain in a Harare mortuary until now.

Within an hour of the release of the Zimbabwean statement the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, challenged the claim that there had been no efforts to

reclaim the bodies.

"The only reply we ever had from Mr Mugabe's Government was a blunt refusal to deliver the bodies to South Africa and their next of kin," he said.

Later a tough — and un-

Soldiers' bodies 'disposed' of

usually blunt — Defence. Force statement raised the question whether the bodies had been "disposed of" to prevent a South African examination into the circumstances of their deaths.

At least one of the soldiers was shot in the head.

The spokesman for Mr Mugabe's office refused further information and would not say how the men had been buried or where.

Asked to comment on Gen Viljoen's statement he would only reply: "There are no claims for the bodies on the

records."

He said a fourth body — which the SADF has denied is that of a South African soldier — had also been disposed of.

Last week the Zimbabwean Government said it was still conducting forensic tests to identify the fourth body which was discovered after the recovery of the first three from the scene of a surprise attack on them.

The men, Staff-Sergeant David Berry, Sergeant Robert Beech, and Sergeant John Wessels, were killed whiles apparently on a mission tos

release political detainees incamps inside Zimbabwe. They were all former Rhodesian soldiers on probation with the SADF.

Sgt Wessels was shot through the forehead and his body was noticeably less decomposed than those of his comrades when they were shown to the Press in August.

When told of the news at her home in Kempton Park last night, Robert Beech's mother gasped but said because of negotiations going on for the bodies the family had been asked not to discuss any aspect with the Press.

She admantly refused further comment.

The Defence Force state ment reads:

ment reads:

"It is regrettable that the
Defence Force had to learn
this distressing news through
the media especially in light
of our repeated acknowledgements that the men were
SADF personnel.
"Furthermore the SADF."

"Furthermore the SADF has repeatedly offered to cooperate fully with Zimbabwe in investigating the incidentthoroughly.

thoroughly.
"These offers and requests for co-operation were bluntly ignored.

"If it is true that the bodies have been disposed of as reported one wonders about the swiftness of this action and whether possibly there might be more to it than meets the

eye.
"The Chief of the Defence
Force, told at a conference
about the Zimbabwean statement, said that the only reply
we ever had from Mr Mugabe's Government was a
blunt refusal to deliver the
bodies to South Africa and
their next of kin."

HE Zimbabwean Goy ***By GEOFFREY ALLEN****and ANDRE VILJOEN

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"The Chief of the Defence

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Mystery of

Pretoria Bureau

The mystery surrounding the deaths of three SADF soldiers in Zimbabwe has deepended with the disposal of their bodies and there is a stong suggestion that they may have been murdeyed. been murdered.

Zimbabwean Government officials announced last night that the three bodies — those of Staff-Sergeant David Berry, Sergeant Robert Beech and Sergeant John Wessels — hive been disposed of

A spokesman for the A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office claimed that there were no records of requests from South Africa for the return of the bodies to their next of kin: They were all former

Rhodesians who were apparently killed while on an unauthorised mission to release political entertains and the control of the ical detainees.

Foreign Affairs officials said ain Pretorias today that the SADE made a request for the return of the bodies to South Africa.

South Africa.

Official negotiations
between South Africa
a nd Zimbabwe had
taken place according
to the SADE These
negotiations continued
right up to the time
that Zimbabwe made
known that the bedies
had been disposed of had been disposed of

In a strongly worded statement the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, has

suggested the possibili-

suggested the possibility of foul play.

At a Press conference about two weeks ago when the SADF first revealed that the men were soldlers on probation with the defence force if was suggested that Sergeant Wessels may have been murdered. have been murdered.

General Viljoen has now challenged the Zimbabwe claim that no efforts had been made to claim the bodies.

The only reply received was a blunt refusal to deliver the bodies.

The Star's Africa
The Star's Africa
News Service reports
from Harare that the
three bodies are be
lieved to have been
buried or cremated before General Viljoen
admitted on August 27
the men had been recommended the men had been members of the SADF.
But sources in Harare

have indicated that by this time the bodies which were shown to the Press five days earlier, on August 22, had already been taken from the mortuary:

A Government spokes man confirmed this morning that the bodies had been disposed of "a

long time ago."
It is understood that the decision to dispose of the bodies was taken after several days had clapsed with no confirmation that the men. had been members of the SADF:

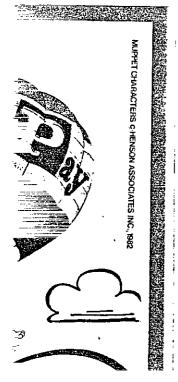
್ತರೆbank savings ount gives you freedom to draw our savings anever you like io you earn est at a rate of ≥ 12,68% p.a. The Fest you earn is -ulated on daily ince and Hed to your ount monthly iust once a year. only do you get rest on your ığs, you get est on your est.

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Effective rate.

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GENERAL NEWS

Sinister 'drama' in Harare Parliament

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbaowe's Home Affairs Minister D' Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday lived up to his reputation for showmanship but his flair for the dramatic had a sinister ring to it.

When he rose to answer a question in Parliament about the number of people in detention and the conditions under which they were being held the Durban-educated doctor ostentatiously laid on the table of the House half-a-dozen thick box files.

Making the most of

the moment while the House and a packed Press Gallery awaited his reply, he pretended to examine the files.

And then he drew a single sheet of paper from his breast pocket and replied in measured tones that, on the grounds of national security, he was not prepared to make public any of the information sought.

During supplementary questions he was asked about the detention of two senior Air Force personnel. Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter and Air-Commodore Philip Pile



Dr Herbert Usnewokunze

reportedly being held in connection with the sabotage of aircraft at the Thornhill Airbase in July.

Asked whether they bad access to legal representatives and to

their families in accordance with their constitutional rights, he replied that it was not customary to discuss matters which were subjudice.

Finally he was asked whether the files he had brought into the house were now open to inspection by MPs.

to inspection by MPs.

"Certainly." replied
Dr Ushewokunze,
"members are welcome
to examine these dummies, and sat down to
laughter and applause
from the Government
benches.

The intersection by an independent MP: "This is Parsamens, not a theatre," fell on deaf ears.



SA Trade Missi asked for bodies By CHRIS MARAIS THE Department of Foreign Affairs vesterday confirmed that a member of the SA Trando Mississi in Harrase had

Trade Mission in Harare had appealed to the Zimbabwean Government for the release of the bodies of three SADF members killed there last month — but to no avai:

This statement came as a response to the shock news this week that Zimbabwe had "disposed" of the hodies of Staff Sergeant Davic Berry, Sergeant Robert Beech and Sergeant John Wessels.

The men were all former Rhodesians who were killed while apparently on special operations in Zimbabwe.

A spokesman for Foreign Affairs said yesterday the SA Trade Mission representa-

tive had appealed to Zimbab-wean authorities on behalf of

wean authorities on behalf of the families of the dead men. "The Zimbabwe Govern-ment replied in the nega-tive." the spokesman said. He would not say when ne-gotiations for the release of the bodies had begun. A Zimbabwean Govern-ment spokesman said vester.

ment spokesman said yesterday that as far as he knew the bodies of the three identified SA soldiers and a fourth mys-

SA soldiers and a fourth mystery body had been buried.
He did not know the exact date of the burial but, from previous government statements, it was between Thursday last week and Tuesday.
He said no statement was

available on the identity of the fourth body, which another government spokes-man has said was white.

FM 10/9/82 ZIMBABWE CASH CLAMP 362

Zimbabwe's embattled business community has been hit with further restrictions on foreign exchange allocations.

Business allowances, which stood at Z\$4 000/year, have been reduced to Z\$3 000 and will now be granted only to established export companies who are actively trying to find new markets. Businessmen will thus be unable to follow up existing contacts.

Businessmen who are granted the allowance will be permitted a maximum Z\$100 a day and the most they can claim for any one visit is Z\$1 500.

Commissions paid overseas have been reduced. Confirming commissions are limited to 2,5% of cif value up to a ceiling of Z\$10 000/transaction.

The selling commission on exports from Zimbabwe is limited to 7,5% of for value. And the buying commission

on goods imported into the country is set at 5% of fob and no payments will be made to former residents without specific permission from the Reserve Bank. The foreign-travel agents' commission is now pegged at a maximum of 7,5%.

The rules governing some non-business allowances and remittances have also been changed.

The gift allowance, which stood at a paltry Z\$30/year, has been completely abolished, as has the Z\$30/month personal maintenance allowance for close relatives abroad.

Applications now have to be made directly to the Reserve Bank with details of the financial status of the recipients including information about their bank accounts. Funds for special occasions such as weddings have been set at a maximum of Z\$100.





Cruelty allegations as air force chiefs appeal

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By Howard Barrell, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Allegations that cruel treatment may have been meted out to Zimbabwe Air Force chiefs in detention were made today when an application on their behalf went before the Appeal Court in Harare during a morning of legal drama.

Lawyers for the three officers concerned approached the Appeal Court at noon for leave to appeal against a High Court ruling that it would hear an application for the men to have access to their

legal representatives only next Wednesday.

The High Court refused lawyers right of appeal.

The High Court action had ben brought as a matter of urgency.

The three detained officers—the Air Force Chief of Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Director of Operations Air Commodore Philip Pile, and Staff Officer (Training Air Staff) Wing-Commander Peter Briscoe — are in detention in connection with alleged sabotage at the Thornhill base at Gwert.

An	atta	ck ¢	ripp	led	a
quart	er of	the	cou	ntry	'S.
air fo	rce.				

Initially their lawyers asked the High Court for an order allowing those detained access to their legal representatives and that the detainees be produced in open court.

PROVISIONS -

When the Attorney-General, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, told the High Court he had not been able to establish under which provisions the men were being held the judge, Mr Justice Pitman, ruled that the case be heard only on Wednesday next week.

A request by Mr Adrian de Bourbon for the detainee, for right of appeal against the ruling was refused by Mr Justice Pitman.

Mr de Bourbon them said he would seek leave to appeal from the Appeal Court and if successful, appeal against the Wednesday ruling.

Respondents in the action included the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

(Proceeding.)

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Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

B.A

Subject ECONOMICS

II

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Pape

Paper No.

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Pape

NOTE CAREFULLY

- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- 4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

DURBAN. — "Everythat we've thing achieved in a lifetime of work as farmers in Zimbabwe has been lost in the past three weeks," said former Zimbabwean Roy Vincent when he arrived they decided to give up with his brother Roland at his parents' Scottburgh home yesterday.

They made a dramatic escape in a light aircraft from Zimbabwe last

The brothers abandoned their R1,5-million farm in the Mwezi district after security forces arrested them on charges of directly or indirectly aiding South African troops.

Subsequently this and lesser charges were dropped and they were charged instead with possession of two detonators,

Weekend Argus Correspondent

a camouflage jacket and hunting rifles.

After a fortnight the brothers were released on R2 000 bail each. Then their 8 000 ha farm.

Left at dawn

They left at dawn last Saturday, weaving a path as close as seven metres from the baobab-strewn terrain during their 40-minute flight to Messina, Northern Transvaal.

'We fully expected to get shot down by MiGs or ground fire. It was either that or hit a baobab tree," said pilot Roy, 27.

Roy was looking forward to seeing his wife Diane, whom he married in February. He had been due to join her in Mauri-tius for a delayed honey-



The Vincent brothers, Roy, left, and Roland, in Durban last night after their dramatic flight from Zimbabwe.

moon, but now Diane will fly to her husband.

Both brothers said they were puzzled by the reasons for the arrest since they enjoyed cordial relations with the police.

Interrogation

They were extensively interrogated during their two weeks' detention at Fort Victoria and were allowed to speak to each other only once.

Both denied charges of collaboration with South African forces, as well as other charges...

'Neither of us knew anything about the so-called South African in-cursion into Zimbabwe until the week after the event," said Roland, 26.

Both had their theories why they were arrested, but said it was a helluva involved scene".

"Although we were worried about the situa-tion in Zimbabwe we were prepared to stay. Administratively, the Government has been good to the farmers, though as far as justice is concerned it's a different story, said Roland.

Jail threat

"We could have been sent to jail for two years and more."

"We would not be here in South Africa unless we had been forced into making the move."

They said they would return to Zimbabwe if thet were cleared of the charges.

In a bid to emphasise their innocence the brothers wrote to Mr. Robert Mugabe that they were leaving the country with regret.

'SA BIET UP our air base'

WILARGUS 11/9/82 Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has blamed South Africa for the sabotage at Thornhill air force base which crippled most of Zimbabwe's strike aircraft.

Calling the Pretoria Government "an international criminal in our region", Mr Mugabe also accused South Africa of sabotaging Zimbabwe's economic infrustructure and railways, according to a report in today's Herald, the Harare newspaper.

Mr Mugabe vowed that Zimbabwe would crush South African agents operating in Zimbabwe.

"MERCENARY AGENTS"

Speaking at the first passing-out parade of Zimbabwe's People's Militia at Gokwe, yesterday, he warned South African-backed forces: "Don't make Zimbabwe your graveyard... we do not enjoy killing you as we did the mercenary agents of Viljoen and Botha in Sengwe."

Air Musabe was referring to the incursion into Zimbabwean territory by former Rhodesian security forces with the South African Defence Force, three of whom died.

A number of senior Zimbabwean Air Force officers are in detention in connection with investigations into sabotage at Thornhill air base

OUT OF ACTION

. The sabotage raid put a quarter of the air force out of action, including almost all the country's strike aircraft and the four new Hawk jet fighters which arrived from Britain only 10 days earlier.

Responsibility for the sabotage had been placed at the door of Mr Joshua Nkomo's former Zipra guerrillas by some well-informed observers here.

But Mr Mugabe's speech unequivocally lays the blame on South Africa.

Chodesia is back mbabwe jai

CLIVE GOBY, the 34-year-old South African who claims he spied for the former Rhodesian Government and who left South Africa late last year while facingea robbery charge, has been arrested in Zimbabwe.

The Sunday Express this week established that Mr Goby has been detained in a Harare prison for the past three months - despite official denials from the Zimbabwe authorities.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed that Mr Goby was arrest-ed in/Harare in April for illegal entry into the country and possession of drugs.

A spokesman for the department said he could not elaborate because, despite the department's efforts, it could not be established whether Mr Goby was still being held.

Reliable sources in Harare said Mr Goby who hit newspaper headlines six years ago when he claimed he had spied for Ian Smith's government — was being held in a jail outside Harare and had been 'forgotten' while newspapers drew at-

tention to the plight of other detainees

They said they knew of his arrest and that he had been seen in the prison.

He had been in Zimbabwe since November last year after suddenly leaving his Johannesburg home.

But Zimbabwe police said they could not comment on reports that Mr Goby had been held. They said there were no records of him having been detained.

Contacted at the Durban hairdressing salon where she works, Mr Goby's mother, Mrs Barbara Goby, refused to discuss her son or his whereabouts.

"I'm sorry. I have nothing at all to say to the Press about him," was her only comment.

When he quit South Africa last year Mr Goby left be-hind his 24-year-old wife, Jan, and his two-year-old son - shortly before he was due to appear in the Johannes-burg Magistrate's Court on a charge of armed robbery.

Mr Goby first made headlines in 1974 when he was held in Zambia, accused of spying for South Africa as a member of the then Bureau for State Security (BOSS).

He was acquitted on five charges of spying but was

Mr Clive Goby reunited with his parents after being released from a Zambian jail. He later admitted he had worked for the Rhodesian Security Police.



BY LIZEVAN DEN NIEUWENITOE

later sentenced to 18 months' jail for entering Zambia illegally using a British passport.

After his release from the Zambian prison — where he spent more than two years he admitted having worked for the Rhodesian Security Police and spying for Rhodesia in several African states while using a South African passport.

Mr Goby's ordeal began in August 1973 when he was arrested in Kitwe.

He was apparently requested to make a trip to Zambia by the Rhodesian Security Police and, before leaving Durban, promised to drop off a passport belonging to David Knowles, who was in the Pretoria Central Prison.

But because he had to travel via Mozambique and Swaziland, Mr Goby did not take the passport to Pretoria. On the way he gave a hitch-hiker a lift, not realising that the man was wanted in South Africa.

The man apparently told Zambian police that he was a BOSS agent sent to Zambia to spy on military installa-tions. But he had not carried out his task because he was opposed to the South African political system.

Mr Goby claimed that the man had told the Zambian police that he was also a BOSS spy.

They found both Knowles's and his South African passport.

They are under the direct orders of the controversial Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze.

Dr Ushewokunze was not available for comment, but a spokesman at his office confirmed the existence of the

new force.
"Yes, I know about a new police/intelligence force named Zipolis," the spokesman said.

"But I'm most certainly not going to give you any more information on it."

However, a reliable source in Harare told the Sunday Times this week that the activities of the force had already caused alarm among many whites.

Although ultimate control of Zipolis is vested in Dr Ushewokunze, it is commanded by a Sergeant Masawe, formerly of the uniformed police.

According to the source, Dr Ushewokunze has given sweeping powers of arrest and detention to the new

Answerable

Its members operate in plainclothes, travel in un-marked cars, and have alleg-edly been granted "liberal" cash allowances.

They are not answerable to officers in any other forces and report directly to Dr Ushewokunze himself.

During the past few days representatives from the of-fice of the Zimbabwe Commissioner of Police and the office of the director of the Internal Central Intelligence Organisation are said to have complained to the Minister about the "Gestapo-like" tactics of his force.

The new force has already been directly linked to a re-cent beating of five young whites, two of them women, who were accused of sounding a vehicle klaxon in a public place.

They were released, it is alleged, only after promising to Zipolis men that they would "report back" on white friends who were hostile towards the Government.

** Uproar

A witness to the attack has reported that an ordinary policeman, who saw the beatings, was powerless to intervene.

Earlier this week Dr Ushewokunze caused an up-roar in the Zimbabwe Parliament when he rose to answer a question about the number of people being detained and their conditions of detention.

The Durban-educated doctor said that on the grounds of national security he was not prepared to make public any such information.

Dr Ushewokunze was ap pointed Minister of Health in Zimbabwe in April 1978.

He was later sacked from his Government post after he threatened to replace the en-tire Public Service Commis-sion with "fighters" from the

This February he was appointed Minister of Home Affairs:

I)r U sets up a new. sinister police force to deal with white opponents in Zimbabwe

THE TWO WHO GOT AWAY



Roy Vincent, left, and brother Roland — "It was now or never"

It was a treetop flight to freedom for brothers

P. T. O.

lave

Dr Herbert Ushewokunze



TWO brothers hedgehopped their way to freedom in a dramatic dawn flight for their lives from strifetorn Zimbabwe.

Cattle ranchers Roy and Roland Vincent skimmed the treetops and zigzagged a tense course to the South African border—and safety.

Every minute they expected to be gunned down by watchful Zimbabwean soldiers on the ground.

There is a 6pm to 6am cur-

few on all private aircraft in Zimbabwe — the brothers were airborne ten minutes before the ban expired.

"That's one reason why we thought they would be watch-ing us. We have a private air-strip there," pilot Roland, 26,1 said.

The brothers were charged with illegal possession of weapons of war. They were due to stand trial on Septem-

Detonators

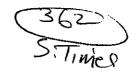
Instead, after two weeks of detention and interrogation at Nyanda (Fort Victoria) they decided to flee.

"We were charged under the Law and Order Maintethe Law and Order Mainte-nance Act for the illegal pos-session of arms of war, which was in fact brought on by my having two little detonators. It's like having two 22, shells," 27-year-old Roy said. "They came down with us

from our previous ranch where we had kept them for

household protection.
"This charge carries a maximum of 20 years' jail without the option of a fine.

"We were arrested on



12/9/82

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

August 22, a Sunday, about midday. We were arrested by the army and 'ground cover-age,' which is a branch of the police.

They asked us if we had anything to do with South African forces in the area or anything to do with South Africa.

"They then told us about the incident where three ex-Zimbabweans, who became South African soldiers, were killed in a skirmish with the

army.
"They asked if we had anything to do with that. They made accusations which they

could not prove."
So after their release from prison the brothers decided it

was time to go. "That night we decided we had to get out of the country.
We left wearing only our shirts and normal farming clothes. We didn't even take a toothbrush so we would not arouse any suspicion."

They left assets of more than R2-million, including

farm machinery, a new Mercedes car, 1 000 head of cattle

and a thriving cotton crop.
"All we had were our driving licences as identifica-tion," Roland said. "They

kept our other documents."

The brothers landed at Messina about 6.30am last Saturday.

"We spoke to army officials and customs and immigration who were very sur-prised to see us," Roland

"We were treated very well." We told them what we've told you and we have been granted a month's residence

Roland is a South African Roland is a South African, citizen but I am not. My par-ents are also South African citizens," Roy said. "I am go-ing to apply for permanent residence."

The brothers are staying with their parents who have retired to Scottburgh.

"We have been in Zim-babwe all our lives. We are Zimbabweans," Roy said

"I was born in that area Under the present circum-stances, with the dissidents, it was a little uncomfortable. But we wanted to stay there.

"We have nothing against the government. Nor do we have subversive thoughts about the army or anything

"At the moment it's a little bit difficult for the white farmers there because of the situation with dissidents.

"We were accused of hav ing illegal anti-government, pro-South African meetings with local farmers

'We were accused of let ting South African aircraft

land 10 to 12 men — general junk which we had nothing to do with at all."

The brothers jumped bail of \$2 000. A partner is in charge of the farm but neither would speak about him.

"I don't know what we are going to do—it's difficult to say," Roy said."

He is an aircraft engineer.

and Roland is a helicopter engineer as well as a pilot.
"I don't feel very happy.

The ranch represents every thing we own. All we have left is the Cessna.

"The whole situation is uneasy. We did not feel secure: We did not feel secure before we were arrested. All we wanted was to ranch in peace.

Honeymoon

"We support Mugabe in his peace drive. We have done enough fighting in the past war. We do not want anywar. We do not want any-thing to do with subversive movements," Roy said. "We were so surprised to be arrested because our

ranch is the biggest farming concern and producer in the

Roland was supposed to join his wife, Diane, for a be-lated honeymoon in Mauri-tius. He was detained instead.

"I am not prepared to take the chance of a 20-year sen-tence," he said.
"With law and order the way it is up there at the mo-

ment, they could have plant-

ed anything. "Too much is at risk. It was

leave now or never."

bridge at Rushinga, Mr announcement the HARARE - The govern-

ment had no intention of taking over any of the country's mines and would only consider doing so if they were threatened with closure, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said in an interview published here yesterday.

Any state participation would be solely to maintain employment and production, the minister said, adding that Zimbabwe's mining industry supported about 75.000 workers.

While there was no legal way of preventing mines from closing, the government would cer-tainly do all it could to "persuade" mining companies to keep in production.

At the same time the industry as a whole was in a very "depressed" state due to the present world recession.

"The demand for our

in the demand for gold, reflected in tumbling prices.

But the recession could not last for ever. The world's industrial nations were striving to revive their ecomonies Mr. Nyagumbo said and that choosing to be urged miners to keep up peaceful was not a sign production

secretary of mines, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze, said the jobs of 350 Rio Tinto miners would probably be saved by a substantial government grant.

And a spokesman for the mining group said the company would review the redundancy pay given to miners in the Kadoma area "in view of government assistance presently being negotiated.'

It is understood that the government will lend Rio Tinto between four and five million rands - enough to keep the workers on for at least another year.

The deal is expected to be signed this week.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, warned at a passing-out parade of people's militia at Gokwe at the weekend that if South African minerals and metals has agents infiltrated Zimbabwe, their chances of returning to wherever they came from were

He said that while Zimbabweans wanted peace, they were not in-capable of giving the enemy a "taste of his own poison" and warned of weakness.

And at the opening of a

Mugabe announced that compulsory military training would be introduced soon for all able Zimbabweans.

This was necessary in order to meet threats from rebels and from South Africa, he said. aHe claimed army deserters loyal to opposi-tion leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, were planning a tribal war.

"Some of the deserters are saying that they do not want to be ruled by any other tribe apart from theirs," he said.

Mr Mugabe said military instructors would soon be dispatched throughout Zimbabwe to train all able-bodied Zimbabweans for service in the proposed national militia.

The instructors would be sent to every area so that the young and old

could be trained to defend their communities.

The national army and the police would provide a mobile defence against dissidents and "invaders from South Africa," while the people's militia would stay at home as a stationary self-defence force, he said.

Zimbabweans had to remain vigilant, he said, because the country was facing a double-barrelled threat — from dissidents and bandits in western Matabeleland and from thousands of white and black dissi-dents who fied to South Africa after independence.

Previously Mr Mugabe had said people's militias would be formed only on a voluntary basis. — SAPA.



Robert Mugabe is an erudite and accomplished politician. His manner is disarming and his public statements vis-a-vis the Ndebele and white tribes in Zimbabwe are often commendable. often commendable. However, his statements do not always stand up to sich olarly scrutiny. Some are contradictory, such as his attempts to reconcile marxist goals with free enterprise pragmatism.

He says that "relations with South Africa are not that good," but seems proud that Zim-babwe severed diplobabwe severed diplo-matic ties. Asked about possible talks with the Prine Min.s.er, Mr. P. W. Botha, he replied: "I think that during the years of detente quite a lot took place between Zambia and between Zambia and South Africa and this hasn't yielded any real result."

pect to exert any meaningful political or diplomatic influence on SA if he will not talk directly on that level, nor can he hope for good relations without such confacts: As for his comment about detente not yielding any real result readers may reflect on

- President Kaunda persuaded former Prime Minister Mr John Vorster to arrange with ex-Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith for the release of Messrs Nkomo and Sithole for talks in Lusaka in December 1975.
- As a result, other nationalists, including Mr Mugabe, were released from detention. Having been freed, he jumped the border into Mozamhigue in April 1972. bique in April 1976.
- In December 1976 he led the Zanu delegation to Geneva and in 1979 to the Lancaster House negotiations.
- President Kaunda also persuaded Mr Vorster to withdraw the SAP from Rhodesia, thereby making the terrorists' goals easier to attain.

attain.

No real result?

Mr Mugabe's refusal
to talk at top level
robs him, inter alia, of
the opportunity to dis
cuss unemotionally
with Mr Botha the
cases of Messis Mande
la and Tambo, Visa-vis
South Africa, Mr Mu
gabe holds a position gabe holds a position of great potential influence in the region. Failure to exploit it is unstatesmanlike, perhaps even irresponsible.

Mr. Mugabe, says he will continue support-ing the ANC through OAU. He denies

Instead of destroying links with South Africa; Zimbabwe's Prime Minister should be creating them, argues Gordon Munro



Mugabe ... philosophy contradicted.

them "camps" because he, "realised what the existence of these camps would mean."
n o the because the is against the violent overthrow of the legal-ly constituted South African Government. But is the following support "through the

- The ANC regularly uses ZBC shortwave radio to broadcast. "The Struggle Against are wheld" propaganda Apartheid," propaganda which incites revolu-tionary violence.
- The ANC has an office in Harare which, inter alia, co-ordinates recruitment for Umkonto-we-Sizwe

Mr Mugabe accuses South Africa of "destroying" Zimbabwe's Indian Ocean outlets. The possibility of the Mozambique Resistance Move ment (MNR) being a genuine revolutionary organisation es-

tionary organisation escapes him.

If South Africa believed the economic strangulation.
babwe was in her interest, there are easier ways of achieving that government.
But, shortcomings ack media.
In o will edge ed. South This situation ought Africa has behaved be to be corrected before sponsibly, despite the total preconcilable mr Mugabe should recently will Mr Mugabe should recently will Mr Mugabe should recently on gabe respond positively that too to this challenge to his Mugabe would statesmanship? If he South does, South Africa is unlikely to be found lieved the economic strangulation of Zim-

that too.

Mr Mugabe would
like to see South
Africa emulate his "experiment." It is rele

By most accounts, inter-race relations have deteriorated since in-dependence, having been at their best in

the Muzorewa era.

Africanisation h'a s meant the replacement of whites by less qualified and/or inexperien-ced blacks and merit has been discarded as a criterion.

Differences between the Shona majority and the Ndebele minority have polarised since the removal of the whites as a political catalyst. Relations are worsening and could yet result in civil strife.

Mr Mugabe, despite irrefutable contrary avidence says any solu-Differences between

evidence, says any solution must include the recognition that the people of South, Africa are one and, there-

people of South Africa are one and, therefore, that majority rule should be the order of the day." If he truly be lie vest intelligent people will swallow that, then he is naive.

But let there be no mis understanding. Great sympathy and support exists in South Africa for the goal of racial parmony underlying the "experiment". However, readers are aware of many areas in Zimbabwe, where this goal is being negated in practice. No need to enumerate them here. enumerate them here.

Then consider this principle of living together harmoniously in the broader context of relations between sovereign neighbouring countries. Here we find the major contradiction the major contradiction in Mr Mugabe's political philosophy. Instead of trying to build more between our countries, he destroys some that have existed for years, and the problem is computed of hy

---● Gordon Munro is a retired senior officer of the Rhodesian regular army, now living in Pretoria.

55 days and no clue to kidnap

it is now 55 days since the world was shocked at the kidnapping by a heavily-armed gang of a party of young white tourists in an area of dense bush and forest in Matabeleland. Since then, despite daily sweeps by up to 2000 Zimbabwean troops, there has been no hard evidence involving either kidnappers or kidnapped. Indeed it is almost as if the bush has opened and swallowed them.

The tourists, three girls and six men, were ambushed with their driver as they headed south from Victoria Falls after a four-month trek through Africa.

The gunmen, identified as exmembers of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra
guerilla army, freed
the driver and the
girls with a note
that if certain for-

6—Tourists reported seen. 5—August 20: Another ransom note, plus request for money to feed hostages. 7—September 3: Two more ransom notes. VICTORIA FALLS HARARE 3-Kidnappers tracked. [●]NKAY! LUPANE 1-July 23: Nine tourists TSHLOTŚHO kidnapped. Three girls freed. 4—Search extended **YAMANDHLOVU** Ransom note handed over. **BULAWAYO** 2—Security forces move in. BEIT BRIDGE

mer Zipra leaders were not released at once "we will blast these kids."

Then the gang and their six hostages vanished. And within hours search parties moved in.

At one stage it was believed that the gang had split into three groups. Certainly with the help of local villagers they have been leading their nursuers in circles.

A dusk - to - dawn curfew in Mataheleland covering buses and cars as well as pedestrians has been extended to other areas in the province, which has been severely hit by

increasing violence and banditry.

Mr Nkomo has offered to go into the bush to discuss matters with the kidnappers. His offer has not been taken

Z'bwe threat to private schools

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government is considering bringing most of the country's teachers under direct State control by making them civil servants.

Catholic bishops may seek an interview with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to discuss the future of church schools.

Church leaders feet the Government's plans might make the churches mere caretakers of buildings, responsible for the maintenance and expansion of their schools, but with little power over their running.

15

Several meetings have already been held between governors of privately registered schools and officials of the Ministry of Education and Culture on the future of teachers in the Unified Teaching Service.

The plan for the meeting between the bishops and the Prime Minister comes after more than two months of discussions by representatives of Catholic schools and diocesan education secretaries.

Church and other private schools employ about 80% of Zimbabwe's 45 000 teachers. The rest are civil servants.—Sapa

The Star's Africa News
Service
HARARE The eldest
daughter of former African National Congress president gress president Chief Albert Luthuli has settled in Zimbabwe where she is working as a doctor in a rural hospital.

Dr Albertinah Luthuli, who has spent the past 12 years in Britain a tre r leaving South Africa on an exit per-mit in 1970, came to Zimbabwe with the help of her friend, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, now Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs.

She said in an interview that she was slightly nervous being so close to South Africa and feared assassination or harass-ment bp South African agents even though she was not in any way active in the ANC.

For this reason she would not name the rural hospital in which she was working.

Dr. Luthuli attacked kwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi in the interview, and said most people believed her father, Chief Albert Luthuli, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize,

had been killed in 1967 and not accidentally knocked over by a train near his home in Groutville, Natal.

"I ask myself where Buthelezi went wrong. I remember so well years ago at my home in Groutville when he used to visit my father and he was a youth member of the ANC. He was so committed, so intelligent. And now he stands for the very things my father opposed — the antithesis of all that is good."

Concern for human rights is mounting in Zimbabwe after a series of court cases and developments which have contravened if not the letter of Lancaster House guarantees then at least their spirit.

The resultant erosion of confidence in the rule of law could have serious consequences for this young State: in terms of investment, retention of skills, and internal peace.

Optimism that Zimbabwe was not about to join the ranks of the numerous African states — both black and white — in which government opponents can temporarily disappear into detention cells has began to look misplaced.

Observers in Harare readily concede that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Government faces an extraordinary and hazardous job.

A quarter of his air force has been blown up; there have been massive desertions from his National Army into the ranks of politically disenchanted guerilla groups; millions of rands worth of weapons have been uncovered; the main armoury at Inkomo barracks has been blown sky high; the ruling

Worry grows in Zimbabwe

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

Government insensitivity to legal safeguards for detainees is puzzling, says Howard Barrell of The Star's Africa News Service.

party's headquarters were the target of a massive bomb blast; and Mr Mugabe's own close security chief has been uncovered as a South African spy, as have others.

That gives Mr Mugabe more justification that most other African leaders for resorting to detention without trial.

And the Lancaster House agreement gives him exactly that option in a state of emergency, as Zimbabwe still

But what is worrying lawyers, observers, andmany Zimbabweans is that the safeguards provided by the constitution for detainees are apparently being circumvented and have, in one case at leastybeen flagrantly defied.

In the celebrated

case of the brothers Noel and Alan York, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, openly defied a High Court order to produce the men in court and later to release them.

The release order had been made under the Lancaster House constitution's special schedule outlining the rights of detainees. Further, the Lancaster House agreement makes the courts the supreme interpreters of the law and the constitution.

The brothers were subsequently released through the personal intervention of Mr Mugabe.

Last week in Parliament, a Dr. Ushewokunze refused to disclose the numbers or details of people being held in detention.

Groups monitoring detentions in South Africa cannot remember when a South African Minister of Police last refused to disclose the number of people detained, even if they have sometimes thought his figures a bit low.

Then, over the past fortnight, lawyers for senior air force officers detained in connection with the air force sabotage in July have been trying to get access to the men — a right written into the constitution.

After being given what they called a "runaround" by State authorities, the lawyers established this week that two of their clients had been taken before magistates in outlying areas 300 km from their place of detention to make warned and caution statements without first having access to lawyers.

Court action for the lawyers to see the men had to be postponed to Wednesday because the Attorney-General, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, had been unable to establish under which provisions the men were being detained.

The resumed case
was held, in camera
when the Government
slapped a ban on publication of the details of

some lawyers' affidavits containing serious allegations. Earlier affidavits said lawyers had reason to believe cruel and inhuman treatment may have been meted out to detained air force officers.

Some government apologists have argued that the Lancaster House agreement provides for a form of "bourgeois justice" unsuited to Mr Mugabe's revolutionary intentions and the exigencies of the situation. But, equally, others have pointed out that his party was a signatory to the agreement and was its major beneficiary.

beneficiary.
Yet others, to the left of the Government, argue that on its record the Government cannot claim to be "revolutionary" anythou

volutionary" anyhow.

Theoretically, the Zimbabwean detainee is better off than his South African counterpart. The constitution guarantees him access to his lawyer, a review tribunal comprising at least one judge, the right to the reasons for his detention within seven days, and the courts can rule on the legality of his detention.

A South African held under that section of the Internal Security Act which replaces section six of the old Terrorism Act has no comparable rights.

The Zimbabwean defainee is also more fortunate than his Rhodesian predecessor. Then, it was illegal to publish anything about a detention, detainee, deportation or deportee an anonymity in isolation suffered by Mr. M. if a per and other members of his ruling party.

party.
Why then, is it being asked in Harare, is there such apparent government insensitivity to simple and humane legal safeguards for detainees?

News Service HARARE — Another senior Zimbabwe Air Force officer, has been taken from his home in the wake of the sabotage which crippled a quarter of the way of the sabotage which crippled a quarter of the worm try's air force.

Acting Squadron Leader John Connolly, Officer Commanding senior Zimbabwe Air

Force giment depot at the Fylde Farm, Chegutu, was picked up by men who said they were from Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organ-

isation on Thursday morning. But CIO chiefs have denied that the organisation has had any-thing to do with with

Squadron Leader Con-nolly. A similar denial was made by a senior officer of the CID.

Squadron Leader Connolly, who is a British citizen, was told to charge. In to civilian clothes and taken away. No reasons were given for his arrest or detention.

A British High Com-

A British High Commission spokesman confirmed yesterday that Mrs Diane Connolly had informed the High Commission of the arrest rest.

Normally, the High Commission seeks con-sular access in such

cases.

It is believed that tabout 10 air force of ficers are being held by Zimbabwe security police. police.

Among them are Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slater, Air Force Chief of Staff; Air Commodore Philip Pile, Director of Operations; and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, Staff Officer (Training Air ficer (Training Air Staff).

Staff).

Their situation has been largely shrouded in secrecy since the Government slapped a news ban on a legal action brought on their behalf on Wednesday.

The ban was partially lifted to allow publication of the fact that the High Court had ordered that lawyers have access to the detained men.

have access to the detained men.

Since then, lawyers
layer, declined to dissecret, declined to dislayer details,
apparently believing
in by are bound by
Wednesday's news ban
or another Government
secrecy order,
In Bulawayo yesterday Zimbabwean Prime
Miniter Mr. Robert Mugate promised that, detotal the bandity

settings in some protinces the Government
would not adopt a poliyould not adopt a bol

arbitrary harass-arrest or impri

nem arrest of impri-sonment.
The prime (minister fold an addience of black and white busitenessmen and ordinary remembers of the public that his administration would admit that, if it acted, on sincorrect in-

formation, it could well detain innocent people. He was widely ap-plauded by the many whites in the audience when he added that in such circumstances, the error would be recti-fied as soon as pos-sible

रमनस्य भूशकर्युक्त crash pilot detained

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE-The pilot of the aircraft which crashed in Lake Kariba last Saturday when the three passengers on board were drowned has been locked up by the Zimbabwe authori-

Sources here that Mr Frank Tyrrell was arrested at Kariba.

He had gone back there from Harare to help in the search for the bodies of the men who died in the crash and for the wheckage of the plane which sank in the middle of the lake.

No Government com-ment could be obtain-ed yesterday on why Mr Tyrrell had been detained or what action was to be taken against him. him.

It is understood that he was flown back to Hargre rand as being held in prison.

held in prison.

Mr. Tyrrell (26) is a pilot with the Government's District Development Find.

His Cessna 187 plunged into the Take when its engine failed while he was flying three officials to a district council meeting addressed by the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

The Minister des-

The Minister des-cribed the officials later

cribed the officials later as key, members of other ruling Zanu (PF), party in the Kariba area.

Army, and police teams have been on the lake, since the accident searching for the bodies, two of which have been recovered.

recovered Last weekend rescuers said that Mr Tyrrell punched this way through the perspec through we perspensioned the plane came down in the water.

He then pulled the same assurers out.

three passengers four but could not hold on to them The plane sank within a couple of minutes

MI Tyrrell was in the Waterr for 25 minutes before he was rescued

WIC ARGUS Argus Africa News Service MARULA (Southern Zim-

babwe). — Straight-talk-ing white farmers from the strife-torn province of Matabeleland told Zimbabwe's Prime Min-ister, Mr Robert Mugabe, today that they would quit the land unless law and order was restored.

Speakers from among Speakers from among the 200 farmers and their families who met the prime minister in the farmers, hall in this small settlement in the heart of beef ranching country about 60 km south of Bulawayo pulled no punches in the questions they threw at Mr Mugabe.

Mr Darryl-Collet a bearded cattle rancher

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350

with properties near the Botswana border, and whose daughter and brother-in-law were murdered by dissidents last month, said morale of the Matabeleland farm-ers had never been so low, and asked: "do you want us to stay on the land?"

Beset by the difficulties of armed dissidents and the drought, farmers and the drought, tarmers were seriously considering moving off the land, Mr Rob Sayers, chairman of the Matabeleland branch of the country's Commercial Farmers' Union, told the prime minister.

Mr Mugabe said his government wanted the white farming community to stay in the country and on the land, and it appreciated that Zimbabwe owed its existence to agriculture.

Such was the government's concern about

farmers that it treated them in a way which amounted to pampering, and would continue to do this even in the face of criticism from other sectors". He promised the farmers that government would look into the questions of security and drought.

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FARMERS GIVE MIUGABE MUGABE MING WARNING

Tribune Africa News Service

MARULA: Straighttalking white farmers from the strife-torn province of Matabeleland yesterday morning told Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in no uncertain terms that they would quit the land unless law and order was restored.

Speakers from among the 200 farmers and their families who met the Prime Minister in the Farmers' Hall in this small settlement in the heart of beef ranching country, about 60km south of Bulawayo, pulled no punches in the questions they threw at Mr Mugabe.

Darryl Collet, a bearded cattle rancher with properties near the Botswana border whose daughter and brother-in-law we remurdered by dissidents last month, said morale of the Matabeleland farmers had never been so low. He asked bluntly: "Do you want us to stay on the land?"

Beset by the twin difficulties of armed dissidents and the drought, farmers were seriously considering moving off the land, Rob Sayers, chairman of the Matabeleland abranch of the country's Commercial Farmers' Union, told the Prime Minister.

Mr Mugabe told the packed gathering that

his government wanted the white farming community to stay in the country and on the land, and it appreciated that Zimbabwe owed its existence to agriculture.

Such was the Governments concern about farmers that it treated them in a way which amounted to pampering, and would continue to do this even in the face of criticism from other sectors.

He promised the farmers that the

He promised the farmers that the Government would look into the questions of security and drought as matters of urgency.

matters of urgency.

Mr Mugabe's tour of Matabeleland, which began on Friday with a meeting of business and community leaders in Bulawayo, is seen by many as an attempt at restoring some of the sagging white morale in the province.

Farmers were among the hardest hit in the upsurge of dissident activity which followed the discoveries of arms caches around the country and the subsequent sacking of Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo from the Cabinet in February.

Since then, seven Matabeleland farmers and members of their families have been murdered by, armed dissidents, while others have been attacked or threatened by the bandits.

Zimbabwe police ban five scheduled Zapu rallies

HARARE — Zimbabwe police have banned five political rallies scheduled by the minority Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (Zapu) of opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo in Harare.

Mr Nkomo was to have addressed rallies planned between last Sunday and October 10, Zapu's publicity secretary Mr Mark Nzirima sanga said yesterday.

Mr Nkomo was fired from
the coalition government for
allegedly plotting to overthrow the Prime Minister Mr
Robert Mugabe.
Police, armed with powers
to outlaw political gatherings, have banned more than
a dozen planned Zapu rallies.
Rallies organised by politicians loyal to Mr Mugabe
have been allowed.—SapaAP

Post Comment

15

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

buin HARARE :— Zimbabwe's youth brigades; which have so far attracted more than a quarter of a million members; are getting into step.

But they could be marching into trouble

Members of the brigades — which are being established under the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation — have been given a stern warning that they must not mistreat members of the public.

This followed incidents at a boxing tour-nament here. Some of the youths on duty to help marshal the 20 000-strong crowd for an All-Africa heavyweight title fight were not content to leave the fighting to the contestants.

A reporter witnessed two of the youth brigade members holding down a man while a third beat him with a knobkerrie and told him not to argue with the youth brigade.

Other youths shouted that their authority stemmed directly from the ruling Zanu (PF) Party and that this elevated them above that of the police.

This is not the image of the brigades that the

Youth Ministry is trying to foster.

There can be no quarrel with the stated objectives of the national youth movement. These include the encouragement of self reliance, discipline, a spirit of community service and practical training in a variety of useful trades, the emphasis being on agriculture.

To achieve this 32 training centres are being established throughout the country. The first, near Mount Darwin in northern Mashonaland, has been going nearly 18 months.

But the lessons are not confined to farming

But the lessons are not confined to farming matters. There is a para-military training as well as compulsory tuition in "political orientation."

The Minister in charge of youth programmes. Mr. Ernest Kadungure, a former guerilla fighter himself, has said the training programmes are geared towards producing "loyal, well-disciplined, self-reliant socialist citizens always ready to defend their country and the struggle for economic liberations. their country and the struggle for economic libera-

But opponents of the ruling party have claimed there is a strong bias towards Zanu (PF) in the political instruction.

The Chaminuka Centre also received a setback when rumours spread that it was being used as a camp to train youths to fight for the ANC in South Africa.

South Africa.

Soft far, the youth brigades have not been successful in attracting white members. After the incident at the boxing tournament, there is unlikely to be a rush from this quarter.

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RP for life.

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Zimbabwe prisoners pr

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Friends of detained Zimbabwe Air Force officer Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter believe he has been badly assaulted in prison.

"He has had a terrible time. He has hardly a tooth left in his mouth from the beatings," said a friends who lives in Johannesburg.

He had been in touch with totally reliable sources in Harare who had told him of the alleged assaults.

Air Vice-Marshal Slatter, with Air Commodore Philip Pile and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe have been detained in connection with investigations into the sabotage raid on Thornhill air base on July 25.

A quarter of the country's air force was crippled in the raid.

The men are being held, according to sources, at

the Chikurubi maximum security jail in Harare. Also held in the prison is Republican Front MP Mr Wally Stuttaford, who was arrested last December.

Mr Stuttaford claimed damages from the Central Intelligence Organisation for alleged illtreatment while in detention. The proceedings were held in camera.

But it is understood from three separate sources that Mr Stuttaford won his High Court case and was awarded about R27 000 in damages. He is still in detention and is due to appear in the High Court on charges under the Preservation of Constitutional Government Act.

The three detained Air Force officers are the subject of an action being brought by their lawyers in which it is understood the lawyers have alleged their clents may have been ill-treated in prison.

The case is being held in camera under an order signed by the Zimbabwe Minister of Justice.





Argus Bureau

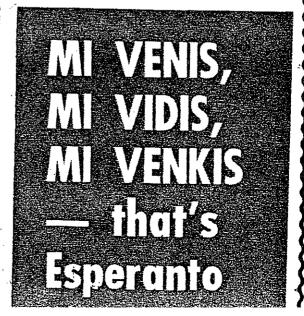
LONDON. — Repeat this phrase: "Mi venis, mi vidis, mi venkis" — "I came, I saw, I conquered."

You have just seen how to form the past tense of every verb in Esperanto, the 95-year-old artificial language spoken in 93 countries.

This is Esperanto week in Britain, and enthusiasts are promoting the language through a series of lectures and exhibits.

Esperanto, which means "one who hopes", was invented in 1887 by Ludovik Zamenhof, a Polish eye doctor, who hoped it would become a universal second language. If enough people spoke it, he reasoned, language barriers would fall and world tension would decline.

Zamenhof died in 1917 without making any money from his





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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN FYAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has wered); leave columns (2) and

. [.			Internal	External
	2 RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, So	eptember 21, 1982 (3 62)	(2)	(3)
	Zimbab	we air	9	:
	force de	etainees		
1. 1. 1.		d: claim		
	By ANDRE VILJOEN Mail Africa Bureau HARARE. — Two senior Zimbabwean Air Force officers were tortured before they made statements in detention, their lawyers told journalists in Harare yesterday. The officers now face charges of sabotag- ing the country's most strategic military air- craft, they said. They would apply within days for an order nullifying the confirmation of the officers' statements. Their lawyer, Mr Michael Hartmann, said the officers, Air Vice Marshal Hugh Slatter	fore they saw their lawyers. A statemen from Air Commodore Pile was confirmed half an hour before he saw a lawyer. The lawyers said yesterday despite their official requests to be advised on any cour hearings, they only received notices after their clients' statements had been confirmed. The lawyers said it would not be proper to detail the alleged torture, but confirmed it had been of "both a physical and psychological nature". They said the officers had been subsequently examined by two doctors, including a surgeon, whose findings corroborated the torture claims.		

"Notwithstanding the cruel and inhuman treatment to which they have been subjected, they still protest their innocence in the strongest possible terms and pledge their loyalty to the duly constituted Government of Zimbahra which landler has been supported in the strongest possible their loyalty to the duly constituted Government of Zimbahra which landler has been supported by the strongest protest and the strongest protest babwe, which loyalty has been sure and without blemish since independence," Mr Hartmann and a colleague, Mr Rhett Gardener,

and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, were in tears on occassions when he first visited them

last week. It was the first time they were allowed legal access since their detention last

said in a joint statement.

month.

Air Vice Marshal Slatter, the second-incommand of the Air Force and president of the board of inquiry into the crippling aircraft sabotage at Gweru in July, was detained on August 31 and Wing Commander Briscoe, also a memeber of the board of inquiry, was detained on August 24.

After a tense legal battle behind closed doors the Zimbabwean High Court on Wednesday last week granted the two officers and another detained senior officer, Air Commodore Philip Pile, the right to see their

But statements obtained from the three officers were confirmed by magistrates be-Ulluornia...

Mr Hartmann said it was believed that the torture had been unauthorised and carried out "without the knowledge of higher authorities".

Zimbabwe was a democratic society, where the rule of law was enshrined and a trial would be "the correct and proper" way to test the allegations, said Mr Gardener. He expected the officers would eventually be tried in the High Court.

Air Vice Marshal Slatter is expected to appear briefly in the Gweru magistrate's court on Monday and Wing Commander Briscoe on Tuesday next week. They are charged under Section 38 of the Law and Order Maintenance Act for allegedly substrains a inventor. tenance Act for allegedly sabotaging aircraft.

Their lawyers said they were not allowed to say by whom or where the officers were being held. They were also prevented by a ministerial order issued last week from revealing how many other officers were in de-tention following the July sabotage of 13 air-craft at Thornhill air force base at Gweru.

But according to informed sources, about 14 white and five black members of the air force have been detained following the sabotage. At least four have since been released, including a former RAF flight sergeant, Mr James Lochran, who was detained on July 26 and set free last week.

ieces of paper or other matent into the examination room are so instructed.

t to communicate with other any person except the invi-

er book is to be torn out.

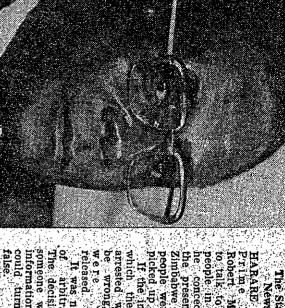
which pencil may also be used.

- 3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- 4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University





people were sometimes picked up as suspects.

If the information on which they had been arrested was found to to talk to some of the people in Matabeleland he conceded that in P'r i m e Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, Went HARARE - When the Zimbabwe the present climate in News Service

someone was based on information which der fear of arrest un-The decision to detain It was not a question arbitrary arrests main.

ess he was a dissident a supporter

arrest. the power to hold good if people had trust in the autho-That assurance would

But when that confi-

that lack of control and the power given to the various organs of the State Security ap-In Zimbabwe there are many people who are worried and concerned that lack of control dence is absent it is a different story. Today shared by all.

security

was today Government, said there restriction and who himself suffered tion under the r i m ne the Minister Rhodesia Garfield former Smith deten-

white, Zanu or Zapu, can be confident that his colour, his name or his party affiliation can interrogation. chents

They had prote statements protested

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Senate

Since the acting for Air Force officers rough treatment. publicly claimed then two senior lawyers their nave

during long periods of were tortured

before UDI in

safety," said Mr Todd. At that time rumours rife that people

ing about the sabotage of aircraft at the Air detained for questionorce Base at had been Thorngiven

the country past 17 years. which has prevailed contributing to the concern felt here is the One of the of emergency the powers factors

state of emergency was first imposed a week The country-wide Novem-

under extreme duress.

The lawyers were at pains to emphasise that they believed the cruel ly unauthorised. interrogation was total-

sweeping. For

without warran rank forces - no lieves presents anyone whom days, pending force member of 30 instance, any the matter his nquiries. he bee police defence threat 3 arrest and

the emergency powers which was used to dety, were drowned. Another section of two white

ever since. ber 1965 and has been renewed periodically

government thorities inextremely

when three officials, all prominent local memused to detain the pilot Kariba this month which crashed in Lake emergency powers was prominent local mem-bers of the ruling parof the light aircraft

the various powers detention.

The Minister

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herited are Mugabe's The powers that Mr

might justify his indefi-nite detention under a ministerial order. This section of the

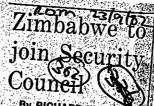
many people are being held at present under act, in a manner preor public order. acted, anyone whom he judicial to public safety reasonably suspects has It is not known how or is about to

powers any police of without defence force to arrest, ficer or member of the ists for 30 days emwarrant,

word or which has spread despite the fait with lure of the local media: wolf to report the claims person Incidents of this? Sill nature and the allega-wit at tions of the torture of mook the air force officers, shorter periods under detention orders for (1) reasons which have ledword of which has to the concern about nillly the misuse of the misuse who have been held for shorter noricepowers of detention. lesser-known in als, black and have been a number of individu. white. WINCE 1885

Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Usewokunze, refused to disclose this information liament. S

Apart from arrests of a white MP and two top army officers, there have here Par



By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. Zimbabwe
will be elected to the UN Se
curity Council in December
It will replace Uganda for, as
two-year term, starting on
January 1

The selection — an uncontested decision of the 50
strong African bloc — came
within two years of Zimbabwe joining the UN, a rare
but not unique feat.

Retiring with Uganda will
be Japan, Panama, Ireland
and Spain, but their replace
ments are still undecided

The council has five permanent members with veto
powers—the United States
Britain, France, Soviet Union
and China — plus 10 elected
to two-year terms, with the
seats shared evenly among
regional and political blocs.

The Marie 1975.

Control of the Land

By Robin Drew

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE Zimbabwe
has about 4 million
people under the age
of 20
Eyery year about

90 000 join those looking for jobs.

ing for jobs.

This year the gap between work seekers in d vacancies will widen still further, says. the Economic Review of the Zimbabwe Bank-ing Corporation (Zim-bank) in which: the government has a major share.

And the review says, the social and political

implications are daunt-

Implications are dainting.

Last year the number of people in employment increased by only 2,8 percent to bring the total tell 1038,000.



facing Mr. Mugabe . . a headache of finding jobs,

But in agriculture and domestic service, the biggest and third biggest employers re-spectively, the numbers actually declined.

ctually declined. The overall increase was due essentially to a boost in the numbers employed in education and public administration.

Finding jobs for those who expect them is one of the headaches facing. Mr. Mugabe's Government after the first two years of magabathage during dependence during which the economy grew impressively with an overall growth rate of nearly 25 percent.

This year it is an other matter.

Lower industrial, as rightfural; and mineral production coupled with what the Reserve Bank terms a poor per-formance of exports will put the brakes on expansion and intensify
the balance of

the balance of payments problem.

Earlier this year the milation rate was running at a bout 16 percent, but the Zimbank review says official hopes that this level may be misplaced. The Zimbank review warns that the total foreign debt last year rose to nearly Bi-500 million, giving a debt service ratio of 13 percent of the gross donestic product.

percent of the gross domestic product.

The overall balance of payments position deteriorated last year to a deficit of R450 million, forcing cuts in currency allocations for imports which in turn has contributed to the acclude in industrial decline in industrial output.

output.

Min'ng a major
foreign currency earner
in normal times, is
going through a lean
period because of the
world recession and rising costs ing costs

ing costs:

The Zimbank review concludes that great skill and good fortune will be needed to meet the competing demands of unsatisfied expectations and an economy under pressure. under pressure.

o's Zimbabwe ae hit by costs

It has been reported that 1000 miners could lose their jobs, if the mine is closed until nickel prices improve.

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE . - Because of the continuing fall in world nickel prices, the amount of money required to keep Rio Tinto's Empress Mine in Zimbabwe in operation has increased dra-matically, the company said in a statement yesterday

The Zimbabwe Government had of-fored about R7 million in the form of a loan put withe Minister of Mines, Mr. Maurice Nyagumbo, has said that the company was insisting on a grant

AWAITED

The statement after The statement after a board meeting yester-day to consider the loan offer said modified peen sent to the Ministry whose renly was being awaited.

Rio Tinto said it would continue to co-operate and assist the government on a prac-

government on a prac-ilcal, realistic basis ylcai, realistic bas is wherever possible and it clearly understood the government's difficulties regarding, employment opportunities ployment opportunities and the need to earn foreign currency.

It said 350 workers had been told they

would become

The mine, along with other major producers, dant at the end of this menth but to allow the government time to consider the company's other major produces a has been running at a loss because of the drop in world prices and steeply riskns latest proposals; the period of notice would be extended by two weeks. costs.

The government has set aside R75 million to help the mining indus-my but has said the aid will be in the form of loans, not grants.

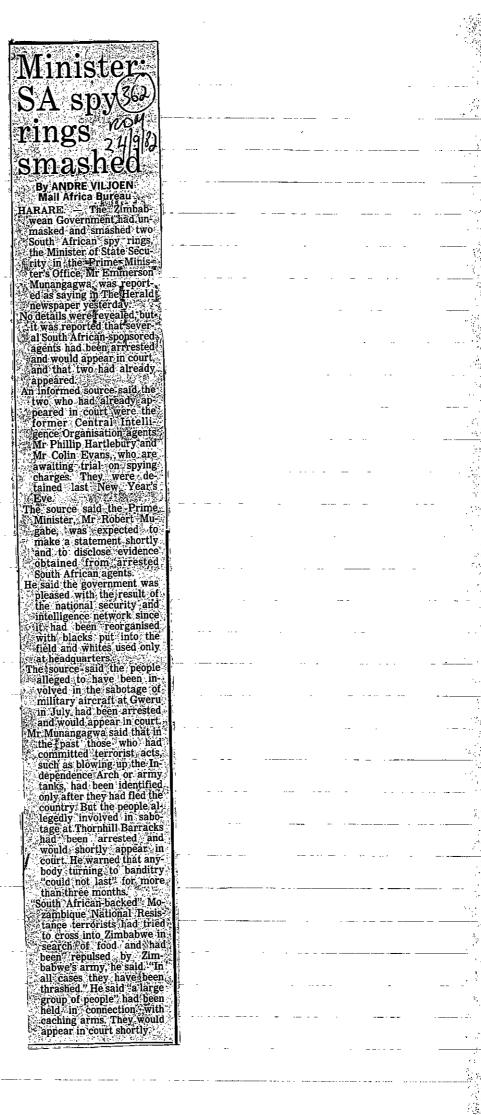
'People's watchdog

HARARE. Zimbabwe first ombudsman was for first ombudsman was for mally sworn in by President Canaan Banana at State House yesterday. In an interview after the ceremony, the new grievance chief. South Africanborn and former Zambian born and former Zambian judge. Mr Manival Munis wami Moodley, said 'This department is a watchdog for the citizens of this country, but not a witch hunter of the public service."

Mr Moodley explained that his office had not been set up to carry out an investigation of the public service, but rather to look into complaints from citizens that may result from an omission or maladministration by a public servant. Mr Moodley said he felt there may be initial misconceptions of his duties.

"Some people may think my duties are to investigate corruption and nepotism in government, but this is not so. Where our investigations lead to a situation that convinces us criminal offences have been committed, then we pass on such offences to the appropriate authorities," he said—Sapa.

Sapa.



nsions grow as ought takes he

By Brendan Seery of The Star's Africa

News Service BULAWAYO Spring, for the far-mers in the parched Matabeleland area of Zimbabwe - both the black peasants and white commercial ranchers - is no time for joyous frolicking.

With the province's main rains still more than two months away farmers are looking with anguish as their cattle keel over and die while the September sun, growing hotter each day, claims what little water there is.

The situation in tribal areas bordering Botswana, where the drought is being spoken of as the worst in living memory, is inflaming tensions and bitterness between peasants and white ranchers.

Tribal farmers, who in the Ndebele tradition are pastoral, have been looking with envy at neighbouring white farms where grazing appears to be plentiful.

White ranchers in the arid Mphoengs district bordering Botswana, blame the peasant farmers for setting up the murder by dissidents last month of one of their number, University of Zimbabwe lecturer Dr Peter Gradewell.

His friends say he and his 15-year-old niece were gunned down by dissidents after impounding tribal cattle which had been driven on to his grazing ground.

There have been many other heated exchanges between blacks and whites over the issue, but Government officials say they are powerless to do anything.

Mr Herbert Matanga, district administrator of the border district of Plumtree, says many of the area where the illegal grazing is being carried out are remote, and even if peasant farmers were ordered to remove their cattle, they would be back the



A man digs down into the dried-up hed of the Gwaai River in southern Matabeleland for water. The river has been dry since early this year and will remain so until the main rains in November.

As the days get longer, and hotter, the tempers get shorter among the black and white farmers battling to keep their cattle alive while one of the worst droughts in living memory tightens its grip on Matabeleland.

following day.

Some white ranchers were showing enlightened and humanitarian in allowing views, their black neighbours to come on to certain portions of their land to graze cattle, said Mr Matanga.

Still others were buying skins of cattle from tribespeople, he the said.

The ranchers, for the most part, say they barely have enough grazing for their own stock, let alone the thousands which have deliberately been driven on to their land from the adjacent communal lands,

They say the black farmers could have averted some of the worst effects of the drought by selling off drought by selling off large proportions of their cattle to the country's Cold Storage Commission (CSC) earlier in the year.

Mr Matanga in turn points out that the basic Ndebele man, who has been brought up with cattle, would be "cultural committing suicide" by selling off his stock, which constitute his visible wealth.

In some of the communal lands, carcasses of cattle which have

th e succumbed drought literally dot the countryside.

In the Maitengwe area, bordering the Hwange (formerly Wankie) game reserve, the only dam for kilometres around is expected to dry up by the end of this month. Cattle are dying after getting stuck in mud at the dam, which is at its lowest ever level.

Other beasts have been lost to wild game, which come to the dam at night to drink. Peasant farmers speak of having had cattle trampled to death by rogue elephants in the competition for water.

Wallowing elephants also make the water silted, which in turn is thought to be responsible for further cattle deaths.

The people themselves, particularly in the semi-desert areas Botswana, alongside have to walk many kilometres for water, often having to dig deep into river beds to find it.

On some occasions people from Zimbabwe crossing into Botswana in search of water had been arrested by the Botswana authorities,

Drought :: relief programmes were in full swing in the district, but are being hampered by the activities armed dissidents and by the lack of transport, said Mr Matanga. He said Government health workers had found that many people in the worst-hit areas, and particularly children, were suf-fering from malnutri-

The ~çommercial farmers, said Mr Rob Sayers, Matabeleland chairman of the Commercial Farmers' mercial Union, had not been as hard hit as those in tribal areas, although the season had been one of the worst. "Forward" planning has enabled most com-

mercial farmers to ride out the drought, although if we had another bad season next year, I'm afraid many of them will go to the wall," he said.

Among the farmers contigency plans, put into operation earlier in the year, were widespread sales to the CSC, which took pressure off the land, as well as building up large stocks of silage for the cattle the previous year.

Although the first rains of this new season — light showers have already fallen in some parts of the province, the bulk of the rain should fall during November-December: By then says Mr Sayers, cattle. a much weakened state, will succumb to veld diseases quicker.

The farmers that made allowances for the capriciousness of weather in their the planning last year will be well off. But some, says Mr. Sayers, having had two or three good seasons, seemed to believe the rains would always be sufficient.

Another Nyamandh-lovu rancher agreed.
'In Matabeleland, drought is always there, like death and taxes. It might slide into the background for a few years, but you cannot afford to ignore if.

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Farmers back in the front line Skx 2819/82

By Brendan Seery of The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO—
"Don't get killed on
the way home," the
white farmer's fiveyear-old daughter
called out cheerfully
to the family's black
cook as he made his
way home to beat
the dusk to dawn
curfew.

Relating the incident, her mother, Sue Gibbs, wearing working overalls and with a 9 mm pistol strapped to her waist, comments: "What a way to bring up kids!"

For the three children of the family, too young to remember the bloody Rhodesian bush war that ended nearly three years ago, living with violence is becoming part of their daily lives in the Nyamandhlovu district, one of the worst-hit areas of troubled Matabeleland.

Violence

Tim Gibbs, son of former Rhodesian Governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs, and staunch opponent of Ian Smith during the UDI years, says the security situation in the district—an important beef and dairy ranching zone—is worse than it was during the war.

"What we have down here is simply a guerilla war," he comments while relaxing on the cool stone veranda of the old thatched homestead which looks out across a lush green field of lucerne.

field of lucerne.

He, like his wife, carries a pistol with him wherever he goes, while his white farm manager also takes with him an FN automatic rifle when he

does his rounds.

White farmers have been among the main victims, although by no means the only ones, of the escalating dissident violence in the province, which followed the dismissal from the

With the increase in violence by armed dissidents in Zimbabwe's troubled Matabeleland province, white commercial farmers are finding themselves back in the laager, involved in a confrontation they have nothing to do with.

Government in February of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo.

In the Nyamandhlovu commercial farming area, white farmers have been the targets of at least six murders and attempted murders since that time.

since that time.

The "laager mentality" which developed during the Rhodesian war is beginning to show itself again. Although now, says Mr Gibbs, farmers' morale is lower because they feel the Government doesn't care about them.

security precautions and seeing they stay alive are now uppermost in the minds of farmers, not only in the Nyamandhlovu area but throughout the province.

They have good reason to be vigilant. Since April the on-slaught against farmers has included:

- Filabusi rancher Harold Hilton-Barber gunned down as he went to pay his workers.
- Myamandhlovu farmer Robin Greaves shot in the face during an attack on his homestead by armed dissidents. After a long stay in hospital, he lost an eye.
- Farm manager Tom Sutton shot dead, Esigodini (formerly Essexvale) area.
- Nyamandhlovu farmer David Stirling shot dead by a long gunman on the way back to his house after a hunting trip.
- Rancher Phillip Ellman-Brown executed by dissidents at his homestead in Lupane area.
 - Q University lec-

turer Dr Peter Gradwell and his niege Donna Clark, murdered at a cattle dip on a farm in Plumtree area, close to the Botswana border.

Mrs Alida Maconi, mother-in-law of a Plumtree farmer, killed in an ambush.

The province's farmers, already hard-hit by what some say is the worst drought in living memory, are now bringing out of 'noth-halls the weapons and security systems they used before.

Tim Gibbs says he is now thankful he did not sell the landmine-protected vehicle he used in the war. The "Leopard" — a Volkswagen chassis with fitted armour plating — now sits with a full tank of petrol waiting to be used as a "reaction vehicle" if neighbouring farmers are attacked.

Radio link

He now never pays his farm workers on any set day, time or place.

"Once you establish a set pattern, you are asking for trouble," he adds.

All the farmers in the Nyamandhlovu area and also in most of the province, are back on the "agric-Alert" radio link set up during the war.

The government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has been told firmly by the province's farmers, who produce about 40 percent of the country's beef and dairy output, that unless the law and order situation is improved, farmers

will seriously consider leaving the land.

At a meeting of about 150 farmers with Minister of Agriculture Mr Denis Norman at Maula recently, the farmers pulled no punches.

In the wake of the continued detention of Figtree farming brothers Noel and Alan York (who were later released on "humanitarian grounds") farmers asked the minister frankly if the Government really wanted whites on the land.

Mr Rodney Collet, whose brother-in-law Dr Peter Gradwell and niece were murdered, spoke bitterly to reporters after the killings.

"We are sick of being given the run around, first by Smith and now by this government. If they want us to go they should say so."

Mr Rob Sayers, a Figtree rancher who is chairman of the Matabeleland branch of the country's mainly white Commercial Farmers Union, says he and other farmers had had talks with senior Government officials, including the minister responsible for defence, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, on the problems facing the province.

They had made some progress, he believes, but there is still much to be done. Concerned CFU members have asked for a meeting with Mr Mugabe himself to "thrash things out," as one farmer put it.

it.

It is understood that the meeting will be held shortly.

But Tim Gibbs and

But Tim Gibbs and other Matabeleland farmers believe the problem will never end until Mr Mugabe gets around a table for frank discussion with the SAPU leadership, whose disillusioned former guerillas are believed to be guilty of most of the violence.

"This is a political problem and it can only be solved politically" comments Mr

Gibbs, adding the government should not only talk to Mr Nkomo, but also to Zipra leaders Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Lieutenant - General Lookout Masuku, who are believed to have a large following among the "angry young men" of the former guerilla forces.

Both men, who were detained in March following the discoveries of massive arms caches on properties owned by Zapu around the country, are at present in prison awaiting trialing on treason charges.

Meanwhile, the violence continues.

Another farmer says
Government force, deployed in the hunt for dissidents, in particular for those who kidnapped six foreign tourists on July 23, are "building up a vast fund of ill-feeling and bitterness among the blacks with their indiscipline and brutality."

The Press has now been barred from visiting the areas under curfew in Matabeleland (about half the province).

No future

The Star's Africa News Service team which spoke to farmers and others in these areas was one of the last groups of newsmen to do so before the ban.

Speaking of the army violence, a farmer said: "They should have learnt from the Rhodesians, too much of the big stick never gets anyone anywhere."

He adds: "Also, with so many guys running around with guns, you don't know who is a bloody dissident and who isn't."

Farmers, particularly in the Nyamandhlovu area, are thinking of selling up and moving out.

One of the four largest dairy producers in Matabeleland is selling out, dispersing his fine herd throughout

362 2×19/82



Toting a 9 mm automatic bistol, farmer's wife Sue Gibbs takes time off to play with her children. children.

the country as there are no buyers willing bo take over the concern on a "lock, stock and barrel" basis. It is unlikely his dairy will ever operate on the scale it did "during the old/days."

A young South African born farm ma-nager ("don't quote me because I'm leaving and still sorting things out" says he does not see any future for whites in Zimbabwe.

He had been think ing of bringing money into the country and setting up on his own; but now that is the furthest thing from his mind.

''You Just don't know, from day to day, what the Government is going to do on one hand, and on the other what the dissidents are

"I saw close friends of mine killed during the war and I don't want to see that again,! she adds.

Only weeks previous ly dissidents had called at the farm store she managed and asked for her. Luckily, she had gone elsewhere with her husband.

In Nyamandhlovu village club; the talk over sundowners centres around 600 head of cattle put up in a "total dispersal" sale.

Who is leaving?

"If could be any one of the blokes around here God knows everybody's got enough excuse to pull out," comments a young rifle-toting farm mana as sweeting down the ger, swigging down the remains of this ice-cold going to do, he says.

His young vivacious his battered armoured wife also South Land Rover for the African born, but drive back to his raised in Zimbabwe, homestead before the agrees.

ZIMBABWE - 1

Mines caving in

Although published production figures are holding up well, it is increasingly clear that Zimbabwe's mining sector is facing tough decisions on closures and retrenchment. At present, interest at industry level is focused on the current talks between Rio Tinto Mining Zimbabwe (RTMZ) and the Ministry of Mines.

RTMZ wants to place its Empress Nickel mine on a care and maintenance basis, which would put some 1 100 people out of work. It has been operating at a loss since the final quarter of 1981 and current estimates suggest it is losing nearly Z\$1m/month. The government has offered

a 13% loan of Z\$4,7m, repayable in four or five years, but RTMZ is reluctant to accept.

Empress has an estimated life of another four years and the nickel in the mine is valued at just over Z\$120m. But Empress says it would be unprofitable to mine the metal because costs would be more than Z\$120m. Nickel prices have fallen steeply to below US\$2/lb in the free market in recent weeks and no early recovery is foreseen.

In this situation, RTMZ feels that closure is the most realistic answer.

Bindura Nickel, owned by Anglo American, faces a similar, though less severe, problem. So does Zimbabwe Alloys — the country's second largest producer of ferrochrome — also owned by Anglo.

MTD Mangula, the Messina-controlled copper producer, estimates that it needs a copper price of more than £1 200/t just to break even — the current price is little above £800/t.

So far, official statistics do not paint such a gloomy picture of the situation. In the first half of 1982, the volume of mining output fell less than 2%, while mining production by value was down only 2,2%. Indeed, the value of nickel output rose nearly 40% in the first half of the year, largely offsetting the decline in asbestos, gold and copper output.

But mining houses believe that the government will soon have to allow retrenchments and closures of some mines which could turn out to be permanent.

The July Budget made loan funds available to the industry, but the 13% rate of interest offered to Empress Nickel mine is not subsidised since it is the same as the present prime overdraft rate.

The mines see little point in accepting loans that can only add to an already strained financial position, thereby eroding the existing equity base and pushing further into the future hopes for a full recovery and return to profitability.

ZIMBABWE — 2

Steelya<u>r</u>d blues

362 FM 110 82 Zimhabwe's heavy industry is beginning to feel the pinch of government's unevenly administered price controls.

The problems began after the Mugabe government allowed the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company (Zisco) to increase its prices by 25% to meet rising costs. However, it refused to permit Zisco's customers to pass on the costs. Inevitably, several are in financial difficulties.

Lancashire Steel of Gweru, said to be making a loss of about Z\$140 000/month, is now the biggest company outside the troubled mining industry facing the threat of

It seems the only remedies now lie in shutdown. permission to raise prices or in direct financial assistance from government.

A subsidiary of British Steel, Lancashire

employs 750 people and makes steel products for the construction, plumbing and fencing industries.

A Lancashire executive is in the UK for discussions with the parent company but prospects for help from that quarter are bleak.

A company spokesman says: "We have no reason to believe that any financial assistance from the UK will be forthcoming. We will stand or fall on our own in Zimbabwe."

Black advancement

By DAVID FORRET

THE morale of white Zimbabwean railwaymen could hit an all-time low as many of them face the prospect of being replaced in their jobs by blacks.

They have been told that Mr Robert Mugabe's government is to step up its Africanisation policy on the railways.

Many white railwaymen — particularly those with the technical skills that are so badly needed in Zimbabwe — could be replaced by blacks or even lose their jobs without compensation or redundancy pensions.

Compensation was promised to whites replaced by less-qualified blacks when the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, first announced the Africanisation policy in May, 1980.

Confidential

In terms of the rapid African advancement plan, blacks are given preferential promotion and priority for appointments in Zimbabwe's public service even if they are less qualified.

Though progress has been made in correcting the "racial imbalance" on the rail-ways, railwaymen have been informed through a confidential circular that the pace of African advancement has to be accelerated even further.

The renewed plans to give blacks top posts in the railways are under the personal



MR ROBERT MUGABE Africanisation policy

supervision of Mr Farai Masango, a former fireman on the railways, who has conducted a concerted campaign to root out "white racism" since his recent appointment as Minister of Transport.

According to the confidential circular signed by Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, railways general manager, Mr Masango has given instructions for a new black advancement plan to be prepared and submitted for his approval.

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Some initial appointments will be made without going through the "promotion board procedure" and, according to the new plan, blacks are to be "advanced into certain specified supervisory positions in a relative-

A total freeze has been placed on white promotions "until a particular racial balance acceptable to the Minister applies".

ly short time".

The first casualties will be the white stationmasters at Harare and Bulawayo, who will have to train their black successors before they are found alternative employment on the railways.

"No payments for cases of alleged supersession will be made and no grounds for redundancy pensions will be entertained," says Mr Lea-Cox's circular.

Assurance

The general manager has given the assurance that the Minister is committed to efficient standards and that there is no intention to declare any employee's job redundant or to downgrade whites in terms of salary.

"To those who may be superseded or feel that their future may be prejudiced it is necessary to repeat that as soon as the Minister has accepted that satisfactory progress is being made, normal procedures will again apply," according to Mr Lea-Cox.

"The road to a finally acceptable racial balance will of necessity take time but the acceleration that is now required should be looked upon by whites as a pause rather than an end to their aspirations"

The latest plan, however, is likely to anger white rail-waymen and there could be a spate of resignations at a time when there is an acute shortage of skills.

Several hundred expatriates are being recruited from India, Pakistan and Britain to overcome the shortage and fill the vacuum left by many whites who have emigrated since Zimbabwe became independent almost 30 months ago.

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to possible exclusion from the

By Bruce Johns

HARARE — Zimbabwe Government trade experts and businessmen are busy scouting for new export markets to loosen economic links with neighbouring SA.

Potential new markets North in Europe, America, the Far East and Australasia are being investigated in line with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's avowed aim of reducing dependence on the Republic.

The Zimbabwe Government is pinning its hopes on the nine-member Southern African Development Coordination conference, the regional grouping of mainly impoverished nations pledged to lessen links with SA.

But Deputy Trade and Commerce Minister John Landau said that there could not be an imminent break with SA. He declared that the

Preferential Trade Agreement with SA, renewed by the Pretoria Government in March is not markets the governlikely to end at the ment's chief economist moment."

and reliebed the their termination of the second

SA remains Zimbabwe's biggest trading partner - a status inher-Ited from previous white governments.

Last year, for example, Zimbabwe imported 280 million Zimbabwe dollars worth of goods from SA and sold the Republic 192 million dollars worth in return.

Privately, few busi-nessmen want any rapid change in that pattern.
The main reason is that

South African buyers have money and pay while many black African countries lack foreign exchange and often refuse to honour trade deals

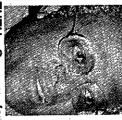
Landau, one of three white Ministers in Zimbabwe, disclosed that uncertainty over the future of the trade agreement had halted some South African imports of Zimbabwean goods - mainly furniture, shoes and clothing.

The exchange rate also favours SA over Zimbab-

In its bid to snare new Roger Riddell, returned this week from a comprehensive tour of the US, Japan, China and North Korea.

Commerce and Industry...Minister...Richard Hove earlier this month returned from a tour of Libya and Algeria.

* 01/10



:UTU: Zimbabwe. Concern Ö

Lefter to Bishop warms SA leaders of war the democratisation and

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Prime Minister Mu-

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MUGABE: Will "assist the forces of order.

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6/10/82

The Pretoria News, last Wilf Nussey, now editor of

BRIEFING (Events in review

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white and black, of whom have journalists, civil mary and often illogical detentions — top defence force officers, other private citizens, Ministers, he has laun-ched a wave of sumchannels, lice and intelligence Branch policemen and recruited by-passing routine Using his privately even civil ser-Special other Deen and

spread blacks whites optimistic about Zimbabwe's future, ression have tion, releases from court proceedings and defied court orders for brutally treated. rule of law. His actions spread deep deptrampling on the has obstructed even geverely among Suome deten-

ment's image abroad.

great doubt about the continuance of the exceptional moderacy and pragmatism with which he achieved such years of bitter war. strong initial good will and hope despite seven Mugabe With such pressures is some the survival of and certainly Minister doubt

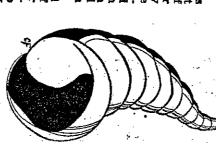
Mr Mugabe is still the focal point of together. gure, the one man who holds the country th'e focal point national unity, by the most respected far fi

ming a full rout. And without the whites' expertise Zimbabwe pertise Zimbabwe would fold up. But people are now It is only his grip on power that prevents the exodus of whites --down from 280 000 1976 to about 170 000 - from beco-

tives. how long he can retain that grip. He faces apinterests conflicts questioning faces ap-flicts of

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articles — the first of four reflect what he found. visited the new Zimbabwe to see the difference. These in April 1980. He recently before it became independent visited Rhodesia shortly



Can Mugabe keep cornucopia filled?

money, edu power and status, new era as a cornuco-pia of jobs, land, more of blacks who see the education

going, e mercial will wither and there But in direct trast he has to private especially tarming enterprise



will be no more money, jobs, education, etc.

Within his Cabinet and party central committee he has to juggle strong personalities and almost diametrically opposed, often wildly impracticable ideological demands - from those seeking a workable. Swedish-style socialism to the extreme marxists and the fanatic nationalists who want to raze everything and start anew from the raw earth up.

People ask: How could Mugabe fire the megalomanic Dr Ushe-wokunze as Minister of Health for challenging his authority and for making irrational and racist statements—and then bring him

back as Home Affairs Minister with much more power and let him run amok?

There is no clear answer. Probably it is that Mr Mugabe is trying to balance all the clashing elements in his Cabinet, including the various tribes which make up the dominant Shona group—of which Dr Ushewokunze is one, although his parliamentary seat is in Matabeleland.

There is widespread recognition a mong whites of the Premier's plight, although they are increasingly irrefevant in Zimbabwe pontics, and also among black sophisticates, and hence much sympathy for him.

But none has a ready solution. They watch Zimbabwe sliding ever deeper into the mire—savouring the good life while they still can—and shiver with fear or delight according to their political lights.

They offer a Babel of conflicting advice, but little or none sticks. The Government cannot or will not hear. It goes its own authoritarian way — suppressing criticism and free speech with increasing vigour, restricting public information, trying to hide the symptoms instead of curing the disease.

Nobody in a pub openly speaks his mind any more. In the "good old days" one could damn Smithy and risk a black eye. Criticise this Government and you could be whisked in for indefinite detention.

Made up as it is of former expatriate politicians and bush fighters with virtually no experience in the highly complex business of managing a nation, it is astonishing that the Government has carried on so well for so long.

That it has done so is largely due to the euphoria and co-operation generated by Mr Mugabe's personal pragmatism and his charisma, but much more to the fact that he took over a very efficient going concern, an economic and administrative structure whose breadth and depth were second only to South Africa's.

Countries with thin veneers of infrastructure tend to go rotten quickly when inept governments with impracticable policies take over.

But Zimbabwe has such innate strength that it could take years of bungling to halt the strong momentum developed by Rhodesia.

There is still time for recovery, but that will require massive rethinking and restructuring within the top levels of the Government itself.

sidents," says a Bula-wayo dvil servant they're a sloppy, gum chewing lot without much control. They have some good of-ficers, black and white, but many of the junior discipline in the army; ty useless. officers have been jum-ped up from the lower ranks and they're pretyo civil servant.
"There is serious in-

uniform and carry the have died in the unrest sides wear the same the difference - both There's no way to tell same weapons, FNs and by the National Army that some were killed "More than 50 people: there's . a belief

By Will Number

"Some dissidents use

than I know it any world; says a doctor we must try to keep the a solution even if it nary level are excel-tent better than they ind blacks are ruling black and white at ordiis a final showdown. e have to work with people still show opti-mism, albeit blind. cline in business in Bu-ia way of the empty shops and houses, a the war is over ever been now houses, a

atabelelal

orning. Few cars and fewer people were in the streets and many the smaller shops were still closed by Bulewayo, never a lively mine and ten o'clock.

when blacks began trickling to work, many gereral hours late.

Well before dawn the Zimbabwe National Army and police had thrown a tight cordon right around the city's Western Suburbs (Western Suburbs (Western Suburbs (Western Suburbs (Western Townships in the white-rule days), locking in the roughly quarter of a million Army and their supportions who are now waging a disorganised campaign of unrest, banditry and general opposition to Prime Minister rekomo . , discredited

black residents.
Some scoured the brea. Others manned good blocks at every exit, checking the credentials of everyone coming out. no real command or Government. Robert

One young man was strolling way at a road block, witnesses s aid, and falled to hear an order to stop, so they shot him Rumour said an-other person had been killed but there was no direction but they have brought Zimbabwe to the verge of civil war.
They are beginning to make true the gloomy predictions of many Rhodesians being independence: sular Ndebele, although

mood, the Ndebeles are indikely to agree.

solve these problems."

Government

they form only a seventh of Zimbabwe's nation. never unite with Shona tribes in 7,6 million people, the

were hunting for dis-sidents — a euphem-ism for an estimated to 5.000 Ndebele deserters S numbered seven to one but they are a Zulu offshoot with a tradition going back for generations of beating sident, "and no political ters." the chell out of the Shonas, who they retary solution either. The Ndebeles are outlong-time Bulawayo resident, "and no milithis situation," says a Shonas, who they re-gard as dogs. And they are much better figh solution

tation lie pressed politically in tribalism. They are exand Zanu (Shona) par-ties, who wedded briefthe Zapu (Ndebele) ly as the Patriotic Front to consummate in-The roots of confronancient

Mugabe's

the Shona are Zanla, supposedly combined in the Zimbabwe Natio-Ndebele are Zipra and Militarily the

"There is simply no Zapu

arms caches discredited them out-side Matabeleland with Parliament. probably connect, there and his charges, probably connect, that his revelations of big they planned revolu-Mr Mugabe wholly found

detaining two of the Zipra military leaders most respected by the Ndebelle, especially the youth: commander Lookout Masuku and the political marriage. He then sharply pol-anised the Ndebele-Shona confrontation by His actions ended

moribund although the "Both sides wear is practically Dumiso Dabeng-

grey old Mr Joshua really began. Zipra Ndebeles from the National Army the drain

Nkomo and his men

still hold 20 seats in

napped more than two months ago, with a marked lack of success. willd Matabelelland is in Army soldiers wander than 2000 National turmoil. Just over half of it is under a dusk to six tourists they kiddawn curfew. the bush looking Today huge, not and More

It is like looking for a needle in a haystack. The rebels can rely on tered all over Matabele the solid support tribal kin scat-

controlled "Whole areas are ontrolled by the dis-



fusing that when you run into a road block on the Victoria Falls road you don't know robbers." kunze's men. dissidents curity forces whether it's by the se-"It's become so conor just or the

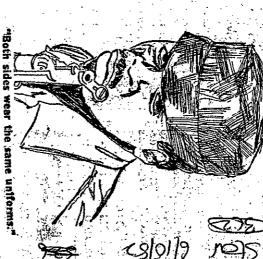
where so many black civilians were in the feuding are the white farmers — who, now Ironically, the people in the middle in this themselves

The white farmers, in fact, are worse off they were hit by "terrs," they could put up a pretty stiff defence and swiftly call that war. Then, when they were hit by forces. Rhodesian security

Now, when they call for help, it might come in a day or two, sometimes not at all. And all they are being left to fight with is sport-

granting applications for firearm licences. It is rarely that a white farmer is allowed to retain a military ing rifles. for re-registration and is being very tough on calling in all weapons Government 15 applications licences. It

ming inevitability of an all-out fight between weapon like an FN.
In spite of the Ndebele and between Governthe see-



fugabe's sinister Minister with prescription for fear blood man with Market Minister with Takes USIN TICK?

The public image of this is of an unsmiling smooth-faced man with slightly sinister eyes who sometimes wears a who sometimes wears a who sometimes wears a who sometimes wears a who sometimes wears a who carries and always has a cort and always has a pen at the leady and a pen at the leady and a pen at the leady and a pen at the leady and a pen at the leady and a pen at the leady and a pen at the leady and a pen at the leady and a pen at the leady and a pen at the leady and a pen at the pend of detention orders in this plocket.

But the real Dr Her to said one "He can this is the man who bert Sylvester Masiyiwa to, said one "He can has bucked Prime Miles to people who have the tree's But I nister Robert Mugabe to people who have the tree's But I nister Robert Mugabe to people who have the tree's But I nister Robert Mugabe the him often is a wouldn't like to get on an district with and elegant manners a And nobody in his country on an aptimal elegant manners a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind would trust parently personal crue was not one to be a right mind the right mi

runs what is virtually a private army Whose actions and statements are seriously damaging in a few common of the few policies, and tent its policies, and the policies, and the policies, and the policies, and the policies, and the policies, and the policies, and the policies, and the policies, and the policies, and the policies, and the policies, and the policies.

more blacks possibly hundreds have been summanly detained frequently for no appraint reason.

The teatment of some in detaining been gim like the the three senior air force three senior air force officers held presumer

possibly the sabotaging of air.

we been craft at Thornini base.

detained As their lawyers

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revealed at a Press

revealed at a Press

conference recently

they were beater up

they were beater up

this Nobody seems to



shot ourselves in the foot, is how a top Zimbabwe business man summed up his country's economic "We certain

progress since inde-pendence. Zimbabwe had much going for it as the as the second African state second only to South Africa in development.

ly from policies or enactments.

> often illogical direction
> by rulers motivated more by ideology than reality.
>
> This is how the economy is seen by various Zimbabwean ana-But the economy is uning sour under a n d turning sou

numerous

ductivity

going against Zim-babwe at the moment. It is doing harm to itself and this is being aggravated by the arm to s being the reces. a lot Zimlysts: "There is

the economy.

cannot afford because they make our products uncompetitive in the world markets. So we have to sell at a ch we wage rafes, whi

bout R300 a ton. But because of price

discount discount The major causes of the national) decelerate the crowth rate have directly or

directly resulted largeforced by regulations that prevent the dismissal of a worker on "Productivity has not pace with wages has declined in with the maintenance of a low level of pro-ductivity being rein-Government or statutory instances

profits, throughputs any grounds without the approval of the Minister." — RAL Merchant Bank's guide to

import duties could add up to 10 percent to imported input costs. "UDI cost Zimbabwe ration economic review. import Bread h as become the national staple. The wheat farmer gets a subsidised price of R80 a ton. The miller has to pay the Grain Marketing. Board R210 a con and his processing brings the price up to about R300 a ton. control his bread across the shop counter fetches only R136 at tour Smaller millers have gone bankrupt.

by the minmum wage regulations. The Government has refused to let people increase prices without permission and this permission has been time producing compadelayed by as much as 15 years. In the mean nies run at, a loss," --

too, look set for a fall.
A global 9 percent cut
in import allocations for the third quarter (of 1982); will raise unit production costs besides a lowering

of development. Since independence the years

A businessman.

"When it came into office it found it did not have real power. This was held in the boardrooms, it believed. But it couldn't afford, to nationalise. A it its efforts since then reflect its desire to office its owner. will price controls
will restrain a cost
pass-through Zim-"The Budget's higher

like Britain and the United States on how to catch up.
"It has refused to listen to the many advisers who have told it to open up to capital investment. Investment incentives here now just don't compare with the rest of the world.

"The Government appears to have no economic or financial policy — socialist or capitalist. "Industrial

colonialism."

price levels and mark-

ment controls the private sector without having bought any shares or having nationalised. up, even the nature of a product which might affect the price. "Now the Govern-

their money spent according to their dictate, but Zimbabwe has a dismal record in this.

One bad factor has been heavy Africanisation which has forced out many of the bureaucrats—the ones with the skills to control foreign aid properly.

sector makes a 1000 percent profit. In fact the average is about 15 to 20 percent, according to an IMF investigation, but the Government refuses to believe that." "They have this firm belief that the private businessman.

> "The Government mistrusts, foreign capi-

nessman.

They're pretty impervious to persuasion or reality. have been added to the lab our force. With slower economic and grater labour force growth probable in 1882, the gap between work seekers and vacancies will widen still further. The social sion in 1981 of those in wage and salaried employment was less than a third of the 90000 persons estimated to expan. political implica "The overall sion in 1981 of t vacancies wi still further.

> "They have tightened up on everything emforeign exchange, rais-

wages

loyment,

Government, has shown no inclination to take advice from countries

"Inflation has been

"They obviously

to would speak freely only off on Zimbabwe by Wilf Nussey independence in April 1980, nation with the old Rhodesia articles of a four-part series No names are given because News. He contrasts the new the Zimbabweans he spoke now editor of the Pretoria which he visited before These are the final two

tions are daunting." — Zimbabwe Banking Cor-poration economic re-

"Donors of aid want

potential only to go into economic collapse, which in turn will lead to totalitarian authority."—A businessman,

they can handle foreign aid alone, and they can't." - A busi-

resents foreign exper-tise. They insist that

Governmen

·The

laries rose from 45 percent of output in the mining industry in 1979 at R.26 million, to "Thanks to the jump in minimum pay and the ban on retrenchpercent or R300 million 73 percent. last year and could reach 90 wages and sathis year. ment, rests in the Cab-inet and party central committee, which checks everything against marxist or socialist doctrine. ultimate decision-making power in Government rests in the Cab-

tainable in practice as many mines will have ceased to operate before reaching this level theoretical one and is considered to be unatnomice miracle they promised. The economy. is decaying fast. Output in real terms is begin-ning to decline. The not produce the eco-

Government has

"White dissatisfaction has undoubtedly been growing over developments affecting their lifestyles and more important, oversievents which touch upon what many consider their rightful ways

ration economic review. of life,

the record,

won't be too long before the Government sees it has got to change tack and that socialism is an extremely expensive luxury."

RAL Merchant Bank. "Tinder could have been prepared which may kindle rapidly accelerating emigrations at the first spark of any new serious cause of discontent. Zimes babwe Banking Corporations "The hope is that it 862

The Star Thursday October 7 1982

Affairs, Dr Ushewokunze has been put in charge of the Zimbabwe police — a position of great power and influence and which gives him a large machine to turn on his targets.

Yet he often ignores the normal police and Central Intelligence Office procedures, preferring to rely on his specially recruited force sometimes nicknamed the "Zipolice," actually a kind of special branch.

They could number several hundred, states one source.

Their behaviour and actions are akin to those of Haiti's notorious Tonton Macoute and they appear to be beyond reprisal, even by the courts.

When courts have ordered the release of detainees, Ushy has simply issued Ministerial decrees overriding the orders, in terms of the emergency regulations brought in by the former Ian Smith government and retained today, lock, stock and barrel.

The man has an intriguing background. Born at Marandellas on June 6, 1938, he was schooled in Rhodesia and obtained his medical degree at the University of Natal, becoming also vice-president of the Association of Medical Students of South Africa.

He worked at the King Edward VIII hospital in Durban and at the McCord hospital in Zululand until he had to quit the country, according to his biography, because his political activity for the Pan African Congress drew the attention of the authorities.

Back in Rhodesia he started a practice in Matabeleland, opened a clinic in Bulawayo and joined the Zanu youth



Ushewokunze . . . debonair and dangerous

wing, which brought him into confrontation with the Smith government.

He was a Zanu (Patriotic Front) delegate at the Geneva conference on Rhodesian independence and then joined the Zanu central committee based in Mozambique as secretary for health.

His first job with the new Zimbabwe Government was Minister of Health.

Mr Mugabe fired him last year after Ushy had come out with a series of intemperate, racist statements a gainst whites. When told by the Premier to cool down and to come to heel politically, he refused and because of this direct challenge, was demoted.

His return as a Minister of far greater power has bewildered Zimbabweans and made many formerly hopeful whites now dubious of their and the country's survival.

Their numbers have already dropped from a peak of 280 000 in UDI times to an estimated 170 000 (which some sources put as low as 140 000).

"In March or April next year, when service contracts expire or come up for renewal, you could see a really big exodus, thanks to Ushy." said one civil servant.

"I suspect he and probably Mugabe too want the white population cut to a bare 50 000 or so, just enough to keep agriculture and a bit of economy going."

If Dr Ushewokunze is allowed to continue unchecked, that will not take long. It might also cost Zimbabwe a considerable amount of foreign aid as Western disgust with his performance grows.

His behaviour is flamboyant. Arriving at Bulawayo by air, he was seen to get into an official car with a VHF radio and to immediately tune to the local police wavelength and start issuing orders.

On one occasion the pilot of a scheduled flight leaving Bulawayo refused to let Ushy's escort on board with their AK-47s and other guns.

Enraged, the doctor ordered the pilot's immediate arrest — but it was pointed out to him that the plane could not take off without the pilot. So he ordered the detention of the airport security officer instead.

There are numerous similar stories about him, many genuine.

He is by far the most dangerous individual in Zimbabwe, and the most destructive to its stability.

ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURE

Stockpiles grow

The farmer's penchant for exaggerating the impact of drought is nowhere better illustrated than in Zimbabwe where recently published figures show that last season's drought was less severe than expected.

Six months ago, official forecasts suggested that the maize crop would be down by 50% on last year's and that deliveries to the grain marketing board would fall from 2 Mt last year to less than 950 000 t in 1982. But latest information points to a maize crop in 1981/2 of some 2,3 Mt. down 25% from the record 3 Mt produced in 1981, while deliveries will be 1,4 Mt - 50% more than forceast - and only 30% down on last

year's record.

As a result of this substantally larger than estimated crop, maize stocks are again looking too high for comfort. By the end of this year, it is estimated that Zimbabwe will be sitting on a grain mountain of 2 Mt - two and half times its annual consumption estimated at 800 000 t. If all goes well in the export markets, this stockpile should have been trimmed to 1,3 Mt by the time next season's deliveries start in May.

Zimbabwe anticipates exports of about 400 000 t of maize, worth R84m, by the end of this year, and will need to better that performance next year. This will be a tall order given falling world grain prices.

To make matters worse some farmers are complaining that African states are buying maize from SA rather than Zimbabwe simply because it is cheaper.

Zimbabwe's other main agricultural export - tobacco - has picked up in recent weeks after a disappointing eight months to August during which only 32 000 t of leaf were exported. But last month railings exceeded 12 000 t and over the year as a whole, it seems likely that tobacco exports will come close to 80 000 t. Although this is a far better figure than seemed likely a month ago, it will still be 38% lower than in

Export values will also be down on last year, when tobacco exports were worth R328m and provided 23% of the country's total export earnings. This year, they are unlikely to exceed R250m - less than 20% of total export earnings. The tobacco stockpile, which started the year at 58 000 t, is likely to grow to 67 000 t.

The tobacco target for 1982-1983 has been set at 90m kg-95m kg, which is slightly less than last year's 96m kg target but rather higher than actual output put at 89m kg. Prices on the Harare auction floors have been lower this year than last - reflecting the increased volume of output and some loss of quality attributable to the drought. With the tobacco sales drawing to a close this month, the average price is expected to be just below 168c/kg - down 8% on last year, but grower income will be higher at R225m — up 17% on 1981.

Campaign 2

to save ANC tries

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — An international campaign to save the lives of three ANC members facing the death sentence has become the focus of the United Nations' Day of Solidarity.

The three ANC men, Simon Mogoerane (23), Marcus Motaung (28) and Jerry Mosolodi (25) — were sentenced to death on August 5.

A number of meetings are planned in Zimbabwe and other countries today tomark the United Nations' day.

A meeting is to be

A meeting is to be held in Harare at the University of Zimbabwe tonight at which a petition calling on the South African Government to commute the death sentences is expected to be circulated.

14.4

Zimbabwe cuts travel allowance to R450

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — To save dwindling foreign currency, the Zimbabwe Government has reduced allowances for holidays outside the country to R450 a year.

Allowances for businessmen travelling abroad have also been cut.

The Finance Minister. Dr Bernard Chidzero, said last night the new restrictions would take effect from December 1.

At present holidaymakers travelling to South Africa can use R900 over two years, while those going overseas may take R1 200 every two years.

Under the new restrictions a single allowance of R450 a year will apply irrespective of the traveller's destination.

The allowance may be accumulated over three years to a maximum of R1 350.

The new restrictions are likely to cut holiday

travel to South Africa, particularly for tourists using their cars.

Dr Chidzero said the

Dr Chidzero said the new restrictions were a reflection of a downturn in the volume and price of Zimbabwean exports and depressed world markets.

The cuts would help rectify the imbalance in the country's external accounts he said.

accounts, he said.
The Minister commented that the Zimbabwean economy would be well placed for renewed growth once the world recession eased.

Detained Zimbabwe MP denies coercion charge

By ANDRE VILJOEN Mall Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Mr Wally Stuttaford. 63. the white Zimbabwean MP held in detention for 10 months, yesterday pleaded not guilty to a charge of "attempting to coerce the government".

His plea in the High Court, in Harare, was his first since he was detained. He was charged for the first time in July with plotting to overthrow the government but was not asked to plead and was remanded in custody until yesterday.

The State alleges he and a white former MP, Mr Denis Walker, asked a former Cabinet Minister in the pre-independence interim government. Mr Stanley Malumisa, to put them in touch with senior members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra force.

At three subsequent meetings in Mr Stuttaford's car and in a Harare hotel, the two Republican Front MPs allegedly sympathised with Zipra discontent about government plans for a one-party state and its establishment of the Fifth Brigade anti-dissident force.

A Zipra member, Mr Anthony Madhlela, attended one meeting and his brother. Nephat, a senior Zipra man, was at another. The two MPs also complained about laws

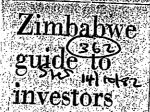
The two MPs also complained about laws restricting removal of furniture from the country and Mr Stuttaford spoke of using white economic power to coerce Mr Robert Mugabe's government, the State alleges.

In an outline of the defence case, the court was told Mr Stuttaford admitted the three

In an outline of the defence case, the court was told Mr Stuttaford admitted the three meetings but denied he had asked to see Zipra members or expressed sympathy with them.

He said he and Mr Walker had met members of a number of opposition parties to discuss possible legal joint political opposition

Mr Anthony Madhlela told the court yesterday the MPs had asked him about Zipra attitudes but he could not remember them saying anything that could be construed as "fighting against the government".



HARARE Zimbabwe has published foreign investment guidelines in terms of which foreign investors will be expected to provide equal domestic particlepation within a reasonable period.

The government is walking a tightrope, trying to satisfy popular expectations and retaining foreign investor confidence.

The guidelines em

Confidence

The guidelines emphasise the governments commitment to increased State involvement in the economy while retaining a strong private section fulfill reaction to the guidelines has been lukewarm.— Reuter

T.

Word and deed

The announcement that the US food multinational, H H Heinz, is to invest just over \$15m; in Zimbabwe in a joint venture with PM Robert Mugabe's government brings to an end an 18-month cliffhanger.

Heinz is taking 51% of the equity in Olivine Industries, a family-owned food processing business concentrating on the production of vegetable oils, while the Zimbabwe government is taking the minority 49% share in a \$30m transaction.

The Heinz deal is more important for what it promises than what it will actually deliver in terms of new funds. A substantial, though unspecified, proportion of the \$15,3m injection of fresh capital will be paid abroad to foreign shareholders in Olivine. But the fact that Heinz - making its first investment in Africa — has chosen Zimbabwe, bringing an end to the long twoand-a-half year post-independence drought in new foreign investment, is of major significance. It was quickly followed by the news that VMF Stork of Holland has entered into a (non-cash) technology transfer deal with Cochran Industries, and that the Standard Chartered Bank is to incorporate locally as the Standard Chartered Bank Zimbabwe Ltd.

These announcements were quickly followed by the publication of the Zimbabwe government's new investment guidelines. These guidelines show virtually no change from previous policy pronouncements by the Mugabe government, though there has been some slight softening around the edges. The basic formula remains unchanged. The document published this week is a good deal less forthright — positively as well as negatively — than a previously circulated draft.

The outlines are familiar. Zimbabwe, being a socialist state, is committed to an increased public sector involvement in the economy. But the government recognises



Zimbabwe's Mugabe ... same basic formula

the need for a strong and viable private sector inspired by "the economic return to investment."

Foreign investment is welcomed, particularly in rural areas, in new technologies, in joint ventures that use local labour and raw materials and that generate ex-

ports. But the hardline on foreign takeovers of domestic business has hardly softened at all. There is no case for dilution of domestic equity holdings nor will foreign investors be allowed — as a general rule — to take majority control of local enterprise. The general rule can be broken and has indeed been broken in the case of Heinz.

For the rest, the government document merely restates existing policy, with some elaboration.

Subject to the 50% limitation on dividends paid abroad, which applies to industrial and financial companies, the government wants to see local equity participation in any new foreign investments starting from a minimum 20% level of local involvement. The government is determined, it says, not to reduce any further the degree of remittability of investment income except in a situation of "extreme balance of payments stress."

Initial business reaction is muted. The guidelines fall short of offering positive encouragement to new investment but at least there is no hardening of the line which had been feared by some observers. It is doubtful whether the guidelines will stimulate any new investment, but they may just influence the marginal potential investor. Indeed, investors are more likely to be influenced by the positive commitment of Heinz than the words of the code. Action speaks louder than words.

Alexand Chantend

lust our

After 10 months' in detention.

rama Zimbabwe is free

By ANDRE VILJOEN Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE.

IT WAS a day of joy and tears and joy again for Mrs Jean Stuttaford, whose Zim babwean MP husband, Mr Wally Stuttaford, became a free man yesterday evening after more than 10 months behind bars.

Minutes after Mr Stuttaford was freed in the Harare High Court on a charge of plotting to coerce the government, he was confronted outside the courtroom by a man who introduced himself as a police officer. The man said he had instructions to re-detain him



Mr Wally Stuttaford and his wife, Jean, outside court yesterday.

SACU chief scotches reports of new rebel tour

By RODNEY HARTMAN MR JOE Pamensky, president if the South African Cricket Union, has scotched reports that Sri Lankan cricketers will tour South

Africa.

He was reacting to a report that in spite of the announcement by the SACU of the cancellation of the proposed tour by a 14-member Sri Lankan cricket team, the players were determined to make the tour.

When news of the tour broke prematurely in Sri Lanka early last week, the Government threatened to stop the visit by impounding the player's passports

Sources believe that the

squad will seave Sri Lanka individually in the next few days.

Mr Pamensky said last night there was no guarantee that their government would not impound their passports if they attempted to tour South Africa later this month.

"I don't want to be derogatory about any countries but, with respect, there are some places where they act first and ask about the law later."

Mr Pamensky added that he was unconvinced the Sri Lankan Government could not still take steps to prevent the on-off tour.

He disclosed that he had been in contact with the Sri Lankan players who signed contracts for the proposed tour following his announce-ment last Friday that the venture had been aborted.

But he said this was "purely out of courtesy" to convey the position of South African cricket authorities "rather than for them to learn of our standpoint through the medi-

um of the Press".

Mr Pamensky said the players had been "very grateful" that the SACU had taken the pressure off them

by cancelling the tour.

The Rand Daily Mail learnt last night that the Zimbabwean tour is due to start on October 26 and not on October 19 as disclosed in a report from Colombo.

The man, who identified himself as Superin tendent Sam Muchemwa told Mr Stuttaford, his lawyers, and journalists that the detention order in terms of the country's emergency powers regulations, was still being prepared.

He returned shortly afterwards and, without showing any papers, took Mr Stuttaford away, saying he was taking him to the central prison.

But about four hours later the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said in a statement that reports that Mr Stuttaford had been detained yesterday were inaccurate. He said Mr Stuttaford's release had been delayed only for a short time for purely administrative reasons.

"He is now a free man," Dr Usneworn: . said.

After he was discharged earlier Mr Stuttaford said in an interview that his first priority was to hug his wife and in the longer term he was looking forward to returning to parliament.

But moments later Mrs Stuttaford and her sister-in-law, Mrs Rose Onyett, were sobbing as he was "detained" again.

Mr Stuttaford finally tasted real freedom at about 6pm when his lawyers fetched him at Chikurubi maximum security prison.

Mr Stuttaford was first detained in December last year for allegedly plotting the for allegedly plotting the overthrow of the Zimbabwean Government.

In July he successfully

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Mr Wally Stuttaford and his wife, Jean, outside court yesterday.

SACU chief scotches reports of new rebel tour

By RODNEY HARTMAN !-

MR JOE Pamensky, president if the South African Cricket Union, has scotched reports that Sri Lankan cricketers will tour South Africa.

He was reacting to a report that in spite of the an-nouncement by the SACU of the cancellation of the proposed tour by a 14-member Sri Lankan cricket team, the players were determined to make the tour.

When news of the tour broke prematurely in Sri Lanka early last week, the Government threatened to stop the visit by impounding the player's passports. Sources believe that the

KINDA

THE general synod of the

Nederduitse Gerefor-meerde Kerk yesterday re-

jected a proposal that a church commission should involve members of the black "daughter" churches

in its deliberations.

World title

championship series.

fever again

York on Wednesday.

GOLD fever broke out

again yesterday after a sharp rise the price in New

Appointments ... 17 Auctions

Business Mail 11 - 13

Car Specials 17

Comics 16 Crosswords 17

Flair 10

17

Page 3

It's gold

8 Page 11

Bridge ...

for the 9-Hour

NEXT year's International

Castrol Nine-Hour Race will be part of the new

world endurance racing

Page 2

quad will leave Sri Lanka individually in the next few days.

Mr Pamensky said last night there was no guarantee that their government would not impound their passports if they attempted to tour South Africa later this month.

"I don't want to be derogatory about any countries but, with respect, there are some places where they act first and ask about the law later."

Mr Pamensky added that he was unconvinced the Sri Lankan Government could not still take steps to prevent the on-off tour.

He disclosed that he had been in contact with the Sri

Lankan players who signed contracts for the proposed tour following his announce-ment last Friday that the venture had been aborted.

lations, was still being

He returned shortly afterwards and, without showing any papers, took Mr Stutta-ford away, saying he was taking him to the central prison. But about four hours later the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze,

said in a statement that reports that Mr Stuttaford had been detained yesterday were inaccurate. He said Mr.

Stuttaford's release had been delayed only for a short time for purely administrative

"He is now a free man," Dr

After he was discharged

earlier Mr Stuttaford said in

an interview that his first pri-

ority was to hug his wife and

in the longer term he was looking forward to returning to parliament.

Stuttaford and her sister-in-

law, Mrs Rose Onyett, were

sobbing as he was "detained"

Mr Stuttaford finally tast-

ed real freedom at about 6pm

when his lawyers fetched him at Chikurubi maximum secu-

Mr Stuttaford was first de-

tained in December last year

for allegedly plotting the overthrow of the Zimbabwean Government.

In July he successfully sued the state for damages arising from alleged torture

he suffered in detention. Dur-

ing the same month he appeared for the first time in the Harare Magistrate's Court accused of conspiring

overthrow

This week he appeared for

the first time in the High

Court, where the charge had

been changed to one of at-

tempting to set up a body to

coerce the government. The state alleged that with

government.

government.

made to the police.

continue with its case.

He commended the decision by Mr Andrew Chigo-vera, for the state, to with-

draw its charge against Mr

the

But moments later Mrs

Ushewokur, said,

prepared.

reasons.

again.

rity prison.

But he said this was "pure-ly out of courtesy" to convey the position of South African cricket authorities "rather than for them to learn of our standpoint through the medi-

um of the Press".

Mr Pamensky said the players had been "very grateful" that the SACU had taken the pressure off them

um of the Press'

by cancelling the tour.

The Rand Daily Mail

learnt last night that the Zimbabwean tour is due to start on October 26 and not on October 19 as disclosed in a report from Colombo.

Accused faces new charge in London ANC theft case conspiracy charges was yes-

() 17) ondon Bureau Gilbey's LONDON. - Mr Peter Case Punter's ton, 38, one of the men coused of conspiracy to burgle black South African political movement offices in London, upstanday food ton, 38, one of the men Friend inside today! yesterday faced charge of possessing a pro-

Mr Caselton, who has been held in custody for six weeks charged with dishonestly **Decision bars** black kerk

terday also charged with possession of a canister of gas. The charge was read out in

court when commercial pilot Mr Caseltonmade a brief routine appearance on remand together with Swedish free-lance journalist Mr Bertil Wedin, who is on bail and charged with dishonestly handling documents stolen from ANC and Swapo offices.

handling documents and the

DURBAN. - The trial of gentleman robber" successful.

fresh evidence to be led in mitigation will be heard by Mr Justice Neville Page who sentenced Stander to a total of 75 years' imprisonment.

vear period.

Broke Sheila fights trip

SAN FRANCISCO. - A British woman, suffering from what has been called an allergy to the 20th century, yesterday attacked plans to have her repatriated and said she was unfit to make the journey to England.

Former pop singer Sheila Rossell, 33, suffers from total allergy syndrome. She has violent allergic reactions to all man-made substances.

decided to have her repatriated because she was destitute. - Sapa-Reuter.



The policeman was charged with bank and building society robberies in Durban totalling R44 538 committed over two-and-a-half "One of the Perks is, There

with a fellow MP of the Republican Front, Mr Denis Walker, who has since fled the country and forfeited his seat. Mr Stuttaford had sought to meet former Zipra guerrilla leaders and planned illegal opposition to the But after two days of evidence, in which the state witnesses - three black men with whom Mr Stuttaford and Mr Walker had had discussions last year — gave evidence which conflicted with statements they had Mr Justice Dumbutshenaasked the state if it wanted to

Trial may be re-opened

Mail Correspondent

Andre Charles Stander, 33; a former police captain who was railed in 1980 for 17 years for armed robbery, theft and forgery, may be re-opened if an appli-cation to be brought on his behalf in the Durban Supreme Court on Monday is The application to allow

Stuttaford. At a political meeting in Bulawayo yesterday the RF leader and former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, said: "It is wonderful news that dear Wally Stuttaford has been released this afternoon but don't let it blind you to the fact, ladies and gentlemen, that here we have a man who was incarcerated and tortured for nearly a year and yet he was, innocent".

British consular officials



By Brendon Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE Zimbabwe will have to go on providing emergency rations to millions of people hit by the drought for at least another six months.

Children are pro-

Children are pro-bably already dying from hunger.

The grim warning was given in Harare yesterday by the head of the Christian Care Welfare Organisation, Mr Valentine Ziswa.

He said his organisation estimated that more than two million people were going hungry because of the drought.

Children in remote areas were probably dyhe said.

He said there could

be no let-up in assistance to the worst affected area until March or April next year when the first crops would be harvested.

It is reported from

Bulawayo that in the arid Matabeleland Bulalima Mangwe d istrict close to the Botswana border a fourmonth shortage of maize meal is causing starvation to spread.

Black traders with shops in remote rural areas claim; they are being discriminated against by wholesalers who are not selling the menough meal during the countrywide maize meal shortage.

The allegations were denied by a maize meal depot in the border town of Plumtree.

A spokesman said his supplies had been reduced this year.

Those he did have we're distributed as

fairly as possible.
Commercial farmers

in the Matabeleland area who have rounded up tribal areas cattle illegally grazing on their land have been threatened with death.

As the search for As the search for grazing approaches a crisis point there are thousands of head of cattle illegally grazing for white farming land, according to Mr. Rob Sayers, chairman of the Matabeleland Branch of the Commercial Farmers Union.

Farmers who willing, ly gave their land to poor rural neighbours

for grazing found

themselves swamped

with cattle in a short

time and had been firme and had been forced to sell off their own stock, said Mr Sayers

The Lands and Resettlement Minister,

Mr. Moven Mahachi, has

Mr. Moven Mahachi, has said the Government has no objection to land set aside for resettlement, schemes being u.s.e.d. as temporary emergency grazing.

The grazing war has aready resulted in at least two fatalities among white farmers.

A farmer and his 15-year-old niece were found gunned down by found gumed down by dissidents because say other farmers figattle owned by rural poor had been impounded on the man's land.

By Brendan Secry The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Republican Front MP Mr Wally Stuttafod's brief taste of freedom — a cup of coffee with his wife outside a courtroom — turned bitter as a policeman told him he was being re-detained.

As members of the foreign and local Press looked on yesterday, the already tattered image of Zimbabwe as a champion of human rights must have disappeared as rapidly as that of the speeding police car which took Mr Stuttaford (62) back to his "home" of the past 10 months—a maximum security prison on the outskirts of Harare.

Journalists found it difficult to believe that the Zimbabwe Government could behave so crassly. They sought through lawyers and police to establish if he was being detained.

The answer from both was: "Yes, under the emergency powers regulations."

But then, seven hours later, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, announced that Mr Stuttaford's release had been held up for "purely administrative reasons" and he was now a "free man."

The way in which Mr Stuttaford had been held after his acquittal on charges of plotting against the Government appeared to be another instance where the authorities had ignored a court's find-

Stuttaford case cracks the image of justice

Whatever the circumstances of Mr Stuttaford's release, this fact will partly restore faith in Zimbabwe justice.

Zimbabwe's human rights record took knocks this year: first with open defiance of court rulings in the case of the York brothers, held in detention since January, and second in the case of the alleged torture of white Air Force officers detained in connection with the Thornhill Air Base blasts.

British Defence Secretary Mr John Nott, who recently visited Zimbabwe, was reported to have discussed detentions without trial with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The Zimbabwe Ambassador to the United States was also recently summoned to the State Department in Washington where the question of human rights violations was raised, according to reports.

British and American Press reports have speculated that any further deterioration in the human rights situation could well lead to aid for Zimbabwe being cut by Western donors.

Although he was detained last December,



Mr Stuttaford with his wife before he was redetained yesterday.

it was about six months before Mr Stuttaford was brought before a court and charges laid. His "accomplices" were released in February.

When he brought a civil suit for R27 000 damages after assaults and torture he allegedly sustained at the hands of his interrogators, the government promptly slapped a ban on publication of details, citing "State security considerations" as its reason.

Yet, when he was eventually brought to

trial at the High Court before Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, there was nothing in the evidence that could remotely be seen as prejudicial to State security.

The State case was weak, with only three witnesses to give evidence on three meetings they had with Mr Stuttaford and another Republican Front MP. Mr Denis Walker, who fled overseas after Mr Stuttaford's arrest.

But the State's allegations were torpedoed

by its star witness, Mr. Stanley Malumisa, a former co-Minister in the transitional government, who refused to a bide by earlier statements to police and security men.

Saying he had been beaten and forced to make damaging statements against Mr. Stuttaford, Mr Malumia sa said in evidence: "It is only today I am a free man to speak."

He told the court that the two white; MPs in no way advocated force to over throw the Government; but merely suggested forming a united opposition of minority political parties in Parliament.

Faced with that evidence, the prosecutor had no option but to withdraw the charges.

Mr Justice Dumbutshena agreed with the decision, saying it had to be made whether it was unpopular or not with "some other person" who might have wanted to see Mr Stuttaford convicted.

Zimbabwe has US worried

By John D'Oliveira, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration is becoming increasingly concerned about alleged human rights violations in Zimbabwe.

Leading American newspapers have given considerable space to reports of a breakdown of law and order in Zimbabwe and of Government disrespect for the rule of law.

Today the Washington Post reports prominently on the release from prison of Zimbabwean MP Mr Wally Stuttaford.

Earlier this month the Zimbabwean Ambassador to Washington, Mr Edmund Chipamaunga, was summoned to the State Department where a senior official told him of the Administration's concern over the alleged torture of two senior Zimbabwean Air Force officers. Mr Chipamaunga was told the actions of this nature made it difficult for Zimbabwe's friends in the United States.

for Zimbabwe's friends in the United States.

It is understood the State Department was told the Zimbabwean Government would investi-

gate the allegations of torture and issue a public report.

And later a spokesman for the State Department reacted to questions on alleged human rights violations in Zimbabwe by reminding the media that the United States enjoyed "excellent" relations with Zimbabwe.

with Zimbabwe.

"We are obviously concerned over these reports. If these acts are, in fact, occurring, they would appear to be in violation of the Zimbabwean Constitution which protects citizens against torture, arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, denial of fair trial and invasion of the home.

of fair trial and invasion of the home.

The spokesman said the administration's annual human rights reports had noted that, in the first two years, Zimbabwe had displayed an "admirable correctness and courage" in maintaining proper judicial procedures.

"A policy on the part of the Government of Zimbabwe to depart from the approach which has resulted in this highly respected record would be distressing to us."

SA accused of training rebels

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday alleged that former auxiliary forces of the previous Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, would soon return to Zimbabwe after undergoing military training in South Africa.

return to Limbabwe after undergoing military training in South Africa.

He said the auxiliaries would treat Zimbabweans in the same way that members of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement were treating Mozambicans.

But the police force was being strengthened to await their return and they would be "met with fire" as soon as they crossed the border.

"They will stop at nothing to undo our progress. We in turn will stop at nothing in defending ourselves." he said.

He said dissident forces should not take the government's policy of reconciliation to be a sign of weakness.

Dissidents would continue to be executed until the country was free of "misguided elements", he said. Dr Ushewokunze said Zim-

Dr Ushewokunze said Zimbabwe was faced with several groups of people causing terror in the country. These groups claimed to be pursuing unspecified political goals, "but let me assure everyone that the tough line of executing those who rob with wiolence will continue until we rid the country of such people."

He said the Mozambique experience showed that South African-backed forces tried first of Enhance government supporters. The destruction of roads and railways was aimed at showing that the government of the country had failed.

struction of roads and railways was aimed at showing that the government of the country had failed.

Asked for comment last night, a South African Defence Force spokesman said the SADF had no comment to make on "such ridiculous statements". — Sapa.

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RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, October 18, 1982

British study Zimbabwe torture report

London Bureau

LONDON. — Evidence is being studied at the Foreign Office in London that senior white officers of the Zimbabwe Air Force were tortured with electric shocks during brutal interrogation at the hands of black security men.

The new evidence will deeply embarrass relations between Britain and Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

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Concern is growing in London over the reports that "heavies" of the security service were given a free rein trying to extract "confessions" from their victims after a sabotage attack on the air base at Gweru last July. Thirteen aircraft were blown up, the key element of the air force.

A medical report on two of the detained men, Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, 40, deputy commander, and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, 36, a staff training officer, has reached the Sunday Telegraph of London.

The document refers to deep psychological distress inflicted on the two men who are said to have been hooded then shocked with electrodes. The findings have been supplied also to the British High Commission in Harare and passed on to the Foreign Office.

A third officer, Air Commodore Philip Pile,

A third officer, Air Commodore Philip Pile, 44, the air force operations chief, is alleged to have been subjected to even worse treatment and three other white men are still being held 12 weeks after the attack on the base.

Air Commodore Pile and Wing Commander Briscoe were both arrested after serving on a commission of inquiry into the sabotage on July 24.

Air Commodore Pile and at least one other

Air Commodore Pile and at least one other of the unnamed detained men hold dual Zimbabwe-British nationality, although Air Marshal Slatter and Wing Commander Briscoe are not British citizens.

Another Briton allegedly tortured in detention, Mr James Lochran, 30, who served as a technician at the base, was released several weeks ago and allowed to fly home. In all about 18 white and black officers are believed to have been arrested but the Zimbabwe authorities have never released full details.

Zimbabwe's security chiefs were furious about the success of the attack on the Thornhill base which they believe was planned in South Africa as part of a process of destabilising Mr Mugabe's government.

The report supplied to the Sunday Tele-

The report supplied to the Sunday Telegraph came from a doctor who examined Air Vice-Marshal Slatter and Wing Commander Briscoe at Harare prison and describes marks on their bodies consistent with the application of electrodes.

Air Vice-Marshal Slatter had puncture

Air Vice-Marshal Slatter had puncture marks over his spine and Wing Commander Briscoe had marks on his abdomen apart from other bruising.

In separate statements to the doctor both men had described incidents some days earlier. Their heads had been covered with hoods, then they had felt the prick of something

then they had felt the prick of something sharp in the middle of their backs.

They had experienced "excruciatingly painful contractions" of their back muscles.

The doctor had concluded from his examinations that the injuries indicated that electrodes had been inserted and electrical currents passed through the men's bodies.

Both Air Vice-Marshall Slatter and Wing Commander Briscoe had suffered deep psychological wounds and it manifestly distressed them even to speak of their exper-

Britain, committed to full support of Mr Mugabe's government under the terms of the Lancaster House agreement which gave Zimbabwe independence, has been trying to keep a "low diplomatic profile" over any of the criticisms of the security service or allegations of repression

tions of repression.

Mr John Nott, Defence Secretary, commented during his talks with Mr Mugabe in Harare last month that "concern would be felt" in Britain over the detention of the air force officers.

Internal External

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ieces of paper or other matent into the examination room are so instructed.

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gilator.

- 3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- 4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Zimbabwe detains State witnesses Argus Africa News Service

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe police have detained three witnesses who gave evidence last week in the court witnesses in which Republican Front MP Mr Wally case in which Republican Front MP mr Wally case in which Republican Front MP mr Wally case in which Republican Front MP mr Wally case in which Republican Front MP mr Wally case in which Republican Front MP mr Wally against Stuttaford was found not guilty of plotting against the government.

The prosecutor Sand the three State witnesses changed their testimony from that given to the police about meetings with Mr Stuttaford in Bulapolice about meetings with Mr Stuttaford in Bulawayo They said that at no stage during the meetings was a group to overflrow the government discussed. They claimed the original statements given to the police had been made under duress.

Section 1

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MANUAL TORONTO

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earful 362

THE public image of him is of an unsmiling, smooth-faced man with slightly sinister eyes who sometimes wears a subinspector's uniform and carries an AK-47, moves about in big cars with an armed escort and always has a pen at the ready and a pad of detention orders in his pocket.

Mention of his name causes gloom and fear and in public he is talked about with great circumspection, usually in whispers.

But the real Dr Herbert Sylvester Masiyiwa Ushewokunze, according to people who have met him often, is a man of great polish and elegant manners, a fine host with an easy smile and urbane conversation.

"Oh, he's a very amiable person to talk to," said one. "He can charm the birds out of the trees. But I wouldn't like to get on the wrong side of him. And nobody in his right mind would trust him."

"Üshy," as he is widely known, is the enigma of Zimbabwe.

This is the man who has bucked Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.and survived. This is the man who rampages through the country on an apparently personal crusade against critics and enemies of the State, real or supposed. Who runs what is virtually a private army. Whose actions and statements are disastrous for the Government's image and to some extent its policies.

And he gets away with

A medical doctor who received his training in South Africa, Dr Herbert Sylvester Masiyiwa Ushewokunze, is the man who bucked Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe — and yet appears to prosper. Wilf Nussey, in the second of two articles about South Africa's northern neighbour, discusses this enormously powerful and greatly feared man.

It is he who issued the orders under which many whites and many more blacks, possibly hundreds, have been summarily detained, frequently for no apparent reason.

The treatment of some in détention has been grim, like the three senior air force officers held presumably in connection with the sabotaging of aircraft at Thornhill

As their lawyers disclosed at a Press conference recently, they were thoroughly beaten up. Now there is a real danger that the lawyers might be detained or kicked out for holding the Press conference.

Nobody seems to know what makes Ushy tick. I tried to interview him in Harare but my application through official channels just died. I missed him by minutes at his unmarked office in Bulawayo, in retrospect perhaps fortunately.

But his actions speak of a man motivated by especially malice, against whites.

"It is sheer malice," said a man who has

than most, "and power-hunger and megalomania. Other Cabinet Ministers seem to be scared of

Affairs, Dr Ushewokunze has been put in charge of the Zimbabwe police — a position of great power and influence which gives him a large machine to turn on his targets.

Yet he often ignores normal police and Central Intelligence Office procedures, preferring to rely on his specially-recruited force, sometimes nicknamed the "Zipolice," which is actually a kind of Special Branch.

They could number several hundred. And all of them, states one source, are drawn from the ranks of former Zanu guerrillas ... "real thugs who know nothing about police practices and would as soon bash you as ask you questions.

Their behaviour and actions are akin to those

cause to know him better of Haiti's notorious Tonton Macoute and they appear to be beyond reprisal, even by the courts.

When courts have ordered the release of de-As Minister of Home issued Ministerial decrees quashing the orders - in terms of the emerregulations gency brought in by the former Ian Smith government which are retained today, lock, stock and barrel.

> The man has an intriguing background. Born at Marandellas on June 6, 1938, he was schooled in Rhodesia and obtained his medical degree at the University of Natal, becoming also vice-president of the Association of Medical Students of South Africa.

He worked at the King Edward VIII hospital in Durban and at the McCord Hospital in Zululand until he had to quit the country according to his biography, because his political activity for the Pan African Congress drew the attention of the authorities.

Back in Rhodesia he started a practice in Matabeleland, opened a clinic in Bulawayo and joined the Zanu youth wing, which brought him into confrontation with the Smith government.

He was a Zanu (Patriotic Front) delegate at the Geneva conference on Rhodesian independence and then joined the Zanu central committée based in Mozambique as secretary for health

His first job with the new Zimbabwe Government was Minister of Health in which, among other things, he promoted the cause of African medicine doctors and herbalists.



Dr Ushewokunze ... by far the most dangerous person in Zimbabwe, and the most destructive to its stability.

Mr Mugabe fired him last year after Ushy had come out with a series of highly intemperate, racist statements against whites.

His return as a Minister of far greater power has bewildered Zimbabweans and made many formerly hopeful whites now dubious of their own and the country's survival.

"In March or April next year, when service contracts expire or come up for renewal, you could see a really big exodus, thanks to Ushy," said one civil servant.

"I suspect he, and probably Mugabe, too, want the white population cut to a bare 50 000 or so - just enough to keep agriculture and a bit of economy going.",

Some people suspect that Mr Mugabe quietly lets him blunder on because he serves a useful purpose as a hatchet man, but many doubt

No, he's not the spear-head of the Govern-ment," said one "he's the sharp end of an Idi Amin system."

Zimbabwe elected 4

NEW YORK two years after attain i n g independence, Zimbabwe was elected yesterday to fill one of five seats on the United Nations Security Council.

Zimbabwe was the only African country nominated by the African bloc and it polled 138 votes out of a possible 153.

diplomats. African . said after the vote that Zimbabwe's nomination reflected the African bloc's concern about Southern African mat-ters, especially the question of Namibia and South Africa's domestic policies.

BOOST

Zimbabwe will, in ef-ect, replace Uganda which is standing down along with Ireland, Ja-pan, Panama and Spain after serving two-year terms on the 15-nation council.

Zimbabwe will take up its seat on January

Zimbabwean diplomats regarded their country's election to the council as a diplomatic coup which would boost the fledgling nation's prestige in the international community.

Also elected yesterday were Pakistan, representing Asia, Nicaragua, representing Latin, America, and the Netherlands and Malta (Western Europe grouping).

Malta finally won the seat after a deadlock with New Zealand

Foreign Affairs Minis The Star Bureau and ter, Mr Warren Cooper, Reuter.

said in Wellington yesterday.

"What finally hàp. pened was that the non-aligned countries about 97 out of the voted in favour of Mal-

"That was a block vote which we didn't have," Mr Cooper said.

It was incorrect to say New Zealand had I'os to because of the South African tour, he

Diplomats at the United Nations had said before the vote that opposition by African and other States to New Zealand's policy of permitting sporting links with South Africa could favour its rivals for the council seat.

ENLARGED

The five permanent members of the council, which have the power of veto, are the United States, Russia, China; Britain mand

France. The other five non-permanent members of the council, elected last year to serve until the end of 1983, are Guyan a Jordon, Poland, Togo and Zaire
The council originally had 11 members but

was enlarged in 1966. Under the terms of the resolution by which the council's membership was increased, the United Nations General Assembly decided that the 10 non-permanent members would be

fixed pattern,

Five should come
from African and Asian

New Zealand was States one from East-thwarted by a mass ern Europe, two from non-aligned vote not Latin America and two last years rugby tour from Westernei Europe by South Africa, its and other states of the Sta







COUP D'ETAT

COUP DE L. Mugabe Mugabe

HARARE. — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has made his clearest accusation to date that a plan existed to overthrow his Government with Soviet-bloc military backing at independence in 1980 and install his long-time rival, Joshua Nkomo.

In a television interview with local journalists screened here on Tuesday night, Mr Mugabe said the plan was known as "Zero Hour"



MUGABE: Soviet/Nkomo alliance to oust Zanu.

and had been drafted as early as 1976, when his Zimbawe African National Union (Zanu) and Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) joined in an uneasy political-military alliance called the Patriotic Front against Ian Smith's Rhodesian regime.

Under the plan, Mr. Mugabe said, "when Zanu had won elections (as it did in February 1980, trouncing Zapu), certain targets would have been attacked inside Zimbabwe. There would have been an occupation force.

"It was believed that what MPLA (the ruling, Soviet-backed party in Angola) did to Unita (Jonas Savimbi's opposition movement) could be done to us," Mr Mugabe . .d. "That was the

According to authoritative accounts of the Angola civil war, Cuban troops intervened on the side of the MPLA at independence in November 1975 and helped drive Unita back from Luanda to the southern reaches of the country where it is still active. with South African support.

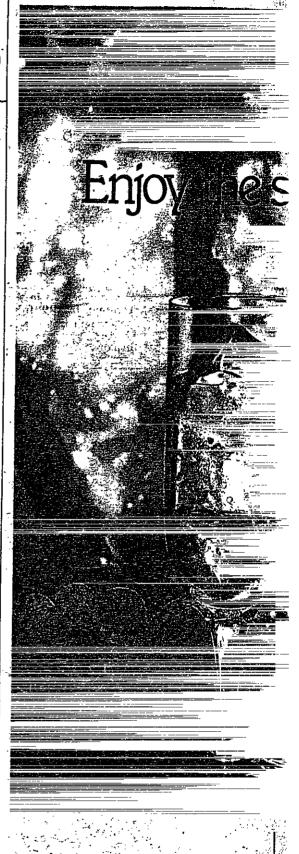
. Mr Mugabe did not state explicitly that Zapu's "Zero-Hour" plan had been approved by any foreign power. Nor did he expand on his reference to an occupation force.

But senior security, sources in his party said yesterday that Zanu had understood such a force would have included Soviet-bloc military elements, most probably Cubans.

Leading Zanu members have complained for some time, generally in private, about what they saw as Mr Nkomo's wartime strategy of holding back the bulk of his guerilla forces in Zambia, where they were based, to move later against the Mugabe forces after the defeat of the white regime.

The Soviet Union provided extensive material support for Mr Nkomo's Zipra army, including training and sophisticated weaponry, through the seven-year bush war for black rule in Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe's forces, refused Soviet aid, had to fall back on China, Yugoslavia, Pakistan and other countries for assistance and arms. Manager





The refreshing tingling taste of the Original Paarl Perlé brings summertime into all the seasons.



Mugabe wants 'hot pursuit'

HARARE — Zimbabwe will next week seek the right for its troops to enter Botswana in 'hot pursuit' of armed anti-government rebels who have killed 60 people in eight months of violence in its Matabeleland province.

The rebels, former members of minority leader Joshua

Nkomo's Zipra guerrilla movement who deserted from the National Army after Nkomo was sacked from the cabinet last February, have also held six foreign tourists hostage for more than three months.

In spite of a denial by Botswana president Dr Quett Masire, there are persistent reports here that the hostages, Americans Brett Baldwin, 23, and Kevin Ellis, 24; Britons James Greenwell, 18, and Martyn Hodgson, 35 and Australians Tony Bajzelj, 25, and William Butler, 31, are being held in a fortified camp in remote north-Eastern Botswana.

The camp is a relic of the guerrilla war against Rhodesia, but military sources say it has been brought back into use by dissidents fleeing from the 2500 strong task force mobilised by the Zimbabwe army to end the mounting violence in Mata-

REBELS ESCAPING

OVER BORDER

beleland and free the hostages.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said on the eve of his departure for a State visit to Nigeria this week he would raise the problem of dissidents seeking refuge in Botswana with Dr Masire next week.

The Botswana president is due to begin a four-day official visit to Zimbabwe — his first since independence — on Tuesday.

Mugabe told journalists: "We believe we can come to

some understanding on how these so-called refugees can be handled. They are crimihals using the cover of refugees to gain asylum."

Military commanders of Operation Octopus — the Matabeleland sweep — have grown increasingly frustrated as, time after time, they have followed dissidents' tracks to the Botswana border and been unable to continue the follow-up.

There is no question of Botswana knowingly giving refuge to the dissidents. But the country's 1500-strong police force and army of just 1000 men cannot police the long border with Matabeleland.

The former guerrillas from Zimbabwe have close tribal links with the sparse and scattered population of the region, and they know the country from the days when they mounted raids into Rhodesia from Bots-

Thatcher furious over sick Falkland record

By CHRIS BYE

LONDON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is furious over the release over a top-selling record which attacks her handling of the Falkland crists.

The record, called 'How does it feel to be the mother of a thousand dead' by a group called Crass, has already sold 20 000 copies.

Now outraged British MPs want the group prosecuted under Britain's Obscene Publications Act.

Even so, many radio stations have ignored a plea by MPs to ban it.

Tory MP Tim Eggar described the disc as "the most vicious, scurrilous"; and obscene record that has ever been produced".

lugabe raises rene

By ANDRE VILJOEN Mall Africa Bureau

HARARE. — The alleged presence of Zimbabwean dissidents in Botswana is believed to have been discussed yesterday by the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, and Botswana's President, Dr Quett Masire, who arrived in Harare yesterday for a five-day visit.

A government spokesman said in an interview yesterday that since Dr Masire had not acknowledged the presence of Zimbabwean dissidents in Botswana he could not comment on the issue until the two leaders had "frank talks"

Last week Mr Mugabe told journalists he would soon discuss with Dr Masire the question of dissidents and bandits who were seek-

ing asylum in his country, He said some of the dissidents in Botswana were responsible for a number of the armed robberies and acts of political violence in Matabeleland. They included former members of the former Zipra guerrilla army of the opposition Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, as

well as army deserters.

The Chronicle, a newspaper published in the Matabeleland capital of Bulawayo, has quoted sources in Botswana as confirming that about 200 former Zipra guerrillas were based at Dukwe refugee camp 135km northeast of Francistown

It said the former guerrillas were under the command of "Raphael Dube" who said they were seeking asylum in Botswana be-cause of persecution by "the neo-colonial government of Robert Mugabe".

Only after the dissident issue had been cleared up between the two leaders would there be an end to the rumours that the six foreign tourists, abducted 14 weeks ago by men claiming to belong to Zipra, had been driven accross the border into Botswana, the newspaper said.

It said that Botswana should note that Zambla, which had been Zipra's main sup-porter during the Rhodesian war, now handed

over army deserters "without the niceties of paperwork".

Meanwhile the security situation in Matabeleland, which had quietened down recently, was bubbling up again with an increase in the numbers of murders and robberies, a source in Matabeleland said.

numbers of murders and robberies, a source in Matebeleland said.

Perhaps significantly, the Botswana president is to visit Bulawayo today where he will be received by the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Dr Masire and Mr Mugabe will sign several co-operation agreements before the Botswana leader returns home on Saturday,

Zipra ca bid

By Andrew Walker

Rebellious Zipra forces are reactivating their Rhodesian wartime guerilla networks to wage a war of in-surgency against the Zimbabwean govern-ment say intelligence sources."

As dissent grows within Zipra, the military wing of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party it is estimated that there are up to 3 000 armed dissidents in Zimbabwe. Sources say about

2 000 of these are operating in strife-torn Matabeleland, Zipra's traditional stronghold.

Zipra is said to be reorganising its old bush war Zapu cells among civilians to provide insurgents with food and intelligence.

Arms are coming from caches left behind after the bush war and not discovered by Zimbabwean security forces.

: "Some : caches". :a r e k no.w n to contain something like 500 AK rdfles, 600 mortar bombs, 400 RPG-7 rockets, 200 assault rifles, 60 machineguns (light, he a y y a n'd an ti-aircraft), 60 a n'ti-personnel mines and thousands of rounds of ammunition and rocket boosters," said a for-mer, member, of Zim-babwe's Central Intelli-gence Organisation now living in South Africa.

"Zipra" ranks are said to be growing daily as

minority Ndebele tribe join the move.

Training is going on inside Zimbabwe in secret; bush, camps.

Sources who have contact with the rebels say some training is also going on in remote areas of Zambia.

Dissidents are also making use of Botswa-na for "rest periods."

na for rest periods."

The dissidents are known to have launched three attacks on Zimbabwe positions, and unconfirmed reports say that on October 12 a b o u t 250 national army men deserted the army after their battalion camp was attacked in the Lower Gwelo area.

It is understood that

It is understood that in May the national army's 29 Battalion was attacked by dissidents at Copper Queen, east of Sinoia, Another camp was attacked in

the Murewa district.
On May 31 members
of 33 Battalion based at Grand Reef Airport ar Grand reer Application outside Umtall rebelled and opened fire on their army comrades, according to the intelligent sources.

A group of about 12 soldiers — all former members of Zipra integrated into the inational army after indepen-dence, — volunteered to stand suard that

They opened fire on the camp, and later deserted taking about 50 rifles with them.

Casualty figures are not known.

Widespread dissatis-faction; among Zipra faction, among Zipraand Zapu apparently
stems from their feeling, that they have
been unjustly criticised
by the Zimbabwean
government and not
given sufficient recognition for the part they played in the liberation

Two top Zipra men General Lookout Museko and Mr Dumiso Dabengwa - are in detention.

Efforts to form Zipra dissidents into a fighting force aimed at overthrowing Mr Robert Mugabe's Robert Mugabe's government are believed to have started with clandestine meet-

ings in February.

It is believed that Zipra dissident forces are now becoming more organised following that the state of ing their initial haphazard strategy of robberies and ambushes.
Intelligence sources

say that the Zipra arms caches will not be sufficient for the rebels to maintain any high-

intensity action.

They still have a number of arms caches.
These will be sufficient to keep them going initially on a low-intensity level, said the former Central, intelligence Organisation

agent. He understood Zipra's only other source of arms was by capturing weapons from the Zimbabwean army

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The Star Thursday October 28 1982

The Star's Africa News Service

of former guerillas loyal to Mr Jeshua Nkomo are said to have fled to Boiswana from Zimbabwe to seek political asylum.. HARARE — Hundreds

Francistown. 200 ex-fighters were at the Dukwe refugee confirmed that about paper in Bulawayo claimed this week in a at the Dukwe refugee camp 135 km north of sources in lead story The Chronicle news-Botswana that its

Matabeleland province into Botswana will be raised during the official visit to Zimbabwe of the Botswana Pre-sident Dr Quett Masbabweans who ire, which began yesterfrom the fled across the border The question of Zim-weans who have strife-torn

the United
High Commission Iva
Refugees and the Botrea President's Ofpresence of large num-The report said both

COWAI



Joshua Nkomo . . . rebel supporters may be hiding in Botswana.

people were refugees from the days of the seeking refugee status. their country. liberation war who did not wish to return to Gahorone 8 spokesman DIRS Zimbabweans many

are concerned that Zipra dissidents may be sheltering in Botswana, Zimbabwe authorities

> the border. and operating in Mat-abeleland from across

nied the abducted by rebels in July are being held at a camp in Botswana. mours suggesting that the six foreign tourists There have been ruwas by the office of Botswana Prerecently de-

Zimbabwean co-operate with President Masire says Botswana counterpolice their

parts to ensure that dissidents do not violate the border area.
The Dukwe camp is run by the UNHCR and also houses regola and Lesotho. fugees from South Africa, Namibia, An,

colonialist government of Robert Mugabe." sists they fled Zim-babwe to escape perse-oution by the "neorest of the camp and were commanded by a said the Zimbabweans lived isolated from the The Chronicle story said the Zimbabweans man who called himself Raphael Dube. He in-The Zimbabweans are

> for assaults and fights. camp inmates, who say with disdain by other they are responsible to be regarded

jured, said the paper. known what caused the fighting, which left several Angolans in-The Curver fight. in the camp. It is not babweans and Angolans

ment fears that one of the dissidents involved in the attack on Mr Mugabe's house earlier this year had fled Zimbabwean mere. and asked him about Botswana interviewed, a The newspaper also policeman Governsenior

uncovered nothing but that even if the man was in hiding in Bots-wana it would be diffi-cult for him to be Assistant Con sioner of Police Norman Moleboge between the two countries. handed over as there no extradition treat his investigations Police Commistreaty said had

HAME FOUCATION AND ADDRESS.

decades, schoolchild who up in Zimbabwe lear-ned that its history essentially began in 1855, when the Scottish explorer David Livingstone made his way to the great falls on the Zambezi River and named them after Queen Victoria.

Now, as one of the first tangible fruits of its independence of only two and a half years, Zimbabwe is get-ting a new past. New history texts for pri-mary schools are just off the presses and a hotly competitive race is on among several publishing houses, each with its own team of historians, to see who can be first with his-torical surveys for high school and university students.

The new texts all seek to meet a deeply felt need: to show that the black people who live in modern Zimlive in modern Zim-babwe have been shapers of history and

not just bystanders.
"I knew most intimately the history of
Egypt," said Mr
Ngwabi Bhebe, a historian at the University of Zimbabwe, wryly recalling his own school-days. "We studied the Greeks and the Roman Empire the Middle Ages and the Renais-sance. Then we went over to the voyages of

Zimbabwe

The schools' history books are being rewritten, reports Joseph Lelyveld.

discovery. The voyages of discovery brought it near to us.

"I was trained to be-live that the history of the European in Africa was the only history, "that before that it was all darkness."

Only when he started work on his doctorate at the University of London, where he first encountered the works

encountered the works of contemporary historians from West Africa, did Mr Bhebe seriously start to question this approach.

He has just finished writing one textbook and is about to start another, but he knows that the rewriting of history is only the start of a shift in historical perspective. All the perspective. All the teachers who have to

work with the new texts, blacks as well as whites, learnt from the old ones he pointed

It is a history that dwells on the African kingdoms that rose and fell in the country's precolonial period, par-ticularly the one that flourished in the 14th century at Great Zimbabwe.

But it is in their interpretation of the colonial period a n d movements of resis tance to white rule that the new texts turn the old history on its head.

David Livingstone has just a minor part, and Cecil Rhodes has become the personification of imperialism.

The advent of white settlers is no longer presented as part of a tide of benevolence carrying technology. literacy and Christianity. Now issues such as labour exploitation, race ; ial discrimination and the unequal division of the land are emphasis Ised. 3

The difference is vividly illustrated by contrasting the treat ment of an 1896 Shona uprising against the whites in an old text and a new one.

The Africans were naturally disillusioned at the failure of the rebellion which they thought had been st. the bidding of the and cestral spirits, says an old book; and thus the blacks started to turn to Christianity.

The new books make heroes of two spirit mediums who inspired what is now called the "first chimurenga" or rising, and then were executed. "The spirit of Kaguvi and Nehanda did not die, one text declares. It continued to inspire freedom fighters particularly during the second chimuren. ga", the independence struggle. — New York

Zimbabwe rebels are based in SA – claim

HARARE — A former Zipra section commander who fled Zimbabwe to South Africa earlier this year told a regional court in Harare yesterday of two "intelligence camps" based in South Africa.

Yonah Ndlovu
Ddeweni told the
court he was captured
by a Zimbabwean rebel
group operating from
South Africa and
known as Phumo reVanhu (Spear of the
People), while he was
in South Africa looking
for a riob.

for a job.

"They took me took their intelligence cample and that was when I realised they were not the police as I had thought before. They were the Phumo reVan-

hu:
"Two Europeans"
came to see me after Is
had spent two weeks in
the camp and they saids
they wanted to overthrow Mugabe's government," he said.

Ndweni (40) pleaded guilty to contravening the Law and Order Maintenance Act and the Immigration Act. He was sentenced to flive years on the first charge and cautioned and dischared on the second. Three-and-a-half years was conditionally suspended for five years.

The prosecutor, Mr George Mercerwood, told the court Ndeweni was allegedly captured by Zimbabwean rebels operating in South Africa, while on his way to Johannesburg.

Ndeweni said he ran away from the Dzakutsaku camp in South Africa with his AK 47 rifle.

rifle.

He was shot in the arm by Zimbabwean soldiers the next day while at the village in the Beit Bridge communal land. The arm was later amputated.

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Bread protesters

TWENTY-TWO Paarl East "bread price protesters" were found guilty in the Paarl Magistrate's Court yesterday of having attended a gathering prohibited under the Internal Security Act on September 29.

Fifteen of the accused were fined R120 (or three provides the magistrate Mr. G.

months). At a previous hearing, the magistrate, Mr G Roussouw, ordered that the trial be held in camera as seven of the accused were minors. One minor received

seven of the accused were minors. One minor received a sentence postponed for four years while sentence on the other six was postponed to November 29.

On October 12, the 22 accused pleaded not guilty to a charge of attending an illegal gathering at "Gabby's Corner" near Lady Grey and Jan van Riebeeck streets in Paarl. They had staged a protest march against the increase in the price of white and brown bread.

Mr G J Badenhorst appeared for the State. Miss Y S Meer represented 11 of the accused. Mr E Mohammed appeared for the other 11 accused.

the other 11 accused.

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                           International Trade
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                                  Rent Control
                                 Minimum Price
                                 Maximum Price
                                   Equilibrium
Increase in Quantity Demanded' (or Supplied)
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                           Perfect Competition
                                   complements.
                                   Substitutes
                                 Inferior Good
                                      Function 1
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Zimbabwe: the long honeymoon is over

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON —
Two years ago Zimbabwe was Africa's shining light. The long civil war was over and the new Prime Minister had won world acclaim with a moving and thoughtful speech on racial reconcilia-

At the White House, President Jimmy Carter, leader of the world's most vigorously capitalistic nation, lavished praise on Mr Robert Mugabe, the newest of the world's allegedly marxist Prime Ministers.

The Reagan Administration endorsed the Carter view and increased the level of aid to Zimbabwe—despite an overall Budget approach aimed at cutting federal expenditure.

An increasing number of Washington's Africanists began to look on Mr Mugabe as a latter-day Nkrumah, as a man who might emerge as THE African leader of the eighties

ty

Today Zimbabwe's shining light has dimmed dramatically and, while Mr Mugabe is still widely respected, there is deep concern about the situation in his country.

This is reflected in the increasingly critical stories which are appearing in American newspapers about Zim-

Repression disillusions the West

babwe and in the increasing concern which is being felt in the State Department about the way in which the Mugabe Government has responded to the security situation.

Referring to alleged human rights violations perpetrated by the Mugabe Government, a State Department spokesman said last month:

"Zimbabwe is a country with which we enjoy excellent relations. We are thus obviously concerned about these reports.

"If these acts are in fact occurring, they would appear to be in violation of the Zimba be we constitution which protects citizens against torture, arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, denial of fair trial and invasion of the

"In our annual human rights reports we have noted that in the first two years of independence Zimbabwe displayed an admirable correctness and courage in maintaining proper judicial procedures.

"A policy on the part of the Government of Zimbabwe to depart from the approach which has resulted in this highly respected record, would be distressing to us."

A typical example of the Reagan State Department's ultracautious approach to the criticism of friendly countries (it is not only South Africa to which a policy of "constructive engagement" is applied) — but a public warning nevertheless.

American newspapers have been less cautious.

At the weekend the New York Times prominently displayed an article under the headline: "Enemies, real and imagined, poison mood in Zimbabwe."

In it Joseph Lelyveld wrote that within hours of his installation as Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe "walked in the aura of a statesman."

John D'Oliveira Behind the News

While reconciliation was still a Mugabe theme, while intellect and competence were still recognised as Mugabe assets, other traits had gradually come into focus — traits which did not always match up perfectly with the "idealised portrait of the cool pragmatist that Westerners tended to see soon after independence."

Discussing Zimbabwe's security probems, many of which were related to a perceived threat from Pretoria, Mr Lelyveld said Mr Mugabe was being faulted not for his perception of security threats but for his reaction.

Earlier the New York Times had used on Page One a Lelyveld report that the Mugabe Government was making increased use of the emergency powers it had inherited from the Smith Government.

Reports of brutality, even deaths in detention, were widespread but difficult to confirm.

Also within the last three weeks the Washington Post ran a series of articles by Jay Ross under headlines such as: "Replay of nightmare," "Exallies quarrel in Zimbabwe," and "Treatment of legislator puts Zimbabwean justice to the test."

Mr Ross wrote on October 7: "Born two years ago amid high hopes for democratic rule in Black Africa, Zimbabwe is increasingly turning back to the repressive methods of white Rhodesia to stamp out dissent."

He quoted a veteran Zimbabwean civil rights lawyer: "It's like the replay of a nightmare ... we are back to square one."

A few weeks earlier the Christian Science Monitor reported that the Mugabe Government's disrespect for the law worried people in Zimbabwe more than did the "sporadic anti-Government activity around the country."

It is known the State Department is keeping a close watch on the Zimbabwean situation.

This includes the men and women who are charged with preparing the 1982 human rights report for Congress — and it is Congress which decides, ultimately, on the levels of foreign aid.

While South Africans debate how far along the road of constitutional reform they should go. Zimbabweans are considering how far down the

socialist path they should tread.

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So far they have only tiptoed along it, blending socialist ideals with a commitment at least for the time being to the continuation of private enterplace.

Namurers of Mr Mugabe see this as an example of sensible pragmatism, though some feel that government overspending on the so-called non-productive ministries and State control of many of the activities of but measurements too heavy.

But their fears that private enterprise may be stiffed in this atmosphere are not shared by the committed socialist idealogues.

They feel there are grave dangers that it is the socialist philosophy which will come off second best and that the neo-colonialists and their capitalist allies will win out.

The ruling Zanu (PF) party is embarking on a series of political seminars at which some indication may emerge of which wing of the party — the radicals or the pragmatists — is extending its influence.

The debate on the form of socialism Zimbabwe should follow has been going on sporadically since Zanu (PF) came to power in

What type of socialism for Zimbabwe?

The scene is being set for major decisions by the ruling party, writes Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service.

A champion of the radical wing is, not unexpectedly. Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, I he Home Affairs Minister, who seldom stays out of the news.

In an address to political science students earlier this year he said: "Our struggle was, and is, a class struggle. It is the struggle for equality, it is the struggle against elitism, it is the struggle against corruption, dishonourable wealth, personal greed and self-aggrandisement."

He argued in favour of scientific socialism for Zimbabwe as opposed to African socialism or West Europeantype socialism.

And he listed as the first basic condition for scientific socialism a collective system of owning and controlling the means of production.

Dr Ushewokunze said



Ushewokunze . . . views on the future.

it was sometimes asked how someone who drove a Mercedes Benz. had an expensive house and a comfortable lifestyle could advocate socialism when he lived in a country of poor peasants and workers.

But he said socialism

was not a question of individual morality, but one of opportunity.

THE PERSON OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON

"We should not exhort people to refrain from owning much property. We should instead make it impossible for anyone to have the opportunity for capital accumulation rather than leaving such a fundamental issue to individual morality.

"There must be societal morality institutionalised in the laws, in the army, in the party organ, in the civil service and in all other spheres of life," he said.

Socialism in Zimbabwe, he said, was not in full or even partial flower. Only the bud was there, and it was this which its enemies were attempting to pull apart.

In The Herald last

week two articles by ar anonymous special correspondent, in urging the ruling part, to clarify the kind of socialism it wanted to promote, came down heavily in favour of what was termed "projetarian socialism."

The alternative bourgeois socialism was seen as an economic system which would serve only to spew and develop a har of black capitalists and to strengthen the existing non-black ones in the same way that Sweden and France defended capitalists.

Describing Zimbabwe as at present a capitalist country with some socialised enterprises, the writer said if it was decided to opt for proletarian socialism. there would have to be a radical restructuring of the ruling party.

It would have to be working class party of only those with a proletarian outlook. The members would be mostly workers but would include their allies among the intelligentsia and peasanttry.

The scene is thus being set for major decisions to be taken when Zanu (PF) finally holds a national congress. This may not be until 1984, but when it does take place, the ideological road which Z i m b a b we under Robert Mugabe is to follow should be better signposted than it is now.



Cooks

You could cail Catherine Cookson, runaway winner of the lending library popularity stakes, and T Liew Jones. Welsh languazadventure writer, the "bookends" of the newly launched bublic lending right scheme.

At one extreme, Mrs Cookson, prolific wither of historical romanies, will almost certainly scoop the maximum R10 000 allowable o any author under the scheme — which seeks to pay authors for books borrowed free from public libraries.

Mr Jones comes at the other end of the scale, by dint of one of the many anomalies.

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Former City Engineer, Mr Eric Hall, said Johannesburg had probably missed its opportunity of constructing an underground railway

"Sever, years ago it was still a viable proposition Meanwhile new roads have been built and the trend of decentralisation, to surrounding areas, especially the East Rand, has left its mark on the former tight structure of the Johannesburg CBD.

"The Witwatersrand has grown in the Los Angeles pattern and covers a big area which has to be serviced."

But Mr Hall said some options were available such as a combination of a short underground rail system linked with an above ground rail system in conjunction with a bus service operating from just outside the CBD.

He cited an example in the town of Calgary in Alberta, Canada, which serves a population of about 500 000 people

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yiddie Nederinde Kerk Herts Herexcluded the WARC. Sen Church the Evan-Church Church Which thassemblies

month, have also formally declared apartheid a heresy.

The Methodist Church of Southern Africa has become the first non-member of the WARC to define apartheid as a heresy. The Church of the Province of Southern Africa (Anglican) is expected to take the same stand at its Provincial Synod in Port Elizabeth this month. — Sapa.

Ex-Zipra fighters wait for orders

BULAWAYO. — Some of the 334 ex-Zipra combatants who fled to Botswana and are living at the Dukwe refugee camp say they are waiting for orders from their leaders in Zimbabwe.

When a recent census by Botswana's Council for Refugees asked their intentions, some said they wanted to be registered as refugees, but some said they were awaiting instructions from their leaders.

They would not say who the leaders were.

Sources in Gaborone said 200
Zimbabweans had sought
refugee status, but the
office of the President had
yet to decide on the issue.

The presence of such a large number of Zimbabweans in Botswana is fast becoming a major public topic. Sources in the United Nations

Sources in the United Nations
High Commission for Refugees and Council for Refugees said there was no
truth in recent claims by
the Zapu president, Mr
Joshua Nkomo, that some
of the refugees were former Zanla combatants.

This was also denied by the Minister of State, Defence, for Zimbabwe, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi. — Sapa.





Hostages come out of the Turkish Consulate in Cologne, West Germany as surrendered following 15 hours of negotiations promised they could apgermanyu early yesterday.

Top Spanish general killed by gunmen

MADRID. — Basque terrorists killed one of Spain's top army generals yesterday, striking with clockwork precision only six days after Spaniards elected their first Socialist government in 46 years.

Two young men on a motorcycle drew up beside the car of General Victor Lago Roman, stuck in Madrid's morning rush hour traffic, and riddled it with bursts of submachine fire that killed the general instantly and injured his driver, police said.

his driver, police said.

Police blamed the attack on the ETA (Basque Land and Liberty) group waging a terror campaign for an independent Marxist state in the northern Basque region.

state in the northern Basque region.
Pope John Paul II, on a 10-day visit to
Spain, condemned the killing as "anti-Christian".

The Pope interrupted an outdoor mass at Toledo and urged a crowd of 200 000 to pray with him for their "nation, whose deep longing for peace and co-existence has been wounded".

The wounded army driver, Mr Carlos Villalba Gonzalez, said the killers fired two or three bursts at the general's black sedan before speeding off on their motorcycle.

fore speeding off on their motorcycle.
"Two young men shot at us with a submachine gun from a motorcycle," he told the Spanish national news agency.

Spanish national news agency.

"They to up on our right side and fired two or three bursts."

Politicians warned that the attack

ened Spanish democracy.

Officers who staged an aborted converge gave Basque terrorism as the masson for their rebellion.

King Juan Carlos, seen as a guard democracy after he thwarted the relast year, visited the driver with Queen in a Madrid hospital.

After months of reports that rightis rebels were planning a new coup as Spaniards gave the Socialists of Mr Gonzalez a mandate to form the nation leftist government since the one topic dictator Francisco Franco in the 1936-

War.
"I remain dedicated to eradicate" ism, "said Mr Gonzalez. "I urge all citishelp consolidate the democratic syst to reject these murderers of hope."

Mr Gonzalez, who takes office next pledged strict measures against ter and army rebels

On October 2, three army colons' arrested for planning a putsch on election prevent his election victory

"Unless we can finish off terrorism. know what will happen in this count outgoing Defence Minister, Mr Alberto said after visiting the wounded diffill



Flight of Zipra refugees raises unwelcome echoes

There is a fear in Harare that the "disappearing dissidents" intend to use Botswana as a platform for attacks on Zimbabwe, writes BRENDAN NICHOLSON, of The Star's Africa News Service.

There is, in the flight of at least 200 "refugees" from Zimbabwe to Botswana, an unweloum e e cho of the Rhodesian war.

Most of the Zimbabweans are former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla army who deserted the Zimbabwe forces over the past year.

The Harare Government believes that some at least, of them were involved in the wave of ambushes, robberies and murders that has swept Matabeleland.

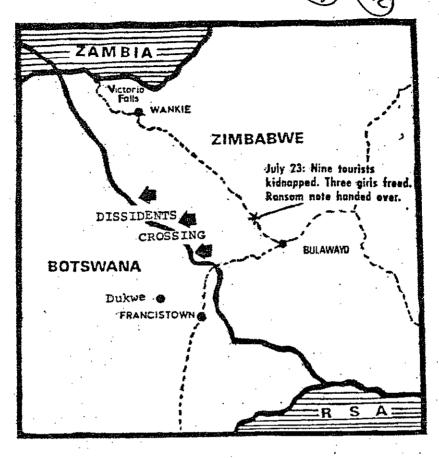
Estimates of the number of dissidents who have "gone bush" in Matabeleland range from a few hundred to 3 000. More than 400 have been rounded up by security forces.

For a time it was thought in Zimbabwean security force circles that the six tourists taken hostage on July 23 might have been smuggled across that same border.

The Botswana Government investigated and announced that it was sure the hostages were not on its territory.

There is a real fear in Harare that the dissidents plan to use Botswana as a springboard for stepped-up attacks on Zimbabwe.

A senior Gaborone official has confirmed



Gaborone has confirmed that the Botswana Government is considering giving refugee status to 200 Zimbabweans. It is believed by some that they were involved in the Matabeleland ambushes and robberies.

that President Quett Masire's government is considering applications for refugee status from 200 Zimbabweans.

However, unofficial reports say that as many as several hundred dissidents may have crossed into Botswana, many carrying weapons.

A Bulawayo report quoted the Botswana Council for Refugees as saying there were 334 ex-Zipra guerillas at Dukwe Resettlement Camp west of Francistown.

Whatever the numbers involved the presence of armed men in the border region is embarrassing and a ng both governments.

There is considerable pressure within Botswana for the Government to give refuge to what Zimbabwe considers a group of highly dangerous bandits.

In an editorial the privately owned Gaborone newspaper, The Examiner, said President Masire was faced with a momentous choice that would ultimately affect his nation's self-respect and international reputation for integrity.

"To hand them over to Mr Mugabe would in all probability be to condemn 200 young men, who have placed their trust in Botswana just to death for their political beliefs."

The Examiner went

on to point out that Botswana gave succour to refugees from Angola and Lesotho while remaining friends with the governments of those countries.

The traditional movement of related tribespeople across the border in both directions has complicated the matter still further.

The dissident issue was one of the main topics discussed during President Masire's recent State visit to Zimbabwe.

Controversial Zimbabwean Home Affairs Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze went so far as to publicly claim that one of the men involved in an attack on Mr Mugabe's home

had escaped to Botswana.

After a meeting attended by both countries' police and army chiefs a cautiously worded statement was released saying coperation between Botswana and Zimbahwe would be increased in several areas including security.

It is also believed that Zimbabwe sought permission to mount hot pursuit operations over the border after escaping dissidents but this is unlikely to have been met with much enthusiasm by "house-proud" Botswana:

Still fresh in Botswana memories are the Rhodesian cross-border raids that led to several clashes in which the BDF suffered casualties.

During the Rhodesian conflict Botswana housed more than 20000 refugees at a time but refused to allow Zipra to operate from its territory.

With a lightly armed defence force of only about 2 000 men 'nis policy was difficult to police but the BDF did round up, disarm and deport groups of up to 60 guerillas at a time

While it is likely that genuine refugees will be allowed to stay in Botswana the authorities there will have scant sympathy for anyone found with warlike purpose or weapons.

As long ago as 1978 a senior government official in Gaborone expressed the fear that a possible conflict in post-independence Zimbabwe might flow over the border into Botswana.

"That sort of thing could quickly get out of hand and before we knew it we could have another Lebanon here," he said.

quotas have now been cut by more than 30% since mid-1981 and industrialists warn that there could be further reductions in the new year.

The latest cuts are part of yet another package of government measures designed to bolster a deteriorating foreign exchange position. Holiday allowances — effectively halved in mid-1981 — have again been cut. Maintenance payments are under review, gift transfers abroad have been abolished and the criteria for business travel allocations have been tightened.

The deterioration in the balance of payments became evident in mid-1981 when Zimbabwe's trade surplus started to swing into deficit. Last month, it was revealed that Zimbabwe's balance of payments deficit had almost trebled from R230m in 1980 to R660m last year. Trade figures for the first five months of 1982 show a continuing deterioration with exports down 12%, while imports were up 19%. An unknown portion

of imports is being financed from aid inflows, but economists are predicting that the current account deficit will exceed R750m this year.

During 1981, the deficit was financed by heavy borrowings abroad and last year the country's public sector foreign debt is believed to have doubled to around R1,5 billion. This gives Zimbabwe a debt:service ratio (servicing costs as a ratio of exports) of about 15%. While this is well below the so-called "danger" level of 20%, Zimbabwe has turned to the IMF for a loan of R300m. Whether the IMF will make the funds available without advocating devaluation of the overvalued Zimbabwe dollar is far from clear. While devaluation might appear to be a logical policy at this juncture, there are many positive arguments against.

The conventional wisdom is that Zimbabwe needs to devalue not so much to aid the balance of payments but to keep the mining industry in particular afloat during a period of falling prices and escalating internal costs. Devaluation would also help Zimbabwe's exports of manufactured goods to SA and other neighbouring states where SA exporters are undercutting Zimbabwe. Maize exports to countries such as Zaire and Zambia are a further area where SA is apparently able to beat Zimbabwean prices. Tobacco, tea and sugar exports would also stand to gain from devaluation.

The argument against devaluation focuses on the fact that Zimbabwe imports amount to about one-third of gnp. Accordingly, devaluation would be highly inflationary. More industrialists are concerned about their import costs which would be raised by devaluation than possible export market gains. Organised agriculture fears that, aside from tobacco, the main gains from devaluation would be siphoned off by the State-owned marketing boards and used to reduce trading deficits. Economists worry that the Mugabe government would fail to keep wages under control and that devaluation would be self-defeating as escalating domestic costs quickly wiped out the competitive gain from a depreciating

ZIMBABWE (362)

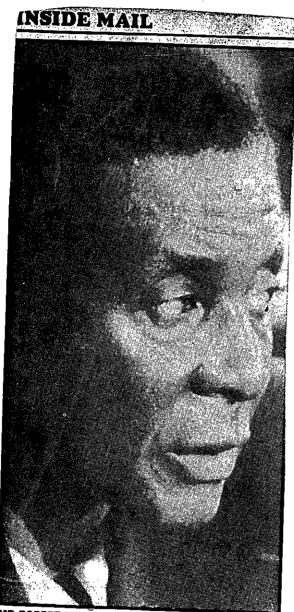
Dollar in deficit

The recent announcement of a 20% cutback in import quotas for the final quarter of 1982, has brought home with a vengeance the seriousness of the foreign exchange position to Zimbabwean businessmen. Import

currency

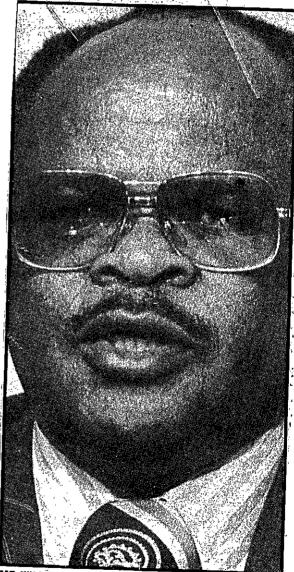
The IMF must be trying to weigh up these arguments in its talks with the Zimbabwe officials. Most countries pushed into devaluation by the IMF, have more obvious advantages from such a policy than would seem to be the case in Zimbabwe. There is an important political issue at stake too. Some prominent members of the ruling Zanu-PF government make no secret of their distaste for the IMF which they see as a Western-controlled capitalist organisation. They fear that the fund will force harsh policies on the government that will exacerbate the developing crisis of expectations among the people.

RDM 16/1/82



MR ROBERT MUGABE Press not privileged





MR WILLIE MUSARURWA Helping nation building

FACT or fiction? This seems to be occu-

foreign correspondents more wary.
Decolonising the Press in Zimbabwe included the removal of white editors, the dropping of censorship laws, the establishment of a national news agency and the takeover of silences are getting more frequent and the minds of many Press people in Rumour S rife, official

South African shares by the government-controlled Mass Media Trust. position now ... nearly three

years later?

Recent events in the country have shown a growing gap between local and foreign Press

ment's line of fire and have been accused storting the facts, underplaying develop-ent and highlighting crises. The local Press is accused by foreign corre-Foreign correspondents are in the govern-

spondents of being a propaganda machine for the government with little criticism or invesigation and often neglecting to report events. Formal controls on the Press are few.

criticism the government is prepared to take.
Foreign journalists were recently accused But foreign correspondents are threatened by the possibility of being blacklisted or having work permits withdrawn — and it is becoming increasingly unclear how much

by the Harare daily newspaper, The Herald, of a conspiracy to discredit the country after a Press conference at which allegations of torture were made by lawyers representing air force officer.

The Herald said it was not invited to conference and called for a review of system of accrediting foreign corrected. corres-

an apology was a long time coming and damage had already been done. It had, however, received an invitation.

mage, orten to A correspondent in Harare said the new government was concerned with its internal the detriment of informing

soldiers allowed photographing and

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building" campaign. And the local are is being accused by foreign correspondents of uncritical support of Mr Mugabe's government, sometimes to the point of not reporting events. This report on the controversy by DIANNA GAMES who has just returned from Zimbabwe.

The foreign Press corps in Zimbabwe is increasingly being accused by the government of projecting a negative image of the country's "nation building" campaign. And the local are is being accused by foreign

favour of the country's image. These things shouldn't happen if they don't want them reported," he said.

Soon after the above incident was reported we can't be expected to n front of the to ignore it in . These things

actions and many journalists agree that foreign correspondents are increasingly taking on the "watchdog" role.

However, some see criticism of both the in the overseas Press, journalists were no longer allowed into curfew areas.

The local Press no longer fills the role of making the government accountable for its contact.

Western-based journalists are making no tempt to understand the changes government and local Press as the result Westernised interpretations and argue the

The local Press feel they are now focusing on the whole population and not just on white

interests.

And black editors argue that socialism requires educating the masses on the government's work and intentions.

At a Press conference last year, Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said journalists

clan of privileged members of the community were expected to conform to certain codes of prerogative to He said they did not belong to

> tribal differences to make the reporting probjournalists tended to simplify all issues into Sunday Mail Editor and ex-ZAPU publicity ficer Mr Willie Musarurwa said foreign

normal politics.
"All papers are a product of their historical situations and we are a young country with lished states. Journalists should be responsive to this situation. problems not being experienced Ş estab-

"Our papers tend to be of our government uilding." ent in its efforts ಕ the

A white journalist working for a local news

sociation), who was once a foreign correspondent himself, felt the problem lay in the

war which wrecked the country the national interest overrides o

lem easier.
"They are not viewing African politics

towards nation building

agency felt there was greater Press freedom now than in the time of the Rhodesian Front. "It is not absolute," he said, "but then it is not absolute anywhere."

Mr Wilf Mbanga, editor of local news agency ZIANA (Zimbabwe Inter-Africa News As-

not the fault of the individual reporter.
"Good news is bad news for newspapers in the West," he said, "but we are involved in dent himself, felt the problem la nature of the Western news media ay in the and was

levelopmental journalism. We came through

Mr Mbanga said foreign journalists should not be prevented from working freely. "We have nothing to hide, our Government knows where we are going and we are not making an apology. But our negative image overseas has probably lost us many potential investors we know nothing about." considerations at the Mr Mbanga said

A correspondent from the Russian news agency, Tass, said he found there was no problem reporting in Zimbabwe and attributed the criticism of some Western corresponing made by privately-owned newspapers the West. dents to the demands for sensational report-

hannesburg-based journalists writing about Zimbabwe from South Africa because of their racist interpretations and reliance on South African sources. Black editors also strongly condemn

And a South African journalist in Har-said his access to information was more stricted than many correspondents becahe is an Afrikaner writing for an nts because n Afrikaans Harare

newspaper.

He said journalists were being blamed giving the country adverse publicity, but giving the country adverse just to slow government up in a favourable light

weans rely on the BBC to find out news about happenings in their own country—a situation that also existed in the time of Rhodesian For news on Zimbabwe, many Zimbab-

Front rule.

Foreign journalists say there is little communication between themselves and govern-

But, it is hoped the Foreign Correspondents Association, formed in 1976, will play an ac-tive part in creating a better understanding between the two camps through more direct

If there is no reconciliation of differences between the foreign Press and the government, controls are likely to become more formal. If this happens, Africa's "greatest hope" could well find itself slotting neatly into the criticisms levelled at almost other African state.

NOTE CAREF

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- Names m (e.g. grap examinat Do not wr
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MEETING

The witness said Mr. Evans had also told him that at a meeting with South African agents in Harare he (was given R3 000 as a deposit for a Peugeot station wagon which he needed as his son was handicapped and had to use a wheelchair.

On another occasion Mr Evans had taken his son to South Africa to see a specialist and the hospital bill had Africans.

been paid by the South The trial is conti-

Charge of maltreatment

eutenant

By Robin Drew

The Star's Africa News Service
HARARE — Colin David Evans, one of the two
alleged Zimbabwe double agents on trial for spying for South Africa, was a lieutenant in the South African Army, the High Court heard here yester,

A State witness, a member of the team of interrogators who cannot be named, said Mr Evans had confessed this a month after his arrest along

with Philip Edward Hartlebury.
The men members of Zimbabwe's Central In telligence Organisation, were picked up on December 31 last year and questioned about illegal pos-

session of arms of war.

At yesterday's hearing the defence, which is challenging the alleged confessions, said Mr Evans, had lost 24 kg during his detention because of the treatment he had received.

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One of the interro-10000 gating team was asked by Mr A de Bourbon, counsel for the de fence: Have you ever heard of the exercise called the invisible tehair, ? "

He said allegations of the use of the invisible chair" had deen made on other cocca sions in CIO interrogations.

A State witness who denied the men had been maltrgated said Mr Evans i had been recruited as a spy by his former superior in the CIO, Mr Geoffrey Price, who had since left the country.

CONFESSION

He said in his confes-sion Mr. Evans had told Mr Price he wanted to leave the CIO and work in South Africa.

A few days later Mr Price had told him the people he was going to work for wanted him to remain in the CIO and also work for them.

At one stage Mr Evans had gone to South Africa to be interviewed by a board of officers.

He had received formal acceptance into the South African military intelligence with the irank of lieutenant and was to be paid R500 a month

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- 60WETAN, Mondey, Nevember 22, 138

leged double agents had been recruited by the South African Milvice to provide inforitary Intelligence Ser-HARARE - Two almation about the activ-

tral Intelligence Organisation officers who are on trial in the high tor of two former Centhis effect ained confessions to The chief interroga-

CONSPIRACY

gation. C.I.O. had done to the men during the investicover up what the a conspiracy to give be named, was part of terrogator, who cannot Edward Hartlebury false evidence and to Evans (27) said the in-(30) and Colin David Counsel for Philip

lity of the statements lenging the admissibi-The defence is chal-

Counsel for the de-

made freely and volunsaying they were not

> The interrogator, who is a semor black spoken of meenings officer in the C.I.O. as A and B fied in open court only verbal confession obtained on January 30, told the court that in a with two military intel-Mr Hartlebury had igence agents, identi-

and the Cubans in ities of the Russians

Limbabwe and about

the South African milfor any security inforbeen promised paymation of interest to ment in South Africa tary intelligence. He said the men had

in Harare in July last

who was assassinated here, Mr Joe Gqabi ANC representative the movements of the

MEMBERS

ers of the C.I.O, formation about mem-Africa and wanted infuture thinking of the Zimbabwe Government towards South about the present and also wanted to know The South Africans

ters in Harare last who had blown up the said that at one meet-Zanu (PF) headquaring he had been asked Mr Hartlebury also

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe

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moor nousnim or other mate-

been a poorly done commented that it had The agent, B, had

fence, Mr Adrian de

Question

asked if the interrogamake statements. He to induce the men to

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been answered); leave columns (2) and answered (in the order in which it column (1) the number of each question EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in

Bourbon, said the two men had been held un-December 31 last year. lawfully during part of their detention since

rare to which only the detention centre at C.I.O. had access. Goromonzi near Haincommunicado at a They had been held

mises had been made Threats and probefore he would be alto make a statement

were being interrolowed to see his wife. that when the men Mr De Bourbon said

ing her to threaten suibury's girlfriend which shown to his wife causter from Mr Hartletor had not used a letcide as an inducement he was told had been

tinuing. — SANS Justice McNally two assessors is The trial before Mu

BOOK **NWOT**

had heard from was on an order from another witness that it that a prosecution must take place. the Prime Minister

But he said the court

gated it was part of an internal investigation.

accused on

By Robin Drew The Star's Africa News Service HARARE increase in bombing attacks in South Africa by the ANC led to the decision to kill the AND representative in Harare, Mr Joe Ggabi, wno was assassinated here in July last year the High Court heard

A State witness at the trial of two alleged the trial of two alleged gouble agents, Mr Phitip Edward Hartlebury and Mr Colin
David Evans, accused of spying for South
Africa, said the two former Central Intelli-gence Organisation of-ficers had been told this at a clandestine meeting with a contact of South African mili-tary intelligence The witness a mem.

tary intelligence

The witness, a member of the team of interrogators who cannot be named, was recounting details of allaged verbal confessions which are being challenged by the defence.

He said the two Zimbabwean officers had been told to stay away from any operations and only to supply intelligence.

At another secret meeting, they were told that three men using hired cars and false names had been involved in the killing and had since left for South Africa.

Mr Evans had also been asked to find out whether the North Koreans were bringing tanks into the Inyanga region of Zimbabwe.

. The witness said letter bombs and other losed war material had been

Harare suburb of Braeside and that the keys were kept by the accused.

Under examination he said he did not know if the house was a safe house run by the former Special Branch in which both

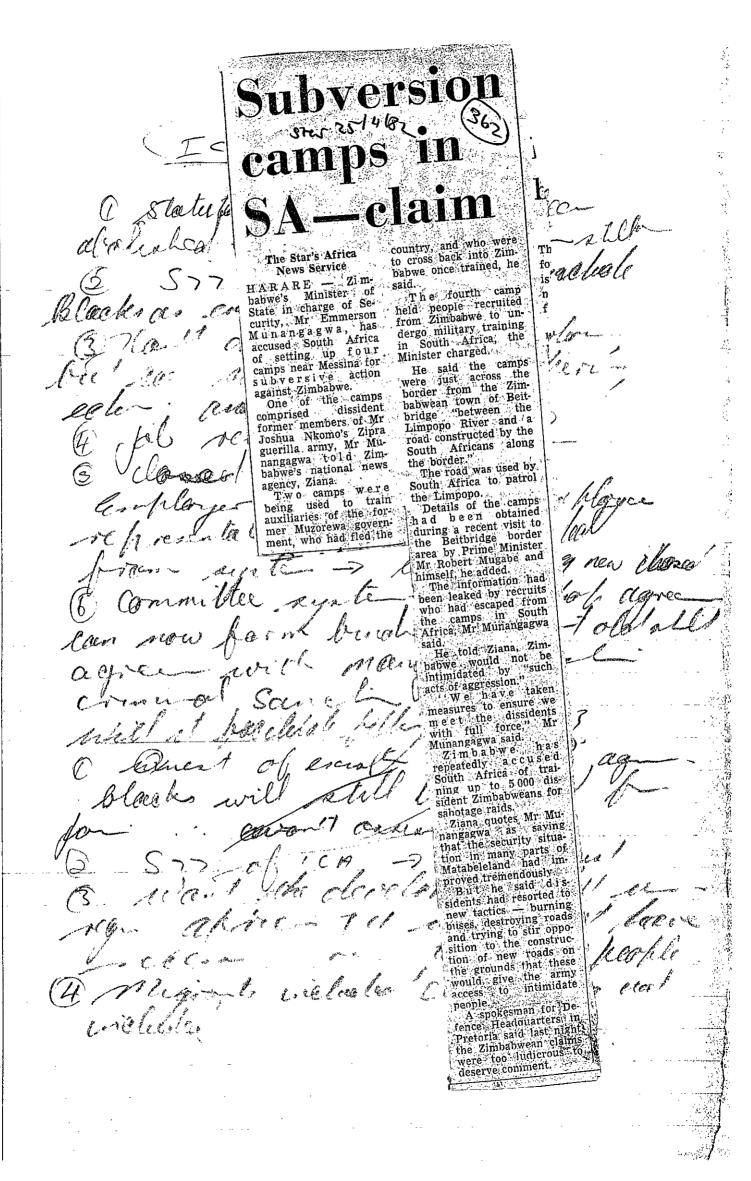
of regustered

He said it was surpected that other plosives which had not been recovered had been used in the bomp. ing of the Zanu (PF) headquarters in Harare last December.

The cadmissibility of the alleged confessions is being heard as a senarate issue in the men had previously frial, whic, has no ted for seven days. trial, whic has now las

shop agreements between KOWE n. found at a house in the 1 worker of regulated trade employers + Employees, unions can perform centain jobs, will now not bar them anymore Surprisingly though, wiehahr did not have the existing closed shop agreements mullified or removed, but they will stay in force, although new ones will not be permitted. Their leight of enforcement is unknown. This is one way in which the Industrial bolour Bar will be lowered.

Another move Weekake would have made that would have considerably improved the situation, would to have been to scrap job reservation, inter alia 5.77. (from 1986). Instead Wiehaks chose to make legislation the existing 5 job reservation determinations - in C.T. Municipal Works, Port Elizabeth Motor Industry, and others - statute, and he scrapped s. 77 from the Act. So at least reservation determinations will come into existence but the 5 ones prior to Wichards remain in force. Cold comfort for workers under those 5 job reservation determinations?



HARARE — Arms of war kept by one of the two alleged South African spies were needed by South African intelligence in case there was an uprising in Zimbabwe, a witness told the high court in Harare yesterday.

The allegation was made before Mr Justice Nicholas McNally in a case in which Mr Phillip Hartlebury (30), and Mr Collin Evans (20), are charged with spying for South Africa and with unlawful possession of arms of war. They have pleaded not guilty to both charges.

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Maria de la companya
'SA kept arms in Zimbabwe' a

They are alleged to have made confessions to members of Zimbabwe Central Intelligence Organisation that they were involved in the supply of secret information to South African military intelligence and National Intelligence Service. Under an earlier ruling of the court the names of

witnesses are withheld.

A witness said Mr Evans had told him he kept the arms for use by South Africa in the event of an uprising in Zimbabwe. Mr Evans had looked after explosives and had the key to the store where they were kept. Only four of seven boxes of explosives were there.

Mr Evans had been unable to account for the other three at the time and had later said they had been used to blow up the Zanu PF headquarters in Manica Road in Harare, the witness said.

Another witness said the two accused had confessed that they were agents for South Africa,

The accused are challenging the statements attributed to them on the grounds that they were not made freely and voluntarily. The trial continues. — Sapa.

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GRINDING TO A HALT

FM 26/11/82

Zimbabwe millers are the lastest to be hit by the Mugabe government's economic policies.

They have been refused permission to increase prices of maize meal even though the subsidies on the two main inputs, roller meal and super refined meal, were reduced and eliminated respectively at the beginning of this

Consequently, Zimbabwe's five milling companies expect to go into the red this year with revenue losses of about

Z\$23m.

"We can't shut the mills because people would starve," says Millers Associ-

ation president Keith Watt. "We're determined to stay open, but it's not going to be easy.

"As soon as we run out of cash we simply won't be able to pay the Grain Marketing Board for the maize we

buy.
"The same thing happened in Zambia and went on for two after independence and went on for two years. But ultimately the government had to back down."

Watt hopes a solution will be reached before the end of the year, even though the association's first meeting with the authorities last week was not particularly fruitful.

Financial Mail November 26 1982

Fuel supplies threatened

arare tro d for Mapu

By Brendan Nicholson The Star's Africa News Service

deployment The several hundred Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique is part of a widening of the war there, and may have important long-term implications for South Africa.

Three companies troops are believed to have been sent by the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to help defend the Beira-Mutare fuel pipeline that carries a large proportion of his country's fuel supply.

Landlocked Zimbabwe has been goaded into taking on a more active military role in e by in-attacks by Mozambique · creasing guerillas of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Frelimo National Resistance on its vital links with the Indian Ocean ports of Beira and Maputo.

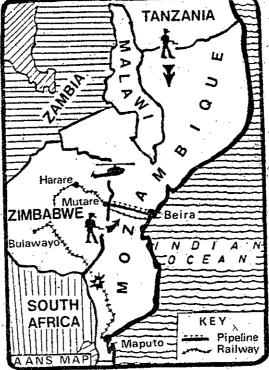
two In the past months the guerillas have twice put the pipeline out of action. On October 12 they destroyed a pumping station at Maforga and kidnapped three Portupumping guese technicians and their families.

Portu-The seven guese were subsequenty released, but Zimbabwe has now begun using helicopter gunships to escort techni-cians travelling from Mutare (formerly Umtali) to work on the pipeline.
The fuel link was

sabotaged again last week but the damage was quickly repaired.

On October 2 guerillas near Chicualacuala used a landmine to de-rail a Zimbabwe-biund train laden with road, building equipment and other vehicles. building

The Mozambican



authorities confirmed that the attack took place but gave no details of casualties or damage.

BROADCASTS

The official MNR radio (Radio Free Africa or the Voice of the Hyena depending on which side you are on) has at least twice broadcast warnings to Harare that it would begin attacking Zimbabwean targets if the Mugabe government continued to provide military support to Mozambique.

with Zim-Malawi, babwe and Mozambique a member of the South-ern African Develop-Co-ordination ment. Conference (SADCC), suffered a dose of ecostrangulation when the MNR began ambushing vehicles carrying fuel and other supplies from Tete to Blantyre in August.

The cutting of the road forced Malawi to transport much of its imports the long way round from Dar es Salaam through Zambia.

It has been reported that Malawi's President Banda was asked by Mozambique to send troops to help against the MNR. It is not known vet if any have been sent.

Troops of yet another SADOC national Tanzania, were sent to Mozambique some time ago to help Frelimo contain the MNR threat.

CLOSED DOORS

They were sent by President Julius Nyerere for much the same ideological reasons that prompted President Samora Samora Machel to send scores of his soldiers to reinforce Mr Mugabe's Zan-CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

la guerillas during the Rhodesian war.

The possible de-ployment of Zimbabwe troops in Mozambique has been discussed behind closed doors frequently over the past two years and it is likely the decision to go ahead was made to safeguard Zimbabwe's economic interests.

It demonstrates the determination of at least one of the nine black-ruled SADCC nations to fight for the economic independence the group is striving

towards.
The three-nation effort also is another step towards fulfilment another African dream, Pan-African military co-operation.

For years' the Organisation of African Unity has falked of creating a Pan-African force to police the continent's trouble spots or to take white-ruled the south.

Zimbabwean The commitment appears to have resulted from a recent meeting between security delegations from Harare and Maputo which were led by the two Heads of State.

SIGNIFICANT

It may prove significant that President Kenneth Kaunda was involved in similar meetings with the Mozamhican leaders though nothing has emerged to indicate he intends sending Zambian troops over the border.

Mozambique reneatedly claimed that the MNR, which was launched by Mr Ian Smith's Government Smith's Government during the Rhodesian war, is now armed and sunnlied by South Africa.

The South African Defence Force has denied the allegation.



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN **EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK**

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

Page 5

SOWETAN, Friday, November 26, 1982

External

Zim claims SA is training rebe

HARARE - Zimbabwe's Minister of State in Charge of Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, has accused South Africa of setting up four camps near Messina for subversive actions against Zimbabwe.

One of the camps was composed of dissident former guerillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla army, Mr Munangagwa told Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana, in an interview here.

Camps

Two of the camps were being used to train auxilliaries of the former Muzorewa government who had fled the country, and who were to be стбssed into Zimbabwe once trained. The fourth camp held people recruited from Zimbabwe to undergo military training in South Africa, he charged.

The camps were situated just across the border from the Zimbabwean town of Beit Bridge "between

the Limpopo River and a road constructed by the South Africans along the border," Zimbabwe's security supremo said.

The road was used by South Africa to patrol the Limpopo.

Details of the camps had been gained during a recent visit to the Beit Bridge border area by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and himself, he added.

The information had been leaked by some of the recruits who had escaped from the camps in South Africa, he said.

Aggression

Zimbabwe, would not be intimidated by "such acts of aggression", he told Ziana.

"We have taken measures to ensure we meet the dissidents with full. force," Mr Munangagwa said -- Own Correspondent.



NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- 2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- 4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

- 1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- 2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

Exami-

ners'

Initials

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe has a population of 7,5 million, according to the latest census.

A statement by the Minister of Finance said the preliminary findings of the Augusticensus showed this. At the time of the last census in 1969 the population was 5,1 million.

In the 13 years since then there has been a drastic shift in population from rural to urban.

In that period the number of people in urban areas has almost doubled and now represents 23 percent of the population against 17 percent in 1969.

Harare, the capital and largest city in the country, now has a population of 656 000.

ZIMBABWE BUSINESS

Uncle Sam's plans
PM 20182 362
A novel US aid programme has enabled Zimbabwe farmers and businesses to buy much-needed capital equipment costing US\$40m.

Under the terms of the Commodities Import Programme (CIP), the Zimbabwe government is given US dollars which it then "sells" to the private sector for local currency. According to the programme, the government must use the local currency it gets for the US dollars to develop the country's infrastructure.

The businesses must use the foreign exchange to buy US goods and, where possible, use US shipping.

The CIP is the largest single grant to Zimbabwe by a donor country and the agreement was signed in April. The Zimbabwe government is also eligible for US\$10m of this aid.

All of the CIP funds were allocated to businesses by the end of October and the first goods bought under the programme tractors worth \$5,2m — arrived in Harare two weeks ago. Other goods include industrial equipment, such as textile and bottling machinery, forklift trucks, loaders and graders?

The government has used its \$10m share to purchase a powerful computer, cotton processing equipment and assorted road building machinery.

Says a US representative in Harare:

1062

"Zimbabwe will import 680 tractors this year and between 300 and 320 will be purchased under the programme. The CIP is particularly well-suited to this country because it has a relatively developed

"The Reagan administration did not develop the CIP, but it is quite possible that future aid programmes will emphasise this kind of help. We're quite pleased with the CIP so far and anticipate such a programme next year as well."

وسواية الأواءات

Shadow of death over two CIO spies

By ROBIN DREW
Tribune Africa News Service

BLACK members of the Zimbabwe Republic Police Support Unit armed with FN rifles have been standing guard every day for the past two weeks around the High Court building in Harare.

At the entrance to the high-ceilinged, wood-panelled A court in which Mr Justice McNally is presiding, more armed men search everyone thoroughly before they are allowed into the courtroom where in the dock in the middle of the room, two nervous young white men in grey suits are on trial for their lives.

They are alleged double agents, officers of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation, former members of the BSAP Special Branch, who are accused of spying for South African intelligence.

Philip Edward Hartlebury, 30, and Colin David Evans, 27, pleaded not guilty to the charges of breaching the Official Secrets Act, for which the maximum penalty could be death.

The story which has unfolded in the two weeks of the trial which is continuing this week has lifted the curtain partly on the shadowy world of international in-

It has also revealed something of the harsh reality of the world of interrogations and detention centres which await enspects who fall into the hands of security organi-

entions. The defence is claiming that in the speeks that followed their arrest in Harare last New Year's eve, an interrogation team of black CIO officers, including a former guerrilla force intelligence officer trained in Yugoslavia, used the technique of a "nice guy holding out promises of a deal which would not mean prosecution and "heavier" employing aggressive and threatening tactics.

It was claimed that while the men were held incommunicado in a detention centre about 40 km from Harare, they were kept in cells for up to 20 hours at a stretch without food and water.

threatened with indefinite detention, or that they would be shot in "trying to escape."

Evans, it was said, has lost more than 20kg in weight.

But the state has produced 'warned and cautioned' statements signed by the men before a senior white police officer in which they admit supplying information to South 'African intelligence agents.

These reveal a picture of two frightened men, one of them, Hartlebury, on the verge of a nervous breakdown, dropping off film and documents at "drops" in car parks, and holding clamestine meetings with two men, named only as A and B, their alleged contacts in South African intelligence.

The information, it is maintained, was mainly about the activities of the Russians, the Cubans, and the East Germans and about the ANC, particularly of its late representative here, Joe Gqabl, who was shot dead outside his home here last year.

Part of the proceedings are being held in camera.

The defence has suggested in cross-examination that a deal was contemplated in which the men would have been quietly removed from the country. But, according to a witness, the Prime Minister had ordered that the men be prosecuted.

In the opening stages of the trial, the courtroom doors were locked once proceedings started. But Mr Justice McNally said he was not prepared to be locked in his own courtroom and this was stopped.

The trial which was originally set down for five days has gone on for two weeks and is due to continue this week.

If it cannot be completed then it will have to be postponed to next year as the High Court goes into recess.

The admissibility of the alleged verbal and written confessions is being treated as a separate issue which the judge alone will decide. But in the trial itself he will be joined by two assessors.

THE excRhodesian leader Ian Smith, in his mide of now but still fiercely involved in his lonely basile to polster the movale Okzinosiowes sensitiving whites and to every multiple believes the beloved columny or his pirth spoke his week to RON COSDEN former Rhodesian political and defence reporter now with the

TRIBUNE Golden telephoned Smith at his farm at Chirugwe (formerly Selukwe) in the Zimbabwe midlands and they spoke of this week's political upheaval in Zimbabwe in which the state broadcasting corporation called for Smith's detention, saying he was a serpent in the midst of Zimbabweans.

FORMER Rhodesian premier Smith, centre of another furious controversy in Zimbabwe, has come out fighting after being questioned by the police, and he accuses the Mugabe Government of plotting his political destruc-

Mr Smith stopped just short of blaming Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for issuing the "political directive" he said led to about 20. guests, including his wife Janet, being taken to a police station from a private art viewing in Harare.

But, Mr Smith told the SUNDAY TRIBUNE, he belleved the directive was the work of one of Mr Muigabe's men.

Mr Mugabe was at the Organisation of African Unity meeting in Libya on Friday when I spoke to Mr Smith, asking him if he believed Mr Mugabe was responsible for the art exhibition incident, or was it some other politician?

Mr Smith replied: "Yes, he was out of the country and my guess is that it was some other politician. But quite obviously it was a political directive that had nothing to do with the police.

"It had nothing to do with the maintenance of law and order and I believe the police who had to do this were embarrassed by the exercise.

"You know, we have a pretty pass when people can't attend an exhibition of paintings put on by an artist who isn't a politician and who doesn't want to be associated with politics.

"Because my name was on the programme as a guest - that is why the whole thing took place."

There were flashes of vintage "Smithy" during our 15-minute talk, hints of the old political in-fighter who kept the British Government at bay for the best part of 15 years after his 1965 UDL

Mr Smith's recent visit to the United States and his remarks reportedly made there triggered the la-test storm, which thundered over the Zimbabwean air waves on Thursday night when state-controlled television called for his detention if the government could prove that during his American visit he had cautioned the West against investment in Zimbabwe.

incident seems to be a direct reaction to Mr Smith's remarks — a political come-back that has torn the flimsy fabric of eaceful co-existence between Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and of Mr Smith's all-Republican Mane white Front

dienes.

Asked if he feared de-Mr Smith sention, shrugged off the television threat, saying You know, I haven't got time to think about that.

"I lead a busy life so I

think it is best to just get on and do what you have got to do."

The television call for Mr Smith's detention is probably little more than political drum-beating.

While it may not outwardly trouble Mr Smith, it is bound to rattle Zimbabwe's al-ready jumpy whites ready jumpy whites who said Mr Smith,

Mugabe en are olotting Dollt Cal

Smith comes out fighting after art show detentions

No. I regret to spy that has broken down. It has broken down for more than a year now. We got on very well but it no longer exists."

Of the art incident, be said :"It was clearly a political move to bring down the Republican Front because we are the main opposition to the government"

He said he and some of his parliamentary colleagues in the RF had tried to suppress news of the incident leaking out.

This sort of thing is not doing our country any good. We got on to the telephone to people QUOTE

I told them (in the United States) the truth. I gave them straight answers and I had to agree with many of the things they said about affairs not going properly in our country and I asked them to use their influence to try to get it right.

over our relayision broadcast last night (Thursday) and it is based on complete lie. "I have never at any

time had such thoughts in my mind. The only thing I did while I was over there was in exact-ly the opposite direction. I encouraged people to come to Zimbabwe so they could influence the scene here, invest, build-up.
"But the television

said the very opposite and then said the only answer for a man like Smith is to put him in Chikurubi (Harare's maximum security jail).

there we live in

He went on: "I said to the Americans when I was over there, and to the British, that it is important they stay and continue to contribute.

"We must continue to develop the country. It: is my country and I want to see this done.

"But I have said to them that if they are contributing, obviously this should put them in a position where they can try to influence what is taking place and if things are going wrong they must use their influence to get it right'

Sunday Tribune 28/11/82

were leaving the coun-we knew in responsible try in as great numbers positions—both black as ever.

Mr Mugabe would be unlikely to allow his poilitical hot-heads to detain Mr Smith and thus invite an international

ontery
The United States, for instance, has already told Zimbabwe it is closely watching the Harare government's track record on human eights.

rights.
The independence honeymoon between Mugabe and Smith has been over for a long time.

I asked Mr Smith now were his once cordial relations with his former military and political adversary. Did he see him from time to we knew in responsible positions — both black and white — and said: This is absolutely ludicrous. Can you try to defuse it? We don't want it to get out.

"People gave us the undertaking they would try accepting it was an unfortunate incident and that we should not play it up to the rest of the world. We falled they falled?"

Mr Smith accused the Mugabe Government of trying to build up a case against him by suggesting that while he was an the US he ran down Zimbabwe and told people not to invest there.

"There was a distribe so this effect against me



IAN SMITH... Detentions had nothing to do with law and order

Mr Smith said the people to whom he spoke expressed concern about events in Zimbabwe.

them, and I want to make clear everything a said was in reply to questions. I told them the truth. I gave them straight answers and I had to agree with many of the things they said about affairs not going properly in our country and I asked them to use their influence to try to get it right."

Asked how he personally was feeling, he said he always relaxed when he was on his farm, which for him provided a retreat to sanity even during the darkest years of the Rhodesian bush war which claimed more than 20 000 lives.

He asked me to pass on regards from Mrs Smith and himself to a relative in Durban and to tell her all was well.

Towards the end of the interview, I asked Mr Smith: "What has independence brought, what has it actions in the words of you have anything good to say about the new black government?"

He replied: Well, E would have to think a long time about that."

He did not want to go into it further.

Asked if he believed Mr Mugabe was still on a pragmatic course, he said he did not want to get involved in personalities but he believed Zimbabwe was going the wrong way whites and their skills were continuing to leave, capital investment was waning and great economic problems were building up.

lems were building up.

He said he was concerned about the way

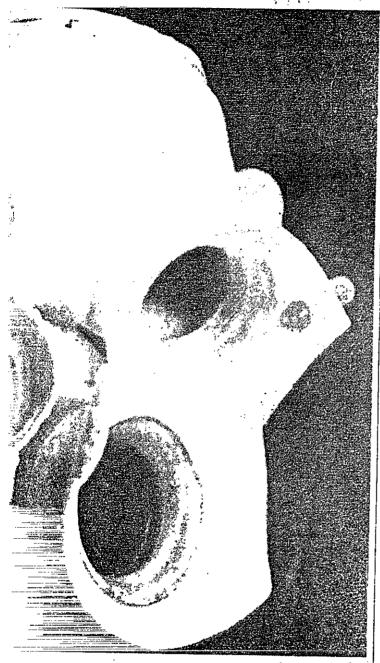
which members of the Zimbabwe Government hurled abuse at South Africa.

The effect which this might have is to the detriment of our county so whenever I can, I argu them to resist this. Whether we like it or not, we rely on SA for a tremendous amount."

Finally, I asked Mr Smith why he and his wife went to the police station from the art exhibition when the police told him he could go home.

It was wrong of me to walk out when I had a lot of friends there. There was a young man who was taken away at the beginning for questioning and I was hoping to see him released.

"I thought morally it would have been indefensible of me just to walk out."



Council dashes hopes of Peeping Toms

Municipal Reporter À RONDEBOSCH man who built a high fence round his home to keep out Peeping Toms may be told to put up a mir-ror or a stop sign outside the wall to prevent traf-

THIS artificial heart beats in the chest of a 61-year-old man after an operation in Salt Lake City. The device, the first of its kind implanted permanently in a human being, was developed by Dr Robert Jarvik, who hopes it can be widely used.

Ian ARGUS 2/12/82 Smith(362) has his passport seized

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe Government today seized the passport of former Rhodesian The Argus Tonight — Prime Minister, Mr Ian 20 pages.

Mr Smith said an official called at his home with a letter from the Flight schedules, bridge passport office saying that Home Affairs Minister, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, had directed that the passport be surrendered.

The official took away the passport, issued on March 4 this year.

Mr Smith, leader of the all-white Republican Front Party, said no rea-son was given and no government comment was immediately available.

MARXIST

Mr Smith has been criticised for remarks he was reported to have made in the United States recently.

He was said to have urged the international community to withhold support from Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's socialist government to prevent the introduction of what he çalled a Marxist dictatorship.

Newspapers Newspapers here, which quoted Mr Smith as saying he remained a Rhodesian at heart, accused him of treason and the state-owned radio and television company suggested he should be jailed.

Soon after he arrived back he was held by the police for questioning for more than two hours after attending a function at a Harare store. Sapa-Reuter.

THE Department of Health is to lead contamination in children. See page 25.

****	Talk at the Tavern
*	Sport36, 38, 40
1	

IV, radio programmes

column and crossword puzzles - Page 2 of Classifieds.

Page 37

ANOTHER big - 20-page edition featuring our regular Rock Roster with a selection of popular pub crawls and a review of a new cabaret in the city.

Bond winners

DETAILS of winning bonus bonds for November and a full list of unclaimed prizes will appear with all editions of The Argus on Tuesday next week.

Mum killed - son, 13, held

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. - A 13year-old Long Island schoolboy is being held without bail for the murder of his mother.

The woman, 42, was study the level of shot in the stomach after a row because the boy did not want to go to school:

> The firearm belongs to his father.

Abduction: 'Plot against ex-citizens'

PRETORIA. — The abduction of an SADF corporal could be part of a Zimbabwean campaign against its former citizens who have fled the country.

The Zimbabwean authorities last night confirmed they were holding an unidentified South African soldier, but denied he had been abducted on South African soil.

Military correspondents today visited the Limpopo River where Corporal Stephen Mutasa, 25, was abducted yesterday.

Rifleman Christian Ndou, 23, who fled from Corporal Mutasa's adbuctors, said he and Corporal Mutasa were both former Zimbabweans and ex members of the British South Africa Police. Both left the country

in 1980 and joined the South African Defence Force.

Rifleman Ndou said he heard over Zimbabwe's Radio Two that former Rhodesians were not liked by the country.

He said he had been a member of former Prime Minister Abel Muzorerwa's UANC party.

The possibility of an organised plan to specifically abduct the two men was echoed by Brigadier Minnaar Fourie, Chief of Staff Operations, Northern Transvaal Command.

The brigadier said Mr Robert Mugabe had "such a phobia" about his problems, especially Zipra dissidents, it seemed likely this had been the motive.

Rifleman Ndou said he and Corporal Mutasa were assigned to combatting illegal border crossing to South Africa, and received a tip-off that people would be coming into South Africa at 8 am yesterday.

Handcuffed

They drove to the spot, a weir about 15 km west of Beit Bridge, dressed in civilian clothes and unarmed.

"Three men were fishing from the weir wall. But we didn't suspect anything might be wrong, and Corporal Mutasa sat on the wall while I perched on a water pipe," Rifleman Ndou said.

A few minutes later, however, the three "fishermen" approached Corporal Mutasa, saying they wanted to see a man in Messina by the name of Joseph Moyo, who was evidently serving with the SADE.

"Suddenly one of the men grabbed Corporal Mutasa, handcuffing his hands behind his back."

While Rifleman Ndou fled, with the attackers in hot pursuit, Corporal Mutasa escaped but was later recaptured on a farm in the area.

A SADF spokesman said attempts were being made through the Department of Foreign Affairs to secure Corporal Mutasa's return. — Weekend Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

Mail Correspondent (362) HARARE. - Tensions in southern Zimbabwe were highlighted yesterday as the South African Defence Force claimed raiding Zimbabwean soldiers abducted a South African soldiers abducted a South African soldiers dier near Messina.

And Zimbabwean police reported a bloody clash with armed men in the south-eastern Mwenezi area. Seven people were killed, a police statement said.

One of the heavily armed men who escaped during the clash was later recaptured in a follow-up operation.

The statement was released soon after the Minister of State for Defence, Dr Sydney Sekeremayi, denied Zimbabwean troops had abducted a South African soldier, Corporal Stephen Mutasa, early yesterday.

The clash, 37km west of Mwenezi, on Dor-

rington Ranch, was about 120km northeast of the area where the SADF says Cpl Mutasa was abducted.

According to the police statement yester-According to the police statement yester-day five bandits were killed in the firefight, two civilians were killed in the crossfire and a civilian was injured. It is thought to have

a civilian was injured. It is thought to have occurred on Tuesday.

The South African Trade Mission in Harare yesterday asked the Zimbabwean Government to release Cpi Mutasa.

The SADF told the mission Cpl Mutasa was abducted about 16km west of Beit Bridge.

The SADF said Cpi Mutasa and another South African soldier approached the Limpopo River at about 7am and were fired at by three Zimbabwean soldiers.

Cpl Mutasa was captured and taken across the shallow river into Zimbabwe where he was driven away in a van, said the SADF. New settlement lays talks bogey

SO the optimists were right and the wage dispute in the East Cape motor industry has been settled

The dispute led to one of the most dramatic strikes in recent labour history and the withdrawal from the industry's industrial council of the onte Fosatu union to agree in sit on a council.

only Fosatu union to agree in sit on a count.

At the time of the strikes there was much hysteria from some employers and media about the chaos created by worker unitance.

More sober affactive in cluding Man.

Pier van le Man.

* 45

which indicates of units may well replie the council.
The agreement does not in

The agreement does not in crease the pay offer rejected by the union earlier—a result of the balance of tactory floor power in a recession, but wages are to be re negotiated—every six months which allows workers to put in new demands—soon—and raises the prospect of more battles next year—While those battles could be tough the settlement has

be tough the settlement has shown that bargaining be-tween a strong union and em-ployers is not the bogey some

ployers is not the bogey some portray it as

As for chaos, the effect on employers was much less than that of the average "rou-tine" motor dispute in other Western countries.

was abducted.
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Mall Correspondent HARARE. - Tensions in southern Zimbabwe HARARE. — Tensions in southern Zimbabwe were highlighted yesterday as the South African Defence Force claimed raiding Zimbabwean soldiers abducted a South African soldier near Messina.

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The clash, 37km west of Mwenezi, on Bor-

whites are leaving South Africa to live in Zimbab-AN increasi

more and more are travelling in the opposite directton to seek sanctuary
for the Limpopo.
Their Circumstances and
motives vary Draft
dodgers, political exiles
and those seeking freedom
in a free society are matin. South Africa, every month Although not as signifi-cant yet as the exodus of whites from Zimbabwe to

> eaving the country. By Stephen.

Most of them are young.
This reflects a dislike of apartheid among a privileged professional group. who see in Zimbabwe an experiment which has long Alrıca: term relevance to South

local officials believe how-ever, that as political pressuresin South Africa increase, more blacks will seek refuge here. Plans are camps and regulate the acRefugee workers and trivities of refugees.
Ocal officials believe howoral officials believe howoral officials believe howoral officials believe howoral officials of South
oral officials of South

1/2

black influx. cope with an increased already being made in Harare

will make provision for the establishment of refugee A refugee bill is expected to be presented to Par-ed to be presented to Par-pliament next year which

granted retugee status.

banned for four years until
he fied and asked for polit;
ical asylum here.

Having been through
their own liberation struggle, Zimbabweans under.

the Pretona regime.

But they are concerned about the strains a big in-flux of refugees would im-

Govin Reddy, a former esearch officer, who was nstitute of Race Relations 38-year-old

vite South African retaliaan important consideraconcerned about further tion. The Government is

meyer are a vivid illustra-Mike and Rachel Over-

sources.
Security factors are also

They lived in constant grant fear of prosecution in South Africa because of contine country's race laws. Haw the went to 'See my parents,'he said 'I travelied in the black section in and Rachel went in the travelied in the section." white section."

They married in Lesotho

tween the laws on either side of the Limpopo. Being of mixed race. Mike was classified black in South Africa. His wife is a white.

going to Zimbabwe. "
Even in Zimbabwe the Couple have suffered some harassment, mainly insults from elderly whites."

1 Zimbabwe he is experienc-ing a society in racial ransition which will be iluable when he returns Mike, believes, that in

us and found our wedding customs officials searched short honeymoon. The

when we told them we were going to Zimbahwe." pictures but they let us

Ex-guerrilla glers' tra

with Bishop Muzorewa's we were told by at me three times."

UANC guerrillas in some farm labourers The shots went wide.

Rhodesia was allegedly that some people would. Rafleman Name from Messina on Friday morning in a bizarre in cident. morning in a bizarre incident riddled with confusion.

Twenty five year old-Corporal Steven Mutasa with Rifleman Christian Ndou (23), also a former UANC guerrilla now with the SADF, was apparently stipped off about a suspected border in-cursion on Friday mor-

Standing on the banks of the Limpopo yesterday morning Rin the Ndou told a group of about 30 local journalists flown up to

barbed wire) at 8am.

"We arrived at 7.20am in civilian clothes, and without weapons. Three men were fishing from a weir with wires and had a bucket of worms next to them.

"The corporal sat on top of the weir next to the bank and I sat on a pipe. After a while they came and asked us if Ndou said he lost his we knew a former boots. When questioned Rhodesian now with the SADF in Messina called military boots he Joseph Moyo. We said no. The men grabbed

Rifleman Ndou said the ran away. He noticed Cpl Mutasa, his hands handcuffed behind his back, fleeing from the men.

Not only did the bound Cpl Mutasa run ahead of his captors up the tricky river bank, but he then leapt a three metre farm fence and ran towards a nearby farm owned by widow Tannie Lottie Lambenon.

military boots he replied That was a mistake, I was supposed to say shoes.

DINDAY III. BUN LOUCEMBER 5, 1982

Yow the "repugnant laws" of the old Rhodesian Front are being app against everyone

HARARE: "I used to be a practising liberal, but now I'd say I'm only just to the left of Genghis Khan and Atilla the Hun," said a white Zimbabwean professional man, Anywhere, he says. disillusioned with his country and resolved to leave.

ence is contributing to a fund to send me to Paris or anywhere as long as it's away." "I feel rather like the pianist in the El Morocco tea room in Balham on the Peter Sellers' record. The audi-

rule of law, he argues, has broken down.

"The repugnant laws of the old Rhodesian Front are being applied against all sections of the comthat he was not identified. He says he feels unsafe. The He would grant the interview only on the basis

munity with more stringency than under the RF,"he

Zimbabwean-born, with a young family, he represents a new kind of white emigrant from Zimbabwe. He was contribute. but he now feels alienated, disillusioned and unable to nitially resolved to stay and try to make things work,

Wally Stuttaford, several top-ranking Air Force officers and allegations of torture have been acid to the optimism and tolerence of many white liberals in Zimbab-The detention of the farming York brothers, RE MP

been returned to relative peace after years of war, and has to cope are seldom recalled when this acid is apthe many perils with which Mr Mugabe's Government The extraordinary miracle whereby Zimbabwe has

storm in Zimbabwe. of illegal arms possess-Noel York caused a legal After being acquitted ne case of Alan and News Service Tribune Africa By HOWARD BARFELL

opened up to the black of declining standards in emigration on "political blames continuing white ern portion of Zimbabwe, Des Chalmers, who represents the whites in the majority. scarce health and education as adds the old white fears uncertainty". To that he dissident-affected west-Republican Front resources

cured their release.

Mr Stuttaford

spent Se

Mugabe eventually rect intervention by Mr

Court release order. neld in defiance of a High tained on several occa-

sions and, in one instance

ion, they were

of torture against some connection with sabotage Air Force officers held in ment after the State case of Zimbabwe's Air Force which crippled a quarter And public allegations to giving them a secondpendence and the Gov-ernment's commitment children attending primediacy. The dramatic nave taken on a new immary schools since indencrease in the number of Fears about education

nas caused deep concern.

had collapsed.

overthrow the Govern-

charges of plotting to custody before eventualmore than nine months in

ly being acquitted on

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QUOTE

stringency tions of the comagainst all secare being applied Rhodesian sian Front under the Rhodemunity with aws of the old repugnant Front more man



■ MUGABE: Softer on socialism

I

TE Department of Comporation a complete that restored her lands as supply the sources at Ama tracks that

A department spokesman to become said one had been staff problems and the lad at med the water supply in the past three weeks

He said the problems had been resolved and the uker service had been resumed.

The claim that the water had been discontinued to the squatters — already served with exection or rs — to leave was incorrect

_.csured

= Previously there had been fears of cholera or typhoid atbreaks in the Amagii area because many residents and been forced to use polluted river water

The acting regional director of the State Health Deurlment. Dr Gwen Gregerson, said yesterday that she id contacted the Chief Commissioner's office in etermaritzburg when she heard reports that the tankiservice had stopped. She had been assured that the apply now had been restored.

This is the second time in recent months that the nker supply to residents of the lnanda and Amaoti cas has been stopped

In mid-October the service was halted but was resumed after urgent representations to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Meanwhile, the 400 squatter families who have been told to move from land owned by Mr L Rattan have briefed the Legal Rc-sources Centre in Durhan in order to establish their legal rights.

A spokesman for the centre said yesterday that he had contacted the Commissioner at Verulam, Mr D J Durandt, and had advised him that he was representing the affected families.

Legal rights

The spokesman said itseemed unfair that the squatters were being forced to move out when the land in question was intended for black ownership and occupation in any case. He said that this area was scheduled to be incorporated into KwaZulu.

He said the centre was looking into the kind of legal rights the squatters enjoyed in view of the fact that some families were residents for 50 years.

Surday Tribune 5/12/82

the lawyers who made the allegations has only exacerbated the situa-

The general picture is that emigration in the first nine months of this vear is 1 000 down on the same period last year, and stands at 7,090, ac cording to official figiires

But about 20 percent of the people now coming to live* in ⊭Zimbabwe ∷are: people who had earlier emigrated from the country, or are returning resi-dents, who left for more than a year without de-

claring that intention So, many people are coming back Some of them are whites who have found the grass was not greener on the other side of the Limpopo or Atlantic.

But, according to the managing director of a local removal company, Mr Nigel Twyman, those returning are mainly blačk.

. Mr Twyman speaks of a "very marked drop" in the number of people going.

Many of the new arrivals are expatriates who have come to Zimbabwe to fill the gap left by whites who, historically, have possessed many of the country's industrial and management skills.

This runs contrary to the wishes of Mr Mugabe's Government. It has made no secret of its preference for skilled labour which is rooted firmly in Zimbabwe.

Marshall Professor Murphree, director of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at the University of Zimbabwe and an acknowledged race relations expert, has said he ex-pects Zimbabwe's white population to stabilise at about 120 000, which is about 100 000 down on the number of whites be lieved to have been in the country at independence have valid reasons, he

possible means a massive bulge in numbers is due to hit secondary schools next year Many whites fear overcrowded classes and double sessions could affect the quality of their children's education as a result.

Although: Government attacks on private medical practice have de-creased this year, some whites are still fearful whites are still tearful that they may at some stage be compelled to rely solely on the State medical system which they say is inferior.

Occasional shortages of some drugs, owing to foreign exchange cut

backs, do nothing to tranquillise these fears.

The same foreign exchange cutbacks have meant some businessmen have found it difficult to expand capacity through the importation of new plant at the time when. domestic consumer demand has increased draprofit being matically and are margins squeezed. in sectors through minimum wage legislation and price controls.

The occasional shortages of some consumer goods mean queues, but seldom deprivation for whites. Their economic power can usually bring the geni out of the lamp.

But Chalmers notes appreciatively that the Government is now allowing the construction of new private schools.

He himself won't leave. "I was born here, my father was born here, and my father's father was born here. If they want me out of here, they will have to carry me across

the border. This is my country. and I have as much right to be here as anybody else. I'm determined to make this country work. But I can understand others leaving if they

The tragedy in the present emigration pattern from this young country is that many of those leaving are the kind who should not be leaving.

An attractive young white woman teacher, who also preferred anonymity, said she was going because "the great Zimbabwean revolution has not happened". And she feels it will not.

Her left-wing views were, she felt, out of step with the Government. education system "archaic, inappro-The was priate and stagnant", she argued.

Blacks in power were "becoming more white than the whites, aspiring to consumerism, and moving away from socialism which, as I understand it, was the reason for the war.

The alienation had prompted her feeling, after much soul-searching, that, much as she wanted to, she could not rcontribute.

says. For all the limitations of his politics in the eyes of the Mugabe Govern-ment, Mr Chalmers undoubtedly has a staying power not shared by many a white liberal and some champions of the white right who prefer to voice their criticisms from the sanctity of a South African base.

For Chalmers most whites, judging by election results, the priority remains white solidarity around Ian Smith's Republican Front. In it, they argue, lies their own survival and that of private enterprise and other values.

The view is that, if the RF is indeed an anachronistic dinosaur, then so be it; as a dinosaur it should be big enough to ward off much of the perceived threat to their Alladin's Cave.

Few other countries offer comparable comfort and riches, and that is clear to a great many whites.



Cpl Stephen Mutasa, right, and Rin Christian Ndou

abduction had been carefully planned and that the South African soldier would be used

THREE "fishermen", believed the Zim-

sponsible for the kidnapping of a South African soldier on the South African babwe armed forces, were remembers of

Messina on Friday. side of the border near

The Zimbabweans, posing as fishermen on the banks of the Limpopo, also shot at another South African soldier. Corporal Stephen Mutasa, 25,

of the river by 20 armed men was last seen being bundled who had nto a truck on the other side friend, Rfn Christian suddenly emerged

orces on the border at Beit ng a buildup of and chased for about a armhouse after being shot Vdou, 22, escaped to a nearby The incident happened dur-ig a buildup of Zimbabwean

men had massed near the border post in the past two Brigadier Minnaar Fourie, Chief of Staff in the Northern Transvaal, said yesterday three companies of about 400

Escaped

claimed yesterday that "vigilante peasants" had captured a "black South African agent" for propaganda.
Meanwhile, Zimbabwe the armed forces and had handed him over 8

Rfn Ndou and a tractor driver, Daniel Mataba, who witnessed the abduction, were interviewed yesterday at the scene, about 14km from

were on duty at about 7.30am Cpl Mutasa and Rfn Ndou

By BEVIS VIRBROTHER

weans crossing into South
Africa illegally.
There had been more than tip-off about Zimbab-

200 illegal immigrants since

they went to a weir where the river was easily crossed by the immigrants. They found hree men sitting on the weir Wearing civilian clothes,

wo of them approached Mutasa and asked if they go to Messina to visit a

started shouting at me, and the third fisherman opened Suddenly Cpl Mutasa-

> back, I saw Cpl Mutasa run-ning as well. He was hand-cuffed," said Rfn Ndou. back. I ran and, when I looked tling with Cpl Mutasa and they had his hands behind his

Mutasa was caught. currer, same thin wood.

They ran for about a kilometre with two armed men behind them. Before they reached a farmhouse, Cpl

Massed

Rin Ndou turned to help, but he saw one of the men with a pistol. He ran to the house and telephoned for

help.
Meanwhile, Mr Mataba
was driving along the road in

fire on me with a pistol.

when he

"I saw one man running with his hands bound behind him with two men after him. They caught him and then pushed him ahead of them pushed him ahead back to the river."

Cpl Mutasa into a truck and drove off.

Rtin Ndou said he was "ter-rifled" during the incident.
"I heard Cpl Mutasa's

shouts He was very fright-ened as well."
He and Cpl Mutasa came from Zimbabwe to South Zimbabwe to So at the beginning

Mr Mataba watched as they drove Cpl Mutasa across the river, where about another 20 men armed with riches joined them. They pushed Cpl Mutasa into a truck and

sa's return, but had not yet, received a reply.

He believed the abduction was a carefully planned operation by Zimbabwean soldiers in civilian dress. "It is too close to Bridge for them to have

rd 1980. They, were both mem-bers of the British South of Africa Police. If don't know if I will ever nd "I don't know if I will ever nd. see him again. It's up to Zim-en babwe's soldiers now," said m Rfn Ndou.

⊗e

African Government had al-ready made representations to Zimbabwe for Cpl Muta-Brig Fourie said the South

migration were the oppositions the authorities Stock theft and illegal to contend with until

any other force," he said. He said the three co threat to South Africa. diers on the border were no anies of Zimbabwean <u>S</u>

He believed they had been stationed there as a result of a recent South African field exercise in the area:

exercise and there was no need to build up troops. But I think that is why they have ment was informed of our exercise and there was no "The Zimbabwe Govern-

The abduction was the first violent incident on the border.

Zimbabw

wa Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. - Military manoeuvres in the North-ern Transvaal during the past six weeks could have contributed to the buildup of tension along South Africa's borders with Mozambique and Zimbab-

The tension culminated last Friday in the abduc-tion of a former Rhodesian policeman near Beit

Officials of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs were at the weekend trying to negotiate the return of Corporal Stephen Mutasa, a former member of the British South Africa Police, who was seized by Zimbabwean soldiers in civilian clothing at an illegal crossing-point on the Limpopo River, which forms the boundary between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

SADF officials said at the weekend that Corporal Mutasa, one of 17 former Zimbabweans who have been given South African status and who are serving as full-time soldiers in the SADF in

the Northern Transvaal, had crossed to South Africa in 1980 when Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanla

party came to power.

The South Africans
maintain Corporal Mutasa was seized on the South African side of the Limpopo River while he and popo River while he and another former Rhode-sian policeman, Rifleman Christian Ndou, were on special duty to combat the entry of illegal immigrants from Zimbabwe into South Africa.

Unarmed

The two soldiers were not in army uniform and were unarmed when the incident occurred, says the SADF.

They were seized by three men in civilian clothing, one of whom was armed with a pistol. To provide cover for the three abductors, a further 20 men armed with rifles, were concealed in thick clumps of reeds and bushes growing on the bed of the Limpopo River, according to the SADF.

Zimbabwean government authorities have blamed Zimbabwean vigi-

lantes for last week's abduction. but authorities said yesterday they were convinced the abductors were members of the Zimbabwean Army.

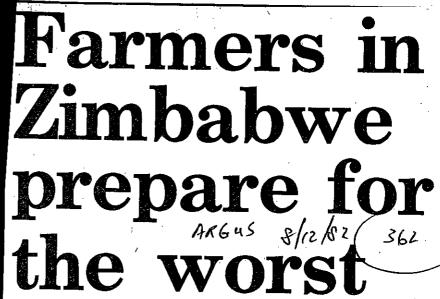
Brigadier Minnaar Fourie, Chief of Staff, Northern Transvaal Com-mand, said yesterday the abduction had been care-

fully planned.
"I am convinced they were Zimbabwean soldiers, partly because of the arms they were carry-ing and also because they forced Corporal Mutasa into a lorry and drove him straight to Beit Bridge after forcing him across the border," Brigadier

Fourie said. South African defence authorities would not like the situation along its border with Zimbabwe to deteriorate further.

Mr Robert Mugabe has frequently accused the SADF of establishing camps in the Northern Transvaal, close to the Zimbabwean border, to train dissident elements from Bishop Abel Mu-zorewa's political group. South Africa has reject-

ed these allegations.



Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Already more than a month into what should be the rainy season, Zimbabwean farmers are facing up to the possibility that this year's devastating drought is continuing.

Across the normally lush Mashonaland province, people gazing skyward for the brewing late afternoon thunderheads are rewarded with only pale wispy clouds.

Hoping good rains would help them recover from the battering they took in the past dry season, farmers — both the black peasants and the white commercial growers — are preparing for the worst.

"Serious"

A spokesman for the Commercial Farmers' Union has said that unless rain falls in some parts of the country with-

in the next few days, the situation would be "extremely serious".

The worst affected districts appear to be those in the south-eastern corner of the country, around Beit Bridge, although many parts of Mashonaland are reporting no rainfall or falls well below the seasonal averages.

Farmers who in normal years bank on planting two maize crops during the wet months from November to April, are now having to concentrate on one only, with a consequent reduction of the country's previous high harvest.

Surplus

However, the scale of the previous harvests was such that the country has about two-million tons of surplus maize stacked in depots with some of it going to neighbouring countries threatened by widespread starvation.

NOTE UMILITULLY

- The answers only on the right hand p marked. The left hand pages may rough work, but no credit will be giv work.
- Enter at the top of each page and in check the block on this cover the number of you are answering.
- 3. Blue or black ink must be used for writ The use of a ball point pen is accept green ink may be used only for emphasis or for diagrams, for which pe be used.
- 4. Names must be printed on each se (e.g. graph paper) where sheets a examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the cand

A limit to the grinding capacity available has meant that even the surplus maize cannot be processed into roller meal fast enough to cope with the increased demand from rural peasants whose own crops have failed.

Former Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, and now Senator Garfield Todd, has suggested to the government that maize be provided to the worst-affected people at a cost below that of finished roller meal, for grinding by the people themselves.

Struggling

Many communal land black farmers, who sold all their maize at harvest time for high producer prices, are finding now they are struggling to buy roller meal for their families

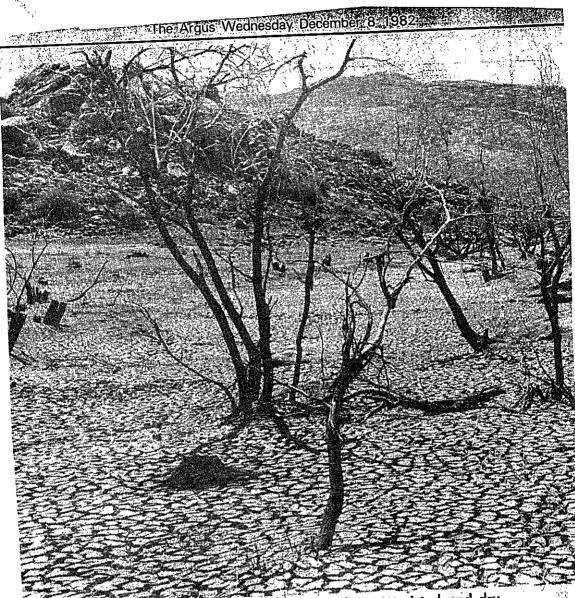
Meanwhile, cattle are still dropping dead in the worst-hit areas of the Matabeleland and Midlands provinces. Senator Denis Norman, the country's Minister of Agriculture, has estimated that the drought could have claimed as much as R42-million worth of livestock owned by rural peasant farmers.

The government's 56 borehole drilling rigs have been employed almost non-stop since the beginning of this year setting up water points in the more arid areas.

Dried up

However, even this aid has been of little help. While some of the holes drilled have been dry, still others have dried up after being sunk, and many hundreds more need to be established to provide water within a reasonable distance for all people.

EDSO



DROUGHT . The earth cracked and trees twisted and dry.

Food aid for rural dwellers facing starva-tion has been in progress for some months now with government agen-cies working in co-oper-ation with international aid organisations

Even the rain, if it does fall in sufficient quantities, can be described as a mixed blessing for the peasant farmers.

Heavy work
The wet season is physically the most try-ing for such people, as it is the time when the heavy manual work of ploughing and planting has to be done. It is also the time that the food reserves, stored from the previous season become deplated. depleted.

Germs which thrive in pools of stagnant rain water encounter little re-sistance from people whose strengith is low

Tight security, but no panic on border farms

By Dirk Nel Northern Transvaal Bureau

MESSINA — Security has been tightened along the country's northern border after the abduction of a South African Defence Force soldier last Friday, the reported build-up of Zimbabwean troops along the Limpopo, and persistent raids by cattle rustlers allegedly operating from Zimbabwe.

There is close cooperation between
civilians and Defence
Force patrols. Farmers
said they did not mind
troop movements across their farms.

Though accurate statistics of alleged border violations by cattle rustlers are not obtainable, Captain Willie Burger of the SA Police: in Messina said yesterday that security

fencing along the Limpopo had been cut more than 300 times over a distance of 164 km between Messina and Pafuri in the east.

But farmers along the border are taking it all calmly.

"There is no question of barricading ourselves or carrying rifles wherever we go. Life must go on, and we all have lots of work to do," said Mr Willie Esterhuyse at his cotton farm about 20 km west of Messina.

"We are not concerned about isolated incidents like the kidnapping," said Mr Charles Fisher, speaking on behalf of several ex-Zimbabweans.

Most farmers' wives said they knew how to use firearms and would not hesitate to do so.

'It is clear there is too

much at stake for the farmers to consider moving away from the border.

Since the completion of Escom's electricity network west of Messina, most of them have invested large sums in irrigation equipment and improvements.

Negotiations are under way for power lines to be erected east of Messina as well.

Farmworkers said they had been repeatedly intimidated by Zimbabwean troops when laying pipes in the river for water pumping.

Meanwhile, a drought in the region continues, and farmers say the power lines have proved to be lifesavers as ordinary irrigation from the almost dry Limpopo would have been inadequate.

SA had 6000 in bush war, claims new book

A book to be launched in Johannesburg next week claims that South African troops were heavily involved in fighting against Zimbabwean guerillas in the final years of the Rhodesian bush war.

Walker

The SADF fought alongside Rhodesian forces inside Rhodesia and also took part in cross-border raids into neighbouring states, say co-authors Paul Moorcraft and Peter McLaughlin in their military history, "Chimurenga!"

Heavy South African military involvement after the official pullout of the SA military from Rhodesia in 1975 is alleged.

"In the latter stages of the war in 1979 South Africa became heavily involved in shoring up the sorely tried Rhodesian forces," says "Chimurenga!" ("War of Revolution"),

"Officially SADF troops were guarding both sides of the crucial rail and road link at Beit Bridge. In fact, SADF troops and air force pilots were stationed throughout Rhodesia," the authors say.

"Some estimates suggest that, just prior to the February election, about 6 000 SADF personnel were engaged in the country although this figure is possibly exaggerated."

"UNBIASED"

"Chimurenga!" is published in South Africa and purports to be an unbiased military history of the 15-year Rhodesian conflict.

The authors say that, in 1976, South African Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster "closed off military supplies

and oil to Rhodesia to force lan Smith to accept the Kissinger initiative on majority rule."

But, when Mr P W Botha took over as Prime Minister in 1978, he stepped up military assistance, says the book.

After Mr Robert Mugabe's election victory in 1980 vast amounts of these SA-supplied arms were allegedly "spirited out" of Zimbabwe and brought back to South Africa.

"The Nigerians and Tanzanians were preparing combat brigades for entry into the war. By late 1979 more than 500 Mozambican troops were in Rhodesia.

"If South African troops had entered the fray officially, all hell might have broken loose in Southern Africa," says "Chimurenga!"

• See Page 31.

Mugabe, Smith drifting and glic/82 (362) further apart

HARARE. — The confrontation between Mr Ian Smith and his black successors in independent Zimbabwe has been a long time coming but seemed to many people here inevitable.

The events which led to Mr Smith's passport being seized last week starkly illustrated the huge gulf between the white minority leader and Mr Robert Mugabe's government.
"Since independence, a

trauma for Smith and a triumph for Mugabe, the two men have travelled further and further apart," one political analyst said.

The main question now is whether things will deteriorate further and Mr

Smith will end up in jail.

Many black Zimbabweans would undoubtedly be delighted to see him there, a victim of the detention laws that he himself used to subdue various opponents for almost 20 years. The laws have been kept on the books by Zimbabwe's new government.

Government officials said after Mr Smith's passport was taken that they doubted whether Mr Mugabe would take tougher action at this time, in er action at this time, in spite of pressure from media, who were out-raged by Mr Smith's criti-cism of Zimbabwe on visits to the United States and Britain.

NO

1.

2.

Mr Smith, 63, had lately become more critical of the men he fought during the war between white rule and black national-

ism. The government, struggling against recession and internal and external threats to security, has become steadily less tolerant of criticism, least of all from the man they re-



Mr Ian Smith

gard as responsible for the war which rent Zimbabwe for years, cost thousands dead, and tain-ted racial attitudes for generations.

The government was spurred into action largely because of an interview with Mr Smith published in the United States. Mr Smith was quoted as saying Zimbabwe was going down the drain, life for whites was unbearable and one man, one vote — the basis of the government's legitimacy - was madness.

On his way home, Mr Smith saw the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in London garet Thatcher, in London and she later expressed concern about human rights in Zimbabwe, par-ticularly the alleged tor-ture of white Air Force officers accused of sabo-

The Zimbabwe media have accused Mr Smith of treason and the stateowned radio and television suggested he should be jailed, joining some 20 whites accused of subversion.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, commented that Mr Smith was perhaps the last man to talk about human rights given his re-

cord of jailing blacks without trial.

Ten members of Mr Mugabe's cabinet, including the Prime Minister, spent a total of 200 years in Mr Smith's jails.

One editor, accused by Mr Smith of writing a "poisonous" editorial which said he had abused the tolerance of the gov-ernment, had been jailed for 11 years for political activities.

The former prime minister replied that he was at war then. Black officials countered that the nationalists were jailed before the war started and were accused of political offences, unlike whites now facing sabo-tage charges.

Saboteurs have blown up 13 Zimbabwe Air Force aircraft and have bombed the ruling Zanu-PF headquarters while rebels in neighbouring Mozambique, said by Harare to be backed by South Africa, often cut Zimbabwe's trade routes to

The government admits the economy is in difficulty but argues against Mr Smith's assertion that he handed over a going con-cern. It says the country was bankrupted by the

The charge that life was unbearable for whites also upset officials committed to Mr Mugabe's post-war policy of non-racialism and reconcilia-

They point to white suburbs where big gardens, swimming pools, tennis courts and a two-car, twoservant way of life rambles on largely undisturbed by the government's efforts to redirect the thrust of the economy from the whites to the _ Sapa-Reuter blacks. -

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

ANC man's killers from SA. court told

HARARE - A representative of the African National Congress of South Africa in Zimbabwe, Mr Joel Gqadi, was assassinated by a South African Defence Force's reconnaissance commando under? the command of a former detective-Rhodesian inspector, Mr Graham Branfield, the High Courtiwas told in Harare yesterday.

STATEMENT

Before Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena and two assessors were two former members of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia security forces auxiliaries; Mr Melusi Ncube and Mr Peter Ncube, who pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

The State alleges the two underwent military training in South Africa between July 1, 1980 and January this

statement of

agreed fact, read out in court, said both were employed with the security forces in Filabusi from 1979 to March 1980.

Often they worked under the command of Mr Branfield of the Special Branch of the then British South Africa Police.

Early in March 1980 Mr Branfield, while still serving in the Special Branch, recruited the accused, saying he would offer them employment in South Africa.

PAYMENT

The accused were not told what type of work they would do in South Africa but they accepted the offer.

In July they were confacted by a man named Lindani Maphosa who arranged for them to meet another former detective inspector, Mr John de Grey-Birch also of the Special Branch, in Butters of July 17, 1980.

Special Branch, in Bulawayo'on July 17 1980. When they met Mr Birch that day they were each given about

R105 and told to settle their personal affairs and to be at the same place the next day to leave for South Africa.

With three other recruits they were driven by Mr Birch to a point near Beit Bridge and left to wait while Mr Birch continued alone to collect a guide who took them across the Limpopo on foot.

On the South African side two white men met them and drove them to Messina where they were introduced to Mr Neil Kriel, a former major in the Selous Scouts. Mr Kriel was introduced to them as "the boss" of the organisation — the South African Defence Force special force's reconnaissance commando.

They were driven to a farm near Pretoria where they stayed until the middle of August 1980 when they were flown to the Caprivi Strip.

They stayed at the camp for nine months while they and four other recruits underwent military training.

At the end of the nine-month course, they were flown to Zwartkop Air Base and driven to Matubatuba in Natal where they underwent parachute training. Then; they were moved to Durban for driving training.

In January this year, the accused, with other South African agents, returned to Zimbabwe. They entered the country secretly near Beit Bridge and returned to Bulawayo for "an unknown purpose."

MURDER ***

Mr Melusi Ncubes said that before he returned to Zimbabwe, he learned from Mr Lundani Maphosa, a member of this group, that some members of their organisation were responsible for the murder of the ANC representative in Harare, Mr Joel Gqabi.

The members involved in the assassination were Mr Graham Branfield, Mr Lundani Maphosa and Mr Abraham Ncube.

today. — Sapa

'SA trained me for sabotage acts

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A bandit captured earlier this month after a shoot-out with Zimbabwean soldiers claimed yesterday he had been trained in South Africa to carry-out acts of sabotage in Zimbabwe.

Benson Dube (21) told a Press conference here that one of the missions he and his group was given was the assassination of Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, during his visit to Beitbridge. The band was also to have blown up vital fuel storage tanks at the border town on the same mission.

Mr Dube and another man, Mr Zwelibanzi Nzima (21), were shown to members of the local and international Press yesterday by State Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, accompanied by the Minister of State responsible for defence, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.

They were captured after a gun battle with Zimbabwean security forces on Dorrington ranch in the Mwenezi (formerly Nuanetsi) district at the beginning of this month

ginning of this month.

Five of the group were killed in the battle and Mr Dube and Mr Nzima were captured later. Weapons, including AK rifles, magazines, ammunition and RPG rocket launchers, together with clothing identified as being of South African origin, were shown to the Press as having been recovered from the scene.

Mr Dube told newsmen he had been "arrested" by a fellow Zimbahwean when he crossed the border to look for work

in South Africa.

He was a former member of the Rhodesian security forces and said he was taken to two camps known as Spencer camp and Gumbo camp, where they trained with other Zimbabweans.

They were told they would go back to their country to fight, he said.

Mr Nzima said he had joined up with

Mr Nzima said he had joined up with another group of "South African bandits," who were passing through his home district of Kezi, south-east of Bulawayo.

A former member of Mr Joshua Nkomo's wartime Zipra guerilla forces, Mr Nzima said he recognised some of his comrades in the group.

Mr Nzima said he and other former Zipra rebels would stop fighting if they were told to do so by Mr Nkomo.

COURTS

Mercenary would not harm

HARARE — Two alleged South African military-trained mercenaries claimed in the Harare High Court yesterday that they would never have agreed to take part in operations intended to destabilise Zimbabwe.

Mr Melusi Ncube (22) and Mr Peter Ncube (23) admitted before Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena that they underwent nine months military training in South Africa and were members of the South African Defence Force reconnaissance commando.

Both pleaded not guilty to attending a military course in South Africa for the purpose of furthering a political object in contravention of the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

The accused are former members of the Rhodesian Security auxiliary forces

Mr Melusi Ncube told the court that "freedom. fighters" in South Africa wanted their country to be free. They were good people who had not done anything bad.

The trial was adjourned to Monday. — Sapa.

Bail refused to tycoon on R13-m charge

By Joe Openshaw

Australian businessman Mr Peter Steven Copko was refused bail by the Johannesburg Regional Court when he appeared yesterday in connection with the theft of R13 million worth of platinum from a Germiston refinery.

The magistrate, Mr J J van der Watt, said there was a strong possibility Mr Copko (32) would abscond. He noted that there was no extradition agreement between South Africa and Australia.

Mr Copko, a

I can't go to The

Fort, says suspect

Mr Rodney Axe, alleged "jawbreaker," appeared briefly before a Hillbrow Regional Court yester-

Mr Axe (19), address given as Queens Street,

import-export agent of Linksfield, is charged with theft, possession of unwrought gold, and contravening the exchange control regulations.

The head of the Diamond and Gold Branch in Johannesburg, Colonel James Beeslaar, told the court the charges arose from the removal over a period of R13 million in platinum from the Matthey Rustenburg Refinery at Wadeville.

Mr Copko was not asked to plead, but in evidence in support of his bail application, he said he knew nothing about the stolen platinum, nothing about the 16 g of gold found in a desk drawer at his office, and was not guilty of contravening exchange control regulations.

The court was told Mr Copko could raise R10 000 if granted bail and had every intention of standing trial.

Colonel Beeslaar told the court that he had information from a witness in London who dealt in precious metals that on four occasions Mr Copko had sold platinum to him worth R600 000.

Mr Copko told the court he was married with a three-week-old infant and had put a deposit of R50 000 on a house.

He came to South Africa in 1979, and though he travelled frequently to England and the Far East, he always returned to this country and did not intend returning to Australia.

The hearing continues on January 3:

West Ran A miner himself was to si for a R1 20 bery took because him want his struggle if to jatli, revealed quest in poort court year.

By Marga

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Appea refuse

BLOEMFON:
Appeal Courifused the a of Barbara An for leave is against her and sentence years' imperfor treason.

She was cont he Witw Local Supreme Mr Justice Dyk on Oct 1982.

The judge of State had beyond it doubt that Hone the period achieve its uit the overthrostate.

Bertrams, was not asked to plead to nine charges of robbery, two of rape and one of car theft. Before being led down to the cells, Mr Axe asked the magistrate where he was going to be detained. When told The Fort, he said: "I cannot go there." He will appear again on December 21.

Judge rules: Waterberg

Own Correspondent
The banning of a motorcycle rally in the
Waterberg district was
confirmed yesterday by
the Pretoria Supreme
Court.

An urgent application attacking the way in which the Magistrate of Nylstroom had used his discretion was brought by the rally organiser, Mr Simon Fourie.

The magistrate, Mr Eugene Naude, had invoked the Internal Security Act and a Government notice in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act on December 1 this year, to prohibit the planned rally.

Yesterday when Mr Fourie asked the court to review Mr Naude's

rally stays

prohibition, Mr Justice H J Preiss ruled that a proper case had not been made out and upheld the banning.

In an affidavit Mr Fourie said the Impala Rally was to have been held from December 17 to 19 on a remote farm near Elmersto-He had sin R4 000 on toilet and a ment faciliti R9 000 on b adges an which he had sell at the rally. Mr Naude

EXCLUSIVE TO LARDS
EXCLUSIVE TO LARDS
EXCLUSIVE RICHARDS

Saboteurs 1/2/2

HARARE:—Fettered by leg irons and handcuffed to plain-clothes police, two survivors of a rebel gang who allegedly infiltrated Zimbabwe on a sabotage mission

allegedly infiltrated Zimbabwe on a sabotage mission were produced at a news conference here yesterday. The Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said the two were captured by Zimbabwe security forces after five of their comrades had been killed on December 1 in a clash in the Mweneziranchlands of southern Zimbabwe. He said the gang, which included South Africantrained combatants, had the task of blowing up fuel storage tanks at the southern border town of Beit Bridge while the Prime Minister. Mr Robert Mugabe, was visiting there.

Zwelibanzi Nzima and Benson Dube, who survived the clash, told reporters they had infiltrated Zimbab, we from South Africa to fight for Mr Joshua Nkomo. The two men are to appear in court on charges of

a.

treason.

Mr Munangagwa said the group was part of a 15-man party that had earlier split up in Gwanda district.

He added that according to documents on the body of one of the group, they were deployed first to Beit Bridge to blow up the petrol tanks.

The second phase of their plan was to carry out unspecified actions in Mberengwa and the third was for unnamed operations in the Kezi district.

The group consisted of former auxiliaries and Zapu supporters or former Zipra ex-combatants, some of whom were South African-trained.

Mr Dube told the press conference he crossed into South Africa to look for work about six months ago. He said he was captured by an "intelligence soldier" called Christian who took him to Spencer, camp and then to Gumpo camp for training in acts of sabotage.

such a furore said on his visit to SHEARS sent from Zimbabwe? Here is that the United States Ian Smith Washington to Daily Telegraph ondon: report that DAVID has caused actually

Editors of the Washing-ton Times, which quoted Mr Ian Smith as saying becoming a "Marxist dic-tatorship", said he should have known he was speaking for the rebabwe was in danger of ast month that Zim-

15 a full-length interview with Mr Smith, which included the down. nomy were breaking health services and eco-The paper ran on Nov. that Zimbabwe's

newspaper had given a lunch for Mr Smith at the Evans, assistant manag-ing editor, said: "If Mr Smith says he gave no Washington. Mr Phil University Club in interview on his Amercan tour, he seems to be The conservative

What is ij that unless he is playing a semantic game." What

luncheon host, Mr James Whelan, editor and pub-lisher of the Washington Times had "very specifi-cally" read out the terms of the interview. Mr Evans said that the

lunch was on the record unless Mr Smith specifianswer session. recorded question-andwise. cally requested These were that the It was a tape-

"not too happy" that Mr. Smith might face unpleasant consequences. SMr Evans said he was

"He did say at the end of the lunch he realised him into hot water, and he hoped we would treat them with some care," said Mr Evans. his remarks might

printed, i following: The remarks, rinted, included

Most The first year went well. We had the confidence of the people. Most of the ministers selves. were behaving them-

> enter the Parliament building in Salisbury Mr Ian Smith and his wife Janet about to

white-dominated Rhodesian Parliament in March, 1979. Mr Smith was then Prime (now Harare) for the final session of the

Minister.

But then the rot really set in. And the consequ-

ple who have the skills white expertise, the peoence is the flight of the They are going because and the professionalism bearable: to make the country run. life has been made un-

gued in the media. onialist regime that ment, it is the past colagement of the Governanything goes wrong, because of the mismanand things do go wrong blamed. Daily they are haran-

government) who put the young couples because So people are leaving. We are losing too many education of their chilthere are no people (in dren in the top priority.

won,

are breaking down. The economy is breaking The health services

down. Taxation is exces-

suggest he was tortured. one of my MPs had been was medical evidence to pletely innocent. There months, and he was comncarcerated We had a case where for 10

at newspaper. The Govruns it, the same with ernment There is only one nation: taken over completely. radio and television. The media have been owns it and

icap we were operating under, with the media giving so much attention to the Opposition candihe tremendous handbut it was particu-Minister, Mugabe —

But I want to say that we can hold on. We can save this wonderful country, which has always been part of free world. al-the

economic help and bring So let us get the free world to bring in their



Zimbabwe's and spending money though it has been ing out of a tap 57 minist Mr Rob(

D. Dispatch 13/12/82

Phack a little bit of sanity, because there is a dan-ger of the free world fall-ing into the trap of aid ing and abetting the establishment of a one-party Marxist dicta-torship in a country which should be part of the free world.

Mugabe inherited a wonderful economy. Bankers and economists called it the most efficaned it file most entre cient economy in the world not because we were inherently better than anybody else, but because of the war.

We were fighting for survival We had to im-provise because of sanc-tions, and Mugabe did well in the last two years because he has been liveling off the fat of the land he inherited. But it is beginning to run down.

He has been spending money as though, it has been coming out of a tap.

He has 57 ministers

I'm' told — more minis

I'm'told — more ministers than any other country in the world — all driving around in their Mercedes Benz Every body is a comrade, and every comrade is entitled to a job

Mr. Evans said Mr. Smith stayed in the States for some time, mostly in Texas, pursuing concerns related

suing concerns related to his cattle business.

babwe, Mr Joel Gqabi South Africa in can National Congress of resentative of the Afri HARARE Zim-Act. and Order Maintenance pleaded not guilty to a and Peter Ncube, Police. British South African Branch on the then

security forces auxilaries. While there, they underwent parachute training courses and were then moved to Durban for driving training. They then went to a base on a farm near Pretoria for further training where they were told that their roles in life would be to recconoture bases of the African National Congress

air base and driven to Matubatuba in Natal where they saw many former members of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian

The accused were trained in bushcraft, pistol shooting, AK-rifle use, RPK machinegun and in RPG light machinegun, G3 and FN rifles, rocket launchers, map reading, compass marching, radio procedure and unarmed combat, among other things. At the end of the nine-month course, they were flown to Zwartkop

of South Africa. They would also be used to kidnap ANC officials. The operator would express Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Swaziland.

In January this year, the accused with other South African agents, returned to Zimbabwe. They entered the country secretly near Beit Bridge and returned to Bulawayo for "an unknown purpose."

Melusi said before he returned to Zimbabwe he learned from Lindani Maphosa, a member of this group, that some members of their organisation were responsible for the murder of the South African ANC representative in Harare, Mr Joel Gqabi.

The trial continues.

South African Defence was assassinated by a

court said both were emin Filabusi from 1979 to agreed fact, read out in 1980 and January this ployed as security forces Africa between July itary training in South

Rhodesian Detective In-

commander under the

command of former Force's reconaissance

field of the Special They often worked

the two underwent mil-The State alleges that

what type of work they would do in South Afbilised by the end of the who arranged month, were not told were contacted by a man rica. They both accepted whom were to be demo-The accused, both of

Enoch Dumbutshena

Before Mr Justice

Harare has been told. field, the High Court in spector Graham Bran-

and two assessors, were

two former members of

aries, Melusi Ncube

accused saying he would Branch, Recruited the Branfield, while stil offer them employment serving in the Special in South Africa. Early in March 1980

Branch Bulawayo on July 17, 1980. When the accused

Beit Bridge and left to cruits they were driven South Africa. and told to settle their be at the same place the personal affairs and they were each given 70 met Birch on that date by Birch to a point near next day to leave vait while Birch conti-Zimdollars (about R105) With three other re-

of August 1980 before stayed until the middle Caprivi Strip. Pretoria where they driven to a farm anear they were flown to the

Reconaissance Com'-South African Defence the organisation — the them as "The Boss" of Kriel was introduced to were introduced to Force Special Force's Neil Kriel, a former ma-or in the Selous Scouts. Messina where they them and drove them to The recruits were

across the Limpopo on

John de Grey-Birch,

meet another former

guide

who took them

side, two whites met On the South African

named only as "Schu-lemberg." the Selous Scouts, One of the instructors cans and three instrucmained there for nine party stayed at the camp tors joined them there. tour other recruits unbeen abandoned and rewhich appeared to have was a former captain in The accused and the Two black Mozambi-

derwent military train-



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE_MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank

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It's laughable, says dead man's father

Game ranger's death linked to arms plot

First By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — The death of Mr John Ralston, 26, a senior game ranger in Zimbabwe's Chirisa Game Reserve in a shootout with security forces on Sunday is still shrouded in mystery.

Mr Ralston's father, Mr Alex Ralston of Mount Pleasant, Harare, said yesterday the implication in two terse government statements on Monday that his son and five colleagues detained in connection with the incident had been involved in an arms plot, was "laughable".

According to government statements, the security forces involved in the shootout in the Gokwe area, about 300km west of Harare, had been searching for illegal arms which had since been found at the Sengwa research station where the rangers were based.

The Minister of State charged with Security, Mr Emerson Munangagwa,

said a member of the security forces was wounded in the clash. Security forces had found hand grenades, weapons, uniforms and "lots of ammunition" he said

Mr Alex Ralston speculated in an interview yesterday that the rangers might have fired at people they believed

were poaching.

"John was in several shootouts with armed poachers from Botswana when he was at Wankle. He has always said fighting poachers was his biggest problem. We always feared this could lead to trouble," he said.

He said John was a dedicated game ranger who had been promoted to a senior post at an early age. John was described by another Harare source as "quiet and soft-spoken".

A spokesman for the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Mr Dick Pitman, refused to speak about the shooting or detentions because they were "far too sensitive". A representative of the department was sent to the area on Monday to try to get details.

According to an unconfirmed rumour, the security forces in the shootout were in civilian clothes and carrying AK 47 rifles, which suggests they could be from the controversial Fifth Brigade, or possibly the peasant militia. The first 700 militia of a proposed 20 000-strong force passed out at Gokwe three months ago.

Observers say arms finds in the area would not be surprising, because of the bush war. Arms left from the war are still found throughout the country and there have been a number of incidents in which children have been killed or wounded by hand grenades they have picked up.

No further government comment on the game reserve incident or detentions was available yesterday. The detained rangers' names have not been released.

NOTE CAREFULLY

- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- 4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

Zimbabwe. ly across SOME slipped clandestinethe border into

cars and drove away the land of their birth. Other just got into their Most have no intention of

somewhere else. That's why I should go on under all those restrictions when I until it is a true democracy. could have a normal life those restrictions when returning to South Africa inder a banning order said: suddenly asked myself One man who spent years

Zimbabwe." when I decided to come to

Although not nearly as

By STEVE TAYLOR in Harare

rection of south Africans traffic in the opposite diseeking sanctuary from across the Limpopo River, dence flow of whites south heavy as the post-indepenpolitical harassment, racist there has been a steady granted refugee status.

old Mr Govin Reddy, a forto live in banned at the end of 1976.

young whites who are re-

laws — and conscription.

The exiles are mainly

luctant to be named.

But refugee workers and

Mugabe's socialist policies, is nevertheless waiting for he supports close to home and because the day he can return to an

influx.

being made for a future refuge here and plans are

covered in sensitive secur-

will provide for the estab-

lishment of refugee camps

pected to be presented to Parliament next year. It

A refugee Bill is ex-

ties refugees may under-

about 100 have so far been South African nationals are living in Zimbabwe, only

mer research officer with tions in Durban, who was the Institute of Race Rela-Among them is 38-year-

cause he saw it as being Mr Reddy, who wanted Zimbabwe be-Mr Robert

local officials believe that as political pressure builds up in South Africa more

and more blacks will seek

egalitarian South Africa,
He echoes a common refrain among the exiles
when he says: "Zimbabwe

Although thousands of

posed to Pretoria.

ation: But they are concerned about the strains that an influx of refugees would worried about infiltration by South African agents an important considerwho have already been unhave on their resources. Security factors are also the Government is

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not home. For us it is a waiting station."-

with South Africans opderstand and sympathise pendence Zimbabweans untheir own struggle for inde-Having been through

They were married in Lesotho, where Rachel's parents live, but decided to go to Zimbabwe because of job opportunities.

sults from elderly whites. Mr Overmeyer said: "In Even in Zimbabwe the couple has faced some you stand up to them. and move on quickly, here South Africa you keep quiet harassment mainly in-Mr Overmeyer said:

refugee status. was lucky in being granted He acknowledges that he

authorities. sought it have been turned down by the Zimbabwe Many others who have

ity posts.

And there is a fear that if

the country plays host ಕ

South African activitists it will invite retaliation. For Mr Mike Overmeyer

plan a family without fear of prosecution Mr Overfrom South Africa's racial laws, a place where they babwe représented a haven and his wife, Rachel, white. meyer is coloured; his wife set up a home and

ZIMBABWE'S BIG

HARARE Zimbabwe has committed itself to an extremely delicate balancing act through an average 20 percent devaluation last week.

If inflation can be controlled and exports increased substantially, the country will benefit. But if these targets are not reached, the economic depression will be worsened.

To some extent the cards are stacked against the country. Inflation has grabbed hold and is running at about 18 percent.

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero says prices will rise by two to three percent, but most unofficial estimates put it at six percent.

Exports are basically insensitive to devaluation. As they are mainly agricultural and mineral products, they depend on the level of world demand and are worked out in foreign currency terms.

Asbestos, chrome and cotton are in the doldrums because world demand is so low — not because of the high value of the Zimbabwe dollar.

Of all products, tobacco is likely to gain the most. The prices on the auction floors in Harare are in Zimbabwe dollars and foreign buyers can, therefore, afford to pay more.

But agriculture will be as hard hit as any other sector by the increase in costs of imported raw materials. It is very susceptible to oil prices, which are expected to rise by as much as 10 percent.

Observers in Harare say it is wishful thinking to expect prices to rise by only three percent.

Imports account for more than one third of the gross domestic prod-

Finance Correspondent

uct and on this basis alone prices will rise by seven percent.

If the Government is really determined to keep prices down, the inevitable result will be the disappearance of many goods, as Christmas shoppers are finding out.

There is simply no way the country can maintain a healthy economic system and not allow prices to rise.

This has shown itself in the closure of one of the country's biggest maize millers, Premier Milling, which has run out of money because the Government has refused a price increase. The main point of the whole issue really is why devaluation was undertaken.

The reason was to get a second loan from the International Monetary Fund of about R357 million and the IMF insisted on devaluation. All sorts of other options were tried but the unpalatable truth had to be faced.

Probably the people worst hit are the thousands who have emigrated, South Africa being the main destination.

Their pension, rent and dividend payments are reduced by between 17 and 21 percent, depending on the currency in which they are paid.

HARARE. - Zimbabwe's fuel crisis brought the country's road transport to the brink of a standstill yesterday as garages sold the last of their petrol supplies.

Garage owners said they expected to remain "dry" until the next government-controlled allocation next month. Energy Minister Mr Simba Makoni, in a television interview on Sunday night, said he was considering the introduction

said he was considering the introduction of fuel rationing.

He said the current crisis was caused by the sabotage attack early this month on the Mozambican fuel depot at Beira, which feeds the 300km fuel lifeline to Zimbabwe.

The pipeline came into operation early this year to make Zimbabwe independent of South Africa for fuel supplies. But Mozambican anti-government guerrillas have sabotaged the link several times and claimed responsibility for this month's Beira blaze, which destroyed millions of litres of fuel destined for Zimbabwe.

Mr Makoni said Zimbabwe would not ask South Africa to help it out of the current crisis but would use alternative solutions.

He said the alternatives were to find other supply routes "in areas that are not subject to enemy action" and to consolidate and strengthen protection of Zimbabwe's supply and transport

Zimbabwe's supply and transport routes.

"Our real and viable alternative is that we must ensure that our routes through Mozambique are adequately insured and secured in order to stifle the enemy's objectives," he said.

The Zimbabwean Government has not confirmed reports that it has already sent troops into Mozambique to guard the pipeline. The Mozambique Resistance Movement said its attack on the Beira fuel depot this month was in retaliation for the presence of Zimbabwean troops in the country. — UPI. wean troops in the country. - UPI.

The Star's Africa **News Service**

HARARE - Zimbabwe has made an official request to South Africa. to supply fuel to help overcome the critical shortage, according to highly placed sources. in Harare.

The government would make no comment on a report that the South African Government would be prepared to assist if an approach were made.

But informed circlesin the Zimbabwe capital say the approach has been already made at senior official level and that the response has been positive.

RAIL LINKS

It is understood that, in moving the fuel. meetings have taken

South African Trans Komatipoort port Services spokesman said South African Railways had been assisting in the transport of fuel from Mozambi-que to Zimbabwe, writes a Staff reporter.

The spokesman said fuel was transported by rail from Maputo, through South Africa and to Zimbabwe via the Beitbridge rail link.

About 'one-third Zimbabwe's requirements were sent from Maputo by this route.

Mozambique has a line running directly into south-eastern Zimbabwe, but the line is incapable of taking the heavy petrol tankers required, he said.

A National Railways of Zimbabwe spokesman said a bottleneck had been caused at Beitbridge because of last Thursday's Day of the Vow public holiday.

DERAILED

The SATS spokesman said: "We are trying our best to get the

wagons through."

South African Railways, Mozambican Railways and Zimbabwean Railways, were involved

Discussions would

place with South African trade mission offithat last week two cials in Harare.

In South Africa, a the line from Maputo to

-South African Railways sent teams into Mozambique to assist in clearing the line.

Fuel supplies to Zimbabwe have been disrupted since the sabotage of a supply depot at Beira on December

See Page 27.

year of national trans-formation, but it turned out to be one sides. HARARE confrontation on all to have been the For Zim-

mouths of many babweans and nished reputation. Government with a tar-Events have left a taste in

ruling Zanu (PF) party were enormous and while some of the But the pressures on Mr Robert Mugabe and his colleagues in the would have enough to try doubt that the provoca-tion which existed wounds were government. inflicted there is no self-

vast arms caches property asso with Mr Joshua CTISES. first of mo's Zapu The discovery of the a series oshua Nko-led to the associated

Cabinet posts in the government of national unity. But not all the Zapu Ministers were ousted and Mr Mugabe was able to maintain a government which included representatives his senior party Hom were sacked from Nkomo and some e Zapu central their





them the hope of possible reconciliation. committee and through

Dabengwa, i ary the two former leaders consequences. General Lookout Masuof Zapu's wartime mili-Government, had tragic ed plot to overthrow the cache finds and an allegku and Mr Dumiso But the detention of wing, in connecthe Lieutenant arms

into the world head-lines with the kidnap-ping of six British, a American and Austrathe There was a dramatic upsurge in the activiactions gangs ties of armed dissident Zapu in Matabeleland which stronghold sprang

tough

five months. now been missing lian tourists who have 101

sponse was immediate draws his support. ployed by harsh measures from where Mr Mugabe always existed between pects for healing the constitute four-fifths the Ndebele people and division which the population and left scars on the prossciplined army The Government re-Shona clans punitive. nave ns of Ë

detentions and beatings, gained Zim-babwe widespread unment action, including Governing blow had ដីន

3 Robin Drew of The Star's

Africa News Service reviews



Nkomo .. , sacked from Cabinet

ioreigners dealt the abduction Mold ਝ 9

On top of this came the sabotage of a quar-ter of the Air Force at Hawk jet fighters. and seven ground attack near Gweru where explosives ripped through Thornhill ruoi Hawker brand station fighters Hunter

maging sequel in the allegations of torture of senior Air Force of yoked by this devastatficers who were among those held in a wave of the da

Amid angry ex-Africal

white were killed South diers south-eastern the aircraft, babwe troops. oabwe, was blamed for being behind the sabotage of events in Zimbabweserving African у

of a South African spy ring operating within the Central Intelligence capture of a number of tlack Zimbabweans in other h surfaced in Pretoria's an unauthorised mistained the men were on Organisation and who had been trained South Africa. South ack military But pointers to hostile acts involvement disclosures camps in

Africa's intentions was matched by suspicion white Suspicion anti-Government involvement of South

over the detention of the York brothers who an explosive element which led to a confrontation with the judges Minister, court on an arms cache volatile Home Ushewokunze, Ħ presence this atmosphere Herber Affairs added

not before a series courts revealed challenges The Yorks were

Rhodesian solwas reinforced a in Army clash a charge former Zım-Zimfirst argued that the spirit of reconcilation which the Government's justi-fied nervousness about scene was wearing thin. post-war independence saw Zimbabwe over the rity of the State, it was the threats to the secu-

hurdles of the

former

Rhode-

Who

could

Africa mainsian Prime Minister, Mr Zimbabwe. of the rule of law in marks about the abuse of highly critical this theme in a of this policy, took up the main beneficiaries be regarded as one lan Smith, The

series

Te.

torrent of abuse in media and searches his homes. passport was seized and support for Zimbabwe. But in the furore that that he the West to followed, He denied allegations was subjected to he had called dots Smith's

man rights, given rreduced yet people was hard'v inwelcome flow of pubhat Mr Smith icity for Zimbabw: This the confrontation recognition another de

frantation when his partiamentary party split down to when nine white away F-0..t

this regard. Mr Smith Was 괊

Star 21/12/82

The case against a white HMP, Mr. Wally Stuttaford who had been detained for nine months on suspicion of plotting against the Government, collapsed when it finally came to court.

court:

These and many other examples of what some people saw as harassment of whites and of blacks in opposition to the Government's plans for a one-party state led to accusations that Mr Mugabe's Government was using the instruments of the instruments of power it inherited from the days of white authoritarian rule to entrench itself in power.

rights of detainees had been ignored gube's party.

The case against a white MP. Mr. Wally Stuttaford who had been detained for nine months on suspicion of plotting against the Government, collapsed when it finally came to court.

The se and many other examples of what

found itself trapped this year in the jaws of the world recession. Declinworld recession Declining exports and a sharp rise in internal costs, coupled with lack of business confidence, gave the economy a sickly pallor which the Finance Minister, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, treated with a devaluation of the dollar by 20 tion of the dollar by 20 percent, as the wear drew to a close.

of his car and called for his wife to feed the baboons so that he could take a photograph. I told him not to and warned him he could be fined. He said 'shame'."

SCREAM

About 200 metres on the party stopped again and saw a big baboon sitting on a wall.

"I got out of the car then Martin, my youngster, jumped out before I could stop him.

**1 heard him scream and saw a baby baboon had got hold of him.'

"Martin ran around the car then the bigger one jumped onto the child. It had hold of him around the head and arms.

"I grabbed him, threw him into the car and took a swing at the baboon with my camera.

Mr Staden then drew his revolver and fired at the baboon, missing it. Martin eswith two caped scratches.

Mr John Spence, curator of Tygerberg Zoo, said the Peninsula was "one big notice board" warning people not to feed baboons.

"People will not understand that baboons are not nice, tame little pets. It is very silly to feed any wild animal as they go on begging until one day someone puts out an empty hand. Then they lose their tempers and attack. The sooner people realise they are not doing the baboons any favours by feeding them, the hetter:

He said the baboon was a very powerful animal with four hands and enormous teeth. A large adult male could have razor-sharp canines 10 cm long which could rip a human wide open.

Mr Spence warned holidaymakers coming into contact with baboons: "Leave them alone. Walk away.

Zimbabwe seeks SA fuel on quiet 362

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. - Zimbabwe has made an official request to South Africa to supply fuel to help to overcome the critical shortage, according to highly-placed sources

The Government would make no comment on a report that the South African Government would be prepared to help if an approach were made.

But informed circles here say the approach has been made at senior official level and that the response has been positive.

It is understood that meetings have taken place with South African trade mission officials in Harare.

South Africa is believed to be pressing for

a long-term arrangement rather than aid on an emergency basis.

But Zimbabwe is reluctant to enter a permanent arrangement for the supply of fuel because of its policy of trying to disengage itself from dependence on South Africa for vital supplies.

Another complicating factor is Zimbabwe's stand that it will have no political dealings with Pretoria.

It is willing to talk to officials of the South African Government, but it regards meetings at ministerial level, as suggested by the South African Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, as unacceptable because of the decision taken immediately after independence to break diplomatic relations with Pretoria while maintaining trade relations.

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The Argus Political Correspondent reports that Mr du Plessis said in Cape Town last night that if Zimbabwe had a fuel problem "I would be prepared to discuss the matter with the responsible Zimbabwean Minister".

TANKER FLEET

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare that Zimbabwee is counting on the help of South African Railways to help to move desperately needed fuel into the country from Maputo.

A railways spokesman said its entire fleet of petrol tankers was being sent to Maputo to collect fuel, from where it would be railed through South Africa to Beitbridge.

There have been delays because the tank cars had to be sent from Mutare on Zimbabwe's eastern border to Beitbridge in the south and a bottleneck was caused by the national holiday in South Africa last week.

● See Page 2.



Cloudy

(Details - Page 3)

Prince Charming rescues Di LIVERPOOL. — A mutinous cham-Twice the bottle refused to break.

pagne bottle at a ship christening here made Princess Diana a damsel in distress yesterday. But her Prince Charming sprang quickly to the rescue.

Twice the princess swung a bottle of side and persuaded her to try again. Twice the princess swung a bottle of champagne at the 20-metre Pride of Sefton, built to carry handicapped children on boating trips through the cadren on boating trips through the canals near the city.

Blushing, the princess, aged 21, turned away as crowds of onlookers jeered good-naturedly.

But Prince Charles stepped to her

See Argus Woman.



Princess Di



The Aggetts, who live in Somerset West, sat through most of the in.

Cronwright. Aggett's girl-friend, Dr Aggett's girl-friend, Dr Bisabeth Floyd, Mrs Helen Sux-man, MP, and security policeman Major Arthur Cronwright were Dr Aggett's parents, Mr and Mrs Aubrey Present in the court

Zuzman

days. vember 26 1981 in detention since Noary 5 after having been Vorster Square on Februgett, 28, was found hang-ing in his cell at John Trade unionist Dr Ag-

rosq 1SOTA

afterwards. quest filed out silently on the 44th day of the ininto the small courtroom than 100 who crammed The crowd of more

verdict in the Aggett trus Kotze gave his here today as Mr Petrate's Court No 18 -zigsM no llei nzuñ A 10HANNESBURG. Argus Correspondent

RECLLS EILLIGH



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN **EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK**

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and

	You're lucky to	live — judge	Internál	External
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		4	58	
· · ·	for cap	turea)	
er v	SA 'age	ents' RDM		
•	By ANDRE VILJOEN	South African agents had been either arrested		
!	Mail Africa Bureau HARARE. — Two young Zimbabweans were jailed for life yesterday after they were convicted of undergoing military	or shot dead by Zimbabwean security forces in 12 encounters this year. According to the document, they included three white South African soldiers — all former Rhodesians — shot dead in south-east		
	training in South Africa to "further a political objective in Zimbabwe". An Hārare High Court judge Mr Justice Dumbutshena told Melusi Ncube, 22, and Pe-	Zimbabwe in August. In recent months, groups of five or more armed men had infiltrated from South Africa, "Mr A" said. The largest group seen so far	· \	
	ter Ncube, 23, both former members of the Rhodesian security forces, they were lucky not to have been sentenced to death.	was 30 men, who split into smaller groups after they entered Zimbabwe. Before passing sentence yesterday, Mr Jus-	•	
•	He said a document handed to the court, listing activities of South African-trained agents in Zimbabwe, "paints a pathetic picture of a constantly threatened Zimbabwe".	tice Dumbutshena said of Melusi and Peter Ncube: "They accepted the responsibility of introducing insecurity to the people and gov- ernment of this country with no regard to the	-	
	He found the defendants had undergone military training in South Africa between July 1980 and January this year.	fact they were citizens here and had relatives who would be affected by such insecurity." The Ncubes pleaded not guilty to the charges under the Law and Order Mainten-		
	Melusi Ncube was captured in January in Bulawayo. Peter Ncube was captured soon afterwards by a border patrol as he tried to cross into South Africa.	ance Act, claiming their duties as members of the SADF Reconnaisance Command included targets in states neighbouring South Africa, but not inside Zimbabwe.	_	
	Neither of the men, who are not related, was armed when arrested and the prosecution failed to establish the nature of their mission in Zimbabwe.	The two are the first Zimbabweans to be convicted in the High Court of undergoing training in South Africa. In the Bulawayo Regional Court last		
	But Mr Justice Dumbutshena said he had no hesitation in accepting as aggravating evi- dence the document submitted by a counter- intelligence agent of the Central Intelligence	month, a former section commander of Mr Joshua Nkomo's wartime Zipra army was jailed for an effective 18 months for undergo- ing training in South Africa. Yonah Ndeweni		
	Organisation identified as "Mr A". The CIO agent said the activities of South African agents threatened the security of	claimed he had been forcibly recruited and had subsequently deserted. Sources said yesterday that other alleged	:	
مله نه ټان	Zimbabwe and, further, South African infil- tration would "aggravate the already deli- cate security situation in parts of the country".	South African agents, including Mr Zweli- baznzi Mzima and Mr Benson Dube, who were paraded handcuffed and in leg-irons before the Press in Harare earlier this month, were		er or other ma
į	"Mr A" told the court yesterday that 16	expected to be prosecuted next year.	are so instru	

- answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet. (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
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- candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- 4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Incursions. by agents of the South African Defence Force into Zimbabwe had increased during the past few months, according to a senior Zimbabwean intelli. gence officer.

Testifying at the High Court in Harare yesterday the officer, named only as Mr A said that in his view the infiltration of the agents posed a serious threat to the security of Zimbabwe.

Before the court were two South African-trained former Rhodesian security force auxiliaries convicted under the Law and Order Maintenance Act of undergoing training for the purpose of furthering a political object by unlawful means.

Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena said he accepted without reservation the evidence of the intelligence officer, a senior member of the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO). Confimenting that the

a "pathetic picture of a constantly threatened Zimbabwe," the judge Melusi Neube

(22) and Peter Ncube (23) for life.

Mr A told the court the pattern now was for groups of four to five men crossing the border from South Africa.

Previous incursions had been limited to individuals or pairs.

The largest infiltration was a corfirmed sighting of up to 30 armed men.

Once across the border the main body would quickly split into smaller groups to make detection more diffi

cult.

The intelligence of feer presented to the court a list of SADF agents killed or captured in Zimbabwe this

year. He commented the agents, mainly Zimbabwean exiles were not drawn from any particular political-party.

arty. The list named men from Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla forces, farm militia and even a former member of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanla forces * during the war defected and joined the Selous Scouts.

The court heard that the Ncubes left the country soon after independence in 1980 after being promised jobs in South Africa.

They were recruited by Mr Graham Branfield, a former inspector in the BSAP, and were driven to the bor-der by a former BSAP inspector, Mr John de Grey Birch.

They met former Selous Scouts Major Neil Kriel and were trained in sabotage, bushcraft, map-reading and unarmed combat in Nami-bia by former Selous Captain ... Chris Scout Scout Captain Christs
Schullenburg, recipient
of Rhodesia's highest
gallantry decoration,
the Grand Cross of Valour,

It emerged in evidence that they be lieved comrades of theirs in the SADF Special Forces Reconnected naissance Commando. were responsible for the assassination of the Harare representative of the ANO, Mr Joe Gqabi last year.

Mr Justice Dumbut-shena said he would not pass the death penalty because there was no hard evidence the men had actually been involved in acts of subversion in Zimbabwe.

5.00 m 9.00 6

Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News

HARARE The Zimbabwe Government is coming increasingly uncoming increasingly under fire for its failure to keep people informed of its efforts to besolve the fuel crisis.

The Herald news paper said today its efforts to get more information had met with stiff resistance.

Öil company officials who have been holding daily meetings with Government officials said they were not allowed to talk to the Press.

A director of Lonrho which has a major interest in the pipeline from Beira to Minare, Mr. Herbert Munangatire, said that if the pipeline had been used to its full capacity since it reopened midyear Zimbabwe would have had adequate reserves of fuel to cope with the present wi't h the present emergency.

emergency.
Mr Munangatire said that although the pipe lige had been blown several times by MNR rebels in Mozambique it had not been used to MS full capacity when it was operational

He said only the Ministry of Industry and Energy could say why it had not been used to pump more fuel.

There have also been nrany calls for the Government to intro-duce an equitable sys-tem of distribution but nothing has been done

So far.
Tempers have runshort among the hunshort dreds of motorists who are still queueing for petrol at service stations.

Travelling in the country has become a chancy business Afsome of the smaller towns motorists can some mes get petrol but at others there is none.

No one seems able to. say where it is available? The Tourist Board

has arranged for extra coaches to run to the main holiday resorts at main holiday resorts at
Kariba Great Zim
babwe and the Eastern
Highlands where hote
liers fear that cancella
tions because of the
petrol shortage will
mean their quietest
Christmas for years

Foreign tourists have been told they will be given special permits to allow them to get full tanks and to carry 20 litres in containers.

Even with a pennit, their problem will be to find a fuel station which has perfol.

The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that Zimbabwe has so far ignored South Africa's offer to help overcome its fuel crisis.

The Zimbabwe Minister of Energy Dr Simba Makoni said his government would not ask South Africa for emergency fuel sup

This week the South African Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, offered to talk to Zimbabwe officials responsible with a view to aid.

A Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs spokesman said foday that Zimbabwe had not reacted to the invitation.

It is believed how-ever that the South African Transport Services will help transport fuel by rail from Maputo to Zimbabwe via South Africa

Prive agains squatters

Robin Drew of The Argus Africa News Service in Harare looks at a social problem

A joint task force of police and military personnel as well as officials of a number of Government Ministries and the ruling Zanu (PF) Party has been formed to counter a growing menace in Zimbabwe's eastern districts.

But unlike western Zimbabwe, where rebellious dissidents are harassing Mr Mugabe's Government, the enemy along the eastern border, which is the target of the joint force, is one found in many parts of Africa — the squatter.

It has been estimated that in the lush farming country around the border town of Mutare and in the dense indigenous forests of the Vumba mountain range, about 90 000 people have illegally occupied land.

A year ago, the number was half this.

The Deputy Minister of lands, Mr Mark Dube, who has been touring the area, says he has declared total war on the squatters.

Officials of his Ministry say they are trying to use as little physical force as possible.

3-11.

must obey the laws of the land," they say.

The squatters are said to have caused extensive damage by cultivating hill slopes and river banks, by felling trees and destroying primary forest.

They have interfered with commercial farming operations and resisted attempts to have them moved.

The Government has now taken a strong line on the grounds that most of the squatters are not land-hungry peasants claiming their right to land which was the central issue in the war.

Most of them, it maintains, are people with jobs in the towns and cities who send their families to settle on any vacant piece of land, thus bypassing the Government's own massive resettlement schemes in which priority is given to the poor and the jobless.

Others are refugees from Mozambique who have fled from the fighting between MNR rebels and Frelimo forces to the more peaceful atmosphere across the border.

These people, says the "We want to avoid Government, are to be force and harassment al- repatriated. But it is not together, but the people only along the eastern border that squatters have given the Government kingsize headache.

In the south of the country around Great Zimbabwe and the Lake Kyle catchment area, officials say the situation is out of hand.

More than 6 000 people have settled on two farms alone and have played havoc with conservation measures. There are fears that irreparable damage will be done to the environment around one of Zimbabwe's major tourist attractions.

The Government has itself partly to blame for the magnitude of the problem it is now faced with. It took a lenient attitude at first and the blind eye attitude was taken in some cases as encouragement to go ahead and stake a claim to land.

The buck was passed from one Ministry to another and no no one seemed to want the dirty job of evicting squatters.

But with the formation of the joint force there is at least the prospect that words will be translated into action and something will be done to stop the damage to the land.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
ı	(2)		
Exami- ners' Initials			

- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- 2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- 4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

- 1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- 2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Made in South Africa

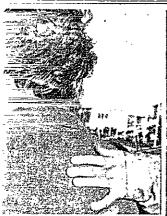
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Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

e Cape

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 19





rm welcome from her liddelmann, yesterday.

Julia is helped ashore at the her nine-r



visit from the popular Walt Disney characters Mic do Desmond Mitchell, of Villiersdorp, while Faiek Abi what to make of the mouse and the duck.

Picture: Stewart Co

2 The Cape Times, Friday, December 24, 1

SA deal on 362 Zimbabwean fuel crisis?

From ANDRÉ VILJOEN HARARE. — The diplomatic deadlock on the possibility of South Africa helping Zimbabwe out of its fuel-supply crisis showed signs of loosening yesterday when the Zimbabwean Energy Minister, Mr Simba Makoni, indicated there was possi-

ble room for negotiation.
Asked at a press conference here whether he would be prepared to meet his South African counterpart, Mr PTC du Plessis, on the supply problem, he said Zimbabwe's diplomatic relations with South Africa had been defined by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mygabe.

'Pragmatic'

But he added: "We are a flexible and pragmatic government. We will have to review the situation in the light of the circumstances."

In a television broadcast on Sunday, Mr Makoni said Zimbabwe would not ask South Africa for help. Mr Du Plessis subsequently said South Africa would consider appeals for help only if they came from Mr Makoni himself.

Informed sources trace the hardened South African stance to last month

when a group of Zimbabwean negotiators did not keep their side of a deal in terms of which Sasol would have supplied urgently needed diesel from Durban to Zimbabwe. JO

In Re

to

A Mozambique-bound ship which should have discharged "repayment" diesel at Durban bypassed the port and Sasol aborted the deal.

At yesterday's conference Mr Makoni announced new measures to promote more orderly and fair distribution of the country's limited fuel supplies.

With immediate effect,

With immediate effect, motorists in the four main centres of Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru and Mutare have to register their vehicles at fuel outlets.

A motorist may buy fuel only where his vehicle is registered and on production of a stamped registration book.

Fixed maximum fuel allocations to motorists would be announced to garages later, Mr Makoni said. Hours for selling fuel would be limited.

Motorists caught in possession of fuel in containers would be summarily fined and their fuel would be confiscated. The fine for carrying up to five litres of extra fuel would be R60; between five litres and 20 litres it would be R120, and motorists carrying more than 20 litres would be prosecuted.

Mr Makoni also warned motorists who left vehicles in overnight petrol queues that they were creating a serious traffic hazard and that unless they desisted he would introduce legislation with a "very heavy penalty".

'Sabotage'

He said the measures should not be seen as a punishment. "We are trying our best. We are not in normal circumstances and people should not expect normal lives."

Last week a spokesman for Mr Makoni's ministry said the supply crisis had been caused by the sabotage of fuel depots at Beira on December 9 which had precluded the use of the fuel pipeline to Mutare.

All fuel is now being railed from Mozambique, most of it via the north-

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Ride turns to terror in Zimbabwe

to bunish dissidents

HARARE.

HEAVILY-armed dissidents, who sprayed buses and cars with small arms fire on the Bulawayo-Gweru road killing three people and wounding at least 21 others, said they were punishing the people for having voted for Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, a survivor said yesterday.

Mrs Joyce Ngwenya, who was shot in the arm, told the Chronicle newspaper from her bed at Mpilo hospital in Bulawayo that she also heard the attackers shouting political slogans of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party. The attack was carried out at 9.30pm on Christmas Eve, 95km east of Bulawayo.

Two buses filled with Christmas travellers were stopped by at least 15 armed men wearing camouflage uniforms and animal-skin caps who ordered them to set the vehicles on fire.

They iro with warpos, on one group who did not set their bus burning quickly enough. Passengers were not allowed to remove their luggage before starting the fires.

One person believed to be

One person believed to be wounded was trapped in a blazing bus and was burnt to death. The body has not been identified.

A Botswana visitor, Mr John Nyamande, was hit by rifle fire in the arm and stomach. He lost control of his car which overturned and he died on the way to hospital. Another victim was named by police as Mr John Nemana.

This is the first reported attack by dissidents on the main Bulawayo-Gweru road. But they have been responsible for increasing violence in Matabeleland since Mr Nkomo was sacked from Mr Mugabe's Cabinet last February after massive arms caches had been found on farms belonging to Mr Nkomo's party.

A note found by police at the scene said the attackers were ex-members of Zipra, Mr Nkomo's former guerrilla movement. The note said they wanted farms and trucks confiscated by the Government after the discovery of arms returned to the

Zapu party.

Mrs Ngwenya, whose husband is also in hospital with bullet wounds, told a newspaper reporter: "I have always been a Zapu supporter. They come to my house for contributions every day and I give generously. To accuse me of voting for Zanu hurts me more than the bullets in my arm."

The police and army's "Operation Octopus", launched last year to bring the dissident activity under control, has had only limited success.

Pointing out that the latest attack was the first incident in a new area the pro-Government Herald newspaper said in an editorial yesterday. "Unless the army can move in swiftly the people in that troubled province are likely to lose their confidence in the Government as a protector, and this is precisely what the dissidents are trying to achieve."

The newspaper said the government was prepared to talk to anyone. "But to expect it to negotiate with a group of people who are trying to overthrow it and who believe that they only have the right to govern this country is unrealistic." — Sapa.

es dog an

CONSTITUTIONAL reform was a central theme of 1982, and the main preoccupation of white

Other news-making events a year crammed with **.**

A man bit a dog.

Muggers knocked down a lone Cape golfer — and ran

off with his false teeth.

Pretoria City Council put a fence around Church Square to prevent blacks from "swamping" white facilities.

But the colour bar will disappear from Natal's beaches.

Mr Justice Joe Ludorf, who had sentenced 500 prisoners to be hanged, died. So did Fonda, Ingrid Bergman, Ar-thur Rubinstein, Saan lawyer Kelsey Stewart, Press boss Marius Jooste and Dr Ellen Leonid Brezney, King So-bhuza, Princess Grace, Henry Hellman. Others who passed film-makers on were

headmaster to write his Unisa examination in the church kitchen to separate hin from the three white candidates. He was rapped over the knuckles by the ex-Premier Pierre lendes-France. Clanwilliam's Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk Do-minee ordered a coloured over the knuckles by NGK executive.

tary became more impor-tant. The Rightwing Pik Botha appeared in the uniform of a honorary colonel of the SAAF as the milicomplained of a military takeover, especially in SWA. Glenda Kemp,



KING SOBHUZA

ques Tati and Werner Fass-binder, jazzman Thelonius Monk, analyst Anna Freud

relaxed, though two ladies who wrestled in mud were

• But political censorship is still strict, and the Press is heavily muzzled, directly or covertly from discussing police, military or security Puritanical Potchefstroom vinist repression seemed on the retreat. A family newspaper printed nudes without had a student sex-orgy. Calgenteel stars on their nipples. matters, and is considered to be open to manipulation.

A Bonnievale farmer, Ivan

months for forcing a 19-year-old rapist, Kallie Fortuin, to castrate himself at gunpoint having finally put away her as revenge for raping an enpython Oupa, gave birth to a derly relative. Now serving a baby, and censorship on porn 10. year sentence. Fortuin Burger, was sentenced to 18

CHARLES BLOOMBERG concludes his two-

FORMER PRESIDENT C R SWART

may institute a claim damages against Burger.

Churches operates and disposes of its funds, following allegations of irregularities. Bishop Tutu told the commission the SACC was on trial for being Christian.

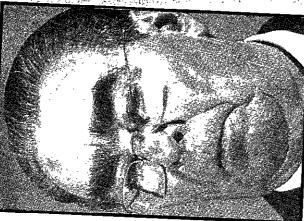
• SA's crime rate was "indefensibly high" charged Pro-John Simpson, director of the University of Cape laws, Group Areas Act, the rustration of black aspira-nions, and the link between Separate l'own's graduate school He blames capitalism and emporariness business.

miston refinery. A bank was allegedly defrauded of more gold was stolen from a Ger

• SA's flagship, President Kruger sank in darkness after a collison with SAS Ta-felberg, with loss of 16 lives "Lack of good scamarship" Durban welders angry
 at being retrenched after building a ship — allegedy welded its keel to the slipway so that it couldn't be unched.

was to blame, said General Malan.

• Two light aircraft crashed 2 000 above a drive-in cinema in Erasmia in Pretoria killing 18, including senior millitary and Government personnel



LEONID BREZHNEV

car accident which failed, and discussed a faked mugging and drowning. Allegations in Britain that Mrs Smith would be given a better rope than her black part review of 1982 with a quick review of the major newsmaking events of the year.

OA proposed transfer of 1 000 000ha of land and 1 000 000 black South Afri-cans to Swaziland was dropped after countrywide protest. A Sandton housewife, Maureen Smith, asked her domes-

tic servants to recruit a killer for her husband. She, her chauffeur and a hit man were sentenced to hang. Her entire family plotted to kill her husband: they tried poisoning and suffocation; planned

levelopment.

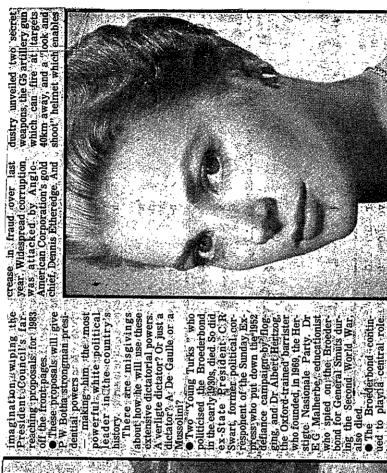
White South Africa' is bechairman.

• Helen Joseph's ban expired but Winnie Mandela was rebanned. So was Dr. Portes accomplices were angrily de-nied by the Prison Services. Reflecting the SA whitemurder team gripped public Conservative Professor Carel Boshoff was re-elected power structure; the trial of this multi-racial

dominated

esty are rife in the business coming a nation of crooks. Fraud and criminal dishoncomplained Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee, quot-

ric. ż



Princess Grace - when she was still acting

Who spied on the Broeder-bond for General Smits dur-ing the Second World War, also died

The Broederbond contin-ued to playia central role. Mussolini'

Two "Young Turks" who politicised the Broederbond the Early 1930s, died So did ex. State President C.R. Swart, former political, corresponent of the Sunday, Express who put down the 1952 gridentee campaigne by Hoggan and D. Albert Hettzog, the Oxford-trained barrister who founded, in 1969, the Hertigte Nasionale Party. Dr S G Malherbe, educationist

axed conditions.

A wide-ranging judicial in-quiry opened into how the

Damaged Argentine military vehicles litter the streets of Port Stanley to home



A Lebanese soldier tries to hit a leftist militiaman, while Israel was occupying Lebanon.

ture and third-degree methods. Magistrate Petrus Kotze exonerated Security Police of responsibility for the trade unionist's death, blaming, instead, a fellow-detainee,

Auret van Heerden.

Three hundred and sixteen people were detained this year under security laws. Soon after the 52nd detainee died in detention, Minister Le Grange ordered police to treat helpless political suspects "humanely".

Praise for detention, "like heing in a hotal" come from

Praise for detention, "like being in a hotel", came from an Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging activist questioned about a hidden arms cache. "The police are Christians. It was very nice." But 70 other ex-detainees alleged illtreatment amounting to "systematic and widespread torture". fighter airmen to aim missiles.

Afrikaans poet, Breyten Breytenbach, was freed a year early and said that he was opting out of politics. Nelson Mandela, now in his 19th year in jail, was secretly moved together with top ANC colleagues from Robben Island to an ultra-modern high-security jail in Pollsmoor, near Hout Bay, Cape Town.

● A new hit record "Flock around the clock", sung by a choir of 600 baa-ing black Welsh mountain sheep, got into the charts.

• Society gossip revolved around Chris and Barbara Barnard. Dr Chiavelli, the free-spending multi-millionaire with an oil background record.

• A KGB spy, Major A Kozlov, captured in South Africa, was swopped by the National Intelligence Service (NIS) in an international deal for a number of Western spies and prisoners.

The nine-month Aggett inquest turned into an inquiry into the detention system, turning the spotlight on the Security Police. Detainees described under oath, tor● The Pope visited nine countries, including Nigeria. ● The US continued its policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa, and the head of the CIA visited Petoria for secret talks.

● 80 snakes and two lizards were stolen from the Snake Park, Halfway House. ● US high priestess of "me first" individualism, Ayn Rand, 77, died but a charming symbol of friendly co-operation, ET, "visisted" us from outer/space.

Lisa Minelli and James
Last defied the blacklist to
visit Sun City.

A newspaper battle erupt-

A newspaper battle erupted between Perskor and Nasionale Pers, the two Nationalist publishing houses. Trendsetting-verligte Dr Wimpie de Klerk was fired from Perskor's Transvaler, in process of eclipse by Beeid.

Merger talks are going on between the two

• Italy won the World Cup and lent it for a week to the besieged PLO in Beirut.
• Draft-dodger Johan Kriek got into Wimbledon, and ran into death threats when he

returned to play professional tennis in South Africa.

• A constitutional expert on

the President's Council, Professor Anthony de Crespigny suddenly left for England after being questioned by NIS on suspicion of spying for MI6. A NIS spokesman cruticised De Crespigny for being volatile and paranoid.

◆ Australian clergyman's wife, Lindsay Chamberlain, received life imprisonment for murdering her mongoloid daughter with a pair of scissors in the "Dingo trial".

● British-born South African policeman, David Somes, accused of hurling black prisoners off a high bridge to their death outside Durban, was arrested and charged in Britain.

Argentinian scrap metal dealers occupied a little island on April Fools Day and raised the flag, starting a l4-week war which Britain won. A wave of jingoism swept Britain, boosting Maggie Thatcher's popularity. Argentina's military dictator, General Galtieri, fell from power in the hour of defeat. South Africa's alleged sale of arms to Argentinia aroused Tory anger.

● Israel struck at the Palestine Liberation Organisation's presence in strife-torn Lebanon in "Operation peace

for Galilee", and force
PLO soldiers to e
Beirut. The invasion
ened the Lebanese I
energised the Israel
movement. After Christian

leader Gemayel was assassinated, vengeful Christian Rightists massacred Palestinian civilians. A public inquiry into whether the Israeli army was implicated is being held in Israel.

Two cosmonauts set a space record of 211 days. An elderly man struggled to survive on a plastic heart in Utah.

The Royal Family got into soap opera. A visitor entered the Queen's private apartments and revealed to the world what she wore in bed. He sat on the Queen's bed, smoked a cigarette with her, and complained of unemployment. Prince Andrew courted a soft porn actress. Princess Di became a mother. A clerk at Cheltenham's hush-hush spy centre was convicted of passing secrets to the KGB, causing a major spy scare.

The year ended with a Xmas shopping spree—and fresh predictions of oil beneath the South Africa coastline.

Between **ÉCESS**]

on the past year Zimbabwe. reports from Harare ANDRE VILJOEN

their differences. the country's two major there are faint signs that ZIMBABWE'S "Year National Reconciliadraws parties may try and settle to a close

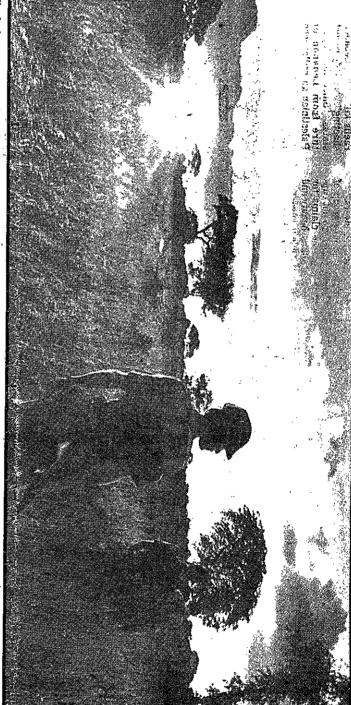
gabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and the Patriotic Front (Zapu) of his old rival, Mr Joshua Nkomo, in February ment this year ing and most counter-reconhas been the most far-reachtion between Mr Robert Mu-The collapse of the coalipolitical develop-

senior Zapu officials after arms caches were found on farms linked with Zapu. Mr Mugabe said at a subsequent political rally: "Nkomo will never be tacked the one-party state ideal of Mr Mugabe. The next the Cabinet with three other In January Mr Nkomo athe was sacked from Ħ government

out Masuku and Mr Dumiso Mr Nkomo spired violence escalated Zipra guerrilla army and a prominent Zapu MP, Mr Matabeleland and still continues prominent Zapu MP, Mr Ackim Ndlovu. Politically inmen in Mr Nkomo's wartime The next month saw both former top stronghold in the nold of

homes of National S National Supplies N Senator Enos Nkala. guerrillas made botched tacks in June on the Harare Suspected former Mr Mugabe and Supplies Minister, Zipra at-

lease of Zapu detainees. kidnapping six foreign tour-ists and demanding the re-In July ex-Zipra guerrillas struck hard in Matabeleland,



Zimbabwean security forces scour Matabeleland, the Zapu stronghold now clouded by dissidence,

sumed dead hundreds of Zapu supporters, no trace has been found of the country and the detention of who are now pre-

this year. The go acts as well as with rape, robters have directly linked Mr Nkomo with the dissident bery and violence which laimed more than 70 lives Mr Mugabe and his minis-

The government has ig-nored the denials and protes-tations of Mr Nkomo and spurned his call for an allparty committee to investi-

would

Mr Nkomo met for the first and only time since the Zapu leader's cabinet sacking. Mr Nkomo, who has the majority support of the Ndebeleform about 18% of the population, said later talks bespeaking Zimbabweans who August Mr Mugabe and

> tees of the two main parties were "essential" for solving tween the the "grave problems facing Zimbabwe". central commitfor inter-party talks.

resolved. Mr Mugabe undoubtedly took note of what they said — white commergabe at a stormy meeting in Marula in October there of their kind have been mur-dered this year, told Mr Muleland, where about a dozer would leave for good unless "the Ndebele problem" was White farmers in Matabebe civil war and they fore. We are g difficult times. said Zanu was ready to unite with Zapu. He told a Zimbabwe that now more than ever belalking about unity. We need Bulawayo Black-white relations Senator Nkala this week We are going through and seriously I would bury my pu. He told journalist: "If

haven. HOT hree years old, is still proved this year. the nation, which being generally im-year. However ខា non-racial is nearly

bulk of the nation's food and

farmers

mosphere was provided by the resignation in February of nine MPs of the Republican Front Party of improved The biggest impetus to the nproved black-white at-

rapproachement between the rival parties. This week Mr

abated in the past few months and Zapu officials in agricultural exports.
Public government vilification of Mr Nkomo has

Matabeleland have hinted at

Nkomo would say only that he stood by his previous calls general election in 1985, after which he would try and realcherished one-party

ed in the school-going populafurther minimum wage hikes and further boosts for black gramme in the civil service, black advancement way of life. visible changes in the white tion nearly trebling since ineducation, which have resultlependence, Despite this year's major there are

ming pools and two servants Young white couples live in wooded suburbs, have swimcity intersections are white. Most of the faces peering hrough car windscreens the private sector economy. population but still dominate Whites form only 2% of the at

In the rural areas white

> of 13 military amount of July, government defiance of July government defiance of connection with the sabotage of 13 military aircraft in campaign against Mr Smith and the fuel crisis have prob-ably persuaded some whites alleged torture of top white air force officers detained in to seek new pastures. Į and more recently

cently a number of been slowing steadily. monthly, but the exodus ple, mostly whites, emigrate More than a thousand peoemigrants nave

babwe and South Africa have deteriorated this year. Zim-babwe's claims of South Afriwere punctuated by the fatal can destabilisation activities shooting of three white South Relations between Zim-

which has led to the fuel supsabotage at Beira this month, Africa with the babweans also link armed men had infiltrated ingly large groups of up to in recent months. Many Zim-Zimbabwe from South Africa The court was told increasfuel

ply crisis. South A accused Zimbabwean soldiers of abducting a black South African soldier from the Transvaal Africa last month

move was generally wel-comed by economists. Less realistic was the The honeymoon of economic boom and basking in newfound international goodwill is over. The Zimbabwean dollating flagging exports. lar was brought down to earth last month by a 20% ar was brought down sobering effect on Zimbabwe. levaluation aimed at stimu-All in all 1982 should have a

ment plan released at the end of last month. Its economic growth targets of 8% a year expected will be an average may have seemed attainable predicts that given an eco-Une prominent three-year national developiighest when they were set last year upturn growth that can economist 늉븅

ers say its investment go of R7 300-million (59% in straints of foreign exchange, savings and skills. achieved because of the con-"first endeavour at socialist transformation". But observrivate sector) will not public sector and 41% in he plan as Mr Mugabe has described ie plan as the country's 향류

The plan's re-affirmation of the government's intention to resettle 162 000 families over the three-year, period is seen as impossible. It would in any event be hotly opposed by commercial farmers. Acmost optimistic resettlement figure is 50 000 families. by commercial farmers. According to one expert, the

Domestically, pressure for wage increases is likely to be

RDM 28/12/82

(362)

Mr Ian Smith. The nine remained in parliament as government-supporting independents and Mr Mugabe later appointed two, with three Zapu MPs, to his Cabinet in a gesture aimed at reviving his threatened reconciliation policy.

In August Mr Mugabe hinted that Zanu would field white candidates in the next

farms of several thousand hectares, while workers live in crowded compounds without running water or proper toilets.

Nevertheless the whites are still a relatively shallow-rooted population. This year's economic deterioration, the seemingly arbitrary detention of some white farmers and a white MP, the

and the sentencing this month of two black Zimbabweans to life imprisonment for undergoing subversive military training in South Africa.

The High Court heard three South African soldiers had been shot dead this year and 13 alleged South African agents had been captured in Zimbabwe by security forces. Wages and salaries have been frozen until at least the middle of next year by when the government hopes there will be some economic recovery. Meanwhile inflation is expected to soar and it won't be easy to hold down pay.

be easy to hold down pay.

In 1983 Mr Mugabe will need all the intelligence and statesmanship with which he is internationally credited.

Vednesday, December 29, 1982

HARARE. - Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, the Herald, in an editorial yesterday called for the nationalisation of international oil companies supplying the local market and accused them of "playing

With the country already in the grip of its most serious fuel shortage, the editorial stated: "Unless they (the companies) are nationalised, shortage of fuel is bound to become a common feature in the future"

politics".

the future."
The Herald, which is controlled by the government-appointed Mass Media Trust, said Shell and BP and other companies "did everything to see that the regime of Ian Smith got all the fuel it needed for the war'

"The fact that they were oiling Smith's war machinery means that they were in favour of that repressive regime. They had enthusiasm to help a rebel regime to succeed and for 15 years they propped up a regime that had been condemned by the rest of the world.
"That enthusiasm is no longer here

today.

Referring to a Lonrho director's criticism of Zimbabwe's Ministry of Indus-try and Energy Development for not

making full use of the Lonrho-owned oil pipeline from Beira to Mutare, the newspaper said the criticism should be directed at the oil companies, who had been "caught napping by the South African-backed MNR".

The editorial continued: "They knew all along the possibility of the storage

tanks being blown up.
"In fact, they had advance warning that such a thing was likely to happen the blowing up of the pipeline on several occasions.

"Can the oil companies explain why it is possible for them to supply all the needed fuel to Rhodesia and why it is not possible to get this fuel to Zimbabwe?"

The newspaper said the oil companies had also "taken the country for a ride" by opposing the reopening of the Feruka

by opposing the reopening of the Feruka refinery because it was uneconomic.

"By blocking Feruka they were able to place the country at the mercy of South Africa," the editorial stated.

"We have said it before and we would like to repeat it here, just for the record, that oil companies in this country are playing politics and that unless they are nationalised, shortage of fuel is bound to become a common feature in future."

The Herald also said that Lonrho's own insistence on being paid a "higher

own insistence on being paid a "higher

and exploitative" tariff had delayed the opening of the pipeline.

The oil companies have refused comment on the crisis, saying they are barred by the government from making public statements.

There has been no official comment on reports that the Zimbabwe Government is negotiating with South Africa for relief supplies.

Energy Minister Mr Simba Makoni teld a news conference last week no supplies were coming from South Africa. "It is all coming from the Mozambique port of Maputo, passing through South Africa on its way here," he said.

Meanwhile nearly all Zimbabwe garages sold the last of their fuel stocks before Christmas and have posted notices saying they will not reopen until early next month.

A new rationing system forces motorists in four main cities to register with their local garages and was introduced to stop motorists forming kilometres-long queues which disrupted traffic.

Police yesterday reported an unusually low Christmas accident toll, putting it down to extra patrols and the fuel shortage. — Sapa and UPI.



Mr Mark Battson of Randburg points to the damage done to his car when he hit a Zimbabwe gun-man at high speed. The windscreen was shattered by an AK-47 rifle hitting the car during the collision.

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

Transvaal businessman knocked down and killed a lone gunman who ambushed him and his family in Zimbabwe yesterday.

Mr. Mark Battson, of Windsor in Randburg, was returning to South Africa after spending Christmas in Zimbabwe

when he was ambushed.
In the car were his wife and young child.
Mr Battson said to-

day:

"We were travelling about 110 km/h about 7 km/rigm, Colleen Bawn in southern Zimbabwe.

"Shortly after negotiating a left-hand bend in the road, noticed a

Reef man kills Zimbabwe ambusher with his car

movement in the thick bush near a riverbed. "As we approached, a

man in camouflage uniform sprang out of the bush. He was armed with an AK-47 assault rifle.

"As we got nearer he got into a crouching position ready to open

fire. jm mediately shouted to my wife to lie-down. The child was asleep on the back

"He shook his rifle in

an attempt to force us to stop. I began weaving across the road hoping to get out of his line of fire.

"All the time the rifle

"All the time the rifle was pointing at us. I began swerving and picked up speed to about 140 km/h.
"He was on the verge of the road when we were about 50 m away. I swerved at him and hit him full on, killing him. The car spun several times before righting itself."

The family drove to the Colleen Bawn police station to report the incident.

Mr Battson returned with eight armed policemen. The man had a broken back.

the area and found several full AK-47 magazines

Mr Battson, who managed to drive back to South Africa, said damage to his car was estimated at about R2 000.

Fears for other mines as Empress closes down.

By ANDRE VILJOEN Mail Africa bureau

HARARE. — A major nickel mine in Zimbabwe, the multinational Rio Tinto-owned Empress mine, will close down today, putting 1 200out

of work.

The surprise Cabinet approval of the closure has been criticised by Mr Jeffrey Mutandare, president of the Associated Mineworkers Union of Zimbabwe, which he says was not consulted before the government decision.

Zimbabwe's mining industry has been depressed for some time due to poor world demand and prices but Empress is the first shutdown in the industry since independence in 1980.

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Empress has been losing more than R1 200 000 a day recently and for several months Rio Tinto has been seeking government permission to lay off workers there.

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In September the government lent Rio Tinto more than R5-million in a bid to save the jobs of 350 mine workers. At the time the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo said the government would try to "persuade" mining companies to continue with production.

A Rio Tinto spokesman

A Rio Tinto spokesman told the Herald newspaper here this week the company would make additional redundancy payments worth about R936 000 above the normal requirements.

According to yesterday's
Herald, Mr Mutandare expressed "disappointment" at
the government's fallure to
consult his union and its "allowing 1 200 comrades to lose
their jobs"

"What kind of socialism is that?" he asked. He also expressed a fear shared by some observers that the Empress closure could be the start of a new trend which would mean disaster for the mining industry and its 75 000 workers.

Country at brink of standstill

Fuel situation chaotic

HARARE Zimbabwe's fuel crisis brought the country to the brink of a complete standstill yesterday as oil company of-ficials said neither they nor the government knew how much fuel would be available next year.

Garage owners said they were in a "chaotic and impos-sible" position with the government-designed rationing system under which they have to register customers.

Several garage owners labelled the rationing system "ill-conceived". "It has been foisted on us and implemented at our expense," one owner said.

Motor Trade Association (MTA) officials have shown government officials that the average garage is losing about R1 500 a month from the fall-off in business caused by severe supply cuts.

Garage operators have been warned by the MTA not

to register more customers than they would normally

supply.

There would be no increased petrol and diesel quotas to garages for extra customers picked up during the registration exercise,

they said. Oil company officials told an MTA meeting this week neither they nor the govern-ment knew how much fuel would be available in the

near future, they said.
Garage owners said the government planned to extend the registration system throughout the country and was considering formal ra-tioning some time next year. Customer registration is cur-rently limited to the nation's four main cities of Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, and Mutare.

The crisis was caused by a sabotage attack early this month at a fuel tank-farm in the port of Beira, Mozambique, which feeds the pipeline to Zimbabwe. Millions of litres were destroyed in the three-day blaze and the installation was badly

damaged.
The Zimbabwe and Mozambique governments have given no estimate on how long it will take to repair the Beira installation.

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Garage operators in Harare, said they had already registered as many customers as they could supply with their reduced quotas.
"But there are still thousands of people who have not registered and it appears that the authorities have simply underestimated the numply underestimated the num-ber of vehicles in the coun-

try," a spokesman said.
"The plan is to give each motorist about 201 of petrol a week but on the present fig-ures it appears that this will

have to drop to something like 111 or 71," he said.

Several garage owners have asked the MTA to persuade the government to rethink the rationing system. - UPI.