ZIMBABWE-GENERAL

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Impressions of a returning Zimbabwean

Michael Hartnack
Reports from Harare

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However, an “Ex-Rhodesian” wanting to return should heed this brutally frank warning: The indigenous whites in this country today have a position similar to that of the western urban blacks in South Africa. De jure, they remain where they are, but de facto because they are economically useful. They have no rights that cannot be amended tomorrow, without consultation, by ministerial regulation, or “modified” at the next session of Parliament. Mr. Mugabe is in the same situation, and if he allows it to come, will merely streamline this situation.

Some whites leave because of things as they are, but for what they fear they may be in six months or six years’ time.

My personal conviction is that their fears are exaggerat-ed and that Zimbabwe offers a very rewarding and purposeful life, although there are times, particularly when bloody mob hysteria is used as an instrument of policy, when I fear I am taking part in a spectacular re-make of William Golding’s “Lord of the Flies” with eight million extras and myself understating the role of “Piggy.”

Element of physical risk

As well as its element of physical risk, this situation contains a hidden spiritual peril. There are too many people who are a proletariat in the original sense of the word, as well as thousands of others who are partially left to fend for themselves and just to dispense the apparatus of the state as “the lord, the flesh and the devil” without making any effort to understand the normal capabilities of those trying to hold the country together.

But white farmers and farmers, however, differ from Mr. Mugabe only in this: They want to see the country succeed under any name, any constitution, any government. Mr. Mugabe believes only his own will do.

Engrossed in the everyday struggle for survival, and reporting day-to-day news, one inevitably loses that sense of nationhood and voice of people who are a proletariat in the original sense of the word, as well as thousands of others who are partially left to fend for themselves and just to dispense the apparatus of the state as “the lord, the flesh and the devil” without making any effort to understand the normal capabilities of those trying to hold the country together.

But still I like to recall the words Zimbabwe’s greatest foreign observer, Charles Mungoshi, addressed to blacks in 1975 and think they have some applicability to whites today.

“If you don’t stay bitter And angry for too long At the courage to go back Will discover that the autumn smoke Writes different more hopeful things In the high skies of the old country.”

It is now six months since I rescued the Limpopo with my family after a 2650 mile trek in South Africa. My six-year-old son used to pray at a South African hotel that in disappointment, at the dry river bed and whispered: “Daddy, if this is it, why aren’t there men fighting?”

Looking back, it seems as well I did not succumb to the temptation to write down my impressions during those first deliciously happy weeks after coming home. My recuperation might have influenced some of the homesick people in South Africa to consider what of coming back, and while I hope for their sake and Zimbabwe’s they are able to do so, much must make a realistic assessment of the problems they are likely to face.

In my experience South Africans are astonishingly hospitable to immigrants from this country, and I also admire their patience with the vocal “Ex-Rhodesians” and “Whenewes” in their midst telling them how to run their country.

But having been a “Whenever” myself I can risk saying that few English South Africans appreciated having once made one’s home in Rhodesia, and for Zimbabwe, is like having once been married to Norma-Jean Baker, alias Marilyn Monroe.

Go away and come back

Parted from it, one is left with an emotional feeling, an emotional involvement which is more poignant than the mere feeling of having left something of inestimable beauty.

And one has to go away and come back for some time to know how lovely this country is. The breathtaking, ever-changing antelope by day or night, at any time of year, beggar all description. Even in July, after three years of drought, its still great landscapes had the old familiar richness about them, making one feel one had never been truly alive anywhere else.

My own generation of whites were perversely fortunate. The war, for all its many evils, got us out of the office and led the pseudo-English “colonial” urban environment in which so many of our parents had found themselves apart from physical and intellectual growth.

It forced us into close contact with the 40,000 now discreetly forgotten black servants and possible-banded English-South-African housewives who wore Rhodesian uniforms, and with the bush and the soil from which Africa’s many acres are scratched a precarious living as farmers or miners in a far more primitive era.

The war barbarized, as all wars barbarize, but it also “in- digenized”. The excoration of this generation of native sons from Zimbabwe by chronic po-
London Representative

The disjoint sentence is likely to be the association's viewpoint. The text seems to be discussing the association's position on a particular issue in relation to the UK's policy and international relations. The text appears to be a continuation of a previous discussion on the topic.

[Additional text from the document is not provided or legible.]
SA may swap maize from Zimbabwe

The National Maize Producers Organisation has confirmed that South Africa could import maize — the staple food of 23 million black South Africans — from a black-ruled neighbour.

An economist for the organisation, Mr Kit le Clus, said South Africa would suffer a shortfall of 500,000 tons of maize this year and confirmed that maize could be imported from Zimbabwe.

According to The Observer News Service, sources in Harare have confirmed that the Zimbabwe Cabinet is considering a deal to barter a portion of the country's expected bumper maize harvest for South African wheat.

If the deal goes through, it will be the first time South Africa has imported maize from Zimbabwe since the imposition of black rule in 1980.

Mr le Clus said local consumption for the 1985/6 year would be about six million tons and there could be a shortfall of 500,000 tons.

Mr Dennis van Aarde, general manager of the Wheat Board, said an inquiry for the possible export of wheat to Zimbabwe had been received.

But he said if a deal was concluded it was unlikely it would be an exchange.
8 killed in Zimbabwe factional violence

2 Cape Times, Monday, February 25, 1985
Doubts about ‘free and fair’ Zimbabwe election

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service in Harare reports on growing fears of political repression and abuse as Zimbabwe’s general election draws near.

The postponement of the Zimbabwe general election from March to June will enable all the legalities to be observed, says the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo.

But while the postponement will contribute to the holding of a lawful election, the question remains: Will that election be free and fair?

No, say opposition leaders Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the UANC and Mr Joshua Nkomo of Zanu.

They maintain that Mr Mugabe’s ruling party, Zanu (PF), has embarked on a massive campaign of intimidation which makes a mockery of the claim that freedom of association and freedom of expression are being safeguarded in Zimbabwe.

For the election to be regarded as fair, says Bishop Muzorewa, the whole process leading up to it must be seen to be free and fair. But, he told newsmen last weekend, the rights and freedoms enshrined in the constitution were being constantly violated by Mr Mugabe’s party and the instruments of government acting individually or in unison.

His bitter attack on the government of Mr Mugabe — “Blacks are less free now than under colonial rule” — failed to get a mention however in the main newspapers, on radio or television.

It was perhaps a classic example of the kind of action which the opposition parties say makes it impossible for them to get their message across.

In sharp contrast, Mr Mugabe’s party is getting massive television coverage. Even at small rallies in far-flung places, the cameras are there to record the slashing attacks on Joshua Nkomo by Ministers, deputy Ministers and top Zanu (PF) officials.

The “spontaneous” demonstrations against Mr Nkomo, which often seem to take place when Zimbabwe television crews are in the area, have become a familiar pattern on the political scene.

Kwekwe, Chinhoyi, Masvingo have all seen street demos and flying stones. In other areas, police permission for Zanu to hold meetings has been withdrawn because of the risk of violence.

Mr Mugabe has on a number of occasions deplored the outbreaks of violence. But the street demonstrations, as long as they remain peaceful, seem to have the blessing of the government and the party which has projected them as a natural reaction of the people to the killing of ZANU (PF) officials by armed dissidents.

Now the election has definitely been postponed, after strong rumours that it would have to be put off because of the physical impossibility of completing the pre-election process in time for polling before the fifth anniversary of independence in April, the parties will need to wind down their more excitable supporters.

Mr Mugabe would have liked to have been able to welcome guests to the independence anniversary celebrations with the election safely behind him.

But he will have no doubt be able to use the occasion to tell the world and the voters in Zimbabwe how successful his party has been in the first five years of independence.
Zimbabwe leader blames rebels

BBC accuses Mugabe followers of atrocities

LONDON — Most atrocities in Zimbabwe have been committed either by gangs of Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe’s supporters or units of the Zimbabwe National Army, it was claimed on a London TV programme yesterday.

The programme was made by the BBC’s prestige current affairs programme “Panorama” on a four-week trip to Zimbabwe.

The programme’s film crew returned to Britain only last week.

Predictably, Mr. Mugabe disagreed with the conclusion.

The assaults and killings were done by dissidents armed by South Africa and based in six camps near Messina, he said.

They entered Zimbabwe via Botswana, he added.

A Botswana man, who took the film crew to the grave, claimed it was about 10 days old.

Mr. Mugabe claimed mission stations, particularly Catholic, were used by Mr. Joshua Nkomo to make propaganda in favour of his ZAPU party and against the Government.

But they had failed to prove any of their allegations, he said.

There may have been one or two untoward incidents, but not the mass graves which they talked about.

“You can travel the whole length and breadth of Matabeleland,” said Mr. Mugabe, “and you won’t find a single mass grave.”

SATISFIED

Reporter David Lomax said: “We travelled several hundred miles through Matabeleland and talked to a wide variety of people in many different villages.

“Independently they all confirmed the same story.

“There may well have been instances here caused by gangs of so-called dissidents.

“But from what we’ve seen we’re satisfied that most of the allegations of violence and atrocities are true, are recent and are still continuing.

“And as the elections approach there seems to be no doubt that most of these acts have been committed either by organised gangs of Mr. Mugabe’s own political supporters or by certain units of the Zimbabwe National Army.”

The programme interviewed Mr. Nkomo and former Prime Minister Mr. Ian Smith.

Several people claimed they had been beaten up with iron bars because they did not have a ruling ZANU (PF) party card, for sale apparently for about $5.

Two hospital patients showed wounds they had received during such beatings.

Many alleged assault victims were vague about who was responsible but others, including Mr. Nkomo, openly blamed the ZANU (PF) Youth Brigade, the Zimbabwe Army and ZANU (PF) supporters.

“Panorama” asked to film Fifth Brigade operations in Matabeleland, but Mr. Mugabe said bluntly: “You cannot film our operations.”

“It will cease to have any meaning if they are a matter for broadcasting or television.

“These are operations we are conducting in secrecy and naturally the information we get must not be exposed to the public. The programme referred to a reign of terror conducted by the Fifth Brigade in Matabeleland two years ago.

And reporter Lomax claimed that as the elections approach they’ve been ordered back to Matabeleland.

PARTIES

He said the election campaign was certain to be violent although there was little doubt that Mr. Mugabe would win.

But, he warned: “If the ruling party increases its majority, the leadership will claim a popular mandate for the next step towards a one-party state.

“By the time the Lancaster House agreement runs out in 1989 opposition parties could be banned.”

The distinction between Mr. Mugabe’s ZANU (PF) party and the State of Zimbabwe grows narrower every day.

Muzorewa officials are shot dead

BULAWAYO — As political violence grows in Zimbabwe, five officials of Bishop Abel Muzorewa’s UANC party have been gunned down at point-blank range.

Three were women; one was a central committee member.

The killers are said to be youths belonging to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe’s ruling ZANU (PF) party.

UANC first vice-president Mr. Walter Mthimkhulu said yesterday that the five were shot as they boarded a train in the Matabeleland coal-mining town of Hwange.

By Roy Cokonye, The Star’s Bureau

By Brendan Seery, The Star’s Foreign News Service

A group of youths, seen earlier demonstrating against a UANC rally, dragged the five off the train.

Mr. Mthimkhulu said police told him several of the youths involved in the shooting had been arrested.

He described the killings as a massacre which was part of a deliberate ZANU (PF) strategy to eliminate opposition party leaders.

But, said Mr. Mthimkhulu, UANC party members would refuse to be intimidated.

“This will only add fuel to our courage,” he declared, adding that the killings showed that Prime Minister Mugabe’s Government was desperately trying to plant fear into the hearts and minds of the people.

Senior UANC leader Mr. Edward Mazvita, one of the party’s three MPs in Zimbabwe’s House of Assembly, described the killings as terrible, an ugly incident and an indication of the violence which was going to happen in the run-up to the general election, due to be held in June.

A number of people were killed in political violence in Bulawayo’s black township at the weekend.
More grist to Mugabe's socialist mill

The socialist government of Mr. Robert Mugabe is involving itself more and more in the Zimbabwean economy in line with the declared aim of increased State participation in the means of production.

The latest development is the appearance of the Zimbabwe Milling Corporation, a company formed by the Government with the intention, according to a document lodged with the Registrar of Companies, of taking over wholly the functions of the existing milling companies.

The news of the company's formation, broken in the independent weekly Financial Gazette, has raised more questions than answers about how the Government intends to operate its stake in the multimillion-rand milling industry.

The existing companies, in some of which there are substantial South African interests, have had nothing to say in public about the latest move.

It was nearly two years ago that Mr. Mugabe said the Government intended to buy all or the majority of shares in key areas, including the milling industry.

Financial commentators have urged caution in reacting to news of the possible wholesale takeover and have said the Government is unlikely to break with its declared policy of negotiating on a willing buyer-seller basis.

That has been the general pattern up to now in the involvement of the State in business and industry. The Government now has a stake in a wide variety of activities. They include:

- Mining, through shareholdings in Wankle (coal) and MTD (copper and gold).
- The steel industry, through a majority holding in Zisco.
- Fuel procurement, which is handled entirely by a State company.
- Banking, through the Government's majority holding in Zimbabwe Bank.
- Mineral sales, all of which go through a State body.
- The drug industry, through its control of the biggest company, CAPS.
- Food processing, through its partnership with Heinz.
- The hotel industry, where the Government owns or has a stake in, for example, hotel chains.
- Farming, through State farms and communal land.

The Zimbabwean Government's formation of a company to take over the functions of the existing milling companies has raised more questions than answers, reports Robin Drew.

All this is in addition to the heavy involvement which the Government inherited in the railways, the airways, ports and telecommunications and the broadcasting media.

However, the Government goes to some pains to reassure private enterprise that for the foreseeable future there will be a place for it, albeit limited, alongside government or co-operative enterprises.

Indeed, the ruling Zanu (PF) party has set an example in this regard by forming a holding company, Zdeco, which has interests in farms, a garage, a shop and import and export.

The Zdeco chairman, Dr. Frederick Shava, who is also Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, said there was no contradiction in the party's policy of socialism and the company's profit-making activities, because the profits went not to individuals but to the party.

"There is nowhere in the world where trade does not go on," he said. "What is important is how the profits are used. The party is not one person but the people. We are not accumulating funds to be moneymakers, for example." — The Star's Foreign News Service.
Rain prayers answered as Zimbabwe reaps bumper crops

ONLY four months ago, churches around Zimbabwe held services to pray for rain. This month, farmers anxiously scanned the skies looking for an end to the black clouds and torrential downpours that had drenched the country since early December.

By mid-February, virtually every area of this landlocked, agricultural nation reported 25-35 percent more rain than normal in one of the wettest rainy seasons on record.

Nearly all of Zimbabwe's 48 major dams were full and Lake Mlilwane, Harare's main reservoir, spilled two weeks ago for the first time in three years as residents of the capital toasted the occasion with champagne.

"If this doesn't stop soon I'm going to be washed away," a tobacco farmer said recently, looking at his landlogged fields near here.

His prayers were quickly answered. A week of brilliant sunshine has dried crops, raised hopes of bumper harvests and allayed fears of tobacco, tea, cotton and soya growers that plants would rot or yields would be more than could be dried.

The rain has brought an astonishing turnaround for Zimbabwe, normally a food exporter that last year had to import 300,000 tons of staple maize.

This year, Zimbabwe is expected to resume its role as a regional breadbasket, bringing in badly-needed foreign exchange on exports of up to 500,000 tons of maize.

I believe this is going to be a record," said Mr. Silas Hungwe, first vice president of the mainly-black 8,000-strong National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe.

Staggering

"If you go around the country you will be very surprised. Apart from the maize, staggering deliveries of cotton and mungo beans should be expected. There is really a tremendous harvest," he added.

During three lean years of drought, Zimbabwe's national consumption of maize has averaged about 1.2 million tons a year. Officials expect this to edge towards 1.5 million tons this year if crops are as abundant as expected.

Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU) president, Mr. John Laurie, predicted this year's maize crop would top two million tons.

This would leave plenty available for export and some of the CFU's 4,800 mostly-white members are already talking of selling Zimbabwean maize to neighbouring South Africa, among other countries, and partly offsetting the sales with purchases of wheat.

Agricultural sources here expect South Africa to be in the market for about one million tons of maize this year, while Zimbabwe will have a shortfall of about 90,000 tons in its wheat requirements.

"We have maize and need wheat. The South Africans have wheat and need maize. It's cheaper for them to buy from us, whatever the political considerations. It's obvious, our maize for their wheat," one white commercial farmer commented.

He may be counting his crop before it is reaped, but his attitude is typical of the confident mood in farming circles here now that the crippling drought has ended.

Farmers' optimism was also evident recently when about 250 CFU members gave Prime Minister Robert Mugabe a standing ovation after a question-and-answer session here during which he praised their efforts and assured them of full government backing. You are part of the system and you are wanted," he declared.

Lightning

Although bumper harvests are expected, two million tons of maize will be less than 2015's record crop of 2.2 million and storage facilities in silos and jute bags should be adequate.

"There should be no difficulty at all in storing the good crop," said Mr. Budd Whittaker, chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association.

But the rains have also taken their toll. More than 130 people have been killed by lightning strikes during the current October-March rainy season and floods have caused millions of dollars worth of damage in rural areas, washing away roads, bridges, electricity and telephone lines. — Sapa-Reuters

Peter Gregson HARARE
Hundreds held in Bulawayo

BULAWAYO. — A massive security sweep here ended last night amid charges from opposition party leader Mr Joshua Nkomo that it had been organized to punish residents for supporting his party against the ruling ZANU party of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The black townships were sealed off for two days by a massive cordon, with hundreds of people being held for questioning in "holding enclosures".

Security forces had manned all access roads to the townships during the 'blitz', which was mounted by units of the army and police, before dawn on Saturday.

Earlier yesterday Mr Nkomo said political violence in Bulawayo had been intentionally engineered by the ruling ZANU party to 'give the government an excuse to send troops into the city.

Mr Nkomo appeared in Harare a day after one of his aides said he had "gone underground" to avoid violence in the massive army security sweep of Bulawayo's black suburbs.

He said he would try to meet the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Simbi Mubako, today to protest at the operation, which he alleged to be "degrading" to the more than 400,000 people living in the city's black suburbs.

The Nkomo MP denied that he had fled hiding after more than 7,000 soldiers, police and security agents sealed off the suburbs and began house-to-house searches.

During a similar security sweep two years ago, Mr Nkomo fled the country and remained in Britain and France for several months after soldiers of the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade ransacked his Bulawayo home and gunned down his driver.

Soldiers of the Zimbabwean army's First, Third, Fourth and Fifth brigades were reportedly taking part in the weekend operation.

Mr Nkomo said he had decided to come to Harare, about 450km northeast of Bulawayo, after police refused to give him an escort through the township roadblocks. He maintains homes in both cities.

A government spokesman said on Saturday that the security sweep was being carried out "to avoid politically inspired violence" such as that which claimed at least three lives in faction fighting between supporters of the ruling ZANU party and Mr Nkomo's Zapu party in Bulawayo a week ago.

Mr Nkomo was charged that the troops had been sent in to punish the city's residents for voting overwhelmingly for Zapu in municipal council elections several months ago.

Few converts

The people were told, 'If you continue with Zapu you will suffer. Now comes the suffering,' Mr Nkomo said.

Zapu's dominance of council elections in Bulawayo and throughout the Matabeleland region was taken as a sign that the ruling ZANU has made few converts in the minority Ndebele tribe region, despite selling thousands of its membership cards.

Opposition party officials say many of their members have bought Zapu cards to protect themselves from army intimidation.

Mr Nkomo alleged that the mayor of Bulawayo, Mr Enos Mdlongwa, had been forced to "run in front of soldiers" on Saturday, but most of the reports out of the city seemed to indicate that the operation was more orderly than the one two years ago.
The article begins with a discussion of the importance of education and the need for increased funding for educational institutions. The author mentions the challenges faced by these institutions, including budget cuts and a lack of resources. The article goes on to discuss the role of government in supporting education and the need for a sustained commitment to this cause.

The article then shifts to a discussion of the impact of education on society, highlighting the benefits of a well-educated workforce. The author argues that education is not only a means to an end, but also a way of life that contributes to the overall well-being of individuals and communities.

One section of the article focuses on the role of technology in education, discussing the potential for online learning and distance education. The author suggests that technology can play a significant role in expanding access to education, particularly for students in remote or underserved areas.

The article concludes with a call to action, urging readers to support education and to advocate for increased funding for educational institutions. The author emphasizes the importance of investing in the future through education, and encourages readers to consider the long-term benefits of such investments.
The unsung wonders of Zimbabwes

Five-Year Road to Recovery

By Gary van Shiden Polokwe Report"
Zimbabwe: legend of cruelty, as SA, founded on fact

Michael Hartnack
Reports from Beira

WHENEVER any South African talks politics with Zimbabweans, the qauestion is soon
unavoidable. ‘What happens in South Africa will become like’

Rightly or wrongly, Zimbabweans should be asking themselves now, however, to ‘Are we going to become like South Africa?’

It is always a sobering thing to come across what was written about South Africa a mere 20 years ago, in the 1960s. Although one or two of those perceptions perhaps still lingered about ‘the Native Question’ or ‘sleeping problem of the colour bar’, South Africa still existed as a visible image in the developed world.

Africanist nationalism was seen as a great ‘safety-valve’ for the government in the event of a ‘catastrophe’ in the Soviet Union. It was just possible that the realestate was an illusion.

The country was safely in the hands of a great ‘statesman’—philosopher who enjoyes the sort of interest shown in a Zimbabwean prime minister reelected for 20 years with a mandate, following that other phenomenon of the then Home affairs minister.

Are they going to go wrong?

Compared with other parts of the continent, events have moved reasonably to the present, with the exception of the legend (alleged) rurality and dynamism of the South African, which remains as dominant as ever it was, whereas in Zimbabwe, there is some concern as to whether anything is happening, or who are the dominant minority.

‘Satanic’ conspiracy

These were the days when the majority of white farmers believed that the product of some satanic invention by a group of liberal politicians could best be fought by more internal censorship, more demerits of passports to people such as Alan Fisher and Albie Fal- gar—more banning orders, more arraigns and detentions.

These many entrenched supporters of President Rhodes had ‘factory made’ into belief that this sort of reaction helped, tragically, to give the legend an even more solid and from the point of view a world which in the 1980s seems sweeping in over the old body who wants to overthrow their society, to use the forces by force, they pleaded for time to make sure.

Here in Zimbabwe we are still at the satanic conspiracy stage.

It would be hard conclusively to confirm or disprove in a court of law all the allegations made against Mr Mugabe’s govern- ment and its ruling Zanu (PF) party in the BBC’s ‘Panama’ documentary screened in Britain earlier this month.

South Africans will be all too familiar with this sort of report in events in their own country, which in the past used to accuse a knee-jerk reaction from their rulers, just as it does in ours here today. A noisy do- nated local newspaper, just as the pro-government media at home, but virtually ignored abroad; an affair, government-to-government protest, a basis of the foreign journalists responsible for the report en- tering the country again.

It appears that much of the evidence of atrocities in Kafiu- bulakeetan gathered by the BBC consists of verbal denials from opposition party supporters who can hardly be called unphilosophical witnesses.

While numbers of people do regularly go on large scale displays and displaying apparent adulation such of their own housing ma- y, taken together, make up the vast majority of the charge. The charge, of course, against Zanu (PF), it could, as the government claims, be faked. ‘Panorama’ photographed one body, cause of death unde- terminable, in a “mass grave”.

In the main, the bodies whose faces on March 1 confirmed that the overnight, rural Zanu supporters were proved to have a decided talent for masking and unmasking the truth, that the evid- ence may also be challenged.

For although, white people disappear without notice from their homes during widespread unrest, it is always possible they have simply slipped away to live safely and anonymously elsewhere.

The character of the victim, and the credibility of the accusations against Mr Mugabe’s government and party. It is one thing for the government, with unblemished records to make allegations of political thuggery, and quite another if they are made by a group of people who themselves have been disabled in murder, ab- duction and intimidation for the past 25 years. By a very happy coincidence from Mr Mugabe’s point of view, and one we are told is purely fortuitous, the latest international indictment of his own supporters has been close- ly followed by a timely reminder to the world of Zanu’s own minister record through the dis- discovery of the tourists’ bodies in northern Malawi.

Mr Mugabe’s government is obviously doing its utmost to bring every possible propaganda advantage from the confusion that the six were mur- dered by former guerrillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo’s ZAPU forces within days of being kidnapped by individuals into being turned or being freed. On July 4th, 1982 a group of Bu- lawayo-Victoria Falls road.

Although a testimony of the position of the man who allegedly commanded the 23- member kidnap gang, Gilbert Ngwenya, alias Shikilsa. When he was sentenced to death last year for the murder of two white farmers, Ngwenya claimed from the dock he could prove the six were still alive, in cover of the night, if he was spared the gallows.

After being handed off to the condemned cell, Ngwenya ap- pears to have decided to co-op- erate with Mr Mugabe’s and its media. For Mr Mugabe told a press conference Ngwenya had handed over to him a picture of site of his victims’ graves near Bu- lawayo, 100 km north of Bu- lawayo.

Mr Mugabe gave no hint of any leniency being offered to Ngwenya to prompt this change of heart, but the following day the formerly unrepent- ant Ngwenya was pardoned be- fore his group of revelations came from government-controlled media to make allega- tions that the Zaps leader Mr Nkomo knew of and approved the kidnappings.

Once again, one wonders whether such claims would stand up in a court of law.

What is clear, beyond doubt, is that the Presidant’s apologists sincerely believed that they were defending the image of Zanu and Mr Nkomo through the perjury of the people they were perpetrarting their constituents.

Yet exactly the same may be said of the Zanu (PF) fanatics who, whether or not all the allega- tions in the ‘Panorama’ re- port are true, are undertaking a campaign to ‘punish’ those alleging of Mr Mugabe’s ‘policy of recognition’.

When in opposition to white rule, black liberation here could light the torch of commerce and violence and put to the United Nations, to OAU, that of prestige that the purgatory gods, to their home in the cities.

Force for moderation

If this occurred, they could disenchant, or claim they were spontaneously given up a burst of popular frustration and could claim in the end that they could blame on the Rhodesian security forces.

The powers that always claimed to be a force for moderation never reached any compromise and negotiate if only they knew they would not see the wickedness of their ways.

In the end an estimated 4 000 to 7 000 armed troops into Bu- lawayo. During that time, last month Mr Mugabe gave notice that these troops would be arbitrary ar- ticles as long as the summary de- cision was overturned. He told the barman while he was out shooting a protest to a Dutch TV group at last August’s book fair bar.

Dominate minority

They should note the fright- ening threat to their neighbor’s government as so prophetic as the result of torture and suppression of any other minority, which should realize they are not al- ways as innocent as the same eventual results.

Mr Mugabe is raising the presents dominant group in the government in Zimbabwe in a shorter time than it has taken to subdue the last 25 years. Wherever one reads the government’s position in South Africa, and whatever that government is doing in the world of international press, in the international press, one can see that the so-called ‘force’ that is doing the things, the present Zimbabwean leader, is already becoming a leader of the world, as his countrymen do it. To realize the country go down to disease, or for any of the cost in human suffering, which is obviously a leading role in the world. The government (PP) frontrunners will be able to get the power and advantage of the disease. In the end it is a change in the nature,
Terror and abduction mar Zimbabwe election

MICHELLE FAUL of The Associated Press reports from Bulawayo on the mounting evidence of political thuggery in Zimbabwe’s election campaign.

ELECTION campaigning in Matabeleland province, power base of Zimbabwe’s opposition leader Dr Joshua Nkomo, has become dangerous and sometimes fatal.

Disappearances, abductions and assassinations of officials from both Prime Minister Robert Mugabe’s ruling party and Dr Nkomo’s rival party are reported nearly every day.

Each party accuses the other of terror tactics as politicians gear up for the first general elections since legal independence from Britain. In the contests, scheduled for June, 80 of the 100 National Assembly seats will be filled.

The Mugabe government reports that at least 10 ruling party officials were murdered in February by rebels said to be loyal to Dr Nkomo. Many more have been abducted, the government charges.

Dr Nkomo’s Zapu — by far the biggest minority party — alleges that scores of its campaign officers and potential candidates have been kidnapped or killed since the beginning of the year.

Police reported on February 26 that seven Mugabe supporters were abducted in Matabeleland during an 11-day period of February. A police spokesman said that during the same period rebels killed two men accused of being “sell-outs” to the ruling Zanu (PF).

Dr Nkomo’s party charges that gangs of Mugabe Youth Brigade members, travelling by bus, have gone into Matabeleland villages protected by soldiers of the North Korean-trained 5th Brigade and beat up people of the minority Ndebele tribe who traditionally support the veteran opposition leader.

The allegations are supported by Christian missionaries from four denominations which have schools, hospitals, clinics and churches in Matabeleland. They asked not to be identified by name for fear of reprisals.

“The reports have been coming in since December 9,” said one missionary. “They beat up the people and destroy property.”

Mr Mugabe has not denied the charges, though he has suggested that some Youth Brigade members may not be genuine party supporters. He said on February 16: “There appear to be some groups of youths who, contrary to party discipline, are going about harassing innocent people. I would rather have no members in the party than those who are coerced.”

Dr Nkomo alleged on March 4 that 298 of his supporters had been abducted, mostly from the Nkai and Tsholotsho districts of Western Matabeleland. Missionaries confirmed that Nkomo supporters have been seized, but were more conservative in their estimates — between 50 and 100 abductions since January.

Villagers who report kidnappings to police are generally told the people have been taken by dissidents and that there is nothing the police can do, missionaries said.

One pastor claimed the kidnappers are Youth Brigade members and soldiers from the 5th Brigade who pose as dissidents.

Many of the rebels fought for Dr Nkomo in the guerrilla war for independence, but they left their barracks and took to the bush with their guns after Mr Mugabe fired Dr Nkomo from his coalition Cabinet in February, 1982, on the grounds that he was plotting a coup.
R2.5m fence, wall on border

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT.—A wall and high voltage electrified fence is being built along the South African border with Zimbabwe near Beit Bridge at a cost of R2.5 million, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, revealed in Parliament yesterday.

In reply to a question by the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, read on his behalf by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adrian Vlok, General Malan said the construction of the wall and fence was a military project in which the Defence Force was fully involved.

Construction started on September 24 last year and was expected to be finished on March 28 this year. It extended from Beit Bridge to the Sand River (about 20 km).

The voltage in the fence could be continuous or pulsating up to 3,000 volts.

The wall and the fence were an integrated experiment with border barrier systems to facilitate more effective border control where necessary.

The Government of Zimbabwe had been informed of the barrier through the South African trade mission in Zimbabwe and confirmed on February 27 this year that it had taken cognizance of the barrier, General Malan said.
Trapped between Mugabe and the deep blue sea

LONDON. — One gets strange items of news about South Africa in Europe and America these days.

For instance, one hears that even at this point, when the news about the employment position in South Africa is not exactly encouraging, the South Africans are having to strengthen their border fences in the north.

It's said that a 15-km stretch along the Limpopo River has become a focal point with work-seeking Zimbabweans that the guardians of South Africa's sacred soil have had to put a 20 000-volt charge through the wire to discourage Zimbabweans from crossing it in search of better prospects.

In spite of Mr Robert Mugabe's proclamations of the coming socialist paradise in the one-party state, and promises of land once owned by whites, great numbers of Zimbabweans see a better future for themselves back in the old Transvaal.

Zanu members crossing too

These refugees are not members of the Zapu organization only, but are said to be trade union members of Zanu, disillusioned by the tough treatment handed out to their kind by Mr Mugabe's one-party state supporters.

South Africa is still said to be hanging on to the shreds of its recent reform to blend trade unions while Zimbabwe trade union law gets steadily more liberal in preparation for the one-party system.

In the general confusion of bush-information passing to and fro across the green greasy Limpopo the belief is being built up that the South African hope in being granted American favours remains so great that the South African government still insists that black trade unionists be given as fair a deal as possible.

Back in Zimbabwe Mr Mugabe's intelligence men are arresting over-expectant trade unionists by the lorry-load. At least in South Africa the security police have been warned to use their powers with circumspection.

Even if the growing American attention to the treatment of blacks in South Africa has not made all that difference in the Republic, at least there is a chance of a hullabaloo if the authorities go too far.

So far 422 people (including the Rev Jesse Jackson and his two sons) have been arrested for protesting outside the South African embassy in Washington, and it looks as if this widespread challenge to apartheid is going to continue. If, in fact, Zimbabweans are crossing the border into the Republic in the numbers that some observers say they are, they will not have to advance very far into the Transvaal to discover how misled they may have been.

There are not many jobs to be had in the Lowveld or the Highveld. Many South African blacks will tell them how they feel themselves imprisoned on the workless veld and blocked from getting into the urban areas along the Vaal or beyond.

Even if the South African press may appear to be shrinking with the departure of the Rand Daily Mail or the Sunday Express, there will still be fairly flourishing members of the old press in existence for a while quite able to tell newcomers of the most recent state of affairs in the country.

The coverage of the latest Budget, for example, shows that South Africa's economy is in merry-go-round.

What's more, local blacks will be able to explain that the overcrowding of the Cape Flats with people looking for homes and work is due to the departure of workless and homeless people from the homelands, thousands of kilometres away in the belief that homes and employment are to be found in abundance in Cape Town.

Memories of new factories

Many Zimbabweans may be returning to South Africa for the second time after having been expelled to make employment opportunity for local blacks the first time.

They will return with memories of new factories sprouting up full of employment opportunities. For those who will be full of reminiscences about Americans helping to build new manufacturing bases to fill up industrial areas.

They may even have been told that the Americans were insisting on proper working conditions in factories they own.

But sooner or later they will discover or be told, how a movement is taking place in the United States prohibiting banks and finance houses sending further money to build up enterprises in South Africa.

They may then hear how the Senate and Congress in Washington are making laws to make it increasingly difficult to send more good American dollars to build further places of work in the big industrial complexes of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

They may even come to feel themselves trapped between Mr Mugabe and the deep blue sea.
Zimbabwe uses bulldozer policy

BRENDAN SEERY of the Argus Foreign Service reports from Harare.

ZIMBABWE government officials have a brutally simple term for the methods they employ in dealing with urban squatters - "the bulldozer policy".

Earlier this month another mushrooming settlement, on the fringe of an industrial area in the capital, Harare, was demolished and the flimsy shanties put to the torch. The wrecking crews, however, only move in after squatters have been given repeated warnings and had visits from officials.

Concerned that a rapidly swelling population places great strain on the resources of a Third World city - particularly its water supplies and sanitation facilities - Zimbabwe employs the "bulldozer policy" to discourage urban drift, which throughout Africa and the developing world has distorted development plans.

Economic boom

After independence in April 1980 and the economic boom which followed the lifting of sanctions, tens of thousands of people flocked to the towns, joining the masses who had fled there during the height of rural violence during the country's bush war. With many urgent tasks before it, the government initially relegated the problem of urban squatting to a low priority.

In 1982, local government and town planning minister Mr Enos Chikwore, who was to gain himself the nickname "action man", vowed to eliminate urban squatting within 12 months.

The sight of bulldozers flattening the substantial settlements around Harare was not initially well received by the populace, which equated the action with colonial "oppression" and Pretoria-style forced removals.

Initial success

However, the authorities were not to be swayed from their purpose and the hard-line tactics met with considerable initial success; removing many of the squatter settlements which were becoming breeding grounds for disease, prostitution and crime.

A number of less fortunate squatters found themselves caught up in a police round-up of society's dregs, and placed in detention in a rehabilitation centre for a time.

The result of the government's "bulldozer policy" has been that, at the moment, squatting is under control in the urban centres. As in many other African countries, however, it has been found that squatters often return to their former settlements, so periodic "mopping-up" raids are needed.

Also, by offering the genuine landless squatters places on re-settlement schemes which are springing up around the country as part of the land-redistribution programme, the government has managed to deflect many would-be illegals from the lure of the city lights.
Detention deaths claim at trials in Zimbabwe

By MICHAEL HARTNACK
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE — So many detainees had died in security custody that the police "Stops Camp" outside Bulawayo that it was hard to remember the circumstances of each individual death, two Zimbabwean policemen testified at inquests yesterday.

They were giving evidence during a series of nine hearings now taking place in Bulawayo into violent and mysterious deaths during recent Matabeleland unrest.

This was the first time since violence flared in Western Zimbabwe three years ago that so many cases containing allegations against Mr. Robert Mugabe's security forces have come up in open court.

Both the police "Member-in-charge" of the security cells at "Stops Camp", Patrol Officer Pedzisaiy, and an investigating officer, P. O. Kodeva, told a Bulawayo magistrate, Mr. George Romilly, yesterday that they were confused about individual detainees' deaths because such events had been frequent.

One police witness, Auxiliary Constable Roga Brown, testified that a 25-year-old alleged dissident, Mr. Sindiso Ngoyu, had been unharmed when he was placed in security cells last July.

Other policemen claimed, however, that he had been badly beaten by an angry mob during unrest in the city.

There was also conflicting testimony about the circumstances and date of his detention, and whether he had died in his cell or at Bulawayo's Mpilo hospital. A post-mortem confirmed he died of multiple injuries caused by a beating with a stick.

Mr. Romilly postponed the case for further evidence.

On Tuesday, the same magistrate adjourned an inquest into the death of another alleged dissident, Mr. Clifford Manyika, 20, who was found hanged in his cell, having allegedly hanged himself. He was later found to have been severely assaulted before he died.
VERKRAMPT BACKLASH HITS ZIMBABWE REFORM

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service in Harare reports on the spirited opposition from tribal conservatives to the reforms being introduced by Zimbabwe's socialist government.

LIKE President Botha, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe is finding that the path of reform is not an easy one to tread.

One of the aims of Mr Mugabe's socialist government is to take democracy to the rural areas, home for 80 percent of Zimbabwe's 7.7 million people where traditionally the chiefs have wielded enormous power.

They presided over customary courts, they distributed land, they settled disputes and generally their word was law.

Since independence, however, the chiefs have been stripped of many of their powers.

The institution of chieftainship was retained and government spokesmen insisted that the chiefs were still held in the highest regard.

But their judicial powers were removed and handed instead to community courts, and elected district councils took over the distribution of land in the communal areas.

The chiefs were told that they would remain the ancestral and spiritual leaders of the people and, as assessors in the village and community courts and ex-officio members of the district councils, would have a role to play in the daily lives of the people.

But praise for their wisdom and tributes to their importance as guardians of the cultural heritage did not dispel the anger and dismay felt by most of the chiefs who regarded the government moves as blows to their authority.

Recently more than 200 chiefs gathered in the Senate chamber, clad in their robes of authority and wearing the pith helmets presented to them on their installation as chiefs.

They were there to tell the Prime Minister himself of their distress and to listen to what he had to say in the best traditions of an indaba.

One of the issues raised by the chiefs was the Legal Age of Majority Act under which all Zimbabweans are recognised as adults at 18 with the right to vote, to enter into contracts and to marry without necessarily obtaining their parents' permission.

One result of the introduction of the Act has been that fathers of girls over the age of 18 can no longer sue for damages if their daughters fall pregnant, an issue which has caused uproar in tribal society.

Traditionalists have been up in arms over the loss of parental control and chief Kayisa Ndiweni told the Prime Minister: "We cannot allow children to do whatever they want. We are destroying the whole nation."

Mr Mugabe told the chiefs the government was reconsidering aspects of the law and that certain interpretations by the courts had not been foreseen. On the removal of chiefs' judicial powers, Mr Mugabe was told by one chief: "Two bulls cannot reign in one pen. We have been relegated to the outside while young men are trying cases in our areas."

In an effort to placate them, Mr Mugabe said that where chiefs had been trained in the law, they would be made chairman of the local courts but they would have to have a knowledge of the new law.

But he would not agree to suggestions that chiefs be allowed to appoint members to the district councils.

The indaba was hailed by the local press as an historic consultation. But it also noted that it followed attempts by opposition parties to make election capital out of claims that the ruling party was against traditional culture.

The Herald said chiefs should stop yearning for their past glories when minority rulers made them the bulls in African reserves.

The lesson will not be lost, however, that changes, even when they seem to logically-minded people to be for the better, carry with them dangers which opponents will not fail to exploit.
Zimbabwe to send more troops to Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has pledged to deploy more of his country's troops in Mozambique to protect "installations vital to Zimbabwe's economy".

Addressing a passing-out parade of paramilitary units of the people's militia, Mr. Mugabe accused South Africa of using "MNR bandits" to sabotage Zimbabwe's road and rail links to Mozambican ports with the aim of diverting Zimbabwe's exports through South African routes and ports.

The Prime Minister told more than 3,000 officers and men at the parade that they would be deployed throughout the country to provide additional security during the coming general election.

The militiamen were trained by instructors who received their training from a detachment of North Koreans.

Zimbabwe has had units of its national army in Mozambique since late 1981, following sabotage attacks on the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline and the Beira-Mutare road.

It is generally believed that at least 2,000 men have been deployed inside Mozambique to help hard-pressed Frelimo forces.

A mechanised infantry battalion is operating in the Tete area and is responsible for escorting convoys of torries through the "Tete corridor" to and from Malawi.

MNR rebels have hit the convoys on a number of occasions and Zimbabwean troops are understood to have carried out successful limited follow-up operations after the ambushes, resulting in a number of MNR casualties.

Zimbabwean army units are also deployed along the pipeline and guarding bridges and other installations.
White minister wants ex-colleagues to cool it

ONE among many bizarre incidents of censorship which occurred during Mr Ian Smith’s 14-year rule here happened in 1977 when the most articulate debater in his entire caucus, a young Christian, Mr Jonas Christian Andersen, tangled with an old-style right-winger, Dr Ian Anderson, in a televised discussion programme.

Then, as now, television was a rare opportunity for Mr Andersen, who had by then already established his reputation in the courts for questioning the judgments of magistrates, tore his opponent to pieces. He argued that majority rule was inevitable and that whites should prepare for it by establishing a trust of goodwill rather than by demanding paper constitutional guarantees.

Live broadcast was stopped

Coming from a legal man, this was truly astounding. Racial differences were not an issue, said Mr Andersen, should be dismantled. The initial live broadcast in the Transvaal was not a success, but a scheduled rescoring in Bulawayo the following night was devastatingly stopped.

The problem will be familiar to South Africans who have seen their own vigilante Nationalists under attack from defenders of old-style apartheid. The first test of the new order of the ruling party, Dr Ian Andersen, had found himself standing defiantly on a sacred principle on which party was founded against one of its own MPs.

‘What will voters say?’
Rhodesian Front party bosses were frightened of the effect Mr Chris Andersen would have on conservative-minded white voters.

Eight years later, Mr Andersen’s proclamations still seem to produce the same timorous reaction in the Rhodesian political establishment. The question on the lips of politicians: ‘What will the voters say?’

At this moment, however, he is one of the most influential white leaders in Zimbabwe, and at 40 could represent a powerful force for several decades, unlike his ageing rivals.

Having led a 1982 walkout from Mr Ian Smith’s party (now called the Conservative Alliance), Andersen became one of only two whites in Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe’s cabinet; the other is Minister of the Public Service.

Four months ago Mr Andersen was successfully challenged for the leadership of the 15-member caucus of white independent MPs. He was challenged by Mr Bill Irvine, who was one of Mr Ian Smith’s unfurling backbench supporter when UDI was proclaimed in 1965.

Mr Andersen’s anointing of an opposition leader came awake of remarks about the inevitability of a Zanu (PF) one-party state, sounding very like his earlier (and correct) predictions on the inevitability of black rule.

Mr Andersen’s point was that he was not “for” a one-party state (any more than he was for majority rule, one suspects), but was convinced whites could only ensure their best interests by facing political realities.

In this case, he believed, they should abandon any lingering dreams of being able to control the balance of power between contending black interests. Instead they should establish their position as “technocrats”, if whites played their political cards right, they would be able to obtain a parliamentary voice for important “lobby groups”, such as agriculture and industry, in which they still played a major role, even controlling only a few percent of the country’s population.

But, warned Mr Andersen, if whites attempted to interfere in black politics, trying to play off one warring faction against another, there would be no hope, in common political prudence, for a black prime minister to grant independent parliamentary representation to minority groups.

There must never be a threat that the white minority would try to gang up with a black minority party to frustrate the choice of the overwhelming majority of black voters.

For these reasons Mr Andersen is critical of his former colleagues in the independent caucus who, he says, “are a quarter of a step away from forming a political party”.

Zimbabwe’s main priority, he believes, is developing its economy, which goes hand in hand with maintaining political stability.

Tough decisions will have to be taken and priorities established. Under a multi-party system these will inevitably give government opponents great opportunities for making political capital.

A classic example lies in the civil service, now under Mr Andersen’s ministerial control.

After independence the new Mugabe government had to balance the limitations of its financial resources against popular expectations of greatly increased services such as education, health and communications.

“If that demand is not met by a new government, it risks radical action being taken against it. If it doesn’t recognize the financial constraints, it goes broke. You are really walking a bit of a tightrope,” says Mr Andersen.

As it was, in extending itself in the black rural areas the Zimbabwean civil service expanded from 34,000 (including 13,000 whites) in February 1980 to 83,700 in December 1984 (with only 4,650 whites, including 900 of them recently re-employed ex-patriates).

Mr Andersen is brutally candid about problems facing the Mugabe civil service — “ineffectiveness in management at all levels”.

It has also suffered a tremendous wastage, not only of whites but talented blacks, with commerce taking many promising officials.

The opposition ZAPU leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has attacked the Mugabe administration for “government by impulsion”, but Mr Andersen believes the problem is usually the very opposite — protracted delays before inexperienced officials will bring themselves to make decisions.

Mr Andersen rejects claims that corruption has become rife. Zimbabwe is nowhere near reaching a situation where corruption and inducements have routinely to be offered to officials. The proportion of cases is not larger than was to be expected after the massive expansion and loss of experienced personnel.

In the UDI years, white-run Rhodesia experienced a long series of corruption cases. From the multi-million rand Beira oil tanks scandal to the epidemic of foreign-exchange swindles in the late 1970s, none of which involved blacks. This left whites in a poor position to criticize.

Mr Andersen believes the Mugabe government is alert to the danger of appointing an unmanagable bureaucracy and is trying to promote self-help projects under which people build and run their own schools, clinics and amenities.

Another point of friction with his colleagues in the white independent caucus has been the parliamentary public accounts committee, chaired by Mr Dave Elliott, who, says Mr Bill Irvine, has hit the headlines with sensational accusations of mismanagement and abuse of public funds.

Mr Andersen believes the committee has overplayed its hand and jeopardized its future role by acting in a too political a manner. While it has been useful, demanding a high standard of discipline in government departments, it has erred by acting as if its servants have been on trial.

Quick on squash courts

Those summoned before the committee, he believes, are aware of charges against them, nor been given opportunity to relieve suspicions before they are published as fact in privileged parliamentary reports. Mr Andersen, a former squash court umpire, who is reputedly the most honest official in the court, is convinced there is a future for himself and fellow young whites in black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Mr Andersen’s immediate political future appears to hinge on his ability to retain his Harare sub-districts, with commerce taking many promising officials.

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Hurt by personal attacks

With his ousting as leader of the independent caucus, there is now a chance that Mr Ian Smith will, as had been rumoured, leave his south-western farm stronghold to fight the seat. But Mr Andersen is likely to face challenges from both Conservative Alliance and independent candidates who will criticize him for appearing too political.

To some, Mr Andersen’s defence of the present government sounds like the “Don’t rock the boat” apologists of Mr Ian Smith’s administration.

Somewhat over-sensitive for a rough-and-tumble politician, Mr Andersen has obviously been deeply hurt by personal attacks made on him since he came to the forefront of Zimbabwean politics.

Some have wondered whether he will become one of Zimbabwe’s remarkable survivors, or whether he will follow the path of the former government’s representatives of a new white political generation such as Mr Ian Smith, who will eventually retire from the scene embittered and disillusioned.
Kibus Kwekery (EDMS) BPK

Evans contributed to

Suspicion and hostility

Nkomos Zap

The shadow of

Jimmy Nkomo's Zap

five years after lighting the flame of independence

the sunsets focus

In the evening, April 13 1983
Joint Reorganizational Instructions

J. J. KARELL

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of Violence

Moderation in a Time

On the Ground

An ear to

on the time and an eye

OPPOSITION

POWELL, Doria, Tovar - President -

PRESIDENT

FOR NORMAL

March Back to

The Star

Sunrise option
Reagan to make major policy speech on S.A.

Polls or not, Thatcher forces on

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They Say

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Some joy: Some grief
The black view
Argus Foreign Service

HARARE — The first five years of Zimbabwe's independence have seen a change in the lifestyle of thousands of black families which can only be described as dramatic.

The first wave broke in the racially separated society that was Rhodesia when Bishop Muzorewa came to power in 1979 after a year's apprenticeship in the transitional government.

But from 1980 onwards the trickle of blacks into jobs, houses, schools and hospitals that had been almost exclusively white became a flood.

In the five years since independence, around 100,000 people have quit Zimbabwe, and informed estimates of the remaining whites range from 100,000 to 100,000. The community has not dwindled as fast as the prophets of doom predicted it would five years ago and remains a significant factor economically if not politically.

The fears which prompted many into taking the gap are deeply ingrained in the collective consciousness of those who stayed.

Fears about:
• A breakdown in law and order, the threat of civil war and;
• The loss of liberties in a repressive state determined to implement a one-party system.

A decline in living standards that trend. However, today the Department of Immigration is reporting a significant number of applications from those wishing to return.

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The white view

Harare — hundreds of families now want to return.

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Weekend Focus
Zimbabwe: five years on
Dateline: HARARE

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The white view

Harare — hundreds of families now want to return.

• The loss of private property and crippling of the economy brought about by the imposition of a marxist-leenist philosophy.

• A loss of jobs or promotion opportunities in widespread "Africanisation".

• Zimbabwe is at the moment, a largely peaceful place. Crime, while increasing, is still at a low level and de¬spite a slight decline in

BEACON of hope or ember of despair? Zimbabwe's independence flame was lit on April 18 five years ago when Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party swept to power in the 1980 elections after a war which cost 300,000 lives.

For people in South Africa, "Comrade" Mugabe's triumph stood as a signal of doom or as an inspiration to intensify the struggle against apartheid.

This is Zimbabwe — five years on.
TO FIGHT CANCER

"ON 5 February, the town held its first ever town festival. The event, which was a huge success, raised funds for cancer research."

WIN THIS GRAND PRIZE

Cape Town Festival

The Ideal View

For some moments, the town was a sea of colour as hundreds of people gathered to celebrate the festival. The day started with a parade through the streets, followed by a series of performances by local artists. The highlight of the day was a fireworks display that lit up the sky and brought the audience to their feet. The event was a huge success, with thousands of people in attendance. The festival raised funds for cancer research, and the community is already planning for next year's event. "This was just the beginning," said one local resident. "We're already looking forward to next year's festival!"
After a decade of optimism and fear, a world of opportunities for many

Zimbabwe looks back...

Socialist rhetoric is just that — rhetoric as business grows.
It will take another decade to cure the colonial mentality.

The time is ripe for a "singing revolution."
hope in Mugabe’s Zimbabwe

Andyersson - the Great White

Michael Hatchack in Harare

INSIDE MAIL
The opposition Zanu-PF leader, Joshua Nkomo, has attacked the Mugabe administration for "government by impulse", but Mr. Andersen says the problem is usually the very opposite — protracted delays before inexperienced officials will bring themselves to make decisions.

He rejects claims that corruption has become rife. Zimbabwe is nowhere near reaching a situation where inducements have routinely to be offered to officials.

The proportion of cases is not larger than was to be expected after the massive expansion and loss of experienced personnel.

In the UDI years, while white-rulled Rhodesia experienced a long series of corruption cases from the multi-million rand Beira oil tank scandal to the epidemic of foreign exchange swindles in the late Seventies, none of which involved blacks. This left whites in a poor position to criticise.

Mr. Andersen believes the Mugabe government is alert to the danger of creating an unmanageable bureaucracy and is trying to promote "self-help" pro-
Zanu acts to curb youth wing excesses

By MICHAEL HARTNACK
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu-PF Party made a public demonstration this weekend of its intention to curb excesses by its youth wing, summoning youth activists to a seminar in the capital on discipline policy.

But the sessions were marked by repeated claims that misconduct is committed by "as many members aiming to discredit Mr Robert Mugabe's followers," an allegation which parallels the oft-repeated accusation by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party that anti-government dissidents who perpetrate atrocities in Matabeleland are in fact government supporters in disguise.

Mr Ernest Nkomo, the Zanu-PF secretary for youth, acknowledged that youth wing members had recently killed a person in Beit Bridge, but said they were recent recruits from Zapu who constituted an "enemy within."

Mr Kadungure told the youth wing leaders they should not coerce people to join Mr Mugabe's party.

Mr Kadungure said a disciplinary code was being drafted.

He claimed, however, that Zanu-PF had suffered more than it had inflicted in current pre-election violence, which has garnered adverse international publicity.

He said more than 50 party members had been murdered.

A cartoon in the government-owned Sunday Mail yesterday summed up the matter up with a drawing of young thugs feigning innocence above the caption: "Loss of nice talk and moral discipline is what's needed."
Check on emigrant goods

BY MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE - The Zimbabwean authorities have announced stricter controls on the export of emigrant goods, furniture, claiming that removal firms and professional valuers have been conspiring with emigrants to evade previous restrictions on the export of new items.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development says recent checks have revealed that "a number of valuers have been working with emigrants to produce false certificates on the restricted items they wish to export."

Now emigrants will not be able to take out furniture unless they can prove these have been in their possession for at least four years.

Nearly 17,000 people emigrated from Zimbabwe last year, most of them believed to be whites.
Zimbabwe to expel ‘militants’

Own Correspondent

HARARE — Two members of the British Labour Party’s Militant Tendency are expected to be deported from Zimbabwe today after six weeks in detention for allegedly plotting a Trotskyite revolt against Mr Robert Mugabe’s rule.

South African-born Mr David Henson and Mr Darcy du Toit were claimed to have been conspiring to topple Zimbabwe’s avowedly Marxist-leaning government during the three years they have been working here as teachers and organizers for the Southern Africa Labour Education Project (SALEP).

The Henson-Du Toit case was accorded an almost total news blackout by the media until yesterday when the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, announced their expulsion.

Their arrest, along with those of Mr Du Toit’s wife, Ms Anneke Poppe and between five and 12 black members of the Engineering and Metal Workers’ Union, caused an outcry among former admirers of Mr Mugabe in British Labour Party and trade union circles.

The black trade unionists and Ms Poppe were all released last month after interrogation by the Central Intelligence Organization.
EFFORTS by the South African Government to lobby against American disinvestment are getting quiet but apparently effective support from some of South Africa’s black neighbours.

They have stayed out of the strident public debate here over the demand that American companies get out of South Africa as a protest against apartheid — but, unobtrusively, they are letting it be known that they will also suffer if South Africa’s economy is harmed.

Typical of this approach is the attitude of Botswana officials in Washington.

A senior Botswana official said today: “We are very plain about our relationship with South Africa. In general, we do not support the disinvestment campaign against South Africa and Botswana cannot participate in any international boycott.

“We are, after all, in the same customs union. Besides, embargoes are hard to enforce. People can talk about the effectiveness of boycotts, but reality shows otherwise.

“We are not taking an active role in the disinvestment debate, but when the occasion arises — as it does — we make our position clear. Of course, disinvestment and new investment are two different things. While we do not want South Africa’s economy to be harmed, we would like to see new American investment come to the newly independent neighbouring countries,” the official said.

“There is some US interest in Botswana as a country for investment, but our trade ties are still small, largely because of the distances and because Botswana is not well known here.

“But we can offer stability, a democratic system, and support for free enterprise.”

The newly arrived ambassador of Zimbabwe, Mr Edmund Garwe, declined today to comment on the disinvestment debate.

“Our views would be supportive of the position taken by the Organisation of African Unity,” he said.

But it is understood that Zimbabwe officials have said in private, off-the-record meetings here that they do no regard disinvestment as an effective tool against South Africa, pointing to the way in which the Ian Smith government was able to overcome international embargoes for years.

The economy of Zimbabwe, like that of most countries in Southern Africa, is dependent on South Africa’s imports.

The significance of that fact has not been lost on the South African Government’s foes in the US Congress.

While there have been some attempts in the congress to force disinvestment, none of the serious legislation affecting South Africa calls for such a drastic step. Rather, the proposed bills call for further investment controls and new trade curbs in the absence of reform in South Africa.

and trade unions step up pressure

NEIL LURSSEN of The Argus Foreign Service in Washington reports on a special meeting on South Africa by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

TOP international labour leaders are calling for partial disinvestment and tough sanctions against South Africa — but are stopping short of pushing for total disinvestment at this stage.

However, Mr John Vanderveken, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, warned here that disinvestment was an aim for the future and said mandatory UN sanctions should be adopted to enforce South Africa’s economic isolation.

Mr Vanderveken spoke at the end of an extraordinary meeting of the ICFTU executive board in Washington on the situation in South Africa.

He said the board had never before met to discuss just one issue, but that the situation in South Africa was at a crisis point.

Mr Vanderveken said the growth of a strong black trade union movement in South Africa was the most effective measure to beat apartheid.

Asked by a South African journalist how trade unions could develop if sanctions and disinvestment removed jobs, he said that if the issue was jobs or freedom, freedom was more important.

Mr Vanderveken outlined a programme approved this week by the ICFTU to beat apartheid. It calls for:

□ Tougher sanctions, including tightening of the arms embargo
□ The ending of internecine promulgation
□ A ban on new investments, bank loans and IMF loans
□ A ban on the purchase of Krugerrands, South African coal and on contracts for the expansion of South Africa’s nuclear energy
□ Punitive action against ship owners and companies who supply oil to South Africa.
□ Compulsory disinvestment by companies operating in the fields of energy, armaments and high-technology and by those companies identified by black trade unions as violating international standards of labour practices.
□ International pressure against white emigration to South Africa, including the closure of all South African recruitment and tourist promotion offices and trade union action against companies that seek white workers for South Africa.
□ Vigorous discouragement of sporting and cultural ties with South Africa.

Mr Vanderveken said the ICFTU was calling on all governments not to receive South African Government officials and other “expatriates of apartheid.”

The international labour movement also planned to increase pressure on multinational companies operating in South Africa and on South African companies operating overseas.

He said these companies had of apartheid and that their vulnerability to international trade union pressure should be exploited.

Mr Vanderveken outlined measures in which labour leaders could target the companies and said that in the case of obstruction by management there should be “appropriate solidarity action.”

The ICFTU board, he said, also called for international labour support in the struggle to overthrow “obnoxious” infim control and migrant worker laws and would work toward strengthening the economies of South Africa’s neighbouring countries to reduce their dependence on South Africa.

Mr Vanderveken said these measures were necessary because diplomacy had failed to get across the abhorrence felt by people all over the world at apartheid.
S A 'marxists' are expelled by Zimbabwe

HARARE—Two South African political refugees are to be expelled from Zimbabwe today for being involved in 'subversive activities' against the Zimbabwe Government, it was announced in Harare yesterday.

Lawyers for Mr Darcy du Toit and Mr David Hemson, both in their 30s, said they had been transferred from the Chikurubi maximum security prison outside Harare to the Harare central holding centre to await their deportation.

Today the men would be driven to the airport and put directly on the daily flight to London, the lawyers said. They were still under detention orders.

In a statement to the Herald, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, the Minister of State Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said Mr Hemson and Mr du Toit, members of the self-styled 'Marxist Workers' Tendency of the African National Congress of South Africa, had been declared 'undesirable' and were to be deported.

The two men were arrested on March 1 and were due to be released yesterday.

Mr du Toit's Dutch wife, Anneke, said she would be leaving for Holland either today or on Friday.

Mr Hemson, who was detained in the late 1970s by South African authorities for his involvement in worker unrest in Natal, is expected to leave for Britain this week.

The arrest of the two men — more than six weeks ago — was greeted by demonstrations outside the Zimbabwe High Commission in London by members of the Trotskyite Militant Tendency of Britain's Labour Party.

The Zimbabwean Government maintained silence on the issue until yesterday.

In his statement to the Herald, published yesterday, Mr Munangagwa said Mr Hemson had arrived in 1982 to teach at a black secondary school in Harare. Mr du Toit had arrived a year later, and had taken up a teaching post at the Kwekwe Technical College in the country's Midlands.

Mr Munangagwa said Mr Hemson and Mr du Toit had 'infiltrated' sections of the Zimbabwean labour movement and were 'indoctrinating' disenchanted union officials to organise strikes against the Government.

Lectures

Investigations into the group's activities had shown that they had been using invisible ink in their correspondence and had several mail boxes under pseudonyms.

This amount and extent of secrecy convinces us that the activities of the group were contrary to our socialist ideals and ludicrous to our national interest,' Mr Munangagwa said.

Mr Hemson had sponsored 'unauthorised lectures' and had 'indoctrinated his audience in politics, trotskyite ideology and other extreme Leftist ideas'.

Both men were born in South Africa. Mr Hemson holds a British passport and Mr du Toit holds British travel documents.

Mr Hemson spent several years in London before he came to Zimbabwe. While in London he was expelled from the South African Congress of Trade Unions, the labour section of the ANC.

(Sapa)
The ilipengala have not materialised the constitutional access of power. According to the prediction of experts, the post-election scenario is expected to be characterized by gridlock and political instability. The government is struggling to implement the constitutional reforms that are needed to address the challenges facing the country. The current political landscape is characterized by a lack of consensus and cooperation, which is hindering the progress of the country. The future of the country remains uncertain, and the challenges ahead are significant.

Michael Hare
HARARE - The assistant general manager of Zimbabwe National Railways has been suspended, pending investigations into allegations that he had been a R360 000indle involving the railways. The Chronicle newspaper yesterday quoted Bishop Jonathan Szwichiema, chairman of the Railways Board, as saying he had suspended Mr. Peter Nemipare.
Marxist theory has not been imposed wholesale, and there is even a small reverse trickle of perhaps 50 whites returning a month to counter-balance the continuing 1000 a month outflow that has reduced the white community over 280,000 to under 100,000 in the last ten years.

The number of children in school has leapt from 800,000 to 2.5 million in the last five years, with 420,000 pupils in secondary education compared with 72,000 in 1980. Nearly a thousand new secondary schools alone have been opened.

Much of the spectacular extension of services and infrastructure to the cent in failure rates in last year's Cambridge and General Certificate of Education 'O' level exam, which is the key to future study and coveted white-collar jobs.

School authorities blamed falling standards of home discipline and 'crazes' for Rastafarian reggae music for the obsession of many black youth.

Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo — rivals, then allies, and now bitter political enemies.
Achievements, failures, in Mugabe's first five years

HARARE — While balleting way was taking place in the world in 1978 for a successor to Mr. Robert Mugabe, the former Prime Minister, a diplomatic friend anxiously counted the four "P" W's: Pakistan, Peru, "P"ortugal, and "P"anama. These were the four countries which had supported and equipped his Zimbabwe Rhodesia bombers in 1969, yet Mugabe's forces were advancing through Mozambique, Maputo, and South Africa. The following year, 1979, Mugabe's forces captured the capital, Salisbury, and the whole country was ruled by Mugabe through a "government in exile." Now, four years later, Mugabe's forces have advanced to the west and are at the gates of the capital, Harare. The whole country is still ruled by Mugabe, and the whole country is still under his control.

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Exiled unionists attack Mugabe

London — Two South African-born trade unionists, Mr. David Hemson and Mr. D'Arcy du Toit, who were deported from Zimbabwe after being held in detention there, yesterday lashed out at Mr. Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe and at the widespread system of detention without trial.

At a press conference here, the men spoke of brutal interrogation of detainees.

"Mr. Hemson, who said he had not been tortured, said that interrogations usually started with beatings, which continued until detainees designed statements."

Other forms of torture included a wet bag held over the face and head, water poured down a detainee's nose and throat, and shock treatment.

Both men are supporters of the Militant Tendency, a far-left group.

Mr. Hemson said that his interrogators took a keen interest in the British miners' strike, alleging that he and Mr. Du Toit wanted to initiate "bloody revolution" and labour unrest in Zimbabwe.

TODAY
HOUT BAY
RESIDENCE
TO BE
AUCTIONED
TURN TO THE
AUCTION PAGES IN TIMES CLASSIFIED

1985 ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR
Good Hope Centre
Special Exhibit of Civic Treasures
16 Dealer Stands
Friday, 19 April — 2 to 10pm
Sat 20, Sun 21 April — 10am to 6pm
Adults R2.50 children R1.00
Buffet, snacks, teas, full bar available
Proceeds to Child Welfare and Lions Club
Kirstenbosch projects
Independent Zimbabwe’s reasons for celebration

WHILE voting was taking place in Cape Town in 1978 for a successor to Mr B J Vorster as South African Prime Minister, a diplomat friend anxiously confided the fear: ‘If P W Botha takes over down south and Robert Mugabe gets in here, we shall see Mirages bombing Salisbury every other day of the week’.

Like so many other gloomy predictions, this forecast of a bloody and costly confrontation along the Limpopo has, happily, failed to come true in the five years since Mr Mugabe did indeed become Prime Minister of an independent Zimbabwe.

So South Africans have something to celebrate with him this week.

Despite acknowledged problems and reservations about the future, a whole series of pre-independence fears may now be seen to have been wildly exaggerated:

• Relations with South Africa are frosty but practical.
• Zimbabwe is not providing bases for guerrillas of the banned African National Congress.
• Discrete co-operation between the Zimbabwe national army and the SADF has extended to getting supply convoys through to President Samora Machel’s hard-pressed government in Mozambique.
• South Africa remains Zimbabwe’s largest trading partner.
• Although the cost of living has virtually doubled here, since independence, and income tax is reputedly the highest in the world, the economy has not collapsed.
• Marxist theory has not been imposed wholesale, and there is even a small reverse trickle of perhaps 50 white returnees a month to counterbalance the continuing 1,000 a month outflow: that has reduced the community from more than 400,000 to under 100,000 in the last 10 years.
• Notwithstanding the unrest in Matabeleland, which is going on gaining Zimbabwe an ugly reputation in the world, the human rights abuses there has been no full-scale civil war.

Meanwhile, a three-year drought has broken and the fruits of a bumper R1 200- million agricultural season are being welcomed in and marketed for much-needed foreign exchange.

This year Zimbabwe is confident of showing a modest balance of trade surplus.

Mining output increased 50% last year and local industries are trying to take advantage of the diversified base established in the Rhodesian UNI years to win new markets in the Southern African Development Co-operation Conference (SADCC) states, which have banded together to reduce reliance on South Africa.

More than 100,000 people have been resettled from overcrowded tribal areas in under-utilised, formerly Owners being willing-sellers, willing-buyers.

Some of them have contributed to the tenfold increase in maize production by small-scale peasant farmers since independence.

The success story that pleases Mr Mugabe most of all, however, is in the field of education.

The number of children in school has leapt from 600,000 to 2.3 million in the last five years, with 220,000 pupils in secondary education, compared to 72,000 in 1980. Nearly 1,000 new secondary schools alone have been opened.

Much of the spectacular extension of services and infrastructure to the former “African” areas of the country since black rule has been done with borrowed money which Zimbabwe will have to struggle to repay in the decades ahead.

By 1984 the growing burden of servicing external debt meant a deficit on invisible transactions of R600-million, against R220-million in 1980.

There are fears that the dramatic advance in peasant agriculture may not be sustained if they fail to repay the loans which have financed it.

But the biggest problem in Zimbabwe’s rulers face is what are they going to do with the R260,000 job seekers coming on to the labour market each year (on current figures), and what social attitudes these school leavers will have, liberating from traditional tribal life.

Mr Mugabe hopes they will be good socialists, dedicated to developing the backward rural areas.

Yet parents who had bailed to pay secondary school fees of R260 a year or more out of salaries seldom above R200 a month were heartbroken by 75% failure rates in last year’s Cambridge General Certificate of Education “O”-level exam, which is the key to future study and coveted white collar jobs.

School authorities blamed falling standards of home discipline and crayons for Zalatanian reggae music, the obsession of many black youngsters with high life and dagga smoking, and an epidemic of teenage pregnancies.

Zimbabwe’s birthrate tops 3.3% a year.

While hopes for uplifting the people have been raised by some well-planned rural development schemes which are the envy of Africa, in other areas tribespeople have moved...
Zimbabwe celebrates fifth anniversary.

HARARE — Zimbabwe yesterday celebrated its fifth anniversary of independence with festivities throughout the country and an appeal by Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe for peace and order during the forthcoming elections.

In a television address to the nation on Wednesday night, Mr Mugabe called the past five years an introductory chapter to the history of Zimbabwe's independence and said its resilience in the face of economic and other setbacks demonstrated it was a "rainy all-weather nation".

He reiterated that the general elections — the first since the 1980 pre-independence poll that brought him to power — would take place in June but did not set a date.

The elections were originally due to be held in March and there has been speculation that they may be postponed again due to logistical problems.

Mr Mugabe said it was vital "these elections be held in an atmosphere of maximum peace and prevailing law and order" and called for rebels to stop committing sabotage, murder and political harassment.

He said if they did not do this, security forces would step up efforts to eliminate them.

President Canaan Banana was to deliver a wide-ranging review of Zimbabwe's progress since 1980 at the highlight of the main celebrations in Harare's Rufaro Stadium yesterday. — Sapa-Reuters.
The ‘rags-to-riches’ story of Zimbabwe’s peasant farmers

WEDZA, Zimbabwe — Five years ago, Mrs Siphiwe Chikaka struggled to grow enough food to feed her family. Today she sells enough maize, cotton, groundnuts, beans and other vegetables to put some money in the bank.

She is a more opulent example of the general success of nearly a million peasant farmers who, with the government’s help, have moved into the cash crop economy since this former British colony of Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe in April 1980.

“I have always farmed, but before independence I could only learn by finding someone else growing cotton,” said Mrs Chikaka. “That is how I learned and it took a long time.”

But a farm programme of low-interest loans and extension services unique to black Africa has made farming a bit easier for Mrs Chikaka and 950,000 peasant farmers in Zimbabwe.

Before the government-run programme, Mrs Chikaka scratched a subsistence living from the sandy soils of her 2.3 ha patch of earth in Wedza, 150 km south-east of Harare.

This year, despite a three-year drought, she will amply feed and clothe her five children, repay her loan of about R377 and still have enough left over to put about R1,443 into a bank account.

She paid 10 percent of the loan in cash in advance and the balance, interest-free, when she was paid for her crops.

The government restricts the loans to farmers who have proved they can deliver the goods. Because of her success, Mrs Chikaka should be eligible for another loan next year.

While she is better off than most of her peers, in that she has money in the bank, there are not many material signs of her enhanced quality of life.

She and her children, ranging from infancy to teenage, live in a mud hut with a thatched roof and no electricity or running water. And her husband is a migrant worker in Harare who helps support the family. He sends them only during an annual leave and public holidays.

SUGAR FOR CHILDREN’S TEA

But it is a luxury to many of Mrs Chikaka’s 7.8 million countrymen — about five million of whom are peasants — to be able to have well-fed and well-clothed children, as hers are. And there are other little signs, like serving guests soft drinks instead of tea or water from a gourd.

She is also proud that she can afford her children to have one or two teaspoons of sugar in their tea.

In the year before independence, 1979, the Rhodesian government allocated R1,83 million in loans to 4,400 peasant farmers. This year, the government has set aside R6,6 million for 95,000 peasant farmers.

While each farmer, on average, is getting much less than the farmers got in 1979, the government still rates the loan programme a success because it is reaching more people. Many of them, restricted by limited personal funds, would be unable to plant without government help.

Also before independence, most of the government’s extension programmes and services catered to the white, commercial farmers, who earned Rhodesia the title of “the breadbasket of Africa.”

Today, agricultural extension workers roam the countryside — many on motorbikes and bicycles — bringing advice to peasant farmers like Mrs Chikaka.

In the past two years she has had training in the use of pesticides, maintaining woodlots for firewood, building huts, and livestock and poultry keeping. She also has got data on horticulture and irrigation.

“We are persuaded to work in groups because that makes things cheaper and the work easier,” she said. “We share information, labour, draft power, implements and herding.”

Because of her enthusiastic response to training, Mrs Chikaka, who is literate, is now voluntarily teaching other farmers. She also represents her community in agricultural matters with government and non-governmental organisations.

“Some farmers used to tease me and backbite me and look down on me for being a woman,” Mrs Chikaka said in an interview. “But I have learned quite a bit in these last few years and now people see that I know what I am talking about. Now there is respect.”

The main problems, she said, are a lack of transport, late arrival of inputs, and not having a weighing scale.

Besides her land, which was allotted by a trial chief, Mrs Chikaka owns six cows, two of which she uses to pull loads.

“I have only ever wanted to farm well what I have,” said Mrs Chikaka. “I like being here, with my people, teaching them the latest agricultural techniques. More land would just mean more problems.”

—Sapa-Associated Press.
Flag as Harare looks back

By MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. - Zimbabwean mortar crews under North Korean instructors blasted hundreds of scarlet parachutes into the sky bearing flags of Southern Africa's Frontline states and outside portraits of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, at the climax of a massive parade in Harare yesterday.

As excited spectators tried to catch the falling parachutes the 10,000-strong crowd outside Harare's Agricultural Showgrounds surged about like rugby forwards in a vast line-out. Teary-eyed children were roughly pushed out of the way by men and adolescents for the huge loose mail-ordered, unsensitively, with no apparent injuries.

The parade to celebrate "Armed Forces Day" followed the previous day's holiday to commemorate the fifth anniversary of Zimbabwean independence and gave the army and air force a chance to put some of their latest equipment on display.

Agents of the Central Intelligence Organisation barred journalists as they moved up to photograph new Cassava armoured cars, but no other attempts were made to prevent taking of pictures.

Recently-formed para-military, militia units bearing communist-made AK-47 assault rifles marched past, with bayonets fixed along with thousands of uniformed personnel representing the police, prisons service, army and air force, who carried Nato weapons.
Harare men hit back

BY MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE: Zimbabwe's militant feminism may have the ideological backing of President Robert Mugabe's socialist government, but local male chauvinists appear to have found a new and gifted spokesman.

Mr. Ronald Tariro of Harare's Mail-zeitung speaks out for "battering husbands" in an impassioned counter-offensive against women's lib in yesterday's Sunday Mail.

Accusing wives of conspiring with witch doctors in the officially-recognized Zimbabwe Native Traditional Healers' Association (Zinatha), he says: "Those of a 'black plumage' are the worst offenders among local birds."

Mr. Tariro then lists nine allegedly prevalent forms of "husband abuse":

"Food poisoning by means of lacing the husband's meals with all manner of alleged aphrodisiacs" -- concocted by the best of our Zinatha quacks.

"Strategic bed strikes and/or mid-season counter-stoppages in flagrant violation of all implied and explicit matrimonial privileges.

"Unflattering insinuations regarding the husband's amatorial expertise, especially poignant in the absence of issue."

"Incessant chucking and mumbled eloquence in the home-cum-aviary."

"Tongue-lashing and verbal abuse of the husband, especially the smaller and more勒 variety."

"Deliberate loss of body condition by the wife, either in the indulgence of some outdated theory on the attrition of quantity", or as the simple consequence of glutony.

"Repeatedly, failing pregnant either in defiance of inflationary family economics, or in pursuit of another hopeless theory on abundant motherhood."

And, "where the marital bed is used for" hugging the center and forcing the husband to sleep on the edge of the bed.

Mr. Tariro invited other "stricken-mates" to suggest additions to the list.
Zimbabwean Govt orders spate of changes in names

Argus Africa News Service
HARARE. — Major rivers in Zimbabwe have been renamed under the Government’s programme to “eradicate traces of the colonial era” and to bring the spelling of places closer to the vernacular pronunciation.

Changes to the names of scores of Government buildings disclosed last month have also come into effect.

One of the country’s biggest rivers in the south-east, the Sabi, will in future be known as the Save, by which name it is known when it flows into Mozambique on its way to the Indian Ocean.

Three rivers well known to South Africans who have travelled north to Harare from Beitbridge have been renamed. They are the Buhye, which becomes the Bubi, the Nuanetsi, which becomes the Mwenezi, and the Lundi, which will be known as the Runde.

The Huayani River, which flows north to the Zambezi, has been renamed the Manyame and the Mazoe River now becomes the Mazowe.

The change in the names of Government buildings, most of which will now be called after historical African figures instead of early colonial administrators, is “to honour these heroes and as a reminder of the sacrifices made by our forefathers in the struggle for freedom and independence”, says a statement from the Prime Minister’s office.

Mr Robert Mugabe’s office is situated in a building which will now be named after Munhumutapa, the founder of a pre-colonial black state, instead of the first Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, Sir William Milton.
Hope for Africa’s Starving Millions

A global food crisis is unfolding as the region’s crops are destroyed by drought, leading to widespread hunger and malnutrition.

The situation is particularly acute in East Africa, where many countries are experiencing their worst drought in decades. The United Nations estimates that 40 million people in the region are facing food insecurity, with 10 million in severe need.

In Ethiopia, the country hardest hit by the drought, the government has declared a state of emergency in several regions. The UN has warned that the country could face a famine unless urgent action is taken.

Other affected countries include Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan, where millions of people are at risk of starvation. The World Food Program is scaling up its operations to provide emergency food assistance, but resources are stretched thin.

International pressure is mounting for action to prevent a humanitarian disaster. The US has pledged $1 billion in emergency aid, and the EU has committed €200 million. However, many organizations are calling for more to be done.

The root causes of the food crisis are complex and multifaceted, including climate change, political instability, and economic factors. Addressing these issues will require a coordinated global effort.

The UN has called for a political solution to the conflict in Yemen, saying that the war has exacerbated the humanitarian crisis in the country. The situation is particularly dire in the red-hot Red Sea island of Socotra, where the Red Cross is providing emergency food assistance to affected communities.

The long-term solution to the food crisis lies in addressing the underlying causes, including climate change and political instability. But in the meantime, urgent action is needed to prevent a humanitarian disaster unfolding in East Africa and beyond.
Papers Lament End of Rand Daily Mail

HARARE — As a challenge to the citadel of apartheid, the Rand Daily Mail was "as lethal as a non-malarial mosquito bite," the group's foreign editor, of Zimbabwe News, Bill Saidi, said yesterday. In an article in the Herald marking the closure of the Mail, he said, "for Zimbabwean journalists, it is probably sad that the Mail is closing, to reappear only as a Business Daily. The truth is that most of the white liberal Press long ceased to be relevant to the struggle against the racist regime.

Mr Saidi said many Zimbabweans would ask whether the Rand Daily Mail had ever been a thorn in the flesh of the government.

The paper had not even been threatened with official closure, at least not publicly. But a "black" newspaper, The World, was actually closed down and another paper suffered the same fate.

It is "a dangerous illusion" to believe the demise of the Rand Daily Mail marks a new spirit of national unity in South Africa, says the Times in an editorial yesterday.

"The Times was the only British national daily to devote an editorial to the end of the RDM."

But other newspapers including The Guardian and The Sunday Times, and BBC Radio Four, have carried news reports about the end of the newspaper.

The Times editorial described the RDM as "South Africa's most outstanding newspaper," which provided one of the country's few bridges between racial groups. Its closure will significantly narrow the arena of political debate.

The consequences will be far-reaching, says the Times. Other English-language newspapers will be more wary of taking up liberal cause, while journalists will be demoralised. Whites will become even less faith in the ability of white institutions like the Press to play a constructive role in articulating their grievances.

It concludes: "To Mr Botha, the demise of the Rand Daily Mail shows how a new spirit of national unity is taking control of South Africa. It is a dangerous illusion."
MORE than 20,000 tons of goods have mounted up at Komatiport railway yards, including steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe, since the line was sabotaged by the Mozambique National Resistance movement last week.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services said yesterday 21,400 tons of goods had mounted up at the station.

This included 1,200 tons of coal for the power station which supplies electricity to Maputo, 9,200 tons of export coal and 4,000 tons of steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe.

A decision was taken yesterday to halt goods trains going to Komatiport as the town's marshalling yard was already operating at capacity with rows of rail trucks waiting to move.

Sapa reports that Mozambique's power authority has accused South Africa of holding up the emergency shipments of coal in an 'open boycott' of international aid.

Mozambique's electricity company said the United States offered $400,000 in emergency aid to buy coal to run an old coal-fired generator after a storm in March knocked down power lines from South Africa.

The accusations have been denied and referred to as 'absolute nonsense' by SATS.

So far the Mozambican railway authorities have not approached SATS for assistance to get the line operating again.
Flags fly for a maize bonanza in Zimbabwe

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on the success of Zimbabwe's commercial and peasant maize farmers.

Flags flew, there was a fanfare of trumpets and 500 people sat down to a sumptuous luncheon in the shadow of a R7.95 million bulk grain storage silo complex in the small Zimbabwean town of Chegutu, 100 km west of Harare.

It was a big day for the people of the district. But the opening of the silos built with American and Danish aid was also a big event in that it was symbolic of Zimbabwe's determination to return to its role as a food exporter and to crush the belief that black states are incapable of coping with the basic need to feed their own people.

Last year, Zimbabwe was threatened with a shortage of maize. The third year of drought had seen reserves run down and there were fears that poor crops would mean people starving.

Several hundred thousand tons of maize were imported.

In sharp contrast this year, Zimbabwe will have a million tons to export even after allowing for 500,000 tons to go to the strategic reserves.

The new bulk silo at Chegutu, therefore, could not have been completed at a more appropriate time.

A delighted Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said that Zimbabwe was poised to break records in maize, tobacco, cotton and coffee production.

The farming community, commercial and communal, had shown it had come out of the drought years fully committed to recovery.

"Not only can we expect the highest yields in Africa," said Mr. Norman, "but yields comparable to the highest in the world."

Mr. David Miller, the American ambassador whose previous posting was in Tanzania, said it made him feel super to listen to the marvellous success story in Zimbabwe.

That day has now arrived with Zimbabwe's announcement that it is donating 25,000 tons of maize to Ethiopia.

The Chegutu silo complex will be able to store 68,000 tons of grain and more silos at Norton due to be completed in September will bring the country's bulk storage capacity to 435,000 tons.

In the next 10 years it is planned to more than double that capacity to one million tons at a cost of R580 million.

The saving in grain bags, however, will be considerable. Mr. Mike Butler, chairman of the grain committee of the Agricultural Marketing Authority said that this year alone Zimbabwe would have to spend R33 million in foreign currency to import bags.

He said that same share of foreign currency could purchase the total foreign exchange content for another 15 bulk silos each as big as the Chegutu complex.

About half of the two million tons of maize that will be delivered to grain depots this year will come from peasant farmers whose production has increased dramatically since independence.

Agriculture Minister Norman said a flourishing peasant farming industry was one of the best vehicles for rural development. It would bring stability and prosperity to these areas and help to halt the urban drift with all the modern horrors of overcrowded cities, massive social problems, unemployment and a rising crime rate.

He hoped to see smaller bulk silos erected in many parts of the grain producing areas of the communal lands.
Party apologises for activists

From

Michael Hartack

HARARE — The general secretary of Britain's opposition Labour Party, Mr Jim Mortimer, has reportedly written to the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, dissociating the party from the activities of South African-born trade union activists Mr David Henson and Mr Darcy du Toit.

The two men, both members of the Labour Party's far left "Militant Tendency", were deported from Zimbabwe with their wives last month after spending six weeks in detention.

On arrival in Britain they accused Mr Mugabe's government of widespread human rights abuses and said they had been picked up by the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) not, as claimed here, for trying to indoctrinate black workers with Trotskyite revolutionary theory, but for advising them how to fight official corruption.

Mr Mortimer has written to Mr Mugabe expressing hopes the Henson-Du Toit episode will not jeopardise past friendship between his socialist-oriented administration and the Labour Party.

Mr Mortimer said his party had investigated the Southern Africa Labour Education Programme (Salep), which had sponsored the two teachers, and had concluded that any contact with it would be detrimental to Labour Party good relations with black governments in Southern Africa.

Salep was formed in 1980 after a number of Trotskyists were suspended from the African National Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Traditional gestures of international socialist solidarity were cast aside at this week's May Day celebrations here when Mr Mugabe lashed out at the British Labour Party for alleged complicity in the deliberate infiltration of Trotskyites into the local trade union movement.

Mr Mugabe disclosed that four black Zimbabweans sent for training in Britain under the auspices of Salep had been detained by the CIO on their return and had refused to receiving instruction in "The abc of how to overthrow the government through the instruments of strikes, demonstrations, and chaos."
Youth Brigade axed to bloody death

HARARE — Six members of Zimbabwe’s Youth Brigade were axed to death in Southern Matabeleland at the weekend, apparently on the instructions of “dissidents”, it was reported in Harare yesterday.

The Herald, Zimbabwe’s main daily newspaper, quoted a police spokesman as saying the incident occurred in a resettlement area in the rural area about 170 km east of Bulawayo.

According to the report, the “dissidents” arrived at Greenspan Ranch and rounded up the villagers. The members of the Youth Brigade, ranging from 20 to 27 years old, were separated and marched to a nearby house.

There, some of them were given an axe and made to hack his comrades to death.

He, in turn, was bludgeoned to death by his wife on the guerrillas’ instructions...

Security forces had mounted follow-up operations, police said. The incident brings to 16 the number of civilians killed by “dissidents” this month, according to official figures. — Sapa.
Swedish aid for Zimbabwe

HARARE—Sweden will grant Zimbabwe aid worth US$27.3m for education, health and transport sectors from this year until 1987, the Sunday Mail newspaper reported.

It quoted the head of the Swedish international development agency in Zimbabwe, Mr Dag Ehrenpreis, as saying talks to conclude the new aid package would start here on May 20.

The Swedish Government has already given Zimbabwe $75m in aid in the past five years.— (Reuters)
HARARE: The Zimbabwe security forces have killed 600 members of armed dissident gangs since politically-inspired violence flared up in the south of the country in 1982, says State Security Minister Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa.

Last year, more than 400 rebels were killed in contacts with government units, the Minister added, in an interview with The Herald newspaper.

Mr. Mnangagwa also claimed that Zimbabwe had smashed a South African spy ring in the Beitbridge area in November last year. He said a number of suspects were being interrogated by the police. — SFS.
Zim's civil service corrupt

HARARE -- A grim picture of Zimbabwe's civil service -- corruption, bad administration and downright inefficiency -- has been painted by the country's Auditor-General Mr John Hilligan.

In an outspoken interview with the civil service magazine The Record, the taxpayers' top financial sleuth said the whole saga of inefficiency, corruption and mismanagement was costing Zimbabwe hundreds of thousands of rand.

The Auditor-General, who is responsible only to Parliament, said the state of affairs in Zimbabwe's public sector was not unique and was part of a trend which could be observed in other countries.

He commented that civil service financial administration was so bad that "we feel as if we are banging our heads against a stone wall".

Lot of fraud

One of the worst departments was cited as the central mechanical and equipment department -- which provides vehicles, supplies and services to all government sectors except the security forces.

On the question of corruption, Mr Hilligan said "there's a lot of fraud going on" and that he was trying to press the authorities to make it a legal requirement for civil servants to report any irregularities to the heads of ministries.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe came in for praises from the Auditor-General, however, for allowing the revelations of mismanagement to be brought out into the open through the reports of the parliamentary select committees, which take their information from the Auditor-General.

The Auditor-General recommended that a thorough overhaul of the civil service financial procedures be undertaken.

"The whole structure needs looking at. There's so much wrong."
Zim goes to polls

HARARE — Preparations for Zimbabwe’s general elections are “right on target” for the end of June, the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said in an interview published in Harare yesterday.

By early this week the new maps for the constituencies would be printed and the delimitation commission’s report would be submitted to the president. The government had two weeks in which to consider it. — Sapa. 30/5/85
HARARE — A detained official of Zimbabwe’s main opposition Zanu party, Mr Kenneth Mano, has been freed without any charges being laid against him, Zapu publicity secretary, Mr John Nkomo said yesterday.

He told reporters in a telephone interview that Mr Mano, arrested on November last year following clashes between Zapu supporters and members of the ruling party Zanu-PF at a rally he addressed, was released 14 days ago — Sapa-Reuters.
Call for more ANC support.
Zimbabwe to beam propaganda to SA

Zimbabwe's Information Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira says South Africa has been warned that its 'information aggression' is to be countered. Sapa reports from London

Within 12 months the Zimbabwe government plans to open a propaganda radio channel beamed at South Africa carrying programmes prepared by "liberation movements."

This was said in London by Zimbabwe's Information Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira.

"We have warned the South Africans that we are going to reply positively to their information aggression. We plan to establish an external service of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation in the next financial year," he told a conference organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

"It will be beamed to the broad masses of South Africa and Namibia and provide a link between them and the progressive peoples and organisations who support them. The broadcasts will be prepared by the liberation movements in South Africa."

Mr Shamuyarira was one of the opening speakers at the three-day conference, aimed at finding ways to counter "South African apartheid propaganda."

He accused South Africa of broadcasting "highly inflammatory information" on radio programmes beamed at a tribal section of the Zimbabwe population and said the SABC had an extensive external broadcasting service that "distorts and slants news about Africa and especially the OAU and the front-line states."

The objective of the conference is to further a mandate delivered by Commonwealth heads of state at New Delhi in 1983 to combat what was termed "disinformation" about the situation inside South Africa.

Attending yesterday's opening were the Commonwealth high commissioners, representatives of the UN Committee against Apartheid and senior Fleet Street journalists.

Mr Donald Trefford, editor of The Observer, told delegates: "The politics of South Africa are a mass of lies, evasions, folly, hatred and schizophrenia."

He said that too often the media "lamentable take their cue from the South African authorities and fail to translate their evasive circumlocutions into the language of everyday life."

He said Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was now "supremo" of the SABC and that the two papers which exposed the information scandal had both been closed down.

The conference was opened by Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal, who said its aims were to persuade the international media to consider the objectivity of its reporting on South Africa, to question the "credibility given to the professional handouts and studied distortions of the government," and to "explore the degree to which the media contributes to the presence that South Africa is an abnormal country — like all others, but with some flaws."
‘Emergency powers’ mentality bogs down Zimbabwean law

IT IS never difficult, said P G Wedehouse, to tell the difference between a ray of sunshine and a Scoundrel with a grievance, and as he grew older, former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Douglas Smith seems to display more and more strongly the dour traits of his Caledonian ancestors.

On May 7, Zimbabwe’s state of emergency was renewed by the House of Assembly in Harare for yet another six months. Mr Smith did everything short of playing a highland jam on the pipes from the remote back bench to which he and his party are now banished.

The latest extension will take the emergency past its 20th birthday on November 5, the anniversary of the fateful date in 1972 when days before proclaiming the state of emergency, Mr Smith persuaded the British-appointed governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, to sign the necessary documents.

Since then a whole generation of young policemen have been born, gone to school and entered the force under the norms of legality established by the Emergency Powers Act.

Today, the emergency permits the indefinite detention without trial of perhaps as many as 29,000 people (official figures are released), the release of Lieutenant General Peter Walls for interrogation of property searches, curfews and limitless discretionary powers for the government to make regulations on virtually any subject.

During the acrimonious debate that accompanied the extension, Mr Smith challenged anyone to prove that his government had mismanaged the emergency other than the emergency powers as Mr Robert Mugabe’s government would do 10 years ago, to circumvent parliament, to just issue decrees, to do things which have nothing to do with security.

Arraignment

But perhaps more important than any wrangle over their use is the power of the emergency government which is said to have driven the cabinet and civil service to strangle the initiative of the government which is said to have driven the cabinet and civil service to strangle the initiative of the government, which was today described by Mr Smith as “trenchant, para-legislative, and completely out of control.”

This mentality fostered an atmosphere of arrogance that used to be particularly conspicuous in the former Minister of Internal Affairs and the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia.

With no effective parliamentarians to counterbalance it, the emergency was declared by the marginal not “powers to make regulations” to warn of an impending fishing expedition of the police and, in the opinion of the ministry, that the government was using the courts as a law-abiding
citizen’s conduct, the hypothetical “reasonable man,” came to be edged out.

If one day, the Case and Statute Law of Zimbabwe recognizes only one “reasonable man” whose opinions count—Mr Mugabe, presumably—we shall have all the absurd legislation of the last 30 years to blame rather than Mr Mugabe.

The crucial point is that the government by regulation in the Todd-Whitehead era was a current which the law-stream in the Field-Smith era and today seems to be a tidal wave.

Evidences

In a sense, no statement can really be made “freely and voluntarily” when a person is confronted by a policeman knows that if he fails to make a statement he risks being detained, perhaps indefinitely.

Recently, a former employee of a holiday chalet company was detained in Bulawayo under the emergency powers. It was claimed that, since the company he had worked for was connected to the tourist industry, the fact that the employee was accused of some act against the company’s interests could constitute a suspicion of national economic sabotage.

If this reasoning holds good, any suspicion of any offence against property or against someone’s person could be stretched to constitute grounds for detention.

The wording of the emergency powers has always been so loose that no action for damages by a detainee could possibly succeed in proving that police or public lay behind the actions of the people who had him locked up.

The “fishing expeditions” envisaged by this system are ruinously costly for their victims. A week in detention may set a citizen back R10 000 in legal fees, quite apart from financial losses to his business and career.

None of the money can be recovered from the government and the international philanthropic organizations which paid legal costs for Zimbabwean nationalists during their struggle for black rule are now conspicuously absent.

The advocates said that the plea by Mr Mugabe’s ministers that they were following precedents set by Mr Smith “no answer at all.”

The idea of the coming of power of this government was to change the past,” he said.

Yet he believed that, despite the problems caused by the Zimbabwe’s legal system by the war, the emergency and traumatic political change, it was most definitely not in disarray, largely because the country retained a Supreme Court of the highest calibre.

With every fresh extension of the state of emergency it becomes increasingly hard to think of any government here with the courage to abandon the deeply entrenched “emergency powers” and rule instead through the legislature.

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With every fresh extension of the state of emergency it becomes increasingly hard to think of any government here with the courage to abandon the deeply entrenched "emergency powers" and rule instead through the legislature.
Harare — The Zimbabwean Government, in a bid to boost agriculture, yesterday raised crop prices paid to farmers.

Staple maize will now fetch Z$180 a ton, up from last season's producer price of Z$140 a ton, the Agriculture Minister, Mr Denis Norman, told reporters.

He said the price of groundnuts would go up by 50 percent, from Z$500 in 1994/95 to Z$750 a ton next season.

The producer prices of sorghum, wheat, sunflower and cotton were also raised.

Mr Norman said the new prices showed the Government's determination to achieve self-sufficiency in food and, if possible, to gear itself for export. — (Sapa-Reuters)
A year ago, one would have been hard put to find a more gloomy bunch than Zimbabwe's businessmen. Midway through 1985, however, the tone in boardrooms is largely one of quiet confidence.

Zimbabwe out of economic wilderness

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A year ago, one would have been hard put to find a more gloomy bunch than Zimbabwe's businessmen.

The effects of three consecutive years of drought had slashed internal spending, the depressed international scene had reduced demand for some important exports and the government's labour and pricing regulations had hamstrung many enterprises.

The bottom-line picture was plain for all to see — reduced profits and in some cases, even red ink.

And, to cap all those woes, the critical foreign exchange shortage forced the government to freeze external remittances of profits and dividends, and to seize locally-owned externally quoted shares in a desperate effort to raise funds to pay for imports of food.

Midway through 1985, however, the tone in boardrooms across the country is largely one of quiet confidence.

Record food crops

An excellent rainy season has produced record food crops, including a two-million ton maize harvest, which will allow for sizeable grain exports. Tobacco exports are set to reach unprecedented heights and could bring in $575-million in badly needed foreign exchange.

For the first time since independence in 1980, the country is showing a positive trade balance, and exporters are reaching out for new markets.

Earlier this week, the government announced that it would lift the restrictions on dividend and profit remittances in January next year and would revert to the original policy of allowing foreign investors to remit certain portions of their after-tax profits.

In addition, the government promised the long suffering private sector that there would be an increase in global foreign exchange allocations of 30 percent.

The lifting of remittance restrictions was greeted with enthusiasm by local economists who said the move would restore investor confidence in Zimbabwe, which has been at a low ebb for some years.

The increase in foreign exchange allocations was seen by some businessmen as not being enough but was generally welcomed as a morale booster because it was an indication of a real increase in foreign exchange reserves.

Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero said the latest moves were aimed at sustaining the recovery which was now taking place in the economy and also at encouraging outside investment at a time when Zimbabwe needed higher levels of production and employment.

Many positive signs

The minister could point with justification at many positive signs which indicate that the country's economy is turning the corner.

Last week the industrial and mining indices on the Harare Stock Exchange hit 1985 highs, although they are still some way off their record levels.

A flurry of company reports has seemed to reflect the more vigorous position of the business world.

The Delta corporation, one of the country's largest groups, reported an increase in turnover of 31 percent over last year, and a staggering increase in profits of 182 percent over the corresponding period last year.

The corporation board, after ploughing back almost $26-million into the group from the total profit of $26.3-million, announced shareholders dividends almost treble last year's offerings.

"Sound economic measures"

Chairman Mr John Carter said this week that it was the "sound economic measures" adopted by the government to stabilise the economy during the recession which had helped it to respond fairly quickly to improved conditions.

He also spoke of the formation of a closer partnership between government and the private sector "in the achievement of national objectives".

Anglo-American's Wankie Colliery Company, in which the government of Zimbabwe has a 49 percent stake, announced a profit of $6.55-million despite much reduced demand for its coal from the new Hwange Power Station, which was badly damaged in a severe explosion last year.

Much of the colliery's profit was due to exports, said chairman Mr Douglas Kadenhe.
Extradition question

HARARE — Although no extradition treaty existed between South Africa and Zimbabwe, the two countries expected to enter into exchange arrangements involving wanted criminals, according to the Zimbabwe Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Simbi Mubako.

He was referring to the arrest in Bulawayo last week of Stephen Anstee (26), and his wife, Elizabeth (20), who fled the Republic after being charged in South Africa with the murder last year of their three-month-old daughter.

Mr Mubako said Harare had no extradition treaty with Pretoria and that Zimbabwe courts had no jurisdiction over criminal offences committed outside the country.

But the couple would be tried for unlawfully entering the country and other offences.

In Bulawayo on Friday, the senior public prosecutor, Mr Felix da Silva, confirmed the couple were to be charged under the Immigration Act and that the State had no powers to prosecute them for murder.

Mr Mubako said Zimbabwe had received no official request from South African authorities relating to the Anstees.

The couple are both former Zimbabwe residents whose parents live in the Harare area.
Whites flock back to Harare

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Economic decline and violent political unrest in South Africa was responsible for white refugees returning to Zimbabwe, the Daily Telegraph reported yesterday.

"Many of the white Zimbabweans who flocked out of the country after independence five years ago are returning home," the Daily Telegraph reported.

The report from its Harare correspondent said up to late last year the country had lost about 150,000 whites, whose post-independence flight was sparked by fears of black government and falling health and education standards.

"But many of those returning humbly admit their fears may have been unfounded, especially those who went to South Africa," the report said.

It said: "Removal firms confirm the emigration tide has turned and they are now, for the first time in over a decade, moving more people in than out."

Reminders

Most of those returning come from South Africa, where economic decline and violent political unrest are uncomfortable reminders of conditions in guerrilla war-torn Rhodesia before it became independent Zimbabwe in 1980.

"Zimbabwean officials report that they are receiving applications from former residents wishing to return."

"Few are turned down, the continuing need for all kinds of skills being the deciding factor."

One woman, who sold up at independence and went to South Africa with her teenage daughter, told the newspaper, "Frankly, it was awful. The cost of living, particularly rents, was astronomical. I was trying to avoid political tension, but when I got there I found it was much worse than it ever was."

A man moving into his R75,000 Harare maisonette said: "We again faced the prospect of army call-up to defend a political system we knew from experience to be indefensible. For me it was Rhodesia all over again."
Zimbabwe Cock
and Bull Time

IN HARARE, they are saying it’s going to be a cock-and-bull election.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is asking Zimbabwe’s 2.9 million black voters to put their crosses, on July 1 and 2, against the Zanu (PF) symbol of a crowing rooster.

Mr Mugabe’s main rival, the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has now settled for a charging black bull to help illiterate tribesmen pick out his candidates’ names.

Last month the swooping eagle emblem that Zapu had spent much time and money making known to rural people, was banned on the grounds that it could be confused with a security force unit’s insignia.

But Mr Nkomo faces a much bigger task than explaining ballotting procedure to an electorate which has never before voted in a constitutional constituency election using formal lists of registered voters.

To stand a chance of winning, he would have to defeat the nation-wide system of clandestine ‘cells’ that Zanu (PF) began building in all the urban and Shona-speaking parts of Zimbabwe as long ago as 1972, and which now number thousands.

Behind the cells are hundreds of Zanu (PF) youth wing squads who have isolated and intimidated supporters of minority parties, in some instances throwing them and their furniture onto the streets.

Murder

Zapu itself has been no innocent in the realm of political violence.

Anyone thought to be involved in establishing Zapu (PF) cells in Ndebele-speaking areas of Zimbabwe is today still liable to be murdered by dissidents, despite mass deployment for the elections, of special security force units aided by the ubiquitous Central Intelligence Organisation.

Ironically, the activities of pro-government zealots might lose Mr Mugabe some of the urban Shona vote were there any credible alternative to the Zanu (PF) party in a conventional European-style election.

Many black householders and their sons now feel the same disenchantment with incessant and compulsory Zanu (PF) youth brigade duties that white parents and teenagers felt about Rhodesian army call-ups under Mr Ian Smith’s rule.

But for black youngsters, whose exam studies must second to party patrol work, each night, there is no emigration escape hatch.

Urban blacks, once the staunchest supporters of black nationalism, are today also discontented about a soaring cost of living which has doubled since independence in 1980 while wages have risen only 45 percent.

Grateful

A mandatory 15 percent pay rise for all lower-paid workers, announced last week by the government, will not keep pace with last year’s 18 percent inflation.

Meanwhile, Mr Mugabe’s government has a solid record of achievement in bettering the lot of rural blacks that will find grateful expression at the polls.

Black peasant farmers are currently putting millions of rands in their collective pocket after being helped by government loans and agricultural advisers to reap an bumper 43,000-tonne maize harvest — more than 10 times more than what they grew under white rule.

Since 1980, former ‘tribal trust lands’ have seen massive construction of roads, clinics and other amenities, and over 50 percent of children can now find primary school places.

Pleas

But for the average black, it reinforces the feeling that now, after 30 years of white rule, he is master in his own country.

In Matabeleland, however, it is a different story.

Mr Mugabe’s government has ignored pleas from Roman Catholic churchmen not to deploy troops in areas where Korean-trained Fifth Brigade units were reported to have committed widespread atrocities.

The Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission warned that a renewed army presence might be seen as intimidation by Matabeleland villagers, most of whom now carry Zanu (PF) party membership cards, but who showed during recent local council elections that they still secretly support Mr Nkomo.

Mr Mugabe’s Ministers have lately taken pains to stress they will not interpret a landslide victory at the polls as a mandate to ban Zapu and other opposition parties.

Some observers believe Mr Mugabe has kept a close eye upon the recent record farming season, will ‘shepherd in a new era of political tolerance, prosperity, and foreign investment, in Zimbabwe.

Justice Minister is suing SA magazine

By MICHAEL HARTNACK
Harare

ZIMBABWE’s Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, is claiming R100 000 damages from South Africa’s Drum magazine, which has a wide readership among blacks here.

He claims the magazine made him look lazy and a divisive influence in Mr Robert Mugabe’s ruling Zanu (PF) party.

In a High Court action before Mr Justice Wilson Sanders, counsel for Mr Zvobgo said that an article published after the Minister was not chosen for the elite politburo amounted to character assassination.

Mr Ian Donovan, appearing for Nationale Pers and Drum’s editor, Mr Stan Motjwadi, said the article was not defamatory, but suggested Mr Zvobgo had made "a few mistakes".

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White voters' apathy is 'frightening'

Mercury Correspondent HARIAR—White Zimbabwean apathy toward this month's first post-independence general election is frightening because it means whites have given up trying to influence their country's future, Parliamentary candidate Ray Grant said here on Saturday.

Mr Grant, a member of the Independent Zimbabwe Group (IZG) that is opposing Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) for the 100-seat House of Assembly's 20 reserved seats, condemned white 'fearism' during a meeting of the National Forum public affairs group.

'We in this country have a great opportunity to make Zimbabwe the light of Africa. We have the opportunity to show that reconciliation can and will work; given goodwill and genuine avoidance of harking back to the past, be it recalling good or bad times,' Mr Grant said.

There was a belief that if a minority did not run the Government and dis-agreed with the majority's ideology it could have no meaningful role. But Zimbabwe's white minority was needed to help government socialism and private sector capitalism work together to the benefit of all racial and tribal groups, Mr Grant said.

'They are ideals for which we strive and the realisation of these goals will be the most powerful answer to all in Africa who fear a majority government,' he said. Voters from the 32,000-strong 'white' roll, which includes Asians and coloureds, go to the polls to elect representatives to 20 reserved seats on June 27.

The 80 'African' seats are to be decided on July 1 and 2 by the 2,400,000 common voters roll.
Muzorewa to stand in elections

HARARE — UANC leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa yesterday submitted and had accepted his nomination as a candidate in the Zimbabwe general election, thus ending doubts that he would be able to stand.

Political circles had said there was some doubt because of the Bishop’s involvement in monetary claims against his party.

The former Zimbabwe/Rhodesia prime minister did not submit his nomination on Monday, but the nomination period was extended till yesterday, and yesterday morning a party official put in the Bishop’s papers.

BEAUTIFUL LADY AVAILABLE

Do you have a complete loan over R45 000? If s...
HARARE — The central characters fighting Zimbabwe’s general elections are much the same as in the 1980 poll which preceded independence. But the resemblance stops there.

Five years on, Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, then a surprise winner whose Marxist politics were much feared, is entrenched in office and widely expected to be returned to power with an increased majority.

Few experts predicted accurately the outcome of the 1980 poll, whether during a fragile truce or in an atmosphere of tension and apprehension only weeks after the end of a bloody seven-year guerilla war.

That vote ended 90 years of white domination in what had been Rhodesia. This month’s ballot guarantees a white presence in parliament for the last time.

Mr Mugabe surprised all but his own followers by capturing 57 of the 80 black seats in 1980, leaving war-time ally Mr Joshua Nkomo, the godfather of black Rhodesian nationalism, stunned with only 20 seats, and eclipsing Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Prime Minister for a few months in 1979 in collaboration with the whites, who won only three.

Mr Mugabe’s Zanu PF Party, the ZAPU of Mr Nkomo, Bishop Muzorewa’s United African National Council, and three other parties who won no seats in the 1980 poll are running again.

But no new black parties fielded candidates in the two-day nomination period which ended this week.

As in 1980, voting for the 80 black seats and 20 reserved for whites under the independence constitution will be separate, with whites voting on June 27 and the main ballot set for July 1 and 2. — Sapa-Reuters.
Mugabe longs to save Machel from SA clutch

**Michael Hartnack**

**Reports from Harare**

Mr Robert Mugabe

President Samora Machel

President Julius

**IT SEEMS to be a rule that those who win guerrilla wars soon find themselves embroiled in conventional military adventures. It is almost as if they are forced by a psychological compulsion to prove their victorious armies of irregulars can be reorganized to "make it in the big league".**

There are examples besides the obvious current one, which is the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. But in Zimbabwe today the pressures on the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to push a huge expeditionary force of the 41,000-strong Zimbabwe national army into Mozambique are more than just psychological.

Last Wednesday's Harare summit, when Mr Mugabe met Mozambique's President Samora Machel and Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, may prove to be vastly more important to the future of Zimbabwe and Southern Africa than the noisy, at times violent, campaigning for the June 27-July 2 elections which now monopolize the news from Harare.

**Episcopal speech to Mozambicans**

Since their five-hour meeting — kept secret until the last minute — President Nyerere has remained characteristically silent. So has Mr Mugabe, who made a protracted and mysterious "working visit" to Eastern Europe at the beginning of the month, in order to canvass logistic support for a concerted offensive to crush the Mozambique Resistance Movement before the start of the 1985/86 rains.

But, the day after his return to Maputo, President Machal made an episcopal speech to Mozambicans, telling them to gear themselves for "enormous sacrifices in a war to be waged until the total and complete elimination of all armed bandits" (as he terms the MNR) had been achieved.

Some major military developments in Mozambique are obviously in the wind.

Zimbabwe has a threefold stake in its eastern neighbour — economics, security and emotional commitment. In the first two respects its interests are very close to those of South Africa.

The first task of the two brigades of Zimbabwean troops already reported to be deployed in the former Portuguese colony is to guard the vital road through Tete province to Malaw is, to protect the road and rail links with the port of Beira and the oil pipeline from Beira to the refinery outside Mutare.

Two years since it was closed and all but vanished, the road to Beira has been reopened and is now a major import-export route. The direct rail line to Maputo, which has been closed for nearly a year because of rebel activity.

Beira is a shallow-draft port, plagued by inefficiency (consignments may take three months to go through). Until Mozambique returns to normality, the Zimbabwean economy is almost wholly dependent on expensive and distant South African ports.

Secondly, just as South Africa fears African National Congress bases on its eastern border, Mr Mugabe must dread the possibility of the MNR offering sanctuary in their bush hideouts to its enemies.

With these two strong reasons for co-operation between Harare and Pretoria, it would have been reasonable in normal diplomatic conditions to expect President P W Botha and his military advisers to join the three other heads of government here last Wednesday and pledge their full backing.

Zimbabwe and South Africa have already collaborated to help President Machel. Last year at least one convoy was handed over by SADF drivers to the Zimbabwe national army at Beit Bridge, to be taken to Mutare's border post for the hard-pressed Mozambican security forces.

After the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which saw Mr Mugabe's closest ally, President Machal, publicly fraternizing with Presi-
Mugabe longs to save Machel from SA clutches

President Samora Machel and President Julius Nyerere.

Mr Mugabe is a highly emotional man with a very long memory. He remembers the support President Machiel gave him in his own war to overthrow Mr Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa and he yearns to "save" the Pretoriom government from the clutches of South Africa.

If he succeeds, and the MNR are crushed with the aid of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops, the frontline states will feel immeasurably emboldened about the extent of their military might. The MNR cannot be excised. Mozambique could have no reason to preserve the Nkomati Accord.

But if, on the other hand, the MNR and Mozambique are just dragged on and on at ruinous cost to the Zimbabwean economy one must expect ZANU (PF) to fall prey to Marxist war hysteria, which could be even more damaging to South Africa's interests.

Botswana, which has by far the best human rights record in Southern Africa, presents a moderating influence among the frontline states and an example, until now, of what economic co-operation with South Africa can achieve.

Co-operating with Zimbabweans

It is as strategically important to Zimbabwe as it is to South Africa.

A weakening of President Quett Masire's authority would be felt far more in the remote north, where the Botswana authorities are co-operating with the Zimbabwean security forces to prevent Matabele residents using their territory as a safe refuge, than in the southern areas around Gaborone where the SADF accuses the ANC of doing the same thing.

If Botswana becomes unstable, the whole relationship between South Africa and the frontline states will become infinitely more volatile and embittered. Diplomats in Harare believe.

Southern Africa can be compared to a giant Rubik's cube, with an apparently confusing mass of facets in alignment over some things, but hopelessly out of kilter over others.

But as with a Rubik's cube, there is no magic formula for forcing the puzzle to come right. It is just a question of being able to imagine, good few moments ahead, what is going to happen as a result of certain actions.
Mugabe Fights for Sweep
Zimbabwe goes to polls

HARARE — The 32 000 white, coloured and Asian voters in Zimbabwe who go to the polls today to elect their 20 representatives to the House of Assembly do so in a climate markedly different from that which prevailed only six months or so ago.

There has been a dramatic improvement in morale and the white community appears to be far more confident and relaxed about its continuing role in Zimbabwe.

The breaking of the drought and the prospects of record crops and good returns for the tobacco crop, still the mainstay of the economy, have contributed greatly to the more buoyant and cheerful mood.

The role of the whites has been under the spotlight in the election campaign as has the government’s attitude to them. The most important change noted by Mr Chris Andersen, who is standing as an independent, is that the days of mutual suspicion have passed.

It was Mr Andersen, who led the breakaway from Mr Ian Smith’s party three years ago and who was subsequently appointed to Mr Robert Mugabe’s Cabinet.

Whites were now regarded as an asset, not a liability. One reason for this was that white politicians had shown they were prepared to co-operate positively with the government; even when they were not in sympathy with some of its thinking such as the promotion of Marxism and the calls for a one-party state.

They had been able to do this because the thrust of the government’s approach had been pragmatic, one despite what was said.

He thought this pragmatism had been the salvation.

Given a continuing measure of pragmatism, there were prospects for a successful future for whites, but communication must be maintained at all times.

Mr Andersen’s campaign and that of the other independents, who, unlike him, are grouped in an alliance under the leadership of Mr Bill Irvine, has been based on the need for whites to influence government wherever possible through behind-the-scenes contact and persuasion.
First results in Harare today show that whites have voted for the opposition. The results of the poll, which is being conducted by the opposition Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), have implications for the government of President Robert Mugabe. The MDC, led by opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai, has been campaigning against Mugabe's ruling party, the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF). The vote is seen as a test of Mugabe's popularity, with the outcome likely to determine whether he continues in power. The results in Harare, the capital, are anticipated to be decisive, with the opposition gaining a significant lead in the city, which is traditionally a stronghold for Mugabe's party. The vote is significant as it comes amid growing economic pressures and political instability in the country.
Ian Smith's party poised to win most white seats

The Star Bureau

HARARE - Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) party has made convincing gains in the white elections. The results are likely to infuriate Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

With the results in 11 of the 20 seats declared when counting stopped last night, the CAZ had taken seven. Mr Bill Irvine's Independent Zimbabwe Group (IZG) had three, and one had gone to an independent, Mr Chris Andersen, Minister for the Public Service.

WHITE UNITY

Unexpected victories by the CAZ have upset predictions and point to a majority of seats in the House of Assembly for Mr Smith.

Mr Smith himself was returned by Bulawayo Central, where he easily beat his IZG opponent Mr Paddy Shields 1,441-548.

Mr Smith said last night after his victory: "I feel it indicates unity at last among the white population, and this is the crux of the matter. It is a positive step towards restoring sanity to the scene."

He was ready for a fight in parliament, he told newsmen, adding: "If the government has any intelligence, it will listen to us."

Mr Smith said the victory showed that the electorate did not have time for politicians who were voted in on one ticket and changed course in mid-stream. He was referring to former members of his party who defected to form an independent alliance.

Mr Smith's senior lieutenant, Mr P.K. van der Byl, was beaten in the Mount Pleasant constituency in Harare by Mr Andersen, Minister of the Public Service.

Mr Andersen won comfortably, but another member of the government, Mr John Landau, who holds a Deputy Minister's post, was only just scraped home against Mr Trence Ott of the CAZ.

IZG leader Mr Irvine kept his seat by defeating CAZ opponent Mr Keith Borrows 1,070-813.

Among major surprises were the defeats in Bulawayo constituencies of IZG former MPs Dr Bob Nixon and Senator Esme Scott by almost unknown CAZ candidates.

Mr Smith's party needs only four more seats for a majority.
Zimbabwe's better BoP earns foreign sympathy

HARARE — The dramatic improvement in Zimbabwe's balance of payments situation has prompted a more sympathetic approach by foreign creditors despite the continued absence of an International Monetary Fund facility, according to the latest issue of the RAL merchant-banks executive guide to the economy.

It says "lenders are exhibiting a willingness to reconsider Zimbabwe's case with a view to raising credit ceilings and are considering applications for trade credit in a more favourable light."

The guide said that the trade surplus moved to a record high of $251 million (Zimbabwe) last year, which despite a 13 percent increase in imports to $1.251 million, helped reduce the current account deficit by about $300 million to $150 million and the overall balance of payments surplus is expected to be about $250 million.

The value of exports increased by 23 percent with tobacco accounting for 51 percent of total domestic export earnings in the final quarter of 1984 and 20 percent of total export earnings for the whole year.

Other commodities that contributed to the surge in earnings during the fourth quarter were cotton, nickel, sugar, coffee and tea. — Sapa.
Zimbabwe preparing to send more troops to Mozambique?

HARARE: A new and huge deployment of Zimbabwe and Tanzanian forces into Mozambique — it is estimated that 5,000 are there already — is expected after the July elections according to informed sources in the Zimbabwe capital.

A representative of the National Resistance Movement (MNR) said in Lisbon recently that Zimbabwe had already sent 20 regiments amounting to more than 7,000 men in addition to the contingent of 3,000 which has been responsible for the past four years guarding rail and road links in the country. This statement has been dismissed by a government spokesman in Harare as ‘false’ and ‘pure imagination’.

Last April Prime Minister Mugabe announced that Zimbabwe would increase the number of troops in guarding the communication links in Mozambique that are so vital to the economy of Zimbabwe. When he was asked for more details on this matter he replied: ‘When there is an increase we will make an announcement to that effect.’

Informed sources state that Zimbabwe has already sent reinforcements since the April announcement and that the total number of Zimbabwe troops now stationed in Mozambique is considerably more than the four regiments that make up the 5,000 men who guard the 200km of oil pipeline and the railway line between Beira and Mutare (formerly Untali) on the Zimbabwe frontier as well as about 100 km of line between Tete and the Malawi frontier.

The contingent guarding the Beira corridor since the end of 1982 is part of the 3rd Brigade based at Mutare.

According to reports from Harare President Machel asked Prime Minister Mugabe and President Nyerere of Tanzania for additional security assistance at a tri-partite conference in Harare earlier this month.

Both Zimbabwe and Tanzania are concerned at the apparent inability of Frelimo to control the MNR which has, in recent weeks, stepped up its attacks against communications in Mozambique.

According to reports that have not been confirmed Zimbabwe expects to be able to send 9,000 men to Mozambique with a similar number from Tanzania. There are feelings, however, that while Zimbabwe ‘comparatively rich in army personnel’ might be able to meet such a commitment, the same would not be the same with Tanzania.

It is also stressed that the pre-occupation of President Mugabe is the maintenance of order in his own country both before and after the elections, particularly in Matabeleland.

In May President Mugabe visited Yugoslavia and Romania on an arms-buying expedition and as a result of this journey it appears, according to informed sources in Harare, that Belgrade has shown more inclination to meet his requirements than Bucharest.

At the same time President Nyerere visited several Eastern Bloc countries and Sweden looking for military instructors. (AFP)
Ian Smith's Sweeping Victory Stuns Zimbabwe

The Star Sunday June 27 1983

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, yesterday swept into power in a resounding victory over the Zanu-PF-led opposition in the Zimbabwe general election, winning 62 seats to 36 for the opposition. The result was a historic defeat for the rivalry that has dominated Zimbabwean politics for decades.

Smith's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) emerged as the clear winner, capturing 62 of the 120 seats in the House of Assembly. The opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZANU-PF) led by Robert Mugabe could only manage 36 seats, marking a dramatic shift in the country's political landscape.

The outcome was a stark contrast to past elections, where ZANU-PF had consistently come out on top. This victory for Smith, who has been in power since 1964, is likely to raise concerns about the stability of the country as he faces the challenge of governing with a reduced mandate.

Elections were held yesterday and results were announced today. The vote was seen as a referendum on the country's future, with Smith's government promising economic reforms and stability. The opposition had hoped to unseat Smith, who has been accused of corruption and human rights abuses.

Zimbabwe has a history of political strife, with the country having experienced conflict and violence in the past. The result of this election will be closely watched by the international community, which has been seeking stability in the country.

Despite the outcome, there were reports of unrest and protests in parts of the country, with opposition supporters expressing disappointment at the result. The government has promised to address the concerns of those who voted against it.

The next chapter in Zimbabwe's political history is set to unfold, with Smith facing the challenge of governing a divided country. The international community will be watching closely to see how the new government will handle the country's pressing challenges, including poverty, corruption, and educational reform.
Massive vote of faith for Smith

Mercury Correspondent
HARARE—Mr Ian Smith’s Conservative Alliance Zimbabwe won 15 of the 20 reserved white seats in the House of Assembly on the first day on Thursday of the general elections.

With the former Rhodesian leader a great deal now appears to hinge on whether black opposition parties can win 16 or more seats in their elections in the 60 common roll constituencies on Monday and Tuesday.

This is the minimum they will need to offer prospects of an effective alliance to prevent the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, repealing the constitutional provisions for white representation in 1987.

The ruling Zanu (PF) will then need to muster only 70 votes instead of the present 100 to rescind the Lancaster House guarantees of white seats.

Observers believe Mr Joshua Nkomo’s Zanu may win all 15 Matabeleland common roll seats in next week’s polling by the 2,900,000 black voters, but hold out little hope for him in any other areas, or for Bishop Abel Muzorewa retaining his three Matabeleland seats in 1987. Mr Nkomo won 20 seats.

Scraped home

In spite of near-chaos at some polling booths due to administrative bungles and the inexperience of black returning officers, there was a massive turnout by some 49,000 white voters, 7,000 more than were listed on the hastily-produced rolls.

Claiming the right to

Mercury Correspondent
HARARE—Supercilious, sartorially elegant, saucy and witty, Mr Pieter Koenyn Fleming Voltelen van der Byl has become such a well-known figure on the Zimbabwean political scene that the prospect of his withdrawing from it following his election defeat in Mount Pleasant caused momentary display even among his opponents.

Even Mr van der Byl’s cultivated British colonial stiff upper lip quivered a little on Thursday night as a black returning officer announced that the ‘non-aligned independent’ Mr Chris Andersen had taken the Harare Suburban constituency with 1,071 votes against Mr van der Byl’s 544 and 496 for Mr Bay Grant of the Independent Zimbabwe Group, which only a week before was predicting Mr van der Byl would come third and lose his deposit.

Our organisation is not what it used to be,’ sighed Mr van der Byl, who entered Parliament for Mr Ian Smith’s Rhodesian Front in 1965 and during the 1965-79 UDI years held the Cabinet posts of Minister of Information, Minister of Defence, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

But the news that Mr Smith’s party, now called the Conservative Alliance Zimbabwe, had made up for the expected Mount Pleasant defeat by capturing 15 of the 20 reserved seats in the House of Assembly makes Mr van der Byl a certain contender for one of the ten white seats in the Senate. They are elected by the white MPs on a simple majority.

Mr van der Byl declined to comment on his personal plans, but party sources believe he is likely to accept Senate nomination, particularly to confound critics who claimed he had secretly emigrated to his family estates in the Cape.
Rhesusian Hit Men: The Man They Never Revealed... The Man They Called 'Killer T.'

Killer T. Testifies Against the Black Market

An Amazing Story of Survival

 TARGET: NKOMO

VISCONS TERROR: Their Nightmares Revealed

Rhodesian hit men, secret killers, and a secret weapon...
TARGET: MOYO

The parcel bomb that blew Jasson Moyo to bits
Mugabe: Whites have not repented

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, clearly angered by the white electorate's overwhelming support of Mr Ian Smith, said yesterday that whites had not accepted reconciliation.

Mr Mugabe vowed it would "be very hard going for the racists of this country".

"What came out clearly is that the enemy of yesterday is still today's enemy," he told a crowd of 200,000 supporters at a rally on the eve of the first black general elections since independence in 1980.

Zimbabwe's whites, assured of 20 seats in the 100-member National Assembly by a British-drafted constitution, voted on Thursday in a separate election. In a surprise outcome, they gave the Conservative Party of Mr Ian Smith 15 of the seats.

Mr Smith, the last white to rule Zimbabwe as the former prime minister of Rhodesia, said on Saturday he was ready to work with his arch-rival, Mr Mugabe.

"We welcome and accept the hand of reconciliation Prime Minister Mugabe has extended and, in our turn, do the same," he said.

But Mr Mugabe said yesterday that Zimbabwe's 100,000 whites — out of a population of eight million — had had a chance of reconciliation but had refused it.

It took a seven-year guerrilla war — in which 30,000 people, mostly black, were killed — to bring majority black rule.

'Mass graves'

Mr Mugabe, guerrilla leader during the liberation fight, spoke yesterday at Zimbabwe Grounds, the venue from which he delivered his first speech after returning from exile in Mozambique before independence in 1980.

Mr Mugabe said blacks had been deceived into believing "that those who had waged an unjust fight against Zimbabwe, those who had spilled the innocent blood of many thousands of our people, had repented".

"The vote has proved that they have not repented in any way, that they still cling to their past, that they still support the very man who caused this country numerous problems, the man who planned the murders and assassinations that resulted in mass graves, the man who erected in this country an illegal regime and created a series of horrors against the African people," he said. — Sapa-AP
they face hard going
Mugabe warns whites

National/International
HARARE — Rival candidates held final campaign rallies for Zimbabwe's first general elections since independence and over the next two days, 2.9 million voters will give their verdict on the first five years of black rule.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party, overwhelming victors in the 1980 pre-independence poll, finished with a monster rally and entertainment extravaganza in the western Harare constituency he is contesting.

Chief opposition Zapu Party leader Mr Joshua Nkomo was appearing at two smaller rallies, in another area of Harare and in the central town of Gweru, after addressing 100,000 people in the powerbase of Bulawayo at the weekend.

Four other parties are contesting the 79 seats at stake today and tomorrow, the first poll, held on a constituency basis and the first to be supervised by a black government.

Voting for one other black seat in the 100-member House of Assembly has been postponed following the death of a candidate.

A separate ballot for 20 seats reserved for whites was held on Thursday, with former rebel Rhodesian leader Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance capturing 15 of a total 27 that has angered many black voters.

Mr Mugabe has said the result was a rebuff to his policy of reconciliation following the seven-year war against white rule which ended in December, 1979.

Zimbabwe's white population has halved to about 100,000 since independence and the total of 34,000 votes cast on Thursday is about equal to the number of registered electors in each of the 80 black constituencies.

The central plank of the Zanu (PF) platform has been the creation of one party, socialist state and the abandonment of the Westminster-style democracy in force here for 60 years.

A solid victory for Mr Mugabe when full results are announced on Wednesday, which is widely expected, will signal the beginning of that process, party officials said.

In his three-week campaign, Mr Mugabe has called for a clean sweep for Zanu (PF), asserting: "No other party can qualify to run the country as effectively as we have done."

But the past five years have not been easy for Zimbabwe and many urban blacks in particular complain they have less spending power now than under white rule because of high taxes, inflation, removal of basic food subsidies and other price increases.

Political analysis said they will be looking at the numbers of people who vote and the size of winning majorities, as well as the number of seats won by each party, to measure the mood of the country.

In the British-supervised 1980 poll, which was held on a provincial, party list system, 2.8 million people voted — a turnout of 93.6 percent.

In his final major rally, Mr Nkomo was in typically belligerent mood, claiming his underdog party would win.
Zimbabwe whites left pondering

HARARE—Whites in Zimbabwe were last night pondering their immediate future following Prime Minister Robert Mugabe’s scathing attack on them for supporting Ian Smith in last week’s election.

Mr. Mugabe, in bitter mood, told more than 150,000 cheering blacks at a Highfield rally yesterday that whites have only themselves to blame if race relations now worsen in his five-year-old socialist republic.

He also hinted that his Government will reconsider entrenched clauses in the 1979 constitution whereby whites are guaranteed 30 years in the 100-seat House of Assembly, at least until 1987.

Mr. Mugabe described the constitution as ‘that dirty piece of paper.

Last week 33,000 registered whites gave their votes to 15 candidates in Mr. Smith’s party, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe.

Mr. Mugabe had hoped whites would support independents who would work with his Government. They were routed and only five were returned to Parliament.

Mr. Mugabe promised that from now on, will be hard for what he called ‘white radicals’.

Puts beyond doubt

But earlier Mr. Smith said in an interview, published yesterday, he welcomed the hand of reconciliation extended by Mr. Mugabe.

Our electoral victory is not a victory against Zanu (PF) or whatever the next government may be. Mr. Smith said,

‘It merely puts beyond doubt that we are the democratically elected representatives and spokesmen of our electorate, charged with the task of working together with the Government in the best interests of all the people of our country’

Meanwhile, rival candidates yesterday held final campaign rallies for the elections.

Opposition Zanu party leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo appeared at two smaller rallies in Harare and the central town of Gweru after addressing 100,000 people in his stronghold of Bulawayo on Saturday.

Four other parties are contesting the races at stake today and tomorrow.
Mugabe promises hard life for racists

HARARE - In an emotional atmosphere, which could lead to confrontation, the 100,000 strong white minority, black Zimbabweans began voting today in their first general election, since independence in 1980.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, who is widely tipped to win, signalled yesterday in a scathing attack on the whites that he would abandon his policy of reconciliation with them because they had voted for the party of former Rhodesian leader Mr. Ian Smith last week.

Mr. Mugabe told a crowd of more than 100,000 that Europeans "are a hard-core bunch of bastards" and "worse than the fascists of the 1930s and 1940s."

He also hinted his Government would rescind entrenched clauses in the 1979 Constitution accepted by all parties during the Lancaster House independence talks.

Under the Constitution, whites are guaranteed 20 seats in the 100-seat House of Assembly at least until 1987.

Mr. Mugabe described the Constitution as "that dirty piece of paper."

Last week, 33,000 registered whites gave their votes to the 12 candidates of Mr. Smith's Conservative Alliance.

Mr. Mugabe promised that life, from now on, for the white racists would be hard for the "whites who stand up for the white racism of Ian Smith."

"A boar is a boar," he said, "and he's only a boar if he's a white boar."

Mr. Mugabe also blamed race relations for the change in the mood of the country, and called on whites to leave Zimbabwe.
NKOMO IS A BITTER MAN
Out in the cold after fighting freedom war

Joshua Nkomo, called "Father Zimbabwe" by his followers, is a bitter man. After a fight for independence for his country lasting three decades, he has been driven into the political wilderness by his former ally, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. The 68-year-old veteran nationalist, revered by many in the hardy early days of Zimbabwean black nationalism in the 1960s, now lives like a recluse, surrounded only by close aides. They tell him that "one day, there will be another coming" but Mr. Mugabe and his ruling Zanu-PF party followers dismiss that as a dream.

Mr. Nkomo, whose PF-Zapu was badly beaten by Zanu-PF in the 1980 pre-independence general elections, and in an interview: "Zimbabwe is an independent country without freedom.

I have never suffered more in my whole life, including the colonial times, than under Mugabe.

I have been insulted, badly mishandled after independence, for which I was a prime architect over the past 30 years," he said.

"This is a tragedy, but perhaps I must be grateful that I am still alive. Thousands of people have been killed mainly in my home province of Western (Zimbabwe's) Metaleland at the hands of government troops in the past five years."

The Government says that rebels active in the province, responsible for killing several hundred people in the past three years, are Nkomo loyalists, a charge he denies.

Mr. Nkomo formed an alliance with Mr. Mugabe during the seven-year guerrilla war against white rule of the then Rhodesia which ended with Zimbabwe independence five years ago.

He was appointed honorary minister in the administration.

FIGHT

Apart from 15 seats in his Mataleland stronghold which he is widely expected to retain, PF-Zapu faces a hard fight elsewhere, with a prospect for Mr. Nkomo of political oblivion if a victorious Mr. Mugabe foregoes his political compromise with the ZANU-PF party state he has vowed to introduce.

Mr. Mugabe has said that victory in this week's first post-independence poll will be a mandate for him to introduce one-party rule and has warned opposition parties to join ZANU-PF or face being left out of the political system. To compound Mr. Nkomo's problem, several of his top officials have deserted this latter, but were fired two years later, accused of plotting a coup and since then their relations with Mr. Mugabe have been icy.

In a dramatic move in 1983, Mr. Nkomo fled the country and spent five months in self-exile in Britain. He said Mr. Mugabe had ordered him killed by troops during an army sweep against rebels and was later charged by the prime minister denied. In the bullion yesterday day and on today, Mr. Nkomo faces his sternest test. Few political analysts and diplomats have given him much chance of enhancing his position in parliament, the party, which he has said is the last chance for voters to reject Mr. Mugabe's advice and defected to the government in the past five years, further weakening morale among party supporters already without a voice in top government.

Despite the setbacks, the party "can do it" (old man), as he is known, believes he can revive his political fortunes. "PF-Zapu will win the election because the struggle is about power and sales," Mugabe's police chief, who remains in charge, will win the election. Mugabe is a powerful man too."

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"At times, it seems as if everything is geared to fighting a war with white rule.

Ten months ago, he was arrested and charged with a new political party, a body with supreme executive power in the party and is intended, ultimately, to replace the government. The move is the first major step in his master plan to replace the "one-party democracy\" which he inherited from the colonial, one-party rule.

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The Soweto Council last week resolved that all functions of the Johannesburg Traffic Department within the area of jurisdiction of the council be transferred with immediate effect to Soweto. The council also made a resolution at a general monthly meeting to ask the Johannesburg City Council to run the health, ambulance and fire-fighting services until such time that the council would be in a position to run them itself.

If the Johannesburg City Council agrees to transfer the functions of the traffic department within the area of jurisdiction of Soweto immediately, the Soweto Council will have an additional source of income to run the townships. A certain percentage of the fines of offenses committed within the boundaries of Soweto will be paid directly to the council. This follows an announcement earlier this year by the State President Mr. P.W. Botha that black local authorities could also run their own traffic fire-fighting, health and ambulance services. Councillors said at the meeting that posts must be advertised so that they could immediately take over the other services within the area of jurisdiction of the council. Recently, the West Rand Development Board informed magistrates within the area of its jurisdiction that it had no objection that proceeds of court fines for offenses committed within the boundaries of the black local authorities be paid directly to the local authorities.

Anglicans' holy synod

The Anglican Church of Southern Africa holds its 25th provincial synod today at 12 at the University of Pretoria-Martinsburg.

The synod will open with an address by the most Rev Philip Russell, the Archbishop of Cape Town. Among the speakers are Dr John de Graaf, associate professor in the Research Studies at the University of Cape Town, and Dr Francis Wilson.

My seven days of hell, by Mara Louw

SEVEN DAYS of hell, that is how Mara Louw described last week's happenings.

Mara Louw is a well-known singer and actress, but the events that took over her life were like the script from a soap-opera movie — kidnap, death and frustration.

"I could not sleep, eat or think properly as everything happening was like a dream — too difficult for me to understand," she said.

The surreal story started when a woman dressed as a nurse got to the Louw home in Milnerton and asked for young Derrick Nel-longane. Not long after that, the cinematic events began to pile one after another.

First was a telephone call that asked for R20 000 from Ms Louw. "Where was I supposed to get that sort of money? Why was I so pay it, except perhaps to save the life of somebody's body? I panicked and could not believe this was happening in real life," she said.

The plot thickened.

After the matter had been reported to the police, the story hit the front pages of newspapers. Soon Mara Louw was seeing her name in print, this time not as a famous singer, but as a harassed parent. She was frightened by the faceless people who asked for money — ransom for the child's life.

Grotesque

That was only part of the story. It became even more grotesque.

The child's mother went out one morning to tell her husband about the terrible event. On the way something happened.

Her body was found dead in the street. After seven days of hell, the baby was found. But the scene was worse. The mother had been dead. The father could not understand what all this meant. Ms Louw herself looks around in fright these days as she fears there are enemies lurking in the dark, people out to family was called to identify a baby at Paarl Regional Hospital on Saturday. It turned out to be the wrong baby. Their nerves were stretched to breaking point.

Then the good news was broken on Sunday night.

"While we were relieved when the baby was found, the fact that his mother was dead made the whole thing look like a jigsaw puzzle with a hundred pieces missing," Mara Louw said.

She really did not know what to do. Friends and relatives were at all times trying to strengthen me. I kept crying to God that we find the baby alive," she said.

She was a "born again" Christian but at times like these one has to turn to something bigger. The ordeal has drawn her closer to God, she feels.

What was the reason behind the kidnapping? The only thing that Mara Louw could think of was jealousy.

"There is a group of women who are out to make my life a misery. I mean the fact that I will be getting married to Mr Thapelo Motokeng in December shows that there are people who are against the marriage. There must be jealous people out there to frustrate me." Mr Motokeng is a popular TV star starring in the film Raindrops.

Mara added that she was not bothered by their attempts to disrupt Durban next month. "But to the father of her cousins who was buried in Herschel in the Transvaal — she would not be able to go."

Meanwhile police are still investigating. No arrests have so far been made.

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Prime Minister: Mu\enge

Hard Going For Whites

HARARE - Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mugabe, says his government is preparing for the worst in its efforts to push ahead with land reform. In his address to the nation tonight, Mugabe said the government's priority is to secure the future of the country.

The prime minister said the government would not tolerate any form of violence and would act firmly to protect the interests of the people. He also warned that the government would not tolerate any foreign interference in its internal affairs.

In his address, Mugabe highlighted the current economic situation and stressed the need for unity and cooperation among all citizens. He urged the people to continue working hard to make ends meet.

The prime minister also spoke about the importance of education and the role of the private sector in driving the economy. He called on all Zimbabweans to join forces to rebuild the country.

Mugabe reiterated his commitment to democratic values and called for a peaceful election in the near future. He urged all political parties to participate in the election process and to respect the will of the people.

The prime minister ended his address by expressing his confidence in the future of Zimbabwe and his determination to lead the country to prosperity and stability.

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GLOOM

The gloom over Zimbabwe's future deepened today as the government announced a series of austerity measures and postponed elections.

In a statement, the prime minister said the government had decided to implement tough measures to bring down the country's high inflation rate. The government also announced a freeze on public sector salaries and the reintroduction of a fuel tax.

The prime minister said the government's decision was necessary to stabilize the economy and prevent a financial crisis.

The government also postponed the scheduled elections, citing the need to focus on resolving the economic crisis. The prime minister said the elections would be held at a later date.

The government's announcement was met with widespread criticism, with many opposition leaders calling for the prime minister to resign.

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RAW TEXT ENDS
Mugabe’s threat harms image of poll

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—Mr Robert Mugabe’s threat to punish the 19,000 whites who voted last Thursday for Mr Ian Smith’s Conservative Alliance has done incalculable harm to the international credibility of Zimbabwe’s first post-independence general election.

Members of the 300-strong contingent of foreign journalists here for the poll are reporting that the Prime Minister may order comparison of the numbers on the 35,000 supposedly secret ballot papers with those on voting slips and counterfoils, which contain the names and addresses of white, coloured and Asian voters.

Although local observers dismiss this as wildly improbable, Mr Mugabe’s anti-white outburst on Sunday has undoubtedly brought into question the freedom and fairness of the elections in which the ruling Zanu (PF) is expected to increase its control of the House of Assembly from 57 seats to between 65 and 70.

The official rage at continued white support for Mr Smith, who won 15 of the 20 reserved seats, may have been a foretaste of the situation in Matabeleland, where Ndebele voters are thought certain to rally behind Mr Joshua Nkomo’s Zapu in at least 10 of the province’s 15 constituencies.

Beat up

Earlier this year gangs of supporters of the ruling Zanu (PF) beat up Matabeleland rural villagers in areas which voted solidly for Zapu in local government elections.

The furore over possible reprisals against Zimbabwe’s 100,000 remaining whites has overshadowed the gigantic administrative problems which surfaced yesterday on the first day of polling for the 60 black seats. Only some 500,000 of the 3,000,000 votes passed through the polling booths.

After queues reported to be up to 30 km long had formed in the Zimbabwean midlands, the Zanu (PF) publicity secretary for the province, Mr Justin Nyoku, appealed for today’s 7 p.m. final deadline for voting to be extended by at least 48 hours.

It is thought likely President Canaan Banana will invoke his sweeping powers of discretion, acting on Mr Mugabe’s advice, to grant the request.

Mr Smith, interviewed by telephone from his ranch near Chirungwe (formerly Selukwe), the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Smith, played down Mr Mugabe’s rant against whites, on Sunday as a vote-winning ploy.
How 'Good old Smithy' outthought Mugabe

By Robin Drew
Harare Bureau

"The message we got from the whites is that they do not want to work with us."
That was Mr. Mugabe's angry reaction to the surprising amount of support for Mr. Ian Smith in Zimbabwe's white election last week. But was it correct? No, says Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith's Conservative Alliance Party confounded the forecasters by taking 15 of the 20 seats reserved for white roll voters who include Asians and Coloureds. It was doubtless in part the number the analysts thought Mr. Smith's party would capture.

It showed Mr. Smith's masterful grasp of politics after 37 years in the game. An opponent in this election, a former close associate, described him as a superb tactician. One reason why Mr. Smith had done so well, he thought, was that he had analysed his weakness, provided the answers, and then capitalised on his strengths.

The main argument against him was that he was lying in the past. Mr. Smith countered this by emphasising at his meetings that he was fully reconciled to majority rule and that he was prepared to work under a black government. Furthermore, he went out of his way to stress that he was not talking about a coalition of minority parties to oust Mr. Mugabe.

Mr. Smith emphasised, too, that his party was on excellent terms with government ministers and heading members of the ruling party. Only Mr. Mugabe wouldn't talk to him.

His main strength lay in his reputation as "Good old Smithy", a brave man, prepared to speak his mind, a man who could easily have gone away but who stayed to do his best for the whites.

Compromise, but no appeasement, was his rallying cry and one which he used to berate his opponents as people who had reneged on their principles. It was the one, too, together with considerable emotional support, that produced such a surprising election result.

Two of his most successful platforms were promises to rectify falling standards in education and health services and a guarantee that his party would do its utmost to block any move by the government towards a one-party state.

For those who voted for Mr. Smith, Mr. Mugabe's bitter reaction must have come as an unpleasant reminder of the brutalities of the men in power.

Whether the warnings by Mr. Mugabe that there are hard times ahead for most whites will be translated into action will more than likely depend on the outcome of this week's black election: If Mr. Mugabe does as well as he expects, he may find it more convenient to confine his anger to keeping Mr. Smith at bay until he can act within the constitution to remove the special white representation from Parliament.

But if he is faced with a situation where this move could be blocked by a Smith/Nkomo alliance, the frustration may find an outlet in white bailing. That remains to be seen."
Zimbabwe 'to abolish white seats after 1987' at charter.

LONDON - The entrenched white seats in Zimbabwe's Parliament will be abolished after 1987, says Mr Herbert Murerwa, Zimbabwe's High Commissioner in London.

"Under the Lancaster House Constitution the 20 entrenched seats cannot be abolished until 1987, but I have no doubt these seats will be abolished then," said Mr Murerwa yesterday.

"The entrenched seats were created at Lancaster House to give the whites a sense of confidence in the new government. But they are really unacceptable now because they are disproportionate to the population they represent," he said.

Mr Murerwa was speaking on the Channel 4 television programme "Black on Black".

He said he thought the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, would use legal means to abolish the entrenched seats.

"We will be able to muster sufficient votes in Parliament to repeal this provision," he added.

Mr Murerwa was asked if this tough attitude would extend to land redistribution.

He said: "We gave a commitment at Lancaster House that we would act constitutionally and the Government would like to do so."

The Government would proceed to acquire land that was unused, under-utilised or belonged to landlords outside of the country.

Mr Murerwa said the next five years would see a more vigorous implementation of policies, including a greater move towards socialism, the attainment of economic independence and improvement of social services.

QUEUING

- Zimbabwe's general elections go into extra-time today, with voters still swamping polling stations and some queuing all night in bitter cold to cast early ballots.

The Government extended the voting period by two days and polling time in urban centres by three hours to 9 pm after it became clear from the first day's voting that the voting could not be completed in two days. - The Star Bureau-Sapa-Reuters.
Election mystery: Bishop Muzorewa goes missing

The Star Bureau
HARARE — UANC leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa has gone missing in the middle of polling in Zimbabwe's general election, and it is believed he may have left the country.

Bishop Muzorewa was not at his home in Harare this morning when The Star's Harare staffer called there.

Last night, Mr Philemon Muzorewa, the bishop's son, speaking on the telephone from the house claimed his father was in Bulawayo and was expected back shortly.

Party officials in Harare say they have not seen the bishop since Sunday but they believe he is campaigning somewhere in the western part of the country.

Mr David Mukono, publicity secretary for the bishop's party, which is contesting 54 seats in the election, said: "The bishop is definitely in the country."

However, two journalists say they saw Bishop Muzorewa leaving Harare Airport on Monday afternoon to board a Malawi-bound aircraft.

One of the journalists spoke to the bishop who told him: "I am going out for a couple of days." An official source confirmed there was a "T" Muzorewa booked on the flight to Malawi. The bishop's initials are AT.

The national news agency Zana said last night that Bishop Muzorewa had gone to Bulawayo for possible talks with Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zapu.

Mr Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has promised a "clean-up" to get rid of whites who refuse to work with the government.

Still fuming over the sweeping victory of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance Party in last week's white roll elections, Mr Mugabe said: "The boers did not want to work, with government. That's why they voted for Ian Smith."

He added: "If they want to continue to be jumpy like mules, they can go and do it in South Africa after the general election, which we are going to win by a clear margin."

Mr Mugabe called on domestic workers and other employees to help the Government identify those "racists who have voted for Mr Smith."
Zimbabwe burial for PAC leader

HARARE - The chairman of the Pan-African Congress (PAC), Mr John Nyati Pokela, who died in Harare on Sunday, will be buried in Zimbabwe, says the PAC secretary-general, Mr Joe Mkhwanazi.

"There could have been no better place outside Azania to lay to rest a freedom fighter of Comrade Pokela's calibre other than Zimbabwe," he said on arrival at Harare airport yesterday.

The Mr Pokela arrived in Harare on Sunday from Botswana, and was treated in hospital after complaining of a headache. He collapsed and died later that day.
Mugabe fans racial tensions

Own Correspondent

HARARE — Politicians of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu party continued to fan anti-white tensions yesterday, the third day of the country's four-day common roll (black) general election.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe told several thousand people during a visit to polling stations in the farming town of Norton, 50 km east of Harare, that employers who violated the country's labour laws were the same ones who voted for former Rhodesian leader Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance (Cas) last week.

Five years after the advent of black majority rule, industry and commerce are still dominated by whites in Zimbabwe and Mr Mugabe asked workers to help expose "unsuprulous" employers who had voted for the white party.

He also said Zanu would deal strongly with whites who by voting with Mr Smith had shown they still had a "colonial mentality".

Zimbabwe's 1.1 million whites have been weathering a storm of veiled threats since the Cas took 15 of 20 parliamentary seats reserved for racial minorities (white, Asian and mixed race) in a general election for the seats a week ago.

The government had thrown its support behind various independent whites, many of whom were former members of Mr Smith's party who had resigned, charging that the one-time Rhodesian leader was unable to work constructively with Mr Mugabe.

Two of those independents — Mr Chris Andersen and Mr John Landau — hold cabinet-level posts in Mr Mugabe's government and both men won parliamentary seats last week.

Several hundred kilometres away from Norton, the Minister of State Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said the Prime Minister's views reflected the feelings of virtually all blacks in Zimbabwe.

Some Zimbabwean whites have been falling over themselves over the past few days trying to dissociate at least part of the white community from the Cas. Several have pointed out that while Mr Smith's party took 75 percent of the seats, it polled only 55 percent of the vote.

"Their vote showed that they desire to reassess the stupid philosophy of white supremacy which we defeated five years ago.

"The reality is that whites, whether in commerce, industry or farming, came out in favour of Smith ... their vote has lumped them together," Mr Mnangagwa said.

The Cas, once known as the Rhodesian Front, ran white-governed Rhodesia for 15 years and fought a bitter civil war against black nationalist guerrillas, like Mr Mugabe.

Meanwhile, the black election that is expected to return Mr Mugabe's Zanu party to power with an increased parliamentary majority proceeded smoothly through its third day.

Additional poll officers hastily dispatched after voter bottlenecks created kilometre-long queues around the country on Monday apparently did the trick and more than 2.5 million ballots were expected to have been cast when the booths closed at 7 p.m., last night.
Zimbabwe heads for a tobacco boom

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service in Harare reports on the prospects of Zimbabwe's economic mainstay

ZIMBABWEAN tobacco growers are poised to cash in on massive problems facing their American and Canadian counterparts.

Mr Roy Ashburner, president of the association representing the 1,200 Zimbabwe flue-cured growers, says the Americans and Canadians have priced themselves out of many world markets.

The United States has a huge "tobacco mountain" of stockpiles. The American grower has to finance part of this and the debt burden has already risen to $400 million.

Mr Ashburner said interest was accruing at a cost of $700,000 a day. He described the plight of the American growers as a "desperate crisis of viability".

Much of the quality of the tobacco stockpile was questionable but eventually it would be sold and would have an impact on other countries.

In the meantime, Mr Ashburner said, Zimbabwe must take advantage of the American situation and establish its tobacco into world cigarette blends, before the US can put its house in order.

The industry in Zimbabwe, still the mainstay of the economy, is well placed to do this and high optimism was the keynote at the annual congress in Harare of the Tobacco Association.

Currently the world's third largest exporter behind the US and Brazil, its main competitor, Zimbabwe expects to earn more than $430 million in foreign exchange from its 1985 crop currently fetching excellent prices on the auction floor in Harare.

Next year the size of the crop is expected to go up by at least 11 percent with a target figure of not less than 1.32 million kg.

This is nearly double the crop of four years ago when the industry was at a low ebb because of lack of confidence in its future on the part of overseas buyers.

This has now been overcome. Mr Ashburner said the industry had fought its way back into the international arena with tremendous success and had almost regained the dominant position it occupied before UDI 20 years ago when tobacco became a target of sanctions against Rhodesia. Tobacco accounts for 25 percent of total foreign exchange earnings.

But Agriculture Minister Mr Denis Norman warned that world consumption of tobacco was static with increased smoking in third world countries offsetting reductions in the developed world.

He added that the growers should not dismiss the efforts of the anti-smoking lobby, which he said was becoming stronger and more influential worldwide.
HARARE — Mystery surrounds the movements of United African National Congress leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who may have gone out of the country.

Party officials in Harare say they have not seen the Bishop since Sunday, but they believe he is campaigning "in the western part of the country".

Mr David Mukoma, publicity secretary for the Bishop's opposition party, which is contesting 54 seats in the Zimbabwe general election, said: "The bishop is definitely in the country".

However, two television journalists say they saw Bishop Muzorewa leaving Harare airport on Monday afternoon, the first day of polling, to board a Malawi-bound aircraft, one of the journalists spoke to the bishop, who said: "I am going out for a couple of days". He did not say where. He was seen leaving the terminal to board an Air Malawi plane.

The journalist who spoke to the bishop said he was unusually reticent. He was not wearing his normal clerical collar. One of his sons was at the airport to see him off.

An official source confirmed there was a "T Muzorewa" booked on the flight to Malawi on Monday afternoon. The bishop's initials are AT.

Mr Mukome said yesterday that aircraft in Air Malawi livery had been used on flights within Zimbabwe. But this did not explain why the bishop was seen leaving the international terminal.

Members of Bishop Muzorewa's family in Harare have made conflicting statements on his whereabouts. One son said he was visiting polling stations in the Harare area. Another said he was in Bulawayo. They denied he had left the country.

Bishop Muzorewa not seen since Sunday
Mugabe aims to get rid of 'disloyal' whites

HARARE—Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, pledged yesterday to purge the country of whites who do not want to work with him after general elections which ended last night.

Mr. Mugabe has been infuriated by the result of last week’s white poll which gave massive backing to former rebel Rhodesian Premier, Mr. Ian Smith. Mr. Mugabe has already pledged to do away with the reserved white seats in Parliament as soon as possible.

The Boers did not want to work with the Government and that is why they voted for Smith. If they want to continue to be jumpy like mules, they can go and do it in South Africa,” Mr. Mugabe told a rally at Norton, 40 km west of Harare.

Measures

"After the elections which we are going to win with a clear margin we are going to do a clean-up operation so that we remain only with whites who want to work with the Government," he added.

He gave no further details and Government officials declined to say what measures were planned.

Since the vote Mr. Mugabe has taken a noticeably harder line with the 100,000 whites still living in Zimbabwe.

The Government wanted the Independent Zimbabwe Group (IZG) formed by defectors from Mr. Smith’s party, to win. But Mr. Smith’s Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe took 15 of the 20 seats.

The IZG got only four seats and one went vacant independent without party affiliation.

Nkomo

Mr. Smith’s shock win re-established him as leader of the whites reversing a post-independence trend in favour of independent white politicians.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the Premier’s arch rival and undisputed leader of the minority Ndebele people of Matabeleland province, is expected to win all 16 seats at stake there.

Meanwhile Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and leader of one of the country’s two main opposition parties, was said to have left Harare for Malawi on Monday — the day the elections began.

He had not told anyone of any plans to travel.

(Sapa-Reuter)
Grain production aids Zimbabwe's economic growth

HARARE — The Zimbabwe economy is likely to experience a real growth rate this year of about five percent, largely because of the country's massive increase in grain production, says Commercial Grain Producers' Association chairman Mr Bud Whitaker.

Addressing his association's annual congress in Harare, Mr Whitaker said that one year after the gloomy situation which followed three years of drought there was a "remarkable recovery which has turned Zimbabwe's economy around.

"I wager not one of us attending congress today would have predicted five years ago a change so smooth or so acceptable.

"Tolerance by all sections of the community and enlightened government policies of reconciliation have brought about a transformation which is the envy of many."

Grain production accounted for 40 percent of the $2 billion worth of agricultural output.

Grain in excess of local demand could earn up to $350 million in vital foreign exchange on the world's markets, and as an export earner was rivaled only by tobacco and cotton in the farming sector.

EXPORT MARKETING

If grain production was to remain the powerhouse of Zimbabwe's economy, commented Mr Whitaker, then the ability to clear surplus stocks through exports would be of prime importance.

"Aggressive export marketing would help ensure future self-sufficiency. By the turn of the century Zimbabwe must more than double its maize and wheat production to about 3.5 million tons and 450,000 tons respectively, merely to cope with the increased demand from a mushrooming population."
Zimbabwe Minister in massive poll victory

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Simon Muzenda, won a National Assembly seat in the Midlands province by a massive majority in the first post-independence election result announced by the Zimbabwe Inter-African news agency yesterday.

The result is the first for 79 black Assembly seats in which more than three million black voters cast ballots in extended elections from Monday to Thursday.

Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe is expected to win the first general elections since independence in 1980 of this former British colony with an overwhelming majority.

According to Ziana, Mr. Muzenda polled 28,532 votes. His nearest rival, the candidate for opposition leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo's party, Mr. Bothwell Harris, Muzenda, got only 3,708.

The contender for former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa's party polled 110,000 votes and the candidate for the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's party, 66.

Mr. Mugabe predicted his ruling ZANU-PF would win 50 to 70 of the 79 seats being contested.

He has said he would see a massive victory as a referendum vote to go ahead with his avowed aim to introduce a one-party state in the country, one of Africa's few multi-party democracies.

HEART ATTACK

The last of the 80 black seats in the 100-member National Assembly will be contested in a later election, because Mr. Mugabe's candidate died of a heart attack during campaigning.

Twenty seats reserved for whites until 1987 under the British-drafted constitution were contested in a separate election for 34,000 white voters on June 27. Fifteen were won by conservative whites led by former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith.

The Midlands province, in which Mr. Muzenda won, was last year the scene of violent clashes between supporters of Mr. Mugabe and his biggest rival, Mr. Joshua Nkomo. Scores of people were killed and injured in rioting started by Mr. Mugabe's loyalists, who burned down at least three of Mr. Nkomo's party offices in the province.

Zimbabwe's common roll elections were yesterday declared free and fair by the Electoral Supervisory Commission.

And the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe said everyone should regard the election as having been free and fair. — Sapa-Associated Press.
Mugabe in big win

IN a marathon four-day poll, Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu party came close to securing the 65 seats needed to drastically amend the Zimbabwe constitution.

Zanu swept to a landslide victory in Zimbabwe's first post-independence general election last week, taking 63 of the 79 common roll (black) seats at stake.

Mr Mugabe's rival, Mr Nkomo, bagged 15 of the remaining seats, while the other one went to a tiny splinter Zanu party led by the former end Ndanaingi Sithole. The big loser was Bishop Abel Muzorewa, humiliated by a Zanu housewife, Mrs Ida Mashanganyika.

Mugabe's victory is hailed as a victory for scientific socialism, while Muzorewa's defeat is interpreted as a defeat for "American imperialism and apartheid." The United States and South Africa are two of the countries that supported Muzorewa's election campaign after the Lancaster agreement.

Divisions

Mr Nkomo said the election results were a tragic example of Zimbabwe's tribal divisions. "It was all tribal, all Ndebele, Zezuru, Manica and Karanga. There was no ideology, no political issue at all," he was quoted as saying.

Nearly eight million people - almost all the adults in the eight million - went to the polls, thus exploding the West's myth that Zanu is nothing short of a dictatorial party responsible for atrocities in that country.

Voting in the 80th of Zimbabwe's black constituencies was postponed owing to the sudden death of the ruling party's candidate.

If anything the results once more emphasised the fact that the people know who their leader is, despite propaganda from Western countries.
Mugabe may drop white ministers

The Star Bureau
HARARE — The big question facing people in Zimbabwe now is whether the Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe will reappoint whites to his Cabinet this week.

Mr. Mugabe said at the weekend he would pick only members of his Zanu (PF) Party for the Cabinet. However, he was referring specifically to Mr. Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU Party and made no direct reference to whites.

In the last Cabinet, two independent whites held ministerial portfolios — Senator Denis Norman (agriculture) and Mr. Chris Andersen (public service). Another independent Mr. John Langina, was a Deputy Minister without Cabinet work.

Mr. Mugabe told cheering thousands, who had gathered to celebrate his victory, that his Cabinet would be a strong one.

He said if dissident activities continued in Matabeleland, Mr. Nkomo's ZAPU would not survive.

ZAPU won 16 seats to Mr. Mugabe's 62.

Mr. Nkomo was only successful in Matabeleland taking all 15 seats.

The African Nation Congress of South Africa sent congratulatory messages to Mr. Mugabe on his 'outstanding' electoral victory.
LONDON.—The most surprising thing I heard on coming back from holiday at the beginning of July was that more white immigrants were beginning to trickle back into Zimbabwe than in previous months this year and that Mr Mugabe had greeted this phenomenon by threatening to give some whites a harder time than in the past.

Why, I asked, were some whites returning from the alleged security of neighbouring South Africa? Because these whites were so eager to spend their money on something productive instead of leaving their remaining wealth legally bottled up in the Limpopo or just above the Dead Sea? Instead of devoting it to the insatiable demands of tourism and government officials.

Indeed the black farmers of Zimbabwe were achieving something rarely done among black farmers in Southern Africa— they were beginning to produce a surplus and, in fact, offering it for sale in their hungry neighbours. Normally, black Zimbabweans have had to depend on their white fellow agriculturists to produce this sort of surplus.

Lost Faith

So why was the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, threatening to make things tougher for a group of whites and make it difficult in future for his country to produce a surplus? Mr Mugabe, it seems, is eager to teach Zimbabwean white farmers a lesson for showing a surprising loyalty to Mr Ian Smith and giving him 15 white voters in the Parliament at Harare.

What Mr Mugabe wanted was for whites to show they had the remaining white voters from him on the last occasion they could exercise them. Instead the white voters, on the last occasion they were able to do so, distanced Mr Smith’s most extreme supporter, Mr P K van der Byl, and showed themselves capable of learning some discrimination in matters of race prejudice.

Mr Ian Smith, who had shown himself capable of learning some adjustment to reality, was kept on and Mr Van der Byl was dispensed with.

Instead of being modestly content with this gesture by the white voters, Mr Mugabe insists that they demonstrate an all-out faith in his administration and provide his black voters with an example of overwhelming trust in independent black government. One might have thought that Mr Mugabe might have shown some willingness to reward the white voters for giving at least some sign of “give” in these last elections in which whites will be able to make some gesture.

However, in his preoccupation with black voters, Mr Mugabe may have underestimated very considerably how big the concession that whites were making in voluntarily giving up Mr Van der Byl.

In any case both sides may have an urgent adjustment. Lesser signs of adjustment are indicated by the Harare Herald, which urges on the Prime Minister the extreme course of destroying the Lancaster House agreement and doing away with the remaining concessions to the whites.

Just as interesting will be the fate of the sharp words about the HSBC bank and itssetDisplay issued by the South African government-sponsored group Human Sciences Research Council last week.

Its words condemning the traditional race policy which has existed for the last 200 years in South Africa speak a final dismissal of that policy by the sensible majority of South Africa’s whites. How quickly that dismissal will be accepted and put into application by the government in the face of powerful objections will be an indication of the unfitness of the present government and people.

Of course this condemnation by the HSBC is not the first time such a condemnation has been made, but it is the first time that such an intellectual dismissal has been made by so authoritative a group of Afrikaans and cannot be ignored or talked out of court or chamber.

Unemployment

Perhaps the most fundamental criticism is that South Africa’s present course is leading the country directly into the misery of 50 percent unemployment by the end of the century.

Going this way the only development to be envisioned as we enter the 21st century is rapid expansion of a patternless. South Africans can only look forward to promoting unemployment among themselves on a far greater basis.

It is not as if the country does not produce enough nor discuss enough but we have too much gambling with words and concepts. If we don’t decide to do something real, we may find we need something concrete to gamble with to avoid playing games in a desert.
Mugabe pledges tough line on opposition

HARARE — Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, re-elected in a landslide victory in Zimbabwe's first post-independence general elections, will now take a tougher line with the country's 100,000 white minority and the opposition.

The former guerilla, who led a bitter, seven-year war against white rule over then Rhodesia, seemed ready to drop his policy of reconciliation after his Zanu-PF party captured 63 of the 79 parliamentary seats at stake in the poll.

At his first post-victory press conference he reaffirmed his determination to scrap almost immediately the 20 seats reserved for whites until 1990 under the British-drafted constitution.

And he had harsh words for his main rival, veteran nationalist leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, whose PF-Zapu party won 15 seats.

Mr Mugabe accused the whites, who gave massive backing to Mr Ian Smith in last week's white poll, of being deceitful and rebuffing his policy of racial tolerance.

Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (Caz), the successor to the Rhodesian Front which broke with Britain in 1966, captured 15 of the 20 white seats.

On Saturday Mr Mugabe charged that the constitutional clause guaranteeing white seats was "glaringly objectionable" and he would move speedily to abolish the seats.

Rebellion

He said those "white racists" who had not accepted his government had to leave Zimbabwe, a move political analysts said was likely to plunge its resilient economy still in the hands of whites, into uncertainty and cause a drain of qualified people.

Mr Mugabe, under pressure from radicals within the ruling party, told Mr Nkomo, whom he accuses of fomenting a three-year rebellion in southern Matabeleland, to stop the activities of the rebels or PF-Zapu would be banned.

He also pledged to move vigorously towards creating a socialist one-party state within the next five years.

Analysts suggested Mr Mugabe would deny Mr Smith or Mr Nkomo, or their party representatives, any voice in the government he is expected to form in the next few days. — Sapa-Reuters
Mugabe to take tougher line

HARARE—Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, re-elected in a landslide victory in Zimbabwe's first post-independence general elections, will now take a tougher line with the country's 100,000 white minority and the opposition.

The former terrorist, who led a bitter seven-year war against white rule over then Rhodesia, seemed ready to drop his policy of reconciliation after his Zanu-PF party captured 63 of the 79 parliamentary seats in the poll.

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And he had harsh words for his main rival, veteran nationalist Joshua Nkomo, whose PF-Zapu party won 15 seats.

Mr. Mugabe accused the whites, who gave massive backing to former Zimbabwean leader Ian Smith in last week's white poll, of being deceitful and rebuffing his policy of racial tolerance adopted at independence in 1980.

Abolish

Mr. Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the successor to the Rhodesian Front government which broke with Britain in 1965 and jailed Mr. Mugabe for 10 years, captured 15 of the 20 white seats.

An independent group of white parliamentarians, defectors from Mr. Smith's party in the past three years and favoured by the Government, won only four seats.

Yesterday Mr. Mugabe charged that the constitutional clause guaranteeing white seats was 'glaringly objectionable' and he would move speedily to abolish the seats.

'The choice must be made whether such a piece of paper is what must be revered or attach greater importance to the will of the people. When a constitution is piled against the will of the people, then it is no longer a constitution,' he said.

He said those 'white racists' who had not accepted his government had to leave Zimbabwe, a move political analysts said was likely to plunge its resilient economy, still in the hands of whites, into uncertainty and cause a drain of qualified people from the country.

Mr. Mugabe, under pressure from radicals within the ruling party, told Mr. Nkomo, among others, that he would not tolerate the activities of the rebels of PF-Zapu, which he described as 'terrorists.'
Zimbabwe wins EC 360,000 maize tender

BRUSSELS. - Zimbabwe has won a contract with the European Commission to supply 13,000 tons of white maize to Zambia and 10,000 tons of white maize to Mozambique, a commission spokesman said today.

He said Zimbabwe won the tender under the European Community's 1985 Food Aid Programme, which includes grants of over 1.25m tons of cereals to Third World countries. The spokesman declined to specify the price of the contract but said it was close to world market prices. (Reuters)
HARARE — Victorious Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe said at the weekend only members of his Zanu (PF) Party would be appointed to posts in the new Government.

He told party supporters at his first public meeting since the election results were announced last week that he would not include members of black minority parties.

He said the coalition which led the country since 1980 had shown Zanu (PF) that some of the leaders of his arch rival Dr. Joshua Nkomo's Zupu Party were not committed to unity and the development of the country.

This, he said, had been proved by the activities of dissenting elements and other anti-Government moves.

Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana has formally asked Mr. Mugabe to form a new Government.

With the exclusion of Kariba, where the election was postponed because of the death of a candidate, the composition of Zimbabwe's second House of Assembly will be: Zanu (PF) 83 seats, Zupu 15, Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe 15, Independent Zimbabwe Group (IZG) 4, Zanu 1, and one independent not connected with the IZG.

Mr. Ian Smith, whose Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe won 15 of the 20 white seats, said he was not surprised by Zanu (PF)'s landslide victory for the common roll seats.

Of the united front which was propagated by Zanu before the election, Mr. Smith said: "There is a basis for that", but he added that this did not mean that he wanted to align himself with Mr. Nkomo.

"My appeal is for a united front of the whole country," he said.

The defeated Zanu (PF) candidate for Chirungu, Manicaland, Mr. William Ndangana, said he would ask today to have the votes cast in Chirungu recounted.

Mr. Ndangana, the Deputy Minister of Defence in the first Government, said he was calling for a recount because polling officers had influenced people to vote for the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu.

The seat was won by Mr. Gideon Sithole of Zanu, who polled 16,461 to Mr. Ndangana's 15,830. — Sapa
HARARE—Three people were feared dead and 600 houses in black townships around Harare were damaged by rampaging followers of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF Party, the national news agency Ziana said yesterday.

The violence follows the sweeping victory by Mr Mugabe's ZANU-PF in last week's general elections.

The homes which had been stoned in Mufakose, Chitungwiza, Mbare and Highfield townships were of opposition supporters, who had been told by ZANU-PF members to leave after the party's landslide victory.

Unconfirmed reports said three people had been killed during the rampage, which started on Saturday and continued on Sunday night and yesterday.

Ziana quoted the Information Minister and ZANU-PF publicity secretary, Mr Nathan Shamuyirira, as appealing to supporters 'not to take the law into their own hands'.

Mr Shamuyirira, a member of ZANU-PF's supreme 14-member political bureau, said: 'We have not yet reached the goal of a one-party state and therefore any person is still entitled to support a party of his or her own choice.'

Further yesterday a news correspondent saw 10 homes in Mufakose township where household goods had been thrown on to the streets.

Douglas Moyo, 24, who claimed about 15 youths stormed his home and ransacked it, said: 'The ZANU-PF members threw our property outside, locked our house and took the keys away.

'They said we would not get our house keys until we surrendered our party cards and got those of ZANU-PF.

'Mr Moyo, who said he was a supporter of chief opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's PF-Zapu party, added: 'We slept outside in the cold last night and I don't know what we will do next. We reported the matter to the police but they said they had no power to intervene.'

A police spokesman referred all inquiries to the Department of Information where no immediate comment was available.

Mr Thomas Wadi, who sat with his wife and five children outside their house, said: 'These groups beat me and one of my daughters up before locking us out.

'The gangs, some armed with sticks and stones, hurled my belongings outside and said we should look for another house in Bulawayo.'

Meanwhile, Ziana reported that Zimbabwean minority opposition leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who disappeared a week ago, was now in Botswana. — (Sapa-Reuters)
Mugabe may exclude whites

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was yesterday quoted as saying only members of his ruling Zanu-PF Party would be appointed to cabinet ministers after the party's sweeping victory in last week's general elections.

The Herald newspaper quoted Mr Mugabe as telling supporters at a rally in Harare that this had become necessary because opposition parties had shown they were working against his government.

The new cabinet is expected to be announced this week.

Zanu-PF won 62 of the 99 contested seats in the four-day poll, the first since independence in 1980.

Chief opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU-PF Party captured 15, with one going to the minority Zanu Party of the Rev Ndabavingi Sithole, who has been in self-imposed exile in Britain for the past 15 months.

Elections in one of the 80 seats reserved for blacks was postponed after the death of an election candidate.

Mr Mugabe's outgoing cabinet was dominated by ruling party members, but also included two white ministers, Mr Chris Andersen and Mr Dennis Norman.

The Herald did not say if Mr Mugabe intended appointing any white ministers.

Mr Andersen is an independent parliamentarian who won his seat in a separate poll two weeks ago for the 20 seats reserved for whites in the country's 100-member House of Assembly.

Mr Norman is also not affiliated to any party and was once the leader of the mainly white Commercial Farmer's Union in Zimbabwe.

Fifteen of the 20 seats were won by former Rhodesian premier Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) Party, a result which angered Mr Mugabe and the country's majority blacks. Four were taken by a group of defectors from Mr Smith's party whom the government favoured to win the white poll.

ZAPU-PF, which formed an uneasy alliance with Zanu-PF during the guerrilla war, had four ministers in the government from 1980, but its last two remaining representatives were fired last year after the murder by rebels of a senior ruling party official.
HARARE — One person was killed and several others injured in political violence throughout Zimbabwe, following the announcement of the election results, a government spokesman confirmed last night.

He said the charred body of a man was found in the 'Redcliff' steel town in the Midlands province on Saturday. More than 100 houses in Chitungwiza and 200 in Mutare, Mhadezi and RIDGEFIELD suburbs of Harare were 'ransacked by ZANU (PF) supporters on Sunday and yesterday.

Most of the victims were members of the minority parties who, witnesses say, have been told by their parties they are no longer needed in the areas because of the parties' humiliating defeat during the election.

Faction fights have also been reported in Bindura, Glendale, Mwawwii and Kwekwe.

Sect

Five people have been detained in Glendale in connection with attacks on houses belonging to members of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect.

The spokesman said the situation in the area was now back to normal following an increased police presence.

The Minister of Information in the last government, and a senior Politburo member of the winning ZANU (PF) party, Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, had appealed to his own members to stop harassing supporters of minority parties and taking the law into their own hands.

The national newspaper Ziana quoted Mr. Shamuyarira as saying, 'We have not yet reached the goal of a non-party state and therefore any person is still entitled to support a party of his or her choice.'
Homes ransacked, man killed in Zimbabwe

Argus African News Service

HARARE — Hundreds of homes have been ransacked and at least one man has been burnt to death in political violence in Zimbabwe following the ruling Zanu (PF) party's sweeping victory in last week's general election.

While police confirmed the death of the man, whose charred body was found in the Midlands steel centre of Redcliff, there were unconfirmed reports of three other deaths in violence in Harare's high-density suburbs.

Initial reports said gangs of Zanu (PF) supporters were roaming these areas, searching out supporters of minority parties and ransacking their homes. Property worth thousands of rands was thrown out into the streets while windows, doors and other parts of the buildings were smashed.

In one area, it was reported that a mob went from victim to victim, following a "hit list" of names and addresses.

Police were said to have done little or nothing about the disturbances, explaining to victims and bystanders that their hands were tied because the matter was "political".

They told us they have no power" said Mr. Petros Mumbiza, who spoke to a national news agency reporter while preparing to spend the night sleeping outside his destroyed house.
Man dies in Zimbabwe township violence

The Star Bureau

Hundreds of houses have been ransacked and at least one man has been burnt to death in political violence in Zimbabwe's black townships following the ruling Zanu (PF) party's victory in last week's general election.

Police confirmed the death of one man, whose charred body was found in a township in the Midlands steel centre of Redcliff, but there were unconfirmed reports of three other deaths in violence in Harare.

Initial reports said gangs of Zanu (PF) supporters were roaming the townships, searching out supporters of minority parties and ransacking their houses.

Last night two senior Zanu (PF) politburo members gave strong warnings that the violence should stop.

Home Affairs Minister Dr Simbi Mubako warned that all those involved in illegal activity would be punished.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira appealed to his party members not to take the law into their own hands.
Mugabe youth gangs go wild

HARARE — Gangs of youthful followers of the newly re-elected Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, rampaged through mainly black townships after the election, beating opposition supporters and ransacking their homes, eyewitnesses said.

At least one person was killed and several injured in the violence, a Government spokesman said yesterday. Unconfirmed reports put the toll at three dead.

It said more than 600 homes had been attacked by the gangs who went from house to house in the townships of Mafakose, Chitungwiza, Mbare and Highfield to try to force their political opponents to move elsewhere.

Most of the victims were followers of the opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Diplomats said they feared the violence could spark retaliatory attacks in other parts of the country.

Eyewitnesses said the gangs of youths ransacked homes, beat and robbed those inside and threw their belongings out on the streets.

The Information Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, appealed to the Government's supporters not to take the law into their hands.

Mr Shamuyarira said: "We have not yet reached the goal of a one-party state and therefore any person is still entitled to support a party of his own choice."

Mr Mugabe, who was returned to power in the country's first post-independence general election last week with a big majority, has pledged to turn the former British colony into a one-party state within five years.

Mr Douglas Moyo, an Nkomo supporter and resident of Mafakose said: "We reported the matter to the police, but they said they had no power to intervene."

Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF party won 83 of the 79 contested seats in the election.

Mr Joshua Nkomo's PP-Zapu party won 15, all from its power-base in southern Matabeleland province, and one seat went to the minority opposition Zanu Party of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, who has been in self-imposed exile in Britain for the past 15 months.

Most of the votes were cast on tribal lines, the minority Ndebele tribe supporting Mr Nkomo and Shona-speaking areas plumping for Mr Mugabe.

Diplomats said this polarisation would make it difficult for Mr Mugabe to bring about his aim of a unified socialist state under the sole control of his party.

SAPA
Welensky bitter over UK decision

LONDON — White bitterness in Southern Africa over the collapse of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been recalled by Sir Roy Welensky, former federal prime minister.

Britain's decision to allow the individual states to secede if they chose was the death-knell of the federation and a stab in the back by Mr. Macmillan," he said.

Interviewed on Channel Four's 'End of Empire' series in an episode dealing with the collapse of the federation, Sir Roy described how he went to Britain with plans to try to keep Northern Rhodesia in the federation when it looked as though Nyasaland would pull out.

Secede

"Without any preliminaries, deputy prime minister R A Butler read out a statement to us advising us that the British cabinet had met the previous day and had agreed that it was absolutely essential to give all the territories the right to secede.

"Of course, I had no doubt that that was the death-knell of the federation in any shape or form. It was given no opportunity to present my own proposals for any thing else."

"So one of the first things I said to him was: 'I'd be grateful if you'd ask one of your officials to convey to the British prime minister that neither my delegation nor I will be attending his lunch, because I don't eat with people who stab me in the back.'"

Decision

Commenting on the decision by Britain to give Northern Rhodesia its first African majority government, Sir Roy said that Britain "kept on putting me on the back, swearing to me how loyal they were to the federation and how much they wanted it to continue while they were busy turning the knife in my back."

"I of course have to admit that in many ways I was naive. The only thing I can plead in my defence is that I had dealt with British men in the past like Alex Hume (former Commonwealth Secretary), men whom I respected and whose words I would have taken. I wasn't perhaps a match for these gentlemen," and in a direct reference to the card-playing Colonial Secretary Ian Macleod, those who were extremely good at playing cards.

Former Rhodesian premier Ian Smith said: "I think it was a classic example of British political expediency — diplomacy if you like. I'm one of those people who said diplomacy is a word special to the British Foreign Office. To me it is a polite word for deception. That's certainly what happened to us after the federation."

The huge black majority in the three states did not want a federation: Sir Garfield Todd, prime minister of Southern Rhodesia during the federation, said: "The federation was founded on the concept of partnership, which meant of course consultation and the consent of the people."

"Well, there was no partnership; there was no consultation and there was no consent."
One party moves could plunge Zim into big crisis

HARARE — Zimbabwe could be heading for a constitutional crisis if Prime Minister Robert Mugabe does carry out his threat to see the removal of the white seats in parliament immediately.

These seats are specially protected in the constitution and until 1987 the affirmative vote of all 102 members of the House of Assembly was needed to remove them.

After that time, a 70 percent vote in the house and two thirds approved in the senate would be enough.

But even that could be difficult given the composition of the Zimbabwe parliament following the general election.

Mr. Mugabe's ZANU-PF Party had a clear majority with 63 seats and well almost certainly win the Kariba by-election to finish up with 64.

Mugabe

But that still leaves short of the Magical 70. So even if Mr. Mugabe were prepared to wait for another two years, he would still need the support of six if the Tinyamabotsa from either the 15-man ZAPU rump or from the lone member of the Rev. Ndabansiingi Sithole's Zanu party to reach the 70-five white independents.

He certainly would not get it from Smith's 15 members.

He could face problems, too, in the senate where if Mr. Smith's 10 members were joined by four others, possibly chiefs from Matabeleland, a blocking third would operate.

This is one reason Mr. Mugabe may have been so upset by the unexpected support accorded the Conservative Alliance of Mr. Smith.

His plans for a one-party state are also hampered by the constitution which resulted from the Lancaster House Conference in 1979 which brought to an end the guerrilla war.

The right to form political parties is enshrined in the Declaration of Rights which is virtually unamendable until 1990. Until then changes must be approved by every single member of the House of Assembly.

After that it would need the 70 percent approval required of any Constitutional Bill.

Before the election, Mr. Mugabe and his ministers had vigorously attacked these constraints in the constitution, but had insisted that they would be lifted only within the law.

Indeed at the crucial second congress of the party in August last year, it was resolved that while a one-party state would remain the aim, this would come about only in the fullness of time and in accordance with the law and the constitution.

Now Mr. Mugabe has said he is not prepared to wait for the 10 year period to expire, that the structures in the constitution are untenable and that the time has arrived to remove the glaringly objectionable features in the constitution.

He said a two-thirds majority in the House would be tenable as a mode of altering the constitution.

Attitude

This tougher stance was indicated in his address to one questioner who asked about the effect of international opinion were he to breach the constitution.

"We believe what we are doing is right and in accordance with the people's wishes, the western world can say what it likes, they can hang," said Mr. Mugabe.

"Would he be held in contempt of court? We have already had one case, the response from Mr. Mugabe who said the general election result was a clear mandate to proceed with plans for a one-party state.

This is a far cry from what was said before the election by the Political Affairs Minister, Mr. Maurice Nyagumbo, who said emphatically that the election would not be bought on a one-party platform.

He promised then that the constitution would be respected and the government would work for unity among the people.

However, it is true that in his campaigning Mr. Mugabe frequently referred to his party's aims to press ahead with a one-party state.

Now with a 76 percent share of the valid votes cast in the common roll election and so apparently feels confident enough to accelerate the process.

"Uniting the people under one political umbrella is a must for us," Mr. Mugabe said at his victory news conference.

"We want a one-party state," he said. "Because it does not yield the chaos that exists.

We believe in that philosophy. We are one family, one country, one boss of the West, it makes for greater unity.

We have one government and one nation and we must have one party. It is that simple to us. There is no philosophical problem."

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Communists vie for youth's support

JAKARTA — The opening here of Eastern Europe's first Mormon temple generates an as a confident gamble by the Communist Party in its battle for the hearts and minds of East Germany's Western-influenced youth.

The consecration of the Tabernacle, which was designed to be destroyed by the US-based sect, followed in the spirit of Communist leader Erich Honecker's recent meeting with the head of the Protestant Church in his audience with The Pope in Rome.

Some 30,000 people, many of them young, filled through the White-stone Temple in two weeks gathering literature and asking questions. Mormons and they hoped for new members but Communist officials brushed off the crowds as just natural curiosity.

Western diplomats say such accommodation with religious groups reflects party confidence that its ideological grip on youth is not under threat. Newspapers even carried a report on a meeting of Christian leaders of the PDI Communist Youth League.

Suharto stress Marxist ideology but are at pains not to offend with open anti-Communist propaganda. As long as the church "gives unto Caesar what is Caesar's", the state remains neutral.

Church meetings or alternative "festival" no longer appear to draw the close attention of security officials they did two years ago during the build-up to deployment of new US and Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe.

At that time, the church drew official displeasure for criticizing Soviet as well as US weapons and provided a discrete platform for protest singers and critical theatre.

Mr. Smith, one cleric commented, the church accommodates hundreds of young people who are not Christians but seek an alternative to rigid state political doctrine.

A "peace workshop", involving exhibitions and discussions about taboo subjects such as pacifism, non-conformity and pollution took place at an East Berlin church recently with little more than cursory identity checks of people arriving at local urban railway stations.

Previous workshops had drawn far more official attention.

"They (the authorities) no longer see these sorts of events as a threat," one visitor commented.

Ms. Smith: Fifteen members.

Mr. Gallo: Twelve members.

Mr. Smith: Fifteen members.
Activists turned back

Two jailed for fake Hitler diaries

BONN — The trial of the two men charged with forging the diaries of Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler on the world has ended with two convictions plus a judicial scolding at the galloping Stern magazine editors' trial yesterday.

The judge ordered a former Stern magazine reporter, Gerhard Heidemann, and former editor, Konrad Kaju, Hamburg Judge Hans-Ulrich Schrodner said: "I have taken very many exhausting circumstances into account in these cases, and I have recommended the defendants to conclude a reasonable cooperation." The verdict was upheld by the German court which sentenced the men to prison terms of four years for fraud.

LONDON — The Dunster Street strike has become an international controversy over the South African wine market and the issue of South African goods imported into Britain. The workers are trying to force the Rand wine company to return to South Africa.

The strike was called last week by the Rand Wine Company, which owns the Dunster Street wine company.

The company said it had been forced to lay off workers because of the strike, which lasted 14 days.

The strike started when 200 workers walked out after they were told they would not be paid for their work.

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Constitutional crisis looms

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Harare Bureau

Zimbabwe could be heading for a constitutional crisis if Prime Minister Robert Mugabe proceeds to carry out his threat to see to the removal of the white seats in parliament "almost immediately";

These seats are specially protected in the constitution and until 1987 the affirmative vote of all 100 members of the House of Assembly is needed to remove them.

After that time, a 70 percent vote in the House and two-thirds approval in the Senate would be enough.

But even that could be difficult given the composition of the Zimbabwe Parliament, following the general election.

With 63 seats in the new Parliament and likely to have 64 after the Kariba by-election, Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party is still short of the magical 70 he needs. So even if he is prepared to wait another two years, he would still need the support of six members from either the 15-man ZAPU ranks or from the lone member of the Rev Njabani Zulu's ZANU party and from the five white Independents. He certainly will not get it from Mr Smith's 15 members.

He could face problems too, in the Senate where if Mr Smith's 10 members were joined by four others, possibly chiefs from Matabeleland, a blocking third would operate.

This is one reason Mr Mugabe was upset at the unexpected support for Mr Smith. His plans for a one-party state are also hamstrung by the constitution which resulted from the Lancaster House conference in 1979 which brought to an end the guerrilla war to form political parties is enshrined in the Declaration of Rights which is virtually unamendable until 1990. Until then, changes must be approved by every single member of the House of Assembly. After that it would need the 70 percent approval required of any constitutional bill.

Before the election, Mr Mugabe insisted he would only act within the law; a one-party state would come about only "in accordance with the law and the constitution."

Now Mr Mugabe has said he is not prepared to wait for the 10-year period to expire. A two-thirds majority in the House would be tenable as a means of altering the constitution. This tougher stance was reflected in answer to a questioner who asked what effect international opinion would have on the issue.

"If we believe what we are doing is right and in accordance with the people's wishes, the Western world can say what it likes, can go hang," he said.

The election result was a clear mandate to proceed with plans for a one-party state.

This is a far cry from what was said before the election. Political Affairs Minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, promised that the constitution would be respected and the government would work for unity among the people.

But Mr Mugabe's new chant is: "Uniting the people under one political umbrella is a must. We want a one party state because it does not yield the chaos of the West. We're one family, one country, one nation with one government and so we must have one party. It is that simple."
HARARE — The Zimbabwean Government, aware that unrest in Harare's black townships was marred by sweeping election victory last week, has demanded the violence cease.

Hundreds of families evicted from their homes by ruling Zanu-PF supporters huddled together aboard trains and spent last night on the streets of the capital's crowded low-income suburbs.

Gangs of youths, women and children have been on the rampage since Saturday when results of last week's general elections were announced.

Homes of hundreds of families suspected of not backing the government were ransacked.

Keys and rent books were seized, said the contents of the concrete and tin-roofed bungalows dumped outside.

The violence reached a peak on Monday night when opposition leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo said two of his candidates were murdered in two separate incidents.

The Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Simba Mubako, yesterday said he could not confirm the two killings. He said a number of arrests had been made.

SAPA-Reuters
Ethnicity sways Zimbabwean voters

LOOKING at this country's policies superciliously, one could be forgiven for thinking it has demonstrated two iron laws over the past 30 years.

First, that moderates always lose.

Second, that foreign diplomats are always wrong in their predictions.

The Zimbabwean general election last year saw the country divided into four camps, each with an obvious ethnic or tribal base—obvious that is, to everyone except Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, who will never admit that his Zanu (PF) party is a minority of Shona nationalism, or at best a coalition of Shona tribal interests.

The Shonas, who make up 70 percent of the population, voted overwhelmingly for Zanu (PF) as part of an Electoral Commission of the 59 House of Assembly constituencies polled by a by-election correspondent. The Shonas also voted for Zanu (PF) in the 59 House of Assembly constituencies polled by a by-election correspondent, and that of Mr Smith's minority party, ZAPU.

The Shonas voted en bloc for Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU, giving him all the Matabeleland constituencies. After results were announced, ZAPU supporters in other areas found themselves subjected to a wave of victimization, many being driven out of their homes by ZAPU supporters who voted for ZANU (PF). A total of 15 of Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance Zimbabwe (CAZ) candidates were defeated in the 20 white seats.

Even the tiny Shangaan minority in the far east of Zimbabwe rallied on broadly ethnic lines behind ZAPU, whose one MP for Zanu, whose Shangaan founder, the Rev Ndabezithule Sithole, is in exile in Britain.

Vanished

Of course there are exceptions to this pattern. Ndebeles and whites who support Zanu (PF) or ZAPU are long buried in the memories of the 50,000 colored community. ZAPU, however, is a different beast. Its leader, Mr Smith, is no longer viable, and his moderate policies are in the minority. However, he has kept his supporters loyal, and in the recent by-elections they voted for ZAPU in the white seats.

Mr Mugabe has not accepted his sizeable election victory in the black seats graciously, but has threatened to outlaw ZAPU, which he says used intimidation by unregistered guerrillas to retain the 15 remaining seats that fell to it. He has gone so far as to threatenm more furious with the whites, accusing them of racism in continuing to support Mr Smith.

It was left to a black reader of the Sunday Mail to point out, "It is ironic that now that we are in power we are trying to choose leaders for the whites in the same way that whites, when they were in power, tried to choose leaders for us.

They called them moderate Africans. They were, indeed, government stooges," wrote Mr Smith in the Daily News, adding that Mr Smith once tried to reject Mr Mugabe as an extremist, but that Mr Mugabe was refused.

Mr Smith has also admitted that Mr Mugabe is not the leader of the black majority, and that he does not see minority leaders that way. He believes it is the duty and privilege of his "vanguard party" to give ideological direction to all Zimbabweans.

For him, "the masses" possess a mystical unity based on Marxist economic forces, something above the tribalism and racism he accuses his opponents of exploiting for political gain.

In a dispassionate mood following the election results, Mr Nkomo referred to ethnic divisions among the Shona people themselves (the Manjikwa, Karangas and Cezuro), using a number of groups which appear to be one but are not.

The reality of the election, said the man who pioneered black Zimbab wen nationalism, was a tragically polarized country, with each of five major ethnic groups (not counting the Shangaans—the Ndebele, the Cezuro, the Karanga, the Manjikwa and the whites) returning about 20 MPs.

Lancaster

Less than 25 years ago it was the first Lancaster House conference on the Southern Rhodesia constitution, it was Mr Nkomo who scorned suggestions that tribalism might threaten the life of a black-ruled Zimbabwe.

He and his principal lieutenant, then-one other than Mr Sithole, rejected the concept of "partnership" proposed by the white liberals in the United Federal Par- ty led by Sir Edgar Whitehead and Sir Roy Welensky.

Tribal divisions, claimed the two African nationalist leaders, were exaggerated by whites in an effort to perpetuate their own privileges under the guise of safeguards for ethnic minorities.

Mr Nkomo and Mr Sithole found little support among many British politicians who formed the country's colonial policy. White Rhodesians, it was said, would have to accept the poetic justice of a reversal of domination, or make their homes elsewhere in the world.

In 1982, when three of the whites had taken the last oath (an oath not open to Ndebeles, Shangaans, or coloured people) it was possible to see that this "kneel under or get out" attitude set a terrible precedent for the treatment of other, less influential minority groups by whoever happened to be in power after independence.

However, since some whites have been driven out of the country by the "partnership" philosophy was of infinitely more importance to the future of black relations with fellow blacks than black relations with whites.

The beloved regrets of those blacks and whites here who spurned or de-based the idea of "partnership" might give modern South Africans pause for thought about the future of their own expanding terms they themselves bear bandied about, such as "consensus."
Nkomo, Mugabe blame Govt for killings

HARARE - Zimbabwe's main black opposition leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, yesterday accused Mr. Robert Mugabe's Government of responsibility for the three-day rampage against minority party supporters in which at least six people were killed.

Thousands of people were left homeless in many urban areas of Mashonaland before mobs of Mugabe supporters, heeded calls from Government ministers to stop smashing and burning the homes of those suspected of voting for opposition groups.

Suicide

On Wednesday night isolated violence recurred in Harare's Glenview township, but reports that further two people had been killed could not be confirmed.

Mr. Nkomo himself knew of three deaths in Harare during the past week, including a defeated Zanu candidate, Mr. Simon Chaukuka, who was axed to death by a mob at his Unyanyembe home.

Another Zanu member, Mr. Nyanweda, committed suicide by pouring paraffin over himself and setting himself alight in protest against the victimisation campaign, said Mr. Nkomo.

At a Press conference here yesterday Mr. Nkomo, who won 15 seats in last week's general election against 33 taken by Zanu (PF), was asked if he believed Mr. Mugabe's Government had given instructions for the attacks.

Supporters

'It is very difficult to say,' replied Mr. Nkomo. But referring to inflammatory statements Mr. Mugabe himself made at triumphant weekend rallies he added: 'The fact that the police were not functioning normally and they did say to people: 'Sorry, we can't help you because we have been ordered not to'' that statement gives me the impression that it must have come from the top.'

Mr. Nkomo said he had told his own supporters not to organise retaliation because he wished to prevent a nation-wide confrontation in which thousands upon thousands might be killed.

You cannot, get a party winning an election and then a euphoria of killings, lootings and burnings,' protested the veteran nationalist leader.

He described as 'senseless' Mr. Mugabe's plans to act before constitutional guarantees expire in order to remove the 20 white reserved seats in Parliament.
Two to hang for murder of tourists

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—The commander and one of the members of the 16-strong gang of dissidents who kidnapped and murdered six foreign tourists in Matabeleland in 1982 are to be hanged.

Yesterday the Supreme Court here turned down their appeals against the death sentences imposed for the murder of Mr. James Greenwell, 21, of Liverpool; Mr. Martin Hodson, 28, of Peterborough; Mr. Peter Balding, 33, and Mr. Rett Ellis, 26, both of the United States; and Australians Mr. Tony Bajzel, 27, and Mr. William Butler, 33.

The six were abducted on the main Bulawayo—Gweru Falls road in July 1982 by ex-terrorists of Matabele-Nkomo's Zipra forces led by Gilbert Ngwenya. Only one other gang member, Simon Mpho, was brought to justice, the rest having been killed by security forces in pursuit operations.

If asked, Appeal judges just four minutes to reach their decision on Ngwenya and Mpho.

The abduction caused a world-wide sensation when Ngwenya claimed at his High Court trial that the six were still alive in Zimbabwe. Later, however, police and forensic experts discovered the remains of the kidnap victims.
The Soweto-based economically dependent on its South African mother church and its congregation feels that it should be self-sufficient in the event of political preventing the flow of funds between South Africa and Zimbabwe. — SOWETAN, Foreign Service
Zanu (PF) supporters in opposition
swears-in
led killed, many
in

Passport issue settled

Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — The ultimatum given by Mr. Robert Mugabe's government to people who hold dual British-Zimbabwean nationality to choose one or the other will not necessarily force those who opt to be Zimbabwean to lose their rights to British passports.

According to a carefully worded statement being publicised here by the British High Commission after innumerable inquiries, dual British-Zimbabwean citizens who retain their Zimbabwean citizenship by the November 30 deadline will not alter their status under British law.

They will retain their British citizenship unless they formally renounce their legal status at the British High Commission here or at any other British authority.

Under the controversial Zimbabwean Citizenship Act passed last year, dual citizenship will be abolished on December 1, 1965.

The High Commission statement said there were two options open to dual citizens:

"If you do nothing you will lose your Zimbabwean citizenship automatically," it warned. The second option was to retain Zimbabwean citizenship by signing a declaration in the Zimbabwean Registrar-General's department and handing them a previously held British passport, which they will later return to the British High Commission here.

To dual citizens who sign the Zimbabwean declaration to become a "Momo-Zimbabwean citizen in Zimbabwean law," the British High Commission says: "Because of the differences between the two legal systems, this will not affect your position in British law."
New Zimbabwean Cabinet announced

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, announced his new Cabinet of 25 Ministers and 11 Deputy Ministers here yesterday.

In the very few significant changes, two white Ministers in the former government were dropped — Senator Dennis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. John Landau, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The third white Minister in the last government, Mr. Chris Andersen, who fought the election as an independent, unconnected with the Independent Zimbabwe Group led by Mr. Bill Irvine, retains the portfolio of Minister of State (Public Service) in the Prime Minister's Office.

The Ministry of Agriculture is now added to Land and Rural Settlement and the combined post is taken over by Mr. Moven Mahachi.

Asked to elaborate on the exclusion of Senator Norman, Mr. Mugabe said the original idea had been to have someone representing the farming community as such.

He added: "It would appear that the work he was doing, and doing so marvellously with me and the government, was not appreciated by them (the farmers) or they would not have voted for Ian Smith who was an enemy of the people of Zimbabwe.

"So they didn't appreciate what we were doing and we shouldn't have bent over backwards to please them at all.

"It doesn't serve any purpose trying to please the farmers in any way," Mr. Mugabe said. — Sapa
Mugabe dismisses white Minister

HARARE - Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has dismissed his most prominent and respected White Minister in retaliation for the White minority's support of former Rhodesian leader Mr. Ian Smith, in recent elections.

Mr. Mugabe said there was no place for the Agriculture Minister, Mr. Denis Norman, in the Government, despite the fact he had done a "marvellous" job.

Mr. Mugabe said that by voting for Mr. Smith, the 84,000 white voters had shown they did not appreciate the work Mr. Norman had done and therefore did not merit representation in the Cabinet. Sapa.
honour debts

HAR Maharoa – Make up for losses

Mugabe discusses Renamo in US states
Zim Cabinet to be all black?

HARARE — There is a growing belief that the new Zimbabwe Cabinet due to be announced today will not include any whites.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe reiterated at the weekend that his Cabinet would consist only of Zanu (PF) members and he said experience had shown that minority parties were not to be trusted.

A cabinet announcement had been expected last week but diplomatic circles said it was believed there had been differences in the Politburo with the hardliners insisting that Agriculture Minister Denis Norman be dropped.

In the last Cabinet Mr Norman was brought in as a Zanu (PF) nominated senator though

ZIMBABWE’S Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.
Mugabe Cabinet change
dismays many whites

Argus Africa News Service
HARARE. - Many whites in Zimbabwe
are dismayed at the dropping of Mr. De
nis Norman from the Cabinet.

The move was announced yesterday by
the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe.
But they can take some comfort from
the retention of one white Cabinet mem-
ber, Mr. Chris Andersen, as an indication
that Mr. Mugabe has not turned his back
on the policy of reconciliation.

SLAP DOWN WHITE FARMERS.
Mr. Mugabe made no bones about the
reason for dropping Mr. Norman.
It was to slap down white farmers who
angered him by voting for members of
Mr. Ian Smith’s conservative alliance in
the white-roll general election when all
rural seats went to Mr. Smith’s party.
Mr. Mugabe said yesterday that Mr.
Norman had done a “marvellous job”.
He was put in the Cabinet to represent
the farming community. But their action
in voting for Mr. Smith, whom Mr. Mu-
gabe called “an enemy of the people”,
showed they did not appreciate him.

Mr. Denis Norman
He was no longer prepared to bend
over backwards to please a section of the
community.
Agriculture has been the success story
in Zimbabwe, and the Prime Minister’s
action will be seen in some quarters as a
petulant and spiteful one which could
damage the economy as a whole.
Mr. Norman, who has kept himself
aloof from party politics, did not stand
for election. It was expected that he
would be placed in the Senate.
Mugabe's Spiteful Move Dismisses Whites
Norman sacking will have ‘no great impact’

Argus Africa News Service
HARARE — Zimbabwe’s outgoing Agriculture Minister Mr Denis Norman has declined to comment on the offer by Conservative Alliance leader Mr Ian Smith to make a place for him in the Senate.

But it is highly unlikely that the offer by Mr Smith will receive any positive response from Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, who has today flown to the Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa.

Mr Norman said he was going back to his farm for a few days to think things over. He had no definite plans but he would carry on farming.

He was dropped from the Zimbabwean Cabinet in retaliation for the support given to Mr Smith in the white roll election in spite of Mr Mugabe’s admission that the independent senator had done a marvellous job for agriculture generally.

Mr Norman said he did not think his removal would have a great impact. “Nobody is going to stop farming just because of that decision,” he said.

Mr Smith yesterday described the dropping of Mr Norman as unbelievable and wicked. Mr Mugabe was taking it out on the whites because of his hatred for him, said Mr Smith.

The Conservative Alliance leader said he had earlier agreed to back Mr Norman’s election to the Senate after it had been suggested that the government favoured this.

But after he had agreed the offer had been withdrawn. Yesterday he sent a message to Mr Mugabe saying that one of the Conservative Alliance senators would stand down if the Prime Minister would reappoint Mr Norman.

Mr Norman has steadfastly refused to involve himself in party politics. He was invited to become Minister of Agriculture in 1980 and accepted a Senate seat made available to him by the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

He said yesterday that if the government had wanted him, he would have been happy to have continued as minister.

He had not offered himself for election because he did not want to become a career politician.
Zim whites dismayed

HARARE Whites in Zimbabwe have been filled with dismay over the dropping of Mr Dennis Norman from the Cabinet announced this week by Mr Robert Mugabe.

But they can take some comfort from the retention of one white Cabinet member, Mr Chris Andersen, as an indication that Mr Mugabe has not completely turned his back on the policy of reconciliation.

The Prime Minister made no bones about the reason for dropping Mr Norman. It was to slap down the white farmers who had angered him by voting for members of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance in the white roll general election when all rural seats went to Mr Smith's party.

Justice Minister replaced

and has resigned. the US State
Norman declines to comment on offer

The Star Bureau
HARARE — Zimbabwe's outgoing Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman, has declined to comment on the offer by Conservative Alliance leader Mr Ian Smith to make a place for him in the Senate as a way of getting him reinstated.

But it is highly unlikely that the offer by Mr Smith will receive any positive response from the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who today flew for the OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

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Zimbabwe may buy British helicopters

The Star Bureau

HARARE — There is speculation in Harare that the Air Force of Zimbabwe (AFZ) plans to conclude a multi-million rand deal to purchase a number of military helicopters from the British Westland company.

The Financial Gazette newspaper said in Harare that rumours of such a deal gained credence this week with the publication in the Press of advertisements by " Normally advertisements are not placed by companies selling military equipment unless a sales contract has been agreed with the country concerned," said the paper.

Reports earlier this year said the air force had been examining helicopters produced by three companies — the Italian Augusta Bell, the French Dauphin and Westland helicopters.
PM Mugabe announces new Zim Cabinet

HARARE — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe yesterday announced his new Cabinet of 25 ministers, together with 11 deputy ministers.

In the very few significant changes, two white ministers in the former government were dropped — Senator Dennis Norman, Agriculture, and Mr. John Landau, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The third white minister, in the last government, Mr. Chris Ivens, who fought the election as an independent, was not reappointed.

He is not connected with the independent Zimbabwe group led by Mr. William Irvine, who now holds the portfolio of Minister of State (public service) in the prime minister's office.

Farming

The Ministry of Agriculture is now added to Land and Rural Settlement and the combined post is taken over by Mr. Moven Mahachi.

Asked to elaborate on the exclusion of Senator Norman, Mr. Mugabe said that the idea had been to have someone representing the farming community in such
Smith offer to deposed minister

HARARE — The leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), Mr Ian Smith, sent a message to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday offering to cooperate with the government by appointing former minister Denis Norman to the Senate.

Such a move would allow Mr Norman to stay on as Minister of Agriculture in the new Zimbabwe government. Mr Norman, a senator in the last government, was dropped from the new cabinet when it was announced on Monday.

Mr Mugabe said Mr Norman, who had worked “magnificently” with the government, had been excluded because whites — including, apparently, the majority of farmers — had voted for the CAZ in the general election instead of the Independent Zimbabwe Group.

The voting showed whites still hankering after the past and did not appreciate what Mr Norman and the government had done for them, the Prime Minister said.

Mr Smith, one of the CAZ election candidates, had been approached by a contact in the government who asked if the CAZ would assist by appointing three government nominees to the Senate.

The only one named by the contact was Mr Norman, he said. The CAZ can nominate 10 senators. Mr Smith said he had agreed to the request.

He said that subsequently, the same contact came back and said the deal was off — presumably because it would have given us credit for being reasonable and cooperative.

“The decision to drop Mr Norman is absolutely discouraging. I have again sent a message to the Prime Minister saying that we would be prepared to cooperate with the government and appoint Mr Norman to the Senate so that he could become Minister of Agriculture. We are now awaiting an answer.”

Mr Smith said should the government take up the offer, he realised some kind of plan would have to be made for one of the CAZ Senate candidates to step down to make way for Mr Norman.

Mr Mugabe has announced Mr Moven Mahachi as Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement — a new combination of portfolios. — Sapa.

New parliament is sworn in

HARARE — Members of Zimbabwe’s new Parliament were sworn in yesterday after the country’s first post-independence general elections two weeks ago.

But in a surprise move, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, angered by white backing for the former Rhodesian Premier, Mr Ian Smith, sacked the most respected white member of his Cabinet, Agriculture Minister, Mr Denis Norman.

Mr Norman, the former head of the white-dominated Commercial Farmers’ Union, was the only casualty of a Cabinet reshuffle in which all the senior ministers kept their seats.

Mr Mugabe, and the chief opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, shook hands at the swearing-in ceremony and appeared to exchange pleasantries, but neither spoke to Mr Smith, who is again the undisputed spokesman for the whites.

It was the first time the three men had met since the poll in which Mr Mugabe’s Zanu-PF took 63 of the 70 seats contested, Mr Nkomo’s PF-Zapu is and the minority opposition Zanu Party one.

Mr Smith’s Conservative Alliance Party captured 15 of the 20 seats reserved for Zimbabwe’s 100,000 whites.

The new Parliament meets on Tuesday at the start of a five-year term, during which Mr Mugabe has pledged to turn Zimbabwe into a socialist, one-party state.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly in the last Parliament, Mr Idmus Mutasa, and his deputy, Mr Abraham Basi, will both retain their posts. — Sapa.
Zimbabwe senators named

HARARE—The last six of Zimbabwe's senators, reserved under the constitution for appointment by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister, have now been named.

They are Sen Patrick Chinamanza, a lawyer; Sen Eric Gwanzura, a businessman; Sen Amina Hughes, who had already been appointed Deputy Minister of Transport; Sen George Mudzuri, a senior backbencher in the last House of Assembly; Sen William Ndangana, former Deputy Minister of Defence; and Sen Kantibhai Patel, a businessman and Zanu (PF) provincial financial secretary for Harare. — (Sapa)
Mr Norman would be the last man to take all the credit for the success story. But in the words of Mr John Laurie, the present president of the farmers' union, it was his gusto, optimism and positive approach which led to the revitalisation of agriculture, and benefited the nation as a whole.

His achievements have been recognised widely, and Mr Mugabe himself, announcing that Mr Norman had been dropped from the Cabinet, spoke of the marvellous work he had done.

So, why was he dropped? Simply, it seems, to teach the whites a lesson because Mr Mugabe felt the farming community, in particular, had let him down by voting for Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance candidates in the white roll general election.

Mr Norman received the news of his departure from the Cabinet in a letter from the Prime Minister, which he said was courteous and cordial. In it he was told that the farmers did not appear to appreciate what he and Mr Mugabe had done for them.

Did he not think he had been treated harshly? Well, said Mr Norman, the Prime Minister did say the honeymoon was over for the whites, and this apparently was one way of showing them that he meant what he said.

Had he been asked, Mr Norman would gladly have stayed on as Minister. Agriculture, he said, was now poised to take off after a difficult five years.

Mr Norman did not stand for election himself because he has all along refused to involve himself in politicking as such. "I have always treated this portfolio as a job. Once you get involved in party politics you become a career politician, and that is not what I want."

Mr Norman said he would go back to his farm at Norton, west of Harare, for a few days to think things over. He had no firm plans.

He did not think his removal from the Cabinet would have a great impact. "There will be a lot of chitter-chatter, but nobody is going to stop farming or sell his farm because of the decision."
HARARE — "When the party is over, you go home. It is the same with all invitations."

Denis Norman, Zimbabwe's outgoing Minister of Agriculture, was speaking as messengers carried out of his office the personal paraphernalia gathered during five years of service in Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

His appointment in 1980 was a masterstroke by Mr Mugabe in putting across the message that in the new independent state of Zimbabwe, born after a bloody struggle in which 30,000 lives were lost, a policy of reconciliation was to be followed.

The white farmers had been in the front line. They had borne the brunt of attacks against the white rulers of Rhodesia.

Widespread dismay

Land was at the centre of the struggle and almost half the country was in the hands of 5,000 or so white farmers.

And yet Mr Mugabe had picked a former president of the Farmers' Union, a prominent farmer himself, to be Zimbabwe's first Minister of Agriculture. His departure has caused widespread dismay.

In the troubled early years of independence, the fact that Denis Norman was there persuaded many farmers to battle on against many odds — squatters, the menace of dissidents, three heart-breaking years of drought, and the nagging uncertainty about the future.
Department of Information

Mr. Domb Fornam

Dear Mr. Fornam,

I am writing to inform you of the decision to dissolve the Department of Information. This decision has been made after careful consideration of the current political and economic situation.

The Department of Information has been a cornerstone of our nation's information infrastructure. It has played a vital role in providing accurate and timely information to the public and has contributed significantly to the development of our nation. However, recent developments have made it clear that the Department's current structure and operations are no longer sustainable.

As you know, the government has been facing significant financial challenges. The Department of Information's budget has been consistently undersized, leading to a lack of resources and necessary support for its operations.

Furthermore, there have been concerns about the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the Department. The current leadership structure has not been able to address these issues effectively, and it is clear that a new approach is needed.

In light of these considerations, the government has decided to dissolve the Department of Information. This decision will be effective immediately, and steps are being taken to ensure a smooth transition.

Please be assured that the government remains committed to providing accurate and timely information to the public. We will be working to establish a new framework that will better meet the needs of our citizens and support the development of our nation.

Thank you for your service and dedication to the Department of Information. We wish you well in your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
HARARE — When the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, flew out this week to the Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa, the momentous issue of major Zimbabwean involvement in the Mozambican civil war returned to the centre stage of his country's politics.

The prospect of a joint Zimbabwean and Tanzanian military expedition to crush Mozambique Resistance Movement rebels before the onset of the next rainy season has been obscured in recent weeks by the hysteria and unrest surrounding the Zimbabwean general elections.

At least seven people were killed, thousands made temporarily homeless, and millions of rand's worth of damage done to houses of blacks suspected of voting for opposition parties during a four-day rampage by pro-Mugabe fanatics while police refused to intervene.

However, overwhelming support for Mr. Mugabe among Shona-speakers who make up over 70% of Zimbabweans was never in doubt, nor the continued loyalty of most Ndebeles to the Zapu leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo, who took 15 Matabeleland seats to 63 won by Mr. Mugabe in the rest of the country.

The only election surprises were that the white and Shangaan minorities also polled on largely tribal lines.

Mr. Mugabe won a predicted landslide victory but observers point out that apart from its effect in polarizing the different ethnic groups and in heightening Mr. Mugabe's sense of democratic authority to govern, the turbulent election was largely irrelevant, distracting attention from the more important Mozambican question.

Most major functions of the 100 MP House of Assembly have already been assumed by the 70-member Central Committee of Mr. Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party, while the traditional role of the Cabinet in Western-style democracies has been taken over by the party Politburo, whose 14 elite members hold all the reins of power in Parliament and the security forces.

Ministers in the Cabinet play only a secondary role in the technical application of Government's policy in specific fields. While their day-to-day direction is important, they play no part in forming wider national policies unless they are also members of the Politburo.

Mr. Mugabe, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique are expected to discuss the Renamo threat both with each other and with fellow AU heads of government at the Addis Ababa summit gathering.

According to military sources, Zimbabwe already has over 5,000 troops in the former Portuguese colony deployed largely on guard duties, and could send in an extra 7,000. A similar number might be dispatched from the Tanzanian armed forces which last saw action in the war to oust the Ugandan dictator Idi Amin.

Britain has acknowledged that it is preparing to train President Machel's forces using the British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMATT) which has been attached to the Zimbabwe national army since independence. Mr. Mugabe has also sought logistic support from his traditional Eastern bloc friends, Yugoslavia and Romania.

Despite the bonus of a record agricultural season economists fear for the strain a prolonged military campaign would place on Zimbabwe's finances. The annual budget is due to be presented on July 30, with the likelihood that even further taxation will be imposed to meet increased defence spending.

Diplomatic sources in Harare believe that whether a joint Zimbabwe-Tanzanian operation in Mozambique succeeded or failed, it would be a watershed for future joint cooperation, with a profound effect on all the frontline states' relations with their main perceived foe — South Africa.

If the joint forces succeed in eliminating the rebel movement which was founded by the Rhodesian security services during the 1972-80 bush war and later temporarily taken over by South Africa, this will increase the frontline states' militancy towards the republic.

If, on the other hand, they get bogged down in a ruinous campaign similar to the Vietnamese involvement in Kampuchea, this can only radicalise Zimbabwe ideologically.
Watch the soil, Zim told

HARARE — Zimbabwe had only 50 years of good farming left, unless something drastic was done to curb the soil depletion rate, according to the Minister of natural Resources and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo.

The average soil loss in communal lands was 50 tons a hectare a year and even on the commercial farms the picture was not good, with some 12 percent of the arable land damaged in the past beyond repair.

Mrs Chitepo made these disclosures in a speech read on her behalf at a meeting of the Conservation Trust of Zimbabwe. — Sapa.
Harare extends emergency

HARARE—The state of emergency in Zimbabwe has been extended for a further six months from July 26 when it would have been due to expire. The extension was made by President Canaan Banana who signed the order on July 17.2.

On May 7 the House of Assembly approved a motion by the then Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Simbi, Mubako, that the emergency could be renewed on expiry. — (Sapa)
Zimbabwe to sell steel to Lesotho

The Star's Foreign News Service

MASERU — Zimbabwe is aiming to make a strong entry into the Lesotho steel market under the wing of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa, of which South Africa is not a member.

Mr. David Chitambo, sales manager of the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company (Zisco) said in Maseru negotiations for sales of Zimbabwe steel in Lesotho were at an advanced stage.

After meetings with Lesotho Government officials, Mr. Chitambo indicated Zisco hopes to provide steel for major projects such as the Highlands water scheme as well as for construction in general in the industry.

LONDON — Chloride, the battery group, has agreed to sell a substantial part of its business to an Australian group Dunlop Olympic for £34.5 million cash, the chairman Sir Michael Edwards has announced.

LONDON — Management and unions at Shell Chemicals' only UK production plant near Manchester have agreed on a deal which will cut the number of jobs in half but save the plant. The two sides will collaborate in redeploying redundant staff elsewhere.

NEW YORK — Apple Computer incurred its first quarterly loss as a public company, reporting a net deficit of $172 million for the three months to June 28 after an 11 percent fall in sales and a $40.3 million provision for reorganisation.
Harare loses top doctor

The Star Bureau

Harare - South African-born Professor Michael Gelfand, a world authority on Shona traditional medicine and a leading medical personality in Zimbabwe, collapsed and died while attending a patient in Harare Hospital.

Dr. Gelfand (72) was a graduate of the University of Cape Town Medical School and the first dean of medicine of the University of Zimbabwe Medical School.
The report came amid concern that the recent disclosure of secret contacts between the two countries could hamper any restoration of ties.

Mr Peres’ spokesman could not be reached to confirm the radio report. In his message to Mr Gorbachev, to be conveyed by World Jewish Congress leader, Mr Edgar Bronfman, Mr Peres was quoted as saying that Israel was “not an enemy of the Soviet Union” — Sapa-Reuters.

Reagan not hampered

NEW YORK — Most Americans do not feel President Reagan’s recent cancer episode will hamper him in carrying out his duties during the remainder of his second term in office, according to a public opinion poll carried for Newsweek Magazine released at the weekend.

Of those polled, 57 percent said they were either not at all concerned or not too concerned that Mr Reagan might not be able to meet the demands of the presidency.

The poll, conducted by the Gallup Organisation, also showed that since last week’s operation to remove cancer of the colon, Mr Reagan’s approval rating has increased to 68 percent from the 65 percent recorded during the TWA hijacking crisis, a time when the public traditionally rallies around the president. — Sapa-Reuters.

2 die in witch-hunt ritual

HARARE — Two people have died in “witch hunting” ceremonies in a remote Zimbabwean peasant village.

The daily Mail newspaper reported that people in the village called in witch hunters when a number of villagers died in strange circumstances. A N’ganga (witchdoctor) summoned by the people to “smell out” the alleged witches identified a number of people and gave them some “magic” snuff and medicine.

The victims also had their skins slit and medicine applied to the wounds to cure them of being witches.

The alleged witches were also beaten by members of the youth brigade, the newspaper said — Sowetan Foreign Service.

Concern over currency

LUSAKA — Zambia’s Minister of Finance has acknowledged that the government is planning measures to deal with the black market in foreign currency that flourishes in Zambia while there is a critical shortage of foreign exchange.

Some observers believe there could be more foreign currency in private hands than in the government’s coffers. Foreign currency worth more than 20 million pounds sterling is believed to be circulating in the black market — Sowetan Foreign Service.

Now garbage emergency!

PEKING — Shanghai officials have proclaimed a garbage emergency in China’s largest metropolis, plagued with a mountain of garbage a day and aggravated by a summer crush of discarded watermelon rinds, the China Daily reported yesterday.

Thirty-thousand sanitation workers have been mobilised to work 12 hours a day to clear away piles of garbage while the army has provided 36 trucks, the official English-language newspaper said, but it was unclear where the rubbish would be dumped.

The paper said sanitation boats once dumped much of the refuse in neighbouring Jiangsu and Zhejiang, but the two provinces have even against that since May — Sapa-AP.

USA

with a red candle, a photograph from the family album and a mountain of bouquets.

“We will bury them first. The others will join them when the bodies are found and identified,” said Don Giovanni Conti, Tesoro’s parish priest.

Victims were struck by the torrent with such force that many were swept several kilometres down the Fiume Valley and their bodies dismembered by debris and

Ban threatens Sowetan

Nkomo’s Zapu

HARARE — Zimbabwe’s new Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, has warned that Mr Joshua Nkomo’s Zapu Party will face banning if it fails to stop its alleged support for armed dissidents.

Speaking at an election rally in Ramaph, Mr Nkala — who was heavily defeated in a Matabelaland constituency in the recent general election — promised that if the government was forced to ban Zapu, it would not be worried about what would be said about such an action in the foreign Press.

Mr Nkala is standing as a candidate in the Kariba constituency where young was postponed last month after the death of the ruling party’s other candidate Mr Robson Manyika.

The new Home Affairs Minister, whose portfolio includes the Police Force, told his audience that it was evident that the dissidents were being led by Mr Nkomo’s party. If the Zapu leader was “dealt with”, said Mr Nkala, then there would be no dissident problem.

Meanwhile, in Harare, the ruling party welcomed hundreds of opposition party deserters into its ranks over the weekend.

Following the attacks on minority groups which followed the massive Zapu (PF) election victory two weeks ago, there has been a steady stream of recruits for Mr Mugabe’s party.

JOSHUA NKOMO . . . Zapu Party leader.
Ambassador found murdered outside Harare

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—The large diplomatic community here was shocked by a sensational murder mystery yesterday when the half-naked body of the Spanish Ambassador was found on a lonely farm road outside the city.

A short distance from his battered corpse was his official Mercedes Benz, its 'corps diplomatique' numberplates replaced with false ones.

There was no official comment here from the police or the Spanish Embassy but a spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Ministry in Madrid said there appeared to be no political motive behind the murder of Mr José Luis Blanco-Briones, 39, a career diplomat who presented his credentials to President Canaan Banana in December 1981.

Zimbabwe has no known Basque immigrant community and has never seen any activity to suggest interest by the separatist movement ETA.

Mr Blanco-Briones was reported to have spent Sunday evening at a dinner party with friends. His body, found clad only in a shirt, bore signs of injuries to the head and shoulders from a blunt instrument.

Farm labourers discovered his corpse on a dirt road north of the suburb of Marlborough.

SAPA-Reuters reports that a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Harare said: 'Although the exact circumstances of the ambassador's death have yet to be established, foul play is suspected and police are continuing their inquiries.'
No threats against whites from Banana

HARARE. — Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana gave no hint yesterday of major constitutional changes to come when he opened the country's new parliament.

He outlined a wide range of government policies but made no mention of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's pledges to bring one-party rule to Zimbabwe and to do away with 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites.

Mr Mugabe won massive endorsement in general elections earlier this month and promptly pledged he would vigorously pursue his dream of making his Zanu-(PF) the only party in the country.

After separate white elections which reinstated former premier Mr Ian Smith as the undisputed spokesman for the country's 100,000 whites, he also promised to scrap the white seats as soon as he could.

But Western diplomats said yesterday it appeared the government would now make no move to eliminate the white seats until May 1987, the earliest time at which they can be removed under the constitution by a vote of 70 MPs.

Mr Mugabe has 63 of the 86 black seats in parliament and should increase that to 64 next month when voting takes place for the final seat.

The diplomats said Mr Mugabe had lots of time to prepare for one-party rule before his term of office ends in 1989.

Mr Banana said the government would continue to welcome foreign investment, pledged unspecified tougher measures against rebels active in western Zimbabwe in the past three years and listed programmes he said would improve living standards.

"We face many challenges, including the accelerated development of productive forces," he said in a speech devoted mostly to domestic issues.

Mr Banana also said the government would continue to work closely with other black-ruled Southern African states to seek independence for SWA/Namibia — Saps-Reuters
President Banana makes key speech in Parliament

President Banana's Speech to Madrid's Body Council
Banana gives no hint of changes

HARARE — Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana gave no hint yesterday of major constitutional changes to come when he opened the country's new Parliament.

The President outlined a wide range of government policies but made no mention of the pledge by the prime minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, to bring one-party rule to Zimbabwe and to do away with 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites.

Mr. Mugabe won massive endorsement in general elections earlier this month and promptly pledged he would vigorously pursue his dream of making his ZANU PF the only party in the country.

In his 35-minute speech, Mr. Banana said the government would continue to welcome foreign investment, pledged unspecified tougher measures against rebels active in western Zimbabwe in the past three years and listed programmes he said would improve living standards.

"We face many challenges, including those relating to the transformation of our socio-economic environment and the accelerated development of productive forces," he said. In a speech devoted mostly to domestic issues.

"Mr. Banana, also said the government would continue to work closely with other black-rulled Southern African states to seek independence for SWA/Namibia.

SAPA-RNS
Zimbabwean MPs to use three languages

HARARE — Members of Zimbabwe's House of Assembly will now be able to debate in the country's three main languages — English, Shona and Sindebele.

Simultaneous translation facilities have been introduced and each MP will have headphones to relay the translation to him in the debating chamber. A similar system has been used for some years in the Senate — the upper parliamentary house.

But the new development for the Lower House is certain to retard, at least slightly, the often furious pace of debate. Translators might find themselves hard-pressed to keep up with the quick-fire barbed comments and insults which have been known to fly around the chamber.
Zimbabwe extends emergency

HARARE — Zimbabwe’s new Parliament has extended the country’s 20-year state of emergency and been told a rebel was captured in the home of opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo promptly denounced as lies the reported arrest, which followed a police seizure of weapons from his bodyguards at the house.

It was widely seen in Harare as the latest sign of a tougher Government attitude to its Opposition PF-Zapu party.

The sweeping emergency powers, which permit detention without trial, have been renewed every six months since they were enacted by the white minority rulers of then Rhodesia when they unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965.
Reward offered for ambassador's killers

HARARE — Police in Harare last night announced the offer of a substantial cash reward to anyone with information leading to the arrest of the killers of the Spanish Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr. Jose Luis Blanco-Briones.

The amount of the reward was not specified.

The body of the ambassador, which was found battered on the outskirts of the Harare suburb of Northwood on Monday morning, was flown to Madrid yesterday, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It was returned to Spain aboard a Spanish Air Force aircraft which had come to Harare to collect it, and the ambassador's widow accompanied it back to Spain.

Harare police are still questioning two men seen with Mr. Blanco-Briones last Sunday night. They are, Mr. Teto Martinez Cuadrales and Mr. Jesus Marcuz Martinez Sigarre, both engineers of the Spanish aeronautics company Casa.

They had dined with the ambassador on Sunday night.

The police have stressed that the two men have 'not been arrested but are helping with investigations.' — Sapa
Zimbabwe's Press rages about emergency in S A!

THE ORWELLIAN climate of 'Doublethink' that prevents the devotees of the South African and Zimbabwean governments from seeing the embarrassing similarities in their leaders' actions reached an amazing intensity this week, on our side of the Limpopo at any rate, following President P W Botha's introduction of a state of emergency in 36 South African magisterial districts.

Casually slipped into the Zimbabwean Government Gazette last Friday (the day before President Botha made his own announcement) was a proclamation that the state of emergency which we have had in force throughout the entire length and breadth of our country since November 5, 1965, is to be extended to January 11, 1986.

This routine notice hardly rated more than a paragraph in our newspapers.

It seems beyond belief none of the leader-writers here who waxed so hot and at such length about the South African Government's action did not, at least in passing, make some shamefaced attempt to contrast and justify Zimbabwe's own emergency.

Here, our policemen and our legal processes have grown old with the emergency which Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front government introduced six days before declaring independence from Britain. Today, 20 years later, Mr Smith and his party (renamed the Conservative Alliance) are as indignant as any anti-apartheid in South Africa about an emergency situation that (as in their day) permits indefinite detention without trial, confiscation of property, curfews, censorship and almost limitless scope for any other action the authorities see fit. Their security forces may deem expedient. White Rhodesian nationalism has been just as prone to 'Doublethink' as the black Zimbabwean and Africaner varieties.

In Harare the pro-government daily newspaper, the Herald, was able to fulminate about the authorities' responsibility for township violence in South Africa without finding itself reminded for a second of the orgy of post-election violence in the 'high-density suburbs' of our own city earlier this month when thousands of blacks had their homes wrecked and at least three people died.

In Bulawayo the Chronicle which, like the Herald, is controlled by the para-statal Mass Media Trust, was able to lecture the South African Government on how to deal with unrest without any blush for the situation in surrounding Matabeleland over the past three years, when dissidents have murdered members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) just as if they were black councillors in New Brighton, and the Zimbabwean national army has, like the South African police, been accused of a grossly excessive over-reaction.

The Chronicle lamented that draconian power over the South African civilian population was being given to the security forces. 'That these powers should be in the hands of armed forces of recently proven biased and murderous cruelty is both ill-conceived and dangerous,' said the Chronicle—a paragraph that might have been a direct quotation from an editorial in the Citizen about Matabeleland.

If, as the Chronicle maintains, imposition of an emergency in 36 of South Africa's 100-plus magisterial districts is a reflection of the extent of the crisis in the land? what should the South Africans deduce about our situation over the past 19 years and 7 months when we have had an emergency over every square millimetre of our soil? Deliberately offensive references to 'Boers' are as sterile as racist epithets aimed at blacks by uncouth whites, yet the Chronicle repeatedly uses them in its gleeful predictions of disaster in South Africa, which sound remarkably like 'ex-Rhodesians' prophecies about Zimbabwe.

When the newspaper says of the South African Government 'They have lost the ability, if they ever possessed it, of recognising the turn of events; they are blinkered and hell-bent on a course of self-destruction' it echoes, oddly, statements George Orwell made in his essay Notes on Nationalism. Orwell wrote that political partisanship — 'nationalism' for want of a better word — made people schizoid and only marginally sane in their indifference to reality. 'All nationalists,' he said, 'have the power of not seeing the resemblances between similar sets of facts... actions are held to be good or bad not on their own merits but according to who does them, and there is almost no kind of outrage — torture, the use of hostages, forced labour, mass deportations, imprisonment without trial, forgery, assassination, the bombing of civilians — which does not change its colour when it is committed by our side.'
Two Zimbanks executives suspended

HARARE — Two top executives of the state-controlled Zimbabwe Banking Corporation (Zimbanks) have been suspended while unspecified allegations are investigated, the bank said yesterday.

In a statement, it said the allegations "in no way relate to the bank's financial position" and its profitability was not affected.

The two executives are Gene Rault, the group's respected chief executive and managing director, and Cornelius van der Meulen, general manager of the group's international division.

The deputy-governor of the Reserve Bank, Dick Parke, has been seconded to Zimbanks as acting managing director.

The statement gave no details of the allegations. Banking sources said they related to alleged technical infringements of Zimbanks stringency exchange controls regulations and not the bank's operations.

A banker who asked not to be named described Zimbanks as well-managed, with a sound balance sheet.

Zimbanks is Zimbabwe's second-largest banking group with particular interests in the agricultural and tobacco sectors of the economy. The Zimbabwe government holds a 60 percent stake and local shareholders the rest. — Reuters.
Ambassador was strangled

HARARE — An autopsy on murdered Spanish ambassador Jesus Luis Blanco Briones showed he was strangled before being bludgeoned, diplomats said yesterday.

The ambassador's bludgeoned body was found on Monday.

Ambassador Briones was buried in Madrid on Wednesday, where his body was flown, accompanied by his widow.

The diplomats, who declined to be named, said the autopsy on Tuesday showed the ambassador, as well as being strangled, suffered massive loss of blood from a savage beating to his head and back. — Reuter.
Cocktail talk gloomy in Harare as Budget looms

Mercy Correspondent

HARARE—White Zimbabweans who still occupy most of the key positions in the private economic sector will find out tomorrow whether Prime Minister Mugabe's policy of repatriation will extend to the Budget.

There are grave fears that the Minister of Finance, Dr Bernard Chidzero, will dispel the mood of business optimism stemming from a record cropping season which prevailed until the June 27-July 4 elections when Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance shocked Mr Mugabe by capturing 15 of the 20 seats reserved for whites in the House of Assembly.

Businessmen and farmers had held high hopes that more than £1 billion in much-needed foreign-currency payments would soon start coming in for agriculture-based exports, reversing the trend during three ruinous years of drought when food had to be imported for the first time in decades.

Soft pedal

In addition, it was believed that the pragmatic Dr Chidzero, once a top-ranking UN economist who persuaded the ruling Zanu (PF) central committee to soft pedal on its plans for socialism, in spite of his relatively influential position over dogma as a non-member of Mr Mugabe's elite Politburo.

With hopes for increased foreign currency availability came greater optimism for expansion in employment, which, at 110,000 today, is still below its 1974 record when the country's total population was 2,000,000 less at 6,000,000.

However, since Mr Mugabe axed Agriculture Minister Dennis Norman earlier this month and reappointed doctrinaire party hardliners to key Cabinet posts, Harare's cocktail-party circuit has been supercharged with doom-and-gloom rumours of higher taxation, increased duties and savage cutbacks in the rebates traditionally extended to the average small businessman.

- Anxiety also stems from calculations of the possible cost of a big escalation in Zimbabwe's military operations in Mozambique.

- Britain has now acknowledged that its instructors are training Mozambicans alongside the Zimbabwe National Army here, but the only major country which has publicly expressed willingness to give tangible support to Mozambique's President Samora Machel is South Africa.

- Pretoria's repeated expressions of willingness have never received public response. Superficially, cooperation between Pretoria and the front-line states to support President Machel appears impossible, with relations apparently at an all-time low after the SADF raid on Gaberone.

- Offensive role

- The Mozambiquan Foreign Minister, Mr Jaquim Chissano, confirmed in London last week that the Zimbabwe National Army would shortly, for the first time, take a major offensive role against the Mozambique Resistance Movement 'bandits', with the object of wiping them out before the year end.

- Already between 3,000 and 5,000 Zimbabwean troops are understood to be guarding strategic roads, railways, and the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline.

- Supplementary estimates, including heavy extra provision for defence, sent last year's Zimbabwe national Budget soaring up to some R3,5 billion, over a quarter of which was for security-orientated ministries.

- In his speech opening Parliament last week, President Canaan Banana not only singled out for special mention Zimbabwe's commitments to its Mozambican ally but emphasised the intention of Mr Mugabe's Government to conduct 'more vigorous operations' on its western front against the Matabeleland dissidents alleged to support the main black opposition party, Zapu.
Kariba seat is for Zanu

HARARE: The final constituency to be contested in Zimbabwe's general election has been conceded to the ruling Zanu (PF) Party through the withdrawal of the candidate of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapa Party.

The Kariba seat in the House of Assembly was being contested by Home Affairs Minister Mr. Enos Nkala and the Zapa nominee, Mr. Kenneth Mano.

The constituency election was suspended on the eve of voting in the election at the beginning of this month because of the death of the Zanu candidate, Mr. Robson Manyika.

It means that Mr. Nkala, beaten as a candidate in Matabeleland, is now the MP for Kariba.

The gain of Kariba brings to 43 the number of seats held by Zanu in the House, Zapa holds 13 and Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole's party holds one. The other 29 seats in the 108-seat Parliament are occupied by white MPs.

Mr. Nkomo said on the withdrawal of Mr. Mano that his party was concerned about the "worsening state of insecurity in the Kariba constituency".

It had also taken into account the violence against party members which had followed the Zanu (W) A-beaten Zapa candidate, Mr. Simon Chauruka, was killed and Mr. Mano had to be hospitalised with stab wounds after being attacked by a rampaging mob.

Mr. Mano told a Sunday newspaper here he had decided to give up politics to concentrate on his farm.
Zapu withdraws candidate

HARARE — The Zapu candidate in the elections to fill the last seat in the 100-member House of Assembly has been withdrawn because of fears for his safety, a party statement said in Harare yesterday.

Mr Kenneth Mano, Zapu’s treasurer, was contesting the Kariba constituency against the ruling Zanu (PF) party’s Mr Enos Mkala, already named the Minister of Home Affairs.

The Kariba elections are being held separately from national elections held early this month because in late June a nominated candidate died. Voting was due to take place next week.

The Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said in a statement published by the Sunday Mail that Mr Mano had been withdrawn “after careful consideration of recent events” which included the killing of a Zapu candidate in post-electoral township violence in Harare early this month, and “the worsening state of insecurity” in Kariba.
Envoy's murder: 2 men released

The Star Bureau

HARARE — A Zimbabwe High Court judge has ordered police to free two Spanish nationals who have been held for a week in connection with the murder of Spanish ambassador Mr. Jose Luis Blanco-Briones.

The arrested men — Mr. Pedro Mateu and Mr. Jesus Martinez — will be released into the custody of the Spanish Embassy in Harare.

The two men were the last people known to have seen Mr. Blanco-Briones alive on the night before his death. The ambassador's body was found clad in underclothing on a farm track near a northern Harare suburb on July 21. He was lying outside his car and appeared to have been bludgeoned but a medical examination showed he had been strangled.

Mr. Mateu and Mr. Martinez were in Zimbabwe on behalf of the Spanish state-owned Casa Aircraft Company which has sold several transport planes to Zimbabwe's air force.

On behalf of the two men, Mr. Richard Wood told the court that his clients had hardly met the ambassador, had no motive for the killing, had no contacts in Harare outside the Spanish Embassy and did not know their way around the city.

By offering rewards for information leading to the arrest of the killers of the ambassador, the police had indicated they were not satisfied that Mr. Mateu and Mr. Martinez were responsible, said Mr. Wood.

The two men were expected to be released into the custody of the Spanish charge d'affaires this morning. The embassy has undertaken to produce them whenever they are required by the police to assist in the investigation.
5 percent GDP growth forecast for Zimbabwe

HARARE — Zimbabwe's real gross domestic product (GDP) could grow five to seven percent in 1985, says the country's second largest banking group.

The state-owned Zimbabwe Banking Corporation (Zimbank), in a quarterly review, forecast a 50 percent increase in marketable crops following "copious rains" this year after three years of drought.

Last month, the Reserve Bank estimated GDP would grow five percent this year after an officially estimated one percent rise last year, the first growth since 1981.

Zimbank said the maize crop would almost double this year from 1984 to 1.8 million tons, leaving at least 500,000 tons for export. Seed cotton sales were expected to rise 30 percent to 300,000 tons, it added.

A wheat harvest of 260,000 tons would leave a shortfall of only 40,000 tons on national requirements.

The review said the tobacco crop would be marginally smaller than last year at 117,000 tons, but the value of tobacco exports would rise $90 million.

Zimbank also forecast a 10 percent rise in the value of mineral output in 1985.

But it warned that long-term expansion depended both on buoyant world demand for Zimbabwe's major mineral products — gold, ferrochrome, asbestos, nickel, iron and steel — and "upon creating an environment conducive to attracting substantial new investment". — Reuters.
Ambassador's death — judge sets 2 free

HARARE — A Zimbabwean court judge has
ordered police to free two Spaniards who have been
held for a week in connection with the murder of the
Spanish Ambassador to Harare, Mr. Jose Luis
Blanco-Briones.

The arrested men, Mr. Pedro Mateu and Mr.
Jesus Martinez, will be released into the custody
of the Spanish Embassy in Harare.

The two men were the last people known to
have seen Mr. Blanco-Briones alive on the night before
his death. The ambassador's body was found, clad in
underclothing, on a farm track adjacent to a northern
Harare suburb, on July 21.

Mr. Mateu and Mr. Martinez were in Zimbabwe
on behalf of the Spanish state-owned Casa aircraft
company, which has sold a number of transport planes to
Zimbabwe's air force.

On the evening of July 20, the two men had
dinner with Mr. Blanco-Briones at a city restaurant
and the ambassador later drove them back to their hotel.

Their legal representative, Mr. Richard Wood,
told a high court hearing on Monday that when they
arrived back at the hotel, the engineers discovered
500 US Dollars belonging to Mr. Martinez had been
stolen from his room.

The hotel manager was notified, and police were
called at about midnight. Once the report had been
made, Mr. Mateu and Mr. Martinez went back to
their rooms and were probably asleep when Mr.
Blanco-Briones was murdered at about 3 a.m., said
Mr. Wood.
Editor sacked

HARARE -- Mr. Willie Muzarurwa, editor of Zimbabwe's largest-selling newspaper, The Sunday Mail, has been sacked. His paper generally took a far more independent line than The Herald. -- The Star Bureau.
Budget lets Zimbabweans off lightly

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabweans were let off lightly in the budget tabled here yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Dr Bernard Chidzero, despite a huge boost in defence spending for an imminent offensive in Mozambique against Renamo rebels.

"If our routes to the sea are threatened, where we run the risk of strangulation you don't expect us to sit back and do nothing," said Dr Chidzero, defending a 16 per cent increase to R530 million in provision for the armed forces out of a R4.4 billion total budget; up only R100 million overall on 1984-85.

In many other areas spending by Mr Robert Mugabe's government has been pruned drastically, with cutbacks in capital investment on schemes such as low-cost housing and in subsidies for socialist style para-statal bodies.

Service of debt and loan repayments will reach R330 million while education remains the biggest single item among the ministry votes, with a four per cent increase to R660 million. Besides the extra provision for the uniformed services there is R5 million more for "special services" under Mr Mugabe's own vote, which covers Zimbabwe's powerful Central Intelligence Organisation.

Dr Chidzero took a slight swipe at white commercial farmers when he raised the price of diesel fuel by three cents to 11.3 Zimbabwean cents a litre, saying he believed they could afford it after an excellent agricultural season.

He also increased the duty on spirits by five per cent, making a bottle of locally produced brandy cost the equivalent of R15.00, and put an extra cent on a packet of ten cigarettes.

Zimbabwe's jobless remain the touching subject with Mr Mugabe's "marxist" ZANU (PF) party, and there were angry scenes in the Senate yesterday when a member of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance gave a reminder that employment is still below its 1974 peak, when there were two million less people in the country which now has 90,000 school leavers coming onto the labour market each year.
Zimbabwe's edgy whites decide to 'wait and see'

JAN RAATH of The Observer, London, reports from Harare on the reaction of whites to Prime Minister Mugabe's threats of retribution for their support of Mr Ian Smith in the recent election.

For a change, someone has admitted he voted for former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith in the elections on June 27 for the 20 white seats in the Zimbabwe's House of Assembly.

He signed himself Andy Goodill of Bulawayo and his letter to the Herald, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, said he backed Smith's party, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), because he did not believe in the idea of a one-party state.

"For holding this reasonable view I am charged with all sorts of heinous crimes against humanity. To the varied folk who do not even know me, I deny all the charges. I am an ordinary guy who lives, works and plays with my fellows of all races."

Since Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's first reported rage and threats against the "racists" who put Smith back into parliament with 13 of the 20 seats, the letters pages of all newspapers here have been dominated by the results of the white election.

Few have put their names to the letters and the pseudonym 'Loyal White Zimbabwean' is common. Most are antagonistic to Smith. They assert that only a small portion of the whites — 18,000 votes out of a population of about 30,000 — actually supported the CAZ and they deny that Smith has any right to claim a mandate from them.

The reaction is an indication of the alarm felt by whites over Mugabe's anger. He has promised a "clean up" operation in which racists will be identified and will have to leave the country. He has promised "a hard time" for the "unreconstructed Rhodesian frontsmen" as he referred to the party and its supporters recently.

The statement by Mugabe that whites will from now on be catered for along with everyone else has evoked tears of a curtailment of the many privileges still enjoyed by whites.

The government has done little about enforcing the 49 percent black-white ratio stipulated for private schools. Apart from a freeze on the building of large new private hospitals, private medical care flourishes.

Whites have dominated the upper and middle levels of management in business by a considerable margin and continue to do so, in spite of frequent complaints that the introduction of blacks is usually cosmetic.

White home seekers find it far easier to obtain accommodation than do blacks who have new and better paid jobs to help them out of the townships. Estate agents admit that some firms deliberately reserve property for whites by telling black inquirers there is nothing available.

Most deeply concerned is the 4,000-strong white farming community, just deprived of Denis Norman, the former Minister of Agriculture who is widely regarded as being largely responsible for the success of Zimbabwe's agriculture since independence.

His replacement, Moven Masache, a teetotalling Anglican with a high-pitched voice is the architect of a Bill soon to come before Parliament which proposes to enable the government to buy land whether or not the owner wishes to sell.

Formerly responsible for the government's resettlement operation, Masache has taken a soft line on the thousands of squatters on white-owned land and he is regarded by whites as considerably less of an ally than was Norman.

One of the most immediate fears is that the government will force a union of three farming unions — for large-scale commercial farmers, small-scale plot owners and communal farmers, the latter two composed exclusively of blacks.

Such a merger would place the numerically superior black unions in control and severely weaken the considerable lobbying power of the white farmers.

In the meantime, whites appear to have adopted a "wait and see" attitude. Property broker Patricia Brogan said there had been no marked change in the market since the elections. "There's no panic selling as there has been in the past. People are still buying, at high prices and showing they want to stay."

A spokesman for Trek Express Services, which deals chiefly in carting emigrants' household effects from here to South Africa, reported no discernible upswing in business, nor any drop in the steadily growing numbers of former residents returning from South Africa to Zimbabwe.

Bill Burdett-Coutts, chairman of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange, was quoted at the weekend as saying that the elections had brought about a "cautious" but steady mood in the business community.

He said he hoped "the recent rhetoric did not indicate any dramatic changes in the country's economic policies this year."
ZIMBABWE - GENERAL

1985

AUGUST - DEC.
Acting editor for Sunday Mail

HARARE — Mr Henry Muradzwa has been appointed acting editor of Zimbabwe's Sunday Mail from today, taking over from Mr Willie Musarurwa, who has left the Zimbabwe Newspapers group.

A statement from the company's managing director, Mr Elias Rusike, did not give reasons for Mr Musarurwa's departure. — Sapa.
Axed editor walked a delicate tightrope of sensitive journalism.
Mugabe sacks Mail editor

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE—With the summary sacking of Willie Musarurwa, editor of the Sunday Mail, Robert Mugabe has ensured uniform subservience to his ruling Zanu-PF party from all the national newspapers following his landslide election victory.

Elias Rusike, managing director of Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd, held by the parastatal Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, confirmed that Musarurwa had been "relieved of his duties" and would be succeeded by his former deputy editor, Henry Mudzikiwa.

"The board has not been happy with the way he has been editing the paper," said Rusike. "I am sticking to my principles of journalism. It appears some people don't like that," an obviously distraught Musarurwa commented yesterday. "I am not prepared to drop those principles for the sake of expediency."

A former top official of Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party, Musarurwa never printed direct criticism of Mugabe, but permitted relatively free discussion of government policies, including the disadvantages of the one-party state which Mugabe plans to introduce.

Following the elections, the Sunday Mail, Zimbabwe's largest-selling newspaper, carried editorials begging government supporters to realise that they could afford to be magnanimous towards the small minorities who voted for opposition candidates.
Speedy UFO makes Zimbabwe's Air Force look slow
Nkomo's back in jail.

The Sun Bureau, Bulawayo 26 April 1982

Police say they are investigating the abduction of Murtaza (Mra) Nower, a prime minister candidate for the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) which Nkomo founded.

Nkomo's supporters burst into tears when they learned that Nkomo had been released from prison. They have been arrested during recent demonstrations against the government.

Nkomo's supporters have been demanding his release for several months.

The government has also arrested many of Nkomo's supporters.

Nkomo himself has been in prison since 1980.
Socialism keeps on failing in Africa

This continent, stung with the human victims of economic failure, is claiming an ideological victim as well.

African socialism, born and raised as the privileged offspring of the independence decade of the 1960s and grown to maturity in the Marxist-Leninist states of the 1970s, has been dispossessed and increasingly rejected in the squallor and turbulence of the 1980s.

Two weeks ago Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, one of the founding fathers of African socialism, announced the lifting of his country's 14-year ban on private ownership of rural housing and a plan to sell off many state-owned farming estates to private business men.

The self-proclaimed Marxist state of Mozambique recently drafted a new private investment code, lowered taxes and eased import and export controls in a bid to attract foreign capitalists.

It is one of several African states seeking investment from multinational firms they once viewed with open hostility. Similarly, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who calls himself a Marxist-Leninist, mentioned socialism only twice in his annual address to the nation in April, and then only to assure his audience that his socialist goals would be achieved "by education and persuasion and not by imposition and compulsion."

Many reasons lie behind the retreat from socialism. One is the failure of socialist-oriented governments such as the ones in Tanzania and Zambia and Marxist states such as Ethiopia to meet their people's basic needs.

Another is general disenchantment with the Soviet Union, which has not been able to supply sufficient funds and other resources beyond arms to allies such as Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique and which ideologically has often treated those nations as well-meaning but impressionable children rather than full-fledged socialist partners.

But the most compelling reason is sheer survival. Many countries practising socialism, whether of Nyerere's humanistic variety or the more ideological Marxist mode of Angola and Mozambique, are facing economic disaster and groping for new ways to stimulate growth. Increasingly, they are forced to turn to the West for capital and for ideas.

About 10 of Africa's 56 odd nations call themselves socialist and another eight refer to themselves as Marxist. But the list includes such anomalies as Zimbabwe, whose leadership considers itself Marxist even while the country functions under a mixed, often capitalist-dominated economy.
Security now better, but thefts abound

The Star Bureau

HARARE - Zimbabwe white farmers say the security situation has improved enormously over the past 12 months but they are still worried about the maintenance of law and order.

Commercial Farmers' Union president Mr. John Laurie says incidents of theft, poaching and snaring demand urgent action.

He told the annual congress of the union that last year farmers were in a desperate situation because of the drought. But agriculture was now leading the economic recovery and there was a very positive attitude in the country.

Mr. Laurie made no reference to the dropping of Agriculture Minister Mr. Denis Norman from the Cabinet by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in retaliation for white support for Mr. Ian Smith.

Mr. Laurie stressed, however, that the union was a non-political body and that it alone spoke for the commercial farmer.

In an apparent snub for Mr. Smith's Conservative Alliance, he said: "Our approach will be to the Government directly as it has been in the past and without recourse to third parties."

The congress was opened by Mr. John Cameron, a leading Scottish farmer, and chairman of the EEC advisory committee on tobacco, who said the Government would "become less involved in direct commodity subsidisation."
Thirty Zapu officials held

Dispatch Correspondent
HARARE - Police action against the opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo and his Zapu party continued for the second successive day yesterday following the arrest of more than 30 people at both his homes in Harare and Bulawayo.

At least five of his supporters and officials were detained when agents of Mr Robert Mugabe's powerful Central Intelligence Organisation 'raided' Zapu's central Harare headquarters yesterday afternoon.

Mr Mugabe and his ministers have warned that drastic action will be taken against Zapu if dissidents are alleged to be backing continued their activities in Matabeleland.

"This is terrible, inhuman and degrading treatment of me," Mr Nkomo said.
The frown behind the smile over Zimbabwe UFO reports

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—Humorous reporting about the failure of two Air Force of Zimbabwe jets to intercept a mysterious unidentified flying object over the southern half of the country last month has obscured the fact that it was obviously suspected of being an intruding South African aircraft when AFZ fighters were scrambled.

Also unexplained is why it took the authorities 10 days to acknowledge the incident when Bulawayo was wild with rumours after the UFO had been seen over the city on July 20.

The AFZ's new British-built Hawk fighters, believed to be capable of speeds of more than 1,000 km/h, were outperformed by the UFO during a radar-guided attempt at interception. It was tracked visually flying north from Beitbridge to Bulawayo but soared from 2,000 m to more than 20,000 m at more than 2,300 km/h when the fighters approached it over the city, pilots momentarily making visual contact before levelling out at about 9,000 m.

Later, after they had returned to Thornhill Air Force Base outside Gweru, the UFO was seen there from the ground, glinting brightly in the evening sunlight.

SADF Mirage jets have a reported performance of more than twice the speed of sound — approximately 2,000 km/h. The Zimbabwean authorities have in the past also been suspicious of unauthorised light aircraft crossing the Limpopo from South Africa, allegedly to conduct illicit dealings in the dissident-affected areas of Matabeleland.

Air-Marshala Azim Daudpota, the AFZ's Pakistani commander, last week ruled out suggestions that the UFO was any kind of conventional aircraft.

Bulawayo airport staff described a round object with a short cone above it, narrower in diameter than a Boeing 707 airliner's wingspan. It was silent.
Mugabe and white farmers ‘healing rift’

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—Mr Robert Mugabe’s Government and Zimbabwe’s 4,800 white farmers last week appeared to make giant strides in healing the recent rift between them.

At the same time, the Finance Minister, Dr Bernard Chidzero, reassured the business community that he would not pursue a nationalisation policy motivated purely by socialist ideology.

Before the Commercial Farmers’ Union Congress held in Harare on Wednesday and Thursday, relations between its 95 percent white membership and the ruling Zanu (PF) party were at their lowest ebb since independence in 1980 as a result of the recent general election.

Farmers were accused by Mr Mugabe of joint responsibility with urban whites for the success of Mr Ian Smith’s Conservative Alliance in 15 of the 20 reserved seats in the House of Assembly.

As a deliberate reprisal, Mr Mugabe dropped from his Cabinet his internationally respected Minister of Agriculture, Mr Dennis Norman, an agricultural expert brought in from outside politics in 1980 to restore confidence when the industry was badly shaken by the abrupt downfall of an avowedly Marxist black government.

Mr Norman attended the CFU Congress in his private capacity but no public comments were made by anyone on the circumstances of his sacking following a closed session briefing on Wednesday when farming chiefs warned delegates to avoid recriminations.

Six Government ministers, who later addressed the Congress, responded in kind, promising to look into worries over shortages of spares, rising input costs, and poor policing in many rural areas.

Confidential

‘You survived three years of drought. I do not think anything else will bring you down. Certainly not this Government,’ Dr Chidzero told an applauding audience who were once the backbone of resistance to black rule.

Mr Mugabe’s Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, is understood to have given a confidential briefing to delegates on the security situation, which has improved greatly in the areas of Matabeleland where murders of farmers and their workers by dissidents were rife up to a year ago.

Labour policy makers promised to re-examine a proposed 120 percent pay increase for plantation workers, which sugar, tea, coffee and timber producers fear will drive 80 percent of them into bankruptcy. Last year they earned nearly $100 million in foreign exchange.

Farm-based exports may net more than $1 billion for Zimbabwe in the year ahead as a result of a record tobacco harvest.

You survived three years of drought. I do not think anything else will bring you down...”
HARARE — British entertainer Peter Maxwell, who is due in East London soon, has been banned from performing in Zimbabwe because he has recently been appearing in South Africa.

The director of the Zimbabwe Sports and Recreation council, Mr Wilfred Pawadyira, said the ban was imposed under a strictly enforced government policy that no one who has performed in the Republic may do so here.

The chief executive of Zimbabwe Sun Hotels, Mr Joe Slater, is seeking an urgent meeting with Mr Pawadyira to appeal in order to let Maxwell go ahead with bookings he has here in September and October.

Mr Slater said that on a previous visit to Zimbabwe Maxwell gave a free performance at a fund-raising dinner for Mr Robert Mugabe’s ruling Zanu (PF) party at the request of the Minister of Justice, Mr Edisson Zvobgo. — DDC
Harare buys into economy

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Government will spend Z$11 million (US$4 million) buying shares in the country's white-controlled agriculture, industry and mining sectors. This is "to make the economy as national as possible", according to the Finance Minister, Mr. Bernard Chidzero. He said the move aimed to underpin the economy and not leave it in control of about four percent of the population, rather than to promote the socialist ideology of the government. He was defending his ministry's Z$90,000-million budget for 1986.

EDWARDIAN FRENCH STINKWOOD

BRONZES
A LARGE VARIETY OF ENGLISH ANTIQUE PORCELAIN & COLLECTABLES & BRIC-A-BRAC

PAINTINGS BY

CHAGALL
B PLOER
H BREDENKAMP
J PATERSON
SIR WILLIAM
RUSSEL FLINT
PICASSO

Sait's ThrEat

The Star Monday August 3 1985
Top aide to Nkomo arrested

The Star Bureau

HARARE, Monday — One of Mr Joshua Nkomo’s senior lieutenants, who is also Zapu Chief Whip in Parliament, Mr Sydney Malunga, is reported to have been arrested in the continuing crackdown by the government on the opposition party.

Mr Nkomo confirmed last night that Mr Malunga was being held after reportedly having been picked up by the police last week while on his way from Harare to Bulawayo.

Mr Nkomo, whose home in Bulawayo was searched by the police for three hours again yesterday, declared furiously that the authorities were out to frame him by planting “evidence” in his house.

His personal weapons have been seized and his bodyguards and domestic staff arrested in raids.

Mr Nkomo said last week he would not leave Zimbabwe whatever action was taken against him, but some of his leading supporters have urged him to go for his own safety.
Ashes scattered over Falls

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The ashes of one of the six foreign tourists murdered by dissident kidnappers in Matabeleland in 1982 were scattered over the Victoria Falls last week.

After a brief ceremony conducted by an Anglican priest on the banks of the Zambezi River, the ashes of Australian William Butler were taken up in an aircraft and scattered over the falls.

The tourists were captured by dissidents at a roadblock 70 km from Bulawayo on July 23, 1982.
Zim bans comedian

HARARE — Entertainer and comedian Peter Maxwell has officially been banned from performing in Zimbabwe again because of his South African appearances, it has been reported here.

The Financial Gazette newspaper reported that the ban had been imposed by the director and secretary of the Zimbabwe Sports and Recreation Council, Mr.

Wilfred Chidzayo, after Mr. Maxwell admitted earlier this week that he was performing in South Africa.

The Zimbabwe Sun Hotel group, which had booked the entertainer to do shows in September and October, will be appealing against the ban, the group chief executive, Mr. Joe Slater, told the newspaper.

SOWETAN Foreign Service
Zapu man held

HARARE — A Zimbabwean opposition MP and senior PF-Zapu party official, Mr. Sydney Malungu, has been held by police. Security sources said Mr. Malungu, PF-Zapu’s national organising secretary, had been arrested last Thursday, but gave no other details. — Sapa-RNS CR-CD
Engineering firms up in arms

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwean civil engineering companies are in arms about what they see as unfair competition from overseas firms for internationally funded road construction projects.

But one of the foreign firms involved, the Yugoslav Partisanski Put Company, counters that local contractors are collaborating among themselves to "fix" higher prices for such projects.

The Yugoslav group has won two contracts worth more than $57.8 million, to upgrade existing roads in rural areas. To win the contracts, they successfully outbid local civil engineers by undercutting them by R14 million on the two projects.

According the Zimbabwe Federation of Civil Engineers and Contractors, the Yugoslav company had an unfair advantage over the local concerns in that it did not have to pay import duties and other taxes on its equipment, spares and fuel.

Mr Keith Butterfield, president of the local federation, denied that Zimbabwean contractors collaborated to "fix" tender prices, and said that competition among civil engineering firms here was as keen as anywhere.

The assistant managing director of Partisanski Put, Mr Branko Vukicevic, told the Financial Gazette newspaper that there was something wrong with contractors in Zimbabwe if they could not keep their prices low enough to exclude foreign competitors.

He added that Zimbabwe contractors had been known to circulate among themselves details of previously successful bids, a practice which led to "unnecessarily high prices." He said that in Yugoslavia local firms bid as low as possible and managed to exclude foreign competitors.
Police question 12 ZAPU members

HARARE: Police are questioning 12 members of Zimbabwe's main opposition party, following several raids into the homes of party leaders, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, in the past two weeks, according to a senior police official.

In an interview published today by the country's largest daily newspaper, The Herald, Acting Police Commissioner Mr. Henry Mukurazhiza said police had also seized security documents and more than 1,000 ZAPU badges similar to those used by rebels.

A police source added that among those raided was ZAPU official and parliamentarian, Mr. Sydney Malunga, who was arrested last Thursday.

**SEIZED**

Police have searched Nkomo's homes in both Harare and the western city of Bulawayo several times in the past few weeks.

They have seized guns used by his bodyguards, said to have committed crimes, and the searches were a means of targeting him as a prelude to an imposition of a socialist, one-party state by the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe.

Nkomo denies any link with the insurgents.
HARARE—Police are holding 31 people, including Mpopoma MP Mr Sydney Malunga, after swoops on the Harare and Bulawayo homes of opposition Zapu president Mr Joshua Nkomo, according to acting police commissioner Mr Henry Mukurazitha.

He said the 31, including 14 women, are being questioned following raids on houses belonging to Mr Nkomo. The 14 women and nine of the men were all living in Mr Nkomo’s home in F futuresdale in Bulawayo.

Eight people had been taken away from the Zapu leader’s Highfield home in Harare. Mr Mukurazitha said that during the operations, police also seized documents of a security nature.

Mr Malunga, who is the Zapu chief whip in the House of Assembly, was picked up by police on Thursday on his way from Harare to Bulawayo.

During the raids, conducted by uniformed police and plain clothes men, more than 1000 ‘Father Zimbabwe’ badges similar to those used by some bandits were found.

The raids on the Zapu leader’s homes followed tip-offs made to the police, it is reported.

Police said Mr Nkomo refused to answer their questions and said angrily: ‘You got what you wanted. Get away.’

Mr Nkomo said yesterday that police had again raided his house in Highfield, searches of his homes. He could not say what had been taken on that occasion.

The police have already seized personal weapons belonging to the Zapu leader. —(Sapa)
a wall and see whence
Lambayeque Whits take

Jan Fahn of the OF

Mr. Hughes has acknowledged success because of his election success

after the general election of 1978. He has been appointed to the
position of speaker of the house of representatives and is expected
to take a leading role in the development of the country.

In the meantime, the opposition parties continue to
challenge the government's policies. The
potential for conflict is high, and the
country is on the brink of a new
political upheaval.

The government has been
accused of corruption and
mismanagement, which has
led to widespread discontent among the
population.

The situation is likely to
worsen as the opposition
prepares for the next
election, which is
expected to be held in the
near future.

The future of the country
remains uncertain, and the
country is facing a
difficult period.

In the meantime, the
government continues to
work towards
improving the
country's
economic
situation.
Axe man shot near PM's office

HARARE—A young man armed with an axe and a knife was shot dead by security guards today after apparently trying to enter the office of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, eyewitnesses said.

They said the man had been barred from the area of Mr Mugabe's office and was shot after fleeing into another wing of the Mnhumutapa Building in central Harare.

The man was black and appeared to be in his 20s, the witnesses said.

Police sources confirmed that an "incident" had occurred and said a statement was likely to be issued later today.

The witnesses said the man had approached a metal security screen that seals off the Prime Minister's offices in the east wing of Mnhumutapa Building.

Mr Mugabe's bodyguards had not allowed him into the heavily guarded area and the man ran off into the west wing of the building.

He was shot and wounded in a corridor before jumping on to a roof, where he was again shot and killed.
Murder of UK tourists 2 held

HARARE — Police are holding two people in connection with the murder of three British tourists in the Nyanga area of Zimbabwe in 1982, according to a police spokesman here.

The three holidaymakers — Mr. Richard Frankland, 32, his sister, Nicola, 24, and their friend Miss Alison Jones, 25 — were shot dead in 1982.

Their bodies were found on the main Bulawayo-Johannesburg Road near a petrol station.

Police recovered the couple's car in Mavingo. They are believed to have been killed by bandits while on a trip to the area.

Mr. Frankland, who was a teacher, and Miss Jones were killed in the car, while Mr. Frankland's sister was found dead in a hotel.

The police spokesman said the investigation continued.

Police snoop on Zapu

HARARE — Thirty-one people, including the Zapu Chief Whip, Mr. J. Malungu, have been detained for questioning according to the acting commissioner of police, Mr. M. Mukurazhiza.

He said the 31, including 14 women, were being questioned following raids on houses belonging to Mr. Nkomo.

Eight people had been taken away from the Zapu leader's highfield home in Harare. Mr. Mukurazhiza said that during the operations police also seized "documents of a security nature".

Mr. Malungu, who is the Zapu Chief Whip in the House of Assembly, was picked up by police on Thursday.

During the raids, more than 1,000 "Father Zimbabwe" badges similar to those used by some bandits were found, police said.

The raids on the Zapu leader's homes followed tip-offs made to the police, it was reported.

Police said Mr. Nkomo refused to answer their questions and said angrily: "You got what you wanted. Get away."

Mr. Nkomo said yesterday that police had again raided his home in Bulawayo on Sunday, "but could not say what had been taken on that occasion." — Sapa
Harare detainees released

HARARE — Police have released all but two of the 14 persons among 32 people rounded up during recent police security raids on the Harare and Bulawayo homes of the Zanu-PF leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo. Miss Primrose Ncube, his personal secretary, and Miss Winnie Ndlou, a Harare-based supporter who was at the Penandaba residence in Bulawayo at the time of the operation, were the only women still being held, according to a statement by the Acting Police Commissioner, Mr Henry Mukurazhizha. The men picked up for questioning included the Zanu MP for Mpopoma, Mr Sydney Malungu, and Mr Nkomo's personal bodyguard. — Sapa.
GUARDS KILL AXEMAN

MUGABE

THURSDAY AUG 8 TO SATURDAY AUG 10

SPECIALS

WEEKENDS K-MART

THE Answer...C'mon...The police were out...

Rape decision

MT CHIRIGAMO'S (Right) house (room where rape occurred)...ed two

 Mt CHIRIGAMO'S (Right) house (room where rape occurred) was...2

 ZIMBABWE'S PRIME

MR ROBERT MUGABE, ZIMBABWE'S PRIME

Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, arrived in...d a gun...and a knife.

GUARDS KILL AXEMAN

362

Samaritan

St. Thomas's

THURSDAY AUG 8 TO SATURDAY AUG 10

SPECIALS

WEEKENDS K-MART

FIGURES OF POSITION

The same house, on west wing of the block...crossexamination.

53

Rape decision

Mt CHIRIGAMO'S (Right) house (room where rape occurred) was...ed two

Mt CHIRIGAMO'S (Right) house (room where rape occurred) was...2

ZIMBABWE'S PRIME

Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, arrived in...d a gun...and a knife.

GUARDS KILL AXEMAN

362

Samaritan

St. Thomas's
HARARE — A young man armed with an axe was shot dead by security guards trying to enter the offices of the Zinu Mr Robert Mugabe, eye-witnesses said.

They said the man had been barred from the office and was shot after fleeing into another building in central Harare.

The man was black and appeared to be in his 20s, the witnesses said.

Police sources confirmed that an "incident" had occurred and said a statement was likely to be issued later.

The witnesses said the man had approached a metal security screen that seals off the Prime Minister’s offices in the east wing of Munhumutapa Building.

Mr Mugabe’s bodyguards had not allowed him into the heavily-guarded area and the man ran off into the west wing of the building, which houses the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance.

Shot

He was shot and wounded in a corridor of the finance ministry, before jumping onto a roof between the departments where he was again shot and killed.

He was armed with an axe and a large knife and was also found on his body. At no time did he get anywhere near Mr Mugabe’s private offices, the witnesses said.

Mr Mugabe was due in parliament later yesterday for his first regular question time period since general elections returned him to power last month. – Sapa-Reuters.
Zimbabwes acting security role in Mozambique.
HARARE—Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said yesterday he was prepared to deploy up to 30,000 troops in neighbouring Mozambique to fight Renamo rebels and defend Zimbabwe's trade routes to the area.

"If these routes cease to function in the future, the alternative is for us to divert our goods through South Africa, and that alternative we cannot countenance," Mr Mugabe told the House of Assembly at question time.

He could not give what it would cost in economic or financial terms for Zimbabwean troops to participate in the major offensive against Renamo, which has been widely reported in the Western Press.

But he ridiculed as insane a Zanu member who asked whether President Nyerere's Government would offer special transit rebates in return for Zimbabwe's military assistance.

The advantage we get by having these routes open is sufficient rebate," Mr Mugabe, recalling that 86 percent of Rhodesia's trade used to go through Mozambique until President Nyerere closed the border in 1975. He did not, however, refer to current estimates that 90 percent of Zimbabwe's trade now goes through South African ports.

The cheapness and nearness of the Mozambican ports of Beira and Maputo was the rationale behind Zimbabwe honouring its commitment to help Mozambique, he said.

"And we shall do so even if it means using as many as 20,000, 30,000 men," he told cheering Zanu (PF) backbenchers.

President Nyerere's Government, had said it was mobilising its entire population to fight MNLR 'bandits', said Mr Mugabe, but he could not say when Zimbabwe would regain use of its direct rail link to Maputo, severed for more than a year by rebel activities.

Questioned about his plans for a one-party state, Mr Mugabe lashed out at Western newsmen over reports that last month's general elections revealed tribal divisions in Zimbabwe.


The victory of his Zanu (PF) in 63 of the 80 black seats proved the country was "by and large united", but referring to the victory of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu in all the Matabeleland constituencies, he said: "We have lost 15 seats, yes. The interpretation being given by our enemies, aided by their reporters with warped minds like Julian Marshall and Ian Mills, is that the vote that emanated from the election was on a tribal basis.

Next step

They had, however, looked only at the Zanu (PF)-Zanu contest, ignoring the challenge to his rule from other parties such as the UANC, whose leader Bishop Abel Mazorewa was a Shona like himself.

His next step would be to create a one-party state, preferably through having minority parties voluntarily agreeing to join Zanu (PF).

The only way honour can come to Nkomo, and Zanu is to accept the reality of the political decision made by the people," he said, warning in reply to another question that if recent suspected raids on Mr Nkomo's homes and offices revealed a basis for his being detained, this would happen.

He repeated his objection to the presence of 20 white MPs in reserved House of Assembly seats and said he intended to remove this provision from the constitution as soon as legally possible.

When Lancaster House guarantees fall away in 1987, Mr Mugabe will be able to rescind the white representation clause, if he can muster 70 votes.

Knifeman who sought PM is gunned down

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—With guns blazing, security men chased a man suspected of wanting to assassinate Prime Minister Robert Mugabe through the main Government offices here yesterday, eventually killing him.

Police declined to identify the lone black intruder, who is believed to have been despondent and who managed to slip past security men at the main entrance to Mumbumutapa Buildings in Samora Machel Avenue.

Concealed in his clothing were a hunting knife and a small traditional ceremonial axe.

Shortly after 9 a.m. he arrived at the grille separating Mr Mugabe's suite of offices from other offices which house the headquarters of several key ministries, including defence.

He demanded to see the Prime Minister, but when told Mr Mugabe was attending his routine weekly caucus meeting in Parliament he produced the knife and began making threats.

Security men immediately moved in to detain him, firing several shots during a lengthy chase through the corridors.

Wounded, the intruder fell through a window on to a rooftop on the second floor, where he was killed by a second bullet.

During the pre-independence elections, Mr Mugabe narrowly missed being blown up by a bomb intended to go off under his car, and in 1982 a truckload of disgruntled ex-terrorists from Mr Joshua Nkomo's forces made a bungled attack on his official residence during his absence.

Mugabe pledged to defend trade routes
HARARE — A young man, armed with an axe and a knife, was shot dead by security guards yesterday after trying to enter the office of the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe.

The unidentified man, who appeared to be mentally ill, approached the building housing the Prime Minister’s office at about 9:30 am and demanded to see him. He said he wanted a statement by the Department of Information. The man threatened to kill anyone who came near him, it said.

Police called to the scene managed to take the man’s axe away, but he turned on them with a knife after he had been shot in the legs. When he was overpowered, a policeman, a security officer shot and killed him, the statement said.

Eyewitnesses said the man had been barred from the area of Mr. Mugabe’s office and was shot after fleeing into another wing of the Munhumutapa building in central Harare.

The man appeared to be in his 20s, they said.

Earlier in the day, the man appeared at the Harare central police station, asking to see the Prime Minister, but fled before police could arrest him.

Mr. Mugabe was due in parliament later yesterday for his first regular question time period since general elections returned him to power last month. — Sapa


He has convinced the terrorists at the conference table before escalating violence obscured the real constitutional issues behind the war. He was bowled down and disowned even by liberal opponents of the Rhodesian Front, only to have his ideas commandeered a few months later by the South African Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, who imposed them on an unwilling Mr. Smith.

Now 40, Alan Savory is slightly mellower than seeing a centre near Albuquerque, New Mexico, for "holistic" resource management, has put him back in the scientific role he likes best, but his political views remain as explosive as ever.

Listening to him, one is suddenly reminded why his brilliantly original ideas failed to gain timely support. With his utter lack of tact and his complete inability to imagine the emotional impact of his words on the average voter, Savory has fought on for a few more months and then he would have had to accept the full and total unconditional surrender of the whites."

Now, says Savory, Mugabe needs whites' support for an initiative to get rid of a "worthless" constitution which prevents Zimbabwe from solving its environmental problems. Rejected criticism of his continued self-exile, Savory believes he must continue his work from America, because it is my life than give up and do what I know to be wrong."

Like his arch enemy, Ian Smith, Alan Savory has courage and dedication beyond dispute. And like Ian Smith, he still cannot concede that getting people to do what he believes is in their best interests is not just a question of being allowed to explain things fully in his own way.

Human cultural bonds are never that simple, especially in Africa.
Mugabe’s dilemma as he moves in for the kill

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on renewed efforts to break the opposition grouping represented by Mr Joshua Nkomo

SO far Mr Robert Mugabe’s Zimbabwe government has stopped short of banning Zapu, the party led by Mr Joshua Nkomo.

But the relentless pressure that is being kept up on him and leading members of the party has led many people to believe that time really is running out for its continuation.

There have been threats in the past, sometimes accompanied by action against individuals such as the sacking of Mr Nkomo from the Cabinet when arms caches were found on Zapu property in 1982.

Last year after a Zanu(PF) senator had been shot dead in Beit Bridge, the remaining Zapu members in the Cabinet were sacked.

But the party’s link with the government remained through the presence of deputy ministers and through the post of the minister of Matabeleland North being held by a Zapu man.

The situation following the general election has changed, however.

Mr Mugabe has made it crystal clear there is no room in his administration for any followers of Mr Nkomo.

Stark warnings, the appointment of a hardline anti-Zapu Home Affairs Minister, and the incidents in the past two weeks in which police raided Mr Nkomo’s homes in Harare and Bulawayo and arrested members of his staff, signal that Mr Mugabe means business.

But if Zapu is outlawed or Mr Nkomo himself is forced out of the political scene, what will that solve?

Will it mean an end to the actions of dissidents who have murdered 48 people this year and been involved in nearly 100 contacts with the security forces?

Will it mean that the people of Matabeleland (from where Mr Nkomo draws his support) will have a change of heart and become loyal followers of Mr Mugabe’s party?

A member of the law department of the University of Zimbabwe, Mr Welshman Ncube, is one of those who believes this is wishful thinking.

In Bulawayo, stronghold of Mr Nkomo, the issue is being publicised in the columns of The Chronicle newspaper, a point which has drawn congratulations from Mr Ncube and others.

Answering a suggestion that Mr Nkomo should disband Zapu, Mr Ncube submitted that Zapu was not the cause of the “Matabele question” but merely the political manifestation of the national feeling in Matabeleland.

Mr Joshua Nkomo

The real issue, he maintained, was one of ethnic difference. Zapu, while it had started out as a national party, had become a party representing the Ndebele people.

His call was for the government to accept the reality that the Ndebele regarded themselves as a “separate” people unwilling to be swallowed up by the Shona-speaking majority.

This kind of argument is likely to draw hoots of protest but Mr Ncube said that if Zimbabweans were honest and frank they must accept that reality.

“The Ndebeles, as a self-respecting people, need to maintain their culture and language. They feel they should be politically significant. In other words they must be recognised and accepted as a people,” he said.

The general election in which Zapu triumphed in all 15 Matabeleland seats and won none elsewhere was testimony to the polarisation which had taken place.

But if Zapu were to be dissolved, all that would be removed would be the political manifestation.

Diehards would go underground, the dissident problem would continue and the “unity” achieved by the disappearance of the party, either by dissolution or outlawing, would be only an illusion.

His suggestion was that Mr Nkomo must accept that he represented only the Ndebele people and that he should give up any pretensions to country-wide leadership.

Similarly Zanu(PF) led by Mr Mugabe must acknowledge that it represented the Shona-speaking people.

The question then would be how to bring about a meaningful unity between the Shona and Ndebele represented by the two parties.

Once it was accepted that there was a strong national feeling in Matabeleland, it would be possible to accommodate it in Marxist terms and to set up a political structure based on regional representation while maintaining national sovereignty.
Plan to squeeze MNR rebels from two provinces

Zimbabwe will send troops to aid Machel

HARARE — Zimbabwe’s army is about to launch an offensive in Mozambique’s central provinces to help President Samora Machel regain control from MNR rebels, according to sources in Harare.

The Zimbabwean troops will be there for a year, the sources say. The initial cost will be about R70 million, about R30 million of which would be in a foreign currency to pay for fuel and campaign supplies.

About 10,000 to 20,000 troops from Zimbabwe’s army of 41,000 would be required.

For about 18 months, 3,000 Zimbabwean army troops have effectively operated a cordon sanitaire along the 568 km length of the pipeline and railway line linking the eastern Zimbabwe city of Mutare with Beira.

The pipeline is Zimbabwe’s sole route for petrol and diesel supplies and the railway link is regarded as vital as unrest increases in South Africa through which about 85 percent of Zimbabwe’s external trade passes.

The military high command has formulated a plan which envisages the steady broadening of the cordon sanitaire until it includes possibly the entire provinces of Manica and Sofala.

LIBERATION WAR

The plan follows a request from President Machel earlier this year for military aid to combat the MNR rebels.

Mr. Machel said Mozambique had suffered severely in supporting Zimbabwe during its liberation war, and it was now Zimbabwe’s turn to help his any political commitment.

The issue was discussed at meetings of the Southern African front-line states and Mr. Mugabe agreed to help. Tanzania is also believed to have agreed to conduct anti-guerrilla operations in northern Mozambique.

The Zimbabwean plan is an alternative to one proposed by Mozambique’s defence chiefs, the sources said. The Mozambicans wanted a sweep against the rebels by mechanised troops with heavy air cover from Zimbabwe’s eastern border but this was rejected as unworkable and too costly.

Zimbabwe’s army chiefs, led by Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, pointed out that little was known about the MNR which appeared to be a conglomeration of scores of unconnected bands, few of which had sweeps of the nature envisaged by the Mozambicans would be easily countered by the groups burying their weapons and dispersing, then regrouping to strike back, they said.

The dense vegetation, alternatively swampy and hilly terrain, and the almost total lack of roads and infrastructure persuaded the Zimbabweans that a sweep was unworkable.

The Zimbabwean alternative plan will mean constant patrols within the cordon sanitaire to counter the MNR’s guerrilla tactics.

With the Zimbabweans maintaining intensive patrols inside the cordon, it is hoped the Mozambican authorities will be able to return and re-establish control. — The Observer News Service.
more sick from Mugabe?

Are Nkombo and Zanu in for

Joshua KOMO

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YENDZI MUSE

By ROSS DREW

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YENDZI MUSE
Police continue ZAPU crackdown

The Star's Foreign News Service

BULAWAYO — Zimbabwe police are continuing their crackdown on Mr. Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party with a swoop on the party's offices in the town of Gwanda, 100 km south-east of Bulawayo.

The party's secretary general, Mr. Welshman Mabhena, said all officials at the Gwanda office were arrested during the raid.

Mr. Mabhena said that on Wednesday night, police and other Government agents also went to his home in Bulawayo. They climbed over the locked front gate and threatened to start shooting unless the occupants unlocked the house.

Mr. Mabhena was in Harare at the time. He said that the security men burst into his wife's bedroom and demanded to know where he was. They left without conducting a search.

During the past fortnight, Mr. Nkomo's homes in Harare and Bulawayo have been searched by police, and supporters and staff members taken away for questioning.

Earlier, the police seized a number of firearms from Mr. Nkomo's Bulawayo home.

The ZAPU leader claims that the Government, and specifically the new Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Enos Nkala, is deliberately trying to harass him.

The authorities have denied this, however, and have pointed to their repeated claims that Mr. Nkomo and his party are sponsoring armed dissidents in the Matabeleland province.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has said that if police searches uncover any evidence that Mr. Nkomo has been involving himself in illegal activities then the ZAPU leader will be arrested and brought to trial.
Zimbabwe Police say the axe-wielding man shot dead by security men near the Harare offices of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on Wednesday appeared to have been mentally disordered.

An official statement on the incident, which occurred at 9.35 Wednesday morning, said the man had been demanding to see the Prime Minister when he stormed into the government building in central Harare.

A police officer had struggled with the man and tried to overpower him. Although disarming the man of the axe, the policeman himself was overpowered during the fighting and found himself being charged by the man, who had drawn a knife.

The intruder was then shot in the legs by one of Mr Mugabe's close-security men. However, the shouting, crazed man, who swore he would kill everyone in the building, was not deterred and kept charging. He was then shot dead by the security man, said the police statement.

It was not known how close the man came to the offices of Mr Mugabe, although police said the Prime Minister was away from the building, and was at parliament at the time of the incident.
HARARE—Mr. Robert Mugabe has taken the result of the election in Zimbabwe to mean that most people want a one-party state.

He told parliament in Harare that the next step was to proceed towards that “very wholesome venture” and he invited all minority party supporters to join his Zanu (PF) Party.

Mr. Mugabe said his party had lost only 15 of the 80 seats and he criticised what he termed the “warped minds” of reporters who had portrayed the election as one fought on a tribal basis. He singled out two BBC reporters, Julian Marshall and Ian Mills.

However, the prime minister did not explain how he intended to get round the provision in the constitution which guarantees freedom of political association. He referred only to taking “that legal step” that would lead to the establishment of one party.

He completely ruled out talks with Mr. Nkomo’s Zapu Party on the issue of dissidents and said he hoped the leadership would “take the scene to avoid a conflict which could never bring power for Zapu.”

Mr. Mugabe said Zapu alone must eliminate banditry or face elimination itself. He said Mr. Nkomo was under investigation by the police and he would be arrested and locked up if necessary if there was a case for him to answer. No one was above the law, he said.

Petition

Mr. Mugabe told parliament that the fact that whites were represented in the house on a racial basis was to him “a matter of shame, an indignity and an insult”.

He said some mechanism must be worked out for non-racial representation which would be fair and just.

But again he did not explain how this would be achieved though he said he welcomed the move by some whites who were canvassing support for a petition to have the 20 reserved white seats scrapped.

The campaign against white representation has mounted following the success of Mr. Ian Smith’s Conservative Alliance which won 15 of the seats.

But Mr. Mugabe stressed that he had always been opposed to racial representation and had made this clear at Lancaster House.

The prime minister attacked the Reverend Ndadaniyi Sithole as a “grown-up baby living in a world of illusion and delusion”.

He said the self-exiled veteran politician, whose party won one seat in the election, had said earlier this year he believed a coup was in the offing and had flown to South Africa to be ready to take over the government in Harare.

He is an adult with a childish mind, said Mr. Mugabe. But even grown up babies could be dangerous and when his passport expired, it would not be renewed.

Mr. Sithole was said to be in Washington at present but also has a home in London.

Zimbabwe has confirmed that it is going to step up its military involvement in Mozambique.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said that Zimbabwe was committed to defending its transport routes through Mozambique and would do so even if it meant using 20,000 or 30,000 men.

He told parliament that he could not say what the cost was but it was money well spent. The alternative which could not be contemplated was to divert goods through South Africa.

Mr. Mugabe said Mozambique’s ports were the natural ones for Zimbabwe and in Rhodesian days before Frelimo closed the border 86 percent of traffic went through Mozambique.

He did not say what percentage went that way now but the figure is believed to be less than 20 percent.

Mr. Mugabe made no reference to Zimbabwean troops being used on the offensive in Mozambique. It is believed there are about 5,000 men there at present.

The prime minister was asked in parliament if reports that 20,000 troops would go there were true.
Nkomo's party given warning

12/06/85

Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zanu party will soon face "very stern measures" as punishment for its alleged involvement with anti-government rebel bands, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said here yesterday.

Speaking at a ceremony commemorating Zimbabweans who died fighting for majority rule against the former white Rhodesian Government, Mr. Mugabe said he was warning Zanu: "For the last time" to mend its ways and put an end to the banditry credited with killing and brutalising hundreds in the minority party's Matebeleland region since 1982.

Mr Mugabe did not elaborate, but many members of his ruling Zanu (PF) party are known to favour banning Zanu, which won 15 of 80 black parliamentary seats in last month's general election.

Yesterday Mr Nkomo, the Zanu president, had his passport confiscated by police from his home in Bulawayo, the Matebeleland capital. A top member of the Zanu central committee and a close Nkomo aide, Welshman Mabena, was also reportedly arrested by police yesterday, the second Zanu parliamentary member to be picked up in as many weeks.
Mugabe gives Nkomo a last warning

The Star Bureau

NATORE — ZAPU leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo has been given his "last warning" by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mr. Mugabe warned ZAPU to mend its ways or face stern action when he spoke at a solemn ceremony at Heroes' Acre to honour those who had died fighting for Zimbabwe's liberation.

The warning that the opposition party would be made to answer for alleged activities in support of banditry followed the seizure of Mr. Nkomo's passport.

ZAPU officials in custody now include three Members of Parliament: Mr. Stephen Nkomo, Mr. Welshman Mabhena and Mr. Sydney Malunga.

The crackdown on ZAPU began several weeks ago under the direction of the new Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Enos Nkala.

Mr. Mugabe said yesterday that ZAPU had to accept unreservedly that the general election showed the people were behind ZANU (PF).

"To seek to overthrow it is treason in capital letters." He appealed for unity and urged people not to withdraw into the tribal laager.
Zimbabwe pipeline rebels blow up

**New offensive**

Zimbabwe and Mozambique this week were preparing for a major military offensive against rebel forces in southern Mozambique. The offensive is in response to recent attacks on the pipeline by guerrillas, which is a major source of revenue for the government.

**Rebels**

Rebel leaders said they were planning a major attack on the pipeline in the coming weeks. They have beenStep 1: Identify the main topic of the text.

The main topic of the text is the military offensive by Zimbabwe and Mozambique against rebel forces in southern Mozambique. The offensive is in response to recent attacks on the pipeline by guerrillas.

Step 2: Highlight key points.

- **Zimbabwe pipeline rebels blow up**
- **New offensive**
- **Zimbabwe and Mozambique this week were preparing for a major military offensive against rebel forces in southern Mozambique.**
- **Rebel leaders said they were planning a major attack on the pipeline in the coming weeks. They have been**

Step 3: Summarize the text.

Zimbabwe and Mozambique are preparing for a major military offensive against rebel forces in southern Mozambique in response to recent attacks on the pipeline by guerrillas. Rebel leaders are planning a major attack on the pipeline in the coming weeks.
Anti-Reagan demo in Harare

HARARE — About 500 people last night staged an anti-Reagan demonstration in front of the United States Embassy in Harare. Chanting anti-US and anti-South African slogans, the demonstrators demanded the immediate scrapping of the American policy of constructive engagement with South Africa and an end to present policy on Nicaragua. Students danced and chanted: “Down with criminal Reagan — forward with the Azanian revolution.” — Sapa
Harare housing market is buoyant says property man

The Star Bureau

HARARE — In marked contrast to the slump in property values in South Africa, the market for homes in Harare is extremely buoyant.

In the first six months of this year, property values rose steeply in the Zimbabwe capital and the long-awaited resumption of residential construction seems to be around the corner.

The chairman of the Auctioneers, Estate Agents and Valuers Institute of Zimbabwe, Mr Ray Wallbridge, said that this year values have increased by 40 to 50 percent and it was possible they would double by the end of the year.

There has been 'an almost total halt to new home building (large low-cost schemes excepted) since independence, due in part to the fact that houses vacated by emigrants could be bought for 30 to 40 percent of what it would cost to build.

Now, however, with the demand outstripping supply, prices have shot up and it has become a sellers' market.

In one weekend a property developer sold 24 modest three-bedroomed houses before completion.

In the wealthier suburbs, properties which were being offered at around R30,000 are now being sold for R50,000 to R80,000 and it is no longer unusual to find homes offered in the R150,000 bracket.

One reason for the demand five years after independence is because virtually no new homes have been built.

Another is that emigration has slowed down and that people in middle-management, who now include many blacks, are looking for better homes for themselves.

Building societies, unlike their counterparts in South Africa, are short of funds, however, and prospective buyers have difficulty in getting loans.
OK for white asbestos

HARARE: There is no danger in the mining or handling of white asbestos, the only variety of the mineral mined in Zimbabwe, says a visiting authority on occupational health.

Dr Peter Elmes says there has been much controversy recently about chest diseases related to the inhalation of asbestos fibres.

He says only the blue and brown varieties are dangerous and can cause lung cancer. — Sapa.

WATER CRISIS

Border faces worsening with cutover, pollution, floods, and tensions.

Security forces are on high alert in the border region due to the frequent clashes between security forces and illegal immigrants.
Zimbabwe supports anti-SA sanctions

Zimbabwe will support US sanctions against South Africa, but its main ally — Mozambique — feels they will not be effective, a group of four American Congressmen said in Johannesburg yesterday.

For a period of 12 days the group, comprising Republican Congressmen opposed to sanctions, visited South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique at the invitation of the South Africa Foundation.

They were Mr Howard Nielsen, Mr Dan Schaefer, Mr Norman Shamway and Mr Gene Chappell. Another Congressman, Mr Mr Stanford Parrish, was also part of the visiting group but was not present at yesterday's press conference.

"During our stay in Harare we met with two Government Ministers who stated that they supported any move to bring sanctions against South Africa," Mr Shamway said. "When we pointed out that Zimbabwe was heavily dependent on South Africa they replied that they were prepared to suffer, to bring about changes in this country."

President Samora Machel of Mozambique told the Congressmen, however, that United States sanctions would not be effective.

INEFFECTIVE

"President Machel said sanctions against South Africa would only be effective if all the major Western powers — France, West Germany, Britain and the US — agreed in co-ordinating sanctions. Otherwise he felt they would be totally ineffective," Mr Shamway said.

"Mr Howard Nielsen said he doubted that even if those major Western powers applied sanctions they would be effective. "We are told that even if that was to happen other countries, like Japan, would move in to replace them," he said.

Mr Dan Schaefer said the visit had enabled the group to have a better view of the complexities of the South African situation.

This visit has enabled us to have a better understanding of the complexities of the South African problems. Most of the people we met from all races and political points of view feel that changes should be brought about peacefully," he said.

Mr Shamway said although nobody could prescribe a solution to the South African problems he felt the Government should announce its willingness to take part in a constitutional dialogue to look for solutions.

The Congressmen, who left for America last night, did not meet prominent anti-apartheid activists on their trip.
HARARE—Three top officials of Mr. Joshua Nkomo’s Opposition Zapu party, including the Mayor of Bulawayo, were arrested yesterday in a continuing crackdown on the minority party.

Mr. Nkomo said Mayor Enos Mlounge, former Bulawayo mayor Naissin Ndelovu and the Town Clerk, Mr. Michael Ndubiwa, were arrested at their homes by plainclothes policemen.

**Detentions**

The City Council of Bulawayo, which is a stronghold of Nkomo supporters in the southern Matabeleland province, is made up entirely of councillors from Zapu.

A Government spokesman who was asked about the detentions would say only that ‘certain persons are assisting police with inquiries’.

The three are among an unknown number of people, including three national legislators, arrested in a post-election crackdown on Mr. Nkomo’s party which started last month.

Police have said that at least one of those detained is an anti-Government rebel.

Mr. Nkomo denies charges by the Government of Prime Minister Mugabe that he gives orders to hundreds of armed rebels who have assassinated, tortured and maltreated scores of the ruling Zanu (PF) party’s officials and supporters in Matabeleland in the past three years.

Instead, the Opposition leader alleges that the crackdown is an effort to frame him so his party can be banned, leaving the way open for Mr. Mugabe to realise his aim for a one-party state. — (Sapa/AP)
Councillors held in anti-Zapu swoop

HARARE — Zimbabwe police, in a continuing crackdown on opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's party, arrested at least 10 members of Bulawayo City Council, detained them for several hours on Friday and then released them, the mayor, Mr Enos Mdlongwa, confirmed yesterday.

Mr Mdlongwa said police raided his home at 2 am, confiscated documents and held him at the central police station for nearly eight hours before setting him free.

He said he saw 11 of the 12 black councillors in the Nkomo group at the police station. All belong to the opposition leader's minority Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Mr Mdlongwa said their ordeal might not be over. "The police said they were only releasing us while they studied the documents from the party and the council, which they seized in raids on councillors' homes."

An unknown number of Nkomo party officials — said to be more than 40, including three national legislators — have been detained in the month-long crackdown.

Mr Nkomo said yesterday he could not verify or dismiss rumours that a fourth legislator, Mr Edward Ndelu, had been arrested.

Mr Ndelu planned to fly to Canada last week to visit his seriously ill mother-in-law.

"We also have heard rumours that he was arrested before he boarded the flight at Harare airport. But we simply don't know," Mr Nkomo said.

Government officials have not named or given numbers of those arrested. On Friday a government spokesman said only that "certain persons are assisting police with investigations."

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has said the clampdown is a routine police investigation into Mr Nkomo and his party, which he accuses of giving orders to hundreds of armed anti-government rebels.

Mr Nkomo has charged that the harassment is an effort to frame his party so that it can be banned, paving the way for Mr Mugabe to create a one-party state. — Sapa-AP.
Mr Mdlongwa, first citizen of the city that is a stronghold of Nkomo supporters in the southern Matabeleland province, said police raided his home at 2 a.m., confiscated documents and held him at the central police station for nearly eight hours.

In a telephone interview from his Bulawayo home, the mayor said "nearly the whole council was picked up."

At the police station he said he saw 11 of the 12 black councillors in the Nkomo power base, all of whom belong to the opposition leader's minority Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Mr Mdlongwa said their ordeal might not be over.

"The police said they were only releasing us while they studied the documents from the party and of the council, which they seized in raids on councillors' homes," he said.

He said he would make a more detailed public statement today.

An unknown number of more than 40 Nkomo party officials, including three national legislators, have been detained in a month-long crackdown.

Mr Nkomo said yesterday he could not verify or deny widespread rumours that a fourth legislator, Mr Edward Mdlalose, had been arrested.

Tight-lipped government officials have not named those arrested.
HARARE—Nearly all the black members of the Bulawayo City Council were detained and held for questioning in a security police swoop on their homes last Friday, the Mayor, Councillor Enos Mlongwa, said yesterday.

The action against the council, which is dominated by members of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapa, follows recent raids on other officials of the minority party.

The mayor, who ends his two-year term of office tomorrow, said 11 councillors were detained. Seven were released a few hours later but four were still being held.

Bulawayo City Council has 23 members, 15 declared followers of Mr. Nkomo and the rest independent. White: (Sapa)
Bid to meet fuel needs

HARARE: The Zimbabwe government wishes to expand the ethanol plant at Triangle in the lowveld to meet the country's increased fuel consumption, the Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, has said.

In an interview on state television on Sunday night, he said efforts were being made to increase the percentage of ethanol in petrol.
**Switch for former minister**

HARARE—A high ranking member of Opposition Leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zanu central committee, Mrs Jane Ngwenya, announced yesterday she has resigned her post and plans to join the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu(PF).

Mrs. Ngwenya, a former Deputy Minister of Manpower and a longstanding central committee member of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, said she had been ignored by Mr. Nkomo since she accepted the Cabinet post from Mr. Mugabe in 1987. — (Sapa-AP)

**Prince on second drugs charge**

LONDON—A Saudi prince was charged with a second cocaine offence when he appeared at Marylebone Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Prince Mansour bin Saud Abdul Aziz, 31, a nephew of Saudi ruler King Fahd, was charged with conspiracy to import cocaine during the past year.

The prince remained free on bail of £500,000 until another court hearing on September 5. — (Sapa-AP)
Prime Minister: Mr. Robert Mugabe

ZIM: TIME RUNNING OUT

HARARE, July 18 - You news from around the world.

Prime Minister: Mr. Robert Mugabe

ZIM: TIME RUNNING OUT

HARARE, July 18 - You news from around the world.
Depleted Bulawayo council

HARARE — The installation of the new mayor of Bulawayo went ahead yesterday in the absence of the deputy mayor-elect and five other city councillors — in detention after being picked up in police swoops on Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party. The deputy mayor's wife, Mrs Belinda Ndlovu, was however installed as deputy mayor — The Star Bureau
Zimbabwe gets satellite link

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was today due to open the country's first earth satellite station. The US$7 million station at Mazowe, 90 km north of Harare, will transmit overseas telephone calls formerly routed through South Africa. — The Star Bureau.
Space link to 'reduce ties with SA'"
Anti-white seats group called traitors

Dispatch Correspondent
HARARE — White Zimbabweans backing a drive to abolish the 100-seat Parliament's 20 minority seats have been accused of being traitors to their community by some of those responding to their call, organizers of the abolition campaign said here at the weekend.

A petition seeking to do away with the reserved seats, which are all held by whites, began circulating shortly after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe criticised whites for giving 15 of the reserved seats to the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) party of former Rhodesian premier Ian Smith during a special minorities-only election two months ago.

Mrs Carol Van der Kaars, one of the petition organisers, said a small minority — about two per cent — of those responding had used obscene and abusive language in attacking the organisers as "sell-outs" and "traitors" to the white cause.

About 5000 people have responded to the petition drive. Zimbabwe has about 100,000 whites and about 34,000 of them voted in the recent general election.

Mrs Van der Kaars also said someone had telephoned a death threat from South Africa.

"None of these people have the courage of their rotten convictions to put down their names. Most of the abusive replies are printed in capital letters or typed," Mrs Van der Kaars said.

The British-drafted constitution, under which Zimbabwe became independent in 1980, provided for the minority seats — which in practice have had white representatives — as reassurance to the white minority that had governed the country as Rhodesia for the previous 80 years.

Their influence has been negligible in Parliament due to the out-right majority, Mr Mugabe's party has held since independence.

However, Mr Mugabe has frequently said he considers the white seats an insult to the black Zimbabweans, who make up 98 per cent of the country's eight million population.
Mugabe's pay-rise

HARARE—Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, all ministers and deputies, members of Parliament, and senators have been awarded salary increases from July 1. The last increases were in 1984.

Mr Mugabe's salary goes up from R59,238 to R79,365, and his R9,252 annual allowance is now R14,263. — (Sapa) 22/6/85 Mercury

Old friend new minister

BRASILIA—President Jose Sarney has named an old friend as new Finance Minister following the resignation of two top officials in a row over how to deal with Brazil's R2.975 million debt.

Mr. Diogo Funaro, 62, president of the National Bank of Development, takes over the finance portfolio after the minister and the governor of the Central Bank resigned following the sacking of the Finance Ministry secretary-general, Mr. Sebastiao Vital, who last week publicly criticised what he called Mr. Sarney's reluctance to impose IMF-prescribed austerity measures. — (Sapa-Reuters)
MNR claims it killed 37 Zimbabweans

LISBON — Rebels fighting the Frelimo Government in Mozambique said yesterday that their forces sabotaged a section of the oil pipeline supplying landlocked Zimbabwe on August 14, killing 37 Zimbabwean troops in the action.

In a statement distributed to reporters in Lisbon, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) claimed its guerrilla units destroyed part of the vital pipeline in the Lamego region of the central Sofala province, located between the towns of Inhambanda and Vila Machado.

According to the MNR note, signed by the group's European spokesman Mr Jorge Correia, Zimbabwean soldiers patrolling the pipeline's course were attacked by the rebels.

Mr Correia said MNR guerrillas also attacked a convoy of Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops between Beira and the forests of Gorongosa, destroying 17 trucks and three armoured personnel carriers.

MNR units captured the town of Vila de Chitara in the Mbezi province on August 15, killing 106 Government troops and taking prisoner 15, the note said. It said five rebels were killed in the action and 13 wounded.

The MNR has attacked key economic targets such as ports, railways and communications in its eight-year fight against Mr. Samora Machel’s Government.

— Sapa-Associated Press.
Citizens crunch looming for the whites of Zimbabwe

Smith's 'disaster' warning on sanctions

Argus Africa News Service
HARARE. — The former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, says that if sanctions are applied against South Africa, it will be disastrous for Zimbabwe.

Mr Smith told Parliament it was "a criminal action against one's own country" to call for sanctions against South Africa.

However, he thought South Africa would be able to withstand the effects of sanctions as Rhodesia had done for the first 10 years.

Sanctions had been the "greatest thing that had happened to Rhodesia, but he did not believe Zimbabwe would be able to face up to the disastrous effect they would have if they were applied against South Africa.

A ruling party backbencher, Mr Lazarus Nzarayebani, said Zimbabwe had an obligation to back sanctions because of its opposition to apartheid.

Further debate was ruled out of order by the Speaker.

Educated guess

In the absence of any official figures, the number of dual citizens who stand to lose their Zimbabwean nationality must remain an educated guess.

The figure from a number of sources appears to be 70,000, of whom about 50,000 hold British and Zimbabwean citizenship at present. There are thought to be about 20,000 South African nationals in Zimbabwe.

Only a couple of hundred are believed to have taken the step of technically renouncing their foreign citizenship so far.

The Citizenship Act specifically protects the rights of residents who lose their citizenship.

Deprived of rights

They will be allowed to continue to live in Zimbabwe, to own property, to work in any profession, trade or calling, to have their children educated and "generally to do all such things as may be done by persons ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe".

However, they will lose the right to vote. They can be deprived of their rights as residents on the same grounds as a person who is a citizen by registration can be deprived of his citizenship.

One of the grounds is "disloyalty to Zimbabwe" or acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety or order.

International practice

The British Government has told its citizens that if they declare to the Zimbabwean authorities that they renounce British citizenship, this will not affect their position in British law but that it will be an offence in Zimbabwean law for them to use a British passport.

And in accordance with international practice, Britain would not be able to extend consular protection, such as prison visits, to people who chose to be Zimbabwe citizens.

It is understood South Africa will follow the same procedure, but it has not made any public statement.

It is not known how many people have renounced their foreign citizenship so far. The registrar-general, Mr Tobaiwa Mudede, declined to give a figure.

Difficulties arise

He said that since the British Government had issued its statement, people were asking what value there was in the decision to abolish dual citizenship.

Difficulties had arisen, he said, and he was getting inquiries from many foreign nationals. He thought it might be possible to give more information in two weeks' time.

The Government said it wanted and expected its citizens to give their undivided loyalty to Zimbabwe and this was why it was insisting on an end to dual nationality.

The Justice Minister, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said, "We abhor the possibility of our citizens who enjoy dual citizenship having to serve in foreign armies against us."
Mugabe seeks help from Korea

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has called for help from one of the most militant socialist nations, North Korea, to combat what he called a critical situation in Southern Africa.

Mr Mugabe, in North Korea with a 30-man delegation following a visit to communist China, said Pretoria had targeted socialist States bordering South Africa for destruction.

There was now a real danger to these States, and international support was vital to ensure their continued viability.

The Zimbabwean leader told President Kim il Sung that South Africa had strong capitalist and imperialist allies. It was up to the more powerful socialist countries to back African countries which had chosen the road of socialism.

Mugabe employees engaged in mediation

1985

146
Rebels kill 17 in attack on farm

HARARE—Rebels attacked a farm and school in southern Zimbabwe, killing at least 17 people, informed farming and official sources said yesterday.

The sources said one white farmer, identified as Neville Adams, was missing after the attack and another, Mr. Dale Haddon, manager of Mr. Ian Smith's Ironwoods Ranch, had been kidnaped by the gang.

Police and army units were tracking the rebels, estimated to be about 15 in number, they added.

The incident was one of the most violent in three years of intermittent dissident activity in western and southern areas of Zimbabwe, and police insisted activity in the area could be as high as 24.

The sources said the group had arrived at a farm named Sweetwaters Ranch near the southern town of Mwenezi, formerly Nuanetsi, on Thursday night.

They had rounded up farm workers and gunned down at least 13 men, women and children before stealing a vehicle and moving off across the neighbouring Ironwoods Ranch.

A vehicle belonging to Mr. Adams had been found riddled with bullet holes, but he was missing, they added.

The owner of Sweetwaters, Mr. Ian Shipley, had been away at the time.

A school on Ironwoods had been burned down, other buildings had been attacked and at least four other people had been killed, the sources said.

More than 200 people, including several white farmers, have been killed in the past three years by rebels the Government accuses of being supporters of the opposition Zapu Party of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, who denies backing them. — (Sapa-Reuters)
The white population in Zimbabwe today is probably not much below 140,000, said Finance Minister Dr. Bernard Chizero. Many consider this to be much higher than expected.

He gave the estimate at a news conference yesterday at which the results of the 1982 census were outlined.

The white population then was 146,000. The previous census in 1960 showed a white population of just under 230,000.

The total population of Zimbabwe today — based on the 1982 figures and a growth rate of 3 percent a year — is 5.8 million. Blacks outnumber whites about 60:1.

Dr. Chizero said the growth rate was down, but still too high. An effective family planning programme was progressing quietly.

The racial breakdown of the 1982 census showed Zimbabwe's black population to be 4.5 million, and whites, just under 700,000. There were 200,000 coloured people and 10,000 Asians. The white population is expected to reach 1 million by the year 2000.
HARARE. — Rebels attacked a farm and school in southern Zimbabwe on Thursday night, killing at least 17 people, informal farming and official sources said yesterday.

The sources said one white farmer, identified as Neville Adams, was missing.

Police and army units were following the rebels, estimated to be about 15 in number, they added. "A government spokesman said he had heard about the incident but had no official comment at present.

The incident is one of the most violent yet in three years of intermittent dissident activity in western and southern areas of Zimbabwe.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said the group arrived at a farm named Sweetwaters Ranch near the town of Mvembi on Thursday evening.

They rounded up farm workers and gunned down at least 13 men, women and children before stealing a vehicle and moving off across a neighbouring farm. Ironwoods Ranch, belonging to Mr Adams.

A vehicle belonging to Mr Adams was later found riddled with bullet holes and he is missing. The owner of Sweetwaters Ranch, Mr Ian Shipley, was away from home at the time.

A school on Ironwoods Ranch was burned down, other buildings attacked and at least four other people killed, the sources said. They added that the death toll might be as high as 24.

The sources said the gang appeared to be headed towards Beit Bridge, on the South African border.

More than 200 people, including several white commercial farmers, have been killed in the past three years by rebels, the government accuses of being supporters of the opposition PF-Zapu party of the veteran nationalist, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo and PF-Zapu, who have been the subject of a government crackdown since general elections two months ago, deny backing the rebels. — Sapa-Reuters
Dissident raid toll reaches 23

HARARE — The death toll from Thursday night's raid by bandits in Mwenezi in south-east Matabeleland has reached 23, a government source said last night. But official sources here put the figure at 21.

Seventeen people were reported to have been killed originally in an attack in which the bandits singled out Shona-speaking farmhands. The figure rose to 18 at the weekend when another body was discovered.

Two senior government officials disclosed last night, while waiting at the airport for the return of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe from the Far East, that the total had risen to 23.

It was the largest single group of people to be killed by dissidents, who have been operating in Matabeleland for more than three years. Units of the police and army are still trying to hunt down the killers. — Sapa.

Royal organist killed

LONDON — The body of Mr John Porter, the Queen's organist, was found beside a swimming pool in the Windsor Castle. Mr Porter (43) is believed to have a first-floor window of St George's School in the castle. — The Star Bureau.

Princess faces radio talk show ordeal

LONDON — The BBC radio phone-in show which in the past has featured King Hussein of Jordan and South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha will feature Princess Anne tomorrow. The Princess has agreed to appear on "Tuesday Call" to face questions from all around the world, following an invitation from South African programme presenter Sue McGregor. She will have no prior notice of questions or opportunity to prepare her replies. "She expects debate," says co-editor Kay Evans. "She's in a vantage position, but she's intelligent and outspoken and more capable of speaking up for herself." — The Star Bureau.

WEATHER
Bringing you news from around t

Deaths: SA blamed

HARARE — Zimbabwe’s leading daily, The Herald, yesterday blamed South Africa for the mass killings by bandits in the Mwenezi district last week.

In an editorial yesterday, the newspaper says: “The cold-blooded murder by dissidents of 21 people (the figure is now reported to be 23) in Mwenezi last Thursday should accordingly be placed at the door-step of the racist Botha regime.”

“It was common knowledge that South Africa had been training armed gangs such as the one which carried out the latest killings.”

“We would not be surprised if they fled across the border into South Africa after their callous atrocities.”

“It is known too that a military camp exists near Louis Trichardt just across the border from Mwenezi and two of the many bandits captured by security forces in the past have confirmed this to the Zimbabwe Press.

“One is left with no doubt, therefore, especially considering South Africa’s penchant for destabilising its neighbours, that the dissidents responsible for the mayhem and murder in Mwenezi were sent by South Africa from this particular camp.”

Mr P W Botha rejected that if he could succeed in diverting attention from “his own burning edifice of apartheid” by at least disuniting Zimbabweans, he could then tell the world there was no need for change in South Africa as ethnic problems also existed in other African states, The Herald said. – Sapa.
One dead as Zanu (PF) and Zapu rivals clash in Gweru

SHARARE At least one person was killed and several homes destroyed in clashes between rival supporters of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and its main opposition, Zapu, in the Midlands town of Gweru at the weekend, a government official said today.

The clashes, between Zanu (PF) members, angered by the killing of three of their officials by rebels on August 28, attacked more than a dozen houses of Zapu supporters and set them alight.

The Government accuses followers of the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, of being behind rebel activity, centred mainly in the Midlands and neighbouring Manicaland provinces, since 1982. Mr Nkomo denies the charge.

Gweru residents said the inter-party clashes were concentrated, at the town’s predominantly black suburb of Mloba, where at least seven houses were ransacked and destroyed at the weekend.

Last Thursday, about 35 rebels killed 21 people, seven of them children, in a farm in southern Zimbabwe, in the most violent rebel attack in the past three years. -- Sapa-Reuters.
Kids killed

HARARE — Seven of the 21 victims of the Mwenézi massacre in southern Zimbabwe last week were children aged between two and six years, police said.

They were among the people shot to death after they had been herded into a hut by a gang of dissidents, said Sweetwaters Ranch.

SOVETAN Foreign Service 36294
Libya's arms promise

Harare - Libya's ambassador to Zimbabwe has been quoted as saying his government is ready to supply arms to Zimbabwe and other neighboring black-ruled states to counter South Africa's alleged destabilization in southern Africa.

Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana, said Mr. Amer Bughin was speaking here at a reception marking his country's anniversary of the revolution that brought Libyan leader Col. Muammar Gaddafi to power 46 years ago.

Sapa-Reuters
Police patrol Zim suburbs

HARARE — Police were out in force in most Gweru suburbs this week after a weekend of politically inspired violence in which at least one person died and several houses were gutted by fire.

Senior assistant commissioner of police Mr Aaron Chiota, in command of the Mulando, said patrols would be maintained during the next few days. — Sapa, SOWETAN 5/9/85
Continuing campaign of terror scars

Zimbabwe
Five Zimbabweans snatched from Limpopo floods

By Colleen Ryan and Dirk Nel

Five Zimbabwean labourers had a narrow escape yesterday when they were rescued from a flooded island on the Limpopo River by a South African Air Force Puma helicopter.

The drama came as widespread damage was caused when the Limpopo River burst its banks.

Messina residents today described how four tribesmen and a woman were stranded on a tiny island, surrounded by floodwaters.

Mr. Neil Kruger, head of the local citrus research station which is situated on the banks of the Limpopo, said he alerted the Messina army base about their plight.

The base commander then requested an SAAF helicopter which was sent from the Swartkop base.

The helicopter was unable to land on the muddy island, so the flood victims were rescued and taken to Messina.

They were given food and then returned to the Zimbabwe authorities.

"The Limpopo River rose by more than a metre yesterday after the heavy rains," explained Mr. Kruger.

He said he was alerted to the plight of the farm workers and found them sitting on stones on the island, trying to communicate, with a group of people who had gathered on the banks of the river.

"We could not hear them because of the roar of the river. I decided to alert the army," he explained.

An SAAF spokesman said yesterday a Puma helicopter left Pretoria to carry out the rescue mission. It refuelled at Pietersburg and Messina before airlifting the tribesmen from the island.

The Air Force spokesman said it was not clear why the Zimbabwean authorities had not in-

ed up and taken to Messina.

5 snatched from the Limpopo

From Page 2

Involved themselves in the rescue. STAR

Flooding from the Limpopo has caused widespread destruction to crops, agricultural equipment and buildings on farms in the Messina and Pontdrift areas.

A wall of water hit the area late last night, after the Limpopo's main tributaries, the Shashi and Makolousi rivers, came down strongly when heavy rains fell in Zimbabwe and Botswana.

Heavy hail accompanied the rain in some districts, resulting in big vegetable and citrus losses.

Several Zimbabwean farmers who phoned their neighbours on the South African side of the river reported, "We have lost everything."

Mr. Nic Olivier, chairman of the Pontdrift Farmers' Association, said the rain spread rapidly to the North-West Transvaal border region, and 100 mm was measured on his farm.

More than 70 mm fell near Alldays in just over an hour.

A spokesman for the Messina Agricultural Research Station said that more than 60 mm had fallen in the town during the past week compared with 5 mm for the August-September period last year.
Maputo—President Samora Machel of Mozambique, accompanied by officers of the Mozambique and Zimbabwean armies, inspects arms and ammunition captured from Renamo rebels during his visit to the Renamo base at Gorongoza at the weekend. — (Reuters)

Low-key Zimbabwean report
may cover heavy troop losses

Mercury Correspondent
HARARE—News that Zimbabwean forces have been involved in a massive air and ground assault on the headquarters at Gorongoza, northeast of Beira, of Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama, is being deliberately played down here, suggesting confirmation of overseas reports that there were heavy Zimbabwean casualties.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, spoke to selected local newsmen on Saturday about the Zimbabwean National Army's role in the operation, which is reported to have been a larger set-piece battle than any single action witnessed during the 1972-79 Rhodesian war.

In spite of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation's strict policy of giving remarks by Mr Mugabe precedence over every other item, his announcement of a crushing victory over Renamo at Gorongoza on August 29 was allocated a low place in bulletins.

From Lisbon, Renamo has claimed the joint Zimbabwean-Mozambican force was bloodily repulsed and that Mr Dhlakama escaped.

Mr Mugabe made no mention of Zimbabwe's losses in killed and injured, which some London-based British journalists, believed to be quoting their own intelligence sources, put as high as 150 dead. They claim the casualty level has dismayed Zimbabwean leaders.

The Mozambique news agency AIM reports that an 800 m landing strip was overrun near the former Renamo headquarters, to which South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, flew last month in a dramatic yet fruitless peace initiative.

AIM, said sophisticated communication equipment was captured, together with proof of continuing contacts between Renamo and the South Africans.

AIM announced yesterday that combined Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces had launched a new offensive against Renamo in the central Sofala province.

AIM said the latest assault against the rebels was near the Gorongoza camp, at a place called Gompo, adding that mercenaries of various nationalities were believed to be helping the rebels there.

The agency said the troops were also carrying out mopping-up operations at Gorongoza and had launched pursuits against the rebels who had escaped.

Some 500 rebels had been killed during the attack on the camp, the agency said. — (Sapa; Reuters)
Zimbabwe's dissidents step up their terror

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on the continuing clashes between rival political factions in Zimbabwe and tentative moves to bring about a settlement not on the scale that had been feared.

There were atrocities like the incident in which a woman was forced to dismember her husband who had been shot by dissidents.

Six members of the Youth Brigade were axed to death in a gristy killing and in one bizarre slaying ruling party local officials were hanged.

But in the campaigning period, incidents fell to a minimum, a fact which government spokesmen say can be attributed to a change in tactics to encourage people to vote for Mr Nkomo.

True or not, that is what they did in Matabeleland much to the government's distress. Mr Mugabe triumphed in the rest of the country but not in Nkomo country.

In the post-election period, the dissidents have been active again with the Mwenesi murders bringing the number of victims to 24 and the total number of deaths from dissident actions to about 300.

Efforts at a political reconciliation, however remote this might seem, are continuing.

Little has been said about these moves in Zimbabwe which itself emphasizes the delicacy of the situation.

But insiders are baying their hopes for a halt to the ascending scale of violence on some form of pact which would remove the political aspect from the dissident case.
Vets clear Zimbabwe beef

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—Zimbabwe is set to break into the lucrative European Common Market beef export trade following its receipt last week of a clean bill of health from EEC animal husbandry experts.

Although the final documents have still to be signed, a team of veterinarians that visited the country earlier this year has reported that Zimbabwean beef does not pose a threat of foot and mouth disease to Europe.

Their verdict was a triumph for Zimbabwe's former Agriculture Minister, Mr. Dennis Norman, who until his dismissal in July struggled for five years to raise the local beef industry to European hygiene standards.

Mercury
By Andrew Walter

Close-guarded Rhodesian War secrets
BULAWAYO — Detained Bulawayo businessman Mr Michael Constantinos, who has been held in custody for two weeks, has suffered a blow to the head and has double vision, his wife said today. (RG)

His lawyer said him released. 10 d 25

Mrs Pat Constantinos said she had been told her husband had been injured in a fall.

She is attempting to see the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, who is in charge of the police.

Mr Constantinos, an ex-mayor, is head of an insurance firm.
HARARE: Police in Harare have arrested a man in connection with the murder of Elizabeth
Barrow last week.

On Thursday, Mr. Andrew Barrow's body was found, bleeding and
hours lying on the floor of his home.

The matter is to appear in court
for a routine remand tomorrow.

— Saps
HARARE -- The Zimbabwe Minister of State (defence), Mr Ernest Kadungure, has dismissed as "rumours" reports by the British Broadcasting Corporation claiming that Zimbabwe lost a helicopter and 75 parachute troopers during the recent attack on a major MNZ base in Mozambique.

He was replying in the Senate on Wednesday to Senator Terence Oiff, who wanted confirmation of reports which he said he had monitored on the BBC soon after the capture of an MNZ base on August 28 by joint Zimbabwe/Mozambique forces.

While describing the reports as rumours, the Minister added that he could not, however, divulge details of specific operations in Mozambique because the information was classified.

Sapa 13/9/85
Police swoop on five whites in Bulawayo

HARARE—Armed policemen this week arrested five more whites in Bulawayo in early morning raids on their homes.

Last month, popular former mayor Mr Mike Constandinos, 53, was arrested. Only last week was he allowed to see his lawyers.

No official statement has been made on the arrests and reporters who spoke to the families of the five men said they had been given no reasons.

In the early hours of Tuesday, five armed men took Mr Trevor Heymans, 56, an employee in the town clerk's department in Bulawayo who holds dual Zimbabwean and British citizenship, and Mr Michael Habgood, 56, the city council's director of amenities and buildings, from their homes.

And yesterday about 2.30 a.m Mr Michael Jacob, 64, Mr Patrick Higgins, 41, and Mr Anthony Hunt were arrested by armed men in the uniform of the Special Constabulary, an auxiliary part-time police unit.

Mr Heymans and the three arrested yesterday were, until independence, senior employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Rhodesian Front Government ministry responsible for administration of the country's 7,500,000 blacks.

Seven black city councillors, all members of Dr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu opposition party, have been in detention for periods of one to three weeks. — (Sapu)
Zimbabweans are released

HARARE - Four Zimbabwean whites, arrested last week on suspicion of plotting the secession of opposition leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Matabeleland province, were released yesterday, lawyers confirmed today.

Mr. Trevor Homare (56), Mr. Michael Jacobs (54), Mr. Patrick Higgins (48) and Mr. Anthony Hunt (48) were held last week in a crackdown against supporters of Mr. Nkomo.

They were accused of plotting with Mr. Nkomo's minority Zimbabwe African People's Union party to secede southern Matabeleland from Zimbabwe.

SAPA-Associated Press
Arrests keep Bulawayo's whites jittery

The Star’s Foreign News Service

BULAWAYO: Whites in Bulawayo are still jittery over the recent spate of arrests and allegations against them of anti-state activities.

After the release this week of four former government officials held for several days for interrogation, a businessman was picked up yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Robert Blackshaw, traffic manager of the Zimbabwe Omnibus Company, was arrested at his office but released two hours later.

Those released earlier were Mr. Trevor Bemans, former provincial commissioner, and three former district commissioners. Mr. Pat Higgins, Mr. Anthony Hunt and Mr. Michael Jacobs.

The former mayor of Bulawayo, Mr. Michael Constantinides, has been charged with having a subversive publication. He is on bail.

Six black city councillors arrested last month are believed to still be in police custody.
Nkomo stopped for questioning

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zanu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo was questioned by police for 1½ hours yesterday in Harare after being stopped by detectives while on his way to the airport to return to Bulawayo.

He said they had a warrant of arrest which mentioned criminal charges against him, but he was released after being questioned about certain documents.

Mr Nkomo's homes in Bulawayo and Harare have been searched several times in the past six weeks and his passport was taken from him. A number of senior Zanu officials are in detention.

The Government has repeatedly accused Mr Nkomo and his party of backing a dissident campaign aimed at overthrowing Mr Robert Mugabe.

In the wake of the July general elections, a countrywide campaign has been in force to crush support for Zanu.

Is Helsinki to expel the

The expulsion was News Service.

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Star Bureau.
HARARE — Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu-PF and opposition Zapu parties have held a series of meetings during the past few weeks on a possible merger, diplomatic and political sources said yesterday.

The sources said the last formal meeting in the series, held under the auspices of State President Canaan Banana, was a month ago but there had been informal contacts since.

Two senior government Ministers, Mr Nkomo and a senior Zapu official had come close to agreement on the shape the merged party would take but some of the proposals were opposed by some members of the supreme policy-making Zanu-PF politburo, the sources added.

Among the sticking points were the name the new party would take and what position Mr Nkomo would have in the government.

Mr Nkomo has refused to make any comment on the reported discussions, held in tight secrecy.

The sources said the proposals were now being considered by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, whose ambition is to introduce a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

Similar merger talks have taken place in the past without success.

A wartime alliance between the two ended during campaigning for pre-independence elections in February, 1980.
Another Zapu MP arrested

HARARE - Another Zapu MP belonging to Mr. Joshua Nkomo's party has been arrested. Mr. Nkomo himself has again been threatened with imprisonment by the Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Enos Nkala.

Mr. Edward Ndlovu, the MP for Gwanda, was taken away from his home on Tuesday. Four of the 19 Zapu MPs are now in custody.

Mr. Nkala told the Senate yesterday he intended to "wipe out" Zapu within the next few months.
Mozambique rebels flee in fierce fighting

The Star's Africa News Service
BEIRA - Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops are pursuing Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels in the provinces of Manica and Sofala.

Military sources in Beira say there is "heavy fighting" 130 km north of Beira in the Gorongosa Game Reserve, where an estimated 3,000 insurgents are retreating northwards into neighbouring Zambesi province.

Elsewhere in Manica and Sofala, units of the Second, Third, and Fourth Brigades of the Zimbabwean Army and their Mozambican counterparts are engaged in follow-up operations in an area of more than 120,000 sq km against the MNR rebels, who scattered after their operational headquarters in the game reserve was stormed and captured last month.

The MNR stronghold fell after a dawn attack in which Zimbabwean British-made Hawk 'fighter' planes and 1,000 parachute troops spearheaded an offensive involving an estimated 1,000 troops on the ground.
Five MPs in jail in Zimbabwe crackdown

HARARE - In the unrelenting campaign against Mr. Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU Party, the Zimbabwe authorities have now taken into custody a third of the black Opposition Members of Parliament.

Reports last night said that five of the 15 ZAPU MPs are now being held in custody for investigation into alleged anti-state activities.

ZAPU captured all 15 Matabeleland seats in the July general election, while ZANU (PF), Mr. Robert Mugabe's party, took all but one of the remaining 65 black seats in the House of Assembly.

The Members of Parliament being held are those representing the constituencies of Beit Bridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mpopoma and Nkayi, which are all in areas where dissidents have been active.

Dissidents

Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala said that ZAPU was at the root of the dissident menace.

More than 60 people have been killed by dissidents this year, with three murders reported this week.

The most recent was of a prominent local businessman in an area near Plumtree on the Zimbabwe-Botswana border. He was strangled by a gang of 15 bandits who looted his store, burnt it and his body, according to travellers.

Police reported that another man had a bicycle tube tied around his neck and was then stoned to death. His body was dumped in an ant-hill.

In central Zimbabwe, security forces shot and killed a dissident at Umkutelane on Sunday during a contact with three armed bandits. An army spokesman said a light machine gun was recovered and follow-up operations were in progress.

Last week security forces killed two armed men in the Gwanda area identified as being members of the gang who attacked 21 people on the Mwenezi-Mashonaland road.

They were shot about 100 kilometres away from the scene of the outrage and had with them photographs and other items stolen from a night house which was burnt down during the night of the killing.
'Unity talks will succeed'

HARARE—Zapu leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo, whose party has been coming under relentless pressure from the government is determined that the talks aimed at uniting his party with the ruling Zanu (PF) party of Mr. Robert Mugabe will succeed.

The talks to be held soon, possibly this week, will be conducted by three-man negotiating teams from the two parties.
High hopes for fresh unity talks in Zimbabwe
Prices in Zimbabwe take off

HARARE — The cost of living has been rising steadily for Zimbabweans in the past month as price increases for a number of basic products and services hit their pockets.

The staple diet, mealie meal, went up by 27 percent at the beginning of the month and was followed by increases in the prices of cigarettes, spirits and wines.

Bus fares are going up next week, and reliable sources say increases are expected in the controlled prices of meat, cooking oil, and margarine.
ZIMBABWE'S ruling Zanu-PF party and the main opposition PF-Zapu are preparing to hold crucial talks aimed at merging the two in what analysts say is a last ditch effort to forge unity and bring about peace in the troubled country.

The two parties, former guerrilla allies in the long war against white rule of then Rhodesia, are now bitter foes.

No date has been set for the talks, which government spokesmen say were initiated last month by the PF-Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo. But political sources said they were due to begin this week.

The discussions are the latest in a series started shortly after Zimbabwe's independence in 1980 but which floundered as often following personality and leadership clashes. Each side has also accused the other of wanting too much but giving little.

A Western diplomat, who declined to be named, said yesterday: "Both parties appear to be more serious than ever before, but they will confront the same obstacles that dogged them and the chances of success remain pretty grave unless all go in with a spirit of give and take."

Another added: "There will never be a better chance for the two parties to unite. They simply have to come to some sort of agreement because too much for too many people is at stake."

Although the talks were officially announced on Sunday by the Political Affairs Minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, diplomatic sources said they had been taking place since August and that broad agreement had been reached on several issues.

Still unresolved, however, was the question of the name of the new party and Mr Nkomo's position in that organisation and in government, they added.

The merger discussions come barely a month after a concerted government crackdown on the opposition during which Mr Nkomo's houses were repeatedly raided by police, his passport seized and five PF-Zapu parliamentarians detained.

The crackdown, officially said to be aimed at rebel supporters the Government says are Mr Nkomo's followers, climaxed with a warning last week by the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, who said, he would not hesitate to ban PF-Zapu and detain Mr Nkomo if the insurgency continued.

Mr Nkomo denies any link with the rebels the Government blames for murders of more than 300 civilians, mainly in PF-Zapu strongholds of southern Matabeleland and neighbouring Midlands provinces since 1982.

Mr Nkomo yesterday welcomed the official announcement on the talks and said: "We are going in with a spirit of seriousness and determination to achieve the national unity that we have been struggling for."

Mr Nyagumbo, who is heading the ruling party's negotiating team, commented: "The breakdown of earlier talks was caused by what we thought were outrageous demands by PF-Zapu."

He listed these as including Mr Nkomo's desire to be Deputy Prime Minister as well as demands for the release of two of his detained former guerrilla commanders, Mr Lookout Masuku and Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, jailed in 1983 despite being acquitted on charges of plotting to overthrow the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

PF-Zapu's delegation will be led by the vice-president, Mr Joseph Maika.

Western analysts said the fact that the talks had started at all and were being continued showed that both parties saw the futility of wrangling between themselves, especially in changed political developments of Southern Africa.

"The Zimbabwean Government must have decided that it does not want to have more enemies than it already has. It has committed itself to militarily helping neighbouring Mozambique troubled by its own insurgency and the unrest in South Africa is likely to become worse," one said.

"In these circumstances, I think the Government wants to close ranks at home and face the military problems likely to emanate from Mozambique and South Africa," he added.

An estimated 3,500 Zimbabwean troops, in Mozambique for the past three years to guard a pipeline supplying oil to their country, last month joined the Mozambican forces to destroy a rebel headquarters in Mozambique's central Sofala province. This was the first time that Zimbabwean troops were known to have assumed extra combat duties against the Mozambican rebels. — Sapa-Reuters
Mugabe reopens collective farm

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—The Cold Comfort Farm Society, a Chinese-style collective banned by Ian Smith’s Rhodesian Government in 1971, was yesterday formally reopened on the outskirts of Harare by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The collective was outlawed by Mr. Smith after prominent black nationalists, including leaders of Mr. Joshua Nkomo’s Zapu, were alleged by the authorities to have gone into hiding there.

The society’s original organiser, Mr. Guy Clutton-Brock, was deported, but he returned here in 1980 to restart the project.

The first chairman of Cold Comfort Farm was the present speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Didymus Mutasa.
Man accused of visiting SA to buy arms

HARARE: A white Zimbabwean garage owner, Mr. Ivan van der Walt (73), has been detained on charges of alleged subversive activities in an ongoing crackdown against opposition leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zanu Party.

Mrs. Cheryl van der Walt said her husband was arrested under emergency regulations at his Bulawayo home last Friday. Mr. van der Walt was served with a detention order accusing him, among other things, of frequent visits to South Africa to acquire arms for rebels who profess loyalty to Mr. Nkomo.

Scores of blacks, including six opposition MPs, and about a dozen whites have been detained in the last three months.

Mr. Nkomo has denied that he gives orders to rebels who have murdered and maimed scores of supporters of the ruling Zanu (PF). - Saps-AP.
IAN SMITH... election victory.

Smith party meets in troubled area

HARARE — Mr. Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance is to hold its annual congress this weekend in Bulawayo, the first time it has been held out of Harare for some 10 years.

Bulawayo gave Mr. Smith's party overwhelming support in the general election this year which saw the Conservative Alliance make a comeback against all forecasts.

Mr. Smith himself stood in a Bulawayo constituency and won handily. His party holds 15 of the 20 white seats in the House of Assembly.

The shock victory angered Prime Minister Mugabe, who said he would move swiftly to do away with special white representation but as yet no action has been taken.

Bulawayo whites have been jittery in recent weeks following swoops on the homes of about a dozen members of the white community as part of the government crackdown on Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party which is accused of backing armed dissidents.

Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala has said some whites in Bulawayo have been engaging in "anti-state" activities.
Zimbabwean brigadier led attack on MNR

Mercury

London Bureau

A former Rhodesian army colonel helped plan and lead the recent counter-attack by the Mozambique army against rebel bases in the central Sofala province.

According to Mozambican sources in London who are preparing for President Samora Machel’s private one-day visit today, Brig-Gen Lionel Dyke of the Zimbabwe 2nd Brigade was a key figure in the assault last month on rebel headquarters in the Gorongosa National Park.

Brig Dyke, formerly a Lt-Col in the Rhodesian African Rifles, is a member of the Mozambique-Zimbabwe military committee which is directing the current joint offensive against rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

He is said to have led Zimbabwe paratroops in the attack against rebel bases in Gorongosa and was afterwards congratulated personally by President Machel.

260 guerillas

The month-long offensive has swept through a number of rebel bases in central Mozambique but the main force of guerillas escaped unscathed from their Gorongosa headquarters.

The Mozambique Government says the Zimbabwean army lost only 30 of its 2,600 troops involved in the operation.

Mozambique losses were 50 against 1,000 for the MNR, sources in the capital, Maputo, claimed.

Meanwhile, more than 100 people are believed to have died in Wednesday’s guerilla attack on a giant military ammunition dump 12 km from Maputo.

But Mozambiquan authorities have admitted to only four dead and more than 60 injured.

Jorge Correia, spokesman in Lisbon for the Mozambiquan rebel movement Renamo told a news conference yesterday that a force of 260 guerillas was active inside Maputo and would disrupt life there until the Government capitulated:

Other attacks

He said the commandos who had attacked the ammunition dump had killed 20 sentries and set fire to the installation.

‘Upwards of 100 soldiers died, some inside the dump, others in the nearby barracks of the presidential guard which we also destroyed,’ he said.

Correia claimed that about 1,600 tons of arms and ammunition, including Sam 7 missiles, had been destroyed in the fire which burned fiercely most of Wednesday afternoon.

Road blocked

One of four traffic lanes in Francois Road between Sydney Road and the bridge will be occupied by a crane tomorrow for four hours.

Train tragedy

HARARE—A driver and fireman were killed when their goods/train derailed near Zimbabwe’s coal mining town of Hwange.

(Sapa-Reuters)

He said other guerilla attacks had been made at Mertola and other areas around the capital.
Zimbabwe's rivals take uneasy steps to unity

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on the prospects of unity between the two main political parties in Zimbabwe.

Two years ago talks aimed at uniting the two main black political parties in Zimbabwe collapsed in a torrent of accusations and denials about "outrageous" demands and with each side blaming the other for the breakdown.

Now negotiating teams from Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu(PF) party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU party are to get together again in an attempt to form a united party.

The new round of talks comes in the middle of an unrelenting campaign against ZAPU by the government which has retained a score of leading officials in the past two months, including five Members of Parliament.

Mr Nkomo himself has been subject to harassment, has had his passport taken away, his bodyguards removed and his home searched on a number of occasions.

Even while secret contacts were going on to see if unity talks could be resumed, Mr Nkomo was arrested and held at Harare central police station briefly.

He has been accused by the Minister in charge of the police, Mr Enos Nkala, of leading a "murderous" party at the root of the dissident problem which has scarred the face of Zimbabwe for three and a half years.

So what chance do the unity talks have of succeeding? A better chance now than before, say some analysts, who believe that the initiative for the talks, which came from Mr Nkomo, indicate that the veteran nationalist leader is close to the end of his tether.

In recent weeks he has appeared despondent and demoralised and anxious only to put an end to the pressures on himself and his supporters.

Last July's general election showed that outside Matabeleland Mr Nkomo does not stand a chance against the Zanu(PF) machine.

If he still had any hopes before the election of getting into power himself through alliances, they must surely have evaporated now.

His bargaining power lies in the fact that in Matabeleland, home to about one-fifth of Zimbabwe's population of Ndebele-speaking people, he commands massive support.

But it is in Matabeleland that the dissident campaign of violence has been waged and the victims of the brutal killings have been officials of Mr Mugabe's party in the main.

In the light of a fierce campaign against ZAPU supporters with threats of tougher action to follow, the decision appears to have been taken by ZAPU to salvage what it can by merging with the ruling party.

ZANU (PF) circles say there is still considerable suspicion about Mr Nkomo's genuine intentions.

He has said he is sending his negotiators to the talks in a spirit of seriousness and determination to bring about unity.

He will make no demands, he has said. But obviously ZAPU will have to spell out at some time what conditions would be acceptable to it.

At the 1980 talks which were also held during a period of tension when Mr Nkomo had actually fled the country, ZANU (PF) accused ZAPU of making impossible demands including the appointment of Mr Nkomo as deputy Prime Minister and the restructuring of the government and the army.

In political circles now there is talk of possibly re-structuring the ruling party's hierarchy with the creation of the post of joint deputy president to accommodate Mr Nkomo.

But first Mr Mugabe would need to be completely satisfied that Mr Nkomo and his negotiators accept the reality that the ruling party is in a position of strength and will not have to give too much away.

Neither Mr Mugabe nor Mr Nkomo will take part in the opening rounds. The last series of talks went on for nearly six months before it was accepted that no progress was being made and ZANU (PF) called them off.

This time it is thought likely that Mr Nkomo will be anxious to see quick results before any further damage is done to his party.

But no one is underestimating the obstacles in the way of agreement, not the least of which will be opposition from within the senior ranks of the ruling party by those members whose own place in the pecking order could be threatened.

In view of the accusations hurled at ZAPU for allegedly backing the campaign of violence, the government will no doubt require guarantees that large-scale public denunciation of dissident activities will be accompanied by orders to Mr Nkomo's followers to give the forces of law and order complete backing.
Freedom brings chains of a different kind

The Star's Africa News Service
30/9/85

For 20,000 ex-guerrillas, the freedom they fought for has left them in chains of another kind in Zimbabwe.

They are the ones without jobs and little prospect of finding any.

Now a Zimbabwe Veterans' Association is being formed, one of whose aims will be to try to find work for the army of unemployed.

The war which ended nearly six years ago saw thousands of former combatants and their helpers gathered in assembly points around the country.

Peace meant for many of the 60,000 and more a pay-packet for the first time in their lives. But there were far too many to be absorbed into the national army which was in the process of being formed out of the two guerrilla armies and the Rhodesian Armed Forces.

In the end some 26,000 ex-combatants were demobilised and for two years were given a monthly wage of R240 to keep them going while they sought to establish themselves in civilian life. That now has stopped.

Organisations were formed to help them, the outstanding one being the Zimbabwe Project, originally set up to help Zimbabwean refugees outside the country. More than 10,000 ex-fighters benefited in one way or another with the emphasis being on help for co-operative ventures.

The director, Mrs Judith Acton, better known as Judy Todd (daughter of former premier Garfield Todd), says that farming ventures have been the most successful.

Other co-operatives which have survived include those running buses, small manufacturing works, butcheries, shops and repair works. But many have failed.

Figures produced by the demobilisation directorate last year showed that of nearly 36,000 men and women it dealt with, more than 19,000 were unemployed.

At that time nearly 8,000 were studying or attending courses. 4,000 were involved in self-reliance projects, 1,500 were self-employed and 3,000 were employed by others.

The Government has tried to organise jobs for ex-combatants.

Recently priority was given to them in new police intake and several hundred are to go back to the bush in uniform to help combat poachers in the Zambezi Valley.

Some have become magistrates and prosecutors, others are employed in municipal security units and parking meter brigades. The government set aside R5 million to help co-ops in financial difficulties.

Several hundred men and women were recently recruited into the prison service.

But former combatants, who claim they have been unable to get their demob pay, are becoming increasingly angry. At a recent meeting they accused government officials of employing their girlfriends instead of war veterans and they said compensation paid to them was pitiful when set against the sums drawn by former Rhodesian soldiers.

Some of the most bitter complaints have come from the disabled, some of whom claim they were beaten when they tried to see the prime minister about their unhappy state.

The Zimbabwe Veterans' Association will try to take care of the needs of all men and women who fought in the Zanla (Mugabe) guerrilla force or the ZIPRA (Nhongo) force. One of its chief functions will be to negotiate with the government and with commerce and industry on jobs and training for its members.

— Robin Drop in Harare.
Zimbabwe's ailing education policy

Since independence enrolment at primary school level has trebled to reach 2.5 million — but the country's education faces serious snags...

The Star's Africa
News Service

Zimbabwe's astonishing education bubble has not burst but it has sprung a leak.

In the first five years of independence, the new government of Mr Mugabe achieved staggering increases in the number of children able to find a place at school.

Education gobbles up more money than any other single item of government expenditure and absorbs 50 per cent of the budget.

At primary schools, enrolment has trebled since independence to reach 2.5 million which is close to the objective of schooling for all.

At secondary-school level, the increase in numbers is even more impressive with the total up by nearly 700 per cent to reach almost 500 000 pupils in 1,215 schools.

But sadly the results of all this endeavour have been disappointing.

The intention had been to let every child move on from primary to senior school to reverse the situation in colonial days when secondary education was restricted to about 12 per cent of black pupils who had completed seven years of primary schooling.

This year 84 per cent of the pupils who finished primary school were enrolled in the first year at high schools.

But now it has been announced that, from the beginning of next year, automatic entry will fall away and children going to secondary school will once more be screened.

And the screening process to whittle down the numbers will continue from year to year.

It is not known yet how fine the screen will be but the principle is being applied that only those who stand a chance of benefiting from higher education will be given the opportunity to stay at school.

In future, according to the Minister of Education, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, the system will be structured so that "every child will be given a diet he or she can digest."

One reason for the turnaround was the shocking failure rate in the Cambridge "O" level examination written last year.

More than half the pupils failed to achieve the minimum required number of passes. Less than 20 per cent obtained five or more credits.

Dr Mutumbuka at first tried to defend the pass rate and said it was the right of every child to be allowed to attempt "O" level, which is equivalent to junior matric.

But Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, a former teacher himself and holder of half a dozen university degrees, the last written this year, said the results were appalling.

Books and teaching aids had not always been available, he said. But above all Zimbabwe, despite a massive effort, had lacked teachers with the requisite training and background to ensure that the quantitative expansion was matched by a corresponding qualitative improvement in teaching and pupil performance.

Dr Mutumbuka, taking his cue from there, now likens education to investment.

There had to be a return on capital invested, he said, or mohey would simply be thrown down the drain.

What investor would do that, he grumbled, and advised headmasters to bring back the stick and enforce discipline in their schools.

Zimbabwe's biggest newspaper, the Sunday Mail, commenting on the screening policy said it represented "the triumph of enlightened pragmatism over dogmatic inflexibility."

It did not add, though it could have, that critics of the government's socialist policies have repeatedly warned against declining standards and the inability of the country to go spending more and more on education when the economy itself was contracting or certainly not expanding nearly fast enough to create jobs and wealth.

The Sunday Mail said it was most disheartening that the nobility of the principle of education for all did not appear to have been appreciated by the pupils who had let down their parents and the government.

It called for a switch of emphasis to training in practical fields for the "academically dull" pupils and said urgent planning was needed to prevent the offloading of thousands of youngsters on to the streets with nothing but primary schooling behind them.

While it is true that discipline has slipped badly, the real reason for the failure rate has been the shortage of trained teachers.

Despite the recruitment of expatriates and accelerated teacher training courses, it has just not been possible to match the output of teachers to the exploding school population.

In 1960, there were 2,700 secondary school teachers. Today there are 17,500. By 1990, the country will need 40,000 at the present rate of expansion.

But even today 30 per cent of those teachers are untrained. 30 per cent are student teachers or under-qualified, 15 per cent are trained and 17 per cent are graduates.

This fact, more than anything else, has forced a return to the pyramid structure, so despised in colonial times, with a broad base to start with and only relatively few at the pinnacle.

What shape the Zimbabwean pyramid will eventually take remains to be seen but the decision to revert to it has been a blow to socialistic ideals. — Robin Drew in Harare.
Speech by Minister
Straight from Shoulder
Will rule of law survive in Zimbabwe?
A one-party Zimbabwe will honour rule of law

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on the government’s views on the rule of law in a one-party state

WILL the rule of law survive in Zimbabwe when it becomes a one-party state?

Yes, says the country’s Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, an articulate and ambitious 60-year-old Harvard-trained lawyer.

He told businessmen in Harare recently that Zimbabwe was going to become a one-party socialist state and this had given rise to fears the rule of law would be eroded.

“The concept of the rule of law has two complementary aspects, one of which is not generally appreciated. These aspects are the static and the dynamic.

“The static aspect simply aims to protect or safeguard and advance individual civil and political rights where they exist in a free society. The aspect represents an ideal required to constitute what would normally be called a democratic state.

“It is supposed to have the following attributes: The state should be subject to the law; the government should respect the rights of the individual and provide effective means for their enforcement; judges should be guided by the rule of law, protect and enforce it without fear or favour and resist any encroachment by government on their impartiality.

“On the dynamic aspect, we should know that legal and political rights have very little meaning or relevance for those who are deprived of such basic needs as food, housing, employment and education, inter alia.

“We again know that fundamental rights such as, for example, those of association, speech, assembly and so on cannot be absolute or without limitation because, as is happening in this country, the rights may be used not for creating opinion in order to turn out the government by lawful means, but to persuade small ethnic minorities to use force to coerce the rest of the population.

“In their extreme meaning, therefore, these rights conflict with the fundamental requirement of public order, national emergencies and the limitations upon the rights of individuals which would not be permissible in ordinary times.

“The dynamic aspect of the rule of law, therefore, seeks to establish economic, social, educational and cultural conditions consistent with the dignity of the human person and under which his legitimate aspirations and dignity may be realised.

“In fact, socialism places more emphasis on this dynamic aspect of the rule of law.

“A thorough-going government programmes of upholding and realising social and educational conditions are being harnessed and retarded by minority parties who should be doing their best to have these conditions created and promoted, so that the rule of law can be upheld to the letter for their own benefit.

“Economic, social, cultural and educational developments cannot viably take place in such an atmosphere. Who then is against the rule of law? What should the government do? What should the leaders of these minority parties do?

“The government does not think that wiping them out is the right method although it is the easiest and most effective one in that you both eliminate the vermin and protect the rights of the majority at the same time.

“Zimbabwe should continue to try to safeguard the rights of individuals and maintain the static aspect of the rule of law, allow dissent and open debate on issues like socialism, but in circumstances where the guardian of Zanu (PF) is conceded and recognised.

“Zimbabwe is committed to the maintenance of the rule of law and will only resort to extraordinary other options sparingly, when it has to, as the exigencies of the situation dictate.

“Some Third World countries which experimented with socialism tend to have failed and ended up as dictatorships, tyrannies and so on because, in transforming their societies, they resorted to oppression, suppression of the rights to freedom of speech, association, assembly, muzzled debate on matters of national policies, paid lip service to the justifiability of the Bill of Rights enshrined in their constitution.

“They ignored the dynamic aspect of the rule of law, a state of affairs which was meaningless when the masses had no food, housing, education, employment and transport and so on.

“This will not happen in one-party socialist Zimbabwe.

“I am proud to say that Zimbabwe has to date struck an even balance between the two complementary aspects of the rule of law, and I do not see why this should not continue when we become a de jure one-party state and thereby prove that socialism is not synonymous with tyranny and does not mean compelling people to submit to what may amount to dictatorship of the majority.
Zimbabwe exporters do well

HARARE — Zimbabwe's economy, depressed by a three-year drought, perked up in 1984 with inflation halved and export earnings boosted by over 25 percent, according to official figures published yesterday.

The Reserve Bank, in its second quarterly review for this year, reported that a trade deficit of $2154.3 million in 1983 was transformed into a $2164.3 million surplus.

"Appreciable real growth is now occurring in the Zimbabwe economy following a sharp reduction in the rate of inflation and a dramatic improvement in the balance of payments position," the bank said.

Inflation of around 20 percent in 1983 was halved to 10 percent the following year, the report said.

The bank predicted that the real gross domestic product, just over $25 billion last year, would increase by about five percent this year thanks to an expected increase in agricultural output — mainstay of the Zimbabwe economy.

The GDP rose only one percent in 1984 following a three-year drought that decimated food and cash crops in Zimbabwe and many other African countries.

Export earnings soared in 1984 by 26.4 percent to $21.5 billion mainly due to better world prices for Zimbabwe's asbestos, cotton, ferro-alloys, gold and sugar.

Imports, chiefly chemicals, machinery, oil and vehicles, were up by 13.9 percent to $21.2 billion, according to the report. — AP.
Zimbabwe set to grow

HARARE — The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe has
predicted sustained economic growth for the
country but has warned of the importance of
keeping inflation under tight control.

In its June quarterly review, it says a combination
of appropriate policy measures, good rains and
continued world economic growth, will be needed
to ensure sustained and appreciable real growth,
resulting in increased levels of employment and
rising per capita incomes.

It said that latest statistics showed that real
gross domestic product was expected to grow by 5
percent this year, with the bulk of the growth
coming from the agricultural sector.

But while there had been a sharp reduction in
the inflation rate by May this year, inflationary
pressures were expected to build up over the next
few months because of price and wage increases
not matched by rising productivity, higher produc-
tion costs and increased domestic credit
demands. — (Sapa).
Officers detained for subversion.

HARARE — Five army officers, including three brigadiers, have been detained on allegations of subversion in a continuing government crackdown against opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo’s party. The arrests were made in police raids last weekend despite official merger talks between Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe’s ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-PF) and Mr Nkomo’s Zimbabwe African People’s Union. — Associated Press.
Beef exports to boost Zimbabwe economy

Dispatch Correspondent
HARARE — The Zimbabwean economy is all set to benefit from a breakthrough into the profitable European Economic Community beef market — probably worth over R100 million a year to the country in precious foreign currency.

The EEC's veterinary standing committee this week formally approved Zimbabwean beef imports after years of doubt about foot and mouth disease spread by game animals such as buffalo.

The EEC spent R5 million helping Zimbabwe meet its stringent animal health standards. Zimbabwe's cold storage commission will now receive a 8100 tonnes a year basic export quota for top grade boneless beef.

This alone is worth approximately R75 million in foreign currency at current exchange rates, and Zimbabwe will probably snap up unused tonnage in the unfulfilled EEC quotas granted to Botswana, Swaziland, Kenya and Madagascar.

All the exports will go direct to Europe by air, making them immune from present doubts about Zimbabwe's access to world markets should South Africa become subject to sanctions.

Approximately 90 per cent of Zimbabwe's beef trade goes by road and rail through South Africa at present.

The EEC beef breakthrough is likely to cause a severe shortage of quality beef for local consumers, but in the middle and long term may encourage tribal stock owners to fatten and sell their cattle instead of retaining them as draught animals. Over the past five years local peasant farmers have scored notable success in increasing grain and cotton production through increased receptiveness to agricultural advice and availability of "soft" loans.

While Mr Robert Mugabe's government will be keen to sell all the beef it can to gain foreign exchange, cattle men are unhappy that the national herd has been allowed to run down to its present level — 22 per cent of its peak under white rule. They fear for breeding programmes and long-term viability if female stock is slaughtered for quick returns.
Zimbabwe may be site of Biko film

Harare - Zimbabweans are taking a closer look at a project in Zimbabwe that could make them the first in the world to produce a film about the life and work of the late South African activist, Steve Biko.

The project, known as "The Biko Project," is led by filmmaker Craig Green and involves a team of Zimbabwean and South African filmmakers.

Green said the project was inspired by Biko's life and work, which included his activism against apartheid and his efforts to promote black consciousness and self-determination.

The film will be directed by Zimbabwean director, Sipho Temba, and will be produced by a team of local producers.

The project is expected to be completed in 2023 and will feature a cast of Zimbabwean actors.

The film will be produced in collaboration with the Zimbabwean film industry and will be distributed in both Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The project is expected to bring attention to the life and work of Biko and to highlight the importance of his legacy.

The project is also expected to bring economic benefits to the Zimbabwean film industry, with the potential for local film crews and actors to benefit from increased employment opportunities.

The film will also be an opportunity to promote Zimbabwean culture and to showcase the country's film industry to a global audience.
Harare: Mr. Mugabe said he will give massive moral and material support to the people of South Africa. By Cuban interest. Mr. Mugabe received the people's delegation on his first visit to Havana.  

The有助先生, it was further delayed and it is not sure if it will be delivered. The delegation, Mr. Robert Mugabe, who received the people's delegation, will arrive today.
'Sell-out' villagers murdered, burned

Mercury Correspondent
HARARE—A headmaster and a villager accused of being 'sell-outs' were murdered in the Gokwe area north of the Midlands city of Gweru on Sunday night, police reported here yesterday.

Their names are being withheld until next-of-kin have been advised.

The killers were described by police as bandits, a term usually applied to renegade ex-terrorists of Joshua Nkomo's ZIPRA forces.

Last week a similar gang bayoneted to death a branch secretary of Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) Party near Karoi, north-west of Harare.

Observers here note the continuation of attacks in spite of the unity talks now in progress between Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo which led to their first formal meeting on October 2 after three years of widespread factional violence.

Police reported that the victims were shot by their attackers, who buried the headmaster's body in his home and set fire to 13 nearby houses.

In Gwanda, south of Bulawayo, a ZAPU district councillor was jailed for two years for helping to bury a dissident who had killed himself.

A 72-year-old kraal head was jailed for nine months for being an accomplice and failing to report the presence of the gang to security forces.
A compass 'find' in Zimbabwe action

HARARE—A prismatic compass with a South African serial number was recovered by Zimbabwean security forces at the scene of a clash in the Nata communal lands near Plumtree on Tuesday when a member of an eight-strong armed gang was killed, a Zimbabwe National Army spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman told the semi-official news agency Ziana that seven members of the gang, described as 'bandits', fled after the clash and are being sought in follow-up operations.

Besides the compass a Kalashnikov AK-47 rifle and five magazines were found.

Zimbabwe's Security Minister, Mr Emmerse Munangagwa, has alleged that South Africa is supplying Romanian-made AKs which have been overstamped with false serials.
Farm union repudiates Ian Smith's TV remarks

HARARE: The Commercial Farmers' Union of Zimbabwe has dismissed recent statements by former prime minister Ian Smith as "totally unnecessary and achieving nothing other than the negative."

Mr. John Laurie, the CFU president, said at the weekend that his organisation strongly condemned unnecessary inflammatory statements from any quarter that reopened old wounds between Zimbabweans adversely affected relationships and had damaging effects on the economy.

In an interview in Britain on Tuesday, Mr. Smith said most blacks in the country had not been to school, could not read or write, and did not understand the political system founded on them.

"I think one man, one vote is a negation of democracy. I believe in a meritocracy," he said.

Mr. Laurie said: "Such statements ... rather than open doors at a time when it is very much in everyone's interest to be concentrating on two-way communications and bridge-building."

While the CFU is firmly a non-political organisation, it has been critical of black politicians in the past for making inflammatory statements and, therefore, "has no hesitation in criticising Mr. Smith for some of his reported remarks."

The facts of the matter are that Zimbabweans of all races have to work within a new framework under a new government. Of course there are inevitably aspects on which different people have varying views, philosophies, and requirements, but anyone making provocative statements that evoke strong emotions about the past only damages the ability for these different viewpoints to be understood and reconciled."
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GABORONE—The Botswana Meat Commission has signed a three-year contract with the Zimbabwe Cold Storage Commission to market Zimbabwe’s beef to the European Economic Community.

The commission won the contract after tendering in competition with several other bidders. Zimbabwe’s beef on commission and will handle the transport of the beef from Cape Town.

Zimbabwe has received EEC approval for the export of beef to EEC countries and has been allocated a quota of 3,100 tons.

The commission’s success in winning the tender was not only because its financial proposals were among the most favourable but also, according to a spokesman, because of the corporation’s expertise and facilities for marketing beef in the EEC.

“Botswana Meat Commission has built up considerable experience in selling beef in competition with the surplus meat market in Britain, Germany and Holland,” a spokesman said.

“Beef exports to the EEC do not add one kilogram of beef to the European meat mountain, because we are only allowed to export meat for which we already have firm orders,” the spokesman said.

“Our expertise covers not only technical aspects of meat marketing but also financial knowhow because we have to know how to manipulate the exchange market to maximise price benefits in pula.”

The commission has extensive cold storage and deboning facilities, offices in London and holding and distributing facilities in Germany and Holland. — (Sapa)
BLACKS IN BUSINESS

Black Zimbabwe promotions seen as ‘window-dressing’

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on complaints that the private sector in Zimbabwe has not followed the lead of the government in promoting blacks to top positions.

A RECURRING theme in the first five years of Zimbabwe's independence has been the accusation that black promotions in the private sector have been for window-dressing reasons. This point has been taken up by the newly-elected first black president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe industries, Mr John Mkushi, who told a meeting of business executives that this allegation arose from the fact that often responsibility did not go with authority.

He said the government was concerned at the slow rate of black advancement in industry and that a definite strategy was needed to implement a programme of black advancement.

But he emphasised that the basis for advancement should be acceptance by the organisation that the advancement of blacks to senior positions of responsibility was essential for its future success.

To do it because the government wanted it to happen was the wrong starting point.

Mr Mkushi said: "Unless the organisation promotes blacks because it believes this is what is good for its growth and future security, then the exercise will never succeed."

His call was taken up by Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, the Herald, which like all the papers of the main publishing group, Zimbabwe Newspapers, is edited by a black journalist, Mr Tommy Sithole.

The Herald said the slow pace of black advancement in the private sector was a major area of concern.

Concern

While there had been rapid progress in the public sector since 1980, it was glaringly obvious that few had made it to the top in the private sector. Black chief executives of major corporations could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The Herald said the situation had been aggravated by the fact that many of those who had been appointed to senior posts were often heard to complain that they had an office, a telephone and a secretary, but precious little to do.

The paper said it was not suggesting that being black should be the only criteria for promotion, “just as we suggest that being white should not be.”

But it felt commerce and industry had moved too slowly and it was time for concerted action and commitment to change the situation.

The complaints about the slow pace of black advancement to the top came at the same time as accusations of discrimination in favour of whites at other levels in the business world.

In Bulawayo, employees at a branch of Barclays Bank alleged that whites were favoured despite the management’s claim that promotion was based on factors such as ability, performance and attitude.

One black worker said: "This is an island where the advent of our independence has not yet fully dawned. The whites here are still in Rhodesia. They are superior and you have to bow your head to them."

It is difficult to gauge the extent of this perception of continuing racial bias among employees but there is no doubt that it does exist in a wide disparity of interests. In some cases where complaints have been voiced in the media, the organisations concerned have responded with detailed rebuttals.

Accused

National Breweries, part of the Delta Corporation, which has been in the forefront of black advancement programmes, was accused some months ago of going back on its word and of stripping black managers of their powers.

But the managing director, Mr Dan Acuit, produced evidence to show that most senior management posts below general manager were filled by black employees.

He said that since 1980 the number of black graduates employed had risen from 21 to 38 and that black employees had moved beyond middle management to senior management status in positions requiring a high level of responsibility and knowhow.
Sanctions: "Zimbabwe’s economy would collapse"

HARARE — Zimbabwe’s economy would totally collapse if the landlocked country imposed sanctions against neighbouring South Africa, the president of the influential Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr John Mkusha, warned yesterday.

He made the prediction as Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, lobbyist in the Bahamas with other African leaders at the Commonwealth summit for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa to help end its apartheid policies.

"If Zimbabwe imposes sanctions against South Africa, our economy will grind to a standstill within a matter of months. We cannot sustain sanctions against South Africa," said Mr Mkusha in an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation.

Twenty percent of Zimbabwe’s trade was with South Africa, making the white neighbour its biggest trading partner, and between 85 and 90 percent of the landlocked country’s imports and exports were routed through South African ports and road networks. Mr Mkusha said.

Leaders of Southern African countries tied economically to South Africa have admitted they could suffer a backlash — but contend they are prepared to take the consequences and argue that they are already suffering from South African-backed sabotage and subversion.

However, Mr Mugabe has consistently advocated sanctions, while insisting that practical realities dictate his nation could not join in imposing embargoes. — Sapa-Associated Press.
Mugabe calls for more arms and aid for anti-SA forces

NASSAU — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday called for an accelerated flow of arms and humanitarian aid to black groups fighting the South African Government.

Mr Mugabe, speaking after Commonwealth leaders reached a compromise accord on South Africa, said sanctions alone would not force Pretoria to dismantle apartheid.

"The armed struggle is the principal form of the liberation movement," he said.

"This is the time for the progressive will of the international community to give help, much more help, by way of arms, by way of humanitarian aid." He predicted aid was more likely to come from the Soviet bloc than from Western nations. — Sapa-Reuters.
ZIMBABWE TODAY

Where South Africa is today, Zimbabwe was five years ago. If South Africans are to be serious about change, then we must look carefully — and soberly — at the Zimbabwean model. Here DAVID CAUTE provides an unusual perspective: a critical view of Mugabe’s policies, written (for once) by someone who is NOT a right-wing defender of white rule.

THE PRIORITIES: UNITY NOW, SOCIALISM TOMORROW

"We still have to build national unity and stop killing each other before we can ever really think of building a foundation for socialism," said a member of the Zimbabwe Left in a recent interview. A former combative, he has been through the dissection of the what-should-have-beens, has personally experienced the tragedy of the interference from outside, and he has truly come around to the view that, whatever the historic achievements of Mugabe as a major advance and an important staging post for future struggles.

He, like almost all Zimbabweans, both black and white, has been hectored by the latest unity moves between Robert Mugabe’s ruling ZANU (PF) Party and Joshua Nkomo’s ZAPU.

They offer the prospect of a solution to the black (and most important) side of Zimbabwe’s national question.

And they seem to provide the only possible peaceful path to the democratic one-party state of Mugabe so badly wants.

The integration of whites is of only residual importance these days; their relevance is limited mainly to the economy. Most seem quite relieved to be out of the political spotlight again after all the hallucinations they caused by voting a Smith majority into the 20 white seats in last June.

"Leave the dancing to the dandies," said one industrialist, informing me with glee that Ian Smith had now been classified a member of the rhinocerodontia family — he’s outdated the dinosaurs. It is still too early to predict with any certainty the likely outcome of the talks, but prospects for

ALL NKOOMOS WANT NOW IS PEACE. PEACE AT ALL COSTS.

Down but not out ... Smith and Nkomo will not be any "pinch in a dearness index" better off. Party political sources say a powerful group of ZANU (PF) realists, who include Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, Information Minister Kudzanai Chiurai, and Minister for Economic Planning and Co-ordination, Morgan Tsvangirai, are pushing hard for an accommodation with Nkomonde. And they
NOT ANY PRICE. HOWARD BARKER reports.

"YOUR ANC's Freedom Charter could turn out to be a bit of a disappointment.

"How on earth are you going to nationalise the mines and banks as well as remove the land to the people in a short time without interrupting production seriously and taking on international business in a battle you're unlikely to win?"

The question is a participant in Zimbabwe's embarked co-operative movement.

"The original intention of the government's economic programme, he recognises, that in his words, 'Socialism is not a sinecure — it's a matter of work.'

"The Mugabe government has moved slowly and rather arbitrarily on the economy. China, Yugoslavia, historically close allies of Zuma, seem to provide the most important standards.

"The government has made clear it is going for a gradual economic transformation — of a kind and pace that will not result in the loss of either producers' quotas or production itself.

"State participation in strategic industries — a policy of majority — has been on a 'willing buyer, willing seller' basis. It is being used, in the words of one top civil servant to 'get to know the economy.' The implication is that state participation would become more far-reaching and intensive as domestic production and trade grows.

"The government's commitment to profitability, and it has not introduced any socialist-inclined practices on the

"It's if your particular concern in life, whether you're a rich man, you can still own a very small holding, like a house and a very large business; you can still make a very minimal profit, even though you're now expected to pay something like a living wage; you can still have an army of servants keeping your pool; all that you'll have to do is to provide employment for your children, or you can still buy whatever you want, though you might find that market prices to have a value like the Jones'. you can still go on holiday overseas, though you might end up being devoured in order to do that. small annual foreign currency allowance; your children can still get an excellent education, etc. I think we have to be realistic about such things.

"...the right is now being extended, as best as possible, to other children as well: you can still, if you don't want to pay for your, you can still about 'dropping standards', though you'll meet a sterner standard; but, ridiculous, you can still go through the streets of Harare or Bulawayo with a sack full of money, and less fear than in the past.

"In fact you can, if you absolutely must, still play baseball, though the tobacco demand does a far less crude script than in the past.

"Far from lessening, there have been some remarkable increases in the post-independence period which include increases in production by both workers and capita.

"The most spectacular success has been the peasant farmer sector. At 500 000 households (short of 4 million people), the peasant sector is much larger in relative terms than in South Africa's counterparts. Many more people in Zimbabwe depend wholly on the land for their livelihood. So 90% of the marketed staple maize crop is now produced by the peasant sector.

"Taking into account that additional portion of production which is held back by families for

"Three years of drought were not enough to cause famine in Zimbabwe; the country is Africa's outstanding example of a workable peasant-based economy.

"Households and peasant farmers; the efficient white commercial farmers who control almost all good crop-growing land.

"Exeants are now producing an estimated 10 times more than they did at any time under Smith. This has been achieved by overcoming what one may describe as the legacy of gross neglect of previous governments.

"The Mugabe government has really put its money where its mouth is and brought services such as mining, transport, education, health, and infrastructure to the countryside. A remarkable self-reliance among peasant farmers showed just after independence that three years of drought were not enough to cause a famine in Zimbabwe.

"Over the past five years, only about 30 000 small farmers have been Barted; the field target is 100 000. This has meant there has been no fundamental restructuring of the agricultural sector; and the same applies to other sectors — such as manufacturing, commerce, transport and communications.

"While strengthening the white commercial farming sector, the government has extended support for commercial agricultural production into the peasant sector.

"But, there has been no real incentive in the country for farmers, like the USA, to invest the resources necessary to maximise output. Almost since independence but is still experiencing higher volumes outputs; like the minerals marketing corporation, which markets all Zimbabwe's mining production — indicates the government's intentions to influence indirectly rather than intervene directly.

"The collective co-operative movement, comprising largely former guerrilla structures, struggles on against enormous odds. It still lacks a competitive legal and aid framework within which to flourish, and continues to face challenges at all levels to capitalist production.

"Although industrial and agricultural workers have enjoyed several strong victories against employers since independence, they have probably benefited least at this stage. Their cost of living has risen faster that for higher income groups. And the trade union movement has been an unambiguous victim of the post-independence period.

"The economic and social benefits which have accrued to so many other black Zimbabweans — the bureaucratic and business petit bourgeoisie as well as the peasantry — appear to result mainly from the lifting of political, social and economic restrictions on them.

"The brakes have been taken off; the engine has not been overheated," said the agricultural.

"When that overhaul will start — perhaps whether ever it will — is a question that is unlikely to be answered much before the 1990s.
**The Machiavelli road to Lancaster House**

Zimbabwe demonstrates some blunt truths about the nature of power: having inherited a state structure from the Smith government, Zanu and Zapos had no option but to keep it intact, much as they disliked it.

**HOWARD BARRETT reports**

Zimbabwe was basically peasant-based and, more importantly, it delimited its problems from what the peasantry wanted — more land. That is, ownership and acquisition — more for the Kikuli class. There is nothing wrong with the peasantry's concerns, according to the revolutionary classics, but the golden rule is that it is the function of the working class and its programmatic base for the progress to socialism.

Three, the two guerrilla armies, Zanla and Zaps, together potentially the most important forces for socialism, would have to be largely demobilized after a settlement. This would be a requirement of law and order — not because the guerrillas could be considered a new national army. Once their A44s were in the armories, the people of Zimbabwe would, in the broadcast sense, be disarmed. Democratic processes would only then be severely strained during the years of repression and the erosion of the non-ruling state structures, but the national democratic organisations had not developed as part of the liberation effort. So, whatever the democratic structure of the Zanu-PF government, the populace would be hard-pressed to push for radical programmes for society.

Four, in the event of a settlement, a liberation movement government would inherit a largely intact Rhodesian state structure, with chains to rely on.

Five, given the ties of rivalry between Zanla and Zapos leaders, they could be relied upon (perhaps with a little mischief from western sources) to have a serious interest in a settlement that would again be to weaken mainly black Zimbabwean attempts to give material meaning to liberation.

Six, whoever came to power in a post-settlement government would still have an immediate interest, as Ian Smith did to make the shoes, grow the food, create the jobs and extend the leases.

Seven, if the basic concession of black state power could be extracted from Smith and the state structures continued to operate despite the fact that some Zanu and Zapos into a settlement is order to end the war.

Eight, given the balance of forces in southern Africa, a liberation movement government in Zimbabwe would have to allow the ANC to share its basket and back from the Table Mountain in Pretoria.

Five, either a variant of liberal democracy in Zimbabwe, the country reintegration into the economies and political structures of the attendant benefits for Lusaka, Riau, Tinga, Anglo-American and the rest; nationalisation is really an option. Major changes are at least a decade away.

It is probable that the Zimbabwean government, which retained the ANC, would not allow Zanu and Zapos into a settlement is order to end the war.

But these are not exactly the kind of calculations being done by relatively sophisticated state leaders in the South African context, if not, the intellectual superstructure is more serious.

The central thrust for these ruling South African elements must be declining real, a conundrum of liberal democracy; but an appeal that is more serious.

The ideological thrust for these ruling South African elements must be declining real, a conundrum of liberal democracy; but an appeal that is more serious.

For the ideologue on the left, liberal democracy is a terrible defeat.

For more serious types on the Zimbabwean left, it is an important, albeit limited, road to socialism that is proving much longer and more badly signposted than expected.
The Machiavelli road to Lancaster House

Zimbabwe demonstrates some blunt pulls about the lost power: having inherited a structure from the Smith government, Zanu-PF seems not to have much of an appetite for change.

Zimbabwe's current leader, Robert Mugabe, has been in power for over 30 years, having taken control of the country in 1980 after leading the fight for independence from Rhodesia. His government has been criticized for its authoritarianism and human rights abuses, as well as for its economic policies, which have led to hyperinflation and widespread poverty.

The current economic challenges faced by Zimbabwe are multifaceted, with high inflation rates, a declining currency, and limited access to basic goods and services. The government has implemented various measures to address these challenges, including currency reforms and price controls, but the effectiveness of these measures remains contested.

The country's reliance on agriculture, which is the backbone of the economy, has also been a major concern. The droughts and climate change have led to decreased crop yields, putting pressure on food security.

The situation in Zimbabwe is complex, and it is important to consider both the political and economic factors that have contributed to the current state of affairs. The government's policies, as well as international factors such as sanctions, have played significant roles in shaping the country's current situation.
Whites queue up to hand in passports

HARARE. With the deadline for renouncing foreign citizenship only a week away, hundreds of Zimbabwean dual citizens are jamming the Registrar-General's office here seeking to 'regularise' their nationality.

More than 8,100 have already officially handed over a foreign passport, in most cases a British one.

Renunciation of British citizenship is only valid if made in a British court and the British High Commission here has promised to return the passports if their previous owners ask for them. But it may be a while before it is in a position to do so.

Zimbabwe is obliged to give the passports — which are still Crown property — to the high commission but appears to be in no hurry to do so. One visitor to the Government office noted several British passports being used to prop up the leg of a table.

Zimbabwe banned dual citizenship last year after constitutional protection for the privilege lapsed. Dual nationals were given until October 31 this year to choose between Zimbabwe and their second country.

Dual nationals

At first the law brought little response, but in the past month it has been the main topic of conversation among the country's whites, many of whom hold non-Zimbabwean passports. Queues appeared almost overnight at the registrar's office.

Concern over discrimination against non-Zimbabweans has been behind most of the last-minute rush. The law allows dual nationals who give up Zimbabwean citizenship to live and work in the country, but many worry about unofficial discrimination.

"With all the recent talk of there not being enough African advancement, employers would be crazy to take on a non-Zimbabwean," said one man, an engineer who said he had given up his British passport.

There has also been some confusion about how many Zimbabweans can claim dual citizenship. Western diplomats in Harare have estimated between 30,000 and 80,000 (out of a total white population of 110,000 to 140,000). But the semi-official Harare Herald has reported that only 15,000 may be affected by the law."
Zimbabwe thousands give up passports

Dispatch Correspondent

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Ian Smith Speaks

WASHINGTON

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SOWTAM Thursday, October 2, 1986

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Top 5 Swazi

ON SANCTIONS

MARKET

Government

Ian the Protestor

the guest of the show, is no longer a subject of interest in Zimbabwe, it's just another black, a nameless face in the crowd.
First drought, now danger of anarchy in agriculture

IN TWO months Zimbabwe's agricultural industry, hailed earlier this year by international experts as the best run in Africa, has come to the brink of anarchy. This time the cause is not the obvious vagaries of the weather but economic factors which, in the final analysis, are as much part of an erratic world-embracing cycle as the 1929-34 drought.

Superficially, the trouble stems from an edict by Zimbabwe's Ministry of Labour that "agricultural" workers must receive a pay increase of more than 100 percent to a minimum of $210 a month, while "ordinary" farm labourers need get only an extra 15 percent to $130. Pandemonium reigns on fruit, tea, timber and sugar, and coffee plantations as employers, including the government's own agricultural and rural development authority, seek urgent exemptions from the new minimum, pleading insistent bankruptcy.

There is also confusion as to who is eligible for the award, which is intended for employers of 100 and over and does not include small companies, not the smallholders.

Rioted

Predictably, workers have rioted in protestation after plantation management in the ordinary farm labourer's districts as news reached them that management were trying to hold down their pay. And workers, clearly in the "ordinary" farm-labour fraternity, cannot understand why they are not in line for the extra R60 also, and so seethe with resentment.

A Zimbabwean coffee plantation manager (above), and the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe (page 1), problems which pay rises for Zimbabwe's farm workers.

Michael Hartnack Reports from Harare

Australia. A current conference in Harare of the African, Caribbean and Pacific states highlighted the need to promote trade within the grouping, but has been unable to escape the harsh fact that most development and prosperity seems to be "surplus" generated within the developed world.

There are no speculations of demand or supply, what the developed world can do, varies so vastly to supply its own needs for Africa's development prospects such as gold, tea, tobacco.

With changing trade patterns, this seems an aim not only as almost as the demand for Dutchmen's ostrich feathers did in the 1800s.

Breakthrough

Zimbabwe is now investing hundreds of millions of randa, depriving local customers, and decimating its national breeding herd, to fulfill a hidden blueprint into the European beef market.

An extra R100 million a year foreign currency from this trade will be a welcome as rain, while it lasts, but pessimists fear Zimbabwe's investment and self-sufficiency message was heard in a few years by the European market, in effect: "Sorry, we don't want you!"

There are surpluses of prime beef in this country, when the developed world's demand and self-sufficiency is heard in a few years by the European market, in effect: "Sorry, we don't want you!"

Capricious

Always behind the economic factors and closely linked with them are the developed world's "capricious" empires of moral concern which, for instance, branded Colonel Bob Geldoff on October 19, have now succumbed to "compounding fatigue" over the Ethiopian famine.

The total effect can be compared to the flow of a seasonal river that can be a desert, or a tide which carries little stagnant point of development to absolute at best can supply the "next unpredictable "high water".

The fishers of the African climate may be after all, the least capri- cious factor affecting other people's efforts to keep body and soul together.

Carcasses

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The Machiaveli Road to Lancaster House

ZIMBABWE TODAY

WEEKLY MAIL. OCTOBER 17 TO OCTOBER 24, 1995

HOWARD BARRELL REPORTS

When is the report due? It's not in the schedule. It seems to be missing from the timeline. It looks like it was supposed to be released last week but hasn't been heard from since then.

The Zimbabwean government's leaders have been meeting in the United Nations to discuss the situation. They claim that they have been working hard to find a solution, but the international community is skeptical. The leaders are under pressure to find a way to resolve the crisis, but it seems that they are running out of options.

The United Nations Security Council has called for an immediate end to the violence, but the leaders have refused to comply. They argue that they have the right to defend themselves against the sanctions imposed by the international community.

In the meantime, the economy continues to deteriorate. The country is facing a severe drought, and the food supply is becoming increasingly scarce. The government is struggling to provide assistance to those in need, and the international community is calling for urgent action.

The situation is delicate, and tensions are running high. The leaders are under immense pressure to find a way out of the current crisis. It's unclear how much longer they can hold out, but it seems that the situation is unlikely to improve any time soon.
The Short Friday, October 25, 1985

Ranchers

Metabeland, bandits' strike again at...
Agriculture at the brink of anarchy

IN TWO SHORT months Zimbabwe's agricultural industry, hailed earlier this year by international experts as the best-run in Africa, has come to the brink of anarchy.

This time the cause is not the obvious vagaries of the weather but economic factors that may, in the final analysis, be as much part of an erratic world-宏观经济 cycle as the 1982-84 drought.

Superficially the trouble stems from an edict by Zimbabwe's Ministry of Labour that 'agro-industrial' workers must receive a pay increase of more than 120 percent to a minimum R200 a month, while 'ordinary' farm-labourers need only an extra 10 percent to R130.

Michael Hartnack
HARARE

Pandemonium reigns on fruit, tea, timber, sugar, and coffee plantations, which employ 12 percent of the workforce, including the Government's own agricultural and rural-development authorities, who seek urgent exemptions from the new minimums, pleading imminent bankruptcy.

There is also confusion over just how high an award is permitted for the award, with officials saying was intended for employees of big multinational companies, not the small estate-owner.

Predictably, workers have taken strict action after plantation (mostly in the eastern districts) as news reached them that management were preparing to backtrack on their previously agreed pay rise. And workers clearly in the ordinary farm-labourer bracket cannot understand why they are not in line for the extra, too, so feel with resentment.

Top executives have been assaulted or held hostage, teas bushes burned, and one vacillating statement after another issued by those supposed to be in charge.

While managers try to negotiate a return to normal working, no one in Harare will make any decisions before Prime Minister Jomo Nyagabe, and his Labour Minister, Mr. Frederick Shava, return from the Caribbean this weekend.

The fiery Zanzu (PF) Maniceland provincial chairperson, Mr. Edgar Tseke, has proven an unexpected ally for employers during the crisis, ordering police to quell disturbances which he blames unequivocally on official bungling. Responsible cabinet ministers failed to show up, however, when they tried to convene a meeting in Mutare last week.

If the situation is not resolved, 20,000 workers may be asked to leave, Zimbabwe self-sufficiency in many staple commodities could disappear, and profitable export trade collapse.

With yields up to 2,900 kg a hectare Zimbabwe's tea industry, for example, appeared to be among the most efficient in the world. Some 120,000 tons of a forecast 160,000-ton crop was intended for export this year, earning, perhaps, Rs30 million for foreign exchange if markets remain stable. Now there fears it will price itself into ruin.

A visiting foreign human-rights worker last week made the valid point that while, in purely economic terms, Zimbabwe's tea-estate employers should be grateful for what their bosses can channel back to them from the international auction floors, in absolute terms, R130 or even even R200 a month is simply not enough for a decent life. A 20 kg bag of maize meal sufficient for a small family's staple diet for a month costs approximately R20. The cheapest meat, vegetables, and other food necessary for a balanced diet would push up family grocery bills by at least another R40-R50, even allowing for some 'home-grown' content.

While most schooling in Zimbabwe is technically free, parents have to pay fees over R100 a child per term for boarding, books, and 'development fund'. Kicking out a child for school with uniform, clothing will cost more than R200 while the father of the family going into Mutare to buy himself a new suit will get little change out of R50.

It is little wonder, therefore, that the rural Zimbabwean is bitterly aggrieved at the size of his pay packet. His only reliance lies in looking across the international boundary into Mozambique and contemplating the far greater poverty of those with no regular income at all.

Visitors to the captured Gorongosa headquarters of the Renamo rebels report seeing tribespeople clad in barks or leaves. In areas still disrupted by fighting Mozambicans probably face greater social and economic misery than at any time since the peak of Arab slave-raiding in the 16th and 19th centuries.

Pressure

'Inevitably, some have been crossing Zimbabwe's eastern border illegally to steal from R100-a-month farm-workers who themselves feel hard done by.'

This inexorable 'inward' pressure on Africa's dwindling centres of prosperity and foreign economic interest is exemplified by a cynical and offensive comparison made by overseas travellers make the continent.

At each crossing of an international boundary, they say, from the Sahara countries into Zaire, from Zaire into Zambia, from Zambia into Zimbabwe, from Zimbabwe into South Africa, one feels one is suddenly entering a cleaner, greener, richer country. The final and sweetest relief of all, however, comes as one steps off the airliner in western Australia.

A current conference in Harare of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific states highlighted the need to promote trade within the group but has been unable to escape the harsh fact that most development and prosperity stems from 'surpluses' generated within the developed world.

There are fickle surpluses of demand (and over and above what the developed world can do, very efficiently, to supply its own needs) for primary commodities such as gold, tea, tobacco, copper. With changing-trade patterns this decade, countries can dry up almost as suddenly as the demand for Gudthorn's ostrich feathers did in the 1960s.

Beef herds

Zimbabwe is currently investing hundreds of millions of rand, depriving local customers, and decimating its national breeding herd, to build a sudden breakthrough into the European beef market. An extra R100 million a year foreign currency from this trade will be welcome as rain, while it lasts, but pessimists fear all Zimbabwe's investment and self-deprivation may be rewarded in a few years when the Europeans say, 'in effect: Sorry, we don't want any more.

The total effect can be compared to the flow of a seasonal river through a desert, or a tide that rises and recedes, leaving its elegant pools of development to survive as best they can until the next unpredictable 'high water'.
HAMARE—A white farmer, his wife and their farm hands were shot dead yesterday by anti-Government dissidents — the first attack of the kind on whites in 17 months in the western Matabeleland province.

Police have confirmed that Mr. Jacobus Ehlers, his wife Joy and their foreman, Mr. Jonathan Ndlovu, were ambushed on Mnoza farm in the Nyamadlovu district north of Bulawayo late on Wednesday. The couple were said to be in their 40s.

The last white to be killed in dissident activity was Mr. Ian Burchall, shot dead at his ranch in the Marula district west of Bulawayo in May last year.

Point blank

Official sources said seven ‘bandits’ arrived at the homestead at 4.30 p.m. and ransacked it, after locking the domestic worker and four other employees in the toilet.

When the Ehlers and Mr. Ndlovu drove past the cattle feeding pens approaching the homestead on their return from a shopping trip to Bulawayo the dissidents opened fire on their vehicle, killing Mrs. Ehlers and the foreman.

Mr. Ehlers jumped out and ran into the bush but the gunmen gave chase and caught him after about 1 km. They shot him dead at point blank range, the sources said.

Security forces mounted follow-up operations and were still searching the area helped by armed whites.

The deaths bring to 52 the number of civilians reported killed in banditry in Matabeleland since the elections in early July, while security forces have killed 20 dissidents in the same period.

Incidents reported by Zimbabwean authorities show a marked increase in dissident activity in Matabeleland since July, particularly since Mr. Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu and the ruling Zanu (PF) revived talks aimed at some form of merger of the two parties.

— (Sapa)

Fire damage

HAMARANE—A fire extensively damaged the roof of the official residence of the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekizizini, on Wednesday night, a fire brigade spokesman said yesterday. No one was injured.

— (Sapa-Reuters)
Zimbabwe accused of torture

HARARE — Torture is widely used against political prisoners in Zimbabwe, says Amnesty International. STAK

A report released yesterday says that during interrogation, detainees are beaten on the soles of their feet, given electric shocks and forced to drink quantities of salt water. Most notorious of the interrogation centres is Stamps Camp in Bulawayo. The camp contains more than 300 political detainees in a number of small cells and wire cages, says the report. Torture is reportedly routine.

Political arrests are usually made by the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO). Torture is administered by police and the CIO interrogators. — The Observer
Wants armed struggle stepped up

But Mugabe funked sanctions issue at Nassau

The Star’s Africa News Service

The militant stance against South Africa adopted at the Commonwealth summit by Mr Robert Mugabe is wholly consistent with Zimbabwe’s attitude to its giant neighbour to the south.

Mr Mugabe himself came to power through a combination of armed struggle and sustained international pressure on the Rhodesian regime.

He is thus well placed to argue that sanctions alone will not bring the Pretoria government to heel.

At Nassau he scored on the international community to accelerate the flow of arms and humanitarian aid to the liberation movements fighting the South African Government.

The armed struggle was the principal form through which liberation would be achieved and sanctions were only complementary to it, he emphasised.

A year ago on a visit to America he said much the same when he called on the United States to give weapons and other aid to liberation forces, notably the ANC, the PAC and to Swaziland in the case of Namibia.

“New Delhi in April this year, a message from Mr Mugabe to a meeting of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement called on the international community to boycott the South African Government and to press for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions “until Namibia is free and democracy is established in South Africa”.

He said, too, that member states could increase their material support to the liberation movements.

Mr Mugabe has, since his government took office in 1980, never hidden Zimbabwe’s support for the ANC, the PAC and for Swaziland.

He has not allowed those organisations to use Zimbabwe soil as a base from which to mount attacks on South Africa only because of the proven capacity of South Africa to retaliate with military strikes across the border.

Last year he was asked how South Africa could be liberated without help from outside.

He replied: “There is no question of our denying other forms of assistance than military. We continue to give that support through the OAU.

“But unfortunately because of the nature of things — the lack of resources on our part, the fact that we are only a young country — we are not able single-handedly to offer Zimbabwe as a base” — and he added in an obvious reference to the Nkomati Accord, “and this is the realisation which has dawned on Mozambique.”

Mr Mugabe continued: “But if the situation were such that Africa was united behind the Frontline states and all of ushere who constitute the Frontline were asked by the whole of Africa to offer our countries as bases, provided there was military assistance in the form of weaponry, funds, defence, a military presence, forces from Africa, then I’m sure the Frontline states would consider the matter in a different light. And, of course, we would need the backing of progressive countries.” On another occasion last year, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister said he believed South Africa had created “an actual situation of conflict” through acts of aggression against its neighbours.

He said: “Who is not aware that our nationals have been recruited, trained and armed by South Africa and then infiltrated back into Zimbabwe to carry out a systematic campaign of harassment, rape, murder and arson directed against the peasants, the white farmers, and the Government. We have thus not mere threats of hostile acts to contend with, we have the reality of an actual situation of conflict.”

Mr Mugabe has often said that Zimbabwe harboured no aggressive intentions towards the people of South Africa but that apartheid was an abhorrent policy which had been condemned by the whole international community.

On the question of sanctions, his attitude was spelt out clearly at the Non-Aligned Movement meeting in Delhi when he called for comprehensive mandatory measures.

But in September last year he told newsmen at a conference of the socialist international and the Frontline heads of government that “positive assistance” would be needed by the Frontline states to offset economic problems that might face them.

What form this positive assistance should take and who would provide it has not been publicly debated. But diplomatic and business circles have made known to the government their fears about the disastrous effects that would be felt by Zimbabwe were comprehensive sanctions to be applied.

The question about how Zimbabwe would cope should comprehensive sanctions be imposed has been raised.

However the government-owned Herald newspaper in Harare has said the government is under no illusion as to what would happen if Zimbabwe did embark on a drastic course.

It maintained that no one has so much as hinted at sanctions and wondered why special concern was being expressed.

It said in an editorial that at no time had Zimbabwe or other Frontline states been urged to switch the attack on apartheid to the economic front.

In that may lie the clue to Mr Mugabe’s call for increased military aid for the liberation forces. — Robin Drew in Harare.
Mugabe gets tough

HARARE — The harder line on sanctions against South Africa adopted by the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was evident in his comment about assistance for the Frontline States which would suffer because of sanctions and Pretoria's countermeasures.

His earlier attitude to sanctions was that for them to be effective they must be comprehensive and mandatory, but that countries like Zimbabwe whose economies were tightly linked with South Africa's would have to be exempt or be given compensation by the international community.

But when he reported to the nation on his return home this week from the Commonwealth summit, Mr Mugabe said the Frontline States had decided they would no longer press for international assistance before backing sanctions.

The situation in South Africa had to be regarded as paramount and if problems arose for individual countries it would be up to those countries or to Africa to appeal to the international community for assistance if the economies had been rendered "ineffective".

He was scathing in his comments about people who had warned of the threat to the Zimbabwean economy if sanctions were applied.

"These prophets of doom are the profit-makers," he said, "who did not want to see their fat pockets hit."

Anyway, he said, if the business community had been able to successfully combat sanctions, when they were applied by the world to Rhodesia, surely they could do the same when it was only South Africa which might apply measures against Zimbabwe.

It was to Mozambique that Mr Mugabe looked as a means of moving Zimbabwe's imports and exports to and from the coast.

He looked to the day when Beira, Maputo and even Nacala in northern Mozambique would handle Zimbabwean traffic, 80 to 90 percent of which currently goes through South Africa.

If South Africa were to stop this traffic, it would mean the collapse of Zimbabwe, say opponents of sanctions.

Mr Mugabe is no doubt looking to a return to the situation when Mozambique ports were the neutral outlets for landlocked Rhodesia and took about 75 percent of the traffic.

It was only after Mozambique's independence that the situation changed and South Africa became the main channel.

However a paper circulating in diplomatic and government circles estimates that the necessary improvements to the Beira and Nacala routes alone would cost about R2 000-million and take two years to implement.
Mugabe to keep back doors open

HARARE — Zimbabwe would mobilise all available manpower to keep its trade routes through Mozambique open if, in the face of sanctions, South Africa retaliated by closing its routes, according to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

He said yesterday that the economic effects from "a vindictive South Africa" would not be as crippling to Zimbabwe as some "prophets of doom" would have it.

They were the ones who had grown rich through their resourcefulness and self-reliance and had helped Rhodesia through its weather world sanctions.

If these people had helped Rhodesia defy the world, he wondered why they could not do the same against just one country, South Africa.

If "South Africa" decided to cut trade links, Zimbabwe would mobilise all its available manpower to fight for the re-opening of the Maputo railway line.

He said it was a fallacy to believe Zimbabwe would be the only country to suffer if South Africa closed its routes. To Zimbabwe was South Africa's biggest market, then this would also affect the "racist republic".

— Sapa
No safe haven for Zimbabwe dissidents

HARARE — After hearing complaints that it has not been acting quickly enough, Botswana has pledged continued assistance to Mr. Robert Mugabe's government in preventing dissidents from using its territory along the 700 km border with Matabeleland as a "safe haven".

A meeting of the Botswana-Zimbabwe joint commission on defence and security agreed in Gaborone on Wednesday that both sides "would take necessary measures to prevent either country being used for destabilising the other".

Set up after border clashes and the flight of thousands of Ndebele tribespeople to northern Botswana in 1982, the commission held its six-monthly meeting against the background of the bloodiest month of political violence in Matabeleland this year. The violence claimed 31 lives.

Killings have continued despite recent progress in unity talks between Mr. Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) and the opposition ZAPU party of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, whom the dissidents claim to support.

The Zimbabwean delegation was led by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Enos Nkala, who recently lashed out at "countries which want to be our friends but harbour dissidents" and made a special appeal to Botswana, whose support was "uniquely vital", he said.

Accompanying Mr. Nkala, who is the only Ndebele in Mr. Mugabe's elite Politburo, was the Security Minister, Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa, the acting Commissioner of Police Mr. Henry Mudzvanhu, and deputy commander of the army, Major General Sheba Gava.

The Botswana delegation was led by the Minister of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, Mr. Polotshego Redikilwe.

"It is agreed that Botswana will continue to apprehend and hand over to Zimbabwe persons who have come into Botswana after committing crimes in Zimbabwe," said a joint communiqué issued after the talks.

Last year Botswana repatriated several thousand Zimbabwean nationals, including suspected dissidents who were detained for "screening" by Mr. Mugabe's government. Those who had earlier been granted "international refugee status" were allowed to remain.
Now Mugabe sticks his neck out

over sanctions
Robert Muzeyi
Zimambwe Teacher

CORRESPONDENT

THE PLIGHT OF PLANTATION FOLK

ZIMABWE FARMERS

The Sowetan, Friday, November 1, 1985
Hare Wears SA Disinvestment Lobby

BY COLLEEN LORRE

International Press Agrees: Zimbabwes's economic situation is dire. The country is in the grip of a severe crisis, with inflation rates reaching unprecedented levels and the currency, the Zimbabwe dollar, losing value rapidly. The government has taken measures to address the situation, but critics say these measures are not enough to stabilize the economy.

The situation in Zimbabwe is particularly acute, with many citizens struggling to make ends meet. The government has been accused of mismanagement and corruption, which has contributed to the economic turmoil. The opposition has called for international assistance to help alleviate the situation.

The government has recently announced plans to sell state-owned enterprises to help reduce the national debt and stabilize the economy. However, these plans have been met with skepticism, as many fear that privatization will lead to further exploitation of the population.

The international community has called for urgent action to address the situation in Zimbabwe. The United Nations has expressed concern over the country's economic crisis and has urged the government to take decisive action to stabilize the economy.

In conclusion, the situation in Zimbabwe remains dire, with many citizens struggling to make ends meet. The government must take urgent action to address the crisis and stabilize the economy. The international community must also support these efforts to help Zimbabwe度过 this difficult period.

Copy the past four columns to fill out the space. How are the scores of our countries compared? Is our country's performance in line with the rules? How do we evaluate our performance? Do we need to review our strategies? Is there a higher rate of unemployment or inflation? For more information, please see our previous report on the matter.
HARARE — Twenty years ago on November 11, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and his 15 Cabinet colleagues signed a document declaring independence from Britain and opening a major chapter in African history. UDI, as the "unilatera1 declarations of Independence" became commonly known, set in motion a train of events which changed the face of Southern Africa. It was an act of defiance that propelled a little-known politician into the international limelight. The rebellion only ended 14 years ended later after a bloody guerilla war against white rule that killed more than 20,000 people, most of them blacks. 

War

Of those 16 men, only two are still prominent in what is now black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Smith himself is still a Member of Parliament and leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), the successor to his Rhodesian Front (RF) party which ruled throughout the period of UDI.

The Bambeyait P K van der Byl, who held the portfolios of defence and information at different times during the brief war of the 1970s, is a CAZ-nominated member of the Senate (upper chamber).

A keen big game hunter married to a Liechtenstein princess, he spends a good deal of his time, however, in South Africa and Europe.

At the time of UDI, Rhodesia had been a self-governing colony for 42 years and its minority white rulers were determined to preserve their rule at any costs.

In four years of constitutional negotiations, they had resisted pressure from Britain to begin transferring power to blacks and the RF was pledged to independence under white rule.

Anniversary of Smith - style independence

Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of Britain, had been under pressure to recognize Rhodesia's future in good faith.

World condemnation was swift. Britain Prime Minister Harold Wilson on the next day declared the declaration of independence null and void. Smith himself had become a pariah, banned from almost all international meetings.

SAPA-REUTER

ROBERT MUGABE...Prime Minister.

after independence in 1980 fearful of the prospects of black rule. Most of those who have stayed say they are committed to the future of Zimbabwe.

But, ironically, it was Smith himself — after a period in the political doldrums — who re-emerged dramatically from general elections in July as still the only white politician of stature.

His CAZ party won 15 of 20 seats in Parliament reserved for whites, under the Rhodesian-style independence constitution in a surprise result that angered Mugabe.

Describing those who voted for Smith as "rebels," he vowed to scotch any suggestion of collaboration.

They can be abolished by a vote of 70 of the 100 members of parliament after mid-1987 or will automatically lapse in 1990.

Smith, now 66, stopped and gauging, remains a controversial figure, outspoken and unperturbed.

Questioned by school children in a recent British television programme, he declared himself unperturbed — still opposed to a new constitution.

Inherited

The man who once vowed that "black rule would not come to Rhodesia in a generation years," said the Brits had imposed "I think one man, one vote is a negation of democracy. I believe in a meritocracy."

Smith, whose 1972-74 prompted parliamnentary speaker Delyntys Mau- tens to seek legal advice on whether he should be prosecuted, attacked the "laxing of education standards in Zimbabwe since independence and said many blacks could not read or write or understand the political system they had inherited."

"We had a better standard of education than they've got today," he added.

Asked if he felt guilty that so many whites had died to preserve white rule, Smith said: "I'm just not sure. I don't think I would have been the same without it."

He has been a political pariah for 20 years, his name banned from most international meetings.

Friends said he was expected to spend the anniversary this Monday quietly at his farm near Shongweni in central Zimbabwe. —SAPA- Reuter.
bi-partisan leadership the rank and file members of the committee endorsed the plan after hearing another secret briefing by Secretary of State George Shultz late last week. Shultz, who was packing to leave for Moscow shortly afterwards, reportedly argued to the committee that knocking Gaddafi off balance was an integral part of the American negotiating strategy with the Russians in Geneva.

The problem is not that anyone is fed of Gaddafi in Washington. Rather, there is a deeply held fear in many quarters that the CIA must not undertake covertly the kind of operations that risk America appearing morally worse than the enemy they seek to destroy. To use Gaddafi's own weapons against him is to become no better than he is, the argument goes. There also is considerable doubt about the CIA's capacity to carry out such operations, even if they are desirable. The agency's intelligence failures in Beirut and in the Grenada invasion are still fresh in the minds of many critics.

But the real danger in the current affair is the breakdown in confidentiality that has always been an essential ingredient in the relationship between the White House and Congress over how the CIA operates. Almost certainly the Reagan administration will think twice before it seeks congressional assent to a covert operation somewhere else and, without a knowledgeable congressional watch over US intelligence activities, a valuable safety mechanism has been removed.

AFRICAN MILITARY BALANCE

Angola stocks up

American anxieties about the build up of Soviet arms in Angola are borne out by the latest assessment of the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS). The 1985-1986 issue of The Military Balance shows the number of combat planes in the Angolan air force more than doubled last year from 64 to 141.

And the threat of the South African Air Force in support of Unita forces saw the number of surface-to-air missiles rise by a factor of eight, from only 20 SA-3s to 160, ranging up to SA-8/9s. The deployment of battle tanks is also higher, at 465 against 445 the previous year. But there appears to be some reshuffling of Angola's armour: T-54/55s have risen from 150 to 200 while the figure for T-62s is 30 down on the last survey at 90. The balance is made up of an unchanged number of T-34s.

At sea the Angolans have acquired two more fast attack craft of the Osa-11 type to bring these to 10.

But the chief change in the air force features the introduction of interceptors, 12 MiG-19s and 30 MiG-21s. The bolstering of fighter-ground attack squadrons has seen the addition of 25 MiG-23s, 10 MiG-21s and a new plane to Angola, 5 SU-22s. On the IISS estimates 5 MiG-17s have been withdrawn.

To the 20 000 Cuban troops and combat pilots, the IISS now adds 6 000 civilian instructors/advisers. These are backed by another 500 East Germans, 700 Russians, and a mixed bag of 1 500 Bulgarians, Portuguese and "Palestinians" who include pilots and technicians.

The total complement of Angola's armed forces is put at 49 500 regulars, compared with 43 000 previously.

For Unita's part, the survey reckons its regular forces are 3 000 higher at 18 000. Equipment additions (no numbers are given) include captured AT-34/85 tanks, 120 mm mortars, 85 mm RPG-7 rocket launchers with new anti-aircraft defences in the shape of 23 mm guns and SAM-7 missiles. The IISS also notes a "light aircraft" is reported among Unita's new weaponry.

Zimbabwe has also received reinforcements, chiefiy in the air. According to the IISS, the number of combat aircraft has increased from 33 to 53 - or which perhaps 25 are operational." The main changes are the addition of three Hunter and 12 Chinese J-7 fighter-ground attack jets.

By contrast Mozambique appeared to be unilaterally disarmung. Its combat aircraft numbers have dropped from 35 to 18 - all MiG 17s. How many are functional is not known. The IISS notes that "serviceability is questioned; some in store." Among transport aircraft Mozambique has also apparently lost 6 Noratlas and 4 Compass 182 planes.

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Financial Mail November 8 1985

OUDY & HATIER, RIVERTON BUSINESS TIPS & MAON 049961/K1
Mugabe's one-party state plan alarms MPs

By MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — West German parliamentarians, winding up a symposium with their Zimbabwean counterparts here have disagreed strongly with plans to introduce a one-party state.

"We had a bad experience of a one-party state under Hitler and we see a need for an opposition in a multi-party system," said the Vice-chairman of Bonn's Bundestag, Mr. Heinz Westphal, addressing the closing session.

He noted, however, that Zimbabwe's "view of democracy corresponded with that of Germany."

The delegates agreed that human rights should be established in South Africa as a matter of urgency, and apartheid abolished, but they failed to unite on the necessity to apply economic sanctions.

Zimbabwe's only surviving independent newspaper, the Financial Gazette, yesterday expressed anxiety about plans for "one-party democracy" outlined to the symposium earlier this week by the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Eddison Zvobgo.

An editorial said Dr. Zvobgo's prediction that the rights of the individual would be subjugated to those of society "in the interests of society" was "depressing."

"The 'interests of society' will of course be those which are perceived by government, which in turn is determined by the party in power. Thus a correct translation of what he said, particularly within the framework of a one-party state, would be that the interests of the individual will be subjugated to those of a party," said the Financial Gazette.
Muzorewa silent over resignation rumours

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The surviving leadership of Bishop Abel Muzorewa’s United African National Council (UANC) has refused to comment on claims in the pro-government newspaper that the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian prime minister has resigned as party leader.

Bishop Muzorewa (60) fled to the United States during the July general election when he lost his last three remaining parliamentary seats.

Thousands of his supporters were made temporarily homeless and an unknown number killed or injured in a wave of post-election victimization of those suspected of voting against Mr. Robert Mugabe’s triumphant Zanu (PF) party.

The main national daily newspaper, the Herald, said this week it had “reliably learnt” that Bishop Muzorewa sent a message more than a month ago to his two vice-presidents, Mr. Walter Mzembi and Mr. Titus Mukarati, announcing his decision to “give up politics to devote time to religious activities”.

The Herald claimed Bishop Muzorewa’s message admitted “he was no longer at a position to influence political events”.

He reportedly advised his supporters to convene a UANC central committee meeting, which had three options: to call a special congress and elect a new leader, to allow individual members to join other parties or to dissolve the organization.

Bishop Muzorewa, a local head of the American Methodist Church, entered politics in 1971 when he chaired an ad hoc committee opposing the Smith-Home settlement proposals.

This later became the African National Council, an umbrella body establishing temporary unity between the rival Zanu and Zapu African nationalist factions.

Following his 1978 “internal settlement” with Mr. Ian Smith, Bishop Muzorewa won 51 seats in Rhodesia’s first one-man, one-vote election in April 1979, but this failed to stop the bush war.

At the Lancaster House conference later that year, he agreed to a second poll conducted by a British governor, Lord Soames.

The UANC has not been involved in current unity talks between Mr. Mugabe’s Zanu (PF) and Mr. Joshua Nkomo’s opposition Zapu, which won 15 House of Assembly seats in July.

The defection of former UANC members to Zanu (PF) is given almost daily prominence by Zimbabwe’s state-run broadcasting services and less than 200 attended the party’s congress earlier this year in Harare, compared with attendances of over half a million at the bishop’s pre-independence rallies.
African News Service

HARARE — South Africa's financial crisis could affect Zimbabwe, increasing unemployment and general hardship.

Dr. Chidzero, Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, said that sanctions imposed by South Africa would leave Zimbabwe's economy more than $300 million worse off. This would affect inflows from South Africa, which make up a significant portion of Zimbabwe's foreign exchange earnings.

The situation is further complicated by increased unemployment, a fall in production, and a general lack of resources.

This warning was given by Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, Dr. Chidzero, who told a meeting of government officials that sanctions would not lead to the collapse of the Zimbabwean economy but would slow it down, leading to shortages.
Mineworkers' leaders agree to federation

HARARE — Mineworkers' leaders from five Southern African countries, including a 20-man delegation from the South African National Union of Mineworkers, agreed to form a regional federation during three days of talks which ended here yesterday.

The South African union's delegation was led by NUM head Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, who was elected president of the federation.

Mine union representatives from Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe were also among the 54 delegates who attended the meeting.

The meeting adopted a series of resolutions whereby the new federation would improve working, living, safety, health, education and other standards for miners in member countries.

The talks were held against a background of South African threats to expel as many as 1.5 million migrant workers, most of whom employed in the country's gold mines, if the international community imposed economic sanctions against Pretoria for its apartheid policies.

Most of those workers come from neighbouring black-rulled countries.

The national news agency, Ziana, said the meeting also called on the international labour movement to support an economic boycott of South Africa. --- Sapa-RNS
Mugabe refuses to have allegations of torture probed

By MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The Zimbabwian Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, refused yesterday to consider appointing his own investigation into the alleged widespread use of torture against government opponents detained in Matabeleland.

He dubbed a recent report on Zimbabwe by the human rights organization Amnesty International "a heap of lies."

At question time in the House of Assembly, Mr Mugabe told a member of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance, Mr Tony Berkhout: "I am not prepared to carry out an investigation into what I know to be a definite untruth."

It was reported from Bulawayo yesterday that two whites detained recently by the special police security unit Pisi may appear in court shortly.

The police internal surveillance and intelligence unit arrested the internationally known wildlife expert, Mr Alan Elliott and 10 black members of his staff on November 9 following an incident involving two armed intruders and a party of 26 overseas tourists at Makololo luxury safari camp in the Hwange National Park.

He has been served with a 30-day detention order claiming he may have assisted dissidents and the authorities appear to be hoping he can be prosecuted on this charge under the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

The chief internal auditor of the Zimbabwe National Railways, Mr Selwyn Bruce, was also detained by Pisi last Friday in Bulawayo, on allegations that he assisted dissidents to escape to South Africa for training.

Mr Mugabe's government tabled a bill yesterday which will give not only all courts of law but all quasi-judicial bodies and tribunals power to ban press reporting on their proceedings.

Up to now Zimbabwian courts have had limited authority to invoke Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act which is modelled on the South African statute, in cases such as rapes, in order to protect the victim from publicity. The Minister of Justice was given power in 1975 by Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government to intervene in security cases by issuing a special certificate under the emergency regulations forbidding press access not only to proceedings but even the name of the accused, the verdict and the sentence.

The Courts and Adjudicating Authorities (Publicity Restrictions) Bill given a first reading in the House yesterday, records a wide range of bodies automatic powers to restrict press access to their proceedings and their records.
Mugabe to act in farm wage row

HARARE—Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, will personally intervene to settle a wage row threatening many of the country's fertile agricultural estates with bankruptcy.

He told Parliament on Wednesday that the Cabinet would seek a conclusive decision on the dispute over a new minimum wage for labourers in so-called "agro-industries" at the next Tuesday's weekly Cabinet meeting and that he would "play a hand" in its resolution.

The row is about a statutory minimum wage of 143,75 Zimbabwe dollars (about $212.35) announced in August for workers in the lucrative and export-oriented tea, coffee, fruit, sugar, horticultural, and timber industries.

The increase, back-dated to July 1 and summarily presented to commercial farmers at their annual congress in Harare by the Ministry of Labour, doubled agricultural labourers' wages and brought them into line with industrial workers.

Farmers angrily responded that the new rate was not viable and would "wreck Zimbabwe's trade in cutthroat export markets such as tea.

Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU) president, Mr John Laurie, this week condemned the legislation saying farmers had been "shockingly treated" and many plantations would have to close.

CFU Director Mr David Hasluck added: "It is impossible to continue operating at those wage levels.

The row has led to strikes, demonstrations, and violence on one tea estate and many farmers have refused to pay the new rate which the CFU estimates will cost affected estates 35 million Zimbabwe dollars (about $47.5 million) more a year and threaten more than 40,000 jobs.

The CFU calculated the labour cost of picking tea in Zimbabwe will be 2.42 Zimbabwe dollars (about $3.57) per kilo compared with 30 cents (about $0.45) in Malawi, Zimbabwe's main competitor. 73 cents (about $1.07) in Sri Lanka or 79 cents (about $1.17) in Kenya.

Labour Minister Mr Frederick Shava later announced that affected farmers could apply for exemption if they produced audited accounts showing they could not afford to pay the new minimum.

About 300 applications have since been submitted but only one coffee estate has been granted a small reduction which it says is not enough to stop it from going out of business.

Most of the affected plantations are in the Eastern Highlands region. So far, one tea, one coffee and a fruit estate have paid off their staff, but talks between owners, workers representatives and government officials are taking place in a bid to prevent their closure from being permanent.

Farmers were optimistic that the dispute would be settled at an October 30 meeting with Mr Shava where they said they received a sympathetic hearing. But Mr Shava left on a two-week trip to Britain last week without any announcement being made.

All Zimbabwean workers were granted a 13 per cent pay rise from July 1, taking the wage of other agricultural labourers to 75 dollars (about $110) a month, which farmers say is acceptable.

Sapa-RNS
Zimbabwe sets new minimum farm wage

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Government last night set new minimum wages for more than 40,000 workers threatened with losing their jobs after their farm employers complained they could not pay a previous higher wage.

Acting Labour Minister Mr Edgson Zvobgo said the Government decided to grant a partial wage exemption on those farmers who grew but did not process their crops, because it had been proved they were unable to afford the minimum of about R217 announced in August, and backdated to July.

He was speaking in Parliament after a Cabinet meeting earlier yesterday had examined the pay row between the workers and their employers — estate farmers growing tea, coffee, sugar, flowers, fruit and timber. The dispute sparked demonstrations and violence by workers who charged that employers were deliberately underpaying them.

Farmers said they would go out of business if they met the pay demand.

Mr Zvobgo announced wage rises varying from about R22 to R37 a month for workers employed by farmers who grew crops but did not process them.

Workers on farms growing and processing the produce were awarded monthly pay rises ranging from about R22 to R37.

The new wages, effective from next month until June 1985, are well below the previous minimum, although a few farmers will still pay the old rate because some of their workers were already earning that amount before last July. — Sapa-Reuters
Landmine blasts: SA call to Harare

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has called on the Zimbabwean government to ensure that its territory is not used “for the planning and execution of deeds of violence” against South Africa.

This followed two landmine explosions early today on farms in the Southpansberg military area in the Northern Transvaal.

The driver of a heavy vehicle, Mr Elijah Makgamatha, and his passenger, Mr Edward Makaba, were injured and a farmer escaped unhurt when their vehicles detonated the mines. Mr Makgamatha and Mr Makaba are both employed by a cement and concrete supplier in Pietermaritzburg.

Mr Makgamatha was discharged from hospital yesterday after being treated for shock, bruises and abrasions. He may be permanently deaf in one ear.

But Mr Makaba is in a serious condition in hospital in Pietermaritzburg. His legs were shattered by the blast and he has a gash in his neck.

Mr Gerrie de Villiers of Schroda Farm survived with minor injuries when his lorry detonated the second mine.

Two more defused

Two more landmines in the same area have been defused. An SAPD statement said security forces had learnt that three unknown people, presumably ANC terrorists, crossed the Limpopo River from Zimbabwe on Monday night and were seen in the area in which the mines exploded.

The suspects re-crossed the border early yesterday.

In a statement issued in Pretoria last night Mr Botha said he had instructed the South African trade representative in Harare to “bring the facts of the incident to the attention of the Zimbabwean Government.”

Violent deeds

The government of Zimbabwe has also been asked to take steps to ensure that Zimbabwean territory is not used for the planning and execution of deeds of violence against the Republic of South Africa,” the brief statement concluded.

Zimbabwe has frequently assured South Africa it would not allow its territory to be used as a base for armed attacks on South Africa or as a route for infiltrating guerrillas across the Limpopo.

Both the ANC and the PAC have offices here but generally keep a low profile. There is no reason to believe Mr Mugabe’s government has changed its attitude towards them.

Roads swept

A spokesman for the SADF said everything possible was being done to ensure there were no more landmines. Roads had been swept and farmers were going about their normal activities.

The PT-Mba-2 light tank mines, are used by the Czech Army. Weighing about 1.9kg each, they can be laid by hand or mechanically.

The non-metallic mines contain 72g of TNT and 330mm in diameter and 100mm high.
FOCUS

HARARE — Stories of corruption, fraud and dishonesty among public officials have been legion in the first five years of Zimbabwe's independence.

But even before then, in the closing, confusing days of the guerilla war, the proud record which the Rhodesian civil service had built up as an honest, largely incorruptible body of men and women was showing signs of tarnish.

With the advent of the new government, the outflow of thousands of experienced white employees and the rapid promotion of thousands more civil servants, new to the job, and the complexities of government finance, scandals became virtually commonplace.

But to Zimbabwe's credit, whenever these have surfaced they have been done in the full glare of publicity. The newspapers in particular have played a prominent part in exposing and condemning instances of dishonesty.

Bribes

This month, for example, the latest report of the Auditor-General, Mr John Hilligan, with its accusation of an increasing incidence of dishonesty in the civil service, was splashed across the front page of the main daily, The Herald.

Plenty of space was devoted to the detailed allegations contained in the report and in its main editorial the following day, The Herald called on the public not to hesitate to report any practices, particularly when they concerned the giving and taking of bribes.

Its sister paper, The Sunday Mail, which like The Herald belongs to the newspaper group which is 40 per cent owned by the government-appointed Mass Media Trust, went out of its way to praise the auditor-general.

It said, "The rigour of his scrutiny and frequently the bluntness of his reports on cases of corruption and improper use of public funds has become, for most of our people, something of an annual refreshment and pride in the open workings of our system."

The paper said the good done to the nation by the frankness of the report far outweighed the odd individual mistake.

Tribute

"Together with the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee the two bodies contributed tremendously in fostering and maintaining public confidence in our government and its administrative organs."

The auditor-general himself paid tribute to the way the government received his reports and said he was encouraged by the removal from office of the worst offenders. He hoped this trend would continue.

The public service which has trebled in size since independence is the responsibility of the one remaining white member of Mr Mugabe's Cabinet, an independent politician, Mr Chris Andersen.

Mr Andersen said the reference in the report to increasing cases of fraud and theft during the year ended June 1984 had come as a surprise to him.

He denied that cases of dishonesty in the civil service were rampant and said his impression was that they were in fact decreasing.

Mr Andersen said the exposure of reported cases and the severe penalties imposed had acted as a deterrent, but he promised that the government would remain vigilant and do its best to stamp out dishonesty wherever it occurred.

The minister said the accounting structure of the government was under investigation.
Zimbabweans fit for running their dual citizenships. Those who retain former passports will ultimately lose these.

Executive passport holders are required to surrender both passports at the former Royal Rhodesia Passport Office. The only way is to surrender them at the passport office in the capital Harare, or at the passport office in Bulawayo.

The government has warned that those who fail to surrender their former passports will face legal action.

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**Consequences**

There are severe consequences for those who fail to surrender their former passports. The government has warned that those who fail to surrender their former passports will face legal action.

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**Black list**

The government has blacklisted those who fail to surrender their former passports. The list includes those who have been declared wanted by the government.

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**Contact details**

For more information, contact the Zimbabwean High Commission in your country. You can also visit their website at www.republicofzimbabwe.org.

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**Security**

The security of the former passports is high. The government has taken all necessary steps to ensure their safety.

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**Note**

This information is subject to change. Please check with the government for the latest updates.

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**Conclusion**

It is important for all Zimbabweans to surrender their former passports to avoid legal action. The government has made it clear that those who fail to surrender will face severe consequences.

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**Important dates**

- Surrender deadline: 30 June 2023
- Legal action: 1 July 2023

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**Additional information**

For more information, please contact the Zimbabwean High Commission in your country.
JOHANNESBURG — Security forces today combed off parts of the Soutpansberg military area after a fifth landmine blast and the discovery of a third unexploded landmine. A tractor driver was seriously injured in the latest blast.

Border farmers and their families have been banned to their homes and ordered not to travel.

Last night South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said South Africa's security forces would have no alternative but to cross the Zimbabwean border in pursuit of suspects if Harare did not act to prevent further landmine explosions in South Africa.

Invasion fears

Senior Zimbabwean government officials met today to consider Pretoria's threat to invade the country in pursuit of guerrillas blamed for the landmine blasts.

Zimbabwe's official radio said that South Africa had made the threat in spite of the Harare Government's firm stand not to allow guerilla bases on its territory.

Eight South Africans have been injured by landmines in the Northern Transvaal in the past three days.

Another undetonated landmine was found in the area today. It was the third to be defused by security forces since Tuesday.

The latest blast took place about 5pm yesterday on the farm of Mr Wynand Erasmus.

Mine search

The tractor driver, whose name has not yet been released, is reported to be in a grave condition in Messina Hospital.

Today security forces are continuing to sweep the area for more mines.

The explosions, in the Weipiel area, west of Messina, have triggered widespread fear among farmers about their safety. Speculation is rife about the nature and extent of recent terrorist incursions.

A farmer's wife said it had not been established that the insurgents had actually left the area.

She said fresh footprints were discovered on the Weipiel farmland today.

Earlier yesterday four Defence Force trainees were injured when a troop-carrier detonated a landmine on Nwelsipho Farm. They are in a satisfactory condition.

Farmer hurt

The incident happened while military vehicles were sweeping the roads for mines.

A lorry driver and his passenger were injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine on Tuesday.

The passenger, Mr Edward Mabuza, is still being treated in hospital.

On the same day a farmer, Mr Gerrie de Villiers, 23, received minor injuries when his pick-up lorry was blown up by a landmine.

Another landmine was detonated by a police vehicle during a search yesterday. No one was injured.

Since Zimbabwe's independence five years ago the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has repeatedly criticised South Africa's race policies but said Zimbabwe would give only moral and diplomatic support to guerrillas against the Pretoria Government.

Unconfirmed

An ANC official spokesman in Lusaka said today he could not, as yet, confirm that ANC members were responsible for the series of landmine explosions, but observers consider it highly probable.

The spokesman said the ANC was not using Zimbabwe as a launching pad and had no bases there.

The attacks, if the work of the ANC, would not represent any departure from ANC policy on military action.

The ANC's information was there had been a substantial deployment of military personnel in the Messina area and the mines had apparently been placed on a patrol road.

"Those border-area farmers who were linked to Government security networks constituted legitimate targets," said Argus Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuters.
The Minister of Defence, Mr. Pik Botha, has warned of the possibility of additional landmines being laid in the southern region. The warning comes after a series of explosions in the area, causing injuries to several soldiers. Mr. Botha said that the explosions were not accidental but the result of an intentional placement of landmines. He urged South Africans to remain vigilant and take precautions to avoid landmines.

Additionally, news agencies have reported that the South African AF has put additional forces on the border to prevent the spread of landmines. The Defence Minister has assured the public that security measures are being taken to mitigate the threat.
Rumours send Rhodesians to passport queues
Millions lost if Zimbabwe stops cash, SA is warned

The Star's Africa News Service

South Africa stands to lose millions of rand if payments from Zimbabwe were stopped following the imposition of sanctions and retaliation by Pretoria.

This warning was given by Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, Dr Bernard Chidzero, who told a meeting of government officials sanctions would not lead to the collapse of the Zimbabwean economy but would slow it down and lead to shortages, increased unemployment and general hardship.

Dr Chidzero said Zimbabwe had some leverage through its payments to South Africa which, excluding trade, amounted to more than R250 million a year. This was made up of payments for services and in profit, dividend and interest remittances, and in pensions and annuities.

Inflows from South Africa to Zimbabwe came to about R36 million.

"South Africa benefits more from Zimbabwe because of large South African investments in Zimbabwe," Dr Chidzero said. He said Zimbabwe's hand could be strengthened as it owed South Africa about R320 million, a debt largely inherited from the Smith regime.

Dr Chidzero said Zimbabwe could gain from sanctions if it established firm markets in neighbouring countries and stopped trade with South Africa.

It was essential to ensure transport routes through Mozambique in the event of sanctions, he said.

Medical graduation ceremony at Wits

The former British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, now the Earl of Stockton, speaking at the unveiling of his portrait at the Stationers' Hall in London during a ceremony of the Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers. The Earl, still actively at 91, is the oldest Honorary Freeman of the Company, but only the second oldest Peer. That distinction belongs to Lord Shinwell who still attends debates at 101. The portrait was unveiled last week by Prince Charles.

Airlines asked to modify 747 tail sections after JAL crash

SEATTLE. — The Boeing Company has notified airlines that its 747 jumbo jets should be modified to protect the tail section from damage and make it more resistant to stress, a Boeing spokesman said yesterday.

Earlier, a Japanese Transport Ministry official said the notification was apparently connected with the August 12 crash of a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet that killed all four of the 534 people aboard, the worst single-plane disaster in aviation history.

Boeing Commercial Airplane Company spokesman Mr Y. Jack Gamble said the modifications were not ordered specifically because of the JAL crash, but developed from inspections of the worldwide 747 fleet made after the Japanese crash. — Sapa-Associated Press.
Mugabe prepares to hit back at UK

HARARE — Inflamed by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to back sanctions against SA, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is preparing political and economic retaliation against Britain.

Mugabe opened his campaign with a speech in his constituency of Highfields recently when he urged other African countries to join him in forcing Britain to change its anti-sanctions policy.

Since then the State-controlled Press has launched strident attacks against Britain.

The Herald commented last week: "We are nauseated by the British government's stubborn refusal to impose sanctions against Pretoria. The Thatcher government's lame excuses are nothing more than a hypocritical mask for Britain to continue conniving with SA."

The sudden deterioration in relations between Britain and Zimbabwe was triggered by Thatcher's tough talking at the Nassau Commonwealth summit, which left Mugabe feeling personally humiliated.

Thatcher told Mugabe at the summit that he owed his position to British diplomacy at the Lancaster House Conference in 1979.

When Mugabe pressed the case for sanctions at a private meeting with Thatcher, she told him: "If you want to cut your own throat, go ahead, but don't come to me for bandages."

Mugabe returned to Harare determined to avenge what he regarded as insulting remarks.

He and his ministers have begun preparing public opinion for the economic sacrifices required in the sanctions struggle.

Despite the rhetoric about the need for sanctions, diplomats in Harare have detected blatant double standards in government's position.

As one senior minister remarked recently: "As long as Ronald Reagan and Thatcher oppose sanctions, Zimbabwe can afford to take the high moral ground in the knowledge that neither the United Nations nor the European Economic Community (EEC) can ever impose them."

Government officials here inevitably deny that this is policy, but in private most recognise the enormous dangers for Zimbabwe's relatively strong economy from sanctions.

Ministers are suggesting that commercial contracts should be given to Britain's main trading rivals in the EEC, especially France.

Scheme to put British taxpayers at ease

By order of the board
Investments and Technical Management Limited
Secretary
per: M van der Watt
2 December 1985
Harare claims denied

DURBAN. — The South African Minister of Defense, General Magnus Malan, has accused some members of the Zimbabwean Government of seeking a confrontation with South Africa.

General Malan has denied allegations that South African aircraft violated Zimbabwe's airspace and that patrols were sent across the Limpopo River. He described them as "no more than propagandistic lies".

The allegations were made in Harare by the Zimbabwean Minister in Charge of Security, Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa.

General Malan said the African National Congress was using Zimbabwean territory for its actions against South Africa in the hope of causing a conflict between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

"The Government of Zimbabwe is in a position where it is unable to control its own rebels while its economy is in a shambles," he said.

"ANC terrorists are misusing its territory to force South Africa to retaliate and it looks as if certain Zimbabwe cabinet members would welcome such an action because they obviously would like to have a confrontation with South Africa, so they can again blame us for their inability to cope with a deteriorating situation... in that country." — Sapa
NEW CHARGES FOR "NIGHT STALKER"

Mugabe in talks with Gorbatchev

WORLD NEWS 

WORLD NEWS 

WORLD NEWS
Zimbabwe at war with SA says Mugabe minister

HARARE — A Zimbabwean Cabinet minister, Mr. Enos Chikowero, has claimed that his country has been at war with South Africa since 1980.

Mr. Chikowero's remark came after South African warnings that it would follow African National Congress guerrillas across the Limpopo. He called the South African statement "an invasion threat".

The semi-official news agency Ziana reported that Mr. Chikowero, the Minister of Local Government, had told a weekend Zanu (PF) rally at Mount Darwin that last week's diplomatic exchanges between Pretoria and Harare amounted to a "formal declaration of war".

Zimbabwe had, however, been at war with South Africa's apartheid system since Mr. Robert Mugabe became prime minister in 1980.

Following a series of landmine explosions in the Northern Transvaal, reportedly perpetrated by guerrillas who crossed from Zimbabwe, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, warned last Tuesday that if Zimbabwe did not take action, the SADF would track infiltrators across the Limpopo.

"South Africa is its own enemy," said Mr. Chikowero, who said Zimbabwe had always been prepared for invasion from the Republic.

In Bulawayo, the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, told a television interviewer that when it came to sanctions against South Africa, Zimbabwe would rather seek alternatives than "deal with the devil itself".

Dr. Chidzero said Zimbabwe had "no alternative but to look out for other routes regardless of costs", including the Maputo rail link with Dar es Salaam, the existing Beira line which now carries only 10 percent of Zimbabwe's trade, and the Chirundu border link to Maputo, closed by Renamo sabotage since August 1984.

Dr. Chidzero said Mr. Mugabe's government was aware of the problems it would face resulting from an international blockade of Pretoria, but he had no doubt Zimbabwe would survive. He believed Zimbabwean support for sanctions was justifiable in the long-term interests of both countries.

Mr. Mugabe arrived in Moscow this week for his first official visit to the Soviet Union. The talks have been cordial, because of Russian support for the defeated opposition leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo during the June 1980 bush war and because Mr. Mugabe wants to improve relations with the Kremlin before he takes over as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement in September.
"SA's whites will also be free"

RHAPARE — The white people of South Africa should know that they too will be liberated when apartheid is ended, the general secretary of the World Council of Churches, Dr Emilio Castro of Uruguay, said on the eve of the special meeting of church leaders in South Africa.

More than 40 delegates, including 37 church leaders and consultants from South Africa, have gathered in the Zimbabwean capital for the three-day meeting aimed at finding an anti-apartheid strategy.

Bishop Desmond Tutu is a member of the South African delegation which is led by the president of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Mantas Buthelezi of the Lutheran Church.

The general secretary of the SACCC, Dr Beyers Naude, a prime instigator of the meeting, cannot attend as he has been ordered to rest for a week after his overseas tour.

Dr Castro said the key to the liberation of South Africa was in the hands of the people.

But the Government held the key to determining at what cost this would be achieved.

He said: "We are here to learn from our South African brothers, to tell them they are not alone and to pass a message to the South African Government to let them know they are not dealing with a problem of popular unrest."

He said the experience of Zimbabwe could be helpful to South Africa because of the similarity of their backgrounds.

Dr Castro said violence had to stop before there could be a settlement, but the world was witnessing the violence of the structure of apartheid and the tragedy was that the people of South Africa were beginning to follow the path of violence.

"We are trying to convince South Africa of the need to change through appeals to rationality, through economic pressure and through prayer."

Asked if one man, one vote was the objective, Dr Castro said it was rather a need for recognition of "one man, one right to be heard."

There would be no solution until it was recognised that everybody was equal with the right to participate in the negotiating process.— SOWETIAN Foreign Service.

Rest 51/285
Banana: apartheid is sin against God

HARARE — The Zimbabwean President, the Reverend Canaan Banana, warned Pretoria yesterday that the struggle for freedom was "unstoppable" and accused the government of unleashing unprecedented violence against its blacks.

"The reign of fear and terror engulfing that beautiful country must be replaced by the voices of hope for genuine democracy and respect for the worth of human life," he told delegates at an emergency meeting of the World Council of Churches.

He said Pretoria showed itself to be a fascist regime, terrified of freedom, justice and equality for all its people.

The government "will do their best to try to stop the unstoppable march towards progress, and will by their acts of desperation cause untold suffering and misery to humanity."

The intensified internal struggle in South Africa will not be bought off by reforms or beaten off by rifles and stun guns," he added.

The three-day conference, attended by 85 church leaders from South Africa, Europe, Canada, the US and Africa, is being held to drum up support for South African churches in their fight against apartheid.

Among the 37 South Africans attending are Archbishop Philip Russell of Cape Town, head of the Anglican Church in South Africa, and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

President Banana said blacks in South Africa had reached a stage where they felt "enough is enough" and were openly challenging Pretoria's rule.

"It is important that the church is not hoodwinked or used by the puppets who may wear black skins and white collars, but acting as agents of imperialism or colonialism. Apartheid is a sin against man and against God, an agonizing neglect of the sacred values of human life," he said to applause.

As Pretoria's internal situation worsened, so would its "crude militarist posture" against neighbouring black-rulled states.

South Africa last week warned it would pursue black nationalist guerrillas into Zimbabwe following a series of landmine explosions near the two countries' border.

President Banana said: "The recent unprovoked public warning issued by South Africa to my government is an indication of that country's ugly intentions to escalate cross-border violence and to increase sophisticated weapons."

"We in the front-line states have to brace ourselves for the worst possible consequences." He attacked Britain and America for their support of South Africa and urged them to join the fight against apartheid.

"Africa will always remember that South Africa's cross-border violence and destabilization dramatically increased during President Reagan's term of office," Mr Banana said, adding:

"How ironic — a nation such as the US that was born out of the revolutionary desire to overthrow its domination and exploitation by a colonial and imperial power is now found on the wrong side, fraternizing with the most reactionary regime of our time." — Sapa-RNS
No tight arms accord. — Mugabe

MOSCOW — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe wrapped up his first state visit to the Soviet Union yesterday, saying he and Kremlin leaders discussed possible military aid but reached no specific agreement.

Mugabe said a newly-signed economic and technological co-operation agreement also envisaged no concrete trade or aid programmes. He said these would have to be worked out by Soviet and Zimbabwean diplomats in the coming months.

Speaking at a Press conference, Mugabe praised relations between Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union, which had been strained in the past.

Reacting to Soviet media reports of alleged SA attempts to subvert Zimbabwe, and warnings from Pretoria that its forces would pursue guerrillas into Zimbabwe, Mugabe said: "We are preparing ourselves to defend ourselves."

Mugabe paid tribute to Moscow's backing for efforts to "liberate" SA and SWA, but said the people of SA must work hard to liberate themselves. — Sapa-Reuter.
MOSCOW — Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, said yesterday he and Kremlin leaders had discussed possible Soviet military aid for his country to strengthen it against threats from South Africa.

He told a news conference his talks in Moscow had brought the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe “very much closer.”

Asked if military aid had been discussed in his sessions with the Communist Party chief, Mr. Mikhail Gorbatychev, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Nikolai Ryzhkov, Mr. Mugabe said:

“We talked about our own military capability and how we can strengthen ourselves in the face of threats from South Africa. Indeed in general terms we discussed military but if agreements are going to be reached they will have to be worked out by specific people.”

Mr. Sergei Akhromeyev, Chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, took part in the final session, also attended by Mr. Ernest Kadungure, Zimbabwe’s Defence Minister of State.

Diplomats said Mr. Mugabe’s remarks indicated Moscow could be preparing to step up military backing for Zimbabwe, which now receives a limited supply of Soviet arms but is not believed to have Soviet advisers.

Mr. Mugabe said: “We are preparing ourselves to defend ourselves.”

The Soviet media have been reporting on alleged South African attempts to subvert Zimbabwe and warnings from Pretoria that its forces would pursue guerrillas into Zimbabwe.

Mr. Mugabe’s trip to Moscow was his first since Zimbabwe became independent in 1980. Relations had remained fairly cool because Moscow had supported Mr. Mugabe’s rival, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, before 1980, the period of the bush war against the then white minority government.

Mr. Mugabe said Soviet teams were expected in Zimbabwe early next year to discuss projects that could involve mining, agriculture, transport and roads under an accord on economic and technical cooperation signed on Monday.

He said he was extremely gratified and satisfied by the “very fruitful” outcome of his two-day visit. “We are very much closer in our ideas, in the rapport that we have created,” he said.

Mr. Mugabe paid tribute to Moscow’s backing for efforts to “liberate” South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

But he said that as much as black South Africans would benefit from arms and support from allies, “it is the people of South Africa who have to work hard to liberate themselves.”

States and its allies for advocating “constructive engagement” to encourage reform in South Africa, a policy that opposes strong economic sanctions.

“Constructive engagement means that Africans in the region must tie their hands while South Africa delivers blows on them,” he said, adding this was deceitful, dishonest and hypocritical.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, reported that Moscow state university today gave Mr. Mugabe an honorary doctorate. Mr. Mugabe arrived in Vienna late yesterday.

Mr. Mugabe, heading a large delegation, was welcomed at Vienna’s Schwechat airport by Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and other officials. — Sapa-RNS.
ANC got what it wanted in raid across the Limpopo

**ZIMBABWE**

Michael Hartnack

Reports from Harare

Mr. Joshua Nkomo

returning to the school from Botswana.

No one in Harare readily doubts the Zimbabwe government's claim that it was the dissidents who murdered the couple.

Mr. Pik Botha

But it is informative to their cadres, the reactions of the South African and Zimbabwean government to the two incidents.

Talk of war in Harare at the end of last week was one of the last remnants of the political impasse, but South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, might easily have guessed he would start an invasion scare back with his casual talk of "hot pursuit." SADF inursions into Zimbabwe.

From hideouts

The Zimbabwean government for its part did not make similar threatening noises to Go- boshane, although it is a very fair presumption the Khumalo's killers had come at some stage from hideouts across the border, and are likely to have slipped back by now.

The SADF states that three members of the African National Congress crossed the Limpopo River — at a point, coincidentally, also 15 km from the Botswana-Zimbabwe border — planting landmines in the Southopen region and then re-crossing into the remote south-west corner of Botswana.

With Botswana territory so close, one wonders what they were up to.

The Zimbabweans are taking the matter up quietly through the Zimbabwean-South African Joint Security Commission, fully appreciating that the Botswanan just do not have the resources to put a soldier every 10 metres all the way from Kang知la to the Kasane Circle. They also realize that it will do no good at all to undermine the authority of President Nkurunziza's government by trying to police, his country for him.

"President Nkurunziza has to consider local opinion, and he could never allow himself to be seen as being able to collaborate with SADF as it is often feared, the SADF were marching around northern Botswana as if they owned the place, or were even threatening to go all the way to the capital. Mr. Nkurunziza's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. James Mwape, has become a legend in Harare for his dignified off-the-cuff baragoues at cocktail parties, yet the niceties of international border security wheeling and dealing do not seem to have escaped him as they have his south African counterparts.

Confrontation

The net result of Mr. Botha's statement is that, at the cost of a few landmines, the ANC has successfully triggered a major confrontation between South Africa and Zimbabwe — with whom its relations have been distinctly cool for some time now. There are now grave fears for the future of the discreet Harare-Pretoria security consultaion which has been a stabilising place behind the scenes over the past few years and which, up to now, have succeeded in keeping the peace along the Limpopo.

Military commentators in Harare are reluctant to comment in public, but of one thing they are convinced: in any protracted confrontation that river South Africa will be in a much more damaged position.

One incident going south with a box of matches into the relatively developed Transvaal can do more damage, even for Rand for Rand than the viciously trained SADF laced contingent, equipped at enormous expense to the South Africans tax payer, can do going north for Rand for Rand over the trackless, undeveloped bush of southern Zimbabwe.

If the tension is to be reduced it is hopelessly vandalising each other's territory, simple arithmetic, for South Africa. Military analysts here drew attention to the alarming evidence proven in public court cases — for white judges and magistrates as well as for blacks (one of South African help for Matabeleland "super-Zapu" dissidents.

They pointed out that the chronic security problem on Zimbabwean border has created ideal cover for South Africa's own rebels to operate without the fear of the Zimbabwean security forces.

Another ominous fact is the close-knit alliance in the field between Mr. Nkomo's Zipra guerrillas and the ANC "Umkhonto we Sizwe." In 1981, both liberation armies launched joint incursions which was then Rhodesia from Zambia, integrating at grass roots level.

While modern "super-Zapu" guerrillas (most of whom are former Zipra guerillas) would gladly receive South Africa supplies and the Pretoria's effective control the South Africans could give any help they could to former comrades they met in the bush.

Anti-SA

Despite his very tough anti-South African rhetoric since his return from the Commonwealth summit, Mr. Mugabe has been too clever to allow the ANC military bases on Zimbabwe's eastern border.

The 10,000 strong Brit-ish-trained Zimbabwe guerilla force faced the most formidable fighting force the SADF has to face on cross-border raids, but with 14,000 men from its best units committed to a vital offensive against Renamo rebels in Mozambique, Mr. Mugabe would hardly be likely to want a new "front" opened.

Military analysts warn that the Zimbabweans are far behind the SADF in organisation and equipment. South African strength in armour and artillery might be counterbalanced in any repeat military confrontation by Zimbabwe's increased purchaces of the compare-

Before Southern Africa will end up as a nightmare of terror and counter-terror, it seems that somestones, napalms and rockets, both sides will be forced to the biblical proverb: "A soft answer turns away wrath."
Mugabe govt closes church

Own Correspondent

HARARE — In one of the most extraordinary applications of the sweeping emergency powers in their 20-year history here, Mr Robert Mugabe's government has invoked them to ban members of the Apostolic Faith Mission from using church property until an internal leadership wrangle is resolved.

At the heart of the row is former church leader Mr Philemon Sibanda, whose wife had a baby in June 1984, five months after they were married. Following an outcry among some church members who accused Mr Sibanda of "immoral and ungodly" conduct, the church's head in the United States, Bishop Carver, arrived and appointed Mr Richard Sibanda to take over.

Violent clashes

This triggered a High Court battle over control of church assets, violent clashes between adherents of the rival leaders, and even a demonstration outside parliament.

The Acting Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Eno Chikwore, this week promulgated regulations ordering the closure of all church buildings and creches until Bishop Carver makes a second visit to heal the rift.

A 24-hour police guard has been posted at the church's headquarters at Palmwood, Bulawayo, because defiant members of the Philemon Sibanda faction vowed to defy the ban.
Omar case: Judgment reserved

Supreme Court Reporter
JUDGMENT was reserved in the Supreme Court yesterday on an application by detained advocate Mr. Dullah Omar and five others for their release from Victor Verster Prison.

Mr. Omar, the Rev. Howard Marawu, Mr. Marek Solomon, Mr. Leslie Andrew, Mr. Richard Naidoo and Mr. Neville Naidoo claimed their detention was unlawful, as "their side of the story" had never been heard.

Mr. Arthur Chaskalson, who appeared for the detained, said the emergency regulations provided for what was "manifestly an unfair procedure" in that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange, could hold a detainee indefinitely without hearing anyone.

"Parliament must have contemplated that procedural fairness would be observed in any regulations it empowered the State President to make," he said.

The minister could eventually be called to account in Parliament for a detention. He argued that Parliament could surely expect a proper version from him, not a one-sided one.

Mr. Chaskalson said a judgment in favour of the Minister of Law and Order in a similar matter in Eastern Cape on Wednesday rested on a suppliance. The assumption that the State President could excuse himself from the requirements of fairness because it was impracticable to hear detainees within 14 days, when he himself chose to stipulate the 14-day period.

He said the State President, Mr. PW Botha, had "misdirected himself" in making a general rule to isolate all detainees from the outside world, which was not only in exceptional cases.

Mr. Chief Justice Munnik, president with Mr. Justice G. Friedmann and Mr. Justice W. Vivier, Mr. Chaskalson was assisted by Mr. J. G. Smit and instructed by Mallat, Hensley, Richman and Closenberg, Mr. M. C. de Klerk, with Mr. S. J. Maritz, appeared for the State President, the Minister of Justice and the officer commanding Victor Verster Prison, Mr. W. G. Burger, SC, with Mr. C. Y. Louw, appeared for the Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police.

Ian Smith 'sorry'

HARARE — The former Rhodesian prime minister, Mr. Ian Smith, yesterday made a special statement to the Zimbabwean House of Assembly apologising unreservedly for alleged contempt of parliament.

Mr. Smith, in the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Didymus Mutasa, established a select committee under Mr. Smith's bitter rival, Mr. Bill Irvine, to probe Mr. Smith's conduct since independence for alleged "contempt of the government and the African people".

Mr. Smith said he felt very strongly that a private member's motion he had set down to last month calling for reconciliation was being distorted when it was amended by a government backbencher, Mr. Byron Hove, to constitute a demand for disciplinary action against himself.

He believed he was right to try to decline to move the original motion in his name.

Policeman hit in blast

JOHANNESBURG — A policeman was seriously wounded yesterday and a woman injured in the second grenade attack in two days in Soweto.

Police said the woman was arrested after the blast, which came 24 hours after a similar attack on Wednesday that coincided with a visit to the township by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr. Chris Heunis.

The hand grenade attacks were the first in Soweto since emergency rule was declared there on July 21.

Police said in a situation report that a school was torched and extensively damaged in Soweto, a post office truck was destroyed by fire and a man was arrested for stealing private cars in the township.

In Atteridgeville, outside Pretoria, police arrested eight men after petrol-bombing and stone-throwing in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban and East London, police said. — UPI
HARARE — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said yesterday that SA troops were massing near the Zimbabwean border but his government was prepared to ward off any invasion.

He told a news conference the buildup of Pretoria's forces started after a series of landmine explosions near the border two weeks ago.

He said his government took "very seriously" SA's threat to invade Zimbabwe, adding: "We can't sit on our laurels. In fact, South Africa has always affected its threats...".

Zimbabwe sent a message to Pretoria reiterating that it had not and would not give guerrillas bases in the country. — Sapa.
Zimbabwe prepares for SADF ‘invasion’

HARARE. — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday said that South African troops were massing near the border with Zimbabwe but his government was prepared to ward off any invasion.

Mr Mugabe, back home from visits to the Soviet Union and Austria, told a news conference here that the build-up of Pretoria’s forces started after a series of landmine explosions near the border two weeks ago.

Last night a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said he had no comment, but dismissed Mr. Mugabe’s claims as “rhetoric” and “propagandistic lies”.

Mr Mugabe was speaking after an increase in border tension after the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last month that landmines were planted in Northern Transvaal by insurgents who crossed into South Africa from Zimbabwe. Mr Botha also warned the Zimbabwean Government that South Africa might pursue the insurgents into Zimbabwe.

‘Precautions’ taken

Speaking on his return, Mr Mugabe said that Pretoria’s warning was aimed at intimidating his government to drop diplomatic, moral and financial support to the guerrillas through the Organization of African Unity.

He said the army was well aware of the massing of South African troops on the border and had taken “precautions” to defend the country.

Mr Mugabe said his government took very seriously South Africa’s threat to invade Zimbabwe: “We can’t sit on our laurels. In fact, South Africa has always effected its threats."

In the past, South Africa has invaded Lesotho, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana, saying they had guerrilla bases, a charge the four states denied.

Zimbabwe sent a message to Pretoria after the explosions reiterating that it had not and would not give guerrillas bases in the country.

Mr Mugabe said that while in Moscow he had concluded an agreement in principle on Russian military aid to Zimbabwe to help counter the perceived South African threat, but no details had been discussed. He stressed that his trip did not mark an extension of Soviet influence in Southern Africa.

In a statement released on November 30, General Malan said: “This latest outburst of rhetoric is no more than propagandistic lies about something that has not even happened.

‘Unable to control rebels’

“I do not normally react to such emotional outpouring and especially not to those without a factual basis,” the minister said.

“in this case, however, I categorically deny these allegations.”

General Malan said the Government of Zimbabwe was “unable to control its own rebels while its economy was a shambles”.

“ANC terrorists are misusing its territory to force South Africa to retaliate and it looks as if certain Zimbabwean cabinet members would welcome such an action because they obviously would like to have a confrontation with South Africa so they can again blame us for their inability to cope with a deteriorating situation in all spheres in that country.” — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuters
HARARE — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said yesterday that South African troops were massing near his country’s border but his government was prepared to ward off any invasion.

Mr Mugabe told a news conference that the build-up of Pretoria’s forces started after a series of landmine explosions near the border two weeks ago.

South Africa, claiming that the landmines were planted by black nationalist guerrillas who had crossed from Zimbabwe, warned the Harare Government that it might pursue the guerrillas into Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe’s claim is “no more than propagandistic lies”, according to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

A defence spokesman said this morning that General Malan had nothing to add to a statement released on November 30 in which he said: “This latest outburst of rhetoric is no more than propagandist lies about something that has not even happened.

“I do not normally react to such emotional outpourings and, especially, not to those without a factual basis.

“In this case, however, I categorically deny these allegations.”

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Zimbabwe sent a message to Pretoria after the explosions reiterating that it had not, and would not, give the guerrillas bases in the country.

Mr Mugabe said Pretoria’s threat was aimed at intimidating his government.

A senior Zimbabwean Minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, told a rally on the South African border yesterday that Zimbabwe would fight to the last man to defend its independence. — Sapa-Reuters and The Star’s Africa News Service.
First death in mine blasts

JOHANNESBURG. — The driver of a tractor who detonated the fifth landmine in the Soutpansberg on Wednesday has died as a result of his injuries in the Messina Limpopo Hospital, a hospital spokesman said yesterday. Mr Jas Bale, 25, was driving the tractor on a farm road in the Welpa area at 5pm on Wednesday when his tractor went over the mine.

He is the first fatality in the five landmine blasts this week near South Africa's border with Zimbabwe. Seven other people have been injured.

Security forces sweeping the Soutpansberg military area yesterday lifted and defused a landmine planted on the road, South African Defence Force headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday.

'3 defused'
The mine, discovered in the Welpa area where all the other landmine incidents occurred, brought to three the number of mines defused, the SADF said.

Yesterday a spokesman from SADF headquarters said the army and police had stepped up efforts to clear the area.

Michael Hartnack reports from Harare that Mr Robert Mugabe's government yesterday remained silent on the warning from the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that the army would track fugitive guerrillas into Zimbabwe if the Harare government failed to check them.

The state-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation referred to the warning as a threat of full-scale invasion.

Consultations are known to have taken place among senior government officials in Harare in the wake of Mr Botha's remarks made after the first four landmine incidents in the Northern Transvaal.

In Lusaka, the African National Congress has denied the South African Government's accusation that the landmines were planted by saboteurs who escaped on foot to refuge across the Limpopo River in
Zimbabwe warns it will defend itself

HARARE — Zimbabwe, which has a British-trained standing army of 48,000, has warned it will defend itself if South Africa carries out a threat to send troops across their common border.

State Security Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa told reporters South Africa had been “itching for an excuse to invade Zimbabwe since independence in 1980”.

After a series of roadside explosions this week in the Northern Transvaal, close to the Limpopo River border, the Pretoria Government was “now preparing for wider confrontation”, he said.

Mr Mnangagwa was delivering his Government’s response yesterday to a threat by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha to send troops in hot pursuit of terrorists he said were operating from Zimbabwe.

Mr Mnangagwa denied Zimbabwe had allowed its territory to be used for acts of violence, although Prime Minister Robert Mugabe’s Government has stated its moral and diplomatic support for the guerrillas.

In Zambia, the African National Congress, trying to end white rule in South Africa, claimed responsibility for planting mines, but said its units had not crossed from Zimbabwe.

In recent years South African troops have attacked terrorist bases in Mozambique, Lesotho and Botswana, none of which has the quantity or quality of modern military weaponry possessed by Zimbabwe.

Mr Mnangagwa said the mine blasts, a new twist in 18 months of militant action against minority rule, were being used by Pretoria to divert attention from its internal turmoil.

“If the regime of South Africa attacks us, Zimbabwe will have no alternative, but to defend itself.”

He told newsman that the US and other Western nations supporting South Africa should realise it was Pretoria that was seeking confrontation and violence in the region. Zimbabwe had no military bases of the African National Congress or the Pan-African Congress.

Material and financial aid to the liberation movements was channelled through the liberation committee of the Organisation of African Unity.

Mr Mnangagwa said Pretoria wanted a pretext for increased military assistance to the “Super Zapa bandits”.

“The destabilisation activities of the régime can be chronicled in a litany of murder, frequent violations of our airspace and massive cross-border violations. But having failed to disturb or dislodge our Government, the régime is now preparing for a wider confrontation,” he said.

In the past three years there had been 10 cross-border incidents involving South African Defence Force personnel and white farmers, who had engaged in random shootings at persons and domestic animals across the Limpopo River in the Beit Bridge area.

“On two occasions, security force patrols operating inside the Zimbabwe border were fired on by South African troops from within South Africa.”

He said the latest incidents occurred on November 24 and 26 this year when SADF personnel crossed illegally into Zimbabwe, in the vicinity of Chikwarakwara, to the east of Beit Bridge. — Sapa
SA condemned for threat to Zimbabwe

HARARE — Foreign ministers of the frontline states, who are meeting here, yesterday strongly condemned South Africa's threat to invade Zimbabwe under what they term "the pretext of pursuing freedom fighters".

Mr Pik Botha Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile the semi-official newspaper, The Herald, said here yesterday that South Africa's threat to pursue guerrillas across the border into Zimbabwe was an attempt to divert attention from its internal unrest.

In an editorial, it said that no evidence had been offered for Pretoria's claim that landmine explosions in Northern Transvaal this week were planted by guerrillas who fled afterwards into Zimbabwe.

"Slimy snakes"

"It is quite clear that South Africa wants to divert attention from its mounting economic and political difficulties by finding an external scapegoat," commented the newspaper, which generally reflects official thinking.

Describing the threat as "naked intimidation", The Herald called on the Pretoria government to "look inward and try to settle problems with their blacks instead of behaving like slimy snakes poised for a sneak attack". — Sapa-Reuters
Aggression will not be tolerated, Field Marshal H.C.M. Chukwu, its nominal head, declared. It is an effort to disrupt the peace of the nation.

To fight the aggression, the field marshal said, the Nigerian armed forces have had to be prepared to defend the nation. The most important thing is to prevent the aggression. The field marshal added that the situation was very tense and that the nation must be ready to defend itself.

In his speech, the field marshal said that the only way to prevent the aggression was to be prepared to defend the nation. The situation was very tense and that the nation must be ready to defend itself.

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Zimbabwe in a position to ward off SA

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE—Zimbabwe was aware of a build-up of South African troops on the Limpopo border and was taking the necessary precautions, the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, said on his return home from visits to the Soviet Union and Austria.

Mr. Mugabe yesterday told newsmen: "To the best of our ability we have taken precautions so that in the event of an invasion, we can defend ourselves."

"We cannot say this is South Africa playing a game. This is a real game and we must be in a position to ward off the threat."

Mr. Mugabe said that during his talks with Soviet leaders, the possibility had been discussed of securing some military aid from the Soviet Union but only in general terms.

Southern Africa had been discussed during his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Mugabe said he had explained South Africa's involvement in Angola, Mozambique and other neighbouring states where South Africa posed a threat to stability.

He had told the Russian leader that South Africa's threats could not be treated lightly.

The Minister of State for Political Affairs, Mr. Maurice Nyagumbo, speaking at a rally at Beitbridge yesterday, said Zimbabwe would fight to the last man to defend itself and its independence.

He said South Africa wanted to invade Zimbabwe under the pretext that Zimbabwe was harbouring African National Congress guerrillas.

Mr. Mugabe said that South African troops were massing near the border with Zimbabwe "no more than propagandist lies", according to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.
Malan warning on cross-border conflict

...caused tension in Harare and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said military operations were being taken because of a build-up of South African forces on the border.

The SADF mission in Harare was closed yesterday to mark the Day of the Vow and it was not possible to obtain confirmation that its officials had passed on a formal request from Botha.

Mugabe has in the past been adamant that he will not allow any discussion at ministerial level, but it is understood contacts have been continuing between officials and senior security force officials.

Britain yesterday condemned the landmine blast and deplored the loss of life.

"The British government has always condemned violence, from whichever side it may come, as a means of achieving political objectives," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

Although he did not refer directly to the ANC, he said the speed with which it was issued reflects the serious concern within the UK that attacks against whites could intensify the level of violence and destroy initiatives towards dialogue and negotiation.

There is a widely-held view in diplomatic and intelligence circles in London that ANC members responsible for recent landmine explosions have been given access by the Mozambique government in retaliation for gross violations of the Mozamacc accord by South Africa.

Zimbabwe's denial that it is allowing its territory to be used as a transit for insurgents is generally accepted in diplomatic circles.

But it is being said, however, that Pretoria's threatening attitude towards Harare could persuade Mugabe to lean on President Samora Machel of Mozambique to seek further access for ANC members infiltrating into South Africa.

ANC spokesman Tembisa Botha said it was unfortunate that civilians were killed in the Sunday explosion. He said landmines were aimed at the military presence in the area. However, he said the security system in the region included farmers, and so had become a "grey area".

Those killed in the landmine explosion were Mrs Dobie van Eck, 34, Ignatius van Eck, 2, Nellie Marais van Eck, 8, Karin Denyschen, 9, Kokus Denyschen, 2, and Mrs Marie Denyschen, 82.

Those injured were K Denyschen, 36, the owner of the farm, Mrs T Denyschen, 36, D van Eck, 36, E van Eck, 1, and G Denyschen, 8. They were treated at Masinga Hospital before being moved to Plettenburg Hospital.

The hospital superintendent, Dr E du Plessis, said yesterday the five patients were in satisfactory condition. Both families are from Trunoo.
Zimbabwe warned after landmine kills six

Control terrorists or else, says Malan

SA-ZIMBABWE relations could deteriorate into cross-border conflict, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said yesterday.

His warning came in the wake of Sunday's landmine explosion which killed six people — four of them small children — and injured five others near Messina, raising the number of landmine deaths in the area to seven over the past three weeks.

The ANC has claimed responsibility but denies its operatives came from Zimbabwe. Spokesman Tom Sibina said the mines were planted by an ANC cell operating inside SA.

Malan was adamant the action originated in Zimbabwe. He warned neighbouring states, especially Zimbabwe, to get their territories under control and to prevent the ANC from using them as launching pads for terror actions against South Africa.

President P W Botha said yesterday that the nation was shocked by the manner in which innocent citizens were killed by terrorists launching their attacks from other countries where they took shelter.

He said the incident proved once again that talk about peace negotiations with terrorists was inappropriate.

Malan and senior SADF officers yesterday visited Chatsworth game farm — scene of Sunday's atrocity — and warned that consultations A£ action along the Transvaal border could lead to a situation “similar to that of Swappo in Angola”.

SA troops have repeatedly crossed into southern Angola to attack Swappo bases in retaliation for insurgent attacks in South West Africa.

Malan would not elaborate on his warning, saying that even if SA were considering retaliation, “I wouldn't tell you, anyway.”

He said it was clear the ANC was going out of its way to force conflict between SA and its neighbours.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who has already warned Zimbabwe of possible cross-border hot pursuit operations, said yesterday SA was “urgently approaching the Zimbabwean authorities in connection with the incident and with a view to finding ways and means of removing the threat of violence and terror of this nature”.

The Zimbabwean government yesterday declined to comment on Botha’s initiative.

However, sources in Harare saw restraint in Botha’s statement — an absence of terminology which might spark renewed hysteria of an impending South African invasion.

Last month’s threat of cross-border invasion.

Middle East tension mounts

TEL AVIV — Tension in the Middle East has increased with the disclosure of Syrian missile redeployment.

But Israeli leaders said yesterday they did not want to trigger a conflict.

“There is no political reason now to justify an Israeli initiative to go to war,” Defence Minister Mr Yitzhak Rabin said in a speech in Jerusalem, without referring directly to the missiles.

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, chairman of Parliament’s foreign affairs and security committee, said there was no justification for a retaliatory strike.

Western and Israeli military experts said, however, conflict had clearly increased after Sunday's Israeli revelation that Syria had moved anti-aircraft missiles closer to the Lebanese border.

The missiles, with a range of 50km, now pose a threat to routine Israeli intelligence-gathering flights over Syrian-controlled East Lebanon.

Eban said the Syrian challenge to Israel’s freedom to patrol Lebanese skies was clearly a response to an incident last month when Israeli planes on a reconnaissance mission shot down two Syrian MiG fighters.

He said the shooting was an error. Western diplomats and Israeli experts described it as a blunder — Saps-Reuters.
to hold talks today
Smith: SA could take sanctions in its stride
Zimbabwe reiterates its position

ZIMBABWE said yesterday it will not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for violence against South Africa. Foreign Minister Pik Botha announced in a statement from Pretoria.

Botha confirmed that SA's representative in Harare had been in contact with the Zimbabwean government in the wake of Sunday's Matabeleland mine blast which killed six people, including four young children.

It was understood to be the first time a meeting had been formally requested by SA. Normally contacts between the two countries' officials are on an ad hoc basis.

Botha said Zimbabwe had reaffirmed it would not allow itself to become a base for planning and execution of acts of violence against any of its neighbouring states, including SA.

"I trust talks will be held between the two countries' security officials in order to solve this problem," Botha said.

Earlier reports that talks between "junior" officers from both sides had been held yesterday were denied, but SADF spokesmen said that a channel for talks between commanders on both sides of the border had been established.

No date for these talks had yet been established but they would be held "shortly."

"Botha said in the contact with the Zimbabwean government, the SA envoy had "emphasised the seriousness of the situation caused by the explosion."
Zimbabwe reiterates its position

OWN CORRESPONDENT

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Eli Levine
Talks on trade will take a new twist

Border tension a big worry for Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

Harare

The border tension between South Africa and Zimbabwe will be discussed today in Lusaka, where Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe is attending a meeting of the preferential trade area of east and southern African states.

The summit meeting is to talk about progress in establishing an eventual common market, but sources said Mr. Mugabe would certainly take the opportunity of briefing heads of neighbouring states on the latest developments in relations with Pretoria.

Zimbabwe has apparently decided to do its best to cool down the atmosphere after the fatal landmine blast near Messina in the Northern Transvaal on Sunday.

There has been no official reaction to the South African note delivered on Monday.

This morning, The Herald in Harare, which normally follows the government line on delicate international matters, carried a mention of the incident.

It is understood there has been no formal reply to the South African message calling for urgent consultations to avoid further incidents. But the state news agency, ZBC, repeated again Tuesday, low-level meetings between South African and Zimbabwean officers had taken place at the border.

Springboard

It is expected that a top-level security meeting will follow after Zimbabwe had completed an investigation into South Africa's claims that the guerrillas who laid the landmines at Messina came from and returned to Zimbabwe.

State radio and television bulletins yesterday reaffirmed Zimbabwe's stance that it would not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Pik Botha last night confirmed that South Africa's representative in Harare had been in contact with the Zimbabwean government over the security situation in the Northern Transvaal border area. He said the landmine explosion underlined the seriousness of the situation.
HARARE. — Border tension between South Africa and Zimbabwe will be discussed today in Lusaka, where Zimbabwean leader Mr Robert Mugabe is attending a meeting of officials of the preferential trade area of East and Southern African states.

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Zimbabwe has decided to do its best to cool the atmosphere following Sunday's fatal landmine blast near Messina.

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Security

It is expected that a top-level security meeting will follow once Zimbabwe has investigated the South African claims that the guerrillas who laid the landmines in the Northern Transvaal came from and returned to Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile farmers have been told to stay off the roads until the South African Defence Force has completed sweeping the area for landmines.

Mr Willie Esterhuysen, head of the Dongola Commando, said it was a difficult task to sweep all the roads on the farm.

"The network of smaller tracks on these farms could cover a total distance of up to 60km on a single farm. That is the most difficult part of our task."

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, has condemned the explosion, saying calm and reason should prevail and everything should be done to prevent a further escalation of violence.

"The landmine explosion that killed innocent people is a terrible development in the conflict situation of South Africa and it must be condemned without qualification," said Dr Slabbert.

"This is a dangerous escalation in the spiral of violence and will certainly harden attitudes towards negotiation in the future."

The six people who died in the blast will be buried during a combined funeral on Friday.

The funeral service will start at 11am and will be held in the Nederduisse Gereformeerde Moeder Gemeente of Tshaneni.

Killed were Mrs Marie de Nyschen, 59, and her grandchildren, Carla, 9, and Kobus, 3, and Mrs Kobie van Eck, 34, and her children, Ignatius, 2, and Nelmarie, 6.

Injured

Mr Dirk van Eck and his 13-month-old son Erik, who were only slightly injured, were discharged from the Pietersburg Hospital on Monday.

The other three injured, Mr Koos de Nyschen, 34, his wife Thea, 35, and their six-year-old daughter Ghrezelie, are in a satisfactory condition in Pietersburg Hospital.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has confirmed that South Africa's representative in Harare had been in contact with the Zimbabwean Government over the security situation in the Northern Transvaal border area.

The landmine explosion underlined "the seriousness of the situation", he said.

"The Government of Zimbabwe also reconfirmed that it would not let its territory be used for the planning and execution of acts of violence against any of its neighbouring states, including South Africa."

"I trust that talks between the two countries' security forces will be held in order to solve the problem," he added.
Zimbabwe rea assur e
Pik Botha

ZIMBABWE has reconfirmed its commitment not to allow ANC guerilla bases within its borders, according to the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

And yesterday the Progressive Federal Party joined the government in deploping the landmine explosion that killed six people on the Northern Transvaal border on Sunday.

Last night Mr Pik Botha said the Zimbabwean Government had reconfirmed to Pretoria's representative in Harare that it would not allow its territory to be used for the planning or execution of acts of violence against its neighbours.

In a statement from Pretoria, Mr Botha said the envoy had contacted the Zimbabwean Government on Monday and added: "It is hoped that discussions between the countries' security forces will take place in order to take care of the problem."

Although it was reported from Harare that junior officers from both security forces met in the border region yesterday, a Defence Force spokesman said he was not aware of any meeting.

The SADF earlier confirmed that area commanders along Transvaal's border with Zimbabwe would hold "shortly" with their Zimbabwean counterparts.

No details

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Political analysts said a meeting at junior-officer level could only have the objective of setting up talks involving more senior officers.

Meanwhile an ANC spokesman appealed to the international community to give Zimbabwe material, diplomatic and political support to defend itself against South Africa.

Slabbert

"We want to make it categorically clear to the world that the ANC has no bases in Zimbabwe. We are fighting the regime inside the country and not from Zimbabwe," the spokesman added.

Last night the leader of the PPF, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, condemned the landmine explosion, saying calm and reason should prevail and everything should be done to underwrite a further escalation of violence.

'Spiral'

"The landmine explosion killed innocent
ZIMBABWE has reconfirmed its commitment not to allow ANC guerilla bases within its borders, according to the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

And yesterday the Progressive Federal Party joined the government in deploring the landmine explosion that killed six people on the Northern Transvaal border on Sunday.

Last night Mr Pik Botha said the Zimbabwean Government had reconfirmed to Pretoria's representative in Harare that it would not allow its territory to be used for the planning or execution of acts of violence against its neighbours.

In a statement from Pretoria, Mr Botha said the envoy had contacted the Zimbabwean Government on Monday and added: "It is hoped that discussions between the countries' security forces will take place in order to take care of the problem."

Although it was reported from Harare that junior officers from both security forces met in the border region yesterday, a Defence Force spokesman said he was not aware of any meetings.

The SADF earlier confirmed that area commanders along Transvaal's border with Zimbabwe would hold talks "shortly" with their Zimbabwean counterparts.

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But Reuters reported from Harare that diplomatic sources there said that junior officers met near Belt Bridge yesterday to discuss ways of easing border tension. They gave no other details, and a government spokesman was unable to comment on the meeting.

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Last night the leader of the PFP, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, condemned the landmine explosion, saying calm and reason should prevail and everything should be done to undercuts a further escalation of violence.

'Spiral'

"The landmine explosion that killed innocent people is a terrible development in the conflict situation of South Africa and it must be condemned without qualification. My sympathies go out to the bereaved.

"This is a dangerous escalation in the spiral of violence and will certainly harden attitudes towards negotiation in the future."

And the national chairman of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglit, yesterday said: "The PFP repeats its solemn warning to all South Africans: Violence feeds on violence." — Sapa, Staff Reporter and Own
of increased state torture as lies.

Mugabe rejects Amnesty Report
Zimbabwe, SA armies to hold talks

HARARE — South Africa and Zimbabwe have agreed to set up a meeting between military field commanders responsible for the troubled common border, the South African trade commissioner here, Mr. Waldemar Kuhn, said yesterday.

South Africa called for the meeting in the wake of Sunday’s landmine blast in the Northern Transvaal on the border with Zimbabwe in which six people, four of them children, were killed.

Pretoria claims the mines were planted by African National Congress guerrillas, operating from Zimbabwe, a claim Harare has denied.

The top-level meeting is being staged at the request of the South African Government, which urged consultations in a protest note over Sunday’s mine explosion.

Tension between the two countries reached new levels after a South African warning that its troops would not hesitate to cross the border in “hot pursuit” of ANC guerrillas. Zimbabwe interpreted the warning as an invasion threat and mobilized its forces to counter any attack.

Taking special precautions

But recent moves show that the Zimbabwe Government is keen to ease tension and avoid a direct confrontation with the SADF.

Meanwhile the SADF has sent special equipment and is taking special precautions in the South Transvaal military area where landmines still pose a threat.

SATV reported last night that the Defence Force had met in the Mafuta school hall yesterday with members of the town’s community where the farmers had made it clear that they wanted strong action against those who had planted the mines.

The Commanding General, Far Northern Transvaal Command, Major General Charles Lloyd, said the border had to be sealed effectively.

The Officer Commanding the region, Colonel Johan Swanepoel, said he envisaged the possibility of another incursion after the next full moon, but the situation was still under control.

He said he was to hold talks with the Zimbabwean area commander and would ask him for an assurance that the northern bank of the Limpopo was under control. — UPI and Sapa
Mr. Robert Mugabe has come to be mistrusted, apart from regional rivals. But he is on the way to becoming a hero. The overspill of the Secrecy of the News Service, report from here.
Reports on mutiny 'rubbish'

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Reports of white officers in the Zimbabwean army telling the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that they would refuse to fight against South African troops if they crossed the border, have been discounted here.

The reports, in some South African newspapers, were described as "crude South African disinformation".

No immediate comment was available from the Zimbabwean government, but informed sources scoffed at the suggestion of a confrontation between what was termed "white commanders" and Mr Mugabe.

The 40,000 strong Zimbabwe army has only a handful of whites.

Black officers

Two specialist units, the paratroops and the mounted infantry, the Grey's Scouts, are commanded by whites, though most of the officers in these units are black.

The five regular brigades of the army and other forces including the artillery regiment, the armoured car regiments, the signals and the engineers are all commanded by black officers.

To claim that the white officers would lead what amounts to a mutiny by refusing to fight was described by a Western diplomat as "ridiculous".
Citizen report denied

HARARE — A report in yesterday's Johannesburg Citizen newspaper that white Zimbabwean officers would not be prepared to fight SA forces has been described here as malicious propaganda aimed at discrediting loyal troops.

Government and diplomatic sources in Harare say the white officers had told Prime Minister Robert Mugabe they could not commit army units to fight against SA troops.

Yesterday's report added that Mugabe had apparently accepted the views of the officers, who feel SA security forces are vastly superior.

A Western diplomat, close government and army links said in an interview: "The whole thing seems to me to be a calculated lie or simply disinformation against Zimbabwe's loyal white troops.

A senior government source, who declined to be named, called the report "yet another example of propaganda" by South Africa.

He added: "At any rate, we have only a few whites left in the army in this country. All battalions are commanded, as indeed they are staffed, by blacks. These are the people who fight, and one wonders how a handful of whites with no power could have made those statements."

SA has warned it might send troops into Zimbabwe. SA claimed that black nationalist guerrillas from Zimbabwe planted landmines near the two countries' border, killing six whites and one black.

The Harare government has denied giving bases to the fighters of the African National Congress, which claimed responsibility for the landmine attacks.

Zimbabwe has a standing army of more than 40 000 troops, many of them British-trained. Most are former guerrillas who backed Mugabe during the seven-year war against white rule." — Sapa-Reuters.
Border talks imminent

THE meeting between SA and Zimbabwean military commanders to discuss the recent landmine blasts along their common border will take place “within the next few days”.

This was revealed at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday by SADF Chief Director of Operations Major-General Jan van Loggerenberg.

Van Loggerenberg denied allegations that SA was mining troops on the Zimbabwean border; but said additional personnel had been sent to the area to help in the search for landmines.

A statement by Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, accusing Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe of being involved in a “well co-ordinated propaganda war to discredit SA”, was released at the conference.
SA border talks in next few days

FROM JAYNE LA-MONT

PRETORIA - The meeting between military commanders of South Africa and Zimbabwe to discuss the recent landmine blasts along the common border would take place "within the next few days", it was disclosed at a special conference here yesterday by the Defence Force 'Chief' Director of Operations, Major-General Jan van Logthenberg.

He denied allegations that South Africa was moving troops on the Zimbabwe border but said additional personnel had been sent into the area to "help in the search for landmines".

A statement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, accusing Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe of being involved in a "well-coordinated propaganda war to discredit South Africa", was released at the conference.

I wish to state categorically again that South Africa's goal is to work with her neighbours for greater stability and, like good neighbours, to tackle problems so that they can be solved in the broad interests of our whole sub-continent.

"Accommodating and condoning terrorists, terrorism and blatant propaganda is not in the interests of peace," the statement concluded.

Referring to the talks to be held between military commanders of the two countries along the Zimbabwe border, General Van Logthenberg said talks of this nature took place "regularly".

"We do hold regular talks with our opposite numbers in neighbouring countries - we speak frequently to them in Angola and in Zimbabwe for instance - in an effort to prevent having to take military action," he said.
Mugabe sacks his top policeman

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has sacked the country's first black police commissioner, Mr Wiridzai Ngurure, and his two former deputies, for "abuse of rank and authority".

After receiving the findings of a tribunal headed by a High Court judge, Mr Mugabe yesterday announced, at a press conference, that there were "suspicions" Mr Ngurure had been trading mandrax tablets.

He had been unable to account satisfactorily for thousands of tablets he had ordered to be handed over to him after their confiscation from international drug smugglers.

Mr Ngurure, who was one of the first blacks to be promoted from the ranks of Rhodesia's former British South Africa Police, was dismissed without a pension, along with deputy commissioners Govati Mhoro and Nebby Madziwa.

Three other senior officers were all understood to be blacks — might be retired. Mr Mugabe disclosed... None of the former top-ranking policemen has been detained, but criminal prosecutions might be instituted when investigations are complete.

Mr Mugabe said the episode underlined his government's determination to act ruthlessly with policemen, security force members, or civil servants who abused their rank and trust.
Zimbabwe goods flood SA market

Clothing chief calls for rethink of trade links

By Stan Kennedy

South African needs to tackle more seriously and unambiguously its relationships with those trading partners and neighbours that have joined the anti-South African bandwagon, says Mr Mike Getz, president of the National Clothing Federation of SA.

Reviewing the past year and the prospects for 1986, he says Zimbabwe has privileged access to South African markets, pouring in shirts, shoes and underwear in considerable volumes.

"Our industry has no reciprocal privileges and I see no good reason, under current conditions, to turn the other cheek.

Developing country

"The rabid arrogance from beyond the Limpopo certainly does not merit charitable consideration."

South Africa is a developing country with dominant Third World characteristics yet Escom, Iscor, Sasol and the SA Transport Services are significantly involved in over-pricing services and basic raw materials.

"If we add the Wool Board with its strange pricing strategy volume output falling by 15 percent and retail sales declining eight percent at constant 1980 prices. Employment dropped below the 1978 level of 110,000."

Mr Getz says that for many years the industry had stressed the importance of creating jobs, while watching them decline and doing nothing.

Duties not necessary

"We acknowledged the Third World characteristics of many of our emerging consumers and their disposable incomes but tried to market and merchandise for their needs at First World prices."

He says the abandon with which suppliers of raw materials and textiles can raise prices will need to be examined by the Board of Trade. In many cases existing duties are no longer necessary and only serve an inflationary purpose, harming more than helping.

Mr Getz is optimistic that in the short term, the industry will adjust to current levels of demand. Stringent cut-backs by retailers have thinned the ranks of suppliers and order books are firmer.

Mr Mike Getz... unhappy about the state of the industry to discourage the use of wool by domestic industry, we have overwhelming evidence that no matter what we say about creating jobs, we basically undermine them.

"With every hike in the price of materials, there has been a corresponding fall in volume. Consequently, as price prosperity in raw materials advanced, manufacturing contracted.

"To put it another way, South Africa must be the only developing country to transform labour-intensive activities into capital-intensive ones."

1985 was a difficult year, with
Malan hits at untruths from SA’s neighbours

By John D’Oliveira.

Editor of The Star’s Africa News Service

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday that Zimbabwe had been invited to send representatives to the Northern Transvaal to point out where an alleged build-up of South African troops was taking place.

The invitation had been “summarily rejected” because it would have exposed Zimbabwe’s propaganda.

General Malan made this point in a statement issued by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday and amplified by Major-General Jan van Logherenberg, the SADF’s Chief Director, Operations.

General Malan attacked Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe for a “continuous stream of accusations” alleging South African destabilisation in the region.

“These accusations are sent into the world with such regularity that it is beginning to look like a well-coordinated propaganda attempt to discredit South Africa.

“As the chaotic economic and security conditions in our neighbouring States possibly weaken even further, the propaganda accusations against South Africa will escalate.

“Most of these accusations are based on blatant untruths and unfounded perceptions — and this while terrorists are using these countries’ territories to plant landmines in the Northern Transvaal, as one example.”

Referring to the accusations by Zimbabwe’s President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe that South Africa had reacted to the landmine blasts by massing troops on its northern border, General Malan said:

General Magnus Malan ... “accommodating terrorism is not in the interests of peace.”

“In one case we even invited the relevant neighbouring State to show us on the ground where the so-called build-up of forces was — an invitation which was summarily rejected because it would expose its propaganda.”

He said he wished to state “categorically” that South Africa wanted to work with its neighbours for greater stability and to take up problems so that they could be solved in the broad interests of the whole region.

And he warned: “Accommodating and condoning terrorism and blatant propaganda is not in the interests of peace.”

Questioned by journalists, Major-General van Logherenberg said there was no build-up of South African troops on the Limpopo — although the Defence Force had sent additional personnel into the area to help in the search for landmines.

BORDER MEETING

South Africa had already contacted the Zimbabwaean Government in connection with the landmine blasts and the two countries’ military commanders on the common border were scheduled to meet next week for discussions.

“We can prove we are committed to balanced policies,” he said.

While Angola claimed South Africa was planning to invade its territory, it had allowed Swakop to violate the Lusaka Agreement. Since the SADF had withdrawn from Southern Angola, Swakop had violated the agreement 147 times to South Africa’s four violations.
Zimbabwe ANC man shot last year after SA warning

Border accusations echo past incidents

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — It was late on a Friday night at the end of July 1981 that 19 bullets from a silenced Uzi sub-machinegun thudded into the body of Joe Gqabi, African National Congress representative in Harare and a top man in the organisation.

A silenced pistol and another Uzi were found at the scene. The professional assassins had been taking no chances. They wanted him dead.

The former Robben Island prisoner had escaped an earlier attempt on his life when a bomb was found wired to the same car in which he died several months later outside his home in a Harare suburb.

South Africa denied involvement but the finger was pointed from all quarters at the dirty tricks department of the SAPF and specifically by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at former members of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts serving in the South African forces.

The killing of Joe Gqabi came a few months after a warning by South Africa that it would not allow the ANC to conduct its politically-orientated diplomatic offensive from Zimbabwe.

There were warnings then of a military invasion, a threat which drew a categorical denial from the Zimbabweans that they were harbouring ANC guerrillas.

Now four years later the threats and the denials are being heard again.

In between there have been other occasions when relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa have soured sharply over the ANC presence.

But all along Zimbabwe has insisted that while it supports the liberation movements through the OAU and has given its full moral backing to the aims of the movements, it dare not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks because of the danger of reprisals from Pretoria.

Certainly since the Gqabi assassination, the ANC presence in the Zimbabwean capital has been low key.

There are about six ANC officials here and they work from an office. But they say it has no "official status" as such.

"No statements are issued from the Harare office. They come from Lusaka and are sometimes channelled through Harare.

Their representative is a little-known official, Mr Reddy Mazinge. He replaced Mr Judson Khuwayo who died in a road accident in May.

The current accusation that the ANC guerillas who planted the landmines in the Northern Transvaal entered from Zimbabwe and returned there echoes a June 1983 incident.

Then South African forces caught two guerrillas who admitted crossing from Zimbabwe. Two others escaped back across the Limpopo and were eventually caught by Zimbabwean authorities. What happened to them is not known.

**Staging Posts**

But South African security officials seem to have accepted the explanation that the gang had used Zimbabwe as a conduit without the knowledge and consent of the government.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that a small gang of well-trained men entered Zimbabwe and used it as a route to infiltrate South Africa.

In an article which appeared in the American publication *Harper's* two years ago, Carole Douglas and Stephen Davis — who did an in-depth report on the ANC — wrote: "Umkhonto we sizwe cannot establish staging posts in frontier states because they are too vulnerable to South African attack or to economic and political destabilisation efforts by the regime."

"But it can run its units quickly through frontier countries to South Africa's border fences.

"In groups of three or four, the soldiers are flown or driven from Angola to sympathetic frontline state capitals where they may identify themselves officially as tourists, or as in transit. Immigration officials tend to look the other way."

Zimbabwe has denied any knowledge of the current claimed incursion. But observers here note that it allegedly took place through the southwestern corner of the country where in the days of the fight against Rhodesia, ANC guerrillas operated with Zipra forces of Mr Nkomo's ZAPU movement.

During the trial of a prominent Zipra man, Dumiso Dabengwa, who is in detention for allegedly plotting to overthrow Mr Mugabe's government, he told how South Africa had threatened to bomb an assembly point where guerillas had gathered in 1980 because of an ANC presence among them.
Visitors flow across the Limpopo

The Star's Africa, News Service

HARARE — Tensions along the border between Zimbabwe and South Africa are not affecting the flow of visitors north across the Limpopo.

Immigration officials at Beitbridge said that, "since last weekend, 3,600 people have crossed into Zimbabwe and queues of cars were forming daily at the border post.

Officials said everything went smoothly as long as people had the proper documentation.

According to the national news agency, Ziana, officials said the visitors included permanent South African residents and former Rhodesians who had emigrated and were returning on holiday.

In Harare, the South African trading mission has been busy granting visas to Zimbabweans heading south on holiday.

There has been a flood of applications since the Citizenship law came into effect, making it an offence for Zimbabwe citizens to travel in any passport other than a Zimbabwean one. Zimbabwean passport holders require visas to enter South Africa.
No easy way of monitoring Zimbabwe’s human rights abuse

AMNESTY International says in its recent report on Zimbabwe that it is alarmed by the increase in human rights abuses, particularly the use of torture against government opponents detained without trial.

This has drawn an angry reaction from Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, who called the organization " Amnesty Lies Internationally."

Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala has lashed out at Amnesty’s refusal to back up allegations with specific provable instances, naming its sources.

Anyone seeking to investigate human rights in Zimbabwe faces a herculean task, not so much because of the difficulty to hide facts or intimidate witnesses, but because the routine administrative and documentary niceties, taken for granted in Britain, or even South Africa, are often completely lacking.

Another problem is the reliance government opponents place for their information on that great uncensorable organ of the African new media, the bush telegraph, which captures a wider audience than the official press and broadcasting become more slavishly pro-government.

Members of Mr Joshua Nkomo’s ZAPU have offered to produce lists ofatrocity victim names and to take news media mass graves of alleged victims of troops or ruling ZANU (PF) party fanatics.

However, when pressed they suddenly become nervous or vague.

Inconsistent correspondents have been taken secretly into the bush and shown piles of disturbed earth, only to be told the bodies were not there but had recently been removed by the "death squads."

Those who have made up their minds that Zimbabwe under the Marxist tyranny have no difficulty believing these allegations on a "no-smoke-without-fire" basis, although most of Mr Mugabe’s opponents also have ugly reputations for political murder.

He told of being taken to a torture room at the police station where tribal spirits disclosed a person’s innermost thoughts.

At Bulawayo’s police "Steps Camp" he was subjected to similar torture, he claimed in a room called "Jafuko kuwa nyuwe la undo" ("the place where the tortoise's shell is spread off.") Ndlvo then showed the court scars of injuries, he said he was subjected to interrogation and told of being placed alone in cells with bodies of those who had died under torture.

The magistrate, Mr Tim Cherry, ruled that although Ndlvo had already been proved to be a liar, his allegations deserved further investigation in view of current inquests into the sudden deaths of detainees at "Steps Camp."

Mr Cherry has ordered a search for hospital records to establish whether Ndlvo was treated for torture injuries.

Bulawayo provincial magistrate Mr Gordon Geddes, recording his findings in one of the "corrections camps" inquests, said the person who inflicted a fatal head injury on security detainee Mr Francis Sibanda, 30, would probably never be brought to justice.

Percussion

After hearing a post-mortem report from a young woman doctor at Bulawayo’s Mpilo Hospital, submitted by the head of the hospital, Dr Saroy Panwar, Mr Geddes found that Sibanda died of brain injuries resulting from a blow inflicted after his arrest.

Mr Geddes said pericussion evidence had been given to the inquest by police witnesses, one officer claiming Sibanda had been able to walk from his cell while

The Rev Ndabeningi Sithole

des and showed signs of strangulation.

A further complication arose when the lawyer assigned to continue acting for Zanu, reportedly due to unpaid fees.

Questioned about the death, Commissioner of the Zimbabwe Republic Police, Mr Mupandi Mora, said no inquest need be held.

If and when a suspect was brought to court, his trial would take place of an inquest.

However, legal opinion was that an inquest was compulsory under Zimbabwe law.

No arrests have in fact been made in the case. The latest available information comes from the provincial magistrate at Masvingo, Mr N Nkoma, who last month that police appear to have treated the deaths as "due to natural causes."

He was unable to establish who signed the death certificates or whether post-mortems were carried out. No inquest docket had been opened.

Fund

Under white rule, organizations such as the National Defence and Army and provided money for the relentless investigation of deaths of government opponents.

In view of the extremely ugly human rights records, the Rev Ndabeningi Sithole’s Zanu during its brief spell of influence in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, no one seems to care much today for the fate of his few surviving adherents.

Under Mr Ian Smith’s Rhodesian government the International Committee of the Red Cross was allowed to make routine visits to detainees held under the State of Emergency.

Today, the authorities refuse to disclose how many are held under the entirely useless ministerial certificate, but the total number is thought to be less than 200.

When five army officers were detained here recently, the police officer not only refused to confirm or deny their arrest, but became threatening when I refused to disclose my
**Proof**

However, obtaining proof convincing enough for a court of law is a different matter.

Take the current case of an alleged dissident, Likson Onah Ndlovu, who appeared before a Bulawayo magistrate on armed robbery charges.

Ndlovu kept the court busy for two days with a claim that he could not have written an alleged confession produced by the police because he was totally illiterate.

When it was at last proved Ndlovu had schooling up to Std 6 and was well able to read and write, he changed another tactic. He had been carried out on a stretcher.

He noted evidence from police senior assistant commissioner Bernard Garamanywa, who had described the Stops Camp "booking-out" book as "a disgrace to the police".

Pages were missing, so it was impossible to establish who had interrogated Sibanda and when.

In a whole series of inquests before another Bulawayo magistrate, Mr George Romilly, who has now resigned from the bench, dockets were eventually sent to Zimbabwe’s Attorney General, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, to see if his intervention would force Moyo to have massive injuries to virtually every part of his body consistent with assaults.

While Dr Wendy Orr of Port Elizabeth has had world fame thrust upon her as a result of her testimony on behalf of detainees in South Africa, the courage of Dr Fanwar in Zimbabwe has so far gone unnoticed.

She said she could not confirm whether it was technically possible for Moyo to have hanged himself with the blanket in the position in which he was found — inscribing on the cell floor.

A forensic scientist ought to have been called in to investigate whether Moyo might have been strangled somewhere else, she said.

Mr Romilly also heard that traces of the blood-stained froth apparently vomited by Moyo as he died were found in a corner of the cell well away from where he was alleged to have hanged himself.

There was a complete lack of police co-operation in the investigation, he said.

One of the best-publicized cases of violence against opposition supporters in Zimbabwe occurred on Sunday, February 24, 1985, when five members of Bishop Abel Sihlongo’s flock were murdered.

But Zanu officials claim the pair were seen alive for the last time later that day when they were driven away from Mucheke township, Masvingo, in a Landrover marked “Zanu (PF) Masvingo Province”.

Two days later a statement issued by the Ministry of Information in Harare said two unnamed officials of Zanu (PF) — Mr Mugabe’s party — had been murdered by dissidents south of Masvingo.

However, references to this atrocity were deleted from official tallies of dissident victims issued by the police later that month.

On Tuesday November 20, 1984, relatives of Mr Mangwengwe and Mr Magura were told to come and collect their bodies for burial from Masvingo police mortuary.

They were told the bodies were found in a riverbed in Chief Murinye’s area of the Mitlhwe communal lands 40 km south of Masvingo.

The relatives were at first too frightened to go to Masvingo, but after obtaining assurances through lawyers they fetched the bodies, which had been stripped, arms and legs, broken ribs, stab wounds, head injuries.

The secretary of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Mr Mike Auer, said this year no previous government in this country had as good a record on human rights as Mr Mugabe’s.

His appeal fell on deaf ears, for after the July elections thousands of suspected opposition supporters were left destitute and temporarily homeless as anti-government mobs wrecked their houses. They were given no redress in criminal or civil law.

Of two things Zimbabwe can be certain.

Interest in human rights in Africa will not be forever focused on South Africa.

Internal disillusion and political instability are bound to spread here in the years ahead, regardless of the Mugabe government’s very real achievements in the fields of health and education, due to the four-percent annual increase in the population and the woefully inadequate supply of jobs for school leavers.

The interplay of these two factors will pose the gravest problems for Zimbabwe’s rulers.
Harare acts to stop marketeers

Harare: After months of complaining that marketeers were driving down prices of goods in Zimbabwe, President Robert Mugabe said last week he was introducing a new law to prevent them from buying and selling in the country.

Mugabe said the law, which was due to come into effect within two weeks, would make it illegal for marketeers to buy and sell in the country. The law would also prohibit them from buying goods in foreign countries and bringing them back into the country.

He said the new law would help to control inflation, which had soared to over 60% last year. "The marketeers are responsible for the high rate of inflation," he said.

The new law will also make it illegal for marketeers to buy goods in foreign countries and bring them back into the country. This will help to control inflation, he said.

He added that the new law would also help to control the black market, which has been thriving in the country.

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The new law will also make it illegal for marketeers to buy goods in foreign countries and bring them back into the country. This will help to control inflation, he said.
Bid to halt shopper influx to S Africa

HARARE—Zimbabwe’s Reserve Bank has been ordered to take immediate action to try to stop the hordes of women shoppers who have been thronging to South Africa and undermining the consumer boycott of white-owned businesses.

The Minister of Finance, Dr Bernard Chidzero, introduced exchange control curbs at the weekend which will hit travellers in the shopping exodus to Botswana as well as South Africa.

"Foreign currency holiday allowances may be drawn in future only twice yearly instead of once every three months, and the Reserve Bank has been told to screen travellers to distinguish genuine holidaymakers from the women who are hired by businessmen, for a small commission, to cross the South African border and buy consumer items which are then resold here — by the business moguls — at a massive profit.

"These activities have the most reprehensible effect of undermining the boycotting of shops by the struggling people of that country as part of their sustained liberation efforts," Dr Chidzero said.

The South African Trade Mission here has been crowded with visa applicants for months past, but the situation only began receiving publicity when Pretoria refused visas to some of the women, who then complained of alleged discrimination to the local news media.

There have been reports, however, of women "couriers" turning to prostitution once across the border in order to acquire extra rand for themselves, and the South African authorities are understood to have been trying to weed out "undesirables" without checking the shopping influx.

Earlier this month the Bulawayo daily newspaper, The Chronicle, estimated Zimbabwe was suffering a daily outflow of over R80 000 just through the one route of women travelling by train via the Plumtree border post.

The new curbs may increase pressure on officials trying to prevent fraudulent applications for duplicate passports by women reported to have assumed multiple identities.
Zimbabwe acts on shopping exodus

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Reserve Bank has been ordered to take immediate action to try and stop Zimbabwean women shopping in South Africa.

The Minister of Finance, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, said: "These activities have the most reprehensible effect of undermining the boycott of shops by the struggling people of that country as part of their sustained liberation efforts."

He introduced exchange control curbs at the weekend which will hit travellers in the shopping exodus to Botswana as well as South Africa.

Foreign currency holiday allowances may be drawn in future only once every three months.

In addition, the Reserve Bank has been told to screen travellers to distinguish genuine holiday-makers from the women who are hired by black businessmen, for a small commission, to cross the South African border and buy consumer items which are then resold here at a massive profit.

The South African Trade Mission in Harare has been crowded with visa applicants — mainly blacks — for months, but the situation only began receiving publicity when Pretoria refused visas to some of the women, who then complained of discrimination.

There have been reports of the women "couriers" turning to prostitution once across the border to acquire extra rands for themselves, and the South African authorities are understood to have been trying to weed out "undesirables" without checking the lucrative shopping influx.

Earlier this month the Bulawayo daily newspaper, the Chronicle, estimated that Zimbabwe was suffering a daily outflow of over R80 000.
Zimbabwe farmers join hunt for killers

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO - White farmers from all over Matabeleland are helping Zimbabwe's security forces hunt for the killers of a 31-year-old, newly married rancher, Mr. Mark Sommer, who was slain by an armed gang on his Resiphiri estate 120 km north of Bulawayo.

Mr. Sommer, one of three brothers farming in the Nyathi area, was attacked by a gang of about six dissidents when he was trying to get his vehicle going after it had bogged down in mud after heavy rain. He was shot in the chest and arm and his head had lacerations.

His brother, Mr. Jeffrey Som-
mer, said today that he had found the body after his brother had failed to return to the homestead on Friday evening.

SHOTGUN

He said that the revolver and shotgun that Mark always carried were missing, as were a briefcase and his watch. The vehicle had been left at the scene.

Mr. Mark Sommer was married four months ago to Miss Celia Edwards.

He was the 40th member of Matabeleland's white farming community to die at the hands of dissidents in the past three years of rebel actions.

Another prominent rancher, Mr. Jack Einers, and his wife were killed in August and last month the English-born wife of a mission school headmaster, Mrs. Joan Shumalo, was shot alongside her husband.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, said last night that dissidents were 'seriously attempting to create unstable conditions in Matabeleland and attempted to spread this to other parts of the country.'

He accused South Africa of taking advantage of differences to destabilize Zimbabwe by training and arming members of the 'Free South Zimbabwe' organization.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, ZAPU late leader, was a neighbour.
Zimbabwean troops to stay in Mozambique — Mugabe

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HARARE — Zimbabwean troops fighting MNR rebels are to remain in Mozambique indefinitely, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said last night.

Asked in a television interview if he could set a time limit on the deployment of troops in Mozambique, Mr Mugabe said it had originally been estimated that they would be there for four to six months.

“But it would be exceedingly foolish to have a time limit now, as the enemy is continuing to arm and supply the bandits,” he said.

Zimbabwe first sent forces to Mozambique early in 1983 to help guard the fuel pipeline from Beira. In August the operation took a new turn when thousands more Zimbabwean soldiers were sent there to go on the offensive against MNR rebels.

10 000 TROOPS

It is believed there are about 10 000 troops there but Mr Mugabe has said he was prepared to send up to 30 000 soldiers if it was necessary.

Mr Mugabe said last night that in some areas there were now fewer attacks by guerrillas and it was his hope that the joint operations with the Mozambique Army would succeed in restoring peace.

Last week it was announced that a joint force had overrun a rebel base in the marshlands between the Pungwe and Busi rivers which had harboured more than 600 “bandits”.

The Zimbabwe Army said that 52 “bandits” had been killed and large quantities of arms and ammunition captured.

A spokesman said the battle lasted two days and it was from a base called Kachadea that the rebels had launched attacks on the roads to Beira and Maputo in the Inchope area.
HARARE — South Africa was trying to blame its neighbours for the troubles that had flowed from its own political system, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, said last night.

"South Africa does not want to accept that its own political system has yielded that level of resistance and acts of disturbance," said Mr Mugabe.

Accusing South Africa of supporting dissidents in Zimbabwe and MNR rebels in Mozambique, he said Pretoria did not want to see stability among its neighbours because this would be a greater inspiration for the people of South Africa to strive for democracy. For this reason, Zimbabwe insisted that it must have a greater defence capability.

On warnings by Pretoria that its troops would cross into Zimbabwe if ANC guerrillas were allowed to operate from there, Mr Mugabe said the threatened attack did not exist.

"In this case," he said, "South Africa must have established that we do not entertain any armed ANC or PAC persons here."
Zanu, Zapu unity agreement

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE.—Zimbabwe's rival Zanu (PF) and Zapu parties have agreed at unity talks to adopt a socialist ideology for the country based on Marxist-Leninism, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has disclosed in a television interview here.

Asked about the progress of current negotiations to end the bitter rivalry between his party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, Mr Mugabe said the only remaining area of major difficulty was the question of the leadership of a unified organization.

The representatives had agreed that Zimbabwe's future political system should be a one-party state.

Neither had ideology and political philosophy proved problematical for the negotiators.

'Forums'

"We all agreed it should be socialism based on Marxist-Leninism. But we still differ on the fundamental issue of what forum this will be that will constitute the unity forum for Zanu (PF) and Zapu."

Mr Mugabe was not asked to elaborate, but it is understood the problem centres on what status would be accorded Mr Nkomo — some of whose erstwhile personal enemies now hold middle-ranking positions in Mr Mugabe's elite 15-member politburo, and would thus have reason to fear greater influence, suddenly being given to the 65-year-old.

Mr Robert Mugabe, founder of black nationalism in formerly white-ruled Rhodesia.

Ancillary to this problem is that of integrating the central committees of Zanu (PF) and Zapu, sources say, to bring Mr Nkomo's lieutenants into the Zanu (PF) structure without weakening Mr Mugabe's control. There have been suggestions Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) finds it impossible to trust the younger generation of Zapu leaders, notably its former guerrilla commanders Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and General Lookout Maqwe, who have been held in Chikurubi maximum-security prison without trial since their acquittal by the High Court on treason charges two years ago.

Their release — still thought to be an extremely remote possibility — would be the final practical demonstration that the unity talks were making practical as well as theoretical progress.

'Foreigners'

Mr Mugabe told his television interviewer he was still worried that Zimbabwe did not own the resources of its own economy.

"Our economy is really owned by foreigners," he said, referring to the presence of multinational companies and of British or South African citizens among Zimbabwe's 4,000 commercial farmers.

"To desire, therefore, investment for investment's sake to me is a very foolish thing," he said. It was up to his government to pinpoint the areas to which foreign capital should be directed.

'Dictatorship'

Ideological theorists in Mr Mugabe's party have stated repeatedly that although Zanu's party should tolerate a "mixed economy" with considerable scope for private enterprise subject to state direction, it should not waver in its "Leninist" aim of vesting "the dictatorship of the proletariat" in its own hands by putting itself, as a party, in control of the armed forces, the civil administration, and, in broad terms, the economy.

With the departure yesterday of the Air Force of Zimbabwe's (AFZ) Pakistani commander, Air Marshal Aziz Daudpota, Zanu (PF) has effectively achieved its objectives in all spheres except the economy, which is still dominated by whites. The new AFZ chief, Air Marshal Josiah Tongo, is, like his army counterpart, Lieutenant General Reg Nkomo, a member of the Zanu (PF) politburo.