

ZIMBABWE - General

1-4-81 ~ 31-5-81

Immigrants  
Class 2. Quota (31. 46

145. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the  
Minister of Statistics:

362  
(1) How many persons immigrated into  
the Republic from Zimbabwe in (a)  
December 1979 and (b) each month  
of 1980?

(2) What percentage of the total number  
of persons who immigrated into the  
Republic in 1980 came from Zim-  
babwe?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(1) (a) 369.

(b) January .....	700
February .....	777
March .....	753
April .....	668
May .....	1 117
June .....	1 293
July .....	1 959
August .....	1 266
September .....	1 216
October .....	1 090
November .....	1 171
December .....	1 235

(2) 42 per cent.

Basically then, Joki Stuurman was the driving force behind the building of the clinic, and not the Zenzele women who claim to be responsible for it. Nor can one say that the village itself is particularly integrated or progressive. A shearing shed was started in 1974 with 30 members. It is not finished yet, and again it is mainly Stuurman who builds when he can arrange that another member help him.

se.

## CONSUMER DEMAND

### Zimbabwe baulks

FM 27/3/81

The expansion of domestic demand in Zimbabwe "will have to be controlled," if pressures on foreign exchange, skilled labour and transport capacity are not to result in a "very sharp increase" in the inflation rate this year, according to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

In its latest quarterly economic bulletin, released last week, the Bank warns that late last year there were "increasing signs" that demand pressures in the economy were beginning to intensify. The shift towards tighter monetary control and increased interest rates, which were announced a month ago, was apparently a warning shot from the authorities. But there is no evidence to suggest that these measures on their own are likely to have a material impact on the level of consumer spending.

Consumer demand — if it is to be tackled at all — requires something far tougher and more direct, which would

seem to imply fiscal restraint. At present, the Zimbabwe authorities are trying to rein in the money supply while the fiscal deficit balloons.

Adding to their difficulties is the severity of capacity and production constraints in the economy. The emigration rate, which appeared to be slackening late last year, is now moving strongly higher once again and the figures for the first few months of 1981 are likely to be at least 30% higher than a year ago. This is resulting in an increasing shortage of skilled manpower, especially in the realm of technical skills such as artisans, journeymen, engineers and the like.

At the same time there is an acute and growing shortage of transport capacity at a time when Zimbabwe is about to reap a record maize crop of some 2,8 Mt, of which nearly 2 Mt will be delivered to the Grain Marketing Board for sale domestically or abroad. Even if the transport capacity were available to sell some 750 000 t or 800 000 t of maize abroad, it would only be achieved at a substantial net loss relative to the producer price of \$120/t that is being paid to the growers. Accordingly, Zimbabwe will carry forward a record stockpile into 1982 at a very substantial financing cost.

The transport congestion, allied with weak prices for metals and a fall in the volume of Zimbabwean mining output in the second half of 1980, all points to a very tough foreign exchange position this year, notwithstanding promised aid inflows. Last year, after adjusting for the upvaluation in Zimbabwe's gold reserves, there was a net deficit in the balance of payments of some \$57m, according to the Reserve Bank, and by mid-March the reserves, at around \$2160m, had reached what is likely to be regarded by the authorities as a minimum satisfactory level.

The Reserve Bank notes that last year retail sales were growing materially faster in volume than was manufacturing production. "Given the existing foreign exchange constraints, it will certainly not be possible to meet this shortfall through increased imports."

What this means is that supply shortages and rising prices can be anticipated as burgeoning demand runs up against slow growing, or even stagnant, supply in some industries. In this situation, there is, of course, a very strong case for tougher fiscal measures. But with government committed to meeting the aspirations of the masses, with peasant farmers getting paid for above-average crops and with further significant increases in wage minima likely later in the year, that kind of demand restraint is highly improbable.

Instead, it looks increasingly as though inflation will escalate through the year and will have reached 20% by the end of 1981 compared with less than 9% at the end of last year.

you can get anything done is over. ... people only come to work parties so they can get drunk.

It turned out that 2 of the school pupils had been staying with him during the building. He said that otherwise they would not have been able to get food while they were working for nothing.

for it w that whil exte colu that At cli Jok pec co- spe so hac on Id Af Um di un a to th he Th a A d u

ZIMBABWE

(362)

FM

27/3/81

# Givers and a taker

The timing of SA's notice of intention to end its preferential trade agreement with Zimbabwe may have been intended to signal displeasure at the anti-South African statements made at this week's crucial donors' conference in Salisbury. Certainly Zimbabwean officials saw the announcement as "primarily a political move," although the chances are the agreement would have been scrapped anyway.

As in the case of the Mozambique Convention (under which Mozambique was paid miners' deferred wages in gold valued at the old official price and resold it at the higher market price), Pretoria waited a decent interval before scrapping a generous agreement once the friendly state it once helped stopped being either friendly or a military buffer.

With many speakers at the Salisbury conference taking the opportunity to castigate SA, Pretoria was able to use the agreement to serve notice that it is still the region's economic kingpin and well able to retaliate for either insults or hostile actions. Scrapping the agreement will also make it easier to meet the Herstigte Nasionale Party's election charges that the government is supporting SA's enemies.

## Mixed news

The move made the week one of mixed economic news for Zimbabwe. The donors' conference shows every sign of being successful (despite the SABC's opinion to the contrary), and when the FM went to press, aid sources ranging from the US to the Vatican had pledged a total of about R600m in new aid — although a still unknown quantity may be in the form of low-interest loans rather than grants. A further R360m has been mentioned but much of this is thought to be aid pledged before the conference.

The biggest donor so far is the US (believed to have tendered more than R100m) while Britain has pledged R40m mainly for land resettlement, education and transport facilities.

Further aid was expected to be announced shortly although it was doubtful whether Zimbabwe's official target of R1400m would be reached or that the Mugabe government ever expected it to be.

SA's notice of intention to terminate the trade agreement runs for a year and it is difficult to calculate what the results will be, although it remains open to the Mugabe government to try and negotiate a new agreement; for which there would

undoubtedly be a political and diplomatic price.

The agreement gives preferential entry into the SA market to an important — if rather narrow — range of Zimbabwean manufactured goods. These have traditionally been heavily concentrated in the clothing, footwear, textile, furniture and radio industries and have, in the past, led to SA's own manufacturers charging that the agreement gave their Zimbabwean competitors an unfair advantage.

It is clearly going to be very difficult for Zimbabwean manufacturers to find a replacement market. Most of the items now bought by SA are likely to face tough tariff or quota barriers (or both) in neighbouring black states anxious to protect their own industries and build up their own range of industrial exports.

The further afield Zimbabwean manufacturers go in search of markets the more competition will be encountered from high productivity and low-cost manufacturers such as Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and Japan. There are significant transport and payments difficulties in selling to some neighbouring territories (such as Zambia and Zaire) which is not the case with SA though transport problems have recently proliferated.

A further snag is that Zimbabwe's complicated import and foreign exchange allocation system is biased in favour of businesses which use their foreign exchange allocations to manufacture goods for export. If there is a sharp loss of export markets — as seems probable — then the whole import quota structure may need revision.

There are no historic figures to show the degree of Zimbabwean export dependence on the SA market (the secrecy of the sanctions period saw to that) but figures for the latter part of 1980 suggest SA was absorbing about 20% of Zimbabwe's non-gold exports (and a considerably higher proportion of its manufactured exports) with sales totalling about Z\$150m a year. The other side of the coin is that Zimbabwe was buying roughly 33% of its non-oil imports from SA.

Clearly, the Zimbabwe government is anxious to diversify away from reliance on SA sources of supply, but this is likely to mean higher import costs and significantly longer delays in the arrival of vital machinery and capital equipment. The termination of the trade agreement should not affect SA's exports to Zimbabwe too severely as the trade pact was skewed in favour of Salisbury.

In any event, medium-term political

pressures in Zimbabwe were always likely to make SA marketing north of the Limpopo significantly more difficult.

quality of the area dies and to rack and ruin) 54

In all the projects I mention there is at and usually a small group, who really believe the project. One generally finds that this involved in all the projects in the area a committees. Most of these people obviously concerted effort their areas can progress path of development.

In all areas there is a large number of people (majority however) who consider the ideals of project is discussed, as good. They say the



# Traditional healer joins medical group

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — A medical consulting group in Bulawayo has taken on a new specialist — an nganga or traditional healer.

The group now offers patients a choice between the services of its Western-oriented medical specialists, and its resident nganga.

Patients are however advised on what treatment — Western or traditional — would be suit-

able for their particular ailments.

A spokesman said hundreds of patients, white and black, had come to the new surgery, which — since it opened a month ago — had become one of the city's largest consultant groups.

She added that in a recent case a white couple who had not responded to modern medical treatment at the surgery had been fully cured by the traditional healer.

# Zimbabwe expels ex-PAC leader

The Star's Africa News Service SALISBURY — The former head of the banned Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa (PAC) has been instructed to leave Zimbabwe.

A Zimbabwe Government spokesman confirmed today a ministerial instruction had been issued asking Mr Potlako Leballo to leave the country.

the year were as follows:

Mr Leballo lost a leadership struggle within the PAC in 1978 and was expelled from the organisation the next year.

The instruction that he now leave Zimbabwe coincides with a visit to the country by the new leader of the PAC, Mr Nyati Pokela.

Sources close to the PAC's new leadership indicated the organisation was not opposed to Mr Leballo's expulsion. Since his removal as PAC leader, Mr Leballo's role had been "destructive," according to one source.

Mr Leballo's tenure as leader of the PAC in exile was a stormy one.

A prominent member of the group which broke away from the ANC in 1959 to form the PAC, he subsequently became its leader in exile after the imprisonment on Robben Island of PAC leader Mr Robert Sobukwe and Mr Pokela.

REPLACED

He expelled a number of PAC members in 1978, splitting the movement in three — his own group, those he had expelled, and what one source has described as the "real PAC."

He was replaced in 1978 by a joint leadership of Mr David Sibeko, PAC's former New York representative, and Mr Vusumzi Make.

Mr Sibeko was later assassinated and six men, including former PAC members, are presently on trial in Tanzania as a result of his death.

Earlier this year, the PAC found a new leader in Mr Nyati Pokela, imprisoned from 1967 to 1980 on Robben Island. He arrived in Tanzania on February 12 to take up the chairmanship and Mr Make slipped down into the number two spot.

Last month, 72 PAC members who had been ex-

Salisbury, University of Cape Town, Wharton School, the year were as follows:

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Mr J Besicob, Dr T Berkow, Professor W G University of Visiting acad Visitors to Senio Appointme Graduate (c) Appointme Appointme Departmen (b) Promotion Appointme Promotion Appointme Faculty of (a) appoinments we Junio K v Poel As sources, re- ment, according to the move- Changes Financial Model for 1981. The C Certificate in t from non-commerce A new one-year t streams of study B Com Curriculum Processing will I In 1981 the "str

# Zimbabwe <sup>(362) STOK 1/4/81</sup> sad on chrome

SALISBURY — A gloomy picture of the future of Zimbabwe's chrome industry is painted in the Executive Guide to the Economy, publishing quarterly by R A L Merchant Bank.

The industry, it says, has been severely affected by the minimum wage regulations imposed on the mining industry last year.

The nature of most chrome-ore deposits on the Great Dyke made the extraction of the ore a highly labour-intensive activity. The chrome-ore seams tended to be extremely narrow and it was necessary to extract large amounts of waste material with the ore.

The publication states: "At current world prices, the production of ferro-chromite in Zimbabwe's

Great Dyke is being carried out at a loss.

"The major hope for these mines is that world stocks, which have been allowed to run down during the economic recession in the Western World, will soon need to be replenished in response to upward movements in world trade and possibly to the proposed United States rearmament programme."

Zimbabwe chrome deposits tend to be richer than those of the other major chrome producers but this advantage has been eroded by the adoption of the argon-oxygen refining process in the countries with which Zimbabwe competes for export markets. This competition is made more severe for Zimbabwe by low production and transport costs in

South Africa and low wage levels coupled with producing countries, including Brazil, Kenya, Sudan, Malagasy, Turkey, Pakistan and India. — Sapa.

## GENERAL NEWS

# Mugabe's visa move on SA

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — South African passport-holders will need visas to enter Zimbabwe from the beginning of June — and passports issued by South Africa's independent homelands will not be recognised.

This was announced yesterday by a spokesman for Mr Richard Hove, Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, responding to South Africa's decision to insist on visas from Zimbabwean visitors.

This follows an earlier move by South Africa scrapping its preferential trade agreement with Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwean Government spokesman said that from June 1 South Africans would have to apply for visas prior to visiting Zimbabwe.

Holders of South African passports who reside in Zimbabwe will also have to get re-entry visas before leaving Zimbabwe if they want to return.

The spokesman also announced that passports issued by South Africa's "Bantustans"

would no longer be acceptable in Zimbabwe as valid travel documents.

"This will bring the policy of Zimbabwe into line with that of the Organisation of African Unity," he added.

The OAU and the international community do not recognise the independence conferred by South Africa on the homelands.

Businessmen and tourists will be worst-affected by the visa requirements announced by the two countries.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, has already said visa provisions will significantly reduce South African tourist traffic, which accounts for about half Zimbabwe's tourist industry.

At present, the South African Government insists on visas for black, coloured and Asian visitors from Zimbabwe.

The effect of the new move will be to impose similar travel requirements for white Zimbabweans.

© Editorial comment

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The figures for the State were R1,90 and R1,18 respectively. The latter figure excludes the cost of special investigations. The mean cost to the patient of a clinic delivery worked out at R6,9 while that of a hospital delivery cost R6,50 (including ambulance fee). For the State a clinic delivery cost on average R5,37 whereas a hospital delivery cost R23,39 excluding care of the infant. The total average length of stay in the clinic was 1,1 days and in the hospital 2,1 days (including subsequent care). The cost of bed occupancy subsequent to delivery has not been included in the cost of delivery.

Public transport and postal services barely continued to operate, while Municipal employees from all departments were used to maintain the sanitary and refuse-collection services<sup>28</sup>. On 4 October it was decided that all but the most urgent cases before the Cape Supreme Court would be postponed for a week.<sup>29</sup> By now, of course, the 'Engagements Postponed' column in the Cape Times was a regular feature.

In short, Cape Town was fighting for its life, fighting to keep at bay the threat of a total collapse of the community in the face of an epidemic of unprecedented virulence and magnitude. To this everything had to take a second place.

Slowly, from about the middle of the third week of October onwards, the situation began to ease, the 'flu to loosen its grip on the Peninsula. Whether this was because of the vigorous campaign launched against it or the extensive use of disinfectants to cleanse the streets and slums or just the natural course of the epidemic is unknown, but as the number of deaths and new cases reported fell and the demand for relief lessened, so did confidence return. "I consider that the epidemic is under control", announced Dr. Jasper Anderson on 15 October.<sup>30</sup>

The City Council was less sure. Fearful lest the 'flu revive as people congregated in the relieved atmosphere, on 18 October the Mayor closed down all places of public entertainment and followed this up with a request for churches to suspend their services.<sup>31</sup> Few churches actually acceded to his request, feeling that the comfort of religion was a must at such a time, but most did curtail their services.<sup>32</sup>

These closures aside, the Peninsula quickly began to return to life, picking up the threads which had been so sharply cut. Schools and firms re-opened, employees returned to work, the streets became busier and trade picked up. A Stuttards advert on 16 October proclaimed:

"There are signs that things are getting better. The mist is beginning to roll away and the sun is commencing to shine again. Fresh cases of the epidemic are getting less and less. Many of our staff have resumed work and we hope that it will not be long before we have the pleasure of seeing most of our friends in the Store again."<sup>33</sup>

As more normal conditions returned, so a start was made to winding

## Visas now needed for Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Thousands of South African businessmen and tourists now face the complication of seeking visas before visiting Zimbabwe.

Announcing that South African passport holders would from June 1, require visas for Zimbabwe, Home Affairs Minister Mr. Richard Hove said the step was being taken in response to South Africa's announcement that all Zimbabwean visitors would now require visas for South Africa.

Previously, white Zimbabweans were entitled to enter South Africa without visas, though they were required by their black countrymen.

Mr. Hove said details of how and where the visas could be obtained would be announced shortly.

or better begun a month earlier had been largely dismantled, though

people were still being inoculated in large numbers.<sup>34</sup> "Cape Town

has passed through the most terrible fortnight within the experience of its citizens, or indeed the citizens of any large town since the days of the Great Plague", concluded the Cape Times.<sup>35</sup>

'Black October' (as the episode was called) might have passed, but it had left its mark all too deeply on Cape Town.

Statistics are far from exact. The table<sup>36</sup> (based on the figures gathered by the Influenza Epidemic Commission) sets out the incidence

....were resettled in

1976 and 1977 under the Group Areas Act<sup>3</sup>.

214 Children were seen from three areas of Nqutu township whilst 202 were seen from four different parts of Nondweni. The areas were chosen at random and the children were seen on a door to door basis.

#### RESULTS

The results of mid upper arm circumference measurements of 464 children living in Crossroads and 416 children living in Nqutu and Nondweni are shown in Table 1. The incidence of both mild and severe malnutrition was significantly higher in Nqutu and Nondweni (7,3%) than in Crossroads (1,9%).

TABLE 1 : INCIDENCE OF MALNUTRITION AS DETERMINED USING THE SHAKIR STRIP

	CROSSROADS	NQUTU AND NONDWENI
Number of Children	464	416
Mild to Moderate Malnutrition (Arm circ. 13,5 to 12,5 cms.)	1,5%	6,1%
		1,2%

Sum 24/8

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## Nkomo talks of merger with Mugabe

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Patriotic Front leader Mr Joshua Nkomo has said in an interview here that "given enough goodwill" his party and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) might merge.

But, he told a reporter from The Herald, the recent fighting between rival guerilla forces and the divisions based on hatred and tribalism did not auger well for such unity.

He said he saw a sign of hope in the manner in which members of the new national army were now conducting themselves.

Unfortunately, he said, there were still people in Zimbabwe who taught their children to hate others who did not belong to their party.

"That is a very unfortunate and dangerous thing."

although their cash wages may amount to as little as R5,00 per week. He sees about 1 000 to 1 200 patients as district surgeon per month, which includes visits to the prison at Kirkwood (about 600 prisoners and 100 warders and their families) and 700 employees of the railways all of whom the district surgeons are obliged to see free.

The Sunland doctor also runs a surgery on three mornings a week at the Citrus packing co-operative at Addo where he may be seen on the same terms by the employees, and where patients from the Addo clinic can easily be referred up to 9 - 9.30 a.m.

The fees charged to private patients vary from upwards of the R4,40 for a consultation listed in the Government Gazette for whites; for blacks they tend to be standardized for each doctor and to be inclusive of medicine, R2,50 - R3,00 being the usual range. This may apply to each individual consultation, but on subsequent visits for the same ailment patients may be charged less or nothing.

The cost of the district surgeon facility to the local authority, in addition to the D.S. salary, is the cost of medicines dispensed by this facility; in the case of the Kirkwood district surgeon about R15 000 per annum for black patients and R2 000 to R3 000 per month for European district surgeon patients (the latter obtain medicines on account from the chemist); for the Sunland doctor, although he sees a roughly similar number of patients, the allowance for medicine for black indigent patients was R500 per month. The number of doctors in Kirkwood magisterial district has declined from 7 in 1972.

### 3.1.2. The Valley Clinics

There are three permanent clinics in Kirkwood, and one each in Sunland and Addo. Two of those in Kirkwood - one in the town for 'coloured' patients and one in the African location of Bontrug - are run by the municipality for residents of the municipal area. Bontrug clinic is run

... / ...

by two African nurses and supervised by the sister who runs the clinic for 'coloured' patients in town. The latter clinic stands next to the larger Divisional Council clinic which serves people from the rural areas. There would seem to be some duplication of services as they both perform the same functions, although the provisions of medicines, etc. differs. The other two clinics are run

## Algerian leader, Mugabe rap SA

RDH 2/4/81 (362)

'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — In a joint communique after their talks in Salisbury yesterday, Algeria's President Chaouli Benjedid and the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, strongly condemned South Africa for "repeated acts of terrorism against Frontline states, particularly Mozambique and Angola."

The communique was released at the end of a two-day official visit to Zimbabwe by President Benjedid.

It expressed support for the struggle in Namibia "under the gallant, sole, legitimate and authentic leadership of Swapo".

The two leaders came out strongly against the South African Government's stated intention to create a constellation of Southern African states.

They condemned the design

as "a transparent ploy by racist Pretoria to divide, dominate, and exploit the peoples of Southern Africa".

Algeria and Zimbabwe pledged to work within various international organisations "for the realisation of the universal demand for an end to racial tyranny and exploitation in South Africa".

Support was expressed for the Polisario Front.

The two leaders said a lasting solution to the Middle East conflict could not be achieved without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

They called for the "complete withdrawal from all occupied territories, including Jerusalem, by the Zionist administration".

President Benjedid left Salisbury later yesterday for Maputo to confer with President Samora Machel.

likely to be terminal could be identified. Demand for X-rays far outstripped the need; and to ensure compliance

many patients were visited daily by the clinic nurse to have their treatment. The Divisional Council at first ran separate PB clinics and paid part of the nurses' salary. By now an African sister had been added to the team, which made twice weekly visits to run the Addo clinic as well as making daily stops at other villages:

... / ...

# Nkala out to crack down on gem racket

SALISBURY. — Some "very highly-placed people" are being investigated in connection with smuggling precious stones and foreign currency out of the country, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said in an interview published yesterday.

Foreigners involved in the racket would be deported and a "severe clampdown" imposed on their local collaborators.

"We are pursuing, among others, one major case involving highly-placed people trying to send out money and precious stones," he said.

He was asked to comment on a British newspaper report which advised visitors to Zimbabwe to bring in contraband for sale — at treble the original price.

The Minister said the local collaborators included black

businessmen who had been "polluted" by unscrupulous dealers from neighbouring and European countries.

"Some of them have fallen into this organised racket. They are highly-placed people dealing with criminals who come here posing as businessmen eager to invest when, in fact, they want to disinvest," Senator Nkala said.

There was nothing to stop anybody dealing with foreign businessmen, but people must check their credentials.

"We should not be cheated by the fact that they book into hotels for six months, buy houses and drive in big cars — they are still crooks."

The recent measures introduced to check on currency smugglers or those bringing in contraband through the airport had resulted in many people

being caught, he said.

Stories such as the one published in Britain could force a tightening of the measures as it gave the impression that some people were bent on wrecking Zimbabwe's economy.

Contraband goods brought in without clearance would be expropriated and individuals or firms buying them prosecuted.

The story in the New Standard said:

"If you fancy holidaying in Zimbabwe... you can enjoy a virtually backshee stay.

"Your luggage should include a digital watch, rollers, an electric carving knife, a camera and any computer gadgets or hi-fi.

"If you are discreet with this contraband you can triple your money."

The author of the report was not identified. — Sapa.

River  
Railway  
Permanent clinic  
Weekly clinic

whether paying patients will, or should, get a more leisurely consultation. The main difficulty will probably continue to be excess demand: during the new doctor's first month he saw an average of 30 'state' patients per working day, though some came on public holidays and weekends. Some of this is undoubtedly a backlog, and it remains to be seen how the situation will develop.

The most pressing needs seem to affect the old, who have chronic illnesses, who find it hard even to walk from the location to the doctor and do not always think treatment worth the expense; and who suffer from bad eyesight for which they have not sought help; and women and children in rural areas whose illnesses may not easily come to the attention of the farmer, or whose husband/father may be unable to take to town on his own. This applies particularly to all families living on farms where there is no white family; these are particularly isolated and especially likely to suffer from nutritional deficiencies. In view of the usefulness of the work done by the SANTA volunteers it would seem that some routine check-up for general health would be very fruitful. In former times, when it was common for private doctors to visit the sick on the farms and perform inoculations there, other illnesses could more readily have come to light. In recent years, visiting of 'state' patients has ceased. Even with two doctors in Tiersdorp, they appeared to be too busy to do much routine visiting; clearly now extra manpower (not necessarily a doctor) would be required for surveillance. Education for blacks on home health care would also help in the present situation.



# Zimbabwe banks warn

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe's State-owned Rhobank says the Government must reduce public-sector borrowing and the substantial Budget deficit if inflationary pressures are to be moderated.

The bank says in its April economic review this will be politically unpopular and difficult to achieve, but inflation cannot be effectively treated by any other means.

**RAL Merchant Bank** forecast in its March quarterly review

that there would be periodic shortages of some consumer goods in 1981 because of foreign exchange constraints, with deteriorating supplies adding to inflationary pressures later this year.

Rhobank says foreign exchange allocations to manufacturers have increased in the past nine months by little more than the 8% rise in export prices forecast for 1981. Failing a substantial real increase in imports, a further large rise in

industrial output seems improbable.

**RAL Merchant Bank** agrees, saying the 15% growth rate in manufacturing in 1980 will not be repeated this year.

Both banks say higher inflation is likely in 1981. Rhobank says if the increase in Government spending is not severely curtailed, inflation may well rise above the 15% currently forecast by the Government. — **Reuter.**

## Introduction

### PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN TWO FARMING AREAS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Methods of distributing resources in health care. Perhaps they will show where there is a need for more thorough investigation.

Areas where farming is the main source of income.

...

1.

health problems of cities have been met by Medical Officers of Scheduled areas/homelands by doctors stationed there, the extent being met in farming areas\* has very little systematic consideration of the largest part of South 52 % of her population (1) it

separate consideration. It is none of the environmental hazards, or the poverty and the situation of farm labourers, their relative isolation and lack of life-styles and problems with as schools, shops, etc.; many have been experienced by white

to look at farming areas as well as are dramatically obvious, to see if there are adequate in these areas be distributed and utilized. We were chosen for no other had contacts there who could claim is made that they are prevalent types of health the aspects of the present

The terminology adopted here for the three main race groups will be 'white', 'coloured' and 'African', the term 'black' being used to refer to both 'coloured' and 'African'.

## PART I: TIERSDORP\*

Tiersdorp is a small Free State town serving a farming community of some 7 000 people, of whom about 1 000 are white and 6 000 black, mainly Tswana and Sotho speaking. (1)

### 1. Health Status and Needs

The crude death rate for whites in the magisterial district of which Tiersdorp is a part is 9.6 per thousand, slightly lower than the average for South African whites when the age structure is taken into account. (3) (25% of the population are over 50).

No other hard information is available. However in relation to morbidity, it can be said that there was more than sufficient business for two doctors in Tiersdorp at one time, and that population has increased since, whereas for periods in recent years no doctor has been resident in the town: a district surgeon would then visit twice a week and hold surgeries for which there was usually a long queue.

A new doctor had just arrived in Tiersdorp and opened his surgery at the time the survey was being carried out; in his first 20 working days he had 600 consultations from district surgeon patients. Amongst them were 33 cases of V.D., two suspected T.B., and 12 cases of malnutrition among young children of whom 3 later died in hospital. All 12 had come from families with at least 8 children and one had 14 children. As this represented a 'backlog' it cannot be taken as representative of the spectrum of disease a doctor would normally see — still less of the disease pattern — but it gives some indication of prevalent complaints.

...

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## Zimbabwe chrome under pressure <sup>KOM 2/4/88</sup> (32)

SALISBURY. — A gloomy picture of the future of Zimbabwe's chrome industry is given in the Executive Guide to the Economy, published quarterly by RAL Merchant Bank.

It says the industry has been severely affected by the minimum wage regulations imposed on the mining industry last year.

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"At current world prices, the production of ferrochromite in

Zimbabwe's Great Dyke is being carried out at a loss.

The major hope for these mines is that world stocks, which have been allowed to run down during the economic recession in the Western world, will soon need to be replenished in response to upward movements in world trade and possibly to the proposed United States rearmament programme."

Although Zimbabwe chrome deposits tend to be richer than those of the other major chrome producers, this advantage has been eroded by the adoption of the argon-oxygen refining process in the countries with which Zimbabwe competes for export markets.

development projects has resulted in just the kind of costly mistake referred to earlier: dams which raise malaria risks, industrial enterprises whose effect on the environment is hazardous, etc. It recommends methods for the systematic evaluation of these effects. (22)

### 5.3 Project and Programme Evaluation: Conclusions

1. It would seem that on the basis of the present information and techniques available a universal approach to health problems involving all ministries can be approached only at an informal level and then with difficulty. A combination of
  - i) better programme and project assessment within the health ministry, and
  - ii) more care in the evaluation of health effects of other policies;
 would however reduce the tendency for activities of different ministries to work at cross purposes.

2. For the assessment of expenditure within the health ministry cost-effectiveness is an adequate tool to discover the best method of reaching given objectives.

3. It is essential to involve those who are affected by programmes in discussion of objectives, behavioural attitudes, and the change of attitudes which come from the discussion, affects both the costs of the programmes involved and can much improve the options. For this an informal method of discussion of priorities, such as the one discussed here, is essential.

4. This method may also be the most suitable for use among health service personnel and administrators;

22. 'Environmental, Health and Human Ecological Considerations in Economic Development Projects', World Bank, May, 1974.

if the information available is not plentiful or of high quality it may be the highest level of analysis warranted.

5. Where some epidemiological information is available the results of the above exercise formal analysis using an effective method (programmes) are evaluated their contribution to a small such as life expectancy, mortality, etc. Cost benefit studies are made assessing health programme to yield unambiguous answers to the spending agency more the other benefits are possible. Methods of incorporating health administrative framework to achieve training planners in the employ economists in the provinces (as in U.K.) may be a necessary condition.

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# Zimbabwe to aid Mozambique ports

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe will help Mozambique to expand the ports of Beira and Maputo — the "most reliable" routes to the sea, says Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano.

"As far as we are concerned, it is the most reliable route politically and economically," he explained in an interview published yesterday.

The move is in line with government policy and that of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council to strengthen and improve communications and transport links between southern black African states and break economic dependence on South Africa.

Zimbabwe is traditionally and geographically heavily dependent on South African ports and trade routes, with nearly 90 percent of her imports and exports transported through her southern neighbour.

Last month South Africa barred Zimbabwe from using Durban because of congestion while engineering works are carried out. The Pretoria administration has also ended a preferential trade agreement between the two countries.

While the scrapping of the agreement technically affects only trade, financial experts argue that with South Africa trading less with Zimbabwe, she is likely to give the country an even lower priority on trade routes.

Observers also note that even with the Maputo rail link and port operating to full capacity, Mozambique would only be able to handle a maximum of 20 percent of Zimbabwe's goods.

Mr Chinamano warned that Zimbabwe's ability to move traffic would also deteriorate if 24 locomotives on hire from South African Railways were withdrawn by the end of May, as seems likely in terms of an existing agreement.

BASIC MODEL IS REPEATED

23. This concept is outlined for Nutrition Policy in L. Joy and P. Payne, 'Food and Nutrition Planning', FAO, Rome, 1975.

# Sally wants Zimbabwe's women involved in shaping new nation

Ghanaian-born Sally Mugabe sees her main task in the years ahead as getting the women of Zimbabwe fully involved in the shaping of the new nation. As deputy head of the Women's Department, Mrs Mugabe is anxious that the accepted role of women as the underdogs should be eliminated — not that women should become top-dogs, but rather share fully with men in all aspects of government.

Because women in her country have been denied education they have not been fully utilised — "some are very clever and intelligent, but because of tradition they have not had the chance to prove themselves and use their potential," she said. For this reason the Women's Affairs Department was formed and its woman director, a minister, and Sally Mugabe are working

urgently in fields of education towards these ends.

Mrs Mugabe says that the influence of women in Zimbabwe was always there, but they were kept in the background.

"Now, in the new society, and in particular with regards to the situation in which women, who participated in a very bloody war, those women are refusing to be kept behind the scenes. They want to be allowed to improve on the gains that they made in the war."

"But they need the necessary weapons to do this and that weapon is education."

Now, the women are

Sally Mugabe, wife of Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, recently gave her first-ever interview in the United Kingdom and Ireland, in a woman's programme on Irish Radio. She spoke of her hopes for the future and of the sorrows of the past.

## VIVIENNE GRAY reports.

clamouring for education

"They come to the office and tell us they don't even know the A.B.C. — these self-same women fought in the war and they want to continue fighting in the new country. It is the fight with the pen — with skill pens, they don't have skills, so we are planning education and training

programmes."

She was asked whether it was part of the tradition of African women to fight alongside their men and said she thought it was so. She cited her own country, Ghana, where a woman led the Ashanti men and women to war. During the early days of Zimbabwe there was a woman who took up arms against the white

settlers.

"So it has been a tradition," she said, "and when that situation arose here women could not see why they should sit and look on." These women, in her view, were particularly brave: "Because they suffered more. They met oppression from all corners — their husbands were

timid and frightened. They were just subservient to everything." In Ghana, though, "while the women were not oppressed to the same extent." Her husband had told her about conditions in Zimbabwe: "But I just could not believe that anything like this could happen on this earth! That white people ill-treated Africans — human beings — to the extent that Africans were not even allowed to go to some shops, to go to some churches, I just couldn't believe it."

She remembered poignantly the ten years her husband spent in prison — "the years of

She relived the unbearable heartache of when her child died and Robert Mugabe was refused parole to come to her. "It was terrible. Hard. No mother could bear it. If my husband had killed someone I could have understood, but he had not, it was just politics — his conscience — that put him in jail. It was terrible for me, terrible for the family and I am sure, terrible for the dead child who, though dead, would know that his father was not there."

Mrs Mugabe said that at the time her son was dying he asked: "Where is my father?" He had never understood why he could not tell other children why his father was not there, and was not able to buy him things, as their fathers did.

Sally Mugabe wrote to the authorities for her husband with the plea: "I am not a woman, I am a mother."



SALLY MUGABE

Her child's death and her husband's imprisonment have left scars that will remain long after the wounds have healed. "Whether they will ever go is another question. Perhaps in time. You want to try to forget but it is difficult. It is not easy to forget, you might

The months since she has been the wife of a Prime Minister running

was oppressing them, society was, and the white settlers were as well. They saw that all around them there was no peace. Slavery all around. They decided they had to join in this thing in order to make the situation better for us."

Sally Mugabe said the main difference she had noted between Ghana and Zimbabwe when she first went to live in Zimbabwe in 1961 was the oppression of women there.

To her they looked

their son — their only child. "For a time you keep hoping that at the end of each year of imprisonment you will see him. It is worse when you have a child and that child keeps asking where his father is. Worse still when you lose the child, as in my case."

Now she wonders how she ever got through, how she managed. "And yet, one has got through it," she said. What saved her were the letters she and her husband exchanged. "That was the only means left to us — to know that we were still married."

come home just to bury the child Robert Mugabe also pleaded with them but they refused. "In the end I had to bury him alone. But I was lucky my family were there. That was a great help. But for him, he was alone in prison. No one was allowed to sit by him. In times of death, everyone needs somebody around to comfort them, but that was not allowed to him."

It was a bad experience, but she says it is one they have both learnt by — the acceptance of any situation.

forgive but you cannot forget. I cannot forget that I once had a child."

Though times were hard after her husband's release when they lived in Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique, she found life easier because they were together. "At least I knew where he was and we were doing everything together."

Mr Mugabe never thought the Lancaster House talks would yield good results. "We were not very optimistic but we had to go because of

a newly independent country, have been "pretty hectic." As well as setting up a new home, she has also had to establish the Womens Department which is a full-time job. "I have to assist my head of department who is now Minister for Womens Affairs."

Sally Mugabe is responsible for the smooth, everyday running of the department so as to leave the Minister complete freedom to handle the Ministry. She has also accepted invitations to travel abroad

DD  
S-4-81

# Bulawayo police hunting for killers of elderly white couple

'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — A police spokesman in Bulawayo said yesterday investigations were continuing to find the murderers of an elderly white couple.

Mr Jack Burton Railton, 71, and his 64-year-old wife Dorothy, were murdered on Wednesday near Bulawayo by two un-

identified armed men after they were ordered to stop their car.

Another passenger, Mrs Jane Dube, survived the attack, which police say had no apparent motive.

Trackers, teams of dogs, and a spotter plane are being used to hunt for the gunmen.

Mrs Dube, who is reported to

be in a satisfactory condition at Mpilo Hospital, has managed to give a brief description of the two men to the police.

Mr Raitland and his wife were murdered on a nature and wildlife sanctuary which they had owned for seven years.

The couple are survived by a daughter and two sons.

the following characteristics are

ive and complex material, the capacity  
al flexibility, problem-solving  
tiosity.

ibility for providing help to people  
community health services, the desire  
where in the goals of the centre for

sty, empathy, interest in people,  
ing, emotional flexibility, tolerance  
co-operation with others, humility, a  
and a capacity for enthusiasm.

whether this involved and time con-  
It is comforting to know, however,  
Town has a standing sub-committee to  
udents. Another possible change in the  
involve the teaching of social sciences.  
he said, it will be obvious that this  
he better.

that because of the language barrier, many of us are forced to  
practise medicine at the level of a veterinary scientist. The need  
for the inclusion of a course in African languages is highlighted  
by the fact that this year some 200 medical students have enrolled  
in a voluntary course in Xhosa, given during the lunch hour or

early evening.

The fourth change would be to reform the curriculum by adapting it to the needs for health services of the nation or community. To bring about such a reform would require a great deal more information about the needs for health services than is presently available and a pre-requisite therefore, would be to stimulate research in this area. Once the data becomes available the goals and objectives of the medical school should be examined in the light of the needs of the nation and community and could, if necessary, be adjusted accordingly. Students at the University of Cape Town are currently being taught by members of the Department of Community Medicine as early as their first year. However many medical schools throughout the world are actually introducing students into the Community Health Team in their first year of study and this programme is worth investigating.

I feel strongly that more of our medicine should be taught outside of the teaching hospital. To date, such teaching has involved placing students with general practitioners in an urban environment. I would like to see medical education extended to involve rural hospitals but there are obviously logistical problems arising from this exercise. I believe a system whereby a teaching hospital runs units in peripheral hospitals, and is responsible for placing suitable staff in these hospitals, and for sending visiting consultants and teachers to these hospitals, is feasible. The staff of such rural hospitals would then no longer feel isolated and would transmit information gleaned from the teaching hospital to members of the health care team in the clinics and dispensaries throughout their region. Similarly, and perhaps equally important, students would diffuse out to these clinics and dispensaries and the feedback to the teaching hospital via the students and staff would ensure that the activities of the teaching hospital remained relevant to the needs of the population at large. Such activities would also help to emphasize and reinforce the importance of promotive and preventative medicine. It would introduce the student to health care team work and allow him contact with, and understanding of, the problems faced by non-physician practitioners and other paramedics. Both within and without the teaching hospital, students should be trained to

# Zanu to crack down on extortion racket

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RDM 3/4/81

Mail Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, and treasurer-general of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, Senator Enos Nkala, has threatened to bring to book all those who steal and extort money in the name of the party.

He told a newspaper that white and Asian businessmen had been threatened with deportation if they did not give large sums of money to Zanu (PF).

"We have never given such instructions. These criminals, crooks and pimps — some of them alleged to be top party people — procure some of our stationery and use it as evidence of authenticity to collect money from banks, industrialists, businessmen, and the public," he said.

He also said that the party stationery had been used to get free food, petrol, and car repairs.

The sums of money being swindled had become so large that the problem could no longer be ignored.

He cited the case of an individual who opened a business after collecting money from other businessmen using the party's name.

He said a number of people masquerading as Zanu (PF) activists were collecting money from the public, ostensibly to hire transport and pay for other party functions. The practice was particularly prevalent during visits by foreign leaders, when money was collected to pay for transport to go to the airport and other welcoming points.

Mr Nkala said only the government was responsible for hiring transport on such occasions, and advised people to check the authenticity of letters used to defraud them, adding that party stationery would be redesigned to curb such illegal activities.

27.

that resources are so directed as to have the maximum effect on health.

The model is also required to draw out the implications of different value parameters which policy-makers might choose, or to infer the actual parameters from existing decisions.

d) open courses on health economics in faculties of medicine. Although it is also desirable to incorporate discussion of health problems in the teaching of economics, it may be inadvisable to separate problems of health from those of development as a whole.

e) more research into alternative techniques available for the delivery of health care. Evaluation of projects helps little when the range of alternatives considered at any stage is small. There is a great deal of experience in many countries in techniques of health care which have not been considered for use in the Southern African context, or for which local experience is in a very early stage. Much more use could be made of experience elsewhere. (24)

#### 6. The Proper Definition of Problems

Perhaps it is right that the last note should be one of scepticism. Whatever the potential of the techniques discussed they depend crucially on the availability of

24. See, for example, 'Health by the People', K. Newell, W.H.O. Geneva, 1975; 'The Health Care Package', K.W. Newell, M.H. King & J. Sulianti Saroso, W.H.O. Chronicle, 29: 12 - 18 (1975); 'Low-Cost Rural Health Care and Health Manpower Training: an annotated bibliography with special emphasis on developing countries', Shahid Akhtar, IDRC Ottawa, 1975; 'The Training of Auxiliaries in Health Care, an annotated bibliography', K. Elliott, Intermediate Technology Publications, London 1975; 'Contact' magazine, Christian Medical Commission, Geneva; Sourcebook on Appropriate Technology for Southern Africa, forthcoming publication from Environmental Development Agency, chapter on health.

28.

adequate data systems, and a right understanding of the causes of ill health. It cannot be assumed that we do understand these causes:

'Difficulties .... arise because, often, we know relatively little about the production process whereby the final outputs are created. I do not ignore the difficulties involved in creating data and reporting systems to measure the achievement of limited and well-defined goals (for example reduction in the incidence of a particular disease). In no small measure our relative ignorance about health matters relates to the fact that our data systems are underdeveloped and - in terms of funds and personnel - undernourished. Far too often we simply do not have the analytical data we need for analytical purposes. These difficulties, however, are surmountable, and better reporting and data ...'

## (362)STVX Zimbabwe 3748/387 chrome setback

**SALISBURY** — The country's second largest chrome producer, Rhodall, reports that increased production costs and higher wages had forced it to abandon plans that would have more than doubled its ferro-alloy production.

A spokesman for the company said that plans to build three new furnaces at Gwelo had to be shelved, although extensive research had gone into the project.

Union Carbide opened two additional furnaces at Que Que last month, but these had been built a number of years ago and had to be viewed differently from the construction of new ones, the spokesman said. — Sapa.

of our epidemiological criteria is also seen in the growing concern for providing care within special institutions in the health service where no cure is possible (e.g. for the mentally ill, the retarded and the dying). A reallocation of resources from curing to caring may be a necessary corollary of the recognized principle of not subordinating the quality of life to the quantity.

25. R. Fein, (1971) 'On Measuring Economic Benefits of Health Programmes' in Medical History and Medical Care, ed. G. McLachlan and T. McKeown (Papers presented to a symposium in London in 1970).



# Zimbabwe to aid Maputo expand ports

RDM 3/4/81

2nd

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**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe will assist Mozambique to expand the ports of Beira and Maputo as the "most reliable" routes to the sea, the Zimbabwean Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said in Salisbury this week.

In an interview, he said it was necessary to develop links with Mozambique because it was cheaper and shorter.

"As far as we are concerned, it is the most reliable route, politically and economically."

He also said Zimbabwe Railways was now processing applications from Indian and Pakistani artisans, who would be employed to help repair damaged locomotives.

And negotiations were under way for a two-year contract with Rail India Technical Services to supply skilled artisan labour to repair war-damaged diesel engines still out of service.

The railways were expected to spend about R55-million during the first six months of this year as part of an expansion programme. In the next nine

months, the government would also make maximum use of available road transport to supplement rail services.

Another important railways project was the reintroduction of steam engines which burn coal mined at Wankie Colliery.

"Already, more than 31 steam locomotives have been refurbished and brought back into service."

Mr Chinamano said there were numerous other projects under way which would assist in improving the capacity of the railway system. A most important aspect of the programme would be the provision of additional training facilities to cope with future manpower needs.

The Minister warned that the railways' ability to move traffic would deteriorate if all the locomotives hired from South African Railways were withdrawn by the end of May, in terms of the existing agreements.

In spite of all the measures being taken to improve traffic,

the situation was unlikely to improve until the end of the year, he said. Zimbabwe has 24 locomotives on hire from South Africa.

On Air Zimbabwe, he said the Australians were carrying out feasibility studies on the training of personnel for Zimbabwe and Zambia.

A Zimbabwe Railways spokesman in Bulawayo said that passenger services from Zimbabwe to Zambia and Mozambique would not be reintroduced until the government instructed the railways to do so.

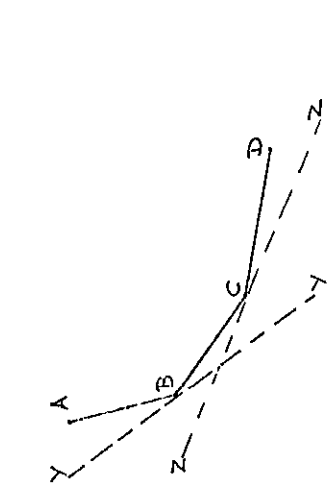
"All our resources are required for freight traffic," he said in a report.

Traffic on the Beira route averaged only 200 tons a day, he said. This would increase as more railway facilities were provided.

"The Mozambique railways obviously suffer from a shortage of experienced men, particularly in the supervisory and technical grades," he said. "It is here that their biggest problems arise." — Sapa.

is the same along each price line (isocost line), lines to the right (e.g. X'X') representing a higher cost. A choice is therefore indicated where the lowest cost line intersects the 'possibility frontier', AB, - in this case at point A. With non-linear 'possibility frontiers' the choice may involve a combination of techniques.

Choices between 3 or 4 techniques can also be shown:



At price ratio YY technique B will be chosen; but when the ratio alters to ZZ, technique C has the lowest cost.

Techniques involving the use of more than two types of resources can be expressed as linear equations and the same process of choice using the ratio of prices carried out by computer. The process is known as linear programming, since the relations between inputs and services rendered is assumed to be linear: i.e. a doubling of inputs leads to a doubling of outputs.

The applicability of this technique may be very limited. It is doubted whether health care processes can normally be represented simply as a production process involving inputs and outputs. (Perhaps it is a reflection on the conventional types of health care that it can be so represented.) A second problem is the extremely precise information needed on each process of care. Outcomes are often unknown even in medical terms. Lastly, it is normal rather than the exception for quality as well as quantity of care to enter into the final choice of technique for health care, and this is hard to incorporate into a linear programming model. However linear programming has been used with advantage to analyse hospital costs in terms of individual departments.

## Black mayor for Salisbury

Own Correspondent

**SALISBURY** — Salisbury medical doctor, Councillor Tizirai Gwata, was last night unanimously voted the new Mayor of Salisbury.

Dr Gwata (38), becomes the first black mayor of the city since the Salisbury City Council was first constituted in April 1899 with Mr W E Fairbridge as the first mayor.

For example, it has been argued that there are certain "acute transient psychoses" peculiar to Black patients (Carothers 1953)(7) (Smartt 1964)(9) Field 1968)(9) which have been variously termed "bouffé délirante" or "hysterphrenesis". On the other hand, it has been pointed out that such conditions are not peculiar to Africa but were well described in the European literature of 50 to 80 years ago (German 1972)(10). Such transient psychoses seem to be characteristic of people living in poverty who are illiterate, undernourished and afflicted with physical diseases. There is a consensus of opinion that hysterical reactions are much more common in underdeveloped countries (Wittkower and Rin 1965)(11) and it has been our custom to describe these brief psychoses as frenzied states of hysterical origin (or dissociated states) whilst recognizing that there may well be underlying factors such as schizophrenia, organic illness, temporal lobe epilepsy or personality disorder.

In general our nosological classification has followed that set out by the American Psychiatric Association (DSM II) with minor modifications.

#### Diagnostic Categories:

Inspection of Table II reveals that more than 60% of the patients were comprised by three diagnostic groups, viz: Schizophrenia, Acute Brain Syndrome and Depression. Discussion will therefore be limited to these 3 major groups.

#### 1 Schizophrenia:

There is good evidence for the transcultural stability of Schizophrenia. The International Pilot Study of this illness showed that whilst the absolute frequencies of symptoms varied between centres, the rank orders of frequency were remarkably similar. Further the most frequently observed symptoms in all the centres were those contained in traditional definitions of schizophrenia (Sartorius et al 1975)(12).

TOTAL	No Treatment	Treated as out-patient then admitted	it (up-nd)
23	0	2	
21	0	3	
6	1	0	
5	1	0	
5	0	0	
4	0	0	
3	1	0	
3	0	0	
2	0	0	
2	0	0	
2	0	0	
4	4	0	
104	8	6	

ing to Diagnostic Categories)

# Zapu-Zanu merger said to be unlikely

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau  
SALISBURY. — Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front (Zapu) party yesterday discounted the possibility of an imminent merger with Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF.

Mr Mark Nziramasanga, the party's publicity secretary, said there was "absolutely no basis" for a merger.

He was reacting to a statement issued by Zimbabwe's Department of Information which said the parties were working "round the clock" to merge and that meetings between selected executives had been held to pave the way for a single party.

The Information Department's statement, parts of which were given prominence in local news bulletins, said the first positive step towards a united front were taken yesterday when two Cabinet Ministers from the different parties addressed joint meetings in the rural areas.

This follows a remark by Mr Nkomo, Minister without Portfolio, that a merger was possible, but that this depended on the goodwill of both parties.

He added, however, that recent fighting involving former Zipra and Zanla guerrillas, as well as tribal animosities, did not auger well for a merger.

Mr Nziramasanga rejected the Information Department's statement and claimed Mr Nkomo's remarks backed the view that "there is no basis for a merger".

Relations between the two parties have deteriorated since independence.

The latest merger move was first mooted by Dr E Zvobgo, the Zanu-PF publicity secretary and Minister of Local Government, who said last month that it might "in the long term" become possible for the two parties to unite.

However, Mr Nziramasanga said yesterday that his party had done everything possible to achieve unity, but this had been foiled in the past by Zanu-PF.

Schizophrenia  
Acute Brain Syndrome  
Depression  
Chronic Brain Syndrome  
Personality Disorder  
Epilepsy  
Anxiety State  
Dissociated State  
Multi-Infarct Dementia  
Mental Subnormality  
Temporal Lobe Epilepsy  
Senile dementia  
Puerperal Psychosis  
Not Mentally Disordered

# Bizarre leads in Zimbabwe killings

By DAVID FORRETT  
Salisbury

POLICE are following bizarre lines of investigation to get to the bottom of the recent murders of four whites in the Fort Victoria farming district. Detectives are now probing weird events, including moonlight sacrifices at the Zimbabwe ruins, which have led to the arrest of a woman claiming to be the reincarnated spirit of 19th century Shona leader Nehanda.

## Arms cache

The elderly woman and her followers were arrested after a gun battle with police at a squatter camp near the ruins a week ago. Two squatters were killed.

Police found an arms cache of Russian-made weapons and a revolver stolen from the home of Mrs Helena van As, 70, who was shot dead with her grandson, Philip, 20, as they watched television three weeks ago.

Five days earlier, a nearby farmer, Mr Abraham Roux, 57, and his wife, Margaret, were killed.

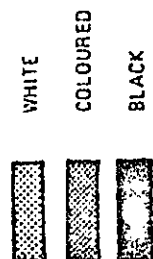
Reliable sources say four former guerrillas — followers of the woman — will be charged with the murders.



5. LIFE EXPECTANCY AND CAUSES OF DEATH - CAPE TOWN

-14-

PERCENTAGE OF ALL DEATHS OCCURRING IN PERSONS AGED 55 YEARS OR MORE  
1967 to 1976



# Salisbury to get its first black mayor

RDM 6/4/81 (362)

SALISBURY. — The 36 councillors of Salisbury's first black-dominated municipality are to be sworn in tomorrow, marking the end of nine decades of white control over Salisbury.

The city's first black mayor, Dr Tizirai Gwata, 38, who was unanimously elected on Friday by the 23 black and 13 white city councillors, has announced one of the first tasks will be to change the name of the city.

"The name Salisbury is quite foreign and should be changed," he said.

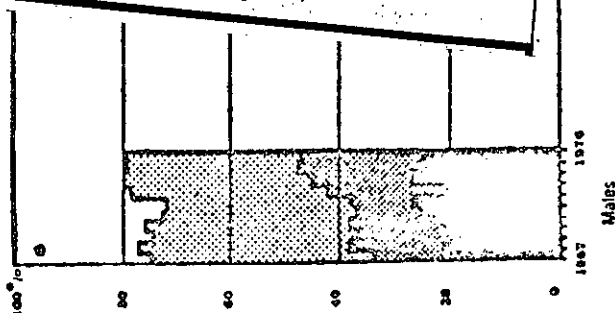
The city was originally named after the British Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, when the first white settlers arrived here in ox-wagons in the 1890s.

Its proposed new name is Harare — after a local chief who ruled over the area when the whites planted the Union Jack to annex the mineral and agriculture-rich territory for Queen Victoria.

The new name is expected to be decided on by the council in time for the country's first independence anniversary on April 18.

"This is an African town," the mayor said. "It should reflect that it is in Africa and in independent Zimbabwe".

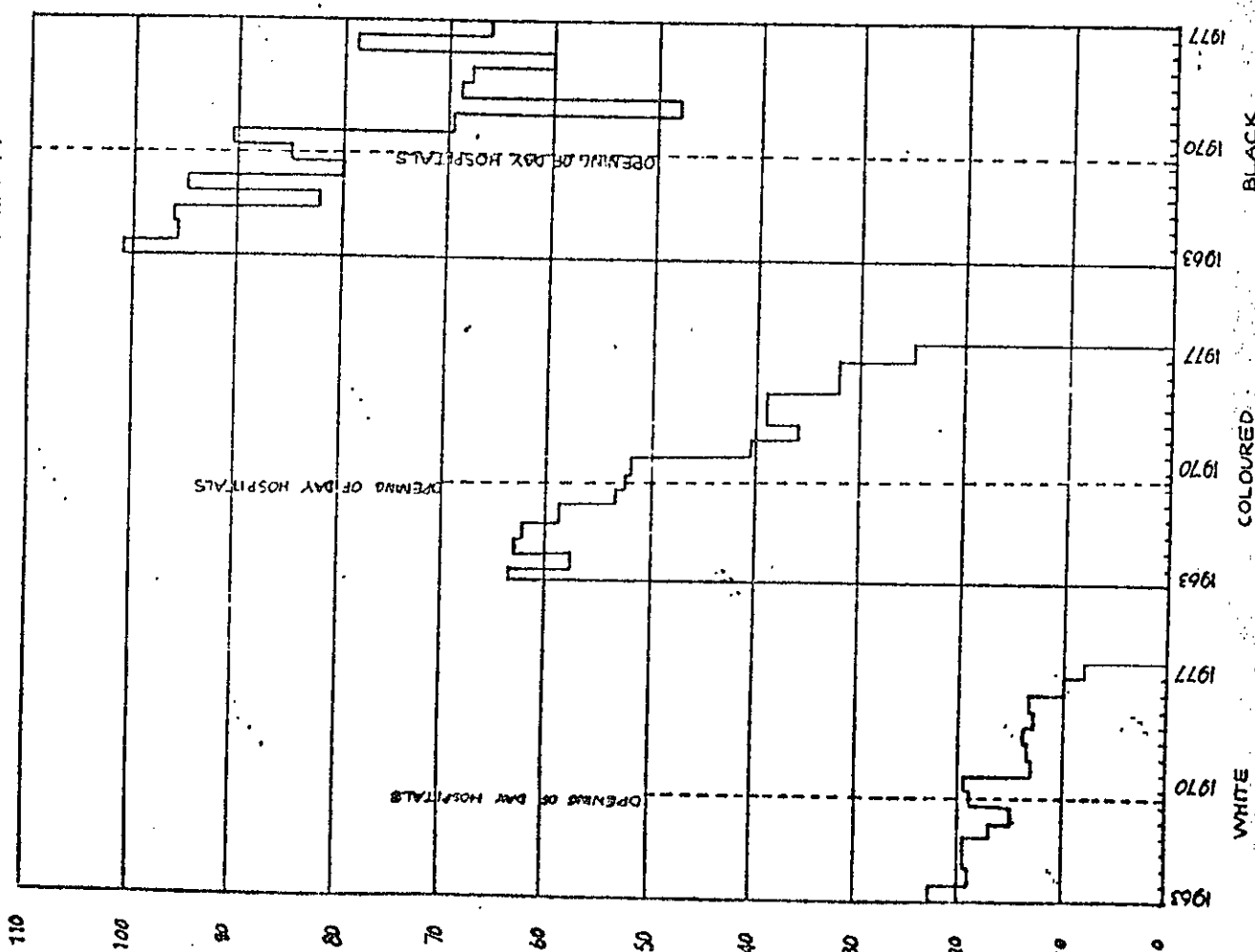
Sapa-AP.



4. MUNICIPALITY OF CAPE TOWN

-13-

INFANT MORTALITY RATES PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS  
1963 - 1977



(362)  
STMK  
6/4/81

## White rule ends in Salisbury

SALISBURY — The 36 councillors of Salisbury's first black-dominated municipality are to be sworn in tomorrow, marking the end of nine decades of white control over Zimbabwe's capital.

The city's first black mayor, Dr Tizirai Gwata (38) who was unanimously elected on Friday by the 23 black and 13 white city councillors, has announced one of the first tasks will be to change the name of the city.

"The name Salisbury is quite foreign and should be changed," the mayor said.

The proposed new name is Harare — after a chief who ruled at the time of British annexation. — Sapa-AP.

2PM 7/4/81  
362  
**Mugabe  
Minister  
hoarding  
claim is  
a puzzle**

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwean businessmen were baffled yesterday by a strong warning that the government would crack down on manufacturers sabotaging the country's economy.

The threat was made by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Moses Mvenge, who accused some of them of deliberately hoarding essential commodities to cause shortages — so that prices would rise.

He made no specific charge against manufacturers, but said stern action would be taken against dealers who were caught hoarding new and second-hand cars.

He said, too, that the Wholesalers' Association had complained about the continued shortage of many essential commodities.

Leaders of organised commerce and industry were surprised by the "economic sabotage" accusation.

Mr Mvenge said: "As a government, we never wanted to interfere in the way the private sector ran its affairs, but we will be forced to take action if this situation continues."

Mr Morris Mizrahi, vice-chairman of the Mashonaland Wholesalers' Association, confirmed that they had complained to the Ministry about shortages of consumer goods, particularly shoes, blankets and clothing.

"But this is due to the upsurge in the economy. The factories simply cannot cope with the increased demand, and we are having to ration more and more articles. I don't think this has anything to do with hoarding."

Mr Dick Parry, president of the Motor Trade Association, said the shortage of cars had been caused by unprecedented demand, coupled with an inadequate foreign exchange allotment to buy new car kits.

"To blame the shortage on hoarding is quite incorrect. I have had no report of hoarding. If we did, we would investigate it."

Mr Reg Sampson, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, said he agreed with Mr Mvenge that hoarding was not in the national interest. "But I would be surprised if manufacturers were hoarding, because there is such a demand for consumer goods."

Mr Brian Grubb, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, also doubted that hoarding was widespread.

"It's difficult for anyone to hoard things now, given the high demand on the market. We haven't got to the stage of levelling a formal protest (about Mr Mvenge's remarks) because we haven't got the facts he has."



# Outcry over ban on shebeens

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Shebeen queens are crying in their beer and at least one has threatened suicide in response to a plan to ban shebeens in Zimbabwe.

Shebeens are just one sector of the economy to fall foul of the Zimbabwe Government's plans.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvogbo, announced recently that the Government would also be clamping down on illegal hawkers and pirate taxis.

Several queens have made it clear that, if the threat to close down shebeens from May 1 materialises, they will be deprived of their livelihood.

"I will commit suicide because I won't be able to look after my five children," said one.

Public response to the ban has been mixed, but many of those interviewed have hailed the plan to rid Zimbabwe of "this social cancer".

But, for their part, the queens have already started sending out the Mayday signals.

# Mugabe ruling on investors

PARIS — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is quoted as saying that multi-national corporations already established in his country would not be interfered with but new foreign investors would have to accept eventual State participation.

In an interview published in the weekly magazine Jeune Afrique, Mr Mugabe said, "We already have multi-nationals operating, notable Lonrho, Anglo American, Rio Tinto, Union Carbide and others."

The Government would not interfere with these companies but, the Prime Minister added, they would be asked to invest more money in the Zimbabwe economy. "This does not seem to pose any problem to them."

New foreign investors would be scrutinised closely and told of "the eventual necessity of an association with the Government in the form of a joint enterprise," Mr Mugabe said.

"We will also tell them we want part of their profits reinvested. They

must also have a real social conscience at the heart of their business and they must accept worker participation in company decisions," he added.

He hoped eventually to expand State ownership but for the moment he would concentrate on joint ownership by the State and commerce. — apa-Reuter.

five and ten thousand substances must be tested. And very soon after being marketed the drug may be rendered obsolete. The high rate of obsolescence prompted the Hinchcliffe Committee to conclude that "there must be very few industries in which a market can be lost as quickly."

The first result of these factors is that marketed drugs must sell in excess of their direct costs to recoup expenditure on non-marketed drugs. But this is not the issue presently at stake, for if profits are made, it is clear that all the costs of research are being met.

The second result is that it is claimed that a higher level of profit should be earned by the firms in the industry to compensate them for greater risks. Now this yields a testable hypothesis: if risks for the firm are great, then substantial swings in profitability should be observed over the course of a few years. If such variability is not evident, then one could conclude that, even if the risk involved in the marketing of a particular drug is high, the firm is able to reduce its exposure to risk by pooling the risks of several drugs.

Evidence on an international and South African basis does not support the view that risk is great. Over the past seven years only 21 firms have appeared on the list of the top 20 drug firms in the world. (5) On the South African market, the same 16 firms shared the top 16 places between 1970 and 1975. Although some of the rankings changed, only two firms changed by four or more places and the mean change in market share was only 0.65 percentage points. (6)

More evidence directly related to profitability of ethical drug firms is available from the Steenkamp Commission. Between 1973 and 1975, the mean change in return on operating capital for the 15 firms investigated by the commission was 3.6 percentage points. Diagram 3.2 illustrates the degree of dispersal about the mean: (see overleaf)

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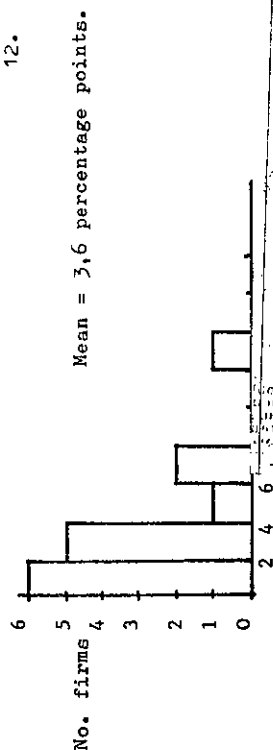


Diagram 3.2: Distribution of drug firms

The case made out about the firm is not substantiated to the method of large firms employ technological innovations is relatively uncertain flash of brilliant addition the drug industry risk that results from If the risk-hypothesis of the higher profitability

### (3.3.2) Monopoly power

Critics of the industry drug market is not concentrated, an share of it, the sub-markets of different categories of drugs are concentrated, profits can be earned.

But this argument is not valid, if concentration in the sub-markets is not secondarily because concentration is a measure of monopoly power, and this itself is not necessarily profitable.

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"We will also tell them we want part of their profits reinvested. They

must also have a real social conscience at the heart of their business and they must accept worker participation in company decisions," he added.

He hoped eventually to expand State ownership but for the moment he would concentrate on joint ownership by the State and commerce. — apa-Reuter.

In Britain the share of the leading firm in a particular sub-market ranges from 20 - 100%, with a mean of 43%. (7)

But in South Africa the sub-markets are not as concentrated, there being from 12 to 84 competitors in each therapeutic

/ ...

# Mugabe slams multi-party political set-up

Simon  
362  
A/H/61

Own Correspondent

**SALISBURY** — The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday criticised the multi-party political system and declared that there was no place in Zimbabwe for "politics of negativism."

Opening a week-long seminar of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Salisbury, Mr Mugabe also attacked the present constitution for restricting the powers of Parliament in making amendments desired by the majority.

On multi-party democracy, he said his main indictment of that system was that it sponsored negative forces and stated: "The politics of negativism as contrasted to constructive criticism have no place in a young country such as ours."

In what was seen as a reference to the 10-year entrenchment of racial representation, Mr Mugabe said: "Indeed, where a 100 percent or unanimous vote is required, a

single individual member can hold the whole nation to ransom."

Mr Mugabe did not openly come out in favour of a one-party democracy, but he has stated his belief in such a system on several previous occasions.

The controversial Health Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze told the seminar bluntly that "political circumstances" in Zimbabwe showed the need for a single party.

He noted that democracy originally meant rule by and for the common people.

"Thus a single party can represent the general will of the mass of the common people and truly be said to be representative and democratic," Dr Ushewokunze said.

The campaign for a one-party state in Zimbabwe received unexpected support from the only white member of the Cabinet, Senator Denis Norman.

Also speaking at the Commonwealth Parliamen-

tary Association seminar Senator Norman called for a "non-party state".

Senator Norman, who is not affiliated to the Rhodesian Front or any other party, said party politics inhibited Members of Parliament.

The debate at the seminar became heated at times especially when a number of British delegates at the seminar defended opposition politics and Western democracy.

The former British Commonwealth Secretary, Mr Arthur Bottomley, said he thought it wrong of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda not to have allowed the late Mr Simon Kapepwe to form an opposition party in Zambia. He also thought it wrong of the late President Jomo Kenyatta to have stopped Mr Oginga Odinga doing the same in Kenya.

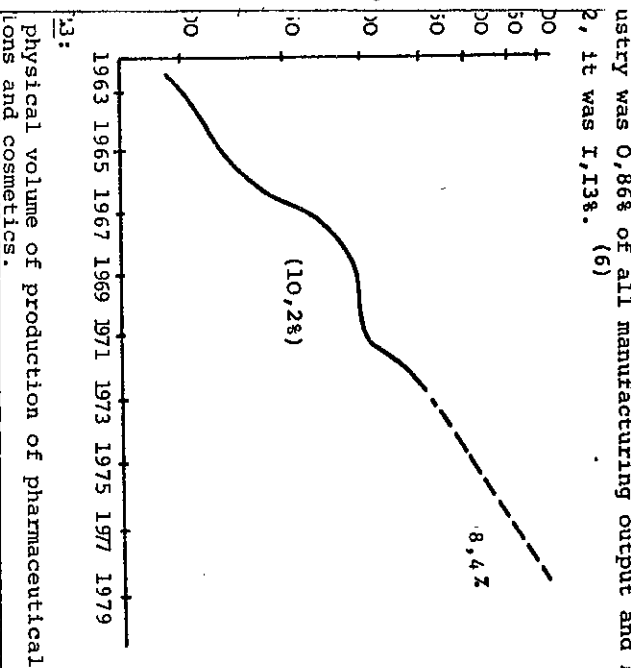
Mr Bottomley said the party system encouraged the formation of alternative policies.

a market some 40 times the size of the S.A. one. On a per capita basis, the U.S.A. is 4,8 times as large as the S.A. market. (3)  
Diagram 2.2 indicates the size and composition of the S.A. drug market sales. (4)

5.

a rate of 8,4% p.a., exceeded only by plastics at 11,4% and Basic Iron and Steel at 10,2%. This is shown in Diagram 2.3. (5)  
The relative growth of the industry is emphasised by the fact that in 1954 the gross value of output in the industry was 0,86% of all manufacturing output and by 1977, it was 1,13%. (6)

6.



etc.)  
The total Pharmaceutical Industry has grown rapidly and is expected to be one of the fastest growing in the future. According to the 1974 - 9 EDP, it will grow at

growth even while the rest of the economy has not grown as rapidly. In contrast to the growth in the ethical drug market, the growth in GDP at current prices over the period 1968 - 1977 was 11,1% p.a. while

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(6)

also be delaying their visit to a doctor until advanced pathology set in, with the associated higher cost of curing them, increased morbidity and possible death. The possibility also exists that the existence of convenient relatively cheap (from the patients' point of view - 50c if correct income concealed) medical care, has led to some social iatrogenesis (10) - a reduced inclination and ability for self-care so that trivial complaints 'are taken to the doctor' for professional care.

#### (1.3) The method of the paper

The method of the paper is to examine the theory of cost benefit analysis, to consider the logical foundations of the technique particularly the flaws in the compensation principle and the conflict between efficiency and equity considerations. Apart from the foundations in welfare economics, the emphasis is on application of the technique in the health sector. This work makes no pretence at being original but draws from an extensive literature on the pure theoretical aspects, and on the application to health programmes.

The figures for capital costs, direct operating costs, average cost per patient, attendances, average length of stay and those relating to maternity are taken from published reports or calculated from records kept by individual hospitals for their own purposes. Information on indirect objective costs - transport costs and waiting times - and on subjective elements were collected by means of a survey of 1 000 patients, half at Groote Schuur Outpatient Department, and half at five Day Hospitals selected as representative of the different sized Day Hospitals that exist on the Cape Flats. Results are at the 5% significance level. There is very little published work on the structure and staffing of the health system in the Cape Peninsula so a great deal of information is the result of personal investigation and discussion with those responsible for running these services.

#### Footnotes:

- (1) Cape of Good Hope Province - Estimates of Additional Expenditure to be defrayed from the local funds for the year ending March 1950 and March, 1977.
- (2) See Feldstein Ch.1.
- (3) See for example Dick
- (4) Ferster in "Measuring for Management". N.P.H.T.
- (5) Gruer p.390.
- (6) Nurock (1974) p.1053.
- (7) Bryant p.116

7/.....

(7)

- (8) King 11.1
- (9) Mr. P.J. Loubeur Argus 10.7.78
- (10) Illich "Medical Nemesis".

## Zimbabwe wheat price up

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe has raised its minimum wheat price guarantee to farmers and introduced a bonus scheme to encourage more wheat planting, says the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Denis Norman.

The pre-planting wheat price, which is the minimum guaranteed to farmers by the Grain Marketing Board, has been raised to Z\$165 a ton from Z\$155.

In addition, a bonus of Z\$25 a ton will be paid to producers for deliveries to the board in the 1981-82 season over their 1980-81 deliveries.

He said the object of the bonus was to encourage wheat production and would apply only where there had been a genuine increase by a farmer in respect of his own wheat production.

The move follows concern in farming circles that current season wheat production will fall short of required levels because the price of competitive products, notably maize, has increased substantially.

Official figures show the amount of wheat delivered to the Grain Marketing Board fell to 159 000 tons in the 1979-80 season from 208 000 tons the previous season. — Reuter.

# Mugabe hits constitution 'restrictions'

Sources: Day Hospitals: DHO Head Office Records.  
Others: As for Table 4.4

For Day Hospitals: Average cost per outpatient  
Net expenditure  
Number of outpatient attendances

SALISBURY. — The Zimbabwean Constitution, drafted by Britain as a basis for independence, allowed one man to hold the whole nation to ransom, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday.

Opening a four-day seminar of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Zimbabwe's Westminster-styled Assembly, Mr Mugabe said the constitution his government inherited with independence last year "unduly restricts the powers of Parliament".

He referred in particular to the need for a unanimous vote of the 100 Members of Parliament — 20 of them whites — to change key aspects of the constitution.

"These provisions unnecessarily qualify, limit and truncate the sovereignty of Parliament and thus fetter the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority of them might consider desirable," Mr Mugabe said.

"Indeed, where a 100% or unanimous vote is required, a single individual can hold the

whole nation to ransom."

"No adequate justification can be adduced for these limitations which, in fact, depart radically from British constitutional theory," he said.

"Our quarrel with them, however, is not that they represent departures from that theory but that they restrict and may frustrate the realisation of the popular will," he said.

The government was committed to upholding the constitution but, Mr Mugabe hinted, its "imperfections" might be changed in the future.

"Its imperfections will no doubt be redressed as we consolidate the people's power in the new order," he said.

"As the process of fully implementing and applying the constitution unfolds, our knowledge of the constitution also deepens. It should, however, be realised that to know or to learn is not merely to assimilate what is, it is also the process of discerning and grasping what ought to be," he said.

Zimbabwe needed an organisation like the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to help it examine the structure, functions and effectiveness of Parliament and understand the institution better and to "devise realistic adjustments for its more effective operation".

The four-day seminar was geared towards that aim and was important to Zimbabwe as a young parliamentary democracy, he said.

Among the 80 delegates to the seminar are teams from Britain, India and Tanzania.

The British delegation includes a Labour Party MP, Mr Arthur Bottomley, who, as Britain's Commonwealth Secretary, led an abortive 1965 mission to Salisbury in an attempt to persuade the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, not to seize independence from Britain illegally.

Mr Smith ignored Mr Bottomley's pleas and declared his unilateral declaration of independence on November 11, 1965. — UPI.

Table (4.4)

AVERAGE COST PER INPATIENT DAY (Rands)

Year	Groote Schuur	Red Cross	Victoria	Woodstock
1970	18,83	17,76	13,97	15,70
1971	21,57	19,57	15,08	16,68

(32)

These costs are intended to give a general indication of the relative cost savings by treating a patient at the Day Hospitals. Until such time as hospital cost data improve in quality, a more scientific analysis is not possible. The cost figures given may bear very little relation to the true value of resources used in the care of patients.

(33)

Hospital services to both inpatients and outpatients are charged for outpatient treatment at all CPA institutions Table 4.6 Day Hospitals are classed as non-teaching If patients currently attending the Day Hospitals had attend another non-teaching hospital outpatient department have been no difference in the tariffs they would have to pay. intended a teaching hospital, the difference in charge is not on the other hand, the patients had been unwilling to wait in they would have to consult private doctors. Many patients at Groote Schuur and the Day Hospitals said they attended these as they could not afford the R6 and R7 fees they were required for in private practice. While price discrimination is the advantage of less wealthy patients, it would be more likely charging for procedures than for ordinary consultation. a cost of private consultation is the cost to the patient of prescribed drugs. Drugs are dispensed in Provincial at no extra cost to the patient.

FOR OUTPATIENT TREATMENT AT ALL CAPE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS as at 1st April, 1976.

OUTPATIENT CHARGES	Teaching hospital (Rands)	Non-teaching hospital (Rands)
monthly income (Rands)		
50	0,50	0,50
100	1,00	1,00
200	4,00	3,00
+	8,00	6,00

Notes:

1. Social pensioners are exempt from payment. Social pensioners include: old age pensioners, outstayer pensioners, those receiving: family allowance; maintenance grants or disability grants.
2. Patients with monthly incomes in excess of R240 are not treated at Provincial Hospitals except in the case of emergency or where treatment required can only be obtained at a Provincial Hospital.
3. Patients on any form of medical insurance are not normally treated at Provincial Hospitals.

# SA out of trade fair

Argus Africa News Service  
SALISBURY. — South  
Africa will not exhibit at  
the international trade  
fair in Bulawayo.

South Africa owns a  
large pavilion at Bulawayo.  
fairgrounds and it will be  
the first time since 1960  
that South African busi-  
nessmen have not been  
present.

It is not yet clear what  
will happen to the pavilion  
which was visited last year  
by Zimbabwe's Prime  
Minister, Mr Robert  
Mugabe.

South Africa and Zim-  
babwe both announced  
last week that all nationals  
of both countries would  
now require visas.

This followed the with-  
drawal by South Africa of  
preferential trade facili-  
ties for Zimbabwean busi-  
nessmen.

P.I. FOLB

Department of Pharmacology  
University of Cape Town Medical School  
and Groote Schuur Hospital  
Observatory 7925, South Africa

## INTRODUCTION

Comparative statistics referring to infant mortality, life expectancy, and morbidity and mortality patterns indicate that white South Africans enjoy a standard of health and health care which compares favourably with the most advanced Western states such as the United States of America and Sweden (1,2,3). On the other hand the health of South African blacks and coloured people, judged by the same profiles, resembles more closely the situation as it existed in the U.S.A. in 1900 and Sweden in the late 1800's (3,4,5). No reliable statistics are available for blacks living in rural areas in the Republic of South Africa (1). In the light of the distribution of health facilities and doctors in the Republic it is to assume that the general health of the rural black population might be inferior to that of urban blacks. In general, in Southern Africa there is an awareness that public authorities and private entrepreneurs have to bring the benefits of modern medicine to these peoples (6).

It can be inferred from these considerations that white South Africa benefit in health terms from the most modern facilities of preventative medicine, including drug therapy, whilst the full benefits of modern medicine are not as yet enjoyed by the black and coloured communities. These considerations may be relevant in considering drug prescribing in Southern Africa.

## EXPENDITURE ON HUMAN PHARMACEUTICALS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH

Drug therapy cannot be considered in isolation from other components of health care. Nevertheless, the pharmaceutical vote represents an identifiable proportion of the health budget in the public sector, and an even greater proportion of the amount spent on their health by patients in the private sector (v. infra).

The estimated global expenditure in South Africa on human pharmaceuticals is in the order of 290 million United States dollars each year (7), although

2.

other estimates appear to be at variance with this (8). In terms of per capita average for spending on pharmaceuticals South Africa falls somewhere between the advanced European states and North America on the one hand, and other African states and India on the other (7) (Table 1). The annual turnover of pharmaceuticals in the Republic derives from about 150 competitive ethical drug companies (8).

Further considerations of expenditure on human pharmaceuticals in South Africa have to take into account the differences between consumption in the private sector on the one hand, and State and provincial health institutions on the other. The proportion of private consumption expenditure on medical care and health, as a percentage of private consumption in general has been fairly constant in recent years in South Africa (9) (Table 2). Of this private expenditure on health services, a significant proportion goes to

# Mangula passes interim dividend

By SIMON WILLSON

SANDWICHED between lower metal prices and rising mining costs, Zimbabwe copper producer MTD Mangula is paying no interim dividend for the six months to March 31. It paid 29c last year.

Taxed profit is down to Z\$983 000 from Z\$6 901 000, and earnings a share are 4.9c against last year's 34.5c.

But the downturn in the company's fortunes was fully expected when it declared its profits for last year, which were the second best in the company's history.

The deputy-chairman, Mr Bill Wilson, warned in the report accompanying the accounts for the year to last September that unless "some unforeseen event" or speculative interest caused the copper price to rise, 1980-81 results would not match last year's.

Mangula's production, down to 6 170 tons in the six months under review from the previous year's 7 567, is not expected to improve during the remainder of the year.

The Miriam mine's recovered copper totalled 4 197 tons (4 747) from 543 400 (599 860) tons milled, and at Norah 1 990 (2 346) tons were recovered from 257 600 (281 180) tons milled.

may be close to 20% (12,13). In developed Western countries the figure approximates to 5% (6). In general, health care expenses absorb 4-10% of the gross national product of industrialised nations, of which 50-60% is spent in administering hospitals, and 10-20% for drugs (14).

These considerations serve to justify a closer examination of the manner in which money is being spent in South Africa on human pharmaceuticals. Certain of these considerations are relevant, I believe, to other underdeveloped countries as well.

## THE PHARMACEUTICAL ENVIRONMENT

The marketing of pharmaceuticals, and the cost of medicines, cannot be considered in a vacuum. The pharmaceutical industry affects, and is subject to, a variety of internal and external pressures which modify the prices of medicines. The pharmaceutical manufacturer is subject to changes in



# Formula to fight witch killings

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ROM  
8/4/81

To sum up, while there is a strong altruistic element in the reported motivation of the students, it was also evident that in some cases the financial security and status offered by medicine were an inducement, and other less frequently reported aspects related to the nature of the work and the challenge

SALISBURY. — In the last few months nearly 80 men have been charged in Zimbabwe's High Court for doing something they believed was justified — and all of them were killers.

Their victims, beaten, clubbed, axed, burned or buried alive, were aged, defenceless people, many of them relatives of their killers. They died in the name of witchcraft.

The spate of "witchcraft" trials — particularly since independence — has prompted calls for new court guidelines in handling cases.

The common thread running through all the trials extended back to deep-seated tribal beliefs.

In most cases the killer had consulted a witch-doctor or a witch-finder to help him identify the "witch" blamed for a death, illness or other misfortune in his family.

Armed usually with vague information on the suspected witch, the killers took whatever action they thought was needed, and most ended up in front of a judge on trial for murder.

A 45-year-old man beat his father to death in the belief that he had used witchcraft to kill the man's two children.

A woman, believed by rural villagers to be the witch who caused the death of a boy, was thrown into the child's grave at his funeral and buried alive with him.

Among the four men convicted of killing her was her husband.

In another case, seven men buried their victim alive because they thought he had caused lightning to strike a woman.

Because of the entrenched

tribal belief in witchcraft the courts accept it as an extenuating factor in these murder trials, provided a genuine belief is established.

Sentences in most of the recent witchcraft trials have ranged between three and 13 years.

An exception was made in the case of a man who decapitated a young woman and cut out her heart for muti. He was sentenced to death for murder.

The present law does not make it an offence for a witch-doctor to suggest someone is a witch. But it is illegal for him to claim or imply that someone has caused death, illness or other damage.

Police say witchdoctors who "point the finger" — often bringing the death of the person they identify — tend to be so vague that any case against them is impossible to prove.

The African Nyanga (herbal doctors) Association has called for special courts to deal with people accused of being witches.

The association's president, Dr N C Chakare, says: "If some kind of traditional court could be set up to deal with accused witches, people would report them to the authorities rather than kill them."

Many Zimbabwean lawyers agree that the present white-oriented legal system is not geared for these cases.

Dr Gordon Chavunduka, head of the sociology department at the Zimbabwe University, agrees.

Dr Chavunduka suggests that "traditional courts", not allowed at present, should be set up to handle these cases.

to this kind of altruistic motivation was 8% saying that the country needed more doctors. On the other hand the attraction of the financial security and status of a doctor attracted some. Altogether 26% mentioned one or other or both of these two reasons as grounds for deciding to take up medicine, while a further 9% said that for people of their race there were limited opportunities available for alternative professional careers. It was more particularly Africans (who are a more depressed group economically than Indians) who mentioned this. Over a half of the African students mentioned these kind of reasons as against just

17

involved. In general these findings are similar to the American study *Boye in White* by H. Becker *et al.* (1961)

## 3.4. Students' Views on Their Medical Training

The views of students on various aspects of their training in the Medical School were obtained, and were generally favourable. As far as we at this Conference are concerned, the main comments relating to their training were such that they were relevant for the curriculum in 1969, and so are not particularly interesting. However, we can note that the second year was seen by most as the most difficult year of

18

## 3.5. Students' Views on the Socio-Medical Problems They Will Encounter as Doctors

The students were questioned as to the type of socio-medical problems they envisaged they would have to face in practice

I dare suggest something similar occurs here.

the was an ical tudy, and ingests in they a to t up ly we al. ical ical ion.

# MPs support a one-party Zimbabwe

RDM

8/4/81

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**SALISBURY.** — The support of many Zimbabwean leaders for a one-party State has emerged clearly in debate at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association being staged in Salisbury, parliamentary sources say.

Zimbabwean delegates to the four-day seminar have questioned the merits of Western-style democracy and the multi-party system and have voiced support for the one-party State.

The presence in the Zimbabwean Parliament of 20 members of the Rhodesian Front party of Mr Ian Smith, as a "de facto" Opposition, was labelled a "waste of time" by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simbarashe Mumbengegwi.

He told the seminar he could openly denounce all the speeches made by RF members in Parliament as a "waste of time". The same criticism applied to RF moves to oppose legislation which was in the interests of the vast majority, he claimed.

Several Zimbabwean delegates attacked the multi-party system, saying it had hindered progress in Parliament. They cited hold-ups on two government moves that they said

were caused by lack of support from the RF and the minority Patriotic Front party led by Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Opening the seminar on Monday, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, warned against opposition merely for its own sake. "Negative" politics had no place in a young country like Zimbabwe, he said.

"My main indictment of the multi-party system is that it sponsors negative forces," he added.

Mr Mugabe did not come out in favour of a one-party state at the seminar but he has openly supported the system in several public statements since coming to power with independence in April last year.

But a British Labour Party MP, Mr Arthur Bottomley, urged the 80 delegates to keep in mind the value of the "alternative government" two-party system.

The party system encouraged the formation of alternative policies for the redress of economic and social grievances, he said. If it were not allowed, there was a danger of take-overs like those in Uganda.

And a visiting Tanzanian delegate to the seminar, Mr I N Elinewinga, cautioned Zimbabwean delegates against any rush to dispense with the Westminster parliamentary traditions until they had something positive with which to replace them.

Mr Elinewinga, a former diplomat and Cabinet Minister in President Julius Nyerere's government, said he appreciated the desire to introduce authentic Zimbabwean customs, but he warned against the rejection of facets of government which appeared "colonialist" where there was no good substitute.

He said Tanzania was now re-introducing co-operatives and a local government system which it had once removed in the belief they were "colonialist".

Tanzania retained many of the Westminster trappings, believing they were conducive to the atmosphere of the House and to good debate, and they did not, he believed, detract from development projects.

However, such projects might suffer if MPs wasted time in controversy over what was happening in their own Chamber. — UPI and Sapa.

## Salisbury's first black mayor heralds changes

RDM

8/4/81

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**SALISBURY.** — Dr Tizirai Gwata, 38, a Salisbury doctor and university lecturer, was yesterday sworn in as the city's first black mayor.

Dr Gwata and his deputy-mayor, Mr Simplisius Chihambakwe, 36, were among 23 black city councillors elected on April 30 in municipal elections which produced a landslide victory for candidates from Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF.

Dr Gwata said yesterday one of the first moves by the new city council, which also has 13 whites, will be to change the name of the city to Harare in honour of a legendary tribal chief who lived in the area when the whites arrived in 1890 to establish Fort Salisbury.

The present name was a "bit

foreign," he said.

In his inaugural speech, Dr Gwata said Salisbury now had its first democratically-elected city council in the city's 90-year history.

Dr Gwata also promised changes to the city administration at all levels to bring in more blacks in accord with Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana's directive that central and local government should reflect the racial balance in the country.

Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF party scored sweeping victories in municipal elections around the country and now controls 16 of the 17 urban centres. The exception is Victoria Falls, where the minority Patriotic Front Party in the ruling coalition, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, scored its only victory. — UPI.

# MPs support a one-party Zimbabwe

RDM  
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or more involved to practical application than had been the case during their

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The presence in the Zimbabwean Parliament of 20 members of the Rhodesian Front party of Mr Ian Smith, as a "de facto" Opposition, was labelled a "waste of time" by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simbarashe Mumbengegwi.

He told the seminar he could openly denounce all the speeches made by RF members in Parliament as a "waste of time". The same criticism applied to RF moves to oppose legislation which was in the interests of the vast majority, he claimed.

Several Zimbabwean delegates attacked the multi-party system, saying it had hindered progress in Parliament. They cited hold-ups on two government moves that they said

were caused by lack of support from the RF and the minority Patriotic Front party led by Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Opening the seminar on Monday, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, warned against opposition merely for its own sake. "Negative" politics had no place in a young country like Zimbabwe, he said.

"My main indictment of the multi-party system is that it sponsors negative forces," he added.

Mr Mugabe did not come out in favour of a one-party state at the seminar but he has openly supported the system in several public statements since coming to power with independence in April last year.

But a British Labour Party MP, Mr Arthur Bottomley, urged the 80 delegates to keep in mind the value of the "alternative government" two-party system.

The party system encouraged the formation of alternative policies for the redress of economic and social grievances, he said. If it were not allowed, there was a danger of take-overs like those in Uganda.

And a visiting Tanzanian delegate to the seminar, Mr I N Elinewinga, cautioned Zimbabwean delegates against any rush to dispense with the Westminster parliamentary traditions until they had something positive with which to replace them.

Mr Elinewinga, a former diplomat and Cabinet Minister in President Julius Nyerere's government, said he appreciated the desire to introduce authentic Zimbabwean customs, but he warned against the rejection of facets of government which appeared "colonialist" where there was no good substitute.

He said Tanzania was now re-introducing co-operatives and a local government system which it had once removed in the belief they were "colonialist".

Tanzania retained many of the Westminster trappings, believing they were conducive to the atmosphere of the House and to good debate, and they did not, he believed, detract from development projects.

However, such projects might suffer if MPs wasted time in controversy over what was happening in their own Chamber. — UPI and Sapa.

It will be seen from the table that about a third of the graduates had worked all of their career up until the time of the study in hospital and/or clinic work only. A further one-third had started off in hospital work and then moved into private practice subsequently. Only five cases, or 7%, had been in private practice since completing their internship. This figure must be considerably lower than the figure for white medical practitioners in South Africa, and reflects

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## Salisbury's first black mayor heralds changes

RDM  
8/4/81  
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**SALISBURY.** — Dr Tizirai Gwata, 38, a Salisbury doctor and university lecturer, was yesterday sworn in as the city's first black mayor.

Dr Gwata and his deputy-mayor, Mr Simplisius Chihambakwe, 36, were among 23 black city councillors elected on April 30 in municipal elections which produced a landslide victory for candidates from Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF.

Dr Gwata said yesterday one of the first moves by the new city council, which also has 13 whites, will be to change the name of the city to Harare in honour of a legendary tribal chief who lived in the area when the whites arrived in 1890 to establish Fort Salisbury.

The present name was a "bit

foreign," he said.

In his inaugural speech, Dr Gwata said Salisbury now had its first democratically-elected city council in the city's 90-year history.

Dr Gwata also promised changes to the city administration at all levels to bring in more blacks in accord with Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana's directive that central and local government should reflect the racial balance in the country.

Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF party scored sweeping victories in municipal elections around the country and now controls 16 of the 17 urban centres. The exception is Victoria Falls, where the minority Patriotic Front Party in the ruling coalition, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, scored its only victory. — UPI.

training. In regard to laboratory work again one-quarter felt that students should be shown the relevance of their practical work for clinical situations. They felt that during their training they had not always perceived the full significance of the laboratory work for their subsequent clinical training. This points to the frustration that some felt during their pre-clinical years in that what they were doing often seemed fairly far removed from 'being a doctor.'

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recommendations for change, except for a plea for more small-group teaching methods.

An important aspect in the training of any student is the workload. Looking back to their student days, only one-third of the medical graduates saw the workload imposed on them when they were students as having been manageable. The majority felt they had been expected to do far too much work, and felt that the situation could have been improved if there had been a more equal distribution of load between subjects over the years. This of course involves the perennial problem that

# Tekere has 'no regrets'

NAIROBI — "I don't regret killing the white Rhodesian farmer. In fact, I am proud of it," former Zimbabwe labour minister Edgar Tekere is reported as having said here while visiting friends in Nairobi.

In an interview with Kenya's Daily Nation, reported on the front page yesterday alongside his picture, carrying the caption, "I have no regrets," Tekere claimed the farmer was killed in "a necessary military cleanup."

He added, "The whites had tried to attack a group of ministers. They were former members of the Smith army. That made it necessary for us to make a military cleanup of the place."

His intention when he led a group of young men into the area was only to round up the whites and take away their weapons.

"The farmer was shot dead because he refused to surrender. You don't go into a place where people have been firing at ministers with your hands in your pocket," Tekere is quoted as saying.

Tekere said predictions that the bitterness among Zimbabwe whites at the farmer's murder and his (Tekere's) acquittal on the murder charge would result in many leaving the country were "mere exaggeration". The whites must develop a sense of belonging. If they are Zimbabweans, as they always said when we were fighting for independence, then where do they want to go? Are they now telling us that we have been fighting invaders." — AAN.

SA pulls  
out of <sup>KOM</sup>  
big trade  
fair in <sup>8/4/81</sup>  
<sup>362</sup> <sup>7/11</sup>

# KENYA EXPLOS TEKERE

Argus  
8/4/81  
(362)  
~~483~~

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI. — Declaring 'Kenya wants peace, not violence,' a Kenya Government spokesman announced last night that former Zimbabwe Labour Minister, Edgar Tekere, had been arrested here and was being deported for saying he was proud of killing a white Zimbabwean farmer.

Tekere, on a private visit to Kenya, was picked up by Kenya Security Police shortly before he was due to lecture to Nairobi University students on Consolidating Zimbabwe's Revolution. Evening classes at the university had been cancelled for the lecture. When told it would not take place students stormed Nairobi streets chanting 'We want Tekere.'

## Government upset

The Government spokesman said the Government had been upset by statements made by Tekere in yesterday's Kenya Daily Nation newspaper in which he said he did not regret the killing of the white farmer and added: 'In fact, I am proud of it.'

The Kenya Government, the spokesman said, was not going to sit and watch Tekere preaching violence.

Tekere's unheralded arrival in Nairobi last week landed him in a raging political controversy.

He is married to a Kenyan, a daughter of Kenya's left-wing firebrand politician Oginga Odinga, and is believed to have been staying at Mr Odinga's home in Nairobi.

Odinga is making a bid to return to politics after 12 years in political exile following 17 months in detention. It had been alleged that Odinga was the Kenya 'payout man' for subversive Soviet and communist Chinese funds.

Last week a fellow Luo tribesman Ougo Ochiong resigned his parliamentary seat in Odinga's favour following Odinga's official clearance to stand for Parliament as a Kanu Party candidate.

## Elections soon

Elections, for the constituency, Bondo, which Odinga represented before leaving Kanu to form his own Kenya Peoples Union Party in the 1970s, will be held on May 16.

Odinga was sharply criticised by Kenya President Daniel Arap Moi this week for accusing the late President Jomo Kenyatta of land grabbing. Anybody who criticised Kenyatta's leadership was unlikely to appreciate his (Moi's) Government 'leave alone fit in it,' Mr Moi said.

Tekere's arrest and deportation are believed here to have been ordered by the Minister of Constitutional and Home Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, a lawyer and lifelong proponent of the rule of law.



MR EDGAR TEKERE... 'proud I killed white farmer.'

# Herdsman ends cult's reign of terror

Augus

8/4/81

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**SALISBURY** — A herdsman may have been instrumental in ending a reign of terror by fanatical followers of a cult when he told police last week of an encounter with a gang of armed men under the leadership of a woman.

As a result of the herdsman's report, police were able to capture nine members of the gang including the woman. Two of her followers were killed.

## LEGEND

According to reports, the woman, aged 35, had been claiming that she was the reincarnation of Mbuya Nehanda, a 16th-century tribal princess.

Tribal legend has it that a woman shot by the British for leading a rebellion in 1896, when many white settlers were killed, was a previous reincarnation of Mbuya Nehanda.

In recent weeks residents around the Zimbabwe Ruins—30 km from the settlers town of Fort Victoria—have spoken about the midnight rituals held by the woman in which naked men and women were 'cleansed' as they paraded before the woman.

Damage has been done to the enigmatic stone control tower in the central enclosure of the ruins, and several tourists visiting the spot at full moon have been chased away by the woman and her followers.

## LULLED

On March 11, Mr Abraham Roux and his wife Margaret, both in their sixties, were gunned down as they carried out early morning farmyard chores, and five days later Mrs Helen van As, and her grandson Phillip, 20, were shot as they sat in the lounge of their home.

Farmers in the area,

lulled into complacency by the end of the civil war, scrambled to rearm themselves.

Last week the herdsman was tending to his cattle near the Zimbabwe Ruins.

He blundered into a group of armed men and the woman. The men were cocking their guns. The herdsman grabbed the woman by the arm and clung to her until she ordered her followers to disperse.

She gave the herdsman a pinch of snuff and told him to go home in peace.

## GRENADE

He reported the encounter to police. Arriving at the scene, policemen ran into a hail of fire, which they returned, killing one man. Another man died when a grenade went off.

In addition to the nine fanatics, police captured arms and ammunition. One of the weapons, an AK 47 assault rifle, had been used in the Van As killings, according to ballistic tests. A revolver belonging to Mrs van As was also found in the arms cache.

The local folks say the woman had a stream of visitors from all parts of Zimbabwe.

She is believed to have been born in the Mushawasha area, not far from the ruins, and to have had two children by her estranged schoolteacher husband.

Mbuya Nehanda, whose 1896 reincarnation has made her a revolutionary heroine in modern Zimbabwe, is one of the most pervasive ancestral figures in Shona legend.

She is said to reappear every few decades in the body of a different person. Sometimes, according to the legend, only part of her appears in one person, the rest in another. — Sapa

## AFRICA



Zimbabwe's luck is still holding good as it celebrates its first birthday this month.

Born near-miraculously from a bitter and apparently endless conflict, Zimbabwe has in its first year survived hazards that seemed likely to wreck it when the new flag was first hoisted in Salisbury at midnight on April 17 last year.

The world's newest state started out with an avowedly Marxist party controlling the government. The whites on whom the old Rhodesia had largely depended for its skills and development enterprise poised to flee. The economy had been battered by sanctions and war, and was overshadowed by predictions of a Shona-Ndebele tribal war.

A year later the economy is growing healthily, spurred by pragmatic decisions of the dominant Zanu (PF) party to adapt its more extreme socialistic policies to the perceived need to co-exist with private enterprise. Most whites, reassured, have remained to their skills and often their capital to work in the new Zimbabwe. The threat of tribal



Above: Prime Minister Robert Mugabe shakes hands with cricketers of the touring English county side Leicestershire at the Salisbury Sports Club. Since Zimbabwe cut all sporting ties with South Africa the all-white national cricket team is depending on overseas sides like Leicestershire for continued top level competition.



conflict has receded with the and the disarming of many.

oppression of a rebellion by former Zipra guerillas

In apparent recognition of all this and in a gesture of confidence in the country's future, the world's richest nations last month gave Zimbabwe what was in effect a birthday present of R1 000-million in development aid.

The unprecedentedly large pledges at a conference of donor nations in Salisbury implied recognition of Zimbabwe's potential for spreading disaster through southern Africa if it collapses or peace and prosperity if it succeeds in overcoming its immediate problems.

These problems are still numerous and serious. Political and social pressures on Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government are likely to increase as the economic spurt levels out.

Zimbabwe may, however, have overcome its most serious problems in its first year. It has certainly laid a strong foundation for tackling the ones that still lie ahead.

Cont

## Sweeping changes have been made — and fast

STAR

9-04-81

A Zimbabwean colleague claims he remembers when as a child he and his parents visited Salisbury from his rural Midlands home and blacks were not allowed to walk on the capital's pavements with whites.

He is one of the generation now in power in Zimbabwe and it is significant that the reverse has not happened.

There are noticeably more blacks on the streets now than even a year ago and they are noticeably confident of their right to be there but whites still continue to use the sidewalks without fear of being shouldered into the gutter. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government does not see recrimination for past injustices as the kind of change it wants to bring about. The type of change the government wants has come to Zimbabwe in the year since independence and many whites feel threatened by it.

Blacks have been brought rapidly into all levels of the civil service and even into the still white-dominated private commercial and industrial sector.

The newsrooms of the

retained and even continue to be promoted.

Whites still dominate the better suburbs. Nowadays a black minister or civil servant moving in next door evokes little more than a raised eyebrow, a long suffering sigh and a knowing whisper; "I suppose they'll be growing mealies on that beautiful front lawn."

The penchant of some blacks to grow edible crops round their houses even in the best established gardens invariably produces snide sniggers from the whites.

A recent insert in the local newspaper classifieds advertising broilers for sale at three dollars apiece at State House did not go unnoticed by the gossip-mongers.

Though most whites who have chosen to stay on in Zimbabwe will probably learn to live with maize-growing neighbours, longer queues at the post office, slower telephone services and so on, they are adamant about maintaining a high standard in health and education.

The recent announcement that a black nurse

was to take over the matronship of Salisbury's main Andrew Fleming Hospital and that twenty other top posts in the institution were open has rekindled whites' fears about the deterioration in medical facilities.

Whites are also watching with concern the government's implementation of a national health scheme for all. Remarks from certain cabinet ministers that this would mean the end to private practice and treatment have dismayed whites.

So far private practice is continuing without interference and paying patients can still get a bed in the better hospitals.

In education it is not so much the rapid advancement of blacks that is causing anxiety but the shortage of teachers for the expanding education system. The fear is that this will force the government into transferring experienced teachers from the established urban schools to help alleviate the acute teacher shortage in the overcrowded schools in the black townships and rural areas.

An area which is already showing alarming signs of a decrease in efficiency is technology and industry. While it is relatively easy for the government and private sector to train clerical workers and other routine office staff the replacement of skilled artisans has become a problem of critical proportions.

The Zimbabwe National Railways has been the most visibly affected by the drain of white artisans. The parastatal corporation recently disclosed that 28 percent of its diesel locomotive fleet had been laid up for repairs mainly due to the shortage of mechanics.

If the South African Railways withdraws the locomotives it loans to the NRZ an unprecedented transport crisis would result at a time when the country's record maize surplus is ready for export.

According to railways sources blacks have not been keen to embark on blue collar job training preferring the more socially acceptable white collar jobs.



# One year

Conf

STAR 9-04-81

## Smith — still defiant,



Diesel fitter David Freemantle maintaining one of Zabwe National Railways locomotives at the main shops in Bulawayo. Artisans are becoming scarce as some whites leave.

A number of the more radical top officials of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu had once suggested that Zimbabwe's Independence celebrations should be highlighted with the lowering of the British flag and the raising by the neck of former Prime Minister Ian Smith on the same flagpole.

That was a year ago after Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) had romped to power and it is a manifestation of the new government's commitment to reconciliation that this white leader who presided over a long and bitter war in which more than 20 000 people were killed is still walking the corridors of the Zimbabwe parliament.

The 62 year old Mr Smith, somewhat greyer than he was during the war years, is now more relaxed and healthier looking as he adjusts to his new status under black majority rule, an event he promised a few years back would never happen in a thousand years.

Unrepentant about UDI which he still adamantly claims was the best thing that ever happened to his country, Smith still believes he has a role to play in the new Zimbabwe as leader of the 200 000 White population.

He believes too that his party, the Rhodesian Front, has played an "admirable role" since independence.

In a recent interview with the Africa News Service in his sparsely furnished office in parliament Smith said the RF had provided an "anchor for white people."

"If it had not been for the RF the position would have been a lot worse than it is today. I think more of the white people would have left and because of that there would have been a deterioration in efficiency and in the overall economy of the country."

He is convinced the RF can continue to play an important role in Zimbabwe in giving

whites confidence "in the hope that this will keep him here so that he will continue to make a contribution."

But the man who came to power and maintained it for the best part of two decades may have lost his once well known ability to read the opinion of the white electorate.

Leading white businessmen and farmers are growing increasingly concerned at what they see as the negative role the RF is playing. This is borne out by the results of a by-election earlier this year in the elite Highlands constituency of suburban Salisbury. The RF candidate scraped in by a narrow margin over an independent, Dr Timothy Starps, who has in past elections been written off by white voters as too left wing.

A top commercial farmer claimed recently that many farmers felt the RF was doing more harm to the credibility of whites in government circles than any other factor.

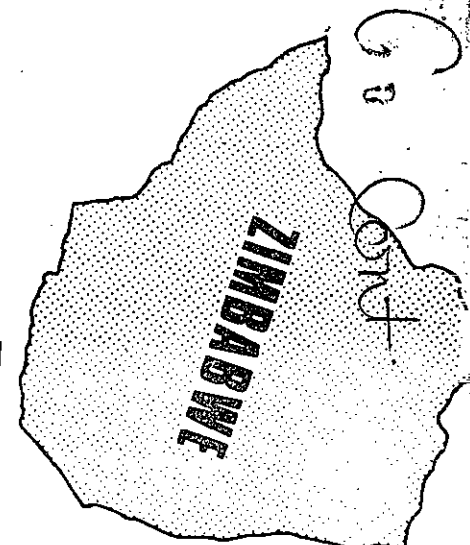
"There are a lot of us who feel that whites could have done better with more meaningful constitutional guarantees than 20 white MP to represent us in the Assembly," he added.

"Smith and the RF are continually harping on the failure of cabinet ministers to carry out the M's reconciliation policy but have they (the RF) gone even part-way to meet the new government on this issue?"

Disillusionment with the RF began even before the party's clean sweep of the white poll in Zimbabwe's independence elections in February last year. During the Lancaster House talks many whites back home had complained what appeared to be the devil's advocate role played by Mr Smith at the peace conference when he defiantly voted against many of the major agreements reached.

In the election which followed the RF in-

# Old



Stories by  
David Thomas  
of the Argus Africa  
News Service

STAR 9-04-81



## still an anchor

stead of showing its willingness to change, put up 20 of its old guard, many of them hardliners, as candidates for the independence elections Mr Smith, as he had consistently done so often in the past, had succumbed to pressure from his right wing.

In the parliamentary session which followed whites had squirmed in shame at some of the blatantly racist taunts fired by the RF backbenchers across the floor at the government side.

Asked about this Mr Smith said that his MPs had been provoked. "Although one or two of my backbenchers may have been controversial, by comparison with members on the opposite side they pale into insignificance. They have I think been genuinely provoked."

To add to the intransigence of the RF the party at its first annual congress since independence resolutely stuck to its original name which in the words of a white observer was "typically pitifully defiant."

Mr Smith, however, appears to have gone out of his way in attempting to keep whites from leaving Zimbabwe. Apart from touring the country to deliver his message to whites he has set an example by ploughing more money into the development of his farm and by heeding a government call for farmers to grow more maize.

Like many of his fellow farmers he genuinely seems to want the country to succeed under the new government. However in recent months he appears to have become more gloomy about Zimbabwe's future than at independence when prime Minister Robert Mugabe committed his government to a policy of reconciliation.

Reviewing the year since independence Mr Smith said that at first the whites had been shocked by the election results.

A Mugabe victory was the last thing the whites had hoped for.

That Smith himself had been appalled came across clearly from his warning two weeks before the election that whites must do all in their power to stop a Mugabe victory.

"However," Mr Smith now says, "once the election results were announced and the new Prime Minister had made a broadcast to the nation this changed the scene because he made it clear that as far as his government was concerned it would embark on a policy of reconciliation. There would be no recrimination for the past."

"And for a while things did seem to go along reasonably well."

The government's first budget had been "encouraging" which seemed to indicate that private enterprise would be maintained, he said.

"However I think I must say that the performance seems to be failing in the last few months. It is becoming more and more obvious that there are a number of Ministers, the more extreme Ministers in government, who do not go along with the policy of reconciliation."

Mr Smith feels that these Ministers were going out of their way to be unpleasant and to provoke the white community. This fact together with what he feels is a deterioration of the economy were leading to increasing white emigration which would result in a further lowering of standards in the country.

Mr Smith is less concerned about the security situation in the country which is believed to have caused some potential investors to shy away.

He feels that this can be more easily solved than the other two main problems he sees.



Ian Smith — somewhat greyer, more relaxed.



A young Zimbabwean who knows little of the old Rhodesia waves his country's new flag as it prepares to celebrate its first anniversary of independence.

and the need for the rich countries to help it improve its already strong economic position in order to offset the area's dependence on South Africa. At the recent unprecedented "donors conference" on Salisbury more than R1 000-million was committed in international aid to Zimbabwe, mostly by the western powers.

The Zimbabwe government has remained cool in its relations with Russia and only recently approved the establishment of a Soviet embassy in Salisbury under unusually strict conditions. However its relations with China which supported Mr Mugabe's party during the war have been good as have those with other communist countries which stood by Zanu during the war.

One of the main fears during his first year was that the Prime Minister would either be ousted by the radicals in his party's all-powerful central committee or at least be forced by them to take a more extreme line.

Signs of internal dissension surfaced from time to time through the year climaxing with the Tekere

Minister, Edgar Tekere, as the party's powerful secretary general, was thought to be the leader of the radical wing which was becoming increasingly more critical of Mr Mugabe's conciliatory and moderate stance.

But Mr Tekere's actions in the controversy which followed the murder of white farmer Mr Gerald Adams eventually destroyed his credibility in the party. And, although the high court found Mr Tekere and his guerilla body guards not guilty under a war-time law which indemnified government officials from legal action, he was subsequently fired as a cabinet minister.

Mr Tekere is still the party's secretary general but party watchers are convinced that he will lose this post too at the next Zanu (PF) congress.

Mr Mugabe handled the affair with the deftness which has been the hallmark of his leadership.

Though Mr Mugabe came to power as a result of long and bloody war which he co-led with Mr Joshua Nkomo he has since proved himself a man of peace. This has led to his nomination this year for the Nobel peace prize

blacks. Three of the four daily and Sunday newspapers in Salisbury and Bulawayo have politically-appointed black editors.

The editorial side of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation's television and radio is black with a smattering of token whites.

Tellers and front office staff of banks, building societies, shops and hotels are now predominantly black. Immigration and customs officials who are seen by the public at airports and border posts are black almost to the man.

There are more black telephone operators than before and most clerical posts in government are now held by blacks.

Such rapid advancement, usually after crash, on-the-job training, has invariably taken its toll on efficiency but so far the country's traditionally strong civil service infrastructure has held together reasonably well.

Whites are naturally concerned that rapid Africanisation will result in a drastic drop of the standards they have been used to. In fact, most of the new political leaders are openly committed to their party's election promise to raise the living standards of the black majority even at the expense of the affluent minority.

But a pragmatic balance has so far been struck between the aspirations of the majority and the necessity for keeping white technical and managerial skills in the country.

Many whites have been



## TOMORROW

- How tourism has returned in a big way.
- The spirit of reconciliation between former enemies.

STAT 9-04-81

Cont.

REF ID: A6600

# Mugabe — had to 9-04-81 tackle racial, tribal divisions

Shortly after 9 am on Tuesday March 4 last year pandemonium broke out in Salisbury's streets as shrill mimicked rooster calls rent the air.

It was enough to send shivers of doom and despair through the country's 230 000 whites for even those who were not glued to their radios and television sets did not need to be told what had happened.

Robert Gabriel Mugabe and his Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front had been swept to power in an overwhelming election victory.

"Jongwe" — Zanu (PF)'s rooster election symbol — had been put where the majority felt it always belonged — as cock of the roost.

For most of Zimbabwe's rejoicing 7-million blacks it was the beginning of a new era but for the whites it seemed, at the time, the end of the world.

However it is now a matter of historical record that the "Marxist terrorist leader" as he was called when his name was permitted to be mentioned in the pre-independence news media has acted like a moderate and realistic statesman in his first hectic year and has emerged as one of Africa's most important leaders.

When Mr Mugabe returned to his country in January last year after five years in exile he was relatively unknown in Rhodesia outside of black nationalist circles.

This was not surprising as the law then prohibited the media from using the names of the external nationalist leaders without permission from the authorities.

But outside Rhodesia he was even less known possibly due to his low profile

method of operation and because he only assumed the Zanu leadership mantle in 1976.

The election landslide in which Zanu (PF) won a clear 57 of the 80 black parliamentary seats completely ruled out white hopes of an Nkomo-Muzorewa alternative.

It was only then that reality sank in and the whites were forced to listen to what Mugabe had to say.

His first message to the nation undoubtedly went a long way to stopping in its tracks a mass exodus of whites.

In an ingenious show of statesmanship which was to set the tone for his administration, he talked of his commitment to heal the wounds of the past and to rebuild the war-torn nation — turning swords into ploughshares was how he put it.

Mr Mugabe assured whites of a secure future in Zimbabwe and to give this creditability he appointed two whites to the new cabinet and asked Lieutenant General Peter Walls, Rhodesia's war supremo, to stay on as military commander under the new government.

That General Walls did not last long and was refused re-entry into the country of his birth was more his own fault than any renegation by Mr Mugabe.

Senator Denis Norman who was named Minister of Agriculture remains in his post where he has, according to informed sources, earned the respect and confidence of the Mugabe cabinet. The recent resignation of the other white member of the cabinet, Mr David Smith, Minister of Commerce, was due to a deteriorating illness.

Mr Mugabe also went out of his way to heal the deep tribal political divisions

between his party and his former guerilla co-leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union.

But some elements in Zapu especially the younger, more radical members of the party's military wing, Zipra, have not been able to accept what they see as the humiliation of playing second fiddle to the Shona-dominated ruling party.

This has been Zimbabwe's most pressing and seemingly insoluble problem which has resulted in two major military style clashes in Mr Nkomo's Ndebele stronghold of Bulawayo.

Though he was forced to use the iron fist at times Mr Mugabe's handling of the problem has been relatively restrained and responsible in keeping with his consistent policy of reconciliation.

The Prime Minister was under great pressure from his party to use the Zipra uprising as an excuse to "wipe them out" once and for all. But he resisted this, using force only where negotiation failed.

Mr Mugabe's efforts to balance black aspirations against maintaining white confidence, Shona against Ndebele and radicals against moderates has been his greatest achievement.

He has faced the reality of Zimbabwe's economic dependence on South Africa with a similar sense of balance. While breaking the highly visible though superficial sporting and diplomatic ties he has maintained most of the traditional links with his controversial Southern neighbour.

So far he has kept his election promise not to allow South Africa's exiled black nationalists to establish military staging bases in Zimbabwe while at the same time giving his government's moral and diplomatic support to these organisations.

On the international scene the 57-year-old leader has played the non-alignment game with the same adroitness. He has convinced the world of Zimbabwe's strategic importance in Southern Africa

be, the logical framework for collecting information, assessing assumptions in the light of this information, and for the suggestion of the consequences of decisions, remains. The task would be made easier if there was greater interdisciplinary co-operation in the health sector, particularly in the administration of health services. In South Africa, economists have not played any official role in health sector analysis, nor have many other disciplines apart from medicine. As Fein has commented "and all of us, I believe, have paid a price for this underrepresentation." (3)

#### FOOTNOTES

## RDM 9/4/81 Zimbabwe rings in 362 the cash changes

SALISBURY. — The introduction of the new Zimbabwean currency removed one of the last reminders of the country's colonial legacy, President Canaan Banana said at State House in Salisbury yesterday.

"It is a milestone in the consolidation of our independence," the President said when he was shown samples of the new notes and coins which go into circulation on April 15.

He said it was significant that the new money would be introduced as Zimbabwe celebrated the first anniversary of independence.

Yesterday's presentation of samples was made by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala. Also present was the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Desmond Krogh.

Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, Deputy Minister of Commerce and Trade, as chairman of the committee that designed the currency, won a special mention from the President.

Senator Nkala said the committee had presented its recommendations less than six months after being appointed, a feat which he said, must be a record.

The first denominations available will be a new Z\$10 note and Z\$1 and 50c coins. The rest of the range of notes will be issued during the year.

Dr Krogh said the coins were minted in London and the notes

printed in Salisbury. — Sapa.

#### APPENDIX

##### A Note on the available statistics.

For the purposes of economic analysis, the data that are currently collected by the authorities have severe limitations. Market forces are not operative so that cost figures that are calculated are inappropriate indicators of the value of resources used in health service delivery by the CPA. The purpose of this section is to outline the data that are available and to point out the deficiencies of these figures.

##### (1.) Through Out statistics.

General through input data is collected fairly extensively but apart from separation into infectious and non-infectious categories

A notifiable infectious for inpatients, there is own into type of disease. Certain institutions inpatient attendance figures into general and clinics with a breakdown of the number of attend-type of special clinic - dermatology, diabetic, paediatrics, physiotherapy etc, (1) at Groote Schuur children's Hospitals (at the latter only since

the number of beds available, the number treated, the number of daily units, the average and the average percentage occupancy of beds and the average percentage occupancy of beds

are recorded by race group, at each hospital. (2) Figures for the number of operations (major and minor), the number of births and deaths and attendances at specialised department - diagnostic and therapeutic X-ray, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and electrocardiograph are kept at each hospital.

Few hospitals keep headcounts of outpatients treated - Gorrie Schuur has atempted to do so since January 1978, and the Day Hospitals make a headcount from the number of tickets sold and exemption granted. The definition of an outpatient



My objectives for this lecture are: To define health; to discuss some of the processes involved in promoting health; to identify some of the problems facing those responsible for promoting health; and to discuss some of the solutions to these problems.

Health has been defined as a "state of complete physical, mental and social well-being - and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".<sup>1</sup> The processes involved in promoting health have

usually been examined through to the patient. Indeed, it only 6 times in the 1972 Gr Service in Great Britain, in own Health Act.

Seen from the doctor's point of view, cure and rehabilitation, that "prevention is better than cure" and that rehabilitation is expensive and wasteful of health resources. Indeed, it is still shy away from the fact that doctors are indifferent about the lack of enthusiasm in the case of medicine, as in the case of through repetition, and, in charged with curing disease are soon forgotten. However, examination of health from adequate nutrition, housing, employment, and education, and

corner-stones of good health. Indeed, with the addition of family planning facilities and ante-natal as well as post-natal services to these corner-stones, most of the health needs of the community will be met. It follows therefore, that "health development is essentially a political and social process that should start off with the acceptance of the social function of health and should ensure that health technology is developed and applied in harmony with this social function".<sup>2</sup> It also follows that health is linked to the general level of the community and not to the structure of the health care system, however important this system may be.<sup>3</sup> Despite the above,

most doctors remain loathe to involve themselves, in what others may call political matters and this, when added to the lack of education to which I have referred, probably accounts for the lack of interest which most practitioners have in the promotion of health.

Fortunately, there is now a world-wide swing towards preventative or community based medicine. This has applied to South Africa as well. The Minister of Health has called for a comprehensive

# Traders asked to help beat robbers

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Police have appealed to Zimbabwean businessmen to introduce thorough security precautions as part of a general crackdown to combat an unprecedented wave of armed robberies.

Armed robberies have risen to a record level, particularly in the Bulawayo area — and most of them have been carried out with military weapons.

There are now fears that some groups of dissident guerrillas may have formed crime rings in Matabeleland.

There have been 129 armed robberies in Bulawayo in the last three months, and 30 in Salisbury by hold-up men armed with rifles, pistols and grenades.

In addition, there were 27 murders involving robbery as a suspected motive.

These startling figures were disclosed by a police detective who was giving "aggravating evidence" in the Salisbury High Court against two men who had been convicted of raping and robbing a 64-year-old widow.

The two convicts, Joseph Kwanhungatonde, 22, and Sibert Chinake, 25, were each sentenced to 25 years' jail by Mr Justice Charles Waddington, who said they had barely escaped the death penalty.

They were found guilty of forcing the woman to give them drink before ordering her

to undress and raping her.

They remained with their victim in her bedroom until dawn, when they assaulted her and fled with suitcases packed with stolen goods.

The judge said he had decided against the gallows or life imprisonment only because the men had not gone armed to the house with the express purpose of raping the woman.

"However, it may be that I am being over-charitable in my view," he added.

The special aggravating evidence led by the police in the case reflects their concern at the low number of arrests and the need for a strong deterrent to combat the crime wave.

The court was told only a small percentage of the crimes were solved because of the difficulty in detecting those responsible for robberies.

The spate of robberies reached a climax last week when two bandits armed with Russian-made AK-47 assault rifles opened fire on workers queueing for pay at a construction site near Wankie.

Five people were wounded in the attack and the robbers escaped with a payroll of about R32 000.

This and other payroll robberies in Bulawayo have prompted the police to warn businessmen of the dangers of holding large sums of money and of inadequate security precautions on paydays.

the structure of health services in developing countries throughout the world. Historically, doctors from Europe first started coming to Africa in the early 19th century, before public health was a recognised branch of medicine at home. Thereafter, public health became a separate subject, detached from clinical medicine and largely ignored by doctors. Thus, before travelling to Africa, a doctor would realise the need to be well versed in medicine, obstetrics and surgery, but not necessarily to know anything about public health. Doctors first came to serve the families of missionaries and settlers who were exposed to new tropical diseases, and they needed hospital facilities for this. They then became overwhelmed by the acute sickness and the need they saw around them, and saw

# Zimbabwe exodus continues

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SALISBURY — Nearly twice as many people left Zimbabwe in the first two months of the year compared to the same period of 1980, but the number of immigrants also increased, according to official figures released in Salisbury yesterday.

The figures showed 3 719 people emigrated in January and February compared with 1 947 last year. But the number of immigrants more than doubled from 860 to 1 747.

Migration figures are not published on a racial basis but most of those leaving the country are believed to be white, while most new immigrants are returning black Zimbabweans. Much higher emigration is expected this month and next month. — Sapa-  
Reuter.

TABLE 4

## THE COST OF MEDICINES

Uncontrollable factors:	Initial research and development Raw materials Manufacture Costs of registration with Medicines Control Council Preclinical trials Early clinical trials
Controllable factors:	Government subsidies Promotion and advertising State and Provincial coding and tenders Doctors' prescribing habits Patient consumption

# Black mayor gives conciliation pledge

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Salisbury's first black mayor, installed yesterday, has pledged himself to the policy of political reconciliation adopted by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Dr Tizirai Gwata, a medical practitioner committed his council which is dominated by the country's ruling Zanu (PF) party to a policy plan which included equalisation of employment opportunities for black and white in the city and improvement of black amenities.

The 38-year-old consultant physician has also favoured changing the name of Zimbabwe's first city. It is believed the new name will be Harare.

"It is an African town," he said. "It should reflect that it is in Africa and in independent Zimbabwe. The name Salisbury is quite foreign and should be changed."

His deputy is a Salisbury lawyer, Mr Simpli-

sus Chihambakwe (36), a Zanu (PF) legal adviser who attended the ill-fated Geneva Conference in 1976 at which an attempt to settle the Rhodesian dispute was made.

Salisbury's 23 new black councillors include an accountant, schoolteacher, life assurance manager, builder and several prominent businessmen.

The eighth of 11 children, Mayor Gwata received a mission education in the remote Buhera Tribal Trust Land 160 km south of Salisbury.

Political demonstrations at the then University of Rhodesia interrupted his medical studies in 1966. He completed his degree on a World Health Organisation scholarship in Uganda, returning to become a Government medical officer at Gatooma.

He has since lectured in medicine at the University of Zimbabwe, been a consultant physician at two Salisbury hospitals and was a part-time private practitioner.



# Tekere gets standing ovation at Parliament

The Star's Africa  
News Service

NAIROBI — Former Zimbabwe Manpower Minister Mr Edgar Tekere received a standing ovation when he entered the Speaker's gallery at the Kenya Parliament yesterday after being freed by Kenyan security men following his questioning by immigration department officials.

He met Kenyan Vice-President Mr Maai Kibaki and the Minister of State for Internal Security, Mr G G Kariuki.

Mr Tekere said earlier that his arrest and questioning had nothing to do with an interview he gave to the Kenya Daily Nation in which he said he was proud of murdering a white farmer in Zimbabwe.

Commenting on reports that he had been ordered to leave Kenya, he said: "I am not in a hurry to go home."

Mr Tekere also denied reports that his wife was a daughter of Kenya's left-wing firebrand Mr Oginga Odinga, but confirmed that he had been living with Mr Odinga's family since he arrived in Kenya last week.

A speech which Mr Tekere was to have given at Nairobi University on Tuesday was cancelled.

existence was thus destroyed as these people were transformed into landless nomadic bands. Some attached themselves to European farmers as indentured servants, others sought refuge at mission stations and, finally, the remnants roamed the countryside in vagabondage. By the end of the eighteenth century, the Europeans had completed the occupation of all the inhabitable lands of the Khoikhoi who, in turn, found themselves in a servile relationship to their conquerors.<sup>28</sup>

On the one hand, the European colonizers fought wars of dispossession against the Khoikhoi and the Bantu-speaking tribes. On the other hand, they launched wars of extermination against the San. The European colonizers organized a systematic campaign of genocide against the San. Men were slaughtered outright, and women and children were enslaved under the veil of "apprenticeship," i.e., bound by force to

a European master and, the San with remote corners of the interior encouraged the arrival of slaves arriving in 1724, they were

1730 from Delagoa Bay. By the early eighteenth century, the number of slaves exceeded that of the European population, because the Company regarded them as more productive than European knechts (indentured servants hired on contract from the

<sup>28</sup> See J.S. Marais, The Cape Coloured People, 1652-1937 (Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1939). See also Nosiho Majake, The Role of the Missionaries in Conquest (Johannesburg: Society of Young Africa, 1952?).

<sup>29</sup> Even liberal historians like J.S. Marais perpetuate the pernicious view that the San were sub-human. With the inimitable effrontery of a "white" man, Marais leaves open the question of the "civilisability" of these gifted people (Marais, op. cit., p. 30).

Company) or the reluctant Khoikhoi.<sup>30</sup> Thus, Cape production relations developed along colour caste lines where an almost unbridgeable legal and social divide separated those who possessed the civil rights associated with European capitalism -- the right to own property, the right to move freely, the right to bring or defend an action in a court of law -- and those who possessed on the natural rights necessary for survival -- the right to eat and sleep, and to cohabit, and not to be deprived of life without sufficient cause.<sup>31</sup> Domestic slaves often became artisans, craftsmen, boat-builders, and fishermen. In particular, European wheat and wine farmers became thoroughly dependent upon slave labor. As long as the Khoikhoi possessed sufficient land, they refused to perform any but casual labour.

With the continued

**Zimbabwe**  
viewing  
sugar  
project

SALISBURY — A proposed Government-backed sugar project at Chisumbanje in the south-east lowveld will cost at least ZD 168-million at current prices, says a special study presented to Mr Nick Cambitzis, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation.

The final cost, however, could run to ZD 200-million through inflation.

Mr Cambitzis said that the IDC board will meet on May 7 to discuss the four-volume report prepared by private consultants. The IDC will then open discussions with the Government, probably at the end of next month.

Mr Cambitzis said on finance that this would depend entirely on how the Government viewed the scheme. If it wanted to put Chisumbanje under the control of Tilcor, the Government would have to raise the money.

Alternatively, a public company could be floated, thereby giving Zimbabweans the opportunity to invest through the IDC.

Chisumbanje could cover 13 500 ha, including 2 500 ha under the existing Tilcor Development.

From the production target of 170 000 tons of cane, the preliminary study estimates 91 000 tons of sugar and 72 million litres of ethanol could be extracted.

An assumed selling price of ZD230 a ton for sugar and 33.3c a litre of ethanol has been used by the consultants. To achieve this a labour force of 4 300 would be required. — Sapa.

from the European-controlled areas. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the separate identity of the Khoisan element in the population began to disappear.<sup>32</sup>

As laborers, the Khoisan and slave populations were compelled to learn the language

<sup>30</sup> Victor de Kock, Those in Bondage (Cape Town: E.B. Timmins, 1950). I.E. Edwards, Towards Emancipation: A Study in South African Slavery (Cardiff: J.D. Lewis and Sons, 1942) and A.F. Hattersley, "Slavery at the Cape, 1652-1838," in Eric Walker (ed.), Cambridge History of the British Empire, VII (London: Cambridge University Press, 1963), pp. 266-278.

<sup>31</sup> See Davenport, op. cit., p. 21.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid., pp. 25-26. See also J.S. Marais, The Cape Coloured People, op. cit., pp. 67-98.

## ZIMBABWE

### Cutting links

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Fm 10/11/81  
Last week's twin announcements in Pretoria and Salisbury requiring Zimbabwean and South African passport holders to obtain visas when visiting each other's countries marks another predictable step along the road towards reduced economic co-operation between the two countries.

Following closely on the heels of Pre-

toria's decision to terminate — at a year's notice — the trade agreement with Zimbabwe, the announcement marked another potentially-important setback to Zimbabwe's foreign earnings potential.

Tourist figures published in Salisbury this week show that the number of holiday arrivals in Zimbabwe, at 227 195 last year, was more than treble the 1979 figure of 65 300 and the highest since 1975 (244 404). The total number of visitors to Zimbabwe, excluding those in transit, was 268 400 and 121 000 of these (45%) came from SA. Obviously, the imposition of the visa requirement will not discourage all tourism but it certainly will have an adverse impact on Zimbabwe's ability to earn foreign exchange in this field.

Just how adverse, it is impossible to gauge. But tourist officials believe that more than 50% of holiday visitors are South Africans and anticipate a marked slowdown in tourism in the second half of the year when the visa requirements come into force.

The reverse side of the coin is that some 218 000 Zimbabweans travelled to SA last year, though it is unlikely that many of these will be deterred from making tourist or business visits south of the Limpopo by the visa requirements. For a start, there are often strong family and business ties and the South African holiday resorts have long been the traditional

playground for white Zimbabweans, many of whom hold British passports anyway. For the South African passport holder

who is resident in Zimbabwe, the visa requirement means that a re-entry visa into Zimbabwe must be obtained. Whether

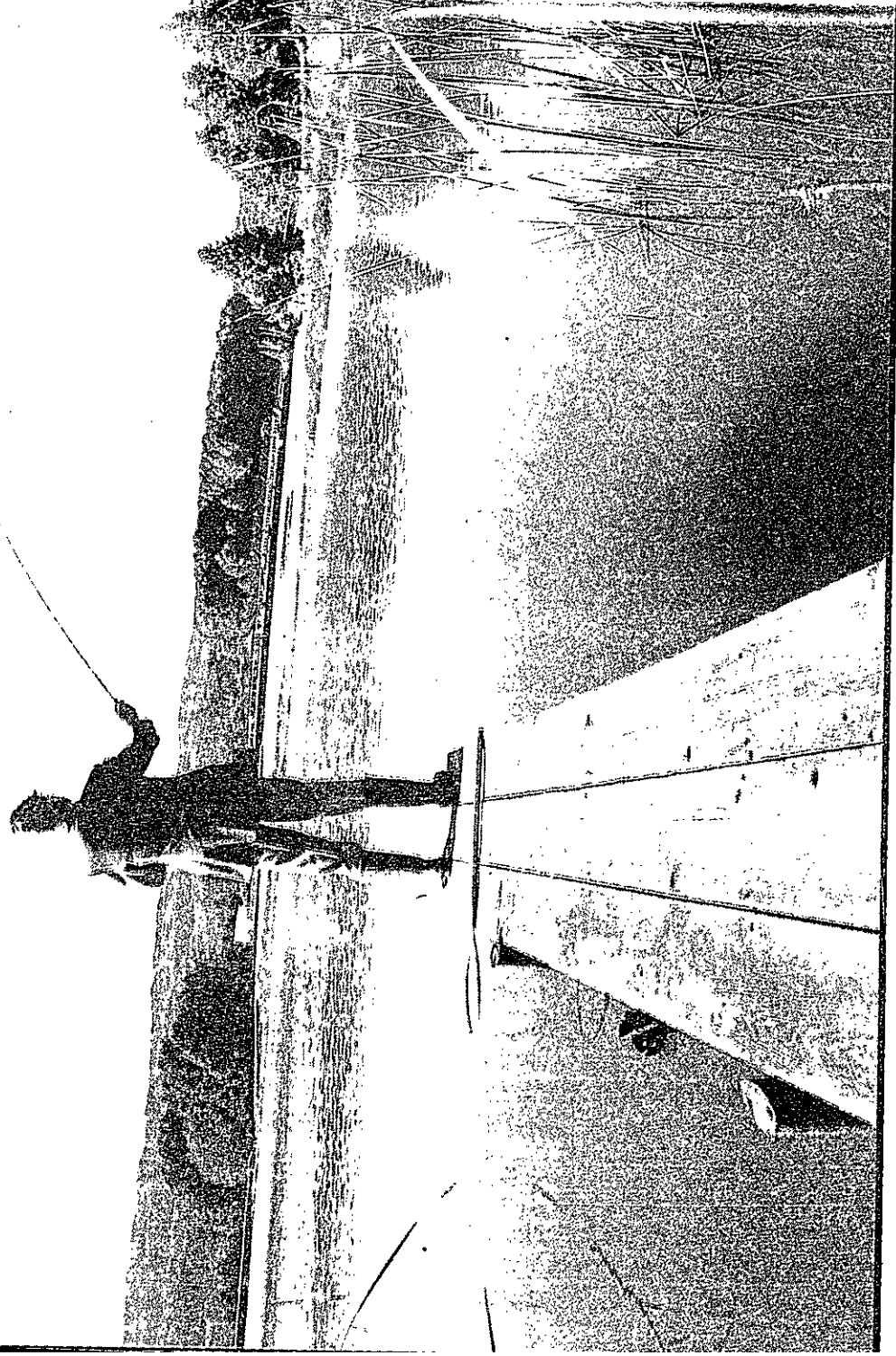
this will encourage many such passport holders to swap their South African travel documents for a Zimbabwean one remains to be seen, but it could turn out to be more than just a formality to obtain the necessary re-entry visa. Time will tell.

Detailed migration figures also tell an interesting tale. Of the 17 240 Zimbabweans who emigrated last year, 10 800 or 63% went to South Africa. Just over 2 350 (13.5%) went to the UK and more than 600 to Australia and New Zealand. More than 4 150 of those going to SA were defined as economically active — many of them in technical fields such as engineering, mechanics, journeymen, artisans and accountants.

The Star Friday April 10 1981

## AFRICA

CONT



The end of the war has once again brought Troutbeck into its own as Zimbabwe's premier trout fishing resort. The lake like many others in the 7 000 ft high scenic Inyanga mountains is filled with trout. Although the famous Troutbeck Inn (background) remained open throughout the war, portion of it had to be closed because of the drastic decrease in the number of visitors to this once guerilla-infested area near the Mozambican border. Seen here is the fisherman Jeff Gainsborou h.

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10-04-81

# One Year On

(CONT.)

## Problems — and promise

The massive aid Zimbabwe has been promised by the world community is seen as a vote of confidence in the one year old country and an acknowledgement of its strategic importance both economically and politically — in southern Africa.

The overwhelming response from the world at a three-day conference of donor countries in Salisbury in March could not have been a better birthday present for Zimbabwe which was still reeling from the negative publicity of the Bulawayo insurrection and the recent spate of killings of white farmers.

Also, at a time when South Africa is taking an increasingly hostile attitude towards Zimbabwe it was comforting for the landlocked country to know it had the backing of

friends willing to put their money where their mouth was.

The timing by Pretoria of its announcement to end the preferential trade agreement with Zimbabwe, coinciding with the aid conference, did not go unnoticed by diplomats and political observers.

This, closely followed by the restriction of Zimbabwe traffic on the railway line to South Africa's ports and imposition of visas for Zimbabweans visiting South Africa was seen in Salisbury as a deliberate attempt to counter the euphoria sparked by the aid conference.

To many, these moves gave credence to the suspicion among frontline states that South Africa wants to destabilise its immediate black neighbours and to keep the area economically

dependent on the Republic. Zimbabwe with its well-developed industrial infrastructure and strong economy (which not only recovered from sanctions but grew by an impressive 10 percent in real terms in its first year of independence) has become the cornerstone of the black state's plan to loosen South Africa's stranglehold.

For Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Government the startling recovery of the economy helped solve its first post independence political hurdle — a crisis of rising expectations among the millions of blacks who voted his Zanu (PF) into power.

In the first year more than 100 000 new jobs were found for young blacks at a time of rampant unemployment. Minimum wages for the various sectors were

enforced by Government. Wages for domestic servants alone rose 52 percent higher than the year before.

But spiralling wages together with greater government spending and the increase in motor fuel prices has resulted in galloping inflation.

A recent economic review by a local merchant bank cautioned that the current boom may soon slow down and that the manufacturing sectors growth rate of nearly 15 percent last year would not be repeated in 1981.

As spending continues at an unprecedented rate manufacturers have been extended to their limit.

Supplies of raw materials are running low and shoppers are expected to find more empty shelves in the months ahead.

The bank predicts that

some industries may have to cut back on production, impose a shorter working week and lay off staff.

This could create serious political problems for Mr Mugabe's Government if steps are not taken to increase foreign exchange allocations to the production sector.

The Government's priority programme of reconstruction and development of the rural areas has taken a large chunk of the Foreign exchange allocation and it is doubtful whether the foreign aid pledged at the donors conference will become available soon enough to alleviate this problem.

Another critical problem faced by the government is the promised continuation of the massive subsidies of basic foods. At present this is costing the Government



By DAVID THOMAS

5-million dollars a week which if it continues as the Prime Minister has promised will in three years use up all the more than 1 000-million dollars in foreign aid pledged for that period.

Economists have warned of the dangers of continuing the food subsidy much longer but the government obviously has to balance this against the political dangers of lifting the governments contribution to the consumer price of maize.

Farmers currently sell their maize to the marketing board at 120 dollars a tonne. Consumers buy it at less than half this amount.

Though Zimbabwe's projected 2.5 million tonne maize crop, which will leave one million tonnes surplus for export this year, is impressive and will help feed its starving neighbours, the problems it has created are enormous.

The government will have

The new state of Zimbabwe has been given and promised more international aid in its short existence than probably any other country in a similar period. But it will need much more than aid to solve its problems. Possibly its greatest need is confidence on the part of the people in the government and the viability of

to fork out a massive one hundred million dollars to buy and distribute the maize notwithstanding the current transportation crisis.

The Government hopes eventually to meet this problem by increasing the minimum wage of the lower income group while gradually lifting the subsidies to lessen the impact of a return to real prices.

But for the meantime the government sees it as politically expedient to maintain the subsidy. As the Prime Minister put it recently: "One cannot argue for the removal of subsidies at this stage when the great bulk of the people have wages and incomes which are below subsistence level."

So far Mr Mugabe has successfully tempered his marxist views with a hefty dash of economic pragmatism. Western aid givers appear to be satisfied that the country's existing white-dominated, capitalist-

the social structure it is building. At the end of Zimbabwe's first year of independence there is much more reason for confidence than there was at the beginning. In the second of a two-part series, the Argus Africa News Service gives some of the reasons for this.

oriented economy is not going to be tampered with to any significant extent.

While the Government is intent on developing the war-damaged rural areas on a predominantly communal socialistic basis the existing commercial and industrial sectors will largely be left intact.

Protective legislation for the workers in these sectors will probably be tightened up and minimum wages will be increased regularly. However, the governments' performance over the year indicates it is not intent on forcing wages up unrealistically.

The minimum wage for domestic servants and farm labourers is now 30 dollars but may be increased later this year. For other workers the minimum is 85 dollars.

On ownership of land the government has been careful to point out that when it says its policy is that no one should enjoy absolute ownership of land

this does not signal any intention to change the present system of privately held land.

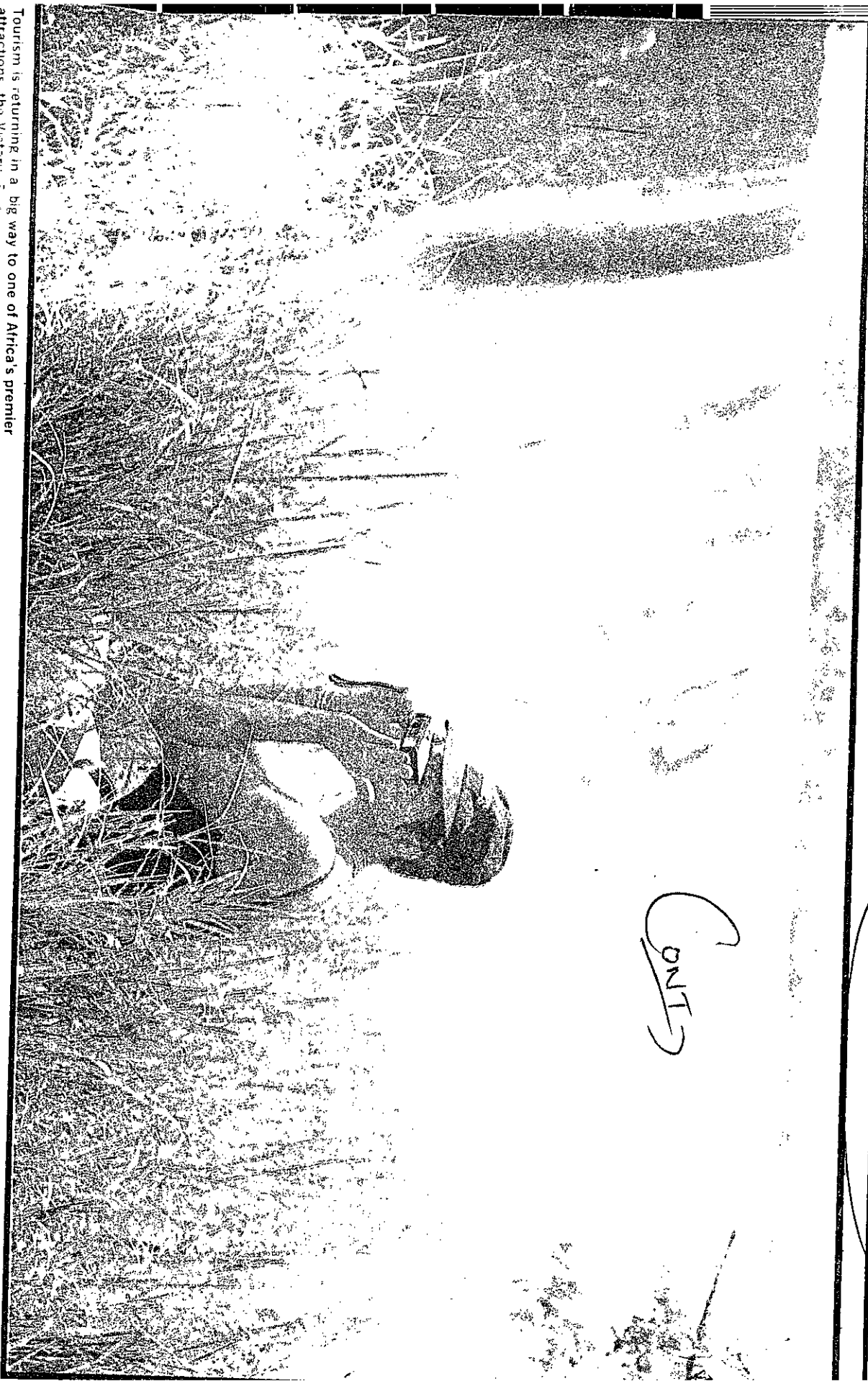
There has been no attempt to seize farm property and in fact there is still plenty of unused farmland which the government has not yet taken over as it has promised.

The Prime Minister recently regretted that the handing out of land to black farmers had been held up because of lack of funds to buy the properties.

While the government has promised to take from the rich to improve the lot of the poor this has not been taken to extremes. Up till now implementation of this has been in the form of high income tax surcharges and price increases on luxury items like liquor and tobacco.

In addition the government has pledged to close the gap between white and black income.

CONT



Tourism is returning in a big way to one of Africa's premier attractions, the Victoria Falls.



# Spirit of reconciliation overshadows bitterness

Peter and Jane Storrer are a middle aged white Zimbabwe farming couple who survived two full scale mortar, rocket and gunfire attacks on their homestead and "stuck it out" to the end of the war.

Peter Storrer, who immigrated to Rhodesia from Australia at an early age, was a foundation member of Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front and a leader of his white farming community in the high Nyanga mountain range.

He still has bitter memories of the war but like many white farmers he has a committed stake in the country and has no intention of leaving.

His former Rhodesian Front affiliation notwithstanding he has since the war developed a very good working relationship with the local hierarchy of the ruling Zanu (PF).

"They (Zanu PF) are going out of their way to be co-operative and to get us to stay and we are reciprocating," Mr Storrer said in a recent interview on his farm Barwon Downs, a stone's throw from the Mozambique border.

Mr Storrer has a sneaking suspicion that one of the local party officials led the main attack against his house which virtually demolished the upper storey of his farmhouse during the war.

But the spirit of reconciliation is so good that the two once bitter enemies can now reminisce and joke about their mutual involvement in the war.

The worst attack came in the middle of the night. Mr Storrer had managed to scramble down into his bunker to return the fire when the shooting started and his wife was calling for help on the agric-alert radio warning system. An 82 mm mortar scored a direct hit wrecking most of the house and almost killing Mrs Storrer. It cost 11 000 dollars to repair the house.

Another attack came at Christmas time when their children were home but little damage was done then. However, every one of their 55 farm labourers and their families disappeared overnight and the couple had to keep the farm going by themselves.

But now peace has returned and the Storrers' house, snuggled among the thick pine forests 7 000 ft above sea level looks the epitome of tranquility.

Despite their conservative political views the Storrers are optimistic about the future of Zimbabwe though like many of their fellow whites they are concerned by what they see as signs of a lowering of standards. Significantly they no longer support the RF.

During the war he saw the local Trout Beck farming community shrink to fewer than 20 whites when the peace pact was signed.

Now the whites are returning to the farming community not only to repossess their war-damaged properties but to rebuild and develop them even further.

More than 100 km to the youth of the Storrers' seed potato and sheep farm the subtropical Crake valley nestles between the scenic Vumba mountains and the Mozambique border.

Here Mike and Liz Boswel Brown live as they did throughout the war years which they also "stuck out" despite attacks on their coffee plantation. They are younger than the Storrers and never supported the RF which they dislike as much now as they did before but they have a similar farmer-like conservatism about politics.

Mike and Liz are also relieved that the war is over. They are satisfied that they and their children can wander or ride around their plantation without guns.

They also have the nagging doubts about standards and fears about security whenever they hear of a farmer murdered callously by dissident gunmen. Like the Storrers they so desperately want the country to work that they are optimistic about its future.

Mr Boswel Brown is continuing to pour money into his farm and is the first Zimbabwe farmer to grow kiwi fruit in commercial quantities.

The Boswel Browns and the Storrers are typical of the whites who have chosen to stay. The new Zimbabwe has not made them raving liberals overnight — they probably never will be. They have a common love of the country and they have enjoyed a high standard of living which they hope will continue. A few have "taken the gap" but have found living in other countries, Britain, Australia and in particular South Africa not to their liking so they have come back.

Since independence white farmers have been returning to the land. By the end of the seven-year bush war the number of white farmers in the country had dropped to less than 5 000. In the year since independence that number has increased to 5 500.

Pre-independence fears that white owned farms would be seized by the new government have not so far been realised. Mr Mugabe's government has gone out of its way to reassure farmers who are the backbone of the country's agriculture oriented economy.

This year farmers reaped a record maize crop which is



Jane Storrer pruning shrubs at her Barwon Downs farm homestead high up in the Nyanga mountains in the Troutbeck district. The house in the background was almost totally demolished in a rocket and mortar attack during the war but despite this and other attacks Mrs Storrer and her husband Peter remained. They are now more determined than ever to "make a go of it."

expected to yield more than one million tons surplus for export.

The fear uppermost in many farmers' minds has been the continuing unprovoked murders by dissidents. Since independence 12 white farmers have been killed by bandits carrying the Russian-made AK 47 rifle, the guerillas' main weapon during the war.

Optimists often point out that this is a relatively small number considering the country has just emerged from a war which has left thousands of weapons in the hands of often unscrupulous gangs who have refused to submit to repeated government calls for an end to post-war violence.

The murders included the cold-blooded shootings of Mrs Helena van As (71), her grandson Phillip (20), Mr Abraham Roux and his wife Margaret in their homes in the Fort Victoria district in March.

Police reacted firmly to the killings and instituted strict security measures throughout the area. The murders had been linked to midnight sacrificial rituals which were being performed at the Great Zimbabwe Ruins by a woman claiming to be the reincarnation of the legendary spirit medium Nehanda who was hanged by the British for sparking the 1896 Chimurenga uprising against the white settlers.

Acting on information police raided a squatter camp near the historic ruins and in a gun battle with armed dissidents killed two men. Seven AK 47 assault rifles, 44 loaded AK magazines and a number of stick grenades, spears, axes and knives were confiscated. Several men and the "reincarnated" spirit medium were arrested.

Another now notorious murder was the shooting in August last year of Mr Gerald Adams on a farm outside Salisbury by the then powerful Cabinet minister Edgar Tekere and seven of his guerilla bodyguards.

● To next page



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Argus Africa News Service  
SALISBURY. — More than  
3 700 people, most of them  
whites, left Zimbabwe in  
the first two months of  
this year. In the same  
period 1972 immigrants  
arrived.

Though statistics are no  
longer kept on a racial  
basis, official sources esti-  
mate the number of whites  
in Zimbabwe at between  
200 000 and 210 000.

This with the 10 year census should give us the necessary denominator

In addition we should continue to notify the formidable or very dangerous infectious diseases such as Rabies. If these are universally brought to an acceptable level the rest of the information we need could be responsibly and more accurately gained by a survey method

Areas of poor coverage can be selected and in these small well trained and supervised teams can actively gather information on a continuous or intermittent random sample basis. There should be a rapid feedback to the local population and Health Care personnel. Strong encouragement to voluntarily notify any health problems people feel need attention due to the absence or inadequacy of routine notification such as of Tuberculosis for instance, should also be given. Such an approach will give many of us more confidence that we are responsibly monitoring our situation and will be a training process by which all will start to value the discipline needed for routine statistics on a wider and more complete basis

There are various bodies involved in this field who have the necessary expertise and experience to get such a scheme going on an experimental basis. To list a few

- Department of Statistics
- Department of Health
- Medical Research Council and its units such as the TB Research Institute and the National Research Institute for Nutritional Diseases

- Human Sciences Research Council
- Medical Schools

It is important that the level of sophistication of the scheme is such that it will be able to be executed by a small local authority and various homeland departments of health if it gets beyond the experimental stage

For this reason special attention should be given to planning something that can give accurate results taking into account the limited resources and expertise avail-

## Death of Zimbabwe Minister

Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A senior member of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front (formerly Zapu), the Minister of Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications in Zimbabwe's coalition Government, Mr George Silundika, has died in hospital.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said he reacted to the news of Mr Silundika's death with a deep sense of shock and grief.

Mr Mugabe said his friendship with Mr Silundika began when they met in 1950 at what was then the University College of Fort Hare.

Mr Silundika had a brain haemorrhage.

project

Designing meaningful measures for the survey

The purpose of the Comprehensive Health Care System is to promote health and to care for ill health. It is a system which makes comprehensive integrated primary health care possible and enable patients to gain access to secondary and tertiary care. Other factors that we are interested in is the degree of self reliance in health and illness of the people in their families and communities, also to what extent the service is able to be truly comprehensive in terms of having promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative care to the people it serves

that the protection is needed, the charge that patents are responsible for "antisocial" practices is weakened. The problems that arise are not due to the patent itself, but to the actual nature of the drug market, and must therefore be solved in a broader context.

#### SECTION 8: RESEARCH AND THE MARKETING OF NEW DRUGS:

The drug industry is characterised by high pre-manufacturing costs of research and development. Although this enables valuable drugs to be invented, the nature and extent of the

# Zimbabwe trims SA ports links

RDM 10/4/81 (362)

By ANTHONY RIDER  
"Mail" Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — About half of Zimbabwe's petrol needs are expected to come from the Maputo refinery by the middle of this year, reducing the country's dependence on South Africa for fuel imports.

Zimbabwe businessmen are

also being urged to switch their trade routes from South African to Mozambique ports.

As part of its general drive to reduce dependence on South Africa where possible, Zimbabwe is buying more fuel from Mozambique and plans to re-route fuel supplies from South African ports to those of Mozambique.

Meanwhile Zimbabwe's fuel reserves are judged sufficient to cope with difficult times.

Fuel consumption has risen markedly since independence — petrol by 18%, diesel by 19%.

Zimbabwe's businessmen are being urged to switch their trade to Mozambique's ports to save valuable foreign exchange and cut delivery times.

The managing director of a freight agency, Mr. Chester Mhende, believes congestion in South Africa will force local businessmen to use Beira and Maputo to much greater extent.

He estimated they would cut costs by up to 30%, and delivery time by four weeks, if they used the Mozambique ports.

But it has been pointed out that of the 66 most useful drugs introduced since 1899 when aspirin first came onto the market, all but 9 were developed by private industry. (5) This, of course, does not indicate the cost-effectiveness of private research, but the fact that the funds for research were forthcoming, is in itself significant.

## Shortage of locos

**BULAWAYO.** — Zimbabwe Railways was short of 97 diesel locomotives and faced severe wagon and artisan shortages for moving this year's bumper crops, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Josia Chinamano, said yesterday.

Speaking at the national railways training centre, he said there were acute shortages in the artisan grades needed to repair and maintain locomotives among other duties. — Sapa.

#### (7.2) The Influence of Patents on Innovations:

By promising the firm the possibility of a return on its research expenditure, patents speed up the rate of innovation. More resources are devoted to research and fewer resources are devoted to maintaining the secrecy of an invention.

Patents also help to spread knowledge for the invention of one firm serves as a basis for further research by others.

The drug firms do not rely on one person's flash of inspiration. The drug industry has been termed an "Industry of Discovery". (2) Therefore a conscious decision is taken when

considering how much to devote to research just what the expected payoff of that research is. The existence of patents, by increasing the expected payoff, stimulates research.

The patent is especially necessary in the drug industry where products can easily be copied. The absence of patents would preclude the inventor from earning a return on research expenditure.

#### (7.3) The Registration of Patents:

There is a trade-off between the amount of protection given by a patent and the ease of taking out a patent. If it is easy for a firm to obtain a patent, the amount of protection offered is limited because a competitor can take out a similar patent and also enter the market.

It is relatively easy to obtain a patent in South Africa and the conclusion must thus be that the extent of protection that it provides is limited.

#### (7.4) The Nature of Patent Protection:

Patents do give protection to firms, but such protection is both necessary and not excessive. Given the high rate of product obsolescence (estimated at about 7 - 10% p.a.) it is not clear that patents are a major issue in the drug market.

In short, therefore, the issue of patent protection has become something of a red herring and once it is realised

Negev, which aims at producing doctors who will serve a rural community has developed the following selection method 20.

Firstly, it demands that a student obtain a University Pass at high school with B grades in at least two subjects. All such candidates then take a written psychometric examination at the end of which 300 candidates are interviewed for the approximate 150 posts. At the interviews the following characteristics are assessed:

#### INTELLECTUAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The capacity to master extensive and complex material, the capacity for self-learning, intellectual flexibility, problem-solving capacity, and intellectual curiosity.

#### VALUE CHARACTERISTICS:

The desire to assume responsibility for providing help to people.

ROM 10/4/81  
Editors  
ordered  
to pay  
R20 000

#### Court Reporter

THE editors of the Sunday Express and Sunday Times, and SA Associated Newspapers, were yesterday ordered to pay a former Rhodesian MP, Mr Rodney Guy Swayne Simmonds, R20 000 damages after articles in the two newspapers were found to be defamatory.

Mr Simmonds, of Good Hope Farm, Mount Hampden, Salisbury, had claimed R30 000 in the Rand Supreme Court following front page articles which had appeared in the Sunday Times and the Sunday Express on July 16, 1978, under the headlines "Arms scandal - inside story" and "Secret trial - men named". The articles were written by Mr Eugene Hugo and Mr Derek Taylor.

Mr Simmonds claimed the articles had been understood by readers to mean that he had been concerned in a multi-million rand defence fund fraud scandal involving the misappropriation of Rhodesian Government funds. These funds had been earmarked for the procurement of sanction-busting arms and equipment to fight the terrorist forces of Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, the court was told.

As a result of the articles, Mr Simmonds' good name had been injured he claimed.

Mr Justice O'Donovan found it had been implied in the articles that Mr Simmonds had been part of the arms scandal.

It must have been clear that at the time, in Rhodesia, two cases were being investigated and that Mr Simmonds was involved only in the less serious charge, he said.

The articles were published, however, without regard for the fact that the implications made were untrue.

investigating.

It is still too early to know whether this involved and time consuming system will succeed. It is comforting to know, however, that the University of Cape Town has a standing sub-committee to examine the selection of students. Another possible change in the medical curriculum would involve the teaching of social sciences. I hope that from what I have said, it will be obvious that this change could only be for the better.

I have taken the liberty of including a third possible change, that is, the teaching of African languages. It is inexcusable that because of the language barrier, many of us are forced to practise medicine at the level of a veterinary scientist. The need for the inclusion of a course in African languages is highlighted by the fact that this year some 200 medical students have enrolled in a voluntary course in Xhosa, given during the lunch hour or

early evening.

The fourth change would be to reform the curriculum by adapting it to the needs for health services of the nation or community. To bring about such a reform would require a great deal more information about the needs for health services than is presently available and a pre-requisite therefore, would be to stimulate research in this area. Once the data becomes available the goals and objectives of the medical school should be examined in the light of the needs of the nation and community and could, if necessary, be adjusted accordingly. Students at the University of Cape Town are currently being taught by members of the Department of Community Medicine as early as their first year. However many medical schools throughout the world are actually introducing students into the Community Health Team in their first year of

students and teachers to these hospitals, is feasible. The staff of such rural hospitals would then no longer feel isolated and would transmit information gleaned from the teaching hospital to members of the health care team in the clinics and dispensaries throughout their region. Similarly, and perhaps equally important, students would diffuse out to these clinics and dispensaries and the feedback to the teaching hospital via the students and staff would ensure that the activities of the teaching hospital remained relevant to the needs of the population at large. Such activities would also help to emphasize and reinforce the importance of promotive and preventive medicine. It would introduce the student to health care team work and allow him contact with, and understanding of, the problems faced by non-physician practitioners and other paramedics. Both within and without the teaching hospital, students should be trained to

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SOWETAN, Friday, April 10, 1981

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# Mugabe shocks cynics

**LAST** March when Robert Gabriel Mugabe swept to power in an overwhelming election victory, it was the beginning of a new era for Zimbabwe's seven million blacks. For the whites, it seemed, it was the end of the world. It is now a matter of historical record that the "Marxist Terrorist Leader" has acted like a realistic statesman in his first hectic year, and has emerged one of Africa's most important leaders.

**SALISBURY.** — Shortly after 9 am on Tuesday, March 4, last year pandemonium broke out in Salisbury's streets as shrill mimicked rooster calls rent the air. It was enough to send shivers of doom and despair through the country's 230 000 whites for even those who were not glued to their radios and television sets did not need to be told what had happened.

Robert Gabriel Mugabe and his Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) had been swept to power in an overwhelming election victory.

"Jongwe"—Zanu (PF's) rooster election symbol—had been put where the majority felt it always belonged — as cock of the roost.

For most of Zimbabwe's rejoicing seven million blacks it was the beginning of a new era but for the whites it seemed, at the time, the end of the

in Zimbabwe and to back this up he appointed two whites to the new cabinet and asked Lt General Peter Walls, Rhodesia's war supreme, to stay on as military commander under the new government. That General Walls did not last long and was refused re-entry into the country of his birth was more his own fault than any reneging by Mr Mugabe.

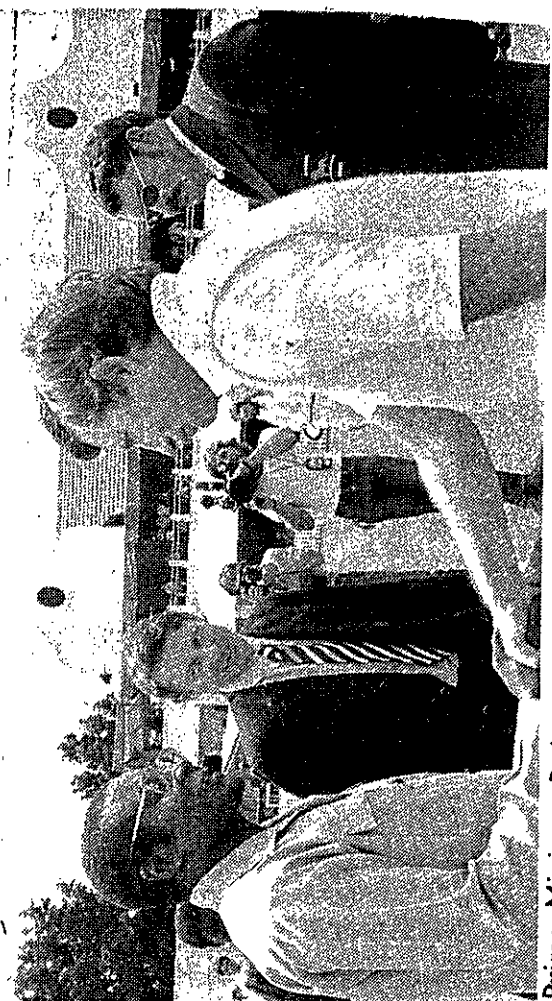
Senator Denis Norman, who was named Minister of Agriculture remains in his post where he has, according to informed sources, earned the respect and confidence of the Mugabe cabinet. The recent resignation of the other white member of the cabinet, Mr David Smith, Minister of Commerce, was due to a deteriorating illness.

Mr Mugabe also went out of his way to heal the deep tribal and political divisions between his party and the Zimbabwe African People's Union of

China which supported Mr Mugabe's party during the war have been good as have those with other communist countries which stood by Zanu during the war.

One of the main fears during his first year was that the Prime Minister would either be ousted by the radicals in his party's all-power central committee or at least be forced by them to take a more extreme line.

Though Mr Mugabe came to power as a result of long and bloody war which he co-led with Mr Joshua Nkomo he has since proved himself a man of peace. This has led to his nomination this year for the Nobel Peace Prize.



Prime Minister Robert Mugabe shakes hands with cricketers of the touring English country side, Leicestershire at the Salisbury sports club.

## David Thomas, Argus Africa News Service

Cont-7

Sowetan  
10-04-81

However, it is now a matter of historical record that the "Marxist Terrorist Leader", as he was called when his name was permitted to be mentioned in the pre-independence news media, has acted like a moderate and realistic statesman in his first hectic year and has emerged one of Africa's most important leaders.

When Mugabe returned to his country in January last year after five years in exile, he was relatively unknown in Rhodesia outside of black nationalist circles.

This was not surprising as the law then prohibited the media from using the names of the external nationalist leaders without official permission.

But outside Rhodesia he was even less known, possibly due to his low-profile method of operation and because he assumed the Zanu leadership mantle only in 1976.

The election landslide in which Zanu (PF) won a clear 57 of the 80 black parliamentary seats, completely ruled out white hopes of an Nkomo-Muzorewa alternative.

It was only then that reality sank in and the whites were forced to listen to what Mugabe had to say.

His first message to the nation undoubtedly went a long way to stopping in its tracks a mass exodus of whites.

In an ingenious show of statesmanship which was to set the tone for his administration, he talked of his commitment to heal the wounds of the past and to rebuild the war-torn nation — turning swords into ploughshares was how he put it.

Mr Mugabe assured whites of a secure future

Mr Joshua Nkomo.

But some elements in Zanu, especially the younger more radical members of the party's military wing, Zipra have not been able to accept what they see as the humiliation of playing second fiddle to Zanu.

Mr Mugabe's constant efforts to balance black aspirations against maintaining white confidence, Shona against Ndebele and radicals against moderates, has been his greatest achievement.

#### REALITY

He has faced the reality of Zimbabwe's economic dependence on South Africa with a similar sense of balance. While breaking the highly visible, though superficial sporting and diplomatic ties, he has maintained most of the traditional links with his controversial southern neighbour.

So far he has kept his election promise not to allow the exiled South African political movements to establish military staging bases in Zimbabwe at the same time giving his Government's moral and diplomatic support.

On the international scene the 57-year-old leader has played the non-alignment game with the same adroitness. He has convinced the world of Zimbabwe's strategic importance in Southern Africa and the need for the rich countries to help it improve its already strong economic position in order to offset the area's dependence on South Africa.

The Zimbabwe Government has remained cool in its relations with Russia and only recently approved the establishment of a Soviet embassy in Salisbury under unusually strict conditions. However, its relations with

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## Zimbabwe CoL climbs

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's inflation rate, as measured by the consumer-price index for higher-income urban families, showed a year-on-year rate of increase of 10.75% in February against 9.2% in January.

The Central Statistical Office says the all-items index for higher-income urban families (1964=100) rose 1.9% in February to 246.2 (241.6). — Reuter.

## Zimbabwe sugar project

ROM 10/4/81 (362)

SALISBURY. — A proposed Government-backed sugar project at Chisumbanje in the south-east Lowveld will cost at least Z\$168-million at current prices, according to a study presented to Mr Nick Cambitzis, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation.

The final cost, however, could run to more than Z\$200-million when inflation is taken into account.

Mr Cambitzis says the IDC's directors will meet on May 7 to

discuss the four-volume report prepared by a firm of consultants.

If the project does go ahead, it will cover 13 500 hectares, including 2 500 ha under the existing Tilcor development, making it slightly larger than nearby Triangle.

From the production target of 170 000 tons of cane, the preliminary study estimates 91 000 tons of sugar and 72 million litres of ethanol could be extracted. — Sapa.



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STAR

# 'No evidence of financial squeeze'

By John D'Oliveira  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A top State Department official said yesterday he had no evidence that South Africa was trying to put a financial "squeeze" on Zimbabwe.

Mr Lannon Walker, acting Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, gave this assurance when he appeared before the Senate Africa sub-committee to discuss the Reagan Administration's request for foreign aid to Africa.

Mr Walker is acting Assistant Secretary until Mr Chester Crocker — now travelling through Africa seeking support for the

initiative on SWA/Namibia — is formally confirmed by the Senate.

Mr Walker was asked by Senator Nancy Kassebaum, a Republican from Kansas: "Many Zimbabweans, both black and white, seem convinced South African authorities are seeking to put the squeeze on Zimbabwe. Do we have any evidence of this and if so, what would be an appropriate United States response in the light of our interests in Zimbabwe?"

Mr Walker replied that he did not have such evidence but conceded the "antagonism" and "negative feelings" of southern Africa would not dissipate overnight.

# Mugabe Zimbabwe's invests his new officers white exodus continues

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — The first group of former guerillas yesterday graduated as senior officers in the new Zimbabwe National Army.

The 27 men, who will form the nucleus of new officers to be drawn from the ranks of former bush-fighters and their black Rhodesian adversaries, were the first to complete a six-week senior officers' orientation course.

The graduates were enlisted from units of the former Rhodesian Army as well as Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanla forces and the former Zipra units which owed allegiance to Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told the men yesterday that their graduation "presupposes your acceptance of the principle of oneness" of the national army.

He said the new army owed a single loyalty and allegiance to the state and legitimate government.

No matter what their past allegiances were, he said, it was imperative for them to "completely discard party-political garb and instead wear the national uniform".

"I hope we are not creating out of you a tripartite senior officer establishment, just as I hope that the current integration exercise is not leading to a tripartite army."

"Can you assure us that as you graduate this is not the case?" he asked.

"I leave each of you to answer that question."

Stressing that his government could not tolerate an army with divided loyalties, he added: "We shall be watching you very closely as we follow and try to facilitate the process of your transformation from a partisan officer into a truly national officer."

Meanwhile, reports Sapa, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, was quoted as saying yesterday that Zimbabwe planned a standing army of more than 37 000 men.

The weekly Shona paper, Moto, published an interview with Mr Mnangagwa, who is also head of State Security and chairman of the Joint Military High Command.

He was quoted as saying plans called for a Zimbabwean army of 36 battalions, each with an establishment of 1 050 men to be formed by September.

**SALISBURY.** — Official figures released yesterday show that the exodus of whites from Zimbabwe continues unchecked, and underline the growing shortage of technical and administrative skills in key areas.

The government Digest of Statistics reports that during the first two months of this year a total of 3 719 people left the country, more than double the figure for the same period last year.

The Digest does not give the race of those leaving, but the vast majority of them are known to be whites.

Most of the emigrants are in the 20 to 40 age-bracket, more than three-quarters of them from professional and technical jobs.

Mr Simba Makoni, Zimbabwe's Minister of Industry and Energy Development, said the government was unable to understand why people who had withstood and survived the seven-year independence war were now leaving the country.

The government had concluded that those leaving were unwilling to accept the new situation in the country created by Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's socialist government under genuine majority rule.

"And to these, honestly, we say 'good riddance'," Mr Makoni said.

He urged the nation's industries not to "sit and mourn the loss of these skills" and recruit

foreign workers, but to develop local skills to fill the widening gaps.

"I believe the potential is great among our people and the facilities for training do exist, if only we can use them fairly and free of prejudice and suspicion," Mr Makoni said.

Government sources predict a sharper rise in the number of whites leaving during April and May at the end of the contract period for large numbers of white civil servants and armed forces personnel.

Among the hardest-hit government departments is Income Tax, which is currently trying to recruit 11 top executives to put itself into shape before the major task of tax assessment starts at mid-year.

Several local government bodies are also seeking executive staff, because many key whites have quit their jobs with the black take-over of city and town councils.

Several local government authorities have been given permission to recruit staff abroad.

The government has urged cuts in the training period for skilled industrial workers to put them on the labour market earlier.

But government spokesmen admit that Zimbabwe faces a difficult time over the next two or three years, until it can train a sufficient number of its own workers to take up where the growing number of white emigrants left off. — UPI.

The industry is not the only cause of this, but the call is for more that advise analgesics for

23.

(5.3.1) The Operation of Detailmen:

Detailmen play a large positive role in providing information to doctors' queries. Doctors want good detailmen for help of value. (12) On the other hand, however, they have been leveled at the way in which the detailmen make an average of 8 calls per day and work on a cycle. Each detailman is thus able to cover about 250 a year. To cover the 11 500 doctors in S.A. thus a firm to employ up to 45 detailmen, clearly a striking. (13) The cost is warranted from the point of view, otherwise they would not incur the expense of the social return has been questioned because of the practices of detailmen.

It has been levelled at the fact that detailmen are judged enough to give doctors adequate information. Indeed at recruiting medical representatives that have recently in South African newspapers require only a certificate by way of educational qualification, that selling experience is essential. This may

firm literature, adverts and detailmen. Detailmen were a particularly prevalent source of information. Although doctors also rely on information sources such as MIMS, it is clear that promotional activities of firms are also of considerable influence; the fact that drug firms continue promoting must indicate that the effort pays off.

side-effects and contra-indications are usually ignored or played down. Little attention is paid to price of new forms of treatment. Where detailmen use case-studies, the drug of choice is always the one being promoted and no other form of therapy is considered.

24.

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# Parcel exploded

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe bomb disposal experts yesterday blew up a second suspect parcel in central Salisbury. This came in the wake of the bomb explosion which killed one person and seriously injured three others near the home of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe early Wednesday morning.

The package, left on the corner of two streets in downtown Salisbury, was blown up in a controlled explosion. Police confirmed it contained no explosives.

# Papers ordered to pay ex-MP R20 000

Sunday Times Reporter

A FORMER Rhodesian Front MP, Mr Rodney Simmonds, has been awarded R20 000 damages from two South African Sunday newspapers in terms of a Rand Supreme Court judgment this week.

The Sunday Times and the Sunday Express and South African Associated Newspapers were ordered to pay the damages (R10 000 from each newspaper with costs), after reports published in the newspapers on July 16 1978 were found to be defamatory.

Mr Simmonds, of Good Hope Farm, Mount Hampden, Salisbury, Zimbabwe, had claimed R30 000 after front-page reports in the Sunday Times and the Sunday Express under the respective headlines "Arms scandal — inside story" and "Secret trial — men named".

The reports were written independently by Mr Eugene Hugo, then a senior reporter on the Sunday Times, and Mr Derek Taylor of the Sunday Express.

Mr Simmonds claimed that the reports incorrectly implicated him in a fraud concerning the misappropriation of funds earmarked by the Rhodesian Government for the procurement of sanctions-busting defence equipment.

Mr Simmonds said that as a result of the articles his good name had been injured.

## Less serious

In his judgment, Mr Justice O'Donovan found that it had been implied in the articles that Mr Simmonds had been part of the arms scandal.

It must have been clear that at the time in Rhodesia two cases were being investigated, and that Mr Simmonds was involved only in the less serious charge, the judge said.

Mr Justice O'Donovan said that Mr Hugo had written his report "without regard to the fact that the implications made were untrue".

The judge said that Mr Taylor's report was a "travesty of the facts known to Mr Taylor".

In 1978, Mr Simmonds was convicted by an in-camera court on charges of exchange-control contraventions and was fined R\$35 000. Two co-directors were also found guilty.

During the same period, three top Rhodesian officials were found guilty of fraud and

embezzlement involving R1.3-million.

The articles had incorrectly implied that Mr Simmonds had been involved with the second group of officials, the judge found.

# Zimbabwe mining sounds distress signals

Finance Correspondent in Salisbury

IT went largely unnoticed but this week the most important sector in Zimbabwe, mining, sounded distress signals.

First the biggest nickel producer, Bindura Nickel, a subsidiary of Anglo-American, said profits would fall by one-third for the coming year because of rising costs.

But the real bombshell came later when the biggest copper producer, Mangula, passed its dividend for the first time in the mine's history. This caused consternation on the stock exchange and the mining index dropped 20 points in two days with Mangula losing 30 cents in the same period.

The brief statement by the company showed that the profit for the half year to March 31 was one sixth of that for the corresponding previous period.

Earnings dropped from 34 cents a share to 4.9 cents a share.

Causes of the amazing drop were twofold — depressed world prices

and higher costs. Said the company: "Waste dilution and lower efficiencies," (a euphemism for costs) "resulted in production being less than was achieved during the first six months of last year."

The amount of ore milled was down by 80 000 tons to 801 000 tons.

"Profits were adversely affected by mining costs which have increased significantly. In addition, metal prices, particularly the price of silver, were at substantially lower levels compared with those prevailing during the first six months of 1980."

Worse news was to come for shareholders who had come to depend on the stock for a good income.

"It is not anticipated that there will be a marked improvement in production during the remainder of the year and unless metal prices improve during this period, the profitability of the company is unlikely to improve."

This is certainly the

forerunner of similar statements by other mining houses. The government's plans have assumed that values and output of mining are going to increase in the next few years and there will have to be a re-think if the government wants foreign exchange earnings to improve.

One side effect of the tale of woe from the mines is likely to be a delay in the establishment of the State mineral marketing organisation.

Politicians will be less enthusiastic about becoming involved, knowing that revenue is on the decline. Some very hard hitting questions would be asked both locally and abroad if the agency was to be introduced now without any corresponding increase in receipts from minerals.

The main reason for the agency has been publicly stated as the drive to avoid under-invoicing. This would only be justified if the country got more foreign exchange, not less.

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ASHLEY MONTAGU

Huxley, J. S. and A. C. Haddon. 1936. *We Europeans: a survey of "racial" problems*. New York. Harper and Bros.  
Huxley, T. H. 1865. On the methods and results of ethnology. *Fortnightly Review*. Reprinted in *Man's Place in Nature and Other*

JEAN HIERNAUX

III The Concept of Race and the  
Taxonomy of Mankind

The Concept of Race. New York:  
The Free Press. Chapter III,  
pages 29 - 45.

other words to apply the concept of race to a classification of mankind into races.

has been given numerous definitions, at in meaning, but several modes of persist. Within a single mode, the it may differ, and some vagueness in application of the concept of race cation of mankind does not always his own definition.  
the literature on race and human tions will be cited as examples. I any others have failed, to reach the efnition, and this as a development subject (Hiernaux 1962) presented Congress of Anthropological and s, 1960. Once this definition is ar- to apply it to current mankind, in

## Entry policy hardens

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — A tough new Zimbabwe Government policy on immigrants has resulted in hundreds of newcomers being told to leave the country within 14 days.

Officials discounted rumours that as many as 700 people had been refused residence permits, but would not give the actual number.

Most of those told to leave have appealed against the decision.

Many newcomers are artisans brought in at considerable expense by private firms because of the skilled manpower shortage.

One of the newcomers includes a South African-born botany lecturer, Dr Patrick Fair, 36. His appeal will be heard tomorrow by the Immigration Control Board.

Dr Fair arrived in Salisbury last month with his family.

The University of Zimbabwe recruited Dr Fair in Britain because of a severe staff shortage in the botany department.

A government source was quoted yesterday in Salisbury as saying that in "the old days you only had to be white to get in. Now you have to be needed by the country".

## A hero's burial for Zapu fighter

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Thousands of Zimbabweans crowded the Msasa-tree-covered hillside at Heroes' Acre outside Salisbury at the weekend for the military funeral of one of the top guerrilla leaders of the independence war, Mr George Silundika.

Among them were Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana, Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and his entire Cabinet, commanders of the armed forces, and leading personalities — black and white — from all over the country. Members of the diplomatic corps in Zimbabwe turned out in force.

Mr Silundika, 52, who was Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecom-

munications, spent all his adult life fighting for the nationalist cause from the time he was expelled from Fort Hare 31 years ago.

He served on the Zapu military high command throughout the war but also made a reputation as a political negotiator, attending all the conferences, including those at Geneva and Lancaster House, held with successive British governments.

Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, who is Minister Without Portfolio, said Mr Silundika had taken up the gun only as a last resort.

"He didn't fight against the white man — he fought against an evil system. He had no hatred," said Mr Nkomo, who broke down and wept as he ended his graveside speech.

TABLE V

	State Revenue	
	X10 <sup>6</sup>	
1916	E 17,871 38	
1919	23,075 18	
1920	28,711 87	
1925	26,546 88	
1930	30,813 27	
1935	36,832 11	
1940	55,739 31	
1945	125,794 01	
1950	151,584 01	
1955	238,524 01	
1960	320,044 01	
1965	R 1101,246 01	
1970	1842,865 01	
1976	7076,265 01	

# (362) CT 13/4/81 New party to oppose Rhodesian Front

Own Correspondent

**SALISBURY.** — A group of Zimbabwe whites headed by the man who has been one of the Rhodesian Front's chief public spokesmen for the past decade, yesterday formed a new party to oppose the RF and its leader, Mr Ian Smith.

Mr Andre Holland, who has left the RF and has resigned from Parliament, said the new Democratic Party's policy was straightforward — to offer back the hand of genuine friendship in response to the Prime Minister's reconciliation policy.

Mr Holland accused the RF of having failed to build an understanding with the government and therefore of having failed to be of sufficient influence to guide the government in its approach to sensitive issues that affected white confidence and caused skilled workers and professional men to leave the country.

"It is the old story of the RF

— too little too late. I just could not stand aside and watch it all happen once again," Mr Holland added.

He said he had been overwhelmed by the response to his action.

"It has reaffirmed my great confidence in those whites who are making the intelligent decision to face up to the realities of Zimbabwe."

Mr Holland said the election of an interim leader — expected next week — would "clear the decks and we will then be ready immediately to take on the RF in at least two by-elections".

The elections are expected to be those for Mr Holland's seat and for the seat held by the RF deputy leader, Mr David Smith, who recently resigned from the cabinet for health reasons.

At this stage it is not known if other Rhodesian Front MPs will resign their seats. Mr Holland, 51, a former Deputy Minister of Information, said yesterday:

"The new party will reciprocate the hand of friendship to the whites extended by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe."

He said the RF had fallen into disrepute because of the poor performance of its MPs and the absence of discipline. The Lancaster House conference awarded 20 of the 100 seats in the House of Assembly to whites, and the RF won all 20 at the independence election a year ago.

Mr Holland said white leaders in commerce, industry and agriculture had gone all-out to meet the government's reconciliation policy, but they had begun to feel that their best interests and their good intentions were not being reflected by their representatives in Parliament.

"In fact, many began to feel that their interests were being damaged by their representatives."

th

567 420

821 866

914 991

263 835

499 155

985 073

772 000

109 000

622 100

865 000

## Hero's burial for ex-guerilla leader

Own Correspondent

**SALISBURY.** — Thousands of Zimbabweans crowded the Msasa tree-covered hillside at Heroes' Acre outside the capital at the weekend for the military funeral of one of the top guerilla leaders of the independence war, Mr George Silundika.

Among them were President Canaan Banana, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and his entire cabinet, commanders of the armed forces and leading personalities — black and white — from all over the country.

Members of the diplomatic corps turned out in force.

Mr Silundika, 52, who was Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, spent all his adult life fighting for the nationalist cause from the time he was expelled from Fort Hare 31 years ago.

He served on the Zapu military high command throughout the war but also made a reputation as a political negotiator, attending all the conferences,

including those at Geneva and Lancaster House, held with successive British governments.

Mr Mugabe recalled at the funeral that he and Mr Silundika were fellow-students at Fort Hare and as Roman Catholics went to church "in the little town of Alice every Sunday".

The Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, who is Minister without Portfolio, said Mr Silundika had taken up the gun only as a last resort.

"He didn't fight against the white man — he fought against an evil system. He had no hatred," said Mr Nkomo, who broke down and wept as he ended his graveside speech.

Mr Silundika is the third Zimbabwean leader to be honoured with burial at Heroes' Acre. The others were general Josiah Tongogara, the Zanu military chief who was killed in a road accident in Mozambique just before independence, and Mr Jason Moyo, the Zapu defence chief, who was assassinated by a parcel bomb in Lusaka in 1976.

## Zimbabwe turns away hundreds of newcomers

Own Correspondent

**SALISBURY.** — A tough new Zimbabwe government policy on immigrants has resulted in hundreds of newcomers being told to leave the country within 14 days.

Officials discounted rumours

daughters Jennifer, 6, and Susan, 4.

The University of Zimbabwe recruited Dr Fair in Britain because of a severe staff shortage in the Botany Department. The Fairs have said they left South Africa to settle in Britain because they opposed apartheid.

and campaigned for majority rule in Zimbabwe through their involvement in the Labour Party and the trade union movement.

The immigration board used to sit only twice a month before independence, but now meets twice a week to deal with a backlog of 800 applications for residence permits. A government source was quoted yesterday in Salisbury as saying that in "the old days you only had to be white to get in. Now you have to be needed by the country."

The source said applications were being rejected because the board felt the jobs involved could be filled by Zimbabweans.

that as many as 700 people had been refused residence permits, but would not give the actual number. Most of those told to leave have appealed against the decision. Many newcomers are artisans brought in at considerable expense by private firms because of the skilled manpower shortage.

One of the newcomers whose appeal will be heard tomorrow by the immigration control board is a South African-born botany lecturer, Dr Patrick Fair, 36. He arrived in Salisbury last month with his wife Jean, a South African-born biology and mathematics teacher, and their

0'9	4'0	0'7
6'9	9'0	1'6
8'9	9'0	8'6
0'51	5'0	4'01
8'8	8'0	9'6
9'6	8'0	2'6
2	2	2
2	2	2
42	1	5'4
52	1	4'4
		5'4
92	1	8'3
(%)	(%)	(%)
(%)	(%)	(%)
(%)	(%)	(%)

Total	30 380 280
Provincial	
Total State &	
Budget	
Health	

TABLE V. (Cont.)

# Zimbabwe enters second year with big land reform problem

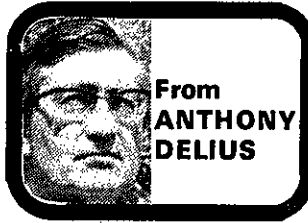
CT 13/4/81 (362)

LONDON. — At the end of this week will be celebrated the first birthday of what seemed to many to be a constitutional miracle — and to others the end of their world. On Saturday Zimbabwe will be one year old as an independent, majority-ruled state. The war-torn white-controlled territory of UDI Rhodesia has vanished into history, and one of Africa's most important new states has managed to remain in existence for 12 precarious months.

Of course a great questionmark still hangs over its future. Will Zimbabwe in its present state — or Robert Mugabe, the man on whom so much seems to depend — survive to see its second birthday? To put possible change at its least, we must remember that hardly any former British territory in Africa has kept intact the model Westminster constitution it was given at independence, and Mugabe is already talking of the difficulties of operating one.

However, the question of constitutional change still seems to be the least urgent of the country's problems. At least three others loom above it — the question of land distribution, the matter of returning the guerillas to civil life or absorbing them into properly controlled military and police organizations, and the Africanization of the civil service at all levels, in addition to providing other jobs to reduce unemployment. Even the present healthy growth rate of the economy will have to be increased if progress is to be seen to be made in dealing with all these problems.

The Zimbabwean government got promises for about two-thirds of the sum they asked for at the recent meeting of aid-donors, and this was rather more than they expected. How-



From  
**ANTHONY  
DELIUS**

ever, Mr Mugabe instantly complained that Britain was still giving insufficient for a programme of land-buying to satisfy the land-hunger among the blacks. A considerable amount of the land will have to come from the purchase of abandoned or badly run white farms. Although it is the efficiently run white farms that have provided Zimbabwe with its big maize surplus this year and are among the mainstays of the country's economy, a great deal of ill-used or unused land still remains in white ownership. The government would rather purchase it than have to appropriate it.

Practically all the land in white ownership today is regarded by the blacks as having been stolen from their forefathers over the 90 years since the white pioneers arrived. What made the guerillas increasingly popular with the 70 percent of the black majority living in the rural areas and tribal trust lands was that a major "national grievance" the armed men claimed they would redress concerned the shortage of black land. Mugabe is now reminding the British that they paid many millions to help the Kenya government buy up the white farms on the "stolen" white highlands, and Zimbabwe has just as urgent a moral and political claim on British funds to help settle the land problem in Zimbabwe.

However much it is pointed out that the best farmers in Zimbabwe are white, the blacks

maintain that they have fallen behind because they and their fathers were crowded into insufficient and poor land and reduced to poverty, and never had a chance to develop the skills which modern farming requires. Even if the blacks may be prepared to see efficiently run farms remain in white hands, they will not be persuaded to allow abandoned or badly run farms to remain under white ownership. Nor is it forgotten that the Shona people, before their way of living was seriously disrupted by the backlash of the Zulu wars of expansion and the later arrival of the whites, were among the most successful and productive farmers in Africa.

Terence Ranger, the most highly regarded modern historian of the Rhodesia-Zimbabwe area, quotes settlers even as late as 1893 listing Shona crops as "mealies, poko corn, kafir corn, millet, groundnuts, beans (five sorts), egg-fruit, cabbages, tomatoes, peas, pumpkins of sorts, water-melons, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, chillies, tobacco, bananas and lemons, and all these grown to perfection". Another settler leaves an account of a visit to Chief Mashiangombi's country: "The path wound through fields of mealies, kafir corn, rukwaza, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, peanuts, and then across rice-beds in the marshes."

The struggle for Zimbabwe was just as much for the black farmer to be restored to sufficient land and productive use of it as it was for majority rule. Indeed probably the greatest number of Africans saw majority rule to mean a restoration of a sufficiency of land to black farmers. Since independence the expectation of more land has become even more pressing than the demand for more and better jobs. If even the wildly

popular Mugabe fails to deliver this, or is not shown to be pressing on with the redistribution of land, then his future will be in jeopardy — and so probably will be Zimbabwe's.

To produce sufficient money for the purchase of so much more land, to set up so many more black farmers with the means and skills to become modern farmers, and to provide the training required, will eat deeply into the available sums of aid grants and loans. As Kenya discovered, this cannot be done overnight, and it can take at least a decade to produce modest political stability. And even the Mau-Mau uprising didn't leave behind anything quite as dangerous as two trained armies still in possession of their weapons, watching one another from different camps.

The fact that the Zimbabwean government has a third armed force which can be relied upon to keep the other two from each other's throats is some cause for qualified hope for the preservation of law and order. Yet it will take immense skill to induce the glowering Zipra guerillas camped beside the Gwaai River to give up their huge armoury of weapons to a government which represents largely, in their eyes, their Zania rivals.

It seems that it will take several birthdays yet before Zimbabwe can hope to rely on a period of stability without the nerve-testing traumas of the past year. Yet the fact that so new and young a government has displayed the skill, the sophistication and the calm to survive them so well already should give all its neighbours cause for confidence. The future of the vast land-locked highlands between the Limpopo and the Zambezi is of great consequence to the countries that lie all round them, South Africa included.

YEAR	DATE	NAME	AGE	SEX	RELIGION	EDUCATION	PROFESSION	STATUS	REMARKS
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**'Zimbabwe  
has duty (362)  
to host SA  
refugees'**

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — The danger of a Maputo-style raid by South African Forces on Zimbabwean soil will not cause Zimbabwe to shirk its "international duty" to host political refugees from South Africa.

Addressing a news conference here today, Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr K Kangai, said in reference to the South African Security Force raid on alleged banned African National Congress houses in Maputo: "We are aware of the acts of the Apartheid regime. That is no reason for us to shy away from our international duty."

**RECEPTION**

Mr Kangai, who returned recently from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees conference in Geneva, was being questioned on his statement there that Zimbabwe plans to provide reception centres for refugees from "colonialism, racism and doctrines of apartheid."

**DISTINCTION**

Asked if his government would distinguish between refugees and guerillas, Mr Kangai indicated distinction would be made if or when it became necessary.

Mr Kangai said "a small number of refugees" were filtering into Zimbabwe from South Africa. It was Zimbabwe's duty to "offer all assistance."

The Zimbabwe Government was committed to making refugees "feel at home" he said in Geneva.

# White MP forms pro-Mugabe party

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — In what many Zimbabweans see as the beginning of the end for Mr Ian Smith's once powerful Rhodesian Front, an influential white MP has broken away to form a new pro-Government party.

Frontbencher Mr Andre Holland announced at the weekend his resignation from the party and the formation of a new, still all-white, democratic party.

According to Mr Holland the response to the move from whites has been "overwhelming."

"So encouraging has been the response that we have taken the great decision to go ahead and form a new party," Mr Holland said.

Congratulations and offers of support and money were pouring in, Mr Holland added.

But the resignation has sparked a new debate about the relevance of white political parties at all.

Justifying his "whites only" political party Mr Holland argues that in terms of the Lancaster House constitution, 20 seats in Parliament are reserved for whites.

"Therefore . . . it would appear that any party contesting the white seats cannot be multiracial."

Political observers point out that the seats are for whites and not white political party. Why? Who belonged to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) could run for the white seats.

An editorial in today's Herald congratulates Mr Holland on his "courageous action" but chides him for "not going all the way."

"He has announced the formation of a new political party, why? Who needs a 'white party' at this stage of the country's political development?" the editorial asks.

The leader of the National Unifying Force, Mr Nick McNally, has called an urgent meeting of his party to study new developments.

"We welcome this move. It is a bold and good idea," said Mr McNally.

his drug to make doctors believe that it is superior; the loss in sales due to the higher price is negligible.

27.

controls by not awarding contracts for tender orders to black-listed companies. Drugs could also be de-registered where contraventions occur.

But such direct measures will probably prove impossible to

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control and contraventions such as side-payments to brokers would be difficult to detect.

A variation on this proposal would be to retain the free enterprise system and to set up an agency specifically to test drugs and give doctors the type of information about drugs that analogous agencies give consumers about motor-cars. It may be possible for the agency also to recommend a limited list of drugs that are the best to use.

Yet even this system is not complete. The nature of the market is such that it does not pay doctors to use this information in the way it pays consumers to find out about cars. Doctors can pass on prices of drugs and thus prices are not important to them. And where bonuses are paid or samples given by firms, and where doctors have a shareholding in a company, doctors actually benefit by prescribing the higher priced drugs.

In general, doctors are thus unlikely to use the information of the agency.

It is for these reasons that the market has not led to the evolution of an agency of this type of its own accord. If it had the potential to be useful, it would have paid doctors to set it up in the past.

Another alternative must therefore be considered.

## (5.5.2) The Centralised Marketing Board:

If the prices of drugs sold on tender contracts are compared to the prices of those sold to private patients, a large differential is seen.

Tender contracts make up 52% by value and 50% by volume of the ethical drug market. Applying the usual markups to these figures (which are ex-factory figures) it is estimated that the price of tender drugs is one-third of the price on the private market.

From this it can be deduced that the superior knowledge of the "inputs of consumption" (i.e. the nature of the drugs) and

• / ...

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# Air Zimbabwe racism' criticised

ROH 137481  
SALISBURY. — Air Zimbabwe has been sharply criticised for failing to Africanise.

The criticism came from the Deputy Minister of Transport, Dr E Tswarayi. He said the corporation was ignoring a presidential directive to elevate blacks.

"Many blacks find themselves in the lower grades while their white counterparts move up the scale very rapidly," he said.

Dr Tswarayi said the board of Air Zimbabwe had the power to follow government policy and

improve the black-white ratio by progressive and inevitable Africanisation.

He said racism at Air Zimbabwe was reflected in the figures at the end of last year.

Grade II, consisting of assistant sales trainees, was "saturated with young blacks".

"But Grade AI, the engineering section, had about 88 apprentices, of which only about 14 were blacks and out of 70 air hostesses only about 12 were blacks. There were altogether 32 captains, none of whom was black," said Dr Tswarayi said.

# White party to fight the RF

By ANTHONY RIDER  
Central Africa Editor

**SALISBURY** — A group of Zimbabwean whites, headed by a man who has been one of the Rhodesian Front's chief public spokesmen for the past decade, formed a new party yesterday to oppose the RF and its leader, Mr Ian Smith.

Mr Andre Holland, who has left the RF and has resigned from Parliament, said an interim leader of the new party would be elected this week.

He and his associates, who have not yet been named, decided to call the new group the Democratic Party.

Mr Holland said after the election of an interim leader "we will then be ready immediately to take on the RF in at least two by-elections".

These elections are expected to be those for Mr Holland's seat and for the seat held by the RF's deputy leader, Mr David Smith, who recently resigned from the Cabinet for health reasons.

Mr Holland, 51, a former Deputy Minister of Information in Mr Smith's government, said yesterday: "The new party will reciprocate the hand of friendship to the whites extended by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe."

He said the RF had fallen into disrepute because of the poor performance of its MPs and the absence of discipline.

White leaders in commerce, industry and agriculture had gone all out to meet the government's reconciliation policy, but they had begun to feel that their best interests and good intentions were not being reflected by their representatives in Parliament.

"In fact, many began to feel that their interests were being damaged by their representatives."

Mr Holland accused the RF of having failed to build an understanding with the government and therefore of having failed to be of sufficient influence to guide the government in its approach to sensitive issues that affected white confidence and caused skilled workers and professionals to leave the country.

"It is the old story of the RF too little, too late. I just could not stand aside and watch it all happen once again."

He said he had been overwhelmed by the response to his action. "It has reaffirmed my great confidence in those whites who are making the intelligent decision to face up to the realities of Zimbabwe."

be, the logical framework for collecting information, assessing assumptions in the light of this information, and for the suggestion of the consequences of decisions, remains. The task would be made easier if there was greater interdisciplinary co-operation in the health sector, particularly in the administration of health services. In South Africa, economists have not played any official role in health sector analysis, nor have many other disciplines apart from medicine. As Fein has commented "and all of us, I believe, have paid a price for this underrepresentation." (3)

(66)

## APPENDIX

### A Note on the available statistics.

For the purposes of economic analysis, the data that are currently collected by the authorities have severe limitations. Market forces are not operative so that cost figures that are calculated are inappropriate indicators of the value of resources used in health service delivery by the CPA. The purpose of this section is to outline the data that are available and to point out the deficiencies of these figures.

### (I.) Throughput statistics.

General throughput data is collected fairly extensively but apart from separation into infectious and non-infectious categories for outpatients, and into medical, surgical, deliveries and notifiable infectious for inpatients, there is

(67)

length of stay are recorded by race group, at each hospital. for the number of operations (major and minor), the number of births and deaths and attendances at specialised departments - diagnostic and therapeutic X-ray, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and electrocardiograph are kept at each hospital.

Few hospitals keep headcounts of outpatients treated - Gorrie Schuur has attempted to do so since January 1978, and the Day Hospitals make a headcount from the number of tickets sold and exemptions granted. The definition of an outpatient

SAR lowers the boom on Zimbabwe

SA Industrial Week

# BRAKES GO ON FOR MUGABE

362 (362)

14/4/81

## Brakes on for Mugabe

From Page 1  
SA Ind. 14/4/81

To rods of endorsement from former Prime Minister Ian Smith, he declared: "They just have to shut down the railways. And I suggest that if they get many more insults of the sort they have had they may do it."

The withdrawal of the locomotives and rolling stock, the SAR decision to halt all Zimbabwean traffic on the busy Durban-Salisbury line, the 16% increase in rail charges and Pretoria's announcement that it will be ending the pre-UDI preferential trade agreement with Mugabe's government in a year have all provided economic headaches for Zimbabwe.

no major crops will rot on the fields," Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano promised the other day. But independent transport experts fear that it will not be possible to haul all the surplus crop in the six-month reaping season starting next month, to the markets going begging elsewhere in Africa.

In the long run, though, the evident South African squeeze on its hostile northern neighbour may accelerate Zimbabwe's avowed aim of cutting its lifeline with the south. A renewed effort is being mounted by Mozambique, Zimbabwe's eastern neighbour, to siphon off much of the rail and port trade even though white Zimbabwe businessmen fear that country's facilities can cope with no more than 10% of all their trade.

tending their dependence on the Republic.  
Zimbabwe's 5 700 white farmers, prodded by a 30% pre-planting increase in the price of maize, have produced

ing threats against their powerful southern neighbour, warned that South Africa could in a

To Page 3

ZIMBABWE is facing its gravest economic crisis in its short 12 months as Africa's newest independent republic — with a little help, intentional or coincidental, from South Africa.

South African Railways' recent decision to recall 25 diesel locomotives and hundreds of wagons will effectively deprive Zimbabwe of a fifth of its rail-hauling capacity at a time when the moderately-booming economy has burdened the state-owned system with 25% more traffic.

This — added to mounting shortages of key white artisans vital to keeping the 120 serviceable locomotives on the tracks — will mean the railways for the first time will be unable to cope with moving this year's bumper maize crops from the fields to the mills and then on to food-starved black states in Central, East and Southern Africa.

And unless Zimbabwe can find suitable alternative transport (a special rail priorities committee has been hastily set up by the Government to import scores of lorries) those countries will, once again be forced to turn to South Africa for imports of maize meal — thus ex-

From our Salisbury correspondent  
BRUCE JOHNS

ed a record crop of 2.8-million tons, half of it earmarked for export to countries including Angola, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zaïre and Zambia. While modest by comparison with the 12-million tons grown in South Africa (half of which is intended for export) the Zimbabwean surplus was originally seen by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as an effective weapon to help poorer black states loosen their dependence on South Africa.

The mineral, agriculture and industry-rich nation itself relies on South African Railways and Harbours to move virtually all its R854-million exports and R932-million Zimbabwe dollars imports — a fact of life that strangely does not deter its leaders from supporting calls for United Nations sanctions against the Republic but does underscore a very vulnerable economic Achilles heel.

Former Agriculture Minister Bill Irvine, urging black politicians in Parliament to make

# Banana says aid can't buy off Zimbabwe

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe's non-aligned foreign policy will not be compromised by the massive aid which has been earmarked for the newly-independent country by Western nations.

This was made clear by President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe, when he told a local newspaper at the weekend that socialist and even developing countries were among those who had given aid during the recent Zimcord donors' conference in Salisbury.

Western aid, however, has far outstripped any pledges made by Eastern bloc countries, whose major power, the Soviet Union, did not attend the donors' conference.

Observers believe future Western influence in Zimbabwe has been secured with their massive aid injection, which made up most of the R1 500-million raised at Zimcord for the country's reconstruction and development.

But President Banana dis-

counted speculation that Zimbabwe's non-aligned international stance would be compromised, saying these feelings might have been justified if Zimcord had been confined to Western delegates.

"Zimcord offered a challenge to all countries of the world who could assist us — East, West and Third World — to come to our aid," he said.

"There is no question of having compromised our non-alignment and there is no question of changing our policies."

President Banana went on to attack Britain for not giving as much aid as it promised during the Lancaster House conference to buy white-owned land for the black majority.

"I appreciate that Britain has made some contributions to Zimbabwe, but nowhere near meeting the land needs," he said.

Britain — which, with the exception of the World Bank's loan programmes, is the largest donor to post-independent Zimbabwe — has so far pledged more than R210-million, but only a portion of this aid will go towards the government's plans to take over vacant and under-used land.

President Banana also hit out at whites who were trying to hold the government to ransom by threatening to quit the country if they were not satisfied with the new order.

"Sure, we want skills, but not at any cost," he said. "We want people who are genuine, because if you are going to pull unwilling people by the nose, you end up being sabotaged."

He stressed, however, that the feared mass exodus had not materialised, because many whites had realised that the government was not going to harm them as they had been led to believe.

President Banana criticised the private sector for dragging its feet on black advancement and for making, in most cases, "token and superficial (black promotions) with no responsibility".

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# Whites told to leave Zimbabwe

Argus 14/4/81  
362

Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. — Concern is mounting among Zimbabwe's whites after reports that hundreds of newly arrived professional and skilled whites have been ordered to leave the country.

Strangely, this apparently tough new attitude of the Immigration Selection Board comes at a time when the impact of the brain drain over the past year has begun to take its toll, particularly in the transportation and communications services in Zimbabwe.

Requests for clarification of these reports from the Ministry of Home Affairs have so far gone unanswered.

According to official sources many of the people told to leave are doctors, engineers and university academics.

Those affected are whites who, in the routine

way, came into the country under a temporary employment permit after they had been recruited by local companies and educational bodies.

They are required by law to apply for permanent residence within a year. Many of those who have applied in recent months have been turned down and given 14 days to appeal against the decision or leave the country.

One of those who have been told to leave is an experienced British geologist with a mining company who settled in the country last September with his family.

He said he was told by an immigration official that white doctors, professors and engineers were coming under the axe while applicants from nearby black states, many with dubious qualifications were being accepted.

# Zimbabwe will accept refugees

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe will not shirk its "international duty" to host political refugees from South Africa in spite of the danger of a "commando raid by South African troops".

Addressing a news conference in Salisbury, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr K Kangai, referred to the recent raid against an African National Congress base in Maputo and declared:

"We are fully aware of the acts of the apartheid regime but that's no reason for us to shy away from our international duty."

362 374 (Inclusive of)

1966 28 657  
1967 29 455  
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TABLE II

Outpatient Attendances 1966-1976

- (2) This row of figures reflects numbers of patients resident in all mental hospitals and institutions (central and provincial hospitals, and licensed institutions.  
(3) This row of figures reflects the rated bed capacity at provincial, 'homeland' hospitals and licensed institutions in addition to those at state mental hospitals.  
(4) The figure 39 700 is the number of admissions to all mental institutions for 1976.

Date	No. Inpatients Resident at State Mental Hospitals				Rated Bed Capacity at State Mental Hospitals				No. Admissions to State Mental Hospitals			
	Total	Black	%	White	Total	Black	%	White	Total	Black	%	White
1919	5 007	2 552	50	2 455	50	4 644	50	2 361	51	2 283	49	2 712
1919	5 771	2 993	52	2 778	48	5 762	52	2 712	48	2 712	49	2 712
1925	6 915	3 967	56	2 948	44	6 437	54	3 639	57	2 798	43	1 750
1925	10 971	5 073	46	5 214	54	10 821	54	5 015	47	5 806	53	2 450
1935	11 726	5 978	51	5 784	49	10 974	49	5 078	46	5 896	54	2 600
1935	14 439	8 056	57	6 383	43	12 494	43	6 095	48	6 400	52	2 820
1945	15 794	9 117	59	6 774	41	12 843	41	6 389	49	6 454	51	2 750
1945	17 094	10 038	59	7 056	41	16 142	41	8 189	51	7 953	49	2 850
1955	18 919	11 577	60	7 342	40	17 149	40	9 373	55	7 774	45	2 950
1955	20 214	12 563	60	7 651	40	15 149	40	7 305	48	7 844	52	4 250
1965	21 957	13 879	63	8 054	37	17 509	37	8 747	51	8 662	49	11 900
1965	23 849	15 598	68	8 251	32	18 563	32	11 720	65	8 543	35	19 900
1976	16 751	8 158	48	8 593	52	15 873	52	6 740	42	9 133	58	27 746
	36 232 (2)	22 492+		10 669+		33 482 (3)		21 982		11 498		39 700 (4)



LA. TIDSE  
GENTE

particularly in the transportation and communications services in Zimbabwe.

Requests for clarification from the Minister of Home Affairs have so far gone unanswered.

To many these moves seem out of line with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's pragmatic policy. As one concerned white official asked: "Is this official policy from the top or is it the unilateral action of a few bureaucratic functionaries?"

According to official sources many people who have been told to leave are doctors, engineers and university academics.

Those affected are whites who came into the country under a temporary employment permit after they had been recruited by local companies and educational establishments.

Under the law they are required to apply for permanent residence within a year. Many of those who have recently applied have been turned down and given 14 days to appeal the decision or leave the country.

One of those who has been told to leave is a British geologist who settled in the country last September with his family.

He and his family were shocked when they received a bluntly worded letter from immigration authorities.

He said he was told by an immigration official that white doctors, professors and engineers were coming under the axe and applicants from nearby black states, many with dubious qualifications, were being accepted.

"This is a forced brain drain," he said.

In another case, a 36-year-old University of Zimbabwe Botany lecturer, Dr Patric Fair, gave up a better paid job in Britain to come to this country with his family.

He had been recruited to fill the post in the shortstaffed botany department. He had appealed the Selection Board decision.

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It is evident that the public health administrator, adviser, and officer is particularly helpless in the present sterile condition of epidemiology and medical statistics. How are public health policies and preventive measures to be instituted when the problems are vague and even unknown? A military analogy may be useful. The general and staff provided with the most accurate and comprehensive intelligence of the enemy's forces, their constitution, their distribution and their probable manoeuvres, are well armed and can, with confidence, plan a campaign and state their needs in terms of aircraft, guns and man-power. Similarly the public health leader with knowledge, for example, of venereal disease incidence, of tuberculosis and its effects, of typhoid and its relation to age, sex and occupation, of malnutrition and inadequacy of food supplies, is able to develop his programme economically and efficiently. Lacking this fundamental information, his medical and health schemes can only grow fortuitously and even, in certain instances, be subsequently discovered as entirely unsuitable. The erection of clinics, the employment of technical staff, the provision of financial and other assistance, unless the root causes of the particular defect or disease are known, may be but little more than guesses at a solution. Until a pathogen has been detected, attempts at a solution are both unsensitised and illogical.

**A plea for Improved South African Medicine and Vital Statistics.**

Planning and Development, said skilled technicians were now demanding excessively high salaries because of the skills shortage. He implied that the maintenance of some essential State services could be affected because of the government service's inability to match the wages and salaries offered by the local private sector.

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe had a net loss of 3 428 skilled personnel last year, according to figures released by the country's Central Statistics Office.

Emigration of skilled workers was 6 445 last year, and immigration 3 017. The outflow was overwhelmingly white and mainly in the administrative, clerical, teaching and engineering sectors.

Dr Herbert Murerwa,  
Secretary for Manpower

In an address to a meeting on administration and management he added that Zimbabwe's manpower crisis was artificial because there were many semi-skilled blacks who could be upgraded to the skilled ranks as a partial

Concerted campaign  
to train skilled manpower  
had become an urgent  
necessity.

"preliminary tuberculous effort for as Communist realized by today. It is dominated by a notion of a considerable consideration, the cutosis and on prevention provided."

many vital public problems. The geographical distribution of the population is imperfectly known as of serious consequence to statesman, scientist, and administrator. In the absence of the knowledge of the birth and death rates of the non-European, guidance and control of important social forces is impossible, and the forecasting of and preparation for future national needs in such fields as labour, education, industry, and the general social system is haphazard.

Dr. Herbert Murrer was  
Secretary for Manpower

only now to have been fully appreciated, as numerous essential detail was omitted from the questionnaire, and most inexplicably the largest section of the native, and most inexplicably the largest section of the community—the non-European—was on occasions completely neglected. The Census is the measure available of the numbers of the nation by age, sex, occupation, domicile, and race, but a Census measure cannot be taken every year. Even a quinquennial census does not keep pace with population changes, the estimation of which by census data alone often leads in intercensal periods to serious error. It is in gauging the accuracy of calculated figures for these years that the second source of statistical information—*viz.*, vital registration, is of much value. The Census numbers the population at stated intervals, but vital registration enables a continuous record to be kept of changes due to births, deaths, immigration and emigration. Yet again in South Africa the application of vital registration is woefully deficient in the almost complete absence of birth and death registration in the native populations. European births and deaths are satisfactorily chronicled, and the Census Department, in maintaining a constant effort to secure efficient certification of the cause of death, provides

## Viewpoint

# Zimbabwe's man of unity laid to rest

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SECTION  
14/4/81

By HOWARD BARRELL

**SALISBURY, Monday** — ZAPU leader Mr Joshua Nkomo cried at the funeral on Saturday. Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was clearly affected, though pensive thoughtful perhaps of what the death of George Silundika means to his efforts to forge greater unity of purpose between his own ruling Zanu party and Mr Nkomo's Zapu, and their respective former guerilla armies.

For Silundika, one of the Zapu cabinet ministers in MR Mugabe's Zanu (PF) — dominated government, was playing a pivotal role in trying to bring about mutual tolerance and the greatest possible unity between Zimbabwe's two major black political parties.

Political loyalties in Zimbabwe still largely coincide with tribal divisions, with the Shona group supporting Mr Mugabe's Zanu, and the Ndebele supporting Mr Nkomo's Zapu.

An Ndebele and a man of impeccable Zapu credentials, Silundika was a member of the four-man Zanu (PF)-Zapu standing committee set up in the wake of the violent eruptions in Bulawayo earlier this year to iron out differences between Zanu and Zapu.

He was widely regarded by pro-Zanu (PF) political observers as a man prepared to submerge his sectional party-political interests in favour of national unity as Zimbabwe sets about a programme of reconciliation and reconstruction after the post-UDI bush war.

More than that, Silundika was a man equipped to do so. His credentials were such that he could advocate closer links with Zanu (PF) without having to look over his shoulder at the same time. The same cannot be said of Zapu Vice-President, Josiah Chinamano, according to local sources. A Shona in an Ndebele dominated party, attempts by him to move for closer links with Mr Mugabe could mean his suicide within Zapu, sources add.

In their speeches at Zimbabwe's Heroes Acre, where Silundika was buried alongside former Zanu military leader Josia Tongogara and former Zipra guerilla commander Jason Moyo, both Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo mourned the loss of an intermediary, "a man of unity."

As the integration of Zimbabwe's armed forces — from elements of the old Rhodesian security forces, Zanu's former military wing Zanla and Zapu's former guerilla organisation Zipra — continues, by all appearances with great success, Silundika was able to play a significant role in the process. He had been one of the architects of Zipra with Moyo. And in 1976-77, Silundika was a major force with Moyo in attempts at setting up a military co-ordinating committee comprising the military high command of Zanu (PF) and Zapu's guerilla wings.



Robert Mugabe . . . affected.



Joshua Nkomo . . . cried.

Silundika's guerilla activity thus gave him considerable influence over former Zipra guerillas now being integrated.

Speculation that Silundika was Mr Nkomo's heir apparent as Zapu leader has been rejected by local observers, who point out that the crafty old black nationalist lacked the qualities of a "number one man". But his death must leave Zapu leader Mr Nkomo in a less comfortable position.

Silundika, it is said, swayed Zapu into a moderate course following Mr Nkomo's recent demotion from Minister of Home Affairs (and hence in charge of the police) to Minister without portfolio.

Quite what the Zapu hardliners can do to stem the incoming tide of support for Mugabe is unclear. More moderately partisan politicians from within their own Zapu ranks, like Silundika, appear to have given their tacit approval to a one-party state, providing it is at least based on the full consent of

both Zapu and Zanu (PF). In this, the Zapu moderates are travelling with the current: unity above partisanship and criticism from within.

Both these developments pose problems for Zapu purists. Each is a measure of their increasing alienation from Zimbabwe's engine room of power. What course of action this will prompt in them remains to be seen. But the options do not appear promising. Resort out of frustration to the violence of Bulawayo earlier this year will elicit national rage, continued pursuance of an ordinary separatist party course is likely to involve them in a political war to attribution with Zanu which they are highly unlikely to win.

It is at a time like this that Mr Mugabe needs his former minister of Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications. Silundika was a man of communication in more ways than one.

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# Ex-guerrillas are a problem in Zimbabwe

RDM 15/4/87  
362

**SALISBURY.** — Increasing problems over what to do with many of Zimbabwe's 40 000 former guerrillas has forced the government to consider a demobilisation plan to return the men to civilian life, instead of putting them into the new national army, government sources said yesterday.

All former guerrillas were initially promised places in the national force, but it was becoming obvious the army could not absorb them all.

In the past year about 22 000 former insurgents had been integrated into the army, but more than 18 000 were still in assembly points around the country, waiting for their future to be decided.

About two-thirds of the men are from the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (Zanla) of Prime Minister Rob-

ert Mugabe, the remainder being loyal to Patriotic Front Party leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo underlined the problem on Monday, saying former guerrillas in assembly points who felt insecure about their future posed greater problems to the government than "criminal elements" using their weapons in the continuing wave of armed robbery and killings.

The government was trying to speed up the army integration programme, but many guerrillas would have to be demobilised, Mr Nkomo said.

"Our young men and women in assembly points don't know what is going to happen to them," he said.

"The next thing they'll do is pick up an AK rifle and go robbing. We must do our best to help them."

Private business and farming had to help the government solve the problem and both the private and public sectors had to expand to provide more jobs for former guerrillas, he said.

The new army, and it hasn't finally been decided how big it will be, will be a heavy financial burden on the government and it wanted to limit the cost.

It was expected the training programme would centre on skilled and semi-skilled jobs. The government planned to launch the programme itself, but was hoping private firms would follow suit and take in former insurgents for training, the sources said.

The government originally planned to use large numbers of troops on collective farming projects, but trial runs using former guerrillas had not been successful. — UPI.

the real growth of GDP was 2,6% p.a. (9)

These statistics are summarised in table 2.4:

Table 2.4: Growth Rate of Ethical Drug Market compared with that of GDP (1970 - 77)

	GDP	Ethical Drugs
Growth rate (real)	2,6	8
Growth rate (current prices)	11,1	17

In summary, then the market is small, but has grown rapidly in the last decade. Given that the growth trends are likely to continue in the future, even more powerful reasons exist for analysing the behaviour of the industry. It is the aim of this paper to provide such an analysis of the industry in as unbiased a manner as possible.

#### (2.3) The Manufacturing firms within the industry:

Because of the extent of diversification within the drug industry, the exact number of firms active in the S.A. market is not known, but is probably about 95. However, 50 firms account for 97% of the market. (10)

The market is not highly concentrated, with the market shares of the top four firms ranging from 3,6 - 6,9%. This can be compared to the motor industry, for example, where the shares of the leading four firms typically range from 11,7 to 15,9%. (11) In line with world patterns, the local industry has an oligopolistic market structure.

The S.A. drug industry, and particularly the ethical drug industry, is characterised by a high degree of foreign ownership. In the drug industry as a whole S.A.-owned concerns now number 50% of the firms, but in volume terms foreign-owned companies still dominate the market.

... / ...

In the ethical market foreign firms are even more dominant, accounting for 82% of ethical sales. Table 2.5 shows this:

Table 2.5: Number and ownership of firms dominating the market for ethicals, 1975

	No. firms in top 50	Market share
American	21	33,2%
British	11	18,8%

## 'Refugee' Reddy to rewrite history books

By BEV MORTIMER

A BANNED Durban academic, Mr Govan Reddy, has applied for refugee status in Zimbabwe, where he has been offered a job rewriting the country's history books.

Mr Reddy, 36, is probably the first South African to apply for refugee status direct to Zimbabwe, which has not yet formulated a policy regarding political refugees.

He arrived in Salisbury on Monday from Swaziland — where for the past month he had been staying in self-imposed exile.

A delegation of top Zimbabwe officials met Mr Reddy at the airport. He had arrived in the country without immigration papers but was allowed in after 45 minutes in which top officials, including Cabinet Ministers, are believed to have conferred with immigration officials.

Mr Reddy has been offered several jobs in the education field — including that of rewriting Zimbabwe history books.

He holds a master's degree in African studies from Northwestern University, Chicago, and was a research assistant at the Institute of Race Relations and an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress when he was banned for five years in December 1976.

Mr Reddy is not, however, the only South African refugee in Zimbabwe.

Mr Kumbirai Kangai, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, has disclosed that a number of refugees from the Republic had already entered Zimbabwe.

He told newsmen that Zimbabwe would not be deterred from accepting refugees from South Africa by the recent raid into Maputo by Pretoria.

#### (3.1) The Role of Profit in Industry:

The precise role of profits in the economy has long been a source of confusion to economists. Some have held that profits are a predictable return for risk, while others maintain that profits are a windfall or residual amount left over for the entrepreneur.

The two views imply a major difficulty. If profits are

... / ...

GRAPH 17

RATIO OF WHITE INPATIENTS  
AS FRACTION OF WHITE  
POPULATION VS RATION OF  
BLACK INPATIENTS AS FRACTION OF  
BLACK POPULATION 1959-1976  
(2:1)



willing to throw his weight behind the country."

No reason has been given for the refusal of Mr Stewart's residence application.

There is speculation in Salisbury that the action is not directed at him personally but is part of hardening official attitudes towards South Africa generally.

There are reports that hundreds of newly-arrived whites have been told to leave. Official sources confirm that some applications have been turned down.

# Zimbabwe orders out S African missionary

The Star's Africa News Service

**SALISBURY** — A young South African missionary has been ordered to leave Zimbabwe.

The Rev Trevor Stewart of the Apostolic Faith Mission was to fly back to Johannesburg today.

It is believed that South African ministers, of the Seventh Day Adventist Church have also been refused residence permits but have appealed against the decision.

One of Mr Stewart's colleagues said today: "He came here nearly this year

there has been an  
beds have been  
more available  
itals have always  
le to the white

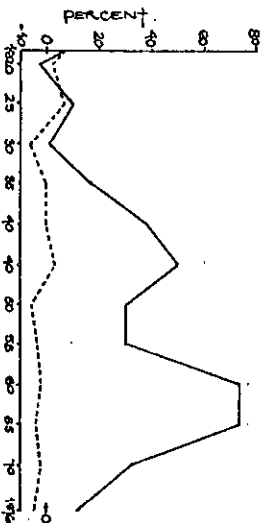
availability of beds at  
mental hospitals for white  
vs to black patients (2:1)  
1976

borne by the

black patient sector. At the height of the crisis between 1960 and 1965, black beds were 72% overcrowded while white beds were 7% underutilised.

GRAPH 19

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF  
OVERCROWDING PROBLEM  
1916-1976  
--- BLACK  
--- WHITE



For most of the 60 year period under review, white beds have been underutilised while black beds have been overcrowded. The resolution of the crisis was similarly borne by the black sector. Most of the buildings and beds destroyed were 'black'.

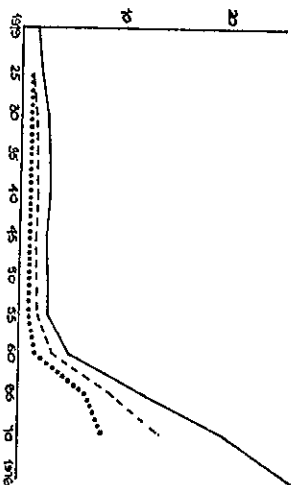
While the number of black beds at state mental hospitals fell by 5 000 from 11 720 in 1970 to 6 740 in 1976, the number of white beds rose by 600 from 8 543 to 9 133. Ninety four per cent of the custodial beds created by the private companies were for black patients. The racial characteristics of the plans will be dealt with below.

## Admissions

Black patients were an absolute majority of admissions between 1930 and 1970. However, relative to population size, the whites dominated admission facilities. In 1919 three times as many and, in 1970, twice as many whites were admitted, relative to population size.

GRAPH 20

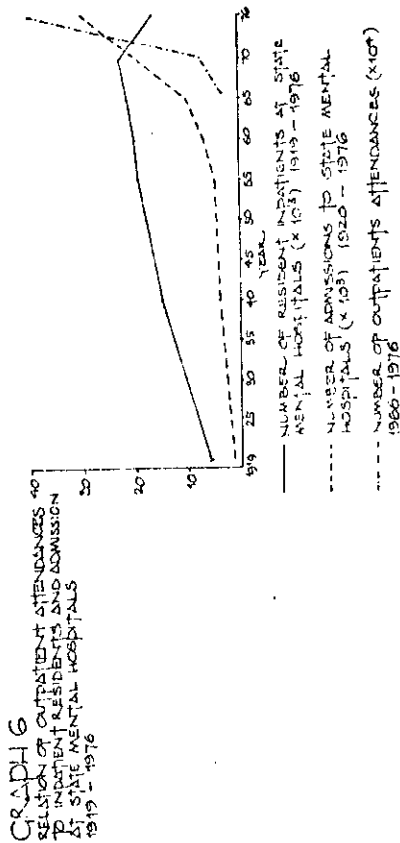
ADMISSIONS TO STATE  
MENTAL HOSPITALS  
1919-1976 (x1000)  
--- TOTAL  
--- BLACK  
--- WHITE



## Staff

All psychiatrists in South Africa have been white, except for a Coloured psychiatrist in Cape Town in 1976. There were two non-white registrars in Durban in 1974. The nursing staff have tended to be predominantly white, both in absolute and relative terms. Over the past few years, there has been an absolute majority of black nurses. This does not mean that there were necessarily more qualified

The joint effect of the psychotropic drugs and the transfer of non-responders out of state hospitals has been the vastly increased admission rate. Concurrent with this has been an increased number of outpatient attendances.



#### Staff 1919-1976

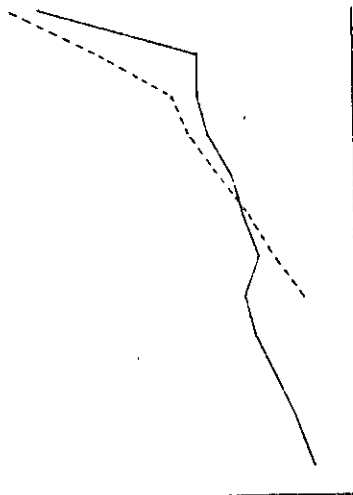
The number of medical (7) staff manning psychiatric hospitals has developed at the same rate as the inpatient population. Thus in 1919, 19 doctors and 310 nurses took care of 5 771 patients. By 1976, 135 doctors and 6 108 nurses cared for 36 232 patients.

The total number of psychiatrists in South Africa has risen six-fold since 1940, i.e. 1940 (26) 1976 (188 including 13 who are practising overseas).

7. The medical category includes psychiatrists and medical officers, both full time and part-time. The nursing figures include trained, trainee and assistant nurses.

... /

**GRAPH 7**  
PERSONNEL  
STAFF 1919 - 1976  
--- MEDICAL PERSONNEL AT STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS (PSYCHIATRISTS AND NON-PSYCHIATRISTS)  
--- TOTAL NUMBER OF PSYCHIATRISTS REGISTERED IN SOUTH AFRICA



**PERSONNEL**  
NURSING STAFF MENTAL HOSPITALS

## Immigration gain of 8 000

### Pretoria Bureau

South African immigration figures jumped dramatically during the last year, thanks to Zimbabweans streaming into the country at the rate of over 1 000 a month.

According to figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria today, nearly 30 000 immigrants settled in South Africa, with Zimbabweans accounting for 12 500 of that number.

In the past year 29 365 people made this country their home, while 11 363 South Africans left to settle in other parts of the world, giving South Africa a net gain of 8 002.

This shows a marked swing compared to the past two years. In 1978 20 686 people emigrated compared to 18 669 immigrants resulting in a net loss of 2 017, and in 1979 18 680 people immigrated while 15 694 left, which netted South Africa 2 986 people.

The staff years. The statistics regarding doctor numbers are misleading. In both 1970 and 1976, the state employed 28 full-time psychiatrists. The sudden increase since the early 1970s is due to the inclusion in the statistics of staff from all other group I institutions. The provincial hospitals, being responsible for under- and post-graduate psychiatric teaching, have a disproportionately high concentration of psychiatrists and psychiatric staff. Large numbers of part-time medical officers, deployed chiefly at the private company-run licensed institutions, also inflate this figure for 1976. (See Table IV for staff:patient rates.)

... /

# PRESSURES TO CONFORM

The growth of Bureaucracy is inevitable. It has a tendency to destroy local initiative; in general it is intolerant to variety and would appear to make inroads on the Doctors' clinical freedom. Conflict is inevitable and may result in much grumbling and bad tempered condemnation.

The trend toward greater cost effectiveness accentuates a trend towards conformity. Cost control in the sphere of Drug expenditure has strong emotional, social and political overtones. Excess reliance on drugs and a tendency to over prescribe is a worldwide pattern and problem. The resources available must be balanced between the best treatment for an individual as against the theoretical benefit of the whole population. How to achieve this without lowering the morale of

## **Nickel shutdown**

**SALISBURY.** — An explosion at an electric furnace at Zim-babwe's major nickel refinery near Bindura last Thursday has halted production for eight weeks.

This was announced by the boards of two of the main nickel producers, Bindura Nickel Corporation and Shangani Mining Corporation, which share the use of the refinery.

The directors said that while the refinery was closed, production of nickel concentrate by the mines would continue.

Sales would probably be unaffected because of the depressed demand for nickel and the fact that Bindura and Shangani had adequate stocks of finished nickel.

up, discipline and self respect, and, as in the branch of Medicine, one is entirely dependent on imposed from without.

The teaching hospital must remain a "Centre of excellence" as such it is an essential pillar in the medical edifice by which doctors gain their undergraduates, postgraduate and continuing education. To damage an essential pillar of a building is a very different exercise from removing the cherry from the top of an iced cake.

Excess reliance on drugs and a tendency to over prescribe does force regulatory measures by Administrators — but here it must be stressed that it must be done in consultation with clinicians and pharmacologists.

With the growing awareness of cost effectiveness, adequate information on drug costs must be supplied to doctors.

There is no doubt that a major factor in determining a country's expenditure on drugs is the promotional activity of pharmaceutical companies. While a total banning of promotion of drugs within a hospital may be counter productive, it is essential that such promotion be channelled at the senior level.

A change in attitudes to prescribing requires changes in Medical Student training and the training of clinical pharmacologists. Text books should emphasise the cost effectiveness in therapy, and where alternative forms of treatment for a particular patient are likely to be equally effective, the relative costs should be taken into account. More attention must also be given to the problem of adverse drug reactions.

Doctors must be made aware of the fact that we might have reached the expensive end of the exponential growth curve, where enormous expenditure may only bring a small benefit to the patient.

## EDUCATION OF THE PATIENT

Poor patient compliance is a universal problem. Even in the best ordered and well motivated society it is unusual to have a compliance rate of over 50%. Unfortunately there are no consistent factors such as sex, social class or education which make the poor compliers readily identifiable. For effective motivation to comply, time is needed and this is usually the least available factor in a busy large hospital. The Doctor has a limited time for each patient and the older the patient is the less likely is the patient to understand or remember his instructions. The pharmacist likewise has little time to ensure that the patient has fully understood the instructions regarding his medication. Greater communication is essential. A more logical prescribing pattern and avoiding non essential therapy can in some measure ease the problem of communication. Poster campaigns have been found to be singularly unsuccessful in that they are so easily forgotten once the patient has left the hospital environment.

3.

## ADMINISTRATIVE RESTRICTIONS ON A MORE EMPIRICAL BASIS

The problems arising from such a step has already been alluded to. This can only be regarded as a desperate measure in the face of inadequate resources.



# Zimbabwe: the first year

DDM 16/4/81 (362)

What thoughts do you have on the first year of majority rule? We embarked on the task of governing this country without much experience. We were beset with extremely difficult problems.

We were not at all sure about the loyalty of the former Rhodesian security forces and we were not at all sure the exercise of integrating them would get off the ground.

Britain had fought shy of that problem. It was left to us, the untried new government. Well, looking back we have made tremendous strides in producing a unified army. The Prime Minister has been extremely skilful in handling it. It will go down as his major achievement in the first year.

We were also not sure when we started how we were going to deal with the people who had numerous firearms. But we have been able to bring about real peace. There are still some incidents in which arms of war feature but there are no longer political incidents. The criminal elements will take advantage of the fact that there are so many arms on the loose but we are on top of the problem and in the second year we hope to consolidate and deepen the peace.

One of the major tasks has been the resettlement of people whose lives were uprooted by the war. How are you dealing with this?

We have made tremendous strides. Last year we simply looked at the number of people who had to be resettled and it seemed a monumental problem. We knew it was going to take time. Land was a problem. Where would we get it? How would we acquire it? Who would we pay?

But once we began to encourage people to resettle many hundreds of thousands went back on their own to try to resume some kind of normal life in the former tribal trust and physical lands.

A number of countries offered aid for this purpose. Now our capacity to resettle large

Central Africa Editor ANTHONY RIDER begins a series of articles marking the anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence on Saturday with this interview with Dr Edison Zvobgo, Minister of Local Government and Housing, who looks back on the first year of his country's independence.

numbers has been increased by the success of the Zimcord donors' conference.

We have been very lucky in this first year in having one of the best agricultural seasons for many years. We can now plan ahead knowing that all our people will eat this year and that we will be able to share our good fortune with our neighbours who have given of what they had to us over the years without asking for anything in return. Mozambique is an example. For us now to be able to share with them in our very first year is a very precious privilege.

What have been your major domestic achievements?

We certainly have made some domestic gains which we didn't think we'd accomplish in one year. On the health services side, not only have we repaired all the clinics destroyed in the war, but for the first time we've been able to extend a free medical service to anyone earning less than 150 Zimbabwe dollars (R180) a year.

It's one thing to proclaim a free medical service when you have few clinics to start with. It's another to do so in our context of a fairly sound and extensive system of health delivery. I believe our free system is perhaps the only one of its kind in Africa. We have been able to take that bold move knowing it would be extremely costly at a time when we needed to repair our economy. It was an act of courage. We're delighted that it actually works.

What about education?

Well, again for the first time in the country's history, we have proclaimed free primary education for all our children and have abolished the community schools which were just a front for maintaining a racist system.

There has also been a tre-

mendous improvement in race relations. Children are pure and innocent and it's fantastic to see how kids of all races play together at school. The parents are now denied the opportunity of polluting these young minds with their racial perspectives. These children are going to grow up really colour blind.

We feel that is where you ought to begin if you are going to have a society free of racism and bigotry. One hopes now that for the first time our white children are going to start learning an African language because white Zimbabweans are handicapped by not being able to speak one of the two major African languages.

Oh sure — the Minister of Education is determined to achieve that. All children will learn the main African language in their school area.

How do you think the adults have adjusted?

My reading is that by and large the white Zimbabweans have accepted the change. They resent that they have lost power — some of them clearly. Quite a few protest at what they hear on radio or on television. I perfectly understand the psychological forces at work here, but by and large we have had no problem. Whites accept the change but wisely they kind of say, 'Well, it was good while it lasted. We knew it was going to come. Now that it has what's the use of grouching. Let's get on with what has to be done'.

Many whites now appreciate that we were genuine revolutionaries. To start with they thought we were just racists who wanted to drive the white man out of the country. They now believe what we repeated-ly said at the time: that what we were fighting against was the system, that we have nothing

ing against white Zimbabweans at all.

What has gone is colour as a qualification for advancement. Every person is now in a position to compete. Some will not be able to compete fairly because in the past all they had to be was white. Those whites will find they will miss the past very much, but overall the whites will feel freer than they ever did in the past. In the past they knew the majority of the people were disgruntled, were plotting against the regime.

The whites know their lives haven't changed. We haven't interfered with them. There is not a single piece of legislation that whites can say has affected them adversely.

Apart from the improved health and education facilities, and the setting of a minimum wage, what can blacks point to as real gains?

Just one example — blacks can now acquire homes anywhere. Building societies will tell you they have experienced such a boom. Africans are moving out of areas where they never wanted to live in the first place and can now live wherever they like. That is the important thing. And ask the whites in the suburbs like Salisbury's Highlands whether the coming in of blacks has inconvenienced them in any way. It hasn't. Yet it was held up as such a bogey over the years that standards would collapse.

How has majority rule gone at local government level?

I set out as Minister of Local Government to democratise local government institutions — city councils and now rural councils. I knew the city councils were going to be the most difficult because this is where the white interests lie and the whites have ruled all the cities since 1890. I met the council representatives and said: 'Look, we have to have a democratic system. I propose to in-

corporate all the so-called African townships into the cities and have elections on that basis.

'I also propose that Africans should have to have a majority on each council but I want to guarantee white representation. If voting is to be on a one man, one vote basis, there will be no white councillors, so I want you to come forward with ratio proposals.'

One council after the other did so. Some proposed 8-4 or 8-6 or 6-3 and so on, and in most cases I accepted what the white councils submitted to me to produce an African majority in their cities and towns.

I interfered only with Salisbury. The council there came up with a ratio I considered undemocratic. Eventually I made it 23-13. They not only accepted that but did so without rancour. It is one thing I can really call the Zimbabwe miracle. All this achieved only one year after we had been at each other's throats.

How do you find whites responding to the central government?

At the beginning they referred to 'Mugabe's Government' or 'your government', meaning the blacks' Government. But now they are actually saying 'our government'. Whites have come to realise that their new government is not only one that they have to accept but that they can actually take pride in it. We do not say this is an educated government in African terms. We say it is an educated administration in world terms. Name any cabinet of 25 ministers anywhere in the world in which 20 are university graduates and 14 or 15 have doctorates. Take the Prime Minister. He is not only a very serious economist, he is a lawyer. He holds a degree in public administration and he is an educationist. It's that versatility of mind that is so impressive. When I go to see him I know I must have examined my case very thoroughly. That's the kind of government we have given. Many of the enlightened whites recognise that.



RDM

16-4-81

make any sense in our situation to oppose just for the sake of opposition. This is what I find so hard to understand about the Rhodesian Front MPs; the block of 20 seats still led by Ian Smith. I find the man incredible. All those years of leadership do not seem to have broadened his horizons.

Yet we have pursued a policy of reconciliation and will continue to do so. I hope that is how this first independent majority rule government will be judged in the years to come.

# Year-old Zimbabwe adjusting to new life

CT 16/4/81

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CONT

**QUESTION:** What thoughts do you have on the first year of majority rule?

**ANSWER:** You know, a year ago we embarked on the task of governing this country without much experience. We were beset with extremely difficult problems. We didn't know how they were going to work out.

When you recall we had three armies — the two guerilla forces and the Rhodesian Army — and we were not at all sure about the loyalty of the former Rhodesian security forces, and we were not at all sure the exercise of integrating them would get off the ground at all. Britain had fought shy of that problem. It was left to us, the untried new government.

Well, looking back we have made tremendous strides in producing a unified army. The prime minister has been extremely skilful in handling it. It will go down as his major achievement in the first year.

## Firearms

We were also not sure when we started how we were going to deal with the people who had numerous firearms. That posed a distinct threat. There were so many guns everywhere. But we have been able to bring about real peace.

Of course, there are still some incidents from time to time in which arms of war feature, but this has been reduced to just criminal elements. There are no longer any political incidents.

The criminal elements will take advantage of the fact that there are so many arms on the loose, but we are on top of the problem and in the second year we hope to consolidate and deepen the peace.

**Q:** One of the major tasks has been the resettlement of people whose lives were uprooted by the war. How are you doing with this?

**A:** We have started on it. In fact we've made tremendous strides on this problem. Last year we simply looked at the number of people who had to be resettled and it seemed a monumental problem with about a million people involved. We knew it was going to take time to do it systematically. Land was a problem. Where would we get it? How would we acquire it? Who would pay?

## Offered aid

We didn't have the money to resettle such large numbers, but once we began to encourage

**Zimbabwe's Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, whose portfolios touch all aspects of life in Zimbabwe, looks back on the first year of his country's independence in this interview with the Cape Times Central Africa Editor, Anthony Rider.**

**Dr Zvobgo, a leading spokesman for the ruling Zanu-PF Party of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, lists the Zimbabwe Government's achievements and looks at the problems.**

cal service to anyone earning less than 150 Zimbabwe dollars (R180) a year.

Now it's one thing to proclaim a free medical service when you have very few clinics to start with. It's another to do so in our context of a fairly sound and extensive system of health delivery. I believe our free system is perhaps the only one of its kind in Africa.

We have been able to take that bold move knowing it would be extremely costly at a time when we needed to repair our economy. It was an act of courage.

We're delighted that it actually works, which is the important thing. Right now the latest statistics from all clinics and hospitals show that the number of patients in some cases has increased 10 times. The obvious dividends are going to be a healthier nation.

by and large we have had no problem.

Whites accept the change but wistfully they kind of say "well, it was good while it lasted. We knew it was going to come. Now that it has what's the use of grousing about it. Let's get on with what has to be done".

Many of them now appreciate that we were genuine revolutionaries. They didn't believe it to start with. They thought we were just racists who wanted to drive the white man out of the country.

They now believe what we repeatedly said at the time, that what we were fighting against was the system, that we have nothing against white Zimbabweans at all.

On the contrary we want them to feel there is equal opportunity for everybody. But what has gone is colour as a qualification for advancement. Every person is now in a posi-

African townships into the cities and have elections on that basis. I also propose that Africans will have to have a majority on each council, but I want to guarantee white representation.

"Now, if voting is to be on a one man, one vote basis there will be no white councillors, so I want you to come forward with ratio proposals."

One council after the other did so. Some proposed 8-4 or 8-6 or 6-3 and so on and in most cases I accepted what the white councils submitted to me to produce an African majority in their cities and towns. I interfered only with Salisbury. The council there came up with a ratio I considered undemocratic. Eventually I made it 23-13. They not only accepted that but did so without rancour.

"It is one thing I can really call the Zimbabwe miracle. Think of it. All this achieved only one year after we had been at each other's throats. The democratization of local government has been extremely encouraging.

**Q:** How do you find whites responding to the central government?

**A:** One can say there is a large reservoir of goodwill among the whites for the government. At the beginning they referred to "Mugabe's government" or "your government" meaning the blacks' government, but now they are actually saying "our government".

Whites have come to realize that their new government is not only one that they have to accept, but that they can actually take pride in it. We do not say this is an educated government in African terms. We say it is an educated administration in world terms.

Any cabinet of 25 ministers anywhere in the world in which 20 are university graduates and 14 or 15 have doctorates is just a very high-quality government.

## All-rounder

Take the prime minister. I don't care what the problem may be but the fellow is just an all-rounder. He is not only a very serious economist, he is a lawyer, he holds a degree in public administration and he is an educationist. It's that versatility of mind that is so impressive. When I go to see him I know I must have examined my case very thoroughly.

That's the kind of government we have given this country. Many of the enlightened whites recognize that. They will tell you it doesn't make any sense in



Dr Eddison Zvobgo

**Q:** What about education?

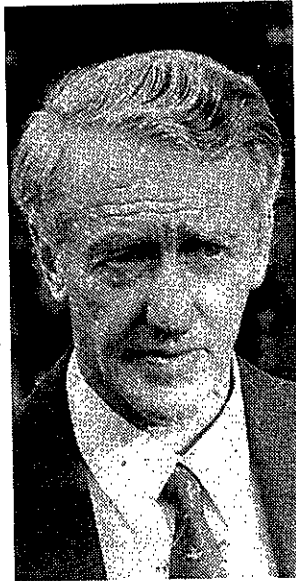
**A:** Well, again for the first time in the country's history, we have proclaimed free primary education for all our children and have abolished the commu-

tion to compete. Some will not be able to compete fairly because in the past they never had to compete. All they had to be was white. The doors were opened because of that. Those

Finances  
It was not possible to distinguish between black and white expenses

black than white nurses. This is in spite of the absolute, though not relative, dominance of black innatients.

dreds of thousands went back on their own to try to resume some kind of normal life in the former tribal trust lands. Others were resettled on newly acquired land.



Mr Ian Smith

A number of countries offered aid for this purpose. Now our capacity to resettle large numbers has been increased by the success of the Zimcord donors' conference. In the coming year we're going to intensify our resettlement programme.

We have been very lucky in this first year in having one of the best agricultural seasons for many years.

The mere fact there is and will be an abundance of food in our country has really been a boon because as a government we can now plan ahead knowing that all our people will eat this year and that we will be able to share our good fortune with our neighbours who have given of what they had to us over the years without asking for anything in return.

Mozambique is an example. They just gave and gave and gave to us over the years. For us now to be able to share with them in our very first year is a very precious privilege and opportunity.

### Healthier nation

**Q: What have been your major domestic achievements?**

**A:** We certainly have made some domestic gains which we didn't think we'd accomplish in one year. On the health services side not only have we repaired all the clinics destroyed in the war, but for the first time we've been able to extend a free medi-

nity schools, which were in fact just a front for maintaining a racist system. We have smashed it and all our children can go to any school.

There has also been a tremendous improvement in race relations. Children are pure and innocent and it's fantastic to see how kids of all races play together at school.

### Colour blind

Till now the parents have been denied the opportunity to pollute these young minds with their racial perspectives. These children are going to grow up relaxed and regarding each other as Zimbabweans. They're going to grow up really colour blind.

We feel that is where you ought to begin if you are going to have a society free of racism and bigotry. Let the children start off playing together in their own country.

One hopes now that for the first time our white children are going to start learning an African language because white Zimbabweans are handicapped by not being able to speak one of the two major African languages.

**Q: Won't this have to be a government directive to schools?**

**A:** Oh sure, sure. We are going to. My colleague, the Minister of Education, is determined to achieve that. All children will learn the main African language in their school area. It is a healthy thing to do so that we all grow up understanding each other.

Sometimes the problems we have arise from the fact that one's thought processes relate to the language one speaks. One doesn't understand the other person just because he doesn't understand the language.

Whites will begin to see what a guy is trying to say in English because they will at last understand the thought processes, the cultural context in which words are used as a tool of communication.

**Q: How do you think the adults have adjusted?**

**A:** My reading is that by and large the white Zimbabweans have accepted the change. They resent that they have lost power, some of them do clearly — but apart from that, or being reminded of the fact that they have lost power which is what they find unpalatable, quite a few protest at what they hear on radio or on television. I perfectly understand the psychological forces at work here, but

whites will find they will miss the past very much but overall the whites will feel for the first time — I think many whites already do — freer than they ever did in the past.

In the past they knew the majority of the people were disgruntled, were plotting against the regime. Whites know their lives haven't changed. We haven't interfered with them. There is not a single piece of legislation that whites can say has affected them adversely.

That's what I've been asking many whites. I say: "Things may not all be all rosy and smooth but just tell me in what way has your daily life been affected adversely by this government? Name it," I ask them, and they have not been able to.

### In peace

Instead they have been able to conduct their daily lives in peace and in privacy without any problems.

**Q: Apart from the improved health and education facilities, and the setting of a minimum wage, what can blacks point to as real gains?**

**A:** Well, here's just one example. Blacks can now acquire homes anywhere. Building societies will tell you they have experienced such a boom. Africans are moving out of areas where they never wanted to live in the first place and can now live wherever they like in the areas where they find they want to live.

That is the important thing — the ability to live where you want to. And ask the whites in the suburbs like Salisbury's Highlands whether the coming in of blacks has inconvenienced them in any way. It hasn't and yet it was held up as such a bogey over the years... that standards would collapse. And all these improvements in the quality of black lives we have achieved without any coercion on the whites.

**Q: How has majority rule gone at local government level?**

**A:** I set out as minister of local government to democratize local government institutions — all the city councils and now the rural councils.

I knew the city councils were going to be the most difficult because this is where the white interests lie and whites have ruled all the cities since 1890. I met the council representatives and said "look, we have to have a democratic system. I propose to incorporate all the so-called

our situation to oppose just for the sake of opposition. This is what I find so hard to understand about the Rhodesian Front MPs, the block of 20 seats they have still led by Ian Smith.

I find the man incredible. All



Mr Robert Mugabe

those years in the leadership do not seem to have broadened his horizons. He is bitter and perhaps his bitterness clouds his approach — but what have we done to him or his UDI lieutenants? Absolutely nothing. Yet if anyone were entitled to feel bitter surely it would be us.

He jailed us, locked us up without trial for long periods — 10 years, 12 years, even 14 years some of us. Yet we have pursued a policy of reconciliation and what is more we will continue to do so.

I hope that is how this first independent majority-rule government will be judged in the years to come.

# PM ends strike at university

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY—Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's personal intervention has ended a University of Zimbabwe strike in which the chancellor and two other top officials were held hostage.

The strike which included students and workers was a protest against conditions in the cafeteria. The strikers were demanding the dismissal of one of the catering officials.

At the height of the strike earlier in the week the chancellor, Professor John Lewis, his deputy, Professor Geoffrey Bond, and the registrar, Mr Robert Blair, were held hostage for about five hours.

# Refuge in Zimbabwe for banned SA man

The Star's Africa News Service  
SALISBURY — Banned former Durban research worker Mr Govin Reddy has been granted political asylum by the Zimbabwean Government, according to a local report.

Mr Reddy worked for the South African Institute of Race Relations before being detained with other black leaders after the Soweto riots in 1976. He was banned in Decem-

ber of that year and fled to Swaziland in March this year.

He arrived in Zimbabwe this week, apparently the first South African to gain political asylum here after the Zimbabwe Government's announcement of an open-door policy for anti-apartheid refugees.

Mr Reddy was a prominent figure in the Indian community in Durban.

clinics are therefore a large step in the process of decentralising and bringing comprehensive health care closer to the people.

10. There was a lack of preventive and conservative dentistry in the Valley, but mentioned this. It seemed to eyes.

11. There was a general lack of the chronically ill (where 'as 'cure') for white as well as home; and extreme cases in away. The Valley was in a no some home nursing was done to mainly for whites, but there were, though there are particularly when not living to experience neglect.

12. Indigenous healers were as well as traditional birth information could be collected of their services. Divi physical sickness, but with I this with neighbours, speak indigenous healers seemed to in Tiersdorp then in the Sali status; perhaps this was something to the lack of alternative accessible facilities; perhaps also different a distinction was made between 'African' diseases and others, which could be cured by normal medicine. There are some signs that it has 'moved', or is still in the process of moving from one category to the other, at least in professional circles. The diviner who lives close to the Salsand doctor transfers patients with infectious diseases

said that doctors examine better, or that people went because they could treat anything. If people were convinced that the clinic sisters could be quite sure what was wrong with them, that they would be referred to a doctor if necessary, and that if the clinic could not heal and had not referred them, the doctor would also be unable to help; then the clinics would be able to function as an effective screening device, and allow doctors to use their scarce skills where most needed. As it is people tend to go to the doctor for what they feel to be more serious ailments, but this is less efficient as a screening method than if done by someone with clinical competence.

The above provides an argument why nurses should not only be allowed to diagnose, but should be trained for it. More could also be done by the nurses: e.g. providing medicine for hypertension.

iii) They provided a relative service more readily available to a large proportion of the population; at 20c the fee was within reach of everyone. Old age pensioners from Zwelitsha would visit the clinic rather than the doctor because it was closer. Waiting time was generally less than at a doctor. They also provided cheaper access to doctors - if referred from clinic, their consultation was free.

iv) Some attenders thought it was the best source of treatment, (especially for family planning and children's ailments). This was partly because clinics provide the option of consulting a female health worker, but an alternative option is always appreciated where there is little choice of facility.

v) There are more black nurses than black doctors. For black patients it was an advantage to be treated by someone of similar language, and possible cultural background, although a gap between the middle-class well-educated nurses and most of the black patients was apparent. The

... / ...

The second direct effect of low Black incomes is on the levels of consumption and on the amount of income available for the purchase of health services. In 1968, per capita consumption expenditure of urban Whites was more than six times that of urban Africans (21), and this is in itself a cause of different patterns of disease. An example of the effects of the higher consumption of Whites is given by examining the commonest causes of death amongst Whites and Africans in Durban. These were (in order of importance).

Africans

Whites

RDY 16/4/81

Zimbabwe rings the changes

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. - Three of Zimbabwe's major hospitals in Salisbury are to be renamed after the country's new official heroes.

These are only a few of the name changes that will affect the country.

It is understood that the Andrew Fleming Hospital, the most modern in Zimbabwe, will be renamed after Dr Samuel Parirenyatwa, a medical doctor and prominent African nationalist who was killed in a car accident almost 20 years ago.

Lady Chancellor maternity home and the Princess Margaret hospital will be renamed after Mbuya Nehanda and Sekuru Kaguvi, who were the driving forces behind the first uprising against white settlers.

Salisbury, named after the then British Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, will be renamed Harare in the next couple of weeks.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks and John Ryan; newsbills by John Leask; headlines and sub-editing by Paul Holroyd; cartoons by Bob Connolly; all of 171 Mem Street, Johannesburg.

of the four commonest causes of death amongst Africans are directly linked with low incomes. Total racial expenditures on health are more unequally distributed than either incomes or total consumption, and in 1975 White expenditure represented approximately 94 per cent of private expenditure on health care, causing Whites to receive the major portion of the private health

(21) M.D. McGrath, "Income and Material Inequality in South Africa" in Change Reform and Economic Growth in South Africa, eds. L. Schlemmer and E. Webster, p. 161.

Table 8. Rate per 100 000 of Population of Notifiable Diseases, and Life Expectancy.

	Tuberculosis	Typhoid	Meningial Infections	Diphtheria	Life Expectancy
White	18,1	1,1	3,8	0,9	65
Coloured	327,7	4,4	12,1	1,9	51
Asian	143,0	5,5	3,0	0,4	60
African	235,2	18,6	5,0	2,3	52

Source: South African Statistics 1976, Table 4,5 - 4,7, and J.L. Sadie Projection of the South African Population 1970-2020, Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, pp. 41-63.

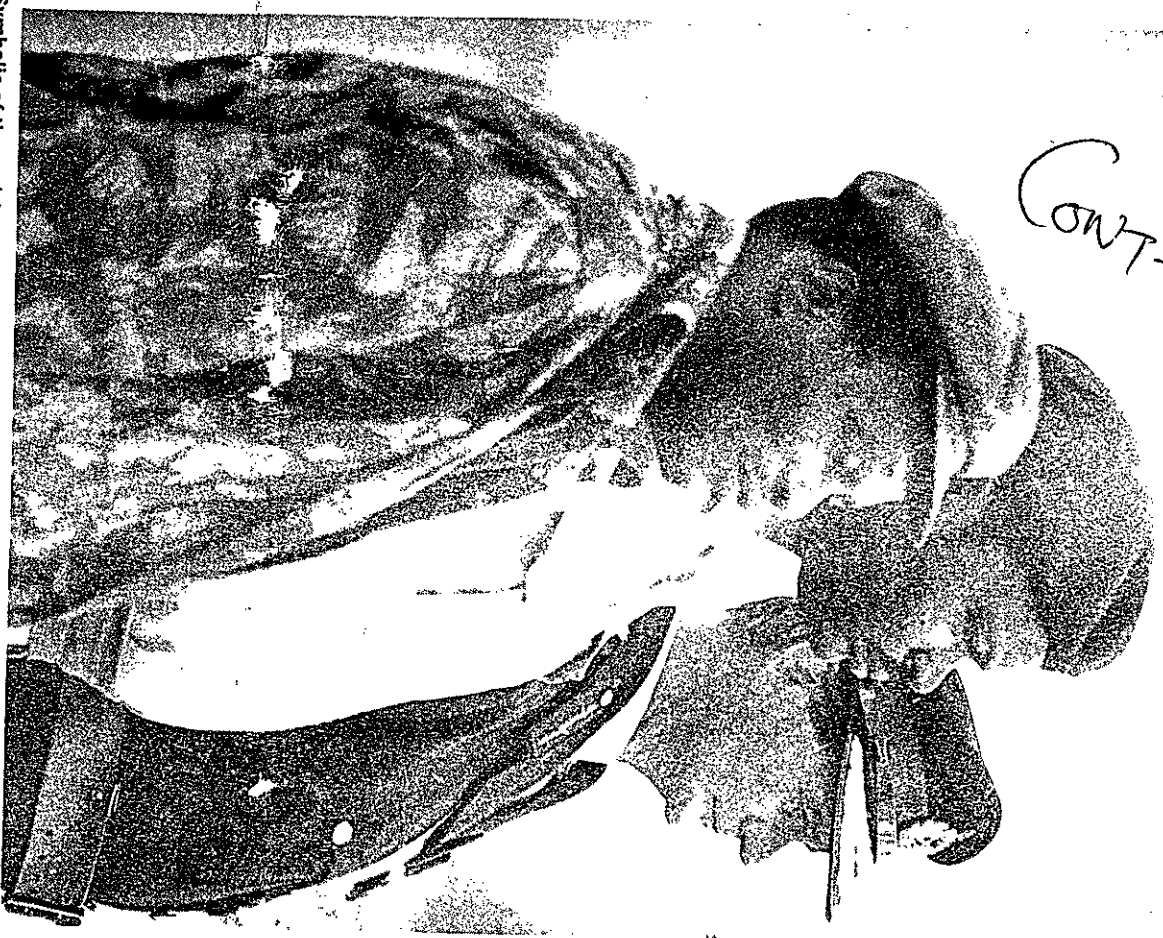
Infant mortality rates (per 1 000 live births) in 1974 were 18,4, 115,5, and 32,0 for Whites, Coloureds and Asians respectively. National figures are not available for Africans, but in Durban, the corresponding ratios were 5,53, 13,58 and 19,89 while the rate for Africans was 28,98 (18). In rural areas, African infant mortality rates are probably higher still (19). Statistics of the incidence of malnutrition were last published in 1965, when there were 12 062 cases registered amongst Africans, 735 for Coloureds, and 26 amongst Asians, as against 9 for Whites (20). The diseases listed in Table 8, high infant mortality rates, malnutrition and low life expectancy rates are all associated with poverty, and are consequently more pronounced amongst Blacks.

(18) Annual Reports of the City Medical Officer of Health, year ended 31 December 1975, City of Durban, p. 8.

(19) L.G. Wells, Health Healing and Society, Ravan Press, 1974, p. 1.

(20) Statistical Year Book 1966, D 16. Wells, *ibid.*, p. 2 suggests that the true rate is about four times higher than is shown by these statistics.

(CONT-)



Symbolic of the racial co-operation that has marked Zimbabwe's first year are these members of the military Joint High Command. They are, from left, Commander Rex Nkhomo, officer commanding the former guerilla forces of Zanu, Commander Javen Maseko, deputy commanding officer of the Zapu forces, and Major-General Brian Campbel, Chief of Staff of the Zimbabwe National Army.

# INDEPENDENCE flame kindles future hope

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Foreign dignitaries are arriving in Salisbury for the weekend celebrations marking the first anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence.

The festivities are seen by many as celebrating not only the anniversary of the independence, but the country's good fortune in negotiating the rapids of the first year.

These included the possibility of an economic breakdown as the old political order switched suddenly to the new, the threat of tribal differences developing into a civil war, and the danger of political instability, through challenges to the Government's authority and policies.

None of these fears has been realised. On the contrary, the economy has remained healthy and has been strengthened in many ways, despite foreign exchange shortages, strikes, inflationary pressures and other

Violence has been

ed to a bloody but

brief outbreak of fighting in the Midlands and Bulawayo between former guerillas and National Army forces, and to the killing by renegades of several farmers and civilians.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Government has overcome immediate political challenges and strengthened its authority. Political stability is firm.

But most important, some say, the country has laid the foundations of racial and tribal co-operation on which rests its hope for peace and prosperity.

As the independence flame is lit in Salisbury's Rufaro Stadium at the weekend, the country will be looking ahead to a second year of independence that will also bring problems.

These include a possible economic slowdown, challenges to the constitutional guarantees of remaining white privileges, and rising demands on the Government from black peasant farmers and urban workers.

Some of the worst fears have been left behind in the first year.

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Raising their bashers to a bright future in Zimbabwe are pupils of the Churchill School in Salisbury, once open only to whites.



# 6 WE HAVE NO CHOICE. WE HAVE TO LIVE TOGETHER AS COMRADES OR PERISH AS ISOLATED FOOLS 9

A MIRACLE really has happened in Zimbabwe when one considers that we have emerged from 14 years of bitter and destructive war and within a very short time we are now one of the most peaceful countries in the world.

This is really unheard of in post-war situations. We did have some security problems initially but these were isolated and quickly brought under control. So I can say with confidence that the majority of our people from all walks of life, political persuasions and racial groups have reconciled themselves to the new social order.

Credit for peace is due primarily to the ingenuity and the remarkable manner and ability with which all Zimbabweans have risen to the challenge of the new situation. Sacrifices had to be made on our part. We had to accept certain realities, and I think on the part of other groups as well.

They had to accept majority rule. They either had to reconcile themselves to this reality or fall out of step. Generally the peace we enjoy is a credit to all Zimbabweans who made an effort and have demonstrated to the world that we can live together peacefully as a people.

We are moving fast in projecting this Zimbabwean oneness and identity as a people which is essential and paramount for retaining stability and progress. Credit must go to the Prime Minister. I think we are fortunate to have in Robert Mugabe a person of exceptional gifts in terms of rising to challenges and particularly what I call the Zimbabwe drama.

I think observers were sceptical of what might happen in this country. Here is a man who does not only have a great heart but a great mind, and has managed exceptionally well to hold the country together at a time when things would have fallen



**ZIMBABWE  
— THE  
FIRST  
YEAR**

ROY  
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# 'The miracle that is ours'

or



By Zimbabwe's President, the Rev Canaan Banana, speaking in State House in Salisbury with Central Africa Editor ANTHONY RIDER.

gle. What we have achieved is a crossing of the bridge. We haven't reached our final destiny. If you raise the flag it is not the end, only the means to the end. So there is still a long economic struggle ahead.

I personally would like to see a situation where all the means of production will be controlled by the people as a whole. The Prime Minister has referred to this. We have told investors they are welcome here but they must please ensure that the investment they make benefits the broad masses.

Profits must be re-channelled toward general development. We expect that when we allow multinational corporations to function an amount of profit will have to go outside, but we hope that there will be Zimbabweanisation of industry. We don't want a situation where our wealth will be exported to develop South Africa, Western Europe, the United Kingdom and America. The emphasis must be towards Zimbabweanisation of industry and commerce.

This is a start. It won't happen overnight. The Minister of Economic Planning and Development, and the Minister of Industry and Energy Resources are working on this and I do hope in time they will come forward with practical options.

We're also looking closely at the development of manpower. There are times when the country can be held to ransom by a few expatriates who either will demand too much that you can't afford to pay or threaten you with departure, so I think it is important that we train our own manpower. It is dependable and I think cheaper than importing expatriate labour.

There are other areas where we need to move and prepare so that we can become self-sufficient. We want to remain independent and non-aligned, and to be able to do that we should control our

I must pay tribute too to the forces of law — the police, the national army and the air force. They have all combined to ensure that peace shall be maintained. We can say with confidence we are one of the most peaceful countries in the world, but there has also been progress in other directions.

There was a time when people might have thought we were facing an impossible situation where the various ethnic groups had been so polarised, over the years, of minority rule. But because of the message of reconciliation as given by the Prime Minister, our people responded swiftly and were prepared to bury the past with Rhodesia, and the hostilities of the past were surrendered in the grave of Rhodesia.

Zimbabweans have moved to accept each other and to live alongside each other. Indeed, we have no choice in this. We have to live together as comrades, or perish as isolated fools.

In forming a national government and bringing some

whites into the Cabinet the emphasis was not to promote what we had always fought against — groupism — but merely to accept the social, cultural and political dynamics in Zimbabwe, which of necessity at that early stage in our independence had to relate to the various groups. I think that has gone a long way in consolidating the reconciliation effort.

Now, on the programme of government, we were faced with a situation where we inherited a pack of unjust legislation and practices. My government was determined to redress that situation. Our primary concern was to remove any remaining traces of racial discrimination and also to break down class barriers. When we talk of socialist goals, our real concern is to heal the divisions that were perpetuated to enhance the privileges of the few, while the vast majority of our people languished in poverty. We will not replace white racism with black class divisions, so when we talk about a socialist

society, an egalitarian society, we're talking about a situation where the resources of the country must be shared equitably among the broad masses.

This is the real theme and ultimate objective. To move towards it the government had to take steps to redress the economic injustices by way of a minimum wage. I must concede that was merely scratching the surface. We haven't moved anywhere near narrowing the gap between the haves and the have nots.

That process is ongoing. We were racing against time and there had to be initial steps, but I think an overall and comprehensive analysis of the industrial structure has to be unearthed in the next few months so the process of improving working conditions can continue.

The government did encourage the setting up of workers' committees. This will ensure protection of the rights of workers and will make communication easier with management.

RDM

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Cont 6

The government was also concerned with education. For many years the black child has been denied proper facilities. Now we have free primary education and we hope to extend this to secondary schooling. We are already bearing the greatest brunt of university fees for our people. We have to expand that. Our objective is to give free and compulsory education in the shortest possible time. Schools are being rebuilt and new schools are going up, but we are also concerned with the content of education.

The system in the past was designed to distort the African image and dignity, to produce dependent labour, slave labour... designed to make the African despise his own values, his own culture and largely produce white-collar workers and unskilled workers.

And because that was coupled with industrial exploitation, education of our people was becoming meaningless. It was leading to frustration.

People had become resentful of work. So we hope we can introduce an education which will lead us to rediscover essential values and our own identity, but at the same time respect the dignity of labour.

We don't want to produce a nation of lazy people, of perpetual beggars. Our hope is that we can produce practical, hardworking people who will lead this country in the shortest possible time to self-sufficiency. We can become the industrial centre of the sub-continent and have not only enough for ourselves but be able to feed neighbouring countries.

Then there is the area of health where again blacks have begun the victims of a system that has placed the better and sophisticated facilities to the benefit of the white elite, and concentrated these facilities in the urban centres. The government intends redressing any traces left of discrimination in health, but will also expand health services particularly to the rural areas.

In the area of local government people were strangers in their own cities. Although we were now able to walk on the pavements (a reference to an old Southern Rhodesia law barring blacks from the pavements of cities), you all ways felt that sense of strangeness. There was no sense of belonging.

Now, with most of our cities being controlled by the majority for the first time, this democratisation will lead to a realistic assessment of the people's needs. It will facilitate proper information so that government planning can be put on sounder footing and keep the government in touch with the broad masses of the people.

So I think all round you could describe the first year of independence as a gigantic achievement. For the first time our people have enjoyed freedom and in this atmosphere it is now possible to harness all the resources and channel them to productive ends. But we still have to struggle.

a beggar, an eternal beggar, the danger is that those who offer you aid will want to have some say and influence over your destiny. So we must reduce our dependence on external forces.

Certainly dependence on the south must not only be reduced but we must move towards completely eliminating it. We don't want to be held to ransom and we don't want to sacrifice principles just because we have to placate those who aid us. We have freedom spiritually, but physically and in other directions, it will take some time.

We feel we will not be completely free until South Africa and Namibia are free. We can't kid ourselves about this because instability in South Africa will ultimately affect our own stability. So we are concerned. Hence our stand that the regime in South Africa must surrender Namibia in the interests not only of the Namibian people, but of South Africa itself, our own interests in Zimbabwe and the peace of the world community.

# New book all

THE Rhodesian security forces committed horrifying atrocities and deliberately misled international journalists in efforts to conceal their actions in the final years of the civil war.

These and other startling allegations have been made by two journalists, David Martin and Phyllis Johnson, in a book on Zimbabwe's independence struggle.

Many of the alleged atrocities were confirmed after independence by former officers of Mr Ian Smith's military intelligence service and Special Branch (SB) police in interviews with the authors.

Among the allegations published are that:

- A gang of Selous Scouts posing as guerrillas murdered four nuns and three priests in February, 1977 near Musamari, 50 km north-east of Salisbury.

The atrocity — which provoked international outrage — was blamed on "Zanla terrorists" by the Smith government.

The killing of the missionaries by Rhodesian security forces was confirmed after independence by an SB officer and by an "initially incredulous" police inspector after he investigated the matter, the authors claim.

Documents in the possession of the Zimbabwe Government and interviews with SB officers allegedly revealed that the Rhodesians were experimenting with poisons to be used against their enemies. Tests using the poisons were said to have been conducted on captured guerrillas at Mount Dar-

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## eges war atrocities by Smith's troops

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Controversial disclosures about alleged Rhodesian security force atrocities during the bush war and the previously undisclosed deep involvement of an Afrikaans businessman in Mr John Vorster's detente initiative in the mid-Seventies are revealed in a book by two journalists to be published tomorrow to coincide with Zimbabwe's first anniversary of independence. CHRIS FREIMOND of the 'Mail's Southern Africa Bureau reviews excerpts from this dramatic publication.

win and elsewhere "with an unknown number of casualties".

• When Rhodesian forces attacked a refugee camp at Nyadzonia in Mozambique in August, 1976, more than 1 000 Zimbabweans, most of whom were refugees, were killed or wounded.

• In reprisal for the shooting down of a Viscount airliner near Kariba in October, 1976, Rhodesian warplanes attacked "Freedom Camp" near Lusaka

in Zambia. More than 200 people were killed and hundreds more injured. The authors claim they were unarmed civilians who "straddled the ill-defined line between recruits and refugees".

• In a similar raid three days later, the Rhodesian forces blundered and attacked the wrong camp near Mkushi in Zambia. This was confirmed to the authors by a senior SB officer, Mike Edden, a liaison man at Combined Operations

Headquarters who said when ground forces landed at the camp after the air-bombardment they found that most of the casualties were women.

A "cover-up" operation was planned. Selected journalists were flown 600 km from Salisbury to a scene that had been set-up by the Rhodesians. Bodies were arranged, communist-made arms and ammunition was scattered around, and records were produced to indicate the number of "trainees"

and "instructors" in the camp. It was not revealed that the training course was for customs officers and police.

• A (white) morale-boosting exercise a few days after the Rhodesian raid in which a tape recording was broadcast of "Green Leader" telling the control tower at Lusaka Airport that the raid on the camp was underway and that the Rhodesian Airforce (RAF) was in control of Zambian airspace was a hoax.

• In a three-day raid by the Rhodesian Special Air Service (SAS) on a camp at Chinomo, in Mozambique in November, 1977, more than 1 000 people were killed, including hospital patients, school children and women.

• Former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith misled the public when he denied in a television interview in December, 1972, that his forces were assisting Portuguese troops fighting FPLM guerrillas in Mozambique. The authors claim that at that time the Rhodesians had been actively involved in military operations in the former colony for at least three years.

• Some members of the Salisbury Press corps were aware of security force atrocities but

chose to remain silent to keep "on side" with the Smith government and to maintain access to senior sources of information, the authors say.

• Members of the SB admitted to the authors after independence that they had sent the parcel bomb which killed Jason Moyo, a Zanu vice-president, in Lusaka in January, 1977.

• The new Zimbabwe Government has evidence — that will be produced at a public inquiry — that suggests that the former Zanu publicity secretary, Dr Edson Sibhole, was murdered in 1975. The book said it is presumed that he was eliminated by agents of the Smith government.

\*The Struggle for Zimbabwe by David Martin and Phyllis Johnson (Faber and Faber R23.80)

# Coal <sup>12/4/87</sup> glamour future <sup>362</sup>

BULAWAYO. — Coal could become the glamour mineral of the future in Zimbabwe and exploration for it was likely to be stepped up, says the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Alan Marsh, in Bulawayo.

He said in his annual report that this was largely because of the energy crisis throughout the world.

Perhaps the most important development of the year in Zimbabwe's mining industry was the agreement between Wankie Colliery Company and the Electricity Supply Commission to supply the new thermal power station at Western Wankie with coal.

The colliery would borrow Z\$50-million externally to help meet the project's Z\$128-million cost, said Mr Marsh.

Wankie power station would need 1 600 000 tons of coal a year for the first stage. If stage two was proceeded with, the new pit at Wankie would have to produce a further 2-million tons a year, doubling its present production.

He believed the colliery's repayment of borrowings for this capital expenditure would be through the coal sold "primarily to the power station". — Sapa.

# 'Gigantic achievement' seen in Zimbabwe

The President of Zimbabwe, the Rev CANAAN BANANA, speaking at State House in Salisbury with the Cape Times Central Africa Editor, Anthony Rider, calls the achievements of the first year of majority rule gigantic and a miracle.

SALISBURY. — A miracle really has happened in Zimbabwe [President Banana said] when one considers that we have emerged from 14 years of bitter and destructive war and within a very short time we are now one of the most peaceful countries in the world. This is really unheard of in post-war situations. We did have some security problems initially but these were isolated and quickly brought under control, so I can say with confidence that the majority of our people from all walks of life, political persuasions and racial groups have reconciled themselves to the new social order.



## Sacrifices

Credit for peace is due primarily to the ingenuity and the remarkable manner and ability with which all Zimbabweans have risen to the challenge of the new situation. Sacrifices had to be made on our part. We had to accept certain realities, and I think on the part of other groups as well. They had to accept majority rule. They either had to reconcile themselves to this reality or fall out of step.

Generally the peace we enjoy is a credit to all Zimbabweans who made an effort and have demonstrated to the world that we can live together peacefully as a people. We are moving fast in projecting this Zimbabwean oneness and identity as a people which is essential and paramount for retaining stability and progress.

Credit must go to the Prime Minister. I think we are fortunate to have in Robert Mugabe a person of exceptional gifts in terms of rising to challenges and particularly what I call the Zimbabwe drama. I think observers were sceptical of what might happen in this country. Here is a man who does not only have a great heart but a great mind and has managed exceptionally well to hold the country together at a time when things would have fallen apart.

## Forces of law

I must pay tribute too to the forces of law — the police, the national army and the air force. They have all combined to ensure that peace shall be maintained. We can say with confidence we are one of the most peaceful countries in the world but there has also been progress in other directions. There was a time when people might have thought we were facing an impossible situation where the various ethnic groups had been so polarized over the years of minority rule. But because of the message of reconciliation as given by the Prime Minister our people responded swiftly and were prepared to bury the past with Rhodesia, and the hostilities of the past were surrendered in the grave of Rhodesia. Zimbabweans have moved to accept each other and to live alongside each other. Indeed we have no choice in this. We have to live together as comrades or perish as isolated fools.

In forming a national govern-

ment and bringing some whites into the cabinet the emphasis was not to promote what we had always fought against — groupism — but merely to accept the social, cultural and political dynamics in Zimbabwe which of necessity at that early stage in our independence had to relate to the various groups. I think that has gone a long way in consolidating the reconciliation effort.

Now on the programme of government we were faced with a situation where we inherited a pack of unjust legislation and practices. My government was determined to redress that situation. Our primary concern was to remove any remaining traces of racial discrimination and also to break down class barriers.

## Heal divisions

When we talk of socialist goals our real concern is to heal the divisions that were perpetuated to enhance the privileges of the few while the vast majority of our people languished in poverty. We will not replace white racism with black class divisions, so when we talk about a socialist society, an egalitarian society, we're talking about a situation where the resources of the country must be shared equitably among the broad masses.

This is the real theme and ultimate objective. To move towards it the government had to take steps to redress the economic injustices by way of a minimum wage. I must concede that was merely scratching the surface. We haven't moved anywhere near narrowing the gap between the haves and the have-nots. That process is ongoing. We were racing against time and there had to be initial steps, but I think an overall and comprehensive analysis of the industrial structure has to be unearthed in the next few months so the process of improving working conditions can continue. The government did encourage the setting up of workers' committees. This will ensure protection of the rights of workers and will make communication easier with management.

The government was also concerned with education. For many years the black child has been denied proper facilities. Now we have free primary education and we hope to extend

this to secondary schooling. We are already bearing the greatest brunt of university fees for our people. We have to expand that.

Our objective is to give free and compulsory education in the shortest possible time. Schools are being rebuilt and new schools are going up but we are also concerned with the content of education. The system in the past was designed to distort the African image and dignity, to produce dependent labour, slave labour, designed to make the African despise his own values, his own culture, and largely produce white-collar workers and unskilled workers. And because coupled with that was the industrial exploitation taking place, education of our people was becoming meaningless. It was leading to frustration. People had become resentful of work.

So we hope we can introduce an education which will lead us to rediscover essential values and our own identity but at the same time respect the dignity of labour. We don't want to produce a nation of lazy people, of perpetual beggars. Our hope is that we can produce practical, hard-working people who will lead this country in the shortest possible time to self-sufficiency. We can become the industrial centre of the sub-continent and have not only enough food for ourselves but be able to feed neighbouring countries.

## Health

Then there is the area of health, where again blacks have been the victims of a system that has placed the better and sophisticated facilities to the benefit of the white elite and concentrated these facilities in the urban centres. The government intends redressing any traces left of discrimination in health but will also expand health services, particularly to the rural areas.

In the area of local government people were strangers in their own cities. Although we were now able to walk on the pavements (a reference to an old Southern Rhodesian law barring blacks from the pavements of cities) you always felt that sense of strangeness. There was no sense of belonging. Now with most of our cities being controlled by the majority for the first time, this democratization will lead to a realistic assessment of the people's needs. It will facilitate proper information so that government planning can be put on a sounder footing and keep the government in touch with the broad masses of the people.

So I think all round you could describe the first year of independence as a gigantic achievement. For the first time our people have enjoyed freedom and in this atmosphere it is now possible to harness all the resources and channel them to productive ends. But we still have to struggle. What we have achieved is a crossing of the bridge. We haven't reached our final destiny. If you raise the flag it is not the end, only the means to the end. So there is

but we must move towards completely eliminating it. We don't want to be held to ransom and we don't want to sacrifice principles just because we have to placate those who aid us. We have freedom spiritually, but physically and in other directions it will take some time. We feel we will not be completely free until South Africa and Namibia are free. We can't kid ourselves about this because instability in South Africa will ultimately affect our own stability. So we are concerned. Hence our stand that the regime in South Africa must surrender Namibia in the interests not only of the Namibian people but of South Africa itself, our own interests in Zimbabwe and those of the world community.

Although patient as many the six

still a long economic struggle ahead.

I personally would like to see a situation where all the means of production will be controlled by the people as a whole. The Prime Minister has referred to this. We have told investors they are welcome here but they must please ensure that the investment they make benefits the broad masses. Profits must be rechannelled toward general development. We expect that when we allow multinational corporations to function an amount of profit will have to go outside, but we hope that there will be Zimbabweanization of industry. We don't want a situation where our wealth will be exported to develop South Africa, Western Europe, the United Kingdom and America. The emphasis must be towards Zimbabweanization of industry and commerce.

This is a start. It won't happen overnight. The Minister of Economic Planning and Development and the Minister of Industry and Energy Resources are working on this and I do hope in time they will come forward with practical options.

We're also looking closely at the development of manpower. There are times when the country can be held to ransom by a few expatriates who either will demand too much that you can't afford to pay or threaten you with departure, so I think it is important that we train our own manpower. It is dependable and I think cheaper, too, than importing expatriate labour.

There are other areas where we need to move and prepare so that we can become self-sufficient. We want to remain independent and non-aligned and to be able to do that we should control our own resources. If you become a beggar, an eternal beggar, the danger is that those who offer you aid will want to have some say and influence over your destiny. So we must reduce our dependence on external forces.

Certainly dependence on the South must not only be reduced

autonomy and responsibility within the larger society which might directly contribute to removal of these diseases.) It was noted by the doctors that diseases of class (iii) are prominent, especially among the so-called 'coloured' population.

This classification of disease does not indicate that preventive and curative health care as traditionally understood are pointless; curative and educative measures can do much to alleviate ill health in the absence of measures which could substantially alter the underlying circumstances. Doctors and nurses were clearly aware of the conditions precipitating ill health in many cases, though their own role in coping with the problem was normally the only one they could adopt. It is only important to realise that in discussing health services, we are considering the problem within a limited framework, and there may be more cost-effective ways of raising the general standard of health than the types of care considered here.

Ignorance was also mentioned often as a cause of poor nutrition and hygiene and neglect of disease, but there was less certainty that formal education at the level most of the population attained, would do much to remedy this.

That health services can launch a successful attack on public health problems is shown by the enormous decline in TB. In 1959 - 61 there were about 300 cases on the register of Addo clinic alone. Now there are about 100; still a substantial number but a declining one. The fall is particularly dramatic in children. In 1960 there were 100 child TB cases in 1972; now there are 15. Among school entrants, in Grade 3 and 4 registers were 30 in Sunland schools, and 20 were found at Addo (giving a rate for Addo of about 3%). The decline is clearly related to the immunisation of neonates, school entrants and school leavers, and the great efforts made to find and treat active cases, again through systematic visiting, as described

... / ...

below in the history of the clinics. The present rate of TB may be estimated in Beaufort, the black location for Kirkwood, which has 50 cases and a population of about 4 000, i.e. about 1.2% of the population. This is considerably lower than in Tiersdorp.

### 3.1. Primary Health Care Facilities

The positions of doctors and clinics, which comprise the primary health care facilities of the valley are shown on the map.

### 3.1.

## Yugoslav backing for Swapo

SALISBURY. — The President of Yugoslavia, Mr Cvijetin Mijatovic, and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday expressed "total support" for Swapo and called on the international community to help it speed up the process of decolonisation.

In a joint communique issued before Pres Mijatovic left for Belgrade, the two men emphasised the urgency of working out a plan for democratic elections in South West Africa.

"The Zimbabwe side informed the Yugoslav delegation that the suggestions by some Western countries for the revision and variation of the plan is a departure from the basic principle in the United Nations' plan," the two leaders said.

Mr Mijatovic has invited President Banda and Mr Mugabe to Yugoslavia. — Sapa.

are, teachers and unemployed; farm labourers are excluded. About half of his annual 30 000 consultations are made on this basis, including visits to patients in the Pitsa Cottage Hospital in Kirkwood. This is in fact a small nursing home which has 20 beds, 10 for women and 10 for men. It has no outpatients department and takes no family and other patients not working specialists a consultant. The district doctor also visits a small clinic at Beaufort on Friday afternoons. The other doctor is a private practitioner and attends to patients in the morning hours when required.

The district doctor is also a district surgeon, but because it is a round trip of 40 km or so to the nearest hospital, the doctor's office at Kirkwood he will see patients and will free without their having to obtain a certificate. Again, employed farm labourers do not qualify as indigent,

... / ...



(24)

Table 10  
The Racial Distribution of Provincial and Homeland  
Hospital Services and Subsidised Hospital Services  
in 1959 and 1974

(23)

the demand for the services which it covers, and in South Africa, medical aid benefits apply to 73 per cent of the White population (25).

A racial allocation of the distribution of public sector expenditure cannot be made accurately, and even hospital costs and subsidies (which are the biggest items of expenditure) cannot be divided by race. An indication of the distribution of these services can, however, be gained from indexes of the physical quantity supplied, and an indication of the quality of the services can be gained from the analysis of expenditure patterns in racially segregated hospitals.

General hospitals account for 77 per cent of all beds provided in the public sector, and Table 10 shows the racial distribution of the services of these hospitals and the racial distribution of services in subsidised hospitals. In 1959 and 1974, beds for Blacks accounted for 68 and 75 per cent of total beds. The proportion of hospital services received by Blacks was, however, larger than this as Blacks accounted for 76 and 82 per cent of patient days, and 81 and 82 per cent of outpatient attendances in 1959 and 1974. The percentage of White beds occupied was low in both years and indicates substantial excess capacity in the supply of White services, while Black beds in both years were intensively used. The results of Table 10 indicate a change in the emphasis of treatment particularly for Whites, with the ratio of inpatient days to outpatient attendances falling from 2.5 to 1.4.

(25) See Klaarman, *ibid.*, pp. 31-36, Data on medical aid membership is from the Report of the Secretary for Health, op.cit., Annexure 17. Medical Aid Schemes covered only 14 per cent of the whole population.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday

# All set for Zimbabwe's 1st birthday

'Mail' Africa Bureau  
SALISBURY. — Zimbabweans will flock to major centres throughout their country this weekend to celebrate the country's first independence anniversary.

President Canaan Banana and the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, will be ferried by helicopter from one celebration to another to address the people.

Cabinet Ministers and MPs will officiate at local celebrations throughout the country.

Streets and shops in Salisbury and other urban areas are already colourfully decorated with flags and pictures of the President and the Prime Minister.

The highlight of the celebrations will be at Rufaro Stadium tomorrow night, when Presi-

dent Banana will deliver a special message.

He will light the symbolic independence flame with a torch fired from a flame at the capital's koppie and brought into the stadium by a runner.

Mr Mugabe will make a number of speeches in which he is certain to stress the government's achievements over the past year and assure people their grievances will be attended to in coming months.

Although no Heads of State or government leaders from other countries will attend the celebrations, the Zimbabwean government has received congratulatory messages from many countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union.

And a number of countries have sent entertainment

troupes and low-level government delegations.

Cuba is sending an orchestra — Maravillas de Florida — and Mozambican dancing and cultural groups are already in the country.

Sporting highlight of the celebrations will be a soccer tournament involving national sides from Swaziland, Lesotho, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and the host country.

The history of the struggle for independence is being serialised on television and radio for the benefit of young Zimbabweans.

Police and security authorities are hoping the celebrations will not be marred by politically-inspired violence — the government is keen for Zimbabwe to enter its second year of independence on a peaceful note.

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17/4/81

Table 11 Contrast of Operation of Two Large Hospitals, 1974

	White Hospital		Black Hospital	
	290 296	902 217	902 217	217
Total Patient Days (b)	68	—	93	—
Percentage of White In-Patients (c)	64	13,5	1,7	—
Percentage of Beds Occupied	7,2	—	—	—
Ratio of Daily Patients to : Doctors	0,7	—	—	—
Nurses	—	—	—	—
Operating Costs per Patient Day				
Total	32,10	13,48	24,06	21,89
Salaries, Wages & Allowances	20,85	8,89	16,77	12,91
Provisions (d)	1,69	0,62	1,69	1,69
Medical Supplies & Services	4,55	2,92	4,55	4,55
Other	5,01	1,05	1,05	1,05

## Notes to Table 11

- (a) The Hospitals are Addington and King Edward VIII, both in Durban.
- (b) In patient days are estimated as the sum of in-patient day and at 1/3 of out-patient attendances.
- (c) The remainder are Coloured.
- (d) In patients only.
- (e) Provision and medical supplies at White patient cost, number of patient days reduced by the ratio of Daily Patients/Doctor in Addington to the ratio of Daily Patients/Doctor in King Edward.
- (f) As for (e) but number of patient days reduced by the ratio of the percentage of beds occupied in the Addington to the percentage of beds occupied in King Edward.
- (g) The number of doctors and nurses in both hospitals was obtained from their establishments, but both were reported to be almost fully staffed.
- (h) Sources:  
Report of the Director of Hospital Services for the year 1974, Province of Natal, The Provincial Auditor's Report on the Appropriation Accounts for the period 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975, Province of Natal, and Estimates of the Expenditure to be defrayed from Revenue during the year ending 31st March, 1974, Province of Natal.

hospital, and the level of bed utilization in both was similar to the national average. In order to examine the effects of the differing quality of service in the Black hospital, its costs were recalculated under two different sets of assumptions. In terms of the first assumptions patient costs of food and medicines are assumed to be equal to those in the White hospital, and the number of patient days is reduced to allow the same ratio of patients to doctors as the White hospital.

The second set of costs is derived by assuming that the

# Atrocities claim in new book

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

STARTLING allegations of atrocities by the Rhodesian security forces during the civil war have been made in a book to be published on Saturday.

The 'Struggle for Zimbabwe' by journalists David Martin and Phyllis Johnson, contains bombshell disclosures that are sure to spark off a major controversy.

The authors claim that many of their allegations were confirmed after the war by security forces officers involved in operations or with access to highly confidential information.

The book also discloses for the first time the dramatic role of an Afrikaans businessman in Mr John Vorster's detente exercise in the mid-70s.

Most of the credit for the initiative has been claimed by Dr Eschel Rhoodie and General

Hendrik van den Bergh.

But the men behind the scenes were the head of the Lonrho organisation, Mr Tiny Rowland, and a local director of the company, Dr Marquard de Villiers.

They kept Mr Vorster fully briefed on the pending collapse of Portuguese power in Mozambique, and made the contacts which led to the Victoria Falls bridge conference in 1975.

The alleged atrocities by Rhodesian troops included the murder of missionaries by soldiers masquerading as soldiers near Musami in 1977, attacks on refugee camps in neighbouring territories and experiments with poisons for use in warfare.

The book also details for the first time the extent of Zania and Zipra guerrilla operations in Rhodesia in the final stages of the war.

See Page 9.

hospital costs per patient day is found in most provincial hospitals.

The regional distribution of hospital beds indicates a pronounced urban bias for Blacks, and a smaller bias for Whites (31). In 1970 the number

(31) This pattern is prevalent in developing economies. See M. Lipton, Why Poor People Stay Poor.



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**ZIMBABWE RAIL Problems, problems**

An indication of just how serious Zimbabwe's rail transport problems have become was provided last week when Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano revealed that more than half the country's fleet of diesel locomotive was out of action and the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) was short of 166 artisans.

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The linkages comprising Zimbabwe's transport crisis in 1981 are complex. First of all, there is an acute — and growing — shortage of skilled personnel. According to Chinamano, the railways need 116 artisans to maintain locomotives and a further 50 to maintain the signalling system. Efforts have been made to recruit in Britain but recruitment has merely kept pace with wastage.

**Journeymen shortage**

The shortage of journeymen is reflected in a diesel locomotive fleet of 275 engines of which — on the average — only 120 are in service at one time. This means that some 56% of the fleet is not in use at a time when the demand for rail traffic has increased 25% in the past year. The system could get by with 217 locos, which means that at present it is 97 engines short.

The refitting of existing locomotives and the purchase of 25 new diesels will relieve the shortfall in about eight months' time, but for the rest of 1981 the signs are that the system faces a serious and growing shortage of capacity in a year when Zimbabwe will be reaping — and trying to export — the largest maize crop in its history (some 2,8 Mt).

Chinamano said last week that the bulk of Zimbabwe's maize crop would have to be moved by road transport and a number of heavy trucks is to be brought into the country to help.

In addition to shortages of skills, locos and wagons, Zimbabwe has the added problem of inadequate port capacity.

The Transport Minister said Zimbabwe would reduce its dependence on SA, adding that it was to Beira and Maputo that the country must look for the medium-term solution to its difficulties. But it is the short-term problem that is the critical one at the moment. This is made no easier by the announcement that the 24 diesel locos on hire from SA must be returned at the end of the month in terms of the contract.

No. 14 Brand, Politics and Africa

Rhodesia since Federation.

17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afsand by Afrikaans-sprekendes:

Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.

18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

Rhodesia since Federation

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18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

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## ZIMBABWE

### On better terms

Although Zimbabwe's export earnings rose 28% during 1980 to a record R1.07 billion, the country's trade surplus was almost halved, falling to its lowest level since 1975. This resulted from a 47% increase in the value of imports, largely brought about deliberately by government, which allowed the volume of imports to increase 38% to their highest level, also since 1975.

Imports in 1980 were valued at R966m leaving a visible trade surplus of R104m as against R180m in 1979 and R248m the previous year.

The most disappointing aspect of the trade figures from Zimbabwe's viewpoint is the poor performance of the export sector in volume terms. Last year, the volume index of exports averaged 115.0 (1964=100) — to show an increase of only 15% over the previous 16 years and a fall of some 2% compared with 1979. Thus the impact of the lifting of economic sanctions on Zimbabwe's foreign earnings capacity was largely confined to the terms of trade effect. This, happily, was substantial. Export prices rose a handsome 29%, though this was only partially attributable to the removal of sanctions. The upturn in metal prices — and especially gold, which is Zimbabwe's chief export — played a key role in the first half of 1980.

On the import side, the good news was that the rate of increase in import prices slowed from more than 36% in 1979 to only 7% last year. As a result, the terms of trade improved 21% and this accounts for Zimbabwe's ability to import so much more last year, despite a falling volume of

exports.

The bad news is that the factors at work in 1980 to improve Zimbabwe's terms of trade are unlikely to be repeated this year. In the first quarter, the signs are that there was a marked deterioration in the terms of trade, chiefly reflecting the fall in the gold price, on the one hand, and rising import prices on the other.

As a result, Salisbury is thick with rumours that government will soon take steps to tighten up its policy on foreign exchange. One suggestion that has been mooted is a return to fuel rationing, while a second possibility being talked of is a reduction in the rate at which foreign companies will be able to repatriate dividend income from Zimbabwe.

The country's trade difficulties are highlighted by the fast deteriorating transport position, and the surge in domestic consumer spending which is diverting effort away from export markets and, at the same time, pushing up domestic prices and making exports less competitive than before. Another factor is the fall in the country's gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Although no official bop figures from 1980 are available yet, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe says that after adjusting for the revaluation of gold reserves last year, Zimbabwe suffered a loss of some R68m in foreign reserves. The latest foreign reserves figures show that the country's gold and foreign asset reserves fell below the Z\$150m (R178m) level for the first time since independence. Reserves are now down almost 30% on the peak reached late last year.

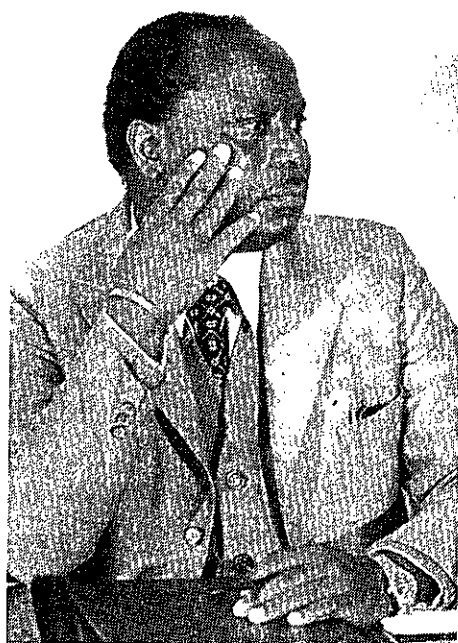
The rate of inflation, which fell for much of last year to reach a trough of 6.6% (on a year-on-year basis) last August, had risen to 10.75% by February this year. The gut feeling among Zimbabwean economists and businessmen is that a 20% inflation rate is possible by December, especially if, as Finance Minister Enos Nkala hinted last week, there will have to be some cutback in subsidies on food.

Gold was the country's chief export last year valued at R166m. Other leading exports were tobacco (R140m), ferrochrome (R105m), steel (R120m), nickel (R49m) and sugar (R54m). The looming problem in 1981 is that either the prices of these exports have weakened since last year (tobacco is a notable exception to this with significantly higher prices anticipated in 1981), or the products concerned face severe transport problems in being moved to market — as will be the case with the record maize crop.

Zimbabwe's most important import commodity by far was oil, which accounted for 21% of the total. Trade figures for the final five months of 1980 show SA as the main trading partner, supplying 27% of Zimbabwe's imports and buying 15% of her exports.

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Zimbabwe's Nkala... hinting at food subsidy cuts

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SO much has changed in Zimbabwe since independence a year ago, yet so much, superficially at least, appears to remain the same.

The black gardener weeding a croquet lawn by hand or the black maid who comes running at the tinkle of a handbell are reminiscent of the colonial era which preceded Mr Ian Smith's attempt to keep Rhodesia white for the next 1,000 years. Yet the likelihood is that the gardener and the maid are now members of one of the workers' committees which have been set up by factory workers, farm labourers and even domestic servants around the country.

These committees are not, in fact, as fearsome as they sound. In most cases committee members continue to show due deference to their employers but now feel able to negotiate collectively on matters such as pay and conditions of service.

But there are many visible signs of change. The pub in the little farming town of Enkeldoorn, once the meeting place for the area's predominantly Afrikaans-speaking farmers, is now patronised almost exclusively by blacks.

The gun rack, where the whites used to leave their shotguns and automatics before getting down to the serious business of drinking, is now empty except for a single umbrella. The white farmers still live in the area, but they drink at home.

Over in Melssetter in the mountainous eastern region near the Mozambique border, a white forester is finishing repairs on his house which was burnt out by Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanla guerrillas during the independence war.

The carpenter who is helping him to fix the roof is a former Zanla platoon commander who led a

A year ago today black Africa's last true colonial battle ended. Rhodesia ceased to exist, as one more eddy in the winds of change unfurled the flag of a new nation — Zimbabwe. The country that was founded in a northward trek that the Rhodes vision hoped would pull a Union Jack from Cape to Cairo, now opens a new frontier southwards in the independence momentum that has folded up colonial administrations for the past 20 years. NICHOLAS ASHFORD, Southern African correspondent of The Times of London, assesses the past year of Zimbabwe's internationally welcomed statehood and looks ahead as the honeymoon ends.

number of attacks on white farms further north. There is no ranconur between them, merely a shared desire to continue the country's return to normality.

## BLACKS GIVEN A NEW PRIDE

The changes which have taken place since independence, are most apparent in the cities — Salisbury, Bulawayo and Umtali.

There are many more blacks in the streets than there used to be, they are better dressed and they have more money to spend.

And they seem to hold their heads high as if to show that the country is now theirs. Perhaps one of the main achievements of independence has been to

## ZIMBABWE—

## A YEAR ON...

give blacks a new sense of pride.

Blacks are now doing many of the things that whites do. They mingle in hotel foyers (although there are still restaurants where black faces are rarely seen), drive smart cars and sit behind large desks.

Black children are thronging to what were formerly white schools, a trend which has alarmed some white parents, particularly when they find their children are in the same classroom as their domestic servant's children.

On the whole the changes have taken place with little evidence of racial animosity, and incidents of blacks throwing their weight around or taunting whites have been relatively rare.

On the whole the blacks have shown themselves to be remarkably tolerant, commented a white civil servant. Whites have also adapted well to their changed circumstances.

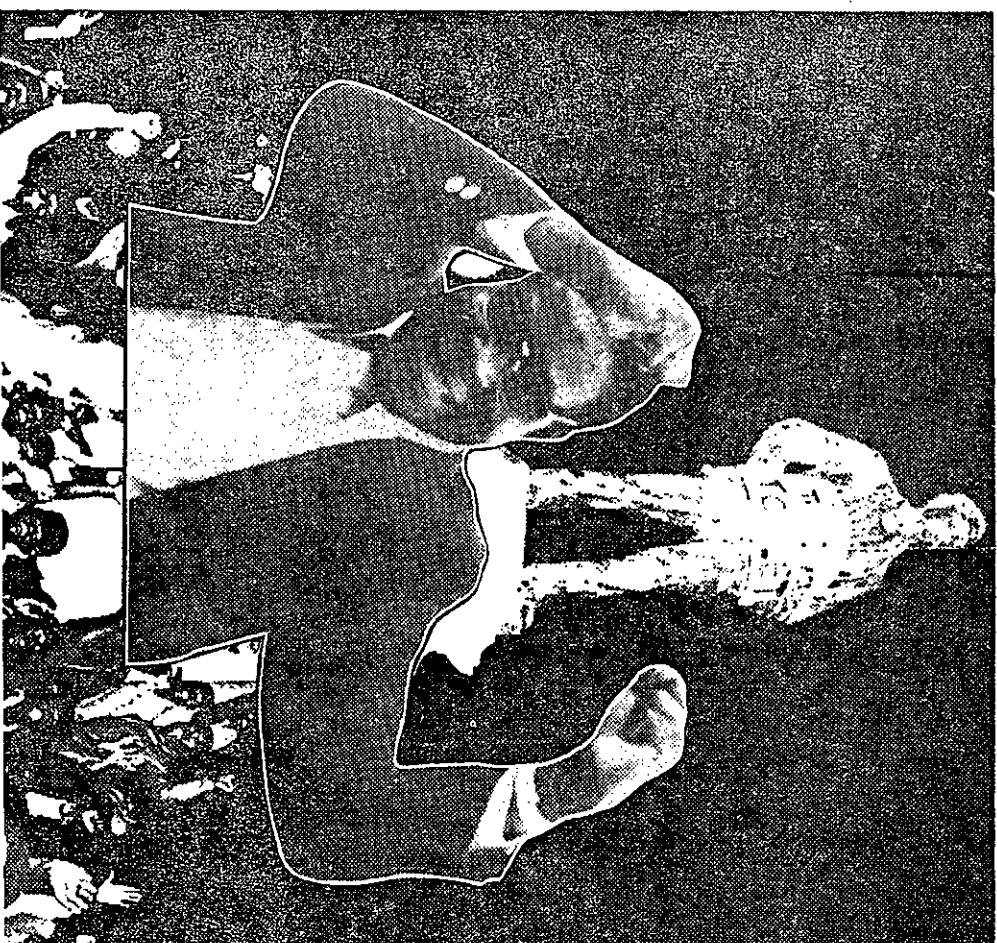
Some of them openly concede that they are much better off under the present Government than they were under Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former Prime Minister and now largely forgotten.

A senior civil servant, who not long ago was fighting against Mr Mugabe's guerrillas but who now unashingly talks about the 'liberation war' epitomises those whites who are trying to make a go of it in black Zimbabwe.

It would be wrong, however, to suggest that the majority of whites are enthusiastic about the changes.

They are happy that the war has stopped and that many of them are benefiting from the country's booming economy.

But they are worried about declining (from their perspective) standards of education and health, the wild rhetoric used by some ministers and the sharp deterioration in law and order.



Some whites have decided to quit.

More than 17 000 did so last year and whites are now leaving at the rate of 2 000 a month.

This is not the exodus which some people predicted at the time of independence but it represents an alarming loss of skills at a time when the country's development is crying out for more trained and experienced personnel.

The shortage of trained manpower represents one of the biggest problems facing the Government

and will be an important constraint on future economic growth.

Zimbabwe is fortunate in its number of qualified blacks, but there are not nearly enough and many lack the technical skills which are so badly needed.

One multinational corporation has tried to overcome this problem by advertising for technicians in Britain — and was overwhelmed by 32 000 replies. As Mr Mugabe begins his second year in office

Mr Mugabe has done more for whites than he has for them.

Rising black discontent — which it must be emphasised, in no way implies a threat to the Government at this stage — is due mainly to two factors: expectations were pitched far too high at the time of independence and many whites are seen to have retained their positions of privilege.

There is also disquiet over what is perceived to be an abuse of position by some of the country's new leaders.

It is, in fact, unfair to blame the Governments for failing to grapple with the issues which most affect blacks. An enormous amount has been achieved since the fighting stopped, not least the fact that the hard-won peace has been consolidated during the Government's first year in office.

More than a million refugees and displaced people have been resettled. Whole areas of the country which were virtually closed during the war have been opened up, roads have been repaired and bridges rebuilt.

Life in most tribal areas has returned to normal and many peasant farmers are planting crops again.

Some 400 000 people have benefited from the Government's emergency feeding programme. Tens of thousands of seed packs have been distributed so that peasants can produce their own food. Schools and clinics have been reopened, primary education is now free for about one million children and free health care has been introduced for people earning less than R180 a month. A minimum wage has been introduced.

These are enormous achievements for a country which has just emerged from seven years of civil war and for a

Age specific rates were given in early years of life . . . to avoid the revisions of the ICD over the years 1941, 1951 and 1961 and this data has been

ARATUS  
18-4-87

# DONE

Government which had no previous experience of administration.

However the pressures will continue to build up for the Government to move faster towards creating a 'socialist, egalitarian and democratic society'.

## MINIMUM WAGE INTRODUCED

Another problem confronting Mr Mugabe during his second year in office will be the continuing friction between his Zanu (PF) Party and the Patriotic Front led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, and more particularly between their respective armed supporters. But whereas a year ago this problem looked as though it could split the Government and wreck Mr Mugabe's attempts at national reconciliation, it now looks more manageable.

The fact that Mr Mugabe's Government of national reconciliation has survived incessant squabbling between its two component parties as well as two major outbreaks of factional violence in Matabeleland is a sign that both Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo recognise the importance of avoiding an open rupture. There is also no doubt that Mr Mugabe has succeeded in consolidating his position by the swift and effective

way he handled the insurrection in February by former Zipra guerrillas, supporters of Mr Nkomo.

The continuing process of integrating former Zanu and Zipra guerrillas into the new national army should help to reduce tension between the two factions.

If the peace was consolidated and a start made on reconstruction during the first year of independence, the second year should provide a clearer idea of the direction in which the country is headed.

Mr Mugabe and his Ministers still pronounce their belief in socialism, yet their present policies are decidedly social democratic ones.

The recent economic White Paper entitled Growth with Equity provides little indication that they will be radically changed.

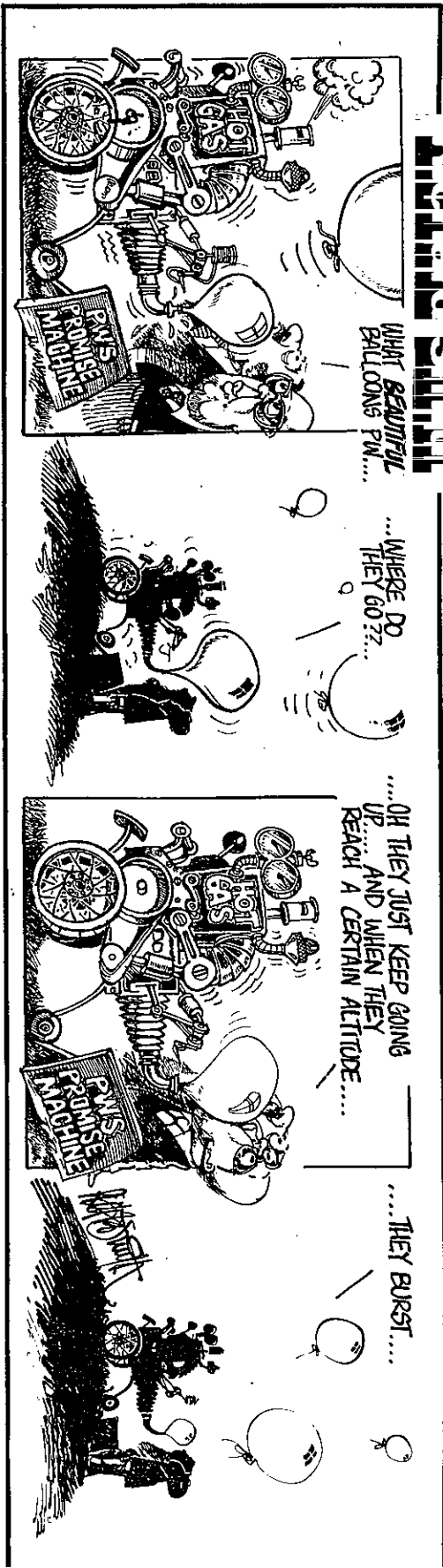
Many of the problems which the Government will have to tackle during the coming year will in fact be economic rather than political.

How successful for example, will it be in absorbing the huge amounts of foreign aid which will soon be flowing its way?

How will it cope with inflation and the need to raise production?

These will be the real test of the Government's ability to run the country efficiently now that the post-independence honeymoon period is over.

# AFTER A YEAR, ZIMBABWE CELEBRATES THE DAY THEY VOTED FOR ...



# Rooster power

362  
S. Express 19/4/81

Cont

JONGWE — the cock — symbol of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), is celebrating his first birthday. He took over in Zimbabwe just over a year ago.

Cheering and chanting crowds swirled in Salisbury's streets in Autumn 1980 crowing "Cock a doodle doo!" The old order had fallen — and majority rule had come after a 14-year guerilla war. A third Left-wing government had risen on SA's borders invoking fears of what General Magnus Malan had called the unacceptable "red girdle" around the waist of southern Africa. Mr Ian Smith had fallen — and Rhodesia was laid to rest after 90 turbulent years.

Overnight the proud symbols of yesterday's settler rule became today's museum pieces, collectors items. T-shirts with the legend "Rhodesia is Super" were hastily overprinted.

"The cock is the symbol of a new dawn. It calls to the nation to wake up", explained a Zanu (PF) official. "It's our alarm clock."

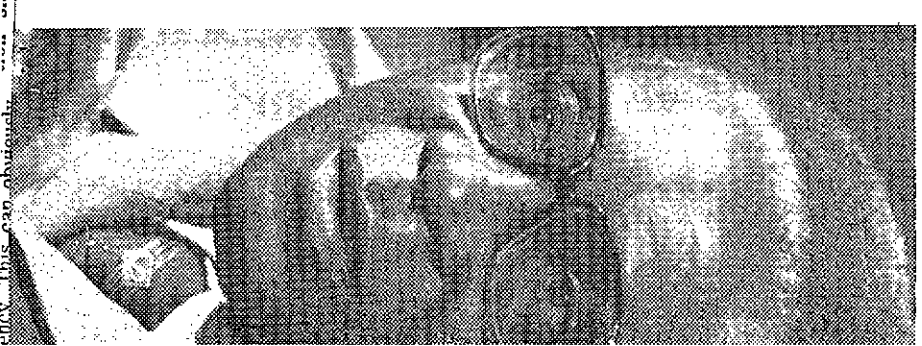
Celebrating Blacks and alarmed Whites — dawn for one group, dusk for another.

The reality was less dramatic — neither apocalypse nor paradise.

In the past 12 months Zimbabwe has been neither an instant graveyard for Whites, nor a Shangri-la for Blacks.

As Prime Minister Robert Mugabe moved from the militant left into moderate centre, the political atmosphere was to calm down. But just one year ago, tragedy, war and grief were what many

# across the Zimbabwean





Nobody knew whether the armed forces were threatening or protecting Mr Mugabe — and the soldiers (including, it now seems, General Walls) didn't know either.

But that night the serious, bespectacled, owl-like face of Mr Mugabe spoke on TV — and announced that the war was over, that White pensions, safety and jobs would be respected, and that 'reconciliation' was the watchword.

Mr Mugabe had come to power on a platform of revolutionary change and had won 57 of the 80 Black seats with a militant electoral pledge to liquidate settlerism, colonialism, neo colonialism and imperialism in Africa. Mr Mugabe promised to liberate Zimbabwe from bondage and to create a nationalist and socialist democratic republic.

After watching his first TV appearance, a Black teacher commented bitterly: "Mugabe reassures the Whites: 'Don't worry. Nothing will change'. To us Blacks, however, his message is: 'Be patient'."

Slowly, normality returned to ravaged Zimbabwe.

Soldiers returned from their base camps in Mozambique, Zambia and further afield — Romania and Yugoslavia.

So far, most of the 250 000 refugees and exiles have come home. Guerrillas are being disarmed and are being rapidly integrated into a new national army.

Whites put away their guns and began to speak nostalgically of the good old war days.

But all also expressed relief at the end of tensions, at the end of night patrols, or at having to go

T-shirts. Over a green map of former Rhodesia, the words: "SA War Games 1967-1979".

Underneath, in discreet print, the poignant comment: "Second Place".

Another T-shirt, with a Foreign Legion motif, had to be withdrawn. It said "Rhodesians never die". Later versions added the words — "They just fade away".

White emigration is expected to rise this month, but rarely in history have fighting men indulged in such self-send-ups on the outcome of a war.

Shaded in jacarandas, Salisbury's tranquility is shattered by the screaming sirens of Mr Mu-

shops in Salisbury and Bulawayo were selling UDI flags, plates, beer mugs, ash trays and table cloths, regimental crests, racist poems, war memorabilia, tributes to Rhodesian soldiers: "They didn't fight for fun", glorifications of the Selous Scouts and unedited "Rhodesia is Super".

You could buy handsome mounted shields commemorating Operation Splinter (Kariba), Operation Thrasher (Eastern Border), Operation Grapple (Midlands), Operation Hurricane (NE Border), Operation Salops (Salisbury and District) and Operation Tangent (Matabeleland).

Also on sale were an astonishing variety of bullet sculptures.

A lanky White youth stood behind the Beit Bridge immigration counter wearing a "Rhodesia was Better" T-shirt.

The Black Zimbabwean immigration officer grinned:

"No, we aren't offended. There have been big changes — and it takes some people time to adjust. Anyway, we're a free country and people can say what they please."

Not all Blacks are as tolerant — many feel that Mr Mugabe is conciliating the old order, at the expense of the new.

A pathetic group of homeless beggars who have been sleeping in shop doorways, a stone throw from Meikes Hotel, near Salisbury's railway station, mutter that Bishop Muzorewa would have been better. Economists say there is 30% unemployment.

Why should people go on strike, now that Zimbabwe has independence, Mr Mugabe reproached a giant rally recently? It was a rhetorical question, but the crowd of 30,000 took it literally: "Mari, Mari!" (For Money, in

Mr Mugabe, originally an ideological puzzle to the West, is no longer referred to as a Marxist.

And Zimbabwe has just received a massive \$1 000-million birthday present from Western countries, who have been reassured by his cool relationship with the Soviet Union.

"Reconciliation" was less successful between the two wings of the victorious Patriotic Front.

Despite a common interest in national unity, there has been friction between the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union and Zanu, which erupted into armed violence around Bulawayo.

A powerful group in Zanu wants a one party state and to achieve it by the elimination of Zapu physically, if not electorally.

Mr Tekere, a moving spirit in the "Crush Nkomo" campaign and apostle of Zanu's 'continuing revolution', was dropped from the Cabinet.

Can Mr Mugabe now control



**ZANU(PF)**

the passions of Zanu's Rightwing nationalists?

He favours a single party state — according to an interview given soon after his election — but to oblige Zapu to dissolve against its wishes would mean built-in

southern superpower — but warned South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha to deal with South African Black leaders before civil war erupted.

As a sign of his friendship for Afrikaners, Mr Mugabe posed for pictures by his ornamental palm, shaking hands with Rapport's Frikk Badenhorst.

Zimbabwe has become markedly more antagonistic since the South African Defence Force's raid on African National Congress houses in Maputo, followed by an assassination bid on the Salisbury ANC representative. And South Africa has ended its preferential trade agreement with Zimbabwe and asked for the immediate return of 19 of its 25 locomotives. For the first time, SA will not exhibit at Bulawayo's trade fair.

"Zimbabwe" is the latest Nationalist swear word in South Africa's election campaign. Mr Pik Botha warned this week of a large-scale terror and military conflict in southern Africa. After June, everyone might need visas to cross the frontier.

1981 could bring more centralised control by ZANU, faster 'Africanisation' and efforts to redistribute wealth.

Zimbabwe hopes to build a counter-constellation of States to rival Mr P W Botha's stellar vision.

Virtually every African country — and all SA's exile movements — will be represented at this weekend's Independence anniversary celebrations.

And while SA's neighbour hold summit bread-and-butter discussions on economic co-operation in the region, SA voters are still debating the merits of tie with Zimbabwe.

The Nationalist Government is fighting the General Election of

Sunday Express  
19-4-81

MP urged Whites to adapt and make the best of changed circumstances but the accession of Mugabe with his revolutionary marxist aura aroused White apprehensions and Black expectations.

"What's the point of having babies?" asked a young, newly-married White typist.

"Our life is finished here. Mugabe got in without any help from us. He doesn't need us.

"And where can we go? Down south, you're about to go through the same war as we had. Anyway, it costs money to emigrate."

780 foreign journalists crammed into Salisbury to watch the passing of another chapter in White rule.

Everyone waited for the White officers' coup, a new civil war, a South African invasion.

Blood would flow in the streets and would the defeated White fist strike a surprise death blow to the 32 000 ex-guerillas penned up in 18 assembly points?

Down the road from his Mount Pleasant house was a heavily-armed White military unit —

By CH

howitzers and guns facing in all directions, a few hours after the result came out. Ominously some pointed at the Mugabe residence.

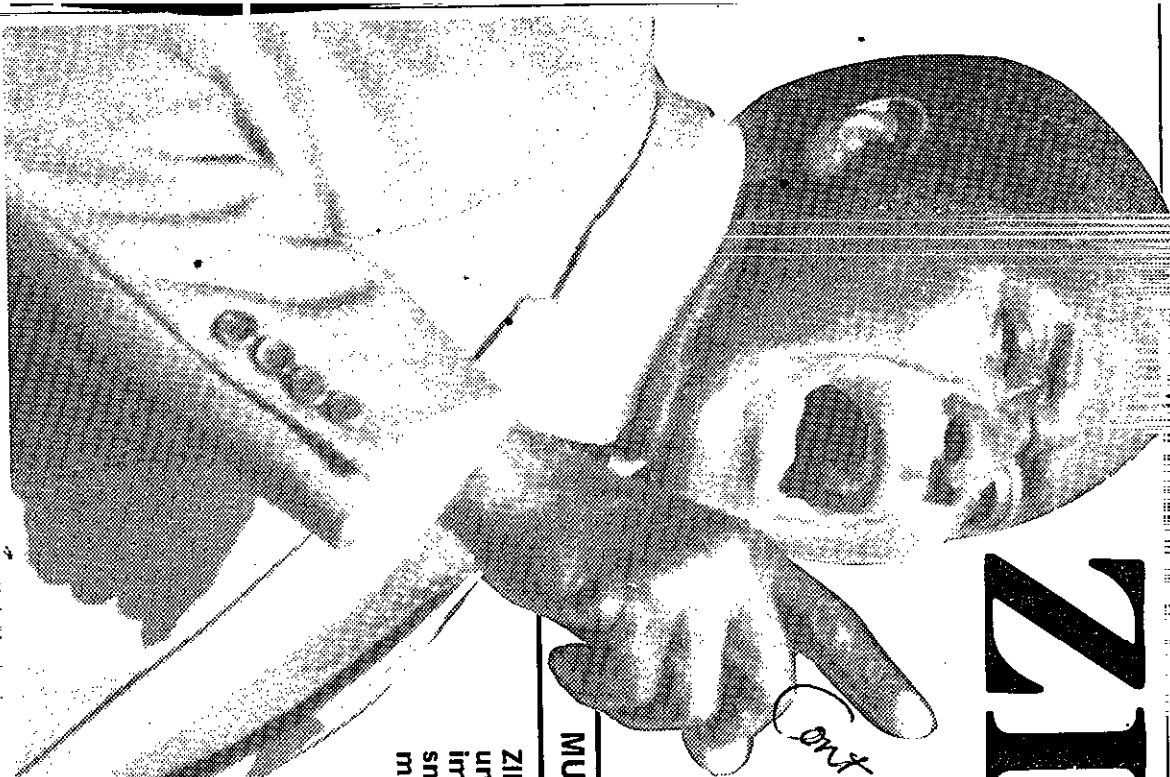
"Who are you aiming at? Where is the enemy?" we journalists asked.

A tightlipped officer replied.



ZANU(PF)

"I don't know. We have no opinions. I follow General Walls and don't ask questions."

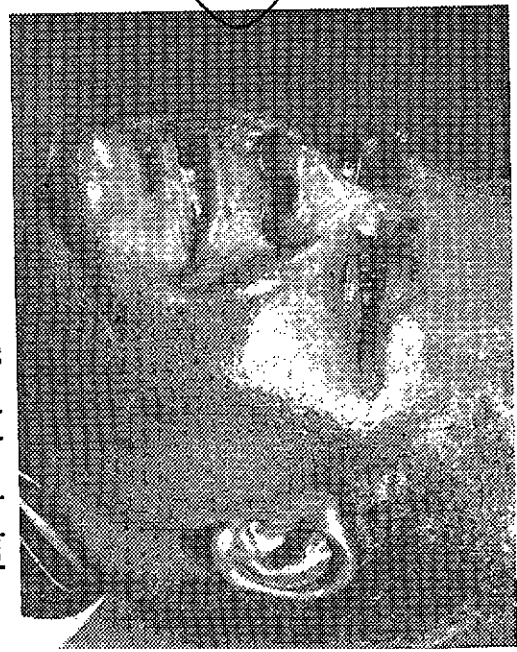


# ZIMBABWE:

*cont*  
*S. Times 19/4/81*  
**One year later, those question marks have shrunk a little**

**MUGABE'S COUNTRY HAS ADAPTED TO CHANGE FASTER THAN MOST EXPECTED — OR DARED HOPE**

**ANTHONY RIDER reports on the Salisbury celebrations**



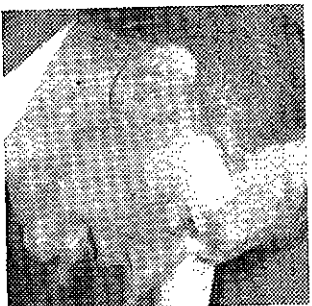
Joshua Nkomo... Mugabe's main rival

**ZIMBABWE ends its first year of independence under a black majority government with an impressive list of achievements and a much smaller question mark over its future than many thought possible a year ago.**

The new country has settled down to tackle a massive development programme in conditions of peace and relative prosperity.

**Prime Minister Robert Mugabe... once feared as a "monster" now welcomed as a guest**

It has had probably the most enthusiastic welcome on the international scene accorded any newly independent country. Almost 50 countries have established diplomatic links with Salisbury and the Prime Minister Robert Mugabe — once feared as a bloodthirsty Marxist — is now a welcome guest



**IAN SMITH**  
**Lost interest**

in the major capitals of both West and East. A Western diplomat describes him as a natural leader with exceptional and varied talents. He told me: "I think we all agree in

the safeguarding of its interests no longer lies with the Rhodesia Front. The 20 white-reserved seats in the House of Assembly have all been held by the RF, but their parliamentary performance has been lacklustre and at times embarrassing in their refusal to face up realistically to the changed times.

## Bypassing

Increasingly whites are looking directly to the government and are bypassing the RF, whose leader, Ian Smith, appears almost to have withdrawn from public life. His once legendary grip on his party has slackened. Party discipline is poor and Y. Smith seems

clitics available to all races. White migration has been steady with a departure rate of 18 000 a year, which is nowhere near the exodus that caused chaos in other newly independent countries. These are random comments from white Zimbabweans about living under majority rule.

ment hospitals have complained of abuse from black promoted over them. All these stories undoubtedly have an element of truth, but observers believe they do not add up to much more than inevitable by-products of an adjustment process that cannot be concluded overnight.

● A leading industrialist: "On the whole I think industry and government have shaken down well in this first year. I see the usual problems ahead, like foreign currency and materials shortages, and a few new ones like shop-floor relations. These have been better than one would have thought. Black workers are just as new to this situation of life under black rule as white management is. We're both adjusting. It takes a

● A young, recently qualified doctor told me: "It's been hard year for some white medical staff — nurses and doctors. It was an all-white scene, a member until a year or so ago. Now there's a black Minister of Health with a vigorous and at times aggressive policy of redressing past inequalities. Many patients are black and visiting hours see the ward thronged with black relatives and friends."



S. Times  
19-4-87

corps that in Mr Mugabe this country has produced an exceptional person."

Many whites have been persuaded to stay in the country by the moderation and pragmatism Mr Mugabe has shown in his reconciliation policy.

Whites have found that the bogey they feared so much — not just black rule, but rule by the very men they were encouraged to regard as communist terrorists — has turned out for them to be mild and temperate.

Probably the most interesting trend to emerge from the past year is that the white community is slowly learning that

interest. In interviews he dwells increasingly on the past and snipes in petulant manner at the new order.

As a result there is now a move to form a new white party to oppose the RF and Smith's leadership of the remaining 220,000 whites.

But observers agree that on the whole whites have had little to complain about.

The government has moved firmly and decisively on security matters, it has not passed a single law that makes life uncomfortable for whites, and it has been anxious to retain standards while making social fa-

bit of getting used to this idea that Jack's as good as his master but I think it has a fair chance of working out."

### Abuse

● A white aircraft technician: "I feel everything has gone wrong for me and for white journeymen like myself since independence. We were told we had to take on a certain number of blacks which we did but we've found their work attitudes are not the same as ours. They chat a lot, stand around a lot and generally jobs take much longer."

● White nurses in govern-

"Some whites find it hard to get used to this.

"It's all different. But for many whites it's not that it's unacceptable or something they won't get used to, it's more a feeling they are sometimes made to feel responsible for the past and therefore must put up with 'correction' of their attitudes.

"But just as surely we've got to accept that white privilege has gone." A white nurse who was present chipped in: "That's fine, but what about ordinary courtesies and manners — is that asking too much?"

# Mugabe (262) laments S.T.M. Pretoria's 20/4/81 'hostility'

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — As Zimbabwe enters its second year of independence Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has signalled a policy of peaceful co-existence with South Africa and has offered whites in Zimbabwe a political home within his own ruling party.

Indications of the line Mr Mugabe proposes to follow in his dealings with South Africa and with the whites in Zimbabwe have emerged from statements during the country's first independence celebrations over the weekend.

While he reiterated his government's support for "liberation movements" including the ANC of South Africa, Mr Mugabe gave strong indications that he wanted to avoid confrontation with South Africa, which can powerfully influence economic developments in Zimbabwe.

There was no reason why South Africa should embark on "aggressive and hostile" actions against Zimbabwe, he said in an apparent reference to Pretoria's withdrawal of the preferential trade agreement and of some of its railway rolling stock.

"We are pledged to peaceful co-existence with (South Africa)," he added. "We are opposed to the policies of South Africa but we do not regard the people of South Africa as our enemies."

## ENCOURAGEMENT

In offering a political home to Zimbabwe's whites within his own Zanu (PF) party, Mr Mugabe indicated he doubted they would want to join the party immediately.

If whites eventually gained enough confidence in Zanu (PF) and felt it better to work with it, "we certainly would be delighted to enrol them," he said. "It is not an issue I would force. I think we should leave it to the whites to decide."

Mr Mugabe called for a new form of representation in Parliament which would provide whites with an alternative to the anti-Government stance of the Rhodesian Front.

He also said he could see whites being sponsored as candidates of his party in future elections.

woman, Mrs Rony Roberts, has been appointed vice-president.

Mrs Roberts, a mother of three, said at the weekend she wanted to make a future in Zimbabwe and felt the best way to contribute was to play an active role in the country's politics.

Whites could no longer sit on the fence, she said.

# Mugabe calls for hard work and unity

RDM 20/4/81 (362)

a population explosion which resulted in lower, per capita incomes in the country.

**SALISBURY.** — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday called for hard work and unity based on a policy of non-alignment in international affairs as the cornerstone for Zimbabwe's progress during the country's second year of independence.

Addressing the nation on Zimbabwe's first anniversary of independence, Mr Mugabe urged Zimbabweans to continue with the spirit of unity that was embodied in the policy of reconciliation which he had initially demonstrated by including non-members of his ruling party in his Government.

"You will remember that in my first address to the nation, after my party's victory, I appealed to you all to adopt the spirit of reconciliation and accept each other, whether in the past we had been allies or had stood as enemies or opponents to each other," he said.

"In forming my government I demonstrated this principle by including in it members outside the orbit of my own party — thus setting a model for you and our society as a whole.

For the people to participate fully in the government's reconstruction and development programmes, they must be "effectively" organised, he said.

"Only the total mobilisation of the people along properly established lines, that take full account of the government's policies and programmes, can ensure the maximisation of the people's productive and constructive role, and thus enhance our national effort to create more wealth in terms of goods and services."

In this regard, he said, national policy in respect of private enterprise was aimed at localising foreign enterprises and changes that would ensure management by Zimbabweans

on the basis of Africanisation.

He said the government would increase its "regulatory and supervisory role over private enterprise to ensure that the same goals of the State are fulfilled and not circumvented".

Calling for an expansion in the mining sector, Mr Mugabe said special attention would be paid to the increased production of coal with a view to making the new giant thermal power station at Wankie viable and the possible conversion of "some of our enormous reserves of coal" to ammonia and methanol.

He said Zimbabwe's first priority after independence was the Resettlement Programme for those who had been disorganised and displaced by the war.

Regarding non-alignment, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe had, during its first year of independence, become a member of world bodies and international agencies.

"Our international policy will continue to be governed by the principle of positive non-alignment which enables us to enter into bilateral relations with either members of the Western or Eastern bloc on a mutual basis, recognising each other's sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in each other's affairs.

"It is important that we do not allow our benefactors to transform into our masters," he said.

He added that Zimbabwe fully supported the ANC and PAC "and other progressive forces in South Africa", and the Organisation of African Unity stand on South West Africa, which called for the "immediate implementation" of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435. — Sapa.

of substantial programmes to foster agricultural and community development in the widest sense (6).  
Choosing the correct policy package to achieve the social objectives is further complicated by the fact that public policies are often interdependent in either a positive or a negative manner. The implementation of government projects that are designed to improve the standard of living can, for example, have unfortunate health side effects. Quite apart from the positive correlation that exists between economic development and environmental pollution. Sorokin has argued that the provision of irrigation schemes in scistomiasis infected areas can greatly increase the rate of infection amongst the rural population and unless accompanied

it was the interdependence of state programmes that led Johnstone to make a plea for introduction of 'development packages' in rural areas in particular and for increased interdisciplinary research to determine the nature and extent of these interdependencies (9).  
Interdependence amongst projects is not the only problem encountered in evaluating and ranking proposed public sector projects. State objectives themselves frequently pose problems as they are in some instances in conflict with one another. The two goals we have been using as an example; increased economic growth and the reduction of poverty may in some circumstances be an example of such a conflict. If the rich members of the community hold key economic positions, the goal of increasing economic growth might dictate the provision of public health facilities specifically

## Two whites killed in Salisbury

**SALISBURY.** — Two white men were murdered in Salisbury at the weekend, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Kenneth Deadwood Wiltman was shot dead at his home in Sherwood Drive, Mabelreign, by a black man about 8.45pm on Saturday.

Mr Wiltman's wife was assaulted by the intruder before she managed to escape and run from the house. The intruder stole some property.

In the second incident, about

2.25am yesterday, members of the police dog section were following a spoor from a house where they had been investigating a break-in when they came to a house in Churchill Avenue East, Gunhill, and found the body of the owner, Mr David Evans.

Mr Evans had sustained fatal knife stab wounds in the throat and neck. Some property was missing from the house. — Sapa.

# ZIMBABWE WOMEN

Reply 20/4/84 362  
**DURING the**  
**long years of the**  
**bush war, thou-**  
**sands of Zim-**  
**babwean women**  
**took up arms**  
**alongside their**  
**men. Now, a**  
**year after inde-**  
**pendence, has**  
**the liberation**  
**they fought for**  
**been recognised**  
**in civilian life?**

Traditional restrictions on women and Third World concepts of equality are clashing head on in Zimbabwe.

The entire entrenchment of women's rights in the constitution and the formation of the Department of Women's Affairs showed a top-level breakthrough and things began to look promising for women here.

But the grassroots resistance is fierce.

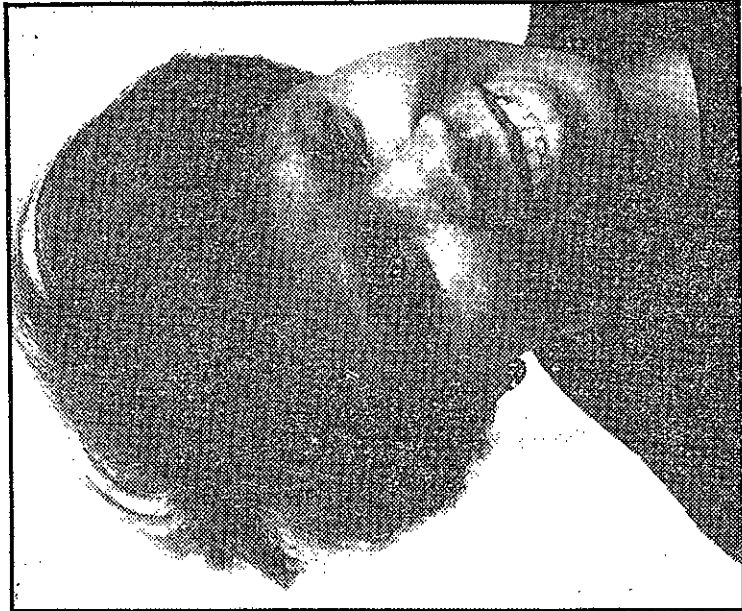
And it is not only men who are pushing for the traditional dominance. Many women, especially the less educated, are not interested in equality.

It is difficult to see why. The traditional lot of the Shona or Ndebele women is not a very pleasant one in Western terms. They are expected to obey their husbands or be beaten or sent away. They also carry the burden of children, household and often a full-time job as well.

While advocates of the traditional cultures stress there is nothing in them that condones violence between husband and wife it remains true that many men do beat their women into submission.

Even the years of bush war, in which many women fought alongside the men as guerrillas, did little to change age-old attitudes. Men thought that once peace was attained the women would go back to being subservient.

But along with those who had fought their way to acceptance in a male field, came those who had



**DR NAOMI NHIWATIWA ... 'We have had a cultural history that held women backwards.'**

left Zimbabwe through the war years. Many had been educated in Britain and America and found traditional attitudes anachronistic.

One such is Dr Naomi Nhariwatiwa, Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, who holds a doctorate in communications.

Her outspoken attacks on a society where beer drinking and permissiveness in men are condoned

and women who do the same are labelled sluts, have left her wide open to criticism.

She has broken several sacred rules. She has criticised men, denounced certain tribal practices and she is not married — all frowned upon traditionally.

Viewed objectively, however, she talks a lot of good sense.

Women are the basis of Zimbabwean society and they have the ability to

hold things together, she says.

The role of the ministry is to change women's situation so that they are free to contribute their skills and talents to national objectives.

'We have had a cultural history that held women backward. Now that the government needs their skills they are lacking. Therefore women will need to be developed. Women's economic and productive efforts must be developed and expanded for their own personal growth,' she said.

But in Zimbabwe it is not only traditions that are to blame. White women, with none of the tribal problems, also hold back. Most are content to be housewives, secretaries or clerks and very few have risen to higher commercial or industrial status.

Job advertisements still specify men for top positions and expressions like 'for a woman' are common, as though the female of the species was somehow deficient.

Cocooned for so many years from the world and changing attitudes, white men here have a 1960's snigger over 'Women's Libbers.' Their women embarrassedly deny any pretensions in that direction.

Which is altogether discouraging in a country with so much promise in that field.

Starting out brand new in 1980, it had the opportunity to be right out in front on women's rights and in the first year in

- Declared all equal
- Formed a department to uplift women and work for equal status.
- Moved towards maternity benefits with proposed legislation to entitle women to receive a period of unpaid leave of up to 90 days after the birth of children without suffering any prejudice or losing position. Ways are being considered to make this paid leave.
- Begun an investigation into lobola with a view to change so that women are not bought or sold.
- Begun looking into tribal customary law and how it affects women.
- Will set up 37 training projects to give women valuable skills.

In addition a National Women's Organisation was formed last year to channel women's activities and consolidate women's groups.

The Department of Women's Affairs owes a lot to the organisation as it brought women's problems into focus, but the department has more or less superseded the organisation's role.

Still to be tackled are the issues of separate taxation and protective legislation against discrimination.

The struggle for the liberation of women in Zimbabwe is going to be long and hard, but with the government on their side women here have an advantage that few others have had.

JENNIFER MORAN

# Zimbabwe GNP up 10% in sparkling first year

(362)

2/1/81

STOR

WASHINGTON — The first year of independence for Zimbabwe had brought a surge of prosperity, the US Department of Commerce said today.

Growth in real gross national product reached 10 percent in 1980. The year 1981 would be another strong year for the Zimbabwe economy, it said.

"This will take place despite a surge in inflation of over 15 percent due to monetary pressures, consumer demand and expected increases in food prices, the department said in an article in the latest issue of Business America, its publication for American businessmen and exporters.

Although rising imports would cut the trade surplus considerably if not entirely, foreign borrowing and greater aid and investment were likely to leave the payments position in balance, it said.

Agriculture would be the economy's success story. With a bumper

maize crop and the resultant high exportable surplus expected later this year, growth in 1981 could match last year's levels.

The maize crop may set a record. The return of peace to the countryside and an increase by half in producer prices has encouraged commercial farmers to expand their plantings to 340 000 hectares.

## DOMESTIC

With rains continuing into the growing season, deliveries could reach 2-million tons. This would be enough to meet all domestic requirements and provide a large surplus for export.

Although tobacco, beef and wheat production are likely to drop, the crop and livestock earnings overall should register substantial increases. — Sapa-AP.

whether paying patients will, or should, get a more leisurely consultation. The main difficulty will probably continue to be excess demand: during the new doctor's first month he saw an average of 30 'state' patients per working day, though some came on public holidays and weekends. Some of this is undoubtedly a backlog, and it remains to be seen how the situation will develop.

The most pressing needs seem to affect the old, who have chronic illnesses, who find it hard even to walk from the location to the doctor and do not always think treatment worth the expense; and who suffer from bad eyesight for which they have not sought help; and women and children in rural areas whose illnesses may not easily come to the attention of the farmer, or whose husband/

He said he expected South Africa to "take sterner measures" against Zimbabwe. Despite this, Zimbabwe would continue to maintain trade links, as opposed to political ones, with Pretoria, he said.

"But this is no reason why South Africa should embark on aggressive and hostile acts against us. The recent termination of the preferential trade must have been motivated by this negative attitude towards us."

Mr Mugabe said his government was not against South Africans as such, but was opposed to the country's racial policies.

Meanwhile, Mr Mugabe has warned all Zimbabweans to prepare themselves for more "negative and unjustified" acts by South Africa.

A by-election will soon be held to contest the vacant seat.

Although the RF won all 20 seats reserved for whites in the Lower House, the party was jolted by the resignation of Mr Andre Holland to form the Democratic Party.

Dr Palley said whites had either to support the government or the RF.

A former MP and opponent of the RF, Dr A. Palley, supported Mr Mugabe's views by urging Zanu(PF) to get involved in white politics.

"That dimension is serious and dangerous because if a party representing whites in Parliament is in opposition, the impression given is that whites as a community are in opposition to the government, because the government is predominantly black."

"The RF (Rhodesian Front) gave the impression the rights of whites in Parliament must be represented through a political party," Mr Mugabe said.

It would be desirable if a new organisation represented whites in Parliament.

In an interview, Mr Mugabe said he could envisage whites being sponsored as Zanu(PF) candidates in the next election.

**SALISBURY** — Whites were welcome to join the ruling Zanu(PF) Party, says the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

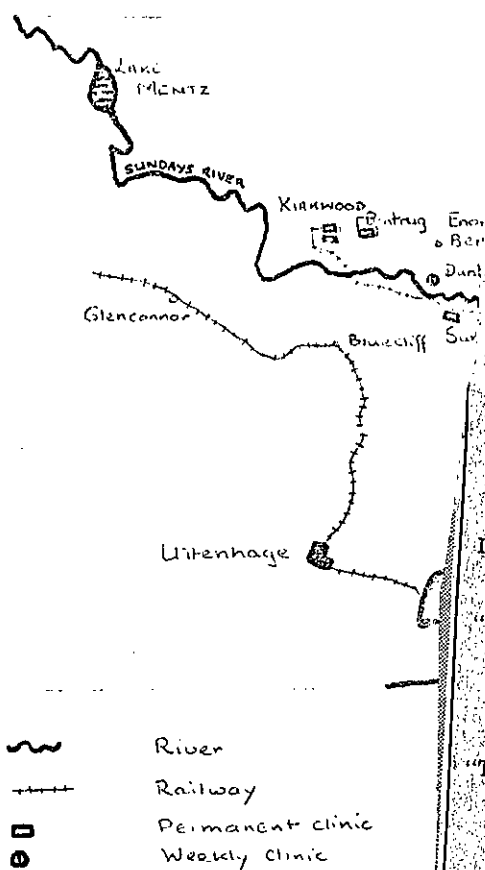
'Mail' Africa Bureau

# Whites can join Zanu Mugabe

12PM 21/4/81

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MAP 1: THE SUNDAYS RIVER



ceased. Even with two doctors in Tiersdorp, they appeared to be too busy to do much routine visiting; clearly now extra manpower (not necessarily a doctor) would be required for surveillance. Education for blacks on home health care would also help in the present situation.

... /

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SOWETAN, Tuesday, April 21, 1981

Page 3

# Zimbabwe's smooth-running first year

**SALISBURY** - Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Government has generally succeeded in resolving the traumatic problem facing it in the first year of Zimbabwe's life - creating a contented, smooth-running society out of seven million blacks and 200 000 whites still reeling from the effects of seven years of bloody civil war.

With only a few setbacks, Mr Mugabe has succeeded almost spectacularly, while retaining the immense popularity which has swept him to power a year ago.

Now, however, his coalition faces what could be an even more daunting task - balancing the nation's books.

Politically unpopular decisions may have to be taken to curb the national post-war spending spree. This week saw the country's foreign assets fall below 250 million US dollars - 160 million less than a year ago.

The foreign currency problem should however be alleviated by the triumph of the recent "Zimco" aid donors conference which grossed 2.17-billion US dollars in various forms of international aid.

Even if the foreign currency were available, businessmen would then be faced with transport problems. The national rail system is unsuccessfully struggling to meet increased demand with only 129 locomotives to do the job of 217.

The shortage is compounded by the recent withdrawal of 23 locomotives on loan from South African Railways.

This jeopardises the government's bid to consolidate its political independence by achieving economic independence from South Africa, with which it broke diplomatic relations in September.

The perilous nature of black/white relations in Zimbabwe in the face of confrontation in Southern Africa was highlighted by an isolated incident in February when guerrilla dissidents killed a British missionary couple in reprisal for a South African bombing raid on Maputo.

Internally, the government still has to solve the emotional equation of meeting aspirations of blacks, who for nine decades have been treated as third class citizens, while reassuring whites, who dominate the economy, of a place in the new society.

Black peasants - nearly 75 percent of the population, living in overcrowded traditional black areas - are demanding commercial farmlands worked by only 5 600 whites which cover more than half the country's fertile land.

With limited resources, the government has bought only a relatively small amount of white land for black resettlement in the past year.

The introduction of minimum wages, free primary education for all and free medical treatment for those earning less than 150 Zimbabwe dollars a month has only kept in check the unsatisfied hunger for education, employment and land.

Neither have the moderate reforms undertaken by the self-styled socialist government halted the alienation of whites, who are leaving the country at the rate of 1 500 a month.

In the past year, Mr Mugabe has resolved two major outbreaks of violence and a dangerous potential split in his cabinet with a demonstration of diplomacy and determination that has consolidated his power.

# Why

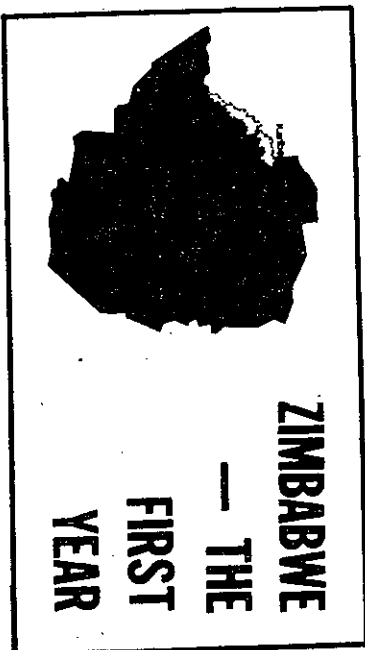
# Mugabe

# can't

# take the

# one-party

# path yet...



As Zimbabwe enters its second year of independence TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA of the 'Mail's' Africa Bureau examines the party political scene and the prospects for the continued existence of a plural democracy.

group which constitutes about a fifth of Zimbabwe's population. Mr Nkomo will remain a powerful political force which will be an insurmountable hurdle to the creation of a one-party state.

The small parties are so ineffectual that they will be allowed to exist but will be denied any expression in the government-controlled broadcasting system and the Press.

The other obstacle to the creation of a one party state — in the short term at least — is the RF which won all the 20 seats reserved for whites — and the white seats are entrenched in the constitution for seven years.

Unless the government decides to tear up the constitution — and Mr Mugabe has repeatedly stated that he has no intention of doing so despite his abhorrence of its racial clauses — Zimbabwe is stuck with this racial representation until 1987.

The RF has, however, ceased to be the monolithic party it has always been portrayed as. This was vividly illustrated by the recent resignation of Mr Andre Hollan to form the Democratic Party.

After a year of independence Zimbabwe still remains one of those twitches in Africa — a multi-party democracy in which freedom of expression and association are tolerated. There are eight black registered political parties, three of which — Zanu (PF), Zapu and the UANC — are represented in Parliament.

In addition, Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front continues its domination of white politics through its monopoly of the 20 specially reserved seats in the Lower House.

Perhaps the government's policy of reconciliation and the need to attract foreign investment have, over the past year, dictated that Zimbabwe should not be seen to be drifting towards a totalitarian one-party dictatorship.

There is, however, a growing debate within the ruling party whether Zimbabwe, faced with the enormous tasks of development and reconstruction, can afford the 'luxury' of a plural democracy.

In other words, the question is being increasingly asked whether there shouldn't be a single political organisation to mobilise the entire nation for the purpose of at-



taining various socio-economic goals.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, gave a strong indication recently that the government was in favour of a one-party state when he condemned the multi-party system for promoting "the politics of negativism".

His view was echoed by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, who argued that a one-party system was not inherently undemocratic.

"It would be a serious mistake to believe that democracy must essentially be a form of a multi-party system as currently prevails in Western Europe," he said.

The most pertinent question is not whether a one-party system is desirable for Zimbabwe — it is whether the present government or ruling party in the coming months or years can actually establish it.

The plethora of the small minority parties, including the UANC which has three representatives in Parliament, constitutes no major obstacle to the establishment of a one-party state.

These parties can be

banned without any serious repercussions, although some would argue that technically this would be a violation of the entrenched Bill of Rights.

At any rate, all the small parties are moribund and face a bleak political future.

This, however, has not deterred men like the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of Zanu, from persevering with their organisations.

Zanu (PF) leaders hope such stubborn attitudes will soon give way to a realisation by the small parties of the utter futility of their continued existence.

The obvious major obstacle to the creation of a one-party state is Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, which has 20 of the 80 seats in the Lower House.

Proscribing the party at this time, when Mr Mugabe is anxious that Zipra guerrillas be speedily integrated with their Zanu counterparts into the national army, is out of the question.

The banning of Zapu would provoke an armed confrontation and threaten the very existence and integrity of the newly-formed battalions.

It would also undermine Mr Mugabe's reconciliation poli-

cy which, despite intermittent politically-motivated violence, has been a great success.

It must also be pointed out that Zanu derives its support from Matabeleland and such drastic action by the ruling party would drive it underground and transform its character from that of a national party to that of a secessionist movement — a development that would be disastrous.

As one top Zapu official put it: "Zapu is too big and powerful to be banned."

The ruling party is therefore left with the strategy of persuading Zapu to dissolve and join "the winners".

To put it more bluntly, Mr Nkomo would have to liquidate his political power base to help consolidate Zanu (PF's) hegemony in the country — an act he certainly will not perform.

Alternatively, there would be a merger on the basis of equality — an option rejected by Zanu (PF's) secretary-general, Mr Edgar Tekere.

According to him, any move towards the unity of all the political forces in the country is desirable only if it is done on Zanu (PF) terms.

Mr Tekere, who has always taken a hard line on relations between his party and Zanu (PF) is clearly not enthusiastic about a merger that concedes, rightly or wrongly, that Mr Nkomo is a major and indispensable political force in the country.

Mr Tekere's views apart, the prospects of a Zanu-Zanu (PF) merger are almost nil.

A recent Zapu statement clearly stated that there was no political basis for such a merger and that the party would continue to maintain a separate identity within the government.

The best that can be hoped for is improving relations between the two parties to the point where clashes between supporters and verbal warfare between the leaders are avoided.

The central committees of the two parties met last year in an effort to identify areas of conflict and resolve them.

Mr Josiah Chinamano, Zapu's vice-president and one of five of his party's members in the Cabinet, is optimistic that relations between the two parties will improve in the coming year.

"Relations between Zapu

and Zanu (PF) are getting more and more cordial and we are satisfied that everything is being done to bring us together. There have been incidents but these have been minor compared with the progress that has been made."

"I see the second year of independence bringing the two parties closer together even if this might fall short of a merger."

Observers believe Zapu has no option but to co-operate with Zanu (PF) for obvious political reasons.

Mr Nkomo is likely, as a quid pro quo for such co-operation which would ensure greater political stability in the country, continue to bargain for more influential positions for his aides in government and other institutions of power.

The veteran nationalist is shrewd and realistic enough to know that as a minority leader he cannot expect to be treated as an equal in any deal with Mr Mugabe.

Zimbabwe is therefore likely to see more co-operation and less conflict between Zanu and Zanu (PF), with the former prepared to play second fiddle.

As a leader of an ethnic

"nevertheless new party whose intention is to challenge the RF's parliamentary strength and usher in a new era of black-white co-operation, will be a viable political force remains to be seen."

What is significant is the growing opinion among whites who previously supported the RF that the party is now playing a negative role inside and outside parliament.

Liberal opponents of the RF regard it as an absurd anachronism and have gone as far as to question the wisdom and usefulness of having white political parties.

A spokesman for the liberal national uniting force, Mr Lance Reynolds, said in reaction to the formation of the Democratic Party that white politics had become irrelevant.

"Under the present circumstances the white electorate can only vote for minority representation and not for a government — the very antithesis of democracy."

Most whites, however, are likely to retain their faith in "good old Smithy" who they see as the man who will ensure that their constitutional rights and guarantees are not tampered with.

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# Five held for Zimbabwe killings

**SALISBURY** — Five men have been arrested in connection with the murder of two whites in separate incidents at the weekend, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Four men have been held following the killing of construction company executive Mr David Aubert Evans, 46, who was found dead in the garden of his suburban home with stab wounds in the neck and throat, the spokesman said. Mr Evans lived alone in the exclusive Gun Hill suburb, about a kilometre from the official residence of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

Police said Mr Evans' body was found by police tracker dogs on the scent from an earlier house break-in nearby.

The Evans house had been ransacked and his car stolen, police said. The car was later involved in an accident in the Chitungwiza township, five kilometres from the city centre, the spokesman said.

Another black has been arrested for the killing of Mr Kenneth Edward Willman, who was shot dead by a lone gunman in his home in the Mabel-reign suburb late on Saturday.

Mr Willman was shot with a sawn-off shotgun. The gunman also fired at his wife, Shirley, but the weapon jammed, the spokesman said.

Mrs Willman was assaulted by the attacker but managed to escape and summon help.

Police are also hunting the killers of Mr Roy Pohl, 70, who was found battered to death on Monday at his Featherstone farm, 90km south of Salisbury.

UPI.

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# Tough fight<sup>RDW</sup> for Ian Smith<sup>22/4/81</sup> <sup>362</sup>

SALISBURY.— The all-white Rhodesian Front (RF) party of former Prime Minister Ian Smith is facing its toughest challenge since independence a year ago in the wake of Mr Robert Mugabe's tacit approval of the newly-formed Democratic Party (DP) led by former RF parliamentarian Andre Holland. RF sources said this week.

Holland resigned from the RF and his parliamentary seat earlier this month to launch the DP, asserting that his old party no longer represented white views and interests in the new political climate in Zimbabwe under Mugabe's socialist government.

Holland's resignation will force an election among white voters, which RF sources expect to be a tough fight.

Until Holland's defection, the RF held all 20 "white" seats in the 100-member Parliament. Mr Mugabe's ruling party has 56, the minority Patriotic Front (PF) of Mr Joshua Nkomo 22, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) has two.

In a radio interview on Friday to mark the country's first anniversary of independence from Britain, Mr Mugabe appeared to endorse the DP by welcoming moves to form a new parliamentary forum for white views.

Commented Mr Holland: "We welcome the Prime Minister's stand and the clear support he has given us. Our objectives are clear. We are a party that will speak out strongly as representatives of the whites. At the same time we are pledged to support the government on national issues."

Mr Smith said he would have to study Mr Mugabe's suggestion for a new forum.

"I think the average white person in this country is looking for a little more evidence of this policy of reconciliation which so far has been all talk and no action," Mr Smith said.

— UPI.

A miracle really has happened in Zimbabwe when one considers the first year of majority rule after 14 years of bitter and destructive war says the President, the Rev Canaan Banana. Within a very short time Zimbabwe has become one of the most peaceful countries in the world.

This was virtually unheard of in postwar situations. "We did have some security problems initially, but these were isolated and quickly brought under control," said the President. "But the majority of our people from all walks of life, political persuasions and racial groups have reconciled themselves to the new social order."

The credit was due primarily to the ingenuity and the remarkable manner and ability with which all Zimbabweans had risen to the challenge of the new situation. "Generally the peace we enjoy is a credit to all Zimbabweans who made an effort and have demonstrated to the world that we can live together peacefully as a people," he said.

Of the future the President said: "When we talk of socialist goals, our real concern is to heal the divisions that were perpetuated to enhance the privileges of the few while the vast majority of our people languished in poverty. We will not replace white racism with black class divisions. So when we talk about a socialist society, an egalitarian society, we're talking about a situation where the resources of the country must be shared equitably among the broad masses."

"This is the real theme and ultimate objective. To move toward it the government had to take steps to redress the economic injustices by way of a minimum wage. I must concede that was

# Zimbabwe looks back on its first year



Mr Ian Smith — all those years in the leadership do not seem to have broadened his horizons.



Mr Robert Mugabe — the Prime Minister has been extremely skilful in handling the situation.



President Canaan Banana — Zimbabwe has become one of the most peaceful countries in the world.

spiritually, but physically and in other directions it will take some time. We feel we will not be completely free until South Africa and Namibia are free. We can't kid ourselves about this because instability in South Africa will ultimately affect our own stability. So we are concerned.

"Hence our stand that the regime in South Africa must surrender Namibia in the interests not only of the Namibian people but of South Africa itself, our own interests in Zimbabwe and those of the world community," said the President.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said a year ago Zimbabwe embarked on the task of governing the country without much experience.

"We were beset with extremely difficult problems. We didn't know how they were going to work out. You will recall we had three armies — the two guerilla forces and the Rhodesian army. We were not at all sure about the loyalty of the former Rhodesian security forces, and we were not at all sure the exercise of integrating three armies would get off the ground at all.

"Britain had fought shy of that problem. It was left to us, the untired new government. Well, looking back, we have made tremendous strides in producing a unified army, and we don't want to sacrifice principles just because we have to placate those who aid us. "We have freedom



Last weekend Zimbabwe celebrated the first anniversary of its independence. In this article the Daily Dispatch's Central Africa Editor, ANTHONY RIDER, interviews President Canaan Banana and top-ranking Minister, Dr Eddison Zvobgo.

Zimbabwe had been very lucky in its first year in having one of the best agricultural seasons for many years. The mere fact there would be an abundance of food in the country was a boon because the government could plan ahead knowing that all the people would eat this year.

Zimbabwe would be able, also, to share its good fortune with its neighbours who had us over the years without asking for anything in return. Mozambique is an example. They just gave and gave and gave to us over the years. For us now to be able to share with them in our very first year is a very precious

privilege and opportunity," said Dr Zvobgo.

There had been a tremendous improvement in race relations. "Children are pure and innocent and it's fantastic to see how kids of all races play together at school," said Dr Zvobgo. "These children were going to grow up relaxed and regarding each other as Zimbabweans. They would grow up really colour blind."

"We feel that is where you ought to begin if you are going to have a society free of racism and bigotry. Let the children start off playing together in their own country," said Dr Zvobgo.

One hoped now that for the first time white children would start learning an African language because white Zimbabweans were handicapped by not being able to speak one of the two major African languages of the country. This would be a government directive. All children would learn the main African language in their school area.

Whites accepted the change to majority rule, but wistfully. "They kind of say, 'well, it was good while it lasted. We knew it (majority rule) was going to come. Now that it has, what's the use of grouching about it. Let's get on with what has to be done,'" said Dr Zvobgo.

There was a large reservoir of goodwill among the whites for the government. At the beginning they referred

to "Mugabe's Government," or "your government", meaning the blacks' government, but now they were actually saying "our government."

Whites had come to realise that their new government was not only one that they had to accept, but one that they could take pride in. "We do not say this is an educated government in African terms. We say it is an educated administration in world terms," said Dr Zvobgo. "Name any cabinet of 25 ministers anywhere in the world in which 20 are university graduates and 14 or 15 have doctorates. It is just a very high quality of government."

"Take the Prime Minister. I don't care what the problem may be, but the fellow is just an all-rounder. He is not only a very serious economist. He is a lawyer, he holds a degree in public administration and he is an educationist. It's that versatility of mind that is so impressive."

Of Mr Ian Smith and the 20 white Rhodesian Front MPs in the Zimbabwe Parliament Mr Zvobgo said:

"I find the man incredible. All those years in the leadership do not seem to have broadened his horizons. He is bitter and perhaps his bitterness clouds his approach."

"But what have we done to him or his UDI lieutenants? Absolutely nothing. Yet if anyone were entitled to feel bitter, surely it would be us. He jailed us, locked us up without trial for long periods — ten years, 12 years, even 14 years some of us. Yet we have pursued a policy of reconciliation and, what is more, we will continue to do so."

"I hope that is how this first independent majority rule government will be judged in the years to come."

consequently decrease the fatality rate and consequently the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes, since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for

example Coloured children 0 - 4 years of the two communities for 1951 are an indication of the age distribution in this distribution which occurred for purposes of the present study, of re

so marked is this difference that at  $e_{45}$  Coloured females have a better expectation of life than White males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the Whites and the Coloured communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1.0 years in 1941 at  $e_0$  has become 6.9 years in 1970. For Whites a deficit of 3.7 years in 1929 has increased to 7.0 years

# Tobacco farmers hopeful

SALISBURY. — One of Zimbabwe's best tobacco crops for years went on sale yesterday, with high initial prices fuelling farmers' hopes for a bumper year.

This year's auctions are only the second since sanctions were lifted from independent Zimbabwe, and the auction floors thrown open to the glare of publicity. Previously, the entire six-month process was shrouded in secrecy as the industry struggled to conceal the sanctions-busters.

Last year's auctions, introduced in a fanfare of optimistic publicity, soon fell victim to poor-quality leaf, flagging international interest and depressed prices caused by a huge over-supply.

Eventually, with average prices often sagging to less than 80 cents a kilogramme, the government was forced to step in to halt the slide towards tobacco-farming bankruptcy.

## Limit laid down

Large sums of money were made available to allow speculative stocks to be accumulated, easing the over-supply problem and encouraging higher prices. To prevent a repetition of the disaster, the government laid down a limit of 70 million kilos for the size of this year's crop — more than 50 m less than the amount auctioned last year.

This move, combined with a good rainy season which has given the country's tobacco crop a major boost in quality, has evidently paid off. As the hectic bargaining for the first of 2 500 bales offered began yesterday on the auction floors, prices soared to close to R2 a kilo. Low-quality bales, which last year would have fetched little more than 30 cents a kilo, yesterday went under the auctioneer's hammer for around 80 cents.

The expectations of Life for Coloureds and Whites are presented in Fig. 6.

Although data has been published for Blacks<sup>5</sup> this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of Life have been included: (1)  $e_0$  — the expectation of life at birth, and (2)  $e_{45}$  — the expectation of life at 45 years of age.

Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both Whites and Coloureds. Infact,

has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note

that neither Coloured males nor females, at either  $e_0$  or  $e_{45}$ , have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the Whites were in 1929.

What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely it would appear that the Coloured life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the White community.

We have seen how, for a number of reasons, projects, and technological improvement, etc., benefit the richer rather than the poorer. There is evidence to suggest furthermore, that in the areas where most technological improvements and aid are being introduced the gap between rich and poor grows more quickly than in less "developed" area.

Brett quotes<sup>41</sup> C.B. Lamb's research in Kenya which shows that 14% of the members of a co-operative society receive 64% of the payout and that while co-operatives of more wealthy people prosper those who have not the resources to join get poorer. Thus the wealth of the few in the main cash cropping area of Tanzania is "only at the expense of the landlessness of growing sections of the population."<sup>42</sup>

Griffin writes of India: "Between the census year 1961 and 1971, the number of agricultural labourers in the male rural labour force rose from 15,3% to 24,9%. That is, the proportion increased by well over 60%. In the Punjab, the region where agricultural growth and technical change have been most rapid, the rise in landlessness is even more extraordinary. In fact the proportion of labourers in the male rural work force more than doubled from 9,2% in 1961 to 19,8% in 1971."<sup>43</sup>

## 7 Summary of Main Trends Discussed in Part I

- 1 Because of the way in which the economy has become incorporated into the national economy, they have few alternatives. Most of the people are very poor, and the important class differences are becoming more pronounced. Due to this poverty, the market at the village level is very small. In South Africa and other countries, the towns and trading stores have been advertised, efficiently supplied. Any small local market is faced with competition from the protected period in which the market is protected. Lack of marketing channels is a major problem in production.
- 2 Most of those people who are in the market, for example, fields and cattle, are not generating anything like the income that the family has a right to. It is not worthwhile to stay at home to produce for such activities. No family can spend money on production when they have no home consumption only.
- 3 The ideal behind co-operative services, is firstly that the services are at a lower cost per person than would be possible individually. Secondly, by marketing

# Zimbabwe's 'policy of strength'

RDM 23/4/81

(362)

FORT VICTORIA. — Reconciliation was not "a disguised attempt to prolong the status quo of Zimbabwe", the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the Synod Centre in Fort Victoria, Mr Muzenda said neither was reconciliation a cloak for settling old scores. "Reconciliation is a policy of strength. It is not peace at any

price.

"It is not a disguised attempt to prolong the status quo. It does not mean that others must reconcile themselves so what I and my lot want — that others must change while I stay the same," he said.

Mr Muzenda said it was the best way to deal with enemies.

"Liquidating them only multiplies hatred. Outwitting them creates counterplots and suspi-

cion. A policy of reconciliation has the power to turn enemies into friends and comrades in a common task, to build Zimbabwe," he said.

"Real reconciliation had a price. What divided men primarily was not tribe, or party or point of view, but divisions grew out of hate, fear and selfishness," he said.

Mr Muzenda also appealed for peace and unity. — Sapa.

# PAC's Leballo kicked out

THE former secretary and leader-in-exile of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), Mr Pottlako Leballo, has been ordered to leave Zimbabwe.

A Zimbabwe Government spokesman confirmed yesterday that a ministerial instruction had been issued asking Mr Leballo to leave the country.

Mr Leballo lost a leadership struggle within the PAC in 1978 and was expelled from the organisation the following year.

The instruction that he now leave Zimbabwe coincide with a visit to the country by the new leader of PAC, Mr Nyati Pokela.

Sources close to the PAC's new leadership indicated the organisation was not opposed to Mr Leballo's expulsion. Since his removal as PAC leader, Mr Leballo's role had been "destructive", according to one source.

Mr Leballo's tenure as

leader of the PAC in exile was a stormy one.

A prominent member of the group which broke away from the ANC in 1959 to form the PAC, he subsequently became its leader in exile after the imprisonment on Robben Island of PAC leader Mr Robert Sobukwe and Mr Pokela.

Mr Leballo was expelled from the organisation in 1979.

Earlier this year, the PAC found a new leader in Mr Nyati Pokela, imprisoned from 1967 to 1980 on Robben Island. He arrived in Tanzania on February 12 to take up the chairmanship and Mr Vusumzi Make took the number two spot.

On March 12 this year, 72 former PAC members who had been expelled from the organisation by Mr Leballo were "unconditionally readmitted to the PAC," according to a source close to the banned organisation.

# Zimbabwe kicks out former PAC boss

Mail Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — A former head of the banned South African Pan African Congress (PAC), Mr Potlako Leballo, was yesterday ordered to leave Zimbabwe.

He left the country in the afternoon while police were serving similar notices on some of his supporters, according to reliable sources.

It is understood, however, that Mr Leballo had recently moved to Salisbury in an attempt to re-group in Zimbabwe — a move away from his Tanzanian home-in-exile.

Despite his expulsion from

the PAC two years ago, Mr Leballo continued to claim leadership over a faction of the deeply-divided movement.

The new leader of the PAC, Mr Nyati Pokela, who was released from Robben island last year after serving a 13-year jail sentence, is visiting Zimbabwe.

In 1978 Mr Leballo was deposed as PAC leader by Mr David Sibeko and Mr Vusumzi Make, who is apparently now Mr Pokela's deputy.

Mr Make officially represented the PAC at Zimbabwe's independence celebrations at the invitation of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party.

system. However, it is only a beginning, people's consciousness will change and develop with their experience of the changing and developing structures they establish. "In China's "Short March" of agricultural development from co-operation between 4 - 6 households to co-operation between 4 - 6 thousand house-

constant feature was every step forward solved some the solution of which made acceptance at an even proposed to individual

to develop the structure new beliefs and short. The full development need to be based on they develop.

ation, people's change of

consciousness stemming from projects often cannot be expressed in any way. As long as the over-all structure of the reserves continues to inhibit the implementation of new systems, would-be-developers should realise that "changes in consciousness" can occur but only up to a certain stage.

Furthermore, one should not make the mistake of believing that one can assess the way in which future systems would develop from what is happening in the present, nor that people's present aspirations would hold for all time.

## 16. GENERAL CONCLUSION.

The projects I discuss are fairly rare and one must remember that there are many more failed attempts that there are projects presently existing. Furthermore, only a small proportion of the population in any area gets involved in projects.

I have discussed the particular problems that "community" projects face under the present system, in inspiring commitment from the mass of people, and the difficulties inhibiting income-generating projects from being able to benefit the poorest people. The essential problem in the latter category is that limited resources cannot generate enough income to cover inputs of labour and cash (particularly where there are no efficient marketing channels). It is in view of this that one should consider the relative success of efficiently run communal gardens in attracting members. The gardens are basically consumption orientated projects which do not require cash inputs and "priced" (66) labour. Obviously they do have a worthwhile effect in providing vegetables for the families of the women who work them, but one must consider whether this food alone will move the families out of that degree of poverty which engenders disease.

Here I think "developers" should consider whether, in advocating projects which cannot change the basic conditions of people's lives, they are avoiding the root problems and perhaps diverting attention from them. Any projects not based on a recognition of the basic problems are likely to prove ineffective. "The co-operatives are in themselves administrative agencies towards the solution of problems that far transcend the administrative realm... In so many instances the introduction of marketing co-operatives, in effect leaves the actual provision of local marketing facilities on the ground to the same non-resource that was to produce the instant harmony and consensus of interests and leadership in the organisation of the co-operative itself."

In many cases the resources made available for projects benefit the richer only and so in some cases entrench the differences between classes. In the situation of poverty and, in some



(20)

should obviously be adapted firstly to take account of any conditions that are peculiar to the areas for which it is going to be used and secondly to suit the particular needs of each major class of decision. For example, in South African rural areas a major determinant of the state of health of the Black resident community is the rate of out-migration. . . . and women (20) and these rates should obviously be

(19)

groups and those flowing from the process of communication.

These decision criteria should be tailored to the overall objectives of the public sector as far as this is feasible. However, since many . . . are fairly well removed from the sector's overall

be tailored more closely to

There is, however, a growing debate within the ruling party whether Zimbabwe, faced with the enormous tasks of development and reconstruction, can afford the "luxury" of a plural democracy.

In other words, the question is being increasingly asked whether there shouldn't be a single political organization to mobilize the entire nation for the purpose of attaining various socio-economic goals.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, gave a strong indication recently that the government was in favour of a one-party state when he condemned the multi-party system for promoting "the politics of negativism".

His view was echoed by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, who argued that a one-party system was not inherently undemocratic.

"It would be a serious mistake to believe that democracy must essentially be a form of a multi-party system as currently prevails in Western Europe," he said.

The most pertinent question is not whether a one-party system is desirable for Zimbabwe — it is whether the present government or ruling party in the coming months or years can actually establish it.

### Small parties

### Growing debate

As Zimbabwe enters its second year of independence our correspondent TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA examines the party political scene and the prospects for the continued existence of a plural democracy.

AFTER a year of independence Zimbabwe still remains one of those rarities in Africa — a multi-party democracy in which freedom of expression and association are tolerated.

There are eight black registered political parties, three of which — Zanu-PF, Zapu and the UANC — are represented in parliament.

In addition, Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front continues its domination of white politics through its monopoly of the 20 specially reserved seats in the Lower House.

Perhaps the government's policy of reconciliation and the need to attract foreign investment have, over the past year, dictated that Zimbabwe should not be seen to be drifting towards a totalitarian one-party dictatorship.

which, in spite of intermittent politically-motivated violence, has been a great success.

It must also be pointed out that Zapu derives its support from Matebeleland and such drastic action by the ruling party would drive it underground and transform its character from that of a national party to that of a secessionist movement — a development that would be disastrous.

As one top Zapu official put it: "Zapu is too big and powerful to be banned."

The ruling party is therefore left with the strategy of persuading Zapu to dissolve and join "the winners".

To put it more bluntly, Mr Nkomo would have to liquidate his political power base to help consolidate Zanu-PF's hegemony in the country — an act he certainly will not perform.

Alternatively, there would be a merger on the basis of equality — an option rejected by Zanu-PF's secretary-general, Mr Edgar Tekere.

According to him, any move towards the unity of all the political forces in the country is desirable only if it is done on Zanu-PF terms.

Mr Tekere is clearly not enthusiastic about a merger that concedes, rightly or wrongly, that Mr Nkomo is a major and indispensable political force in the country.

Mr Tekere's views apart, the prospects of a Zanu-Zanu-PF merger are almost nil.

### No basis

A recent Zapu statement clearly stated that there was no political basis for such a merger and that the party would continue to maintain a separate identity within the government.

The best that can be hoped for is improving relations between the two parties to the point where clashes between supporters and verbal warfare between the leaders are avoided.

The central committees of the two parties met last year in an effort to identify areas of conflict and resolve them.

Observers believe Zapu has no option but to co-operate with Zanu-PF for obvious political reasons:

in overcoming the communication difficulties.

appear to hold out great promise in this area is that of 'the social profile'

(26) Trudie Thomas - Their Doctor Speaks, Mary Wheeldon, Cape Town, 1973.

(27) Bruce F. Johnston, op cit. p. 899-901.

(28) Bruce F. Johnston and Anthony J. Meyer: 'Nutrition, Health and Population Strategies for Rural Development'. Economic Development and Cultural Change. Vol. 26, No. 1, October 1977, pp. 1-24.

(24) Bishwa Nath Mukerjee, A Simple Method of Obtaining a Health Hazard Index and Its Application in Micro-Regional Health Planning, Regional Studies, Vol. 10, 1976, pp. 105-122.

(25) Mukerjee *ibid*.

# Zimbabwe tolerates 'freedoms'

CT 24/4/81

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(CONT)

the plethora of the small minority parties, including the UANC, which has three representatives in parliament, constitutes no major obstacle to the establishment of a one-party state.

These parties can be banned without any serious repercussions, although some would argue that technically this would be a violation of the entrenched Bill of Rights.

At any rate, all the small parties are moribund and face a bleak political future.

This, however, has not deterred men like the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of Zanu, from persevering with their organizations.

Zanu-PF leaders hope such stubborn attitudes will soon give way to a realization by the small parties of the utter futility of their continued existence.

The obvious major obstacle to the creation of a one-party state is Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, which has 20 of the 80 seats in the Lower House.

### Reconciliation

Proscribing the party at this time, when Mr Mugabe is anxious that Zipra guerrillas be speedily integrated with their Zanla counterparts into the national army, is, out of the question.

The banning of Zapu would provoke an armed confrontation and threaten the very existence and integrity of the newly-formed battalions.

It would also undermine Mr Mugabe's reconciliation policy

### Quid pro quo

Mr Nkomo is likely, as a *quid pro quo* for such co-operation which would ensure greater political stability in the country, to continue to bargain for more influential positions for his aides in government and other institutions of power.

The veteran nationalist is shrewd and realistic enough to know that as a minority leader he cannot expect to be treated as an equal in any deal with Mr Mugabe.

Zimbabwe is therefore likely to see more co-operation and less conflict between Zapu and Zanu-PF, with the former prepared to play second fiddle.

As a leader of an ethnic group which constitutes about a fifth of Zimbabwe's population, Mr Nkomo will remain a powerful political force which will be an insurmountable hurdle to the creation of a one-party state.

What is significant is the growing opinion among whites who previously supported the Rhodesian Front that the party is now playing a negative role inside and outside parliament.

Liberal opponents of the Rhodesian Front regard it as an absurd anachronism and have gone as far as to question the wisdom and usefulness of having white political parties.

Most whites, however, are likely to retain their faith in "good old Smithy" who they see as the man who will ensure that their constitutional rights and guarantees are not tampered with.

# White farmers in Plea to Mugabe's party report beggars to police

FORT VICTORIA. — White farmers in the Fort Victoria farming area of southern Zimbabwe have joined the ruling Zanu (PF) Party of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

About 10 of the group joined black Zanu members last night to give a dinner at a Fort Victoria hotel in honour of the visiting Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda.

In a plea for unity between the country's two major racial groups, Mr Muzenda told the local branch of his party: "You have made a better beginning for the whole country."

He said no one would have thought that whites and blacks who, during the war, were at

each other's throats could now drink together, and share the same party.

One of the white farmers, Mr Pefer Rennie, said in reply that the multiracial nature of Zanu in Fort Victoria was "an example of the Prime Minister's policy of reconciliation."

"We support the non-racial approach which is being carried out by Zanu," said Mr Rennie. "The connotation of white seats in Parliament is out. It is totally alien to the spirit we have tonight. I hope there will be a way of doing away with these seats."

Mr Rennie said he hoped other white farmers in the Fort Victoria area would join the Zanu (PF). — Sapa.

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Affairs has urged people to report beggars to the police, who would then arrest them.

The Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said there was no need for beggars to be on the street because destitute people could be helped by the country's Public Assistance Act.

Replying to questions during a panel discussion at the inaugural meeting of the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association this week, Mr Kangai said many beggars were exploiting the public and the government, and in some cases were being used by their families.

He cited a case where a beggar was arrested and paid a R62,50 fine on the spot after pulling the money out of his hat. Arrested a second time, he was fined R187,50. Again he pulled the money out of his hat.

He also disclosed that some officials of the country's two major political parties — Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) and Minister Without Portfolio Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front — had been arrested for extorting food from government officials handling the country's food assistance programme. — Sapa.

the poorest people in a form they can easily assimilate.

At Ipoti however advertisement was directed specifically at the very poor and mothers of malnourished children. It happened that poor people then recruited their equally poor neighbours and there was particularly good response from an extremely poor area where people from white

33.

garden (in terms of production) 8 have no

records concerning this the garden was established fields joined. Since 26 people without it is people without ave from 1-11 plots are 4 people who have more 10 top people in the

he feels too insecure hat the gardens can only ave some measure of circumstances the richer, seems that if and when

2.4 In Umhlaba and Ipoti too, a high proportion of the people who have the best plots have no fields although in both these places it is difficult to make generalisations because they are so new.

3. Initially I tried to assess on a comparative scale between gardens in different areas whether there are variations in response according to the conditions in the area. That is, whether more use is made of gardens in areas where the resources made available through them (nearby water, land, fencing, fertile soil) are scarce.

For example in the two very fertile areas of Umthi and Abalimi one garden has failed and the other succeeded. Superficially there might seem to be a correlation between the fact of land shortages at Abalimi (15) and the success of the garden there and the fact that since most people at Umthi have fields (16) they do not need to participate in the communal gardens. However closer examination shows that many people with fields are using the communal garden at Abalimi and the poorest people in Umthi are not using the garden there.

This points to the fact that one would need very detailed information over large numbers of gardens before one could begin to draw conclusions about general patterns in response being associable with different conditions. Furthermore there are so many variables influencing how a garden develops that it would be very difficult to attribute failure or success to any one of these. The method of initiation for example is very important, since when advertisement of the project does not reach the poorer people the development of patterns of response will be skewed. Thus the fact that the extension officer at Abalimi supports the garden, whereas the extension officer at Umthi (who took over just after the original 90 members had joined) was not initially interested, probably goes a long way towards explaining why the one garden has succeeded and the other has not.

## 4.4 CONCLUSION

Let me note here that in Umhlaba at least, it appears that of all the communal gardens begun, more have failed completely than exist at the moment. It seems that unless advertising is directed specifically at the very poor, richer people get involved first. One can attribute this to the fact that generally all professional and business people are involved in any

34.

## Fences go up

Tough-talk electioneering in SA contributes to deteriorating relations with Zimbabwe and Mozambique. But there are genuine reasons for rising tension that will not dissipate with the election rhetoric.

Conflicts are inevitable between countries with antagonistic ideological and social systems that are yoked together in an economic relationship none can afford to

break. In southern Africa this seems to lead to an attitude that it's OK to subvert your neighbour's security, providing you co-operate with his economy.

Where Mozambique and Zimbabwe are concerned, relations are affected not only by open measures of diplomacy and economic organisation, but by the shadowy worlds of spy and counter-spy, subversion and counter-subversion.

Thus, SA helps run Mozambique's railways and harbours and employs her mineworkers while raiding ANC centres in her territory and clashing with her troops on the border.

Mozambique accepts SA's technical aid, employment opportunities and trade advantages while sheltering revolutionary planners and, according to intelligence sources, trained ANC guerrillas. Samora Machel also suspects SA trains, arms and finances the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM) rebels.

If he is right, SA paid a price for its support when the MRM destroyed pylons carrying power from Cabora Bassa — which hurt Mozambique's economy but also denied SA the electric power it had contracted to buy.

The Zimbabwe position is similar. Trade, transport and tourist links continue while, according to intelligence sources, ANC guerrillas are harboured by Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces. On the other hand,

Mugabe charges that SA shelters and aids from 3 000 to 8 000 armed dissidents from Bishop Abel Muzorewa's former auxiliaries.

The position was tolerable when governments confined support for revolutionaries mainly to rhetoric designed for internal and international consumption.

Unfortunately, as the resumption of ANC attacks in SA and the discovery of arms caches indicates, it is difficult to maintain a position of static hostility.

It is all very well to scream insults across borders to cover the sound of increasing trade, but there are those whose interests lie in promoting active hostility.

### Suppliers

ANC arms and guerrillas have to come from somewhere; and SA believes they come from Mozambique. The same goes for the MRM; and Mozambique believes SA is the supplier.

All of which causes once friendly neighbours to start building economic and military fences.

Mozambique and Zimbabwe took the lead in starting the so-called "counter-constellation of states" aimed at reducing economic reliance on SA. They also refused to condemn sanctions against SA — while not being able to afford to support them.

SA gave notice that it will abrogate the preferential trade agreement with Zimbabwe and both states have begun requiring visas of each other's nationals. Mugabe says he expects sterner SA action against his country.

In such a situation anomalies abound. Thus, while Foreign Minister Pik Botha was warning that SA would launch further cross-border strikes if it was felt necessary, his own department's display at the Rand Show was emphasising economic co-operation in southern Africa.

The anomalies are probably inevitable and all the signs of tension do not yet point to a breakdown in relations. Despite assertions to the contrary from SA's far right, this country can afford such a breakdown little better than can its neighbours.

## ZIMBABWE TOBACCO

(362)

### Lighting up

FM 24/4/81

Zimbabwe's second year of sanctions-free tobacco sales opened in Salisbury this week with growers hopeful of a 50% improvement in average prices this year. The 1980 sales season — the first after 14 years in the sanctions wilderness — was a great disappointment.

The average price of just under 80c/kg

was lower than in the previous four years of sales under sanctions. This was partly because of the substantial stockpile built up at the end of the sanctions period, and partly because of the large and low-quality crop produced last year.

This year, however, the outlook is far brighter. First, the crop was restricted by quota to 70m kg as against 122.6m kg last year. Second, the huge market overhang — at one time estimated at around 150m kg — has been reduced to 86m kg, more than half of which has already been sold.

A third bullish factor is that manufacturers' stocks are, on the whole, at low levels. Furthermore, only in Malawi and Zimbabwe is tobacco currently on sale for export.

Last year, tobacco growers showed an income loss of R4.75m as average costs outran revenue. This year, however, despite a substantial rise of more than 35% in estimated average cost to the 115c/kg level, the hope — and indeed the expectation — is that growers will return to profitable operations with the price for the season averaging at least 120c/kg.

Sales opened in Malawi last week with prices 30% higher than a year ago and this augurs well for Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwe growing industry desperately needs a shot in the arm. More than 400 producers quit the flue-cured tobacco

industry last year, reducing the number of growers to 1 150. Farmers believe that tobacco is a far less profitable crop than maize, and there was a considerable amount of switching from tobacco to maize last year.

The growers need higher prices because costs are escalating at a rapid rate. Higher railage, coal and fertiliser charges, allied with increased wage minima in agriculture, have squeezed grower margins.

Tobacco is Zimbabwe's second largest export, after gold. In 1980, tobacco exports brought in more than R146m. With the 1980/81 crop unlikely to be much different from the 70m kg target, total income from tobacco will be lower this year at between Z\$80-Z\$90m (Z\$97m), unless the price is higher than generally anticipated and exceeds the 125c level.

The hope is that with realistic prices in 1981, the industry can plan an expansion path with output increasing steadily at the rate of 20m kg a year to 90m kg in 1981-82, 110m kg next year and 130m kg in the years following.

But there is market resistance to higher prices. Zimbabwean producers face the prospect of a significant increase in wages later this year after the publication of the Riddell Commission report on incomes next month. There is also a severe transport problem in that more than 90% of

Zimbabwean leaf uses Durban. Zimbabwean exporters were recently advised to diversify away from Durban to other ports because of maintenance works on the Durban line.

# Split with SA not expected — Zimbabwe

By ANTHONY RIDER  
Central Africa Editor

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe does not expect an open break in relations with South Africa — despite what have been seen as a series of unfriendly moves by South Africa.

The moves include requiring Zimbabwe residents to have visas from June 1; the ending of the preferential trade agreement between the two countries; and a succession of transport squeezes.

The Zimbabwe Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday that he could not see relations with South Africa getting any better.

"They will remain at a low level, but I don't think there will be a breakdown, because both countries have an interest in maintaining a minimum economic relationship.

"There has been a cooling off in relations, and much of the negative reaction is coming from the South African side."

In an interview in Salisbury, Dr Shamuyarira, a former journalist who was appointed to his first editorial chair at the age of 27, said South Africa had initiated the coming visa exchange, and had given notice to end the trade pact.

South Africa had also withdrawn its diesel engines on loan to Zimbabwe Railways, he said, and had "slowed down" Zimbabwe traffic on the Durban line and diverted it to Port Elizabeth and East London — making a much longer haul.

He accused South Africa of continuing to adopt an aggressive posture in the military and security fields.

"South Africa continues to support the terrorist elements in Mozambique, and continue to support Savimbi (Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader) in Angola. They continue to hold Zimbabweans, who we believe they are training for activity against us."

Dr Shamuyarira added: "These negative attitudes and aggressive postures are what we have been getting. We have not ourselves provoked South Africa in any way, except to vote for economic sanctions on the Namibian issue. What we have said is that we cannot implement the sanctions ourselves because of our dependence on South Africa.

"But we will not stand in the way of the international community doing what it wants to on South Africa. But that's up to them, and we are not going to wave the flag for South Africa and say 'Don't do this or that' to the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity."

He said both countries had recognised the need to maintain minimum economic relations by keeping trade missions open in Pretoria and Salisbury.

Dr Shamuyarira said he hoped tourists from South Africa would continue to visit Zimbabwe.

"They will be welcome, and we are making it easy for them to get visas from the Zimbabwe tourist offices in Durban and Johannesburg, and from the mission in Pretoria."

He said his Ministry was aiming to make holiday visits as easy as possible for groups and individuals.

He criticised South African newspapers for their coverage of Zimbabwe affairs.

He said that with one or two exceptions, the South African Press tended to sensationalise its coverage. Small incidents were fitted into the "civil war theme", which had not in fact been substantiated by events.

"The other theme the South African Press has developed on Zimbabwe is the theme of the white exodus, which also has not taken place."

Zimbabwe was remarkably stable, he said. "Many people in South Africa and elsewhere never thought we'd make it. They thought there'd be chaos, a bloodbath, mismanagement... and people have wrongly tended to look at us with those spectacles on."

then divide the crop equally amongst themselves. The garden in fact is covered in shoulder-high khaki-bos and it is obvious that very little labour goes into it. I was very surprised to learn at a meeting that the crop sales had not nearly covered the cost of the seed for 2 years, and in spite of this people (some very poor) were prepared to put money in for seed again. For example in 1977 fourteen members paid R2,30 each

25.

## 4.2.5 IPOFT GARDEN

This garden was actually started in July 1977 although the land was fenced and allocated years earlier. The garden was started by a re-vitalised Zenzele which was motivated by a clinic sister as part of her attempts to help very poor people get some sort of income. Ipoti has an exceptionally high proportion of "home" gardens (60% of houses have gardens). Many of

26.

Marketing: Sales from the first crop (which was not made a high yield) tried between R2 - R6 per member.

## 2.6 IDOLOPHU GARDEN

will discuss this garden in more detail here, as by its nature it does not really come into the comparative discussion of the other gardens. Just after independence N.M. and other Zenzele women decided to form a Idolophu ranch so that they could arrange receptions to welcome all the new Black officials who were replacing the whites. They applied for a site for a communal garden for this branch and were allocated half of the one field which is in town and on the banks of the Sterkspruit River. A pump is provided and worked by the agricultural department who use the other half of the garden as a demonstration plot. The field was ploughed in September 1977 and instead of the 22 members which had been mentioned by the Zenzele members there were only four. There are six members now, all of whom are professional people or wives of the top officials in Umhlaba. Some plots have been re-allocated from original members who never used them.

Because nobody worked their plots in September 1977 N.M. bought seed and hired labourers and used them. Now however 2 members are using their's individually and 3 others have combined into a group which divides costs and profits.

would arise if the other, smaller gardens expanded to similar size.

# Asylum in Zimbabwe for banned SA man

C. Herald 25/4/81 (362)

**SALISBURY.** — Banned former Durban research worker Mr Govin Reddy has been granted political asylum by the Zimbabwean Government, according to a local report.

Mr Reddy, who worked for the South African Institute of Race Relations before being detained with other black leaders after the Soweto riots in 1976 and subsequently banned in December of that year, fled to Swaziland in March this year.

He arrived in Zimbabwe

last week, apparently the first South African to gain political asylum here after the Zimbabwe Government's announcement this week of an open-door policy for anti-apartheid refugees.

## FLED

He was a prominent figure in the Indian com-

munity in Durban and brother-in-law of Security law attorney Mr Shun Chetty who fled South Africa in early 1978.

Mr Reddy, who has an MA degree from an American university, is seeking a job with the local Ministry of Education, according to sources close to him.

# BRAIN DRAIN TAKING ITS TOLL

26/4/87 362

## Finance Correspondent in Salisbury

AS the Mozambique "solidarity train" chugged into Salisbury bringing prawns and messages of goodwill from President Samora Machel, doctors, geologists and engineers prepared to fly out, taking know-how that cannot be replaced.

They are the victims of a tough new policy on residence permits. The immigration promotion board has turned down dozens of applications from professional people for residence permits.

The official line is that these people are not needed in Zimbabwe and the skills are already here. This is hard to fathom as one of those refused a permit is a geologist who has patented a new (for Zimbabwe) way of reclaiming gold from mine dumps. There is no-one else who can do it.

Unofficially the reason has become clear. Political pressure has led to indiscriminate refusals of permits in an attempt to get more Zimbabweans employed in skilled jobs.

On the other hand permits are being handed out to former residents of Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique of whom many have very few qualifications.

Some of these include doctors. Their background is sometimes a medical degree from a university such as Cairo or Patrice Lumumba School of Medicine in Moscow. The Russian authorities' view of the training given by this institute is that its graduates are barred from practising in the Soviet Union.



# White to command



S. Times  
26/4/80  
ROBERT MUGABE  
Nhongo was loyal to him

## Mugabe's army 362

By TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA

THE Zimbabwe Government has decided to appoint a white officer, Lieutenant-General "Sandy" Maclean, commander of Zimbabwe's national army after the completion of the integration exercise later this year.

He will be a full general. This belies the belief that, for political reasons, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, would appoint a black commander of the army.

Gen Maclean's scrupulous avoidance of involvement in politics and the fact that no black is yet qualified to command an army, have paved the way for his appointment.

He will, however, be replaced eventually by Solomon Tapfumaneyi Mtusva.

Mr Mtusva, better known as Rex Nhongo, made military history last week together with Lookout Masuku when they were appointed the first black lieutenant-generals.

Rex Nhongo was commander of Zanla during the war — and one of the men most wanted by the Rhodesian authorities.

Sources say Generals Nhongo and Masuku, who was Zipra's commander, will attend a two-year course, probably at Sandhurst, before taking charge of the army.

Gen Nhongo will succeed Gen Maclean as commander of the Zimbabwe army after completing the course.

### Meteoric rise

At 32, Mr Nhongo is probably the youngest lieutenant-general in recent western military history.

This is a remarkable

Source

DC 186  
continued

DC 187  
22 October  
1980

DC 188

Action Taken

In PC 385

See item 6

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UG 395

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Applicant i

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To UG

See item 15,

See item 13,

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In PC 397

from a deprived background in Zimbabwe's Charter district.

Like many youngsters at that time, Mr Nhongo crossed the border to join the Zipra forces. Later, in 1971, he defected to Zanla.

His rise in Zanla was meteoric.

During the crucial years of 1975-77, he was second in command to the legendary Josiah Tongogara who died in a car accident in Maputo shortly after the Lancaster House conference.

Mr Nhongo was one of those most instrumental in consolidating Mr Mugabe's position as leader of Zanu after years of power struggle with the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

He remained loyal even when a number of top Zanla commanders rebelled against Mr Mugabe's leadership in the name of strict adherence to Marxist doctrine.

### Police

### custody

Mr Nhongo remained the off constant factor in Zanla during years of fratricidal fighting in the party and army.

With the untimely death of Tongogara, he automatically became Zanla's supremo. He ensured, on returning to Zimbabwe after the Lancaster House Agreement, that his men observed the ceasefire.

But many people doubted Mr Nhongo's qualities as army commander after several brushes with the law.

In one incident, he pulled out a revolver and fired in the air while overtaking a white motorist.

Another time, he was arrested when he defiantly ignored regulations of a leading Salisbury hotel by patronising it without a jacket and tie.

Only the personal intervention of the Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, secured his release from police custody.

Despite these tiffs, years of dedication to the guerrilla war effort and unswerving loyalty have been rewarded.

He will eventually command a large army composed of former Rhodesian forces, Zanla and Zipra — something that was unthinkable only a few years ago.

## GENERAL NEWS

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — A 67-year-old Roman Catholic priest has been murdered at a Zimbabwe mission.

Father Edmar Sommerreisser was apparently beaten up and later shot dead at Regina Mundi Mission, Lupane, on Saturday night.

Another Catholic priest, Father Marianus Renk (77), collapsed when he heard the news in Bulawayo and died early yesterday.

Father Sommerreisser

# Gang murders priest at Zimbabwe mission

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Father Sommerreisser was alone in the mission when the intruders arrived soon after 6.30 pm.

He was beaten up and left unconscious. When he came round and called for help the gang returned and shot him in the back through the window of his room.

Father Sommerreisser was the third missionary to be murdered by armed gangs in Zimbabwe this year.

In February, a British couple, Donald and Ann Lale, were hacked to death in south-western Zimbabwe.

German-born Father

Sommerreisser came to Zimbabwe in 1949 and after service at Bulawayo's St. Mary's Cathedral and at various missions, he volunteered to reorganise Regina Mundi which has a bloody history.

In 1976 Bishop Adolf Schmitt, Father Rosenti

Wegartner and Sister Maria Francis were shot dead nearby. In August 1977 Mr. Rudi Kolger, a mission builder, was murdered at the station.

The same month Dr Johanna Decker and Sister Ferdinandia Pioner were shot at St. Paul's Mission, also at Lupane.

Informed sources said today that "a fair number" of dissident members of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zebra guerrilla army were known to have been on the run in the Bulawayo vicinity since in February

**SALISBURY.** — Mr Ian Smith's unrepentantly conservative Rhodesian Front, which still dominates what is left of white politics in Zimbabwe, is suddenly facing a two-pronged attack from liberal whites.

The first indication that a significant number of whites were finally becoming disenchanted with their chosen representatives came early this year when Dr Timothy Stamps, an independent previously written off as too far to the left, came within 235 votes of beating the RF candidate in a Salisbury by-election.

That development appears to have given impetus to behind the scenes moves which last week culminated in the resignation from the RF of MP Mr Andre Holland and his formation of the new white Democratic Party.

While it is too soon yet to gauge how much support the Democrats can

**By  
BRENDAN  
NICHOLSON  
of Argus Africa  
News Service**

expect, the party's formation has now precipitated a new series of developments, that may result in the absorption of white politicians into Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF).

Last week Dr Ahrn Palley, a former independent MP and long-term opponent of the Rhodesian Front, called on Zanu (PF) to put up a white candidate to fight the coming by-election for Mr Holland's seat.

At the same time Mr Mugabe told an interviewer that whites were welcome to join his party and said he could see them being sponsored as Zanu (PF) election candidates.

There is a growing body of opinion among whites here that the RF has more than done its dash, that the Rhodesian war was too high a price to pay for the

# Double attack <sup>Argus</sup> 27/4/81 on RF <sup>362</sup> party

15 years of white rule that came with UDI and that their 20 seats in Parliament now serve as an irritant rather than as any sort of protection.

Had the independence election gone the way Mr Smith and his colleagues hoped then those 20 white seats guaranteed by the Lancaster House agreement would certainly have had a part to play.

With them, the RF could have formed a coalition with two of the black parties, so keeping the feared Zanu (PF) out of power. (The agreement precluded the formation of a coalition with only one black party.)

If Bishop Abel Muzorewa had won a respectable number of seats then the RF would have teamed up with his UANC and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, or the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu.

As it turned out Mr Mugabe won such a sweeping victory with 57 of the 80 black seats that the coalition plans came to nothing.

With those plans faded much of the anticipated usefulness of the 20 white seats.

In real terms the white MPs are only able to block a constitutional amendment which would cover the abolition of their privileged status as such a change would require a 100 percent 'yes' vote in the Assembly.

Many whites point out that those 20 white seats are guaranteed for only

six more years and say the protection they offer white interests is hardly enough to warrant antagonising the Government needlessly.

They argue that whites are likely to find themselves with much greater influence in the long run if they find some sort of rapport with the Government now.

# Zimbabwe paper slams the immigrant scums

SALISBURY — In its scums."

most savage attack on whites since it came under Government control, The Herald yesterday lauded the clampdown on immigration in an editorial headed "Kick out

"Government's decision to put a tighter control on immigration is most welcome. Both industry and commerce should be told to cast their bucket where they are."

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said that the policy of promoting immigration had been abandoned.

A new highly selective control board would have to ratify future foreign

recruitment by any organisation. The board would need to be completely satisfied no local skills were available.

"The beauty of it all is that the Government has finally decided to abandon past policies of the Muzorewa-Smith regime which were to encourage immigration as long as a person was white," said The Herald.

"The Government's decision will, of course, dazzle only those whose memories are short and those who accept former Immigration Minister P. K. van der Byl's philosophy that white immigration is a job-spinner for Africans.

"The majority of these scums who in their own country can do better by being on a welfare programme, have never filled a need, and have been a drain on foreign currency reserves," said the editorial. — Sapa.

# EEC could replace SA link

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The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe's preferential relationship with the EEC could provide the country with alternatives to existing trade relations with South Africa which might shortly be terminated, EEC commissioner Mr Ivor Richard said yesterday.

Opening Zimbabwe's 28-nation International Trade Fair in Bulawayo yesterday, Mr Richard said Zimbabwe's special relationship with the EEC gave it free and unrestricted access to EEC markets for the great bulk of its exports.

Zimbabwe has been accepted as a member of the African Caribbean and Pacific Group (ACP) in terms of the second Lome Convention. Like other ACP countries it would

thus have preferential access to the vast EEC market, and financial aid.

The provisions of the Lome agreement and the prospects of inter-ACP co-operation could offer Zimbabwe new economic opportunities and trading horizons to replace those which might shortly be terminated with South Africa, he said.

Mr Richard said senior EEC officials felt the western European bloc should tilt trading relations in favour of the frontline states at South Africa's expense.

"I think it would be the individual commissioners' inclination, if it were possible, to tilt relations more in the direction of the SADCC (Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference)," he said. "But this has not been discussed in specific terms since I became a member of the EEC Commission in January."

# Paper hits at white immigrants

**SALISBURY** — In its most savage attack on whites since it came under government control, the Herald yesterday lauded the government clamp-down on immigration in an editorial headed: "Kick out scums".

"To pursue a policy of bringing in whites into a basically black country and take jobs which in indigenous Zimbabweans are eager to do, and can be trained to do, is not only the height of a social folly but abandoning the principles for which the fallen heroes of this country

died," said the Herald, now under a black editor.

"The government's decision to put a tighter control on immigration is most welcome. Both industry and commerce should be told to cast their bucket where they are."

There has been confusion and controversy in Zimbabwe recently as whites, including one university lecturer, have arrived to take up posts and been refused residence permits. The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove,

disclosed on Friday that the policy of promoting immigration had been abandoned.

A new highly selective control board would have to ratify any future foreign recruitment by any organisation. The board would need to be completely satisfied no local skills were available.

"The beauty of it all is that the government has finally decided to abandon past policies of the Muzorewa-Smith regime which were to encourage immigration as long as a

person was white," said the Herald.

"The government's decision, will, of course, dazzle only those whose memories are short and those who accept former Immigration Minister P.K. van der Byl's philosophy that white immigration is a job-spinner for Africans.

"Attracting immigrants regardless of their skills was one of the reasons which led the Patriotic Front — Zanu (PF) and Zapu (PF) — to state its views on white immigra-

tion during Lancaster House.

"Others are here because of better employment prospects, a better chance of immediate jobs or advancement. The majority of these scums who in their own country can do better by being on a welfare programme, have never filled a need, and have been a drain on foreign currency reserves.

"It is true that a substantial increase in the number of immigrants would mean a deteriora-

tion of standards for Zimbabweans. There would have to be a deterioration in the housing situation.

With any upsurge in building in order to accommodate them, there would be a shortage of artisans and building materials. More foreign children in this country would mean more schools, more textbooks and more teachers, while the adult immigrants would require cars, refrigerators, stoves, fuel and medical care, all of which have a foreign currency account. — SAPA.

## Terms of Reference

The Board of the Faculty of Commerce and its terms of reference are enshrined in the Manual of Committees.

## The Faculty

The Faculty consists of three departments: Accounting, the Department of Business Administration, and the Graduate School of Business. The Faculty is primarily involved in undergraduate and postgraduate studies. It offers a postgraduate MBA program and Executive courses.

## Students

During the year the Master of Business Administration, Managing and Motivating Motor Dealers Management Development, Financial Management for Medical Practitioners, and were new courses offered by the Faculty. The following courses were as follows:

### (a) Department of Accounting

PhD

M Com

Hons: Financial Accounting  
Business Data Processing  
Taxation  
Management Accounting

B Com I  
II  
III

CTA I  
II  
III - Part time  
- Full time



## SUMMARY

Gastroenteritis remains one of the major public health problems in Israel, as well as in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In 1967 an investigation into the persistently high infant mortality rate in the "Little Triangle" (an Arab-Muslim area with a population of 25,000), revealed that as many as 50% of the deaths in infancy were due to gastroenteritis. A study directed at determining the beliefs, knowledge and practices in regard to health matters was undertaken. The results confirmed our belief that the best way of dealing with the problem was through an educational program directed towards prevention.

The program was presented in such a manner to enable the population

# Pledge to aid SA refugees

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday assured Bishop Desmond Tutu that his country would do everything possible to provide assistance to South African refugees.

His pledge was contained in a letter to Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who had earlier thanked the Zimbabwean Government for helping South African refugees.

Mr Mugabe said the withdrawal of Bishop Tutu's passport by the South African Government would jeopardise prospects of peaceful progress towards a "more humane social and political order" in the Republic.

"We in Zimbabwe," Mr Mugabe said, "fervently hope that the people of South Africa of all groups, recognising the gravity of the internal political situation, will, through mutual accommodation, resolve the serious problems that result in many of your people fleeing their homeland."

Mr Mugabe said he was pleased that South African Christians appreciated his government's modest efforts in taking care of people who had fled from the "repressions of South Africa".

Zimbabwe's Minister of Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said this month that the Zimbabwean Government was already assisting a "small number" of refugees who had entered Zimbabwe recently.

...the single largest cause of morbidity and early childhood in most of the world's under-developing countries. (1) 31 In 1966 it was 1.4 million infants annually. (2) And in 1976 1.4 million childhood deaths occurred in Asia, Africa and Latin America. (3) In England, cholera diarrhoeal diseases. (30) In England, adopted primary medical care service, there were 100 enteritis in 1965. (4) In 1975 there were still 100 enteritis in 1965. (5) In Israel, this despite the tremendous advances in medical care and considerable socio-economic advances.

the morbidity was also apparent. It is considered that this approach to the problem of gastroenteritis is worthy of general application in Israel as also in many other countries of the world.

## HEALTH EDUCATION IN THE PREVENTION OF ACUTE GASTROENTERITIS

S.B. Shochet, (Dip., Pharm.) M.B., Ch.B., M.P.H.  
Government Health Centre, Tira  
Department of Family Medicine  
Tel Aviv University Medical School.

S. Rable, B.A., M.P.H.  
Health Educator,  
Ministry of Health, Jerusalem

To narrow the gap between the application of what is known and what is acceptable to the general public remains a perpetual struggle for all who are concerned directly or indirectly, with the practice of disease prevention (28)

The problems have been the concern of all engaged in the care of the infant, as evidenced by the enormous literature on the subject. Since 1955 published works have dealt mostly with etiology (5,6,7,8,9,10); more recently Steinhoff (32) has reviewed the important association of viruses in the etiology of gastroenteritis. There have also been publications on epidemiology (11,12,13) and therapy (14,15,16) and although most of these authors stress the importance of prevention, only a few concern themselves specifically with prevention. (17,18,19,20) This paper is concerned with a description of the use of health education as a tool in the prevention of gastroenteritis and the results obtained by the application of this inexpensive and effective method.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The investigation was carried out within the framework of the Government Health Centre in Tira and since then (1971) the program has been an on-going part of the preventive service of this centre and its sub-centres.



# Robert Mugabe promises to help refugees

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SOWETAN  
28/4/81

**SALISBURY** - Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday wrote to Bishop Desmond Tutu assuring him of help for South African refugees, the Ministry of Information reports.

Replying to a letter of thanks from Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, he said: "We in Zimbabwe fervently hope that the people of South Africa of all groups, recognising the gravity of the internal political situation in your country, will through mutual accommodation, resolve

the serious problems that result in so many of your people fleeing their homeland."

Zimbabwe's Government would "do all it can" to continue helping South African refugees, he promised.

The Pretoria administration's withdrawal of Bishop Tutu's passport was a "manifest injustice" the Prime Minister said.

Such actions could only "exacerbate the atmosphere of conflict and tension that already exists in South Africa, and jeopardise any prospects of a peaceful advance towards a more humane and political order in the country. - Sapa.

# Mugabe assures Tutu of help for SA 'refugees'

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday assured Bishop Desmond Tutu that his country would do everything possible to provide assistance to South African "refugees".

His pledge was contained in a letter to Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who had

earlier thanked the Zimbabwe Government for helping South African refugees.

Mr Mugabe said the withdrawal of Bishop Tutu's passport by the South African Government was a "manifest injustice" which would jeopardize any prospects of peaceful progress towards a "more humane social and political order" in the Republic.

He added that this could only exacerbate the atmosphere of conflict and tension that already existed in South Africa.

Mr Mugabe said: "We in Zimbabwe fervently hope that the people of South Africa of all groups, recognizing the gravity of the internal political situation, will, through mutual accommodation, resolve the serious problems that result in many of your people fleeing their homeland."

Mr Mugabe said he was pleased that South African Christians appreciated his government's modest efforts in taking care of people who had fled from the "repressions of South Africa".

Zimbabwe's Minister of Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said this month that the Zimbabwe Government was already assisting a "small number" of refugees who had entered Zimbabwe recently.

He said Zimbabwe was obliged to give sanctuary to refugees from South Africa and Namibia and would not be deterred by Pretoria's military raids on neighbouring black States.

Though Mr Mugabe has pledged full support for South African "liberation movements", he has made it clear that his administration cannot allow military bases on Zimbabwean soil.

There is a tendency in this situation for small local co-operatives to amalgamate into regional ones (this is the only way to collect enough capital to be able to buy in bulk). In Kwa-Zulu, the Farmers' Associations tend to form District Farmers' Associations.

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6.2.2

Class Factors

6.2.2.1 Projects benefitting richer people

(a) The rich have resources

We have seen how the dairy projects tend to benefit the people with more security and capital. There is a great deal of literature on the Green Revolution which shows this is a general trend.

"The growth in inequality in rural areas stems in large part from the fact that small, poor peasants who have restricted access to credit, technical knowledge and the material means of production are unable to innovate as easily or as quickly as those who are landed, liquid and literate. Ownership of land, or even a secure tenancy, provides an outlet for savings, an incentive for investment and an asset on which credit can be obtained. Liquid assets, especially cash, constitute the working capital needed to purchase commercialised inputs. Moreover, liquidity enables a farmer more easily to bear risk and to time his sales and purchases to maximum advantage. Finally, literacy gives farmers access to further knowledge ... There is evidence from all over the world that it is the largest and most prosperous farmers who innovate and the middle-sized farmers who imitate. In some cases the smallest and very poor farmers subsequently introduce the new seeds and adopt a commercial pattern of production and marketing but in many cases they do not."<sup>36</sup> Griffin goes on to cite detailed studies of small areas in India which demonstrate this trend.

(b) Projects are designed to benefit richer "more progressive" farmers

In all the homelands the policy is to help the

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tribesmen. Defeating these tribes was a far more difficult and costly venture which Britain had little interest in undertaking.

The Wars of Dispossession (Kaffir Wars) were fought on the eastern borders of the Cape Colony by the Boers and the British between 1797 and 1850,

/The general causes of the wars were seen most clearly in their effects. They can be seen in the loss of native land, in the growing inability of the natives to maintain themselves in more restricted and less fertile areas, and in the diminishing means of independent livelihood of the tribes. 17

## US-Zimbabwe trade prospects

Zimbabwe had been evident in a number of banks transferring their regional offices to Salisbury.

Of South Africa, he said change was a matter of historical process. It was bound to happen.

The United States and Zimbabwe shared a similar desire and a commitment to an internationally approved settlement in SWA/Namibia as well as changes in South Africa's social and political system, he said.

Asked whether the United States would be willing to impose sanctions against South Africa, Mr Davidow said there were forces both within and without South Africa prepared for change. It was US policy to encourage these forces through dialogue. — Sapa.

BULAWAYO — The quality of Zimbabwe's manufactured products is so high that they could in the not-too-distant future enter the American markets, according to the United States charge d'affaires, Mr Jeff Davidow.

At the trade fair in Bulawayo Mr Davidow said the United States was committed to assisting Zimbabwe to improve her export trade. The United States had economic interests in purchasing Zimbabwe's chrome, asbestos and other minerals.

Zimbabwe's highly developed mining, manufacturing and agricultural infrastructure made the country a potential regional economic centre.

"The United States is anxious to help Zimbabwe become the gateway to new Africa," Mr Davidow said. American interest in

expropriation of the African tribes was considerable. 21 We find two phenomena: on the one hand, the tribes had been forced into small enclaves of land insufficient to meet their growing needs; on the other, tribesmen remained on the land, now claimed to be owned by the Boers, in a variety of subservient positions. 22

Hence, by 1870 the trek-Boer had, with the indirect backing of the metropolis (guns and ammunition supplied), played the leading role in

the initial process of primary accumulation. But, he simultaneously created an independent mode of production, a pre-capitalist semi-feudal society based on white landlords and black tenants, which was in later years to become an obstacle to metropolitan ambitions in Southern Africa.

### 3.1.4. The Imperialist Period: 1870-1901

In South Africa the post-1870 period is marked by the re-entry of the metropolitan force, the so-called "Imperial factor", on the satellite stage. The policy of the British state was strongly influenced by the mining capitalists in this period of systematic primary accumulation, at the same time competition from German imperialism gave the British metropolis its own basic interest in carrying out colonization in South Africa. 23

In this historical sketch, I am obliged to leave out specific details and concentrate on the historical trend. The British policy of aversion to territorial expansion in general, and particular aversion to expansion in South Africa in the 1850's and 1860's, had led to the formation of various political units in the territory. 24 From 1870 until 1901 a distinct process was taking place in South Africa, namely, the bringing under British rule of not only the African chiefdoms, but also the Boer Republics, the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, which were formally recognised in 1852 and 1854. 25 The defeat of the Boer Republics in 1901 signalled the completion of the process of British colonization. The direct intervention of metropolitan state power had created the conditions for the formation of a unified South African state.

The imperialist period coincided with discoveries of fabulous diamond and gold resources in South Africa. Vast amounts of metropolitan capital (mainly British) were poured into the mining industry and infrastructure, providing one of the crucial elements for the new capitalist mode of production. (See Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below).

# Whites losing faith in Ian Smith's party

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Evidence of growing disenchantment with Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front (RF) party has been found in a white opinion poll carried out by Zimbabwe's largest daily newspaper, the Herald.

The newspaper said yesterday that most of the 100 whites canvassed in a random survey in the Borrowdale suburb of Salisbury believed that the RF should disband.

The survey, which comes in the midst of a lively debate on the political future of whites in Zimbabwe, was carried out in Borrowdale because of a possible by-election there in the near future.

It is being speculated that the local MP, Mr David Smith, will give up his parliamentary seat after his resignation as Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Herald said 75% of those interviewed called for the dissolution of the RF, which holds all 20 parliamentary seats guaranteed for whites for seven years in terms of the Lancaster House constitution.

Among the reasons given to back these calls were that Mr Smith's party was "ineffective, outdated and intransigent" in its dealings with Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

Some of those who felt the RF should continue nevertheless urged the party leadership to readjust to the new political situation by co-operating with the new government.

The poll, prompted by the formation of the new all-white Democratic Party, follows claims that several thousand whites have joined Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party since independence.

Zanu-PF sources said 50 to 60 whites were still joining the party every week.

One white Zanu-PF member, Mr Neil Hewlett, a Fort Victoria farmer, has written off both the RF and Mr Andre Holland's new Democratic Party as vehicles for white political representation.

He believes the only solution is for whites to join Zanu-PF, because their interests are hampered rather than promoted by an opposition political party in the present situation.

An undisclosed number of whites told the poll team that the time was ripe for whites to either join the major black parties or realign themselves in a new political grouping.

Mr Holland resigned his seat in Parliament this month after breaking away from the RF to form his party, which would co-operate with the government.

People who advocate white membership of black political parties saw it as a means to strengthen the spirit of reconciliation between the races.

Figure 1: BREAKDOWN OF THE PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN SOUTH AFRICA ON HEALTH SERVICES (1959)

TABLE 2  
MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH EXPENDITURE AS A PROPORTION OF PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Private consumption expenditure* (Rands - millions)	4 463	4,857	5 267	5 091	6 237	6 898	7 655	8 111
Medical care and health expenditure expressed as a percentage of private consumption expenditure (percentage)	3,05	3,02	3,10	3,02	3,00	3,10	3,05	2

\* includes: food, beverages, tobacco; clothing, footwear; rent, fuel, power; furniture, equipment, household operation; medical care, health expenses; transport, communication; recreation, entertainment; miscellaneous goods and services.

Reference: South African Reserve Bank, Quarterly Bulletin, No. 104 (June 1972, p.70).

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# Stan 30/6/8 362 Zimbabwe oil plan

**SALISBURY** — Plans for a multi-billion-dollar fuel from coal project have been presented to the government of Zimbabwe.

The plans were submitted to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and other members of his Cabinet by TA Holdings.

The process planned to

provide 20 percent of Zimbabwe's fuel needs and all its nitrogen requirements after about four years, is not based on the same extraction methods used by South Africa's giant Sasol plants.

Zimbabwe already produces 15 percent of its fuel from sugar.

## PLASCON-EVANS

### Distorted earnings

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FM 1/5/81

At first sight, Plevans' performance in the six months ended March 31 looks moderate. Turnover climbed 16,7% from R81,7m to R95,4m, and pre-tax profits, on fractionally higher margins, grew from R10,1m to R11,9m. Company sources admit that results for the half-year have been "steady, rather than spectacular."

However, this year's deconsolidation of the Zimbabwean subsidiary makes a considerable difference to the bottom line. Though the group has reported a 21% taxed profit advance from R5,8m to R7,0m, the Zimbabwean operation contributed almost R500 000 at this level in the first six months of financial 1980. If this is taken out of last year's earnings, the comparative growth rate is in excess of 32%.

Management says that the first-half growth this year clearly does not show the same strength as it did last year, adding that the consumer side of the paint industry slowed somewhat in the first quarter of 1981. Industrial demand is still very busy, however, and this steady trend may be expected to continue into the second half of the calendar year.

Raw material prices, which have always been a bug-bear for Plevans because of the strong accent on oil-based products, have not been so damaging over the last six months. The rise in costs was steadier than it has been in the past. Consequently, despite the loss of the profitable Zimbabwean division, the pre-tax profit margin was maintained at 12,5% (12,4%).

At the end of the past financial year, the group's debt position had increased markedly to finance the higher working capital requirements of that busy period. The debt:equity ratio rose from 8% to 22%, but has probably fallen as the group no longer needs additional debt.

Capex commitments at the half-way stage were R1,8m compared with R1,3m

at the same time last year, and group is currently expanding its factory at Chamdor while starting construction on a resin emulsion plant at Luipaardsvlei.

Despite the fact that the group does not need outside capital at present, dividend cover is likely to remain conservative to ensure that working capital requirements are met. It seems unlikely, therefore, that last year's 2,3 times cover will be reduced. And if there are no developments to balance out the loss of the Zimbabwean subsidiary's earnings, shareholders should expect only a moderate advance on last year's payout.

If the group matches the medium-term compound growth rate, a total dividend of 23c may be expected. At 305c, this offers a slim prospective yield of 7,5%.

Scott Hawker



Zimbabwe's new-look national army... Air-Vice Marshal Norman Walsh and Lieutenant-General Sandy McLean, Zimbabwe's top white military chiefs, are flanked by their former adversaries and newly-appointed equals, Lieut-General Rex Nhongo (extreme left), former Zanja guerrilla commander, and Lieut-General Lookout Masuku, his Zipra counterpart. They were taking the salute as President Canaan Banana arrived for the first anniversary of independence celebrations in Salisbury.

The strapping black soldier, daily turned out in his camouflage fatigues, had the seen-it-all look about him that comes with being a veteran of the former Rhodesian African Rifles.

He was leaning over his machine-gun with its sights trained on the row of low-cost houses in Bulawayo's western townships when he was asked whether he felt he could "take out" the guerrilla occupants.

"Of course," he replied contemptuously to the reporter. "A gook is just a gook, you know."

The cock-sure soldier was behind a sand-bag on a road leading to Entumbane during the recent battle of Bulawayo, when units of the former RAR were called on to defend the government of a man who was once feared as an unrepentant hardline Marxist. Mr Robert Mugabe.

That these well-trained and ordered black soldiers, who once fought for Mr Ian Smith's white supremacist government, would show unquestionable loyalty to their former foe was totally unimaginable a year ago.

Ironically, it was Zimbabwe's closest brush with civil war in Bulawayo in February that has strengthened Mr Mugabe's position.

It proved conclusively that he was not only willing to crush mutinous and dissident elements of the former "liberation forces" but that he also had the muscle to do it.

Reliable sources say that at the time of the Bulawayo fighting plans were underway to integrate the former Rhodesian anti-guerrilla fighters with their former adversaries.

But the pitched battles between the rival guerrilla factions put a temporary stop to that. Having proved their loyalty to the new government, Mr Mugabe then decided to keep some former RAR units intact to deal with "any future Bulawayos" while the Joint High Command continued to speed up the integration of the former guerrilla forces.

The outbreak of fighting in Bulawayo came as no surprise. What was surprising, in fact, was that the violence had not been more widespread.

The Zipra mutiny was restricted to only three of the army's 14 battalions that had been integrated at the time.

The fighting did, however, underline the fragile fabric of the unique operation to weld Zimbabwe's three armed forces into one army so soon after the protracted and bloody bush war.

The optimistic belief that the ex-Zipra and Zanja guerrillas had proved their comradeship feeling for each other by working together in the new army during the previous Bulawayo flare-up four months earlier was shattered

# Converting swords to ploughshares

RDM 11/5/81

(362)

The future stability of Zimbabwe hinges on the successful integration of the country's three armed forces into a single army with a common loyalty to the new State. DAVID FORRET of the 'Mail's' Africa Bureau reports on the security situation from Salisbury.

with one beer hall brawl which started Bulawayo II.

The two Bulawayo clashes have been the worst since Zimbabwe's independence a year ago, claiming almost 300 lives with more than 600 people being wounded.

Most other acts of armed violence have involved armed robberies, particularly in the Bulawayo area, guerrilla dissidents choosing soft targets, such as white farmers, and lately some resistance from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra men to being disarmed before amalgamation into the new national army.

The last disarmament exercise took place at Mushumbi Pools, where 2 500 Zipra men laid down their arms, but not before some violent resistance. Three soldiers were killed and several others wounded, including civilians, in various incidents in the area.

Troops will soon move in to disarm the remaining 6 000 former guerrillas who still officially hold weapons — about 3 000 Zanja men working on a SEED project (Soldiers Employed in Economic Development) in lower Sabi and, more worryingly, another 3 000 Zipra men stationed at the Gwaai River mine camp.

The Gwaai River camp will be a tough nut to crack because the Zipra men there, heavily-armed and reasonably well-trained as conventional soldiers in communist countries, are apparently unwilling to hand in their weapons until they are assured of fair treatment by Mr Mugabe's government.

Apart from the obvious, and diminishing, fears of a civil war drawn on tribal lines between Mr Nkomo's Ndebele supporters and the majority Shona groupings, the main stumbling block to peace is the number of people who have access to "illegal" weapons.

The main thrust of police attempts to crack down on banditry will be a massive disarming exercise which might eventually include the re-registration of all licensed weapons in the country.

Though nobody pretends that the security situation has

country at peace, or that it will do so as long as there are so many illegally-held weapons and arms caches, law and order is still being maintained mainly by the police.

Zimbabwe's boast to foreign investors that "swords have been converted to ploughshares" is backed to some extent by the fact that the death toll since independence a year ago compares with a one-week body-count at the height of the bush war.

About 20 whites have been murdered during the first year of uhuru.

The biggest threat to peace and lasting stability is the continued existence of three armed forces.

The British, even with their experience in training new armies in other former colonies, realised they were facing a daunting task when they arrived on "mission impossible" a year ago.

But they have pushed ahead with remarkable success and the number of British military instructors has been increased from 50 at independence to its present figure of about 160.

Integrated battalions — which are generally split on a 50-50 basis between Zanja and Zipra cadres but also include some three-way mergers — are being churned out at the rate of three a month.

Though it is conceded that this elementary training falls far short of requirements to turn a bush-fighter into a conventional spit-and-polish soldier, the integrated battalions are being given further training under the guidance of a couple of British instructors and trainee junior officers.

Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, Zimbabwe's Minister of State who now heads the Joint High Command, said recently he was aiming for a total of 36 battalions — 1 050 men each — of soldiers integrated from the three armed forces by about September this year.

This is clearly too large an army for a country of Zimbabwe's size and financial resources, but Mr Mugabe is living up to his promise that there will be a place in the ranks for all former combatants.

Zimbabwe's double-sized army in time will be put to work on civil projects, ranging from school to bridge-building, but the government is hoping to eventually reduce its size by presenting soldiers with attractive civilian alternatives to army life.

About 8 500 former guerrillas were demobbed during the last year but the scheme was stopped because, apart from the initial financial inducement, they were virtually being thrown on to civvy-street without any career prospects.

Meanwhile, officer material is being chosen from the ranks of the former black combatants, who will increasingly have to fill the leadership void left by whites who are "gapping it" from the 12 000-strong former regular Rhodesian Army.

The first group of 27 senior officers graduated earlier this month from an orientation course and the emphasis has now switched to fostering a feeling of "oneness" in an apolitical army with loyalty and allegiance to the country's legitimate government and the State.

"It is a difficult task seen as the previous priority role of the guerrilla was to politicise the population rather than take on the security forces during the bush war," remarked one military man.

Addressing the 27 graduates — who will soon be commissioned with ranks from lieutenant-colonel — Mr Mugabe said that no matter what their past allegiances were it was imperative for them to completely discard "party-political garb and, instead, wear the national uniform".

"I hope we are not creating out of you a tripartite senior officer establishment, just as I hope that the current integration exercise is not leading to a tripartite army.

"Can you assure us that as you graduate this is not the case," Mr Mugabe asked. "I leave each of you to answer that question."

No doubt that question will still be asked for some time to come.

RDM 115/81

## Top Mugabe men on Rent Act charges <sup>(362)</sup>

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Two Zimbabwean Deputy Ministers will appear in the Salisbury Magistrate's Court later this month to face charges under the government's new housing laws.

The two Zanu-PF men, Mr Tarisayi Ziyambi, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, and Dr Edward Pswarayi, Deputy Minister of Transport and Power, have already been remanded in absentia.

They have not been asked to plead to any of the charges, which relate to the housing and building regulations.

The law, which was introduced by Mr Robert Mugabe's government last year, restricts

landlords in the amount of rent they can charge lodgers in African townships.

In terms of the law, landlords are entitled to charge their lodgers a maximum of about R10 a month for a room unless special permission has been granted by the Minister of Local Government and Housing for them to increase rents.

Mr Ziyambi, who is the Deputy Minister in charge of police, was remanded to May 21, while Dr Pswarayi will appear in court on May 13.

Mr Ziyambi will also face a charge under the Electricity Act and the Plant, Pest and Disease (cotton) regulations.



# Rhodesian Front plans a new image

EDM 1/5/81

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SALISBURY. — The all-white Rhodesian Front party of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith plans to change its name and adopt new policies pledging it to work as closely as possible with the socialist government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, a party spokesman said yesterday.

The Rhodesian Front (RF) executive committee agreed on Wednesday to stage a special congress in June to discuss changing the party's name. The congress would also be asked to endorse a new policy of "responsibility and reconciliation, supporting the government where due", the spokesman said.

The RF faces a new test of its popularity among white voters in a June 30 election where its main opponent will be the newly-formed Democratic Party (DP) headed by former RF Deputy Minister Andre Holland.

Mr Holland left the RF earlier this month to form the DP, asserting that his old party had lost support among whites and that it no longer represented their views or interests.

Mr Smith denied the claims yesterday, labelling the DP "a bunch of opportunists".

"Mr Holland has always been an opportunist and he is using this opportunity to best effect. From my contact with people our support is still fairly extensive and I don't find this disenchantment with the RF other people claim exists," Mr Smith said.

"The DP is made up of white dissidents, opportunists and a sprinkling of Leftwing liberals.

"There can be no doubt that the RF enjoys the support of the white people. They look to us as their anchor in the present circumstances and uncertain times. And if anyone tries to say these are not uncertain times for the white community in this country, they have their head in the clouds," Mr Smith said.

"But what is more important is that the timing of this thing is all wrong. The white people in this country have enough problems with having an election and attempts to divide them," Mr Smith said.

Faced with the challenge from the DP, the RF plans a new membership drive aimed particularly at youth, the party spokesman said.

"The RF will also provide an alternative to the electorate by commitment to the liberty of the individual, freedom of religion, a free enterprise economy, an independent judiciary and a free Press and communications media," the spokesman said.

The June 30 election has been forced by Mr Holland's resignation from Parliament and will be a tough test for both parties. Political analysts say their main problem will be political apathy among white voters who feel they no longer have any real power or influence.

The RF holds 19 of the 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites and will try to recapture Mr Holland's seat on June 30. Another election is expected later this year with the resignation for health reasons of Commerce and Industry Minister Mr David Smith, the only RF member Mr Mugabe included in his first post-independence Cabinet. — UPI.

RDM 2/5/81 (362)

# Minister resigns from Parliament

Mail Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — Mr. David Smith, who officially retired as Zimbabwe's Minister of Commerce and Industry yesterday, has resigned from Parliament and the Rhodesian Front.

Mr Smith, who was once deputy Prime Minister of Rhodesia under Mr Ian Smith, recently went on leave for health reasons pending his resignation from Mr Robert Mugabe's Cabinet.

He said he had held discussions with Mr Ian Smith and had told him of his decision to resign from the RF.

His resignation will mean a by-election in the Salisbury constituency of Borrowdale and

is likely to be contested by both the RF and the newly-formed Democratic Party of Mr Andre Holland, who recently quit the RF.

A survey by The Herald newspaper last week showed that there was growing disenchantment with the RF in Borrowdale.

Scottish-born Mr Smith, who came to Zimbabwe 35 years ago, had served in the Rhodesian Cabinet since 1968, mostly in charge of the finance portfolio.

He was the only RF member in Mr Mugabe's Cabinet. The other white Minister, Senator Dennis Norman, has no political affiliations.

# Tekere lawyer told to leave

By DAVID FORRET  
"Mail" Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Mr John Jackson, the self-exiled South African lawyer who helped defend Mr Edgar Tekere last year, has been told to leave Zimbabwe.

This was disclosed yesterday by reliable sources who said a notice to this effect had already been served on Mr Jackson by the authorities.

It is understood, however, that he will be given a chance to appeal against any move by the immigration authorities to force him to leave Zimbabwe.

The apparent action against Mr Jackson could not be officially confirmed yesterday and his wife refused to discuss the matter.

She said she was sick and tired of him being hounded and victimised by the news media.

Mr Jackson, who was struck from the South African roll of attorneys for overcharging black clients, fled to Britain in June 1978.

He allegedly left behind debts amounting to about R100 000, including money owed to bookmakers, the South African Receiver of Revenue, and legal fees owed to the Cape Law Society.

Mr Jackson hit the headlines again last year when he became legal adviser to Mr Edgar Tekere, Zimbabwe's former Minister of Manpower Development and Planning, who was freed after his sensational murder trial.

THE

Peta Thornycroft

PAGE



FORT VICTORIA has become the focus of disenchantment with the Rhodesia Front, the former ruling party of Zimbabwe. This farming town, one of the worst-hit of the war, has done an extraordinary about turn — 10 farmers in the area have joined Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) and at least one would welcome a one-party state tomorrow. Another 'White' party emerged recently to challenge the RF's inability to come to terms with the new order but the 10 'pioneers' believe the Democratic Party is also irrelevant.

THIS week Mr Neil Hewlett became the first White man in Zimbabwe to announce publicly he was a member of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party.

Mr Hewlett, a born and bred Rhodesian farmer from Fort Victoria, revealed to the Sunday Express he had been a member of Zanu (PF) since the party swept to power in the country's first one-man-one-vote election last year.

His influence has led at least 10 other farmers in Fort Vic to join Zanu (PF).

Mr Hewlett left Zimbabwe for political reasons five years ago for America. But he gave up the security of living in the US to return home last year, following the elections.

It is difficult to get into the America on a permanent basis, and having done so, and then turned his back on that security to face the unknown in Zimbabwe, must make Neil Hewlett unique — in a way that seemed impossible a year ago.

"I chose this week to say what I did in public because I feel that the breakaway party headed by Andre Holland is as irrelevant as the Rhodesia Front."

Mr Holland quit former Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesia Front this month to form the Democratic Party because he said the policies of the RF were not in line with prevailing political conditions.

"He is wrong. There is only one party which everyone in this country should support — and that is Zanu (PF). The present constitution allows that his party can only have Whites elected to Parliament and that is racist and..." Mr Hewlett broke off and roared with

Maybe it's been easier for me because I'm fluent in Shona, and most Whites have never bothered to learn the language spoken by the majority of the people.

"Sure we call each other Comrade, why not?"

And what about the rumblings in the South African Press of an impending one party state?

"It'll happen much, much sooner than later. I wish it

would take place tomorrow." He said he believed this step was necessary for a cohesive national effort.

"I believe the Government is working hard to bring Zanu round to this way of thinking."

"Sure, if I was asked I would get more involved than I am already. I honestly want to do more than I am at present, and get stuck in."

He predicts within weeks an-

nouncements of an increase in the country's minimum wage of \$30 a month — "It's essential" — and is concerned that in the year since independence the majority have not shared enough of the fruits of the country's wealth.

Meanwhile his telephone rings all day with anxious Whites seeking reassurance that Zimbabwe will not plunge into darkness. "We will make it work. We have to."

• There is only one party which everyone in this country should support and that is Zanu (PF), says Neil Hewlett, who returned to Zimbabwe after Mugabe's victory.

# 'Why I joined Mugabe's party'

S Tribune  
3/5/81  
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silly.

"Comrade" Hewlett, from a well-known farming family in the area, is 32, married with two children, and has a common background of exposure to most of the pressures and prejudices that Rhodesian children grew up with.

At a time when Rhodesia turned its wheel hard Right in the middle Seventies and polarised the people even more, Neil Hewlett took the hard decision to emigrate.

"I was involved militarily, which, apart from taking up so much time, seemed futile. I kept on wondering what I was fighting for. Majority rule was inevitable.

"Of course the RF's propaganda machine effectively kept the Whites in the belief they could hold on to power and the wealth of Zimbabwe forever."

He started a business in the States, but sold it after the election results were beamed around the world.

Along with three million Black voters who crowed with joy at the landslide win of Mr Mugabe's party, the small Hewlett family rejoiced and arranged to return home.

His statement this week has led to many phone calls from Whites in the area. "They have been sitting on the fence waiting to see what happens. Many of them say they think I have done the right thing."

He spoke of the hardliners who bitterly resent their loss of power and still struggle to stave off the inevitable.

"I feel sorry for them in a way. They were fed so much propaganda in the Press and on radio and television, they can't understand what has happened."

"At the same time, they are dangerous to the future of my country. Personally I wish those people, who are racists clinging to old allegiances, would go. We don't need them here."

"They are destructive to those who wish to try and rebuild our country."

I had the feeling Mr Hewlett would be happy to see a flood of furniture vans thundering south through Fort Vic to Beit Bridge with all the Rhodesian Fronters behind — even at the cost of crucial skills.

In the Fort Victoria area there are 12 Government representatives, including several Cabinet Ministers.

"We work together all the time. They work incredibly hard, and are really trying."

# Murder of missionary: Legacy of bitter battle

S. Tribune  
5/3/81

(36)

Cont-2

THE brutal murder of an elderly Catholic priest this week at a remote mission in western Zimbabwe once again highlights the legacy Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Government has inherited from the country's long and bitter armed struggle.

Since the war ended 16 months ago it has become increasingly apparent that a significant portion of the violence and mayhem during the Rhodesian conflict was the work of criminals who had no political leanings.

Like many other wars the Rhodesian conflict gave excellent cover to this group, most of whom have refused to accept peace and continue their pillage and plunder in the rural areas.

Thus it is perhaps a miracle that there is not more violence in Zimbabwe, especially in the countryside where hundreds of unmapped and forgotten arms caches still abound.

In any case the murder rate in Zimbabwe is far lower than in South Africa.

## Statistics

According to available statistics South Africans have five times more chance of getting murdered than Zimbabweans.

In Zimbabwe white farmers and missionaries have borne the brunt of the isolated violent robberies which continue to plague parts

By DAVID

THOMAS

military forces loyal to the Government and the rebel guerrillas left the area strewn with unexploded hand-grenades which have now become the predominant weapon used by criminals to hold up shops.

Since the Zipra mutiny incidents, guerrilla-related political violence has been surprisingly rare.

The murder of four white farmers in the Fort Victoria district in March is believed to have been connected with a squatter camp sect led by a woman who claims to be the reincarnation of the legendary spirit medium Nehanda, hanged by the British in 1896 for her part in the uprising against the white settlers.

## Motive

Aside from this, robbery has been the motive for most of the other murders this year.

A few murders of whites in the cities have been grudge killings by sacked servants.

Of the about 20 whites who have been murdered in the 12 months since independence more than half have been farmers and three were missionaries.

Some of the earlier murders of whites — like the shooting down

mentioned that despite inevitable bitterness which followed this basically racial war, the number of whites murdered pales in comparison to South Africa.

According to the latest statistics available more than 200 whites are murdered in South Africa a year.

The earlier mostly political killings by guerrilla appear to have subsided with the increase in the tempo of the military integration exercise.

## Languished

Of the 36 000 heavily-armed guerrillas who languished — bored and often hungry — in appalling conditions in assembly camps around the country, well over 20 000 have been incorporated into the army.

Although the exercise stalled during the Bulawayo uprising which involved several of the integrated new national army battalions, a positive outcome of the mutiny was that it gave impetus to the programme.

With most of the original assembly camps closed down and its former inmates now in the army or in Operation Seed camps (soldiers employed in economic development) the numbers of guerrillas roaming the countryside has been drastically reduced.

5-3-81

of the rural areas.

But despite this the murder rate in Zimbabwe has not increased significantly. In Salisbury the increase in violent crime has been less than one percent.

Although no figures are available for the rural areas, police sources estimate the increase in murders here is negligible.

The Bulawayo area, however, has experienced a notable upsurge in armed robberies since the uprising in February by Mr Joshua Nkomo's former guerrillas which left about 300 people dead.

The clash between the

of Mr Gerald Adams by cabinet minister Edgar Tekere and seven former guerrilla bodyguards — were political, but in recent months all the violent deaths have been predominantly criminal.

Once again it must be

Those who have still not been integrated into the army are closely watched or in the case of Mr Nkomo's Zipra guerrillas they have learnt that they are no match for military forces loyal to the Government.

# Mugabe man warns of anti-white action

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — One of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's senior Ministers last night strongly advocated the abolition of special white representation in Parliament and hinted at early action.

Mr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Local Government and Housing, was speaking in a ZBC radio documentary entitled "Who Speaks for the Whites?"

The 20 white seats in the House of Assembly of 100 members are entrenched in the constitution for another nine years under the Lancaster House Agreement. This provision can be changed only with the support of all members of the House.

Mr Zvobgo said, "I do not believe that any white solely on account of his being white can speak for the white community as

such.

"That notion is dead and within a very short time it is going to be demonstrated. I believe if anybody speaks for any community in this country it is the Prime Minister. Racism is over."

Mr Zvobgo added, "I do not believe Ian Smith represents anybody any more."

Earlier in the programme Mr Zvobgo had said the provision in the constitution entrenching white seats, perpetuated racial segregation.

He said now that intimidation and fear had gone, people wanted to be free to think nationally, to regard the Government as their own.

"I am sure if Mr Smith feels whites want white spokesmen then let us make this an issue and put it to the whites. They were not asked."

In the same programme,

Mr Ian Smith said he still regarded the Rhodesian Front as the party representing whites.

His party had committed itself to making a success of the new venture in Zimbabwe. But it was a conservative party.

Mr Smith said the country would have to be on guard against the introduction of a one-party state.

● Mr Andre Holland, the former Rhodesian Front MP who defected this month to form a new white party, has received a death threat letter posted in Pretoria.

He said he suspected it had been posted by a former Rhodesian now living in South Africa. Mr Holland has come in for considerable criticism from conservative whites since he announced his rejection of the RF and formed his new party with a more liberal outlook.

# Mugabe Govt won't pay SA Smith war 'debt'

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*362*  
*5/5/81*

By Howard Barrell  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — The Zimbabwe Government will repay neither money lent by South Africa to the Smith Government to finance its anti-guerilla war nor a R34.8-million National Defence Levy raised

from the public for the same purpose.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said the debts had been incurred by "an illegal regime waging an illegal war against the people."

But his Government had not been presented

with any bills for defence from South Africa, he told the Salisbury daily newspaper The Herald.

"If we find that the money was given to the (Smith) regime for fighting we will not repay it," he said.

The announcement of the non-repayment of the 1978 National Defence Levy is a blow to about 80 000 taxpayers who had to pay a 12.5 percent surcharge on income tax if their normal annual income tax exceeded R120 a year.

Senator Nkala's statement contradicted an earlier announcement attributed to senior Government officials that the levy would be repaid.

Money from the levy would be turned into tax and those who paid it would not receive a cent from the present Government, the Senator said.

But Zimbabwe would repay debts incurred by the Smith Government used to benefit the people and develop the country, he said.

The Government has already repudiated several debts incurred by the Smith Government, among them debts to the British Government, including rates on Rhodesia House in London.



# Minister's hint of a Zanu-Zapu merger

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — In what could be a significant development, one of Mr Joshua Nkomo's major political opponents has said the Zapu leader favours a merger between Zimbabwe's two main black political parties.

Zimbabwe Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, has said here that Mr Nkomo, Zapu (PF) leader and Minister without Portfolio in Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) dominated Cabinet, is "very positive to the idea of merging" the two major parties.

Unity between Zanu (PF) and Zapu (PF) continues to be a major issue in the Zimbabwean political scene. A merger is seen, among others, as one way of blurring the co-incidence of tribal and political loyalties. At the moment, Shonas largely support Zanu (PF) and Ndebeles Zapu (PF).

## RIVALRY

Political observers here attribute significance to Senator Nkala's statement because of the long-standing rivalry between him and Mr Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo could not be reached earlier today for his comments.

In a remarkable turn-about, Senator Nkala has expressed his admiration for Mr Nkomo and said he has been "very helpful in trying to iron out the differences between the two parties."

The apparent enmity between the two men is said to have originated in the bitter struggle that took place between Zimbabwe's black nationalist leaders when Zanu broke away from Zapu in 1963.

## REASON

Some political observers see added reason for rivalry in the fact that Senator Nkala, like Mr Nkomo a member of an Ndebele-aligned tribe, became a member of the Shona-dominated Zanu (PF).

Senator Nkala indicated the four-man joint Zapu (PF)-Zanu (PF) committee charged with identifying and easing differences between the two parties was making good progress.

AFRICA

## Zimbabwe deports Tekere's SA lawyer

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Mr John Jackson, self-exiled South African lawyer and one-time legal adviser to former Zimbabwe Cabinet Minister Edgar Tekere, was expected to be deported from Zimbabwe today, possibly to South Africa.

According to local sources Mr Jackson was still being held in the remand section of Salisbury Prison today, awaiting a flight out of the country.

He was arrested by immigration officials, backed up by the Zimbabwe Special Branch on Thursday.

Mr Jackson, who fled South Africa after being struck off the Roll of Attorneys for unprofessional conduct, was legal adviser to Mr Tekere when he faced a murder charge last year arising from the death of a white farmer.

Mr Tekere was acquitted.

Sources could not confirm that he would be deported to South Africa but said this was possible.

GENE

## SA loans <sup>367</sup> repaid by <sup>45</sup> Zimbabwe

By Chris van Gass  
Pretoria Bureau

The Zimbabwe Government has since independence met all its obligations regarding loans to the previous Smith régime by the South African Government, the Director-General of Finance, Dr Joop de Loor, said today.

He did not give the extent of the loans South Africa had made, saying it was confidential information.

Dr de Loor was asked to comment on reports quoting the Zimbabwe Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, in which he said defence loan levies and loans used for military purposes would not be repaid by his government.

Senator Nkala's remarks have been interpreted by observers here as "political hot air".

# Election meaningless claims Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — The Progressive Federal Party was called "a party representing the interests of a handful of multimillionaire businessmen and not the interests of the working people of South Africa" in a Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation programme last night.

The programme, "The Struggle Against Apartheid" is broadcast regularly on the national broadcasting network.

The commentator said that the South African general election was a meaningless exercise because no white political party supported the principle of majority rule.

The parties merely had different strategies for preserving the essence of the apartheid system of exploitation.

"It must be realised that the PFP does not represent the interests of the working people of South Africa but those of a handful of multimillionaire businessmen like Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the giant Anglo American Corporation, who have made their money out of the misery of black workers," said the commentary.

These forces were afraid that the worst excesses of the party in power would result in a revolution that would destroy the whole system of exploitation, the sources of their wealth, the programme said.

That was why the PFP advocated reform as, to a lesser extent, did the verliges of the ruling National Party.

# Zimbabwe may deport fugitive lawyer to SA

RDM 6/5/81 362

**SALISBURY.** — Mr John Jackson, self-exiled former South African lawyer who was a member of the defence team in the Tekere murder trial, is due to be deported from Zimbabwe today, security sources said yesterday.

The sources said Mr Jackson had been arrested last week and was being held in a Salisbury prison pending his deportation under a Ministerial order. The order is understood to have been signed by the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangangwa, who is in charge of state security.

No reason has been given for the order against Mr Jackson, who arrived in Salisbury last September to join the legal team representing the then Zimbabwean Manpower Minister, Mr Edgar Tekere, who faced a charge of murder.

Mr Jackson left his practice in Port Elizabeth in 1978 after

being found guilty by the South African Law Society of unprofessional conduct. It was claimed he had charged a black widow "exorbitant fees" and he was struck off the roll.

But the London-based lawyer, now the owner of a food company in Britain, alleged in Salisbury that he had fled South Africa because he had received bomb threats and had been harassed by the Law Society, for his work in defending children involved in the riots following the death of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, in Security Police detention in September 1977 — a claim which the Law Society has already denied.

Recently Mr Jackson has been involved with a number of local businessmen in negotiations on the establishment of a local fast-food chain.

Business associates believe Mr Jackson is to be deported to South Africa. — Sapa.

RDM 6/5/81 (362)

# Zimbabwe to crack down on smugglers

BULAWAYO. — Zimbabwe is to crack down immediately in a bid to curb rising foreign currency and gem smuggling to South Africa, and the smuggling of South African goods into Zimbabwe.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, and the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, made the announcements in interviews in Bulawayo yesterday after visiting the immigration offices at Beit Bridge for briefings.

Mr Hove said the issuing of all emergency travel documents had been cancelled forthwith.

Sen Nkala said he had ordered an end to organised "club" tours to South Africa.

Both said Zimbabweans and South Africans hawking smuggled foreign goods in Zimbabwe would be arrested.

Sen Nkala said he had asked police to help by thoroughly searching all luggage at

roadblocks.

Mr Hove said he had discovered that South Africa issued preliminary travel documents even to people who were not of South African citizenship, and that immigration officials allowed these people to enter Zimbabwe.

"I have ordered officials not to accept these preliminary travel documents any more and to send them back to South Africa," he said.

Sen Nkala said Zimbabwe was losing about R480 000 a month in foreign currency through Beit Bridge alone, as a result of smuggling rackets.

He accused racketeers of organising "fanciful holiday trips" to South Africa which cost Zimbabwe "unthinkable sums of foreign currency".

Tribeswomen had been "tempted by fancy holidays in South Africa".

"We know of a lot of people of all races who run these rack-

ets and we are now going to crack down on them heavily," Sen Nkala said.

South African workers from Messina, 13km away, were known to stream into Zimbabwe laden with fancy goods such as digital watches and jeans every Friday, a customs clerk said.

They sold their wares and returned to South Africa with their cash on Sundays.

He said more staff were being deployed at all border posts to make more thorough checks.

It was also known that customs officials did not stamp the passports of Beit Bridge residents who crossed into Messina for household purchasing.

Sen Nkala also warned that he had ordered customs officials to arrest "without fear" gem smugglers who threatened them, claiming to be Zanu-PF officials with a right to pass unchecked. — Sapa.

# Mugabe won't pay war debt

RDM 6/5/81  
(362)

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's socialist government will not pay back the R37-million raised by a previous government from mainly white taxpayers to help cover the costs of the war against nationalist guerrillas, the Finance Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, said yesterday.

The money was raised in 1978 through the national defence levy by the multiracial transitional government headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa. The levy was intended as a loan to the government from taxpayers and was to have been repaid.

Correcting earlier statements by tax officials, Mr Nkala said the government would not repay the levy because the debt was incurred by "an illegal regime waging an illegal war against the people".

"In the coming budget we intend to turn this levy into tax so those who paid it will not get a cent from the present government," Mr Nkala said.

"The present government will not meet any war debt incurred by an illegal regime conducting an illegal war against the people of this country."

The defence levy is not the only debt to be rejected by the present government, Mr Nkala said.

Examples he gave were the rates which accrued on Rhodesia House in London during the 15-year period of Rhodesia's UDI and the British Government's costs in setting up a reserve bank in London.

"I told the British, and I will tell anyone else, that if they want their money they should see Smith and sue him." —

UPI.

# Beerhall brawl<sup>RDM 7/5/81</sup> (362) 'sparked guerrilla clashes'

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — The bloody clashes which broke out between former Zipra and Zanla guerrillas in Bulawayo earlier this year were apparently sparked by a beerhall fight.

This evidence has been led before a seven-member commission of inquiry probing the Bulawayo violence that led to more than 200 deaths in February.

A Ntabazinduna officer, Major Grey Mandevu, said it seemed the violence at the camp had been planned in advance. At one point shortly after the fighting broke out, one of his officers received a phone call from Entumbane. The caller asked: "Has it started?"

At that stage of the hearing, reporters were asked to leave because his evidence might touch on sensitive issues.

The commission chairman, Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, was told earlier by the Regimental Sergeant-Major Julius Ncube, of Ntabazinduna army barracks, that he was "completely surprised" by the interfaction violence at the camp.

He said that before the beerhall fight there had been no signs of hostility or friction between former Zanla and Zipra guerrillas who had been integrated into the new army.

"Our battalion was so well disciplined that it had been commended publicly by the Joint High Command," said Sgt-Major Ncube.

The Ntabazinduna violence soon spread to Glenville and Entumbane, but Sgt-Major Ncube said the Zipra men who left the camp had done so only because their Zanla counterparts had guns.

He contested a suggestion that they had fled Ntabazinduna with the intention of influencing their comrades in other camps.

An officer based at Glenville told the commission that former Zipra combatants, with relatives in Bulawayo, may have helped spark off the trouble in Entumbane.

Lieutenant Charles Qilime, a former Zipra guerrilla himself,

said that after the shooting broke out at Glenville, both Zanla and Zipra men fled the area.

Lieut Pilime said most of the combatants who returned to Glenville the next morning were Zanla men who had sought refuge overnight at the Brady Barracks.

Lieut Pilime said he thought the former Zipra members had sought refuge at the homes of relatives in Bulawayo's western townships.

In reply to a question, he said he accepted the possibility that some of these men might have visited the camps in Entumbane, where fighting later took place.



# Be patient! Doctor's just adjusting his head-dress!

362 Argus 7/5/81

Cont →

**BULAWAYO.** — Before he examines a patient, Doctor Bingara Tshuma straightens his animal skin head-dress, re-moves his shoes, inhales snuff through both nostrils and wills himself into a hypnotic trance.

There's very little spirits can't cure!

Dr Tshuma is one of 8 000 Zimbabwean spirit mediums and herbalists whose centuries-old cures and skills are being increasingly enlisted to lessen the load on contemporary doctors and spread health care to all the 7.2-million inhabitants of Zimbabwe.

'I have to call on my spirit to advise me,' said Dr Tshuma, 50, consultant traditional healer who shares a medical centre in Bulawayo with two conventional Western-trained doctors.

babwe's second-largest city, but the nganga is the busiest of our consultants. Even whites choose to go to him.

## COUT

A retired white railway engineer, in his 60s, emerged from Dr Tshuma's tiny consulting room furnished with game skins and fitted with shelves of secret potions made from herbs, ark and vital organs of wild animals, reptiles and birds.

'Don't use my name because my friends would laugh at me, but this chap cured me of gout,' he said. 'I was a long sufferer, but

after two weeks of his multi (medicine) I'm fit as a fiddle.'

More and more African Governments are turning to their traditional healers — 'witchdoctors' in the eyes of most sceptical foreigners — to help ease the chronic shortage of conventional doctors and extend health care.

## LAWS

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), Africa has only one doctor for every 5 434 people, compared with one for 528 in Western Europe.

But there are tens of thousands of traditional healers who, in colonial times, were forced to operate underground to dodge anti-witchcraft laws and who in most countries have yet to be recognised.

In Nigeria, however, a new law was passed last year as 'a lead to Africa' effectively integrating the herbalists and spirit mediums into the State-run national health service.

In Kenya, calls are mounting for the abolition of laws inherited from British colonial rulers outlawing the practice of traditional medicine.

In Tanzania, where the 600-member organisation of traditional healers was banned by the black socialist government, most of the 18 million inhabitants still secretly visit those spiritualists and herbalists.

Traditional healers throughout the continent pass on their secrets and their spirits, from father to son or mother to daughter and claim to be able to cure most illnesses.

'People who really believe that by swallowing certain medicines they will get well will frequently do so,' maintains

WHO Director-General Dr Haldan Mahler of Denmark, who advocates boosting traditional healers in the third World.

In Africa, he says, they were using centuries ago drugs to cure such ailments as hypertension and to control births that were only recently discovered by Western scientists.

## PILLS

'Nothing should be sacrosanct simply because we have been led to believe that it is witchcraft,' he said here when he attended a health symposium.

The WHO, he says, would like to see the so-called witchdoctors, trusted

bury, was temporarily adopted by a spiritualist specialising in psychiatry. Mrs. Jelly Chari, after she read of his plight in a local newspaper last December.

After three months of treatment at her home, Horufu was pronounced normal by Western doctors and told he could return to his home to tend the goats and cattle and plough the fields with his family.

Forty to 50 percent of illnesses in this country are psychosomatic and curable by the ngangas, insists a respected white Salisbury surgeon, Dr. Isadore Rosin.

## ROOTS

Mutandive Mudzimu-dzinge, 33, a traditional healer who has a consulting room in Salisbury, says he can 'fix anything in the medical books except broken bones or something needing surgery'.

... people want to return to their cultural roots which were suppressed for many years, a university of Zimbabwe psychiatrist says of the Suppression of Witchcraft Act passed in 1899 and still on the statute books, though not enforced. 'Traditional healers and spirit mediums are a central part of those roots.'

## MONEY

The Health Minister, Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze, also a Western-trained physician, has vowed to repeal the anti-witchcraft laws and integrate the traditional healers into the health service to help reduce the mortality rate from 120 in 1 000 among blacks to the figure of about 17 in 1 000 common among whites.

He has already officially recognised the 8 000-member Zimbabwe Traditional Healers' Association and pledged them money to build a research centre. — Sapa-AP.

ted in their own communities, distributing prophylactic pills against malaria — a disease expected to claim one million lives, mostly infants, in Africa this year.

Dr David Matthe, 34, a member of the American Public Health Association, was brought to Zimbabwe from his native United States last year and commissioned by the Health Ministry to research traditional medical techniques and compile a pharmacopoeia for use by modern doctors.

He discovered ancient cures for venereal disease, excessive menstruation, abdominal problems and mental disorders in his probe.

These traditional healers have a lot to teach us, especially in the field of mental health, observed Zimbabwe's Deputy Health Minister, Dr Simon Mazorodze, a physician.

## RAGES

Horufu, a young man whose violent rages forced his parents to chain him naked to a tree for 10 years, is a recent case often cited by the advocates of traditional medicine.

Horufu, who lived in a Chitrau tribal reserve village 100 km west of Salis-



DR Herbert Ushewokunze, Zimbabwe's Health Minister.



THE 'consulting rooms' of one of Zimbabwe's traditional healers or 'witchdoctors'.

More than 75 000 Zimbabwe children are being fed in a special programme by the mothers of the malnourished children, said Dr David Sanders, Oxfam medical co-ordinator in Zimbabwe.

The feeding scheme was started after independence last year. Already nearly 2 000 feeding depots have been set up.

Dr Sanders said: "Parents select the most convenient sites for feeding depots. They measure the children and decide which children to register for the supplementary feeding scheme. And the mothers serve and prepare the food according to a duty roster they drew up."

Speaking at the Wits Medical School annual conference, Dr Sanders said the infant mortality rate in Zimbabwe, 120 deaths per 10 000, had

## 2 000 depots feed Zimbabwe's hungry

risen in the aftermath of the war.

In Salisbury 21 000 children died before the age of one. About 61 percent of children in Zimbabwe were undernourished.

### COUPONS

Delegates were treated to a taste of harsh reality at lunch time. They were divided into three groups representing the 1st, 2nd and 3rd worlds, and given lunch coupons to match.

The aim of the game was to demonstrate the unequal distribution of the world's food resources.

"Members of the third world," though, pooled their coupons and, singing "We shall Overcome,"

stormed the lunch tables and carried away the food.

Dr Sanders said the current food crisis in Zimbabwe was caused by military operations and war-time policy.

Food shortages, often attributed to the flood of refugees after the war, actually pre-dated the return of the refugees, he said.

"Food can be used as a subtle weapon of war. In Zimbabwe it affected the course of the war as the starving rural people forced the parties at the Lancaster House Conference to sign less favourable agreements."

# Zimbabwe to deport 'SP spy' Barend Schuitema

By Howard Barrell  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Alleged one-time South African Security Police spy Barend Schuitema is understood to face deportation from Zimbabwe today.

News of the deportation comes after reliable reports that fugitive Port Elizabeth attorney John Jackson is also being deported.

Zimbabwe officials are tight-lipped on reports of the two deportations.

Mr Jackson is expected to leave Salisbury tonight on a British Airways flight to London's Heathrow Airport.

Mr Jackson was legal adviser to former Zimbabwe Cabinet Minister Mr. Edgar Tekere at his trial for the alleged murder of a white farmer. Mr Tekere was acquitted.

Zimbabwe immigration officials served a deportation order on Mr Schuitema on Thursday last week, the day Mr Jackson received a similar order.

Yesterday was the last

opportunity for both men to appeal against the orders, but no appeals are known to have been recorded.

Mr Schuitema arrived in Zimbabwe in August last year and has described himself here as a "red-blooded communist" and former operative of the banned African National Congress.

This was firmly denied by sources close to the ANC.

# Nampak quits Hunyani

362  
7/5/81

SALISBURY. — Nampak, of South Africa, the major shareholder of the Zimbabwe paper, board and packaging manufacturer, Hunyani Holdings, will sell its entire interest in the company to a Dutch group based in Amsterdam within the next two months.

Assurances have been received that management control of Hunyani will remain firmly in Zimbabwe, says a statement to shareholders.

The aims and policies of the company and the dividend policy will not be altered.

Although the equity link with South Africa will be severed Hunyani has ensured that technical back-up will not be weakened and could, in fact, be stronger, says the statement.

For example, two important technical assistance agreements with American corporations are in the process of being concluded.

Hipaper has declared an increased interim dividend of 4c (1980: 2,75c) after increasing earnings a share by 47% from 5,61 c to 8,23c in the half-year to March 31.

Turnover increased 46% cent to Z\$16 300 000 and attributable profits jumped 47% to Z\$2 031 000.

Sales and profit should meet forecasts, yielding earnings a share of 18,33c in the full year, says the report. — Sapa.

8/5/81  
S-22  
GENER

## Zimbabwe deports <sup>(nb2)</sup> Schuitema

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Alleged one-time South African Security Police spy Barend Schuitema is being deported from Zimbabwe today.

Mr. Schuitema and a friend, Miss Louise Starck, were being driven to the Beit Bridge border post with South Africa by Zimbabwe immigration officials, according to a reliable report.

They are expected to be handed over to South African border officials late today.

Mr. Schuitema, alleged to have been paid "several thousand rands" by South African Security Police for information between 1978 and his return to South Africa the next year, came to Zimbabwe in August.

He was secretary of the Dutch Anti-apartheid Movement in Amsterdam during the early 1970s and came to prominence in the 1975 Terrorism Act trial of Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach who allegedly led a revolutionary group calling itself Okhela.

In a local newspaper report last month, Mr. Schuitema claimed to be a "red-blooded communist" and head of a Zimbabwean committee seeking political prisoner status for jailed IRA activists. He has hotly denied the spy allegations.

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PLEASE CIRCLE

# Zimbabwe acts to replace officers

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Intensive training programmes are under way in the Zimbabwe Police Force to fill gaps left by widespread resignations of white officers.

And the loss of this expertise is hampering the law-enforcement authorities in their attempts to combat increased fraud, bribery, corruption and exchange control violations since independence.

It is estimated that illegal dealings in foreign currency, precious metals and gems is costing Zimbabwe millions of

pounds each year.

Corruption and bribery has also become more prevalent, especially in government departments and local businesses, according to a special police supplement published by the Herald yesterday.

"We are presently investigating several cases of attempts to bribe government officials for government contracts and import allocations," said Mr Bill Esler, Assistant Police Commissioner.

Pointing out that the end of Zimbabwe's isolation at independence also brought some sophisticated criminals and trick-

sters from other countries, Mr Esler said Zimbabwe needed to sign extradition treaties.

"There are quite a number of offenders sitting pretty in South Africa and Britain and until we get extradition treaties we cannot touch them," he said.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, spoke candidly about the widespread resignations as well as problems encountered with African advancement.

Expressing his regret that so many white officers had resigned since independence, Mr Hove said: "Lots of whites had many fears when it became a

fact that Zanu-PF was going to take over.

"And it's true that we have had resignations of senior, competent and experienced personnel where their special skills are sadly missed.

"We feel the effect of these resignations all the more as it was the white officers who had the administrative experience. But I understand many who resigned now regret it."

Despite these gaps, Zimbabwe had a very efficient police force which had been warmly praised by visiting Ministers from other countries.

Mr Hove conceded that the implementation of the presidential order on African advancement in the police force was "not going too well", mainly because of the time-consuming training exercises.

He said the integration of some former guerrillas into the force had been successful and the force was looking forward to taking 500 more.

Past animosity towards the police force was slowly coming to an end, he said.

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R6m for  
Salisbury  
road link  
to Lusaka

SALISBURY. - Reconstruc-  
tion of the Salisbury-Lusaka  
road, to cost more than R6-  
million, will start in July when  
contractors begin on the Zim-  
babwe side and work back to  
Salisbury from Chirundu. Mr  
Nelson Mawema, Deputy Min-  
ister of Roads, Traffic, Posts  
and Telecommunications, said  
in an interview yesterday.

He did not know when recon-  
struction of the Lusaka-Chir-  
undu stretch would begin.

Though he did not disclose  
who would finance the scheme,  
he said: "The Americans have  
shown an interest in helping  
with reconstruction of the road,  
but we have not reached an  
agreement with them so far."

A spokesman for the United  
States Embassy in Salisbury  
confirmed that his government  
was keen to help.

"We are interested in the  
project. It is an important  
road, and we are waiting for  
the soil tests so that we know  
how many kilometres require  
reconstruction." - Sapa.

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# Now the economic war

Robert Mugabe's tough Workers Day (May Day) speech, describing his own brand of socialism, certainly set the cat amongst the economic pigeons. In the following 48 hours share prices on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange tumbled 4%, virtually back to their levels of a year ago.

And to add to the concern, following on the heels of Mugabe's speech, Finance Minister Enos Nkala fuelled new speculation about the status of Zimbabwe's "war loans" from SA, estimated at some Z\$250m (R300m). Nkala said on Tuesday that the 1978 national defence levy imposed by the Ian Smith government, which raised Z\$29m by way of a forced three year levy on taxpayers, would not be repaid. This raised fears that loans to the Smith and Muzorewa governments in 1978-1979 will not be repaid to Pretoria. Previously the Salisbury administration had said it would honour all its debts, including war loans.

But what the business community — and share market investors — particularly did not like was Mugabe's announcement that government wants a say in the running of business enterprises, and also an annual profit-sharing arrangement between labour and capital.

Workers, he said, would have to be told the exact amount of profit earned by their company. Then workers' committees, together with management, should work out how to share this profit between dividends and wages. "If this is what is called communism, then forward with communism," Mugabe said.

His theme was that having achieved political independence, Zimbabweans now wanted economic independence. Aside from the profit-sharing suggestion, Mugabe had two other pieces of bearish news for businessmen. The first was that there are "many good things" in the report of the Riddell Commission on incomes and prices, which he has already received and is due to be published later this month.

## Tougher tone

The second, which deepened gloom in the mining industry about medium-term prospects, was Mugabe's strong support for the proposed State Minerals Marketing Agency, aimed at taking over the sales functions of the country's mining concerns. The seemingly tougher tone of his reported remarks — he was speaking in Shona and there was no official release of the text — left mining executives more worried than before about the implications of losing control over their marketing



Mugabe . . . a new ball game

operations. Such a move will make for less rather than more efficient marketing of Zimbabwe's minerals and could well also result in lower levels of investment in new mineral development.

Precisely what the Riddell Report will recommend is anyone's guess, but at this stage labour interests are setting their sights high. A senior trade union official complained that the January 1981 wage minimum of Z\$85 a month was too low. "If the Commission proposes anything less than \$145 a month, we shall be dissatisfied," he said.

The Commission is expected to recommend higher minimum wages and call for rapid wage increases to reach poverty datum line (PDL) levels. The major question is what timetable the Commission sees as feasible for raising wages, especially in agriculture, where the minimum is only Z\$30 a month, to the PDL level — estimated at around Z\$140 a month. There is speculation Riddell will recommend increased taxes, especially for the mining industry.

Nkala's announcement that government will not repay loans raised purely to pay for the war means that in the next budget

the levy will be converted into a tax, which will certainly adversely influence corporate taxpayers who currently show the defence levy in their balance sheets as an asset.

**Blocked merger**

Mashonaland in a bravely unsuccessful

[illegible]

# Zimbabwe starts disarming 10 000 guerillas in camps

SALISBURY — Thousands of former guerillas at the Gwaai River and the Middle Sabi camps will start handing over their weapons today. Up to 10 000 guerillas may be involved.

This was announced at a Press conference in Salisbury yesterday by the Minister Without Portfolio

and junior partner in the Zimbabwe Government, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo said he had visited the Gwaai River camp.

He said a similar exercise would also begin at the Middle Sabi camp.

Only those guerillas at the Middle Sabi and Gwaai River camps had

not yet handed over their arms, Mr Nkomo said.

"The Government's decision is that all comrades be integrated into the national army," he said. "That being so, the Government decided that all arms in the two remaining assembly points be withdrawn and placed in the national armoury.

Not all weapons are to be withdrawn from the two camps as some would be left for defensive purposes, he said.

"The quantity of the arms (to be left at the camps) is to be determined by the Joint Military command.

"Let me stress one thing," said Mr Nkomo, "the exercise that's to be carried out at both assembly points is not disarming the comrades."

Asked how the men at the Gwaai River camp had reacted, Mr Nkomo said they would follow instructions.

"There was no other reaction, contrary to what other people say," he said in apparent reference to reports that the men at the Gwaai River camp were reluctant to surrender their weapons." — Sapa.

## Smith draws cheers from 70 black MPs

SALISBURY — Making an appeal for reciprocal goodwill from the Government, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, aligned himself with Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo today to amend the Lancaster House Constitution.

Mr Smith said it was a gesture intended to show that "actions speak louder than words" in matters concerning Mr Mugabe's "reconciliation" policy.

The uncontentious Constitution Amendment (no 2) Bill, which restructures Zimbabwe's High Court and reduces the minimum age for senators from 40

to 30 years, passed its third reading by 89 votes to nil.

Giving the backing of his party Mr Smith said: "I hope we make it clear that this is in accordance with our demeanour ever since this Government has come in, of trying to co-operate in a constructive manner and indulging in the Prime Minister's philosophy of reconciliation."

Mr Smith's words were greeted with deafening applause from the 70 black MPs in the chamber.

The amendment now goes forward to the Senate. — Sapa.

# Mugabe gets ANC warning

PRINCE ALBERT — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday warned Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, that South Africa would "hit back hard" at any country which harboured terrorist forces operating against the Republic.

Officially opening a new police station at Prince Albert, he said, "We are aware of the presence of African National Congress terrorists in Zimbabwe... We are not prepared to co-operate with a country which harbours terrorist forces against the Republic and we will attack and destroy such bases, like in Maputo, without regard if need be (sonder aansien desnoods)."

ANC strategy was still aimed at isolating South Africa internationally and to rally the internal masses behind it.

Mr le Grange said there was also a campaign to promote civil disobedience, to make the idea of "freedom fighter" acceptable, to persuade people not to take up arms in defence of South Africa on "moral grounds," to break down the morale of the nation, and to alienate Afrikaner students from the ideals of the Government and Afrikaner people.

There were other terrains, also, where the foundations of the Republic were being undermined.

"Everyone knows that the struggle is about the authority of the State. Our answer to anyone who wants to undermine the authority of the Republic, or tries to undermine it, is that we will act relentlessly to protect that authority." — Sapa.

# Beef plan will hit the butcher

RDM  
9/5/81

362

**'Mail' Africa Bureau**  
**SALISBURY.** — Butchers are going to be hard hit by Zimbabwe's new price controls for beef, and a number of the smaller businesses will probably be forced to close.

This follows a government announcement this week that consumers will in future pay less for many cuts of beef and offal — while cattle farmers will get more for their slaughter.

The people who will feel the pinch are the butchers. They will pay more for their beef from the government's Cold Storage Commission (CSC) and will be restricted on what they can charge their customers.

"It has been argued that we possibly have the cheapest beef in the world," said Senator Denis Norman, Zimbabwe's Minister of Agriculture. "Well, now we are going to have it a little bit cheaper."

This is partly due to the government's substantial subsidies for the CSC, which operates a deficit trading account running into millions of rands each year.

The CSC buys cattle from the farmers at fixed producer prices and, in turn, sells the beef wholesale to the butchers at fixed prices.

The average producer price for cattle has now been increased by 30%, while the CSC will charge an average of about 35% more for the various beef quarters.

"The increase in the wholesale selling price of beef from the CSC to the butchers is the first step to reduce the deficit we have on our trading account," Mr Norman said.

"We have been selling meat to them at a cheaper rate than they are being bought from the farmers, effectively subsidising the price of beef."

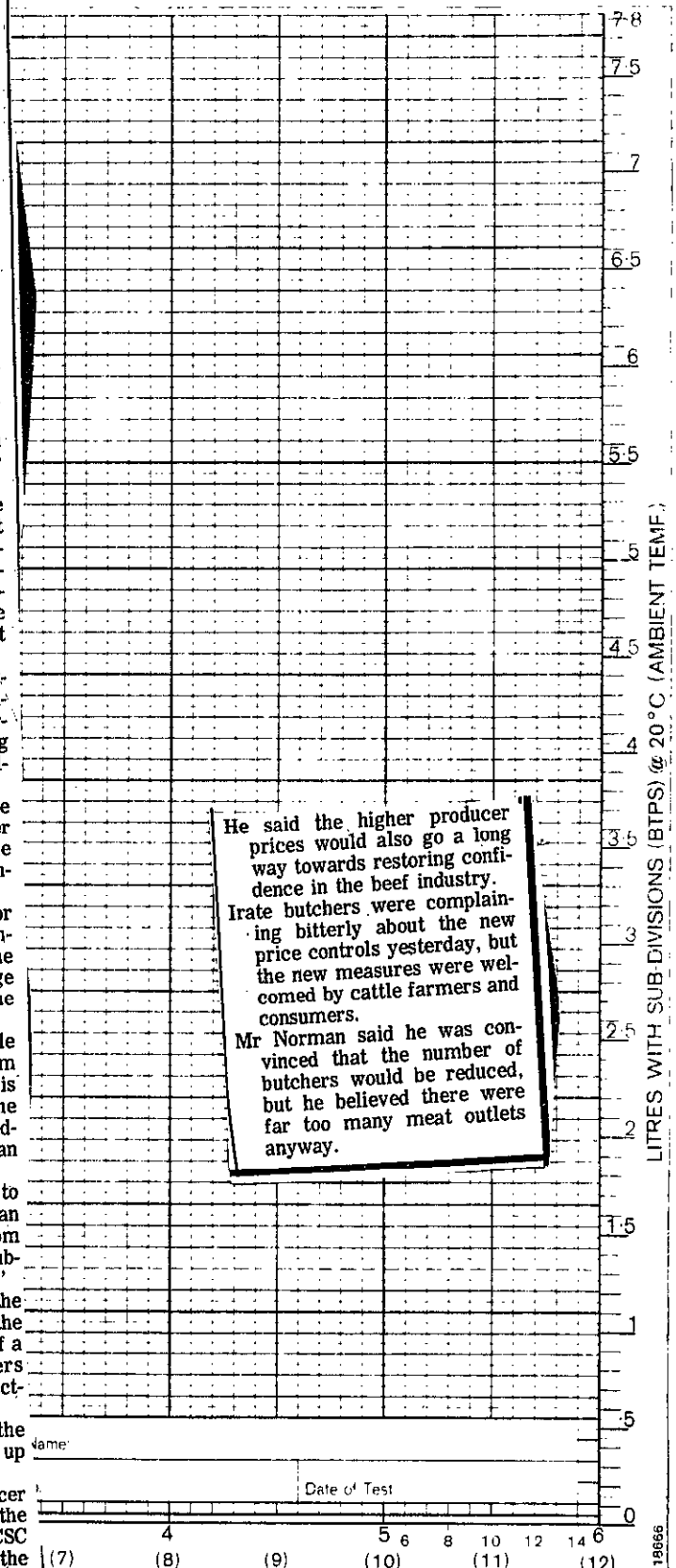
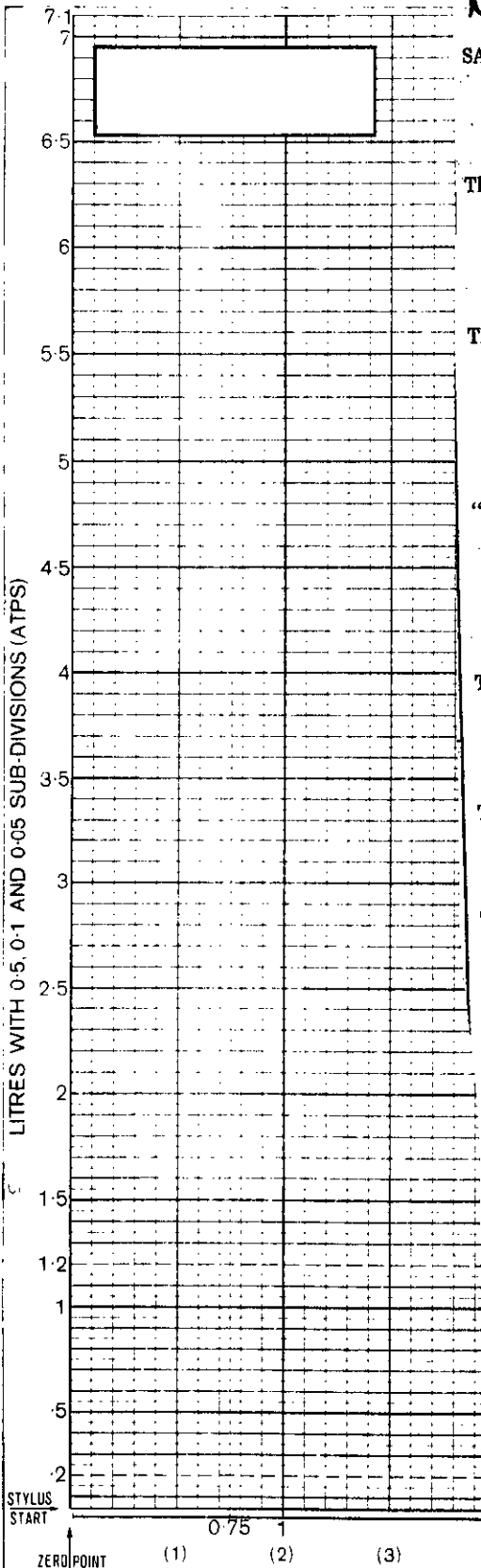
Mr Norman said that after the CSC cut beef supplies to the butcher by 35% because of a shortage, many butchers started buying cattle direct from the farmers.

The higher prices paid on the open market was pushing up the retail price of beef.

"By increasing the producer price we will channel the cattle back through the CSC and remove them from the open market. It's double control really."

Mr Norman said it was the first time that beef had been subjected to price control since 1956, which now brought it into line with other basic foods.

He said the higher producer prices would also go a long way towards restoring confidence in the beef industry. Irrate butchers were complaining bitterly about the new price controls yesterday, but the new measures were welcomed by cattle farmers and consumers. Mr Norman said he was convinced that the number of butchers would be reduced, but he believed there were far too many meat outlets anyway.



# Companies cautious over Zimbabwe threat

362 491 Argus 9/5/81

**SOUTH AFRICAN companies with financial interests in Zimbabwe are adopting a 'wait-and-see' attitude in the wake of a threat by the country's Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, to order a review of SA investments if the SA Government continued its 'economic provocation'.**

Senator Nkala was referring in the House of

Assembly yesterday to the termination of a 16-year-old trade agreement granting Zimbabwe ultra-preferential tariffs on goods exported to South Africa.

He told the Assembly: 'If they continue to provoke us in the manner they have been doing, I would order an exercise of reviewing whatever investments South Africa has here, or other links, so we can keep them in our pockets when the provocation becomes more painful, more unbearable, and we would have to defend

ourselves by taking certain appropriate steps.'

Business Argus spoke to several companies with interests in Zimbabwe about Senator Nkala's veiled threats of nationalisation. Most were reluctant to be named due to the possibility of adverse repercussions.

A spokesman for a large liquor group said that due to the structuring of many businesses in relation to international holding companies, it would be difficult — if the crunch came — for the Zimbabwean authorities to decide what companies would be affected.

His company's interest in Zimbabwe is in the form of an interest in an

international consortium of companies which has investments in Zimbabwe.

South Africa's Companies Act does not make it compulsory for local companies to declare their Zimbabwean interests. However, one of the biggest South African investors in Zimbabwe is Anglo American which lists its Zimbabwean interests in its latest annual report.

It has a 16.6 percent shareholding in Anglo American Corporation (Zimbabwe), which in turn has major investments in the mining of coal, nickel and copper, and in the production of iron, steel and ferrochrome.

It also has interests in farming, forestry, timber processing, merchant banking and finance.

A spokesman for Anglo American said he had no comment to make on Senator Nkala's statement.

etaoinshrdicmfwyyp

# Guerrillas surrender weapons



MR JOSHUA NKOMO . . . integration plan.

BULAWAYO — The Zimbabwean Government move to disarm thousands of guerrillas at the last two armed assembly points, Gwaai River and Sabi, began yesterday without any signs of trouble.

At Gwaai River where up to 6 000 Zipra guerrillas have been kept for more than a year, the disarmament exercise began "extremely well," according to Commander Mike Shute.

"There have been no hitches. We have had

splendid co-operation from the soldiers at Gwaai."

On Thursday the Minister without Portfolio and Patriotic Front leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said the exercise was in line with the Government's policy to empty all assembly points and integrate the former Zipra and Zanla cadres into a single army.

Mr Nkomo visited the camp, in the south-west of the country, three days ago, and spoke to camp commander Soneni Mdlati.

and other officers.

No official statements on either disarmament exercise was available last night, but it is understood that no resistance to the move was put up by the 4 000-odd members of the Zanla Sabi camp, also in the south-west of Zimbabwe.

Reporters and photographers wanting to witness the disarming of the guerrillas at Gwaai River camp were told to keep out of the area. — Sapa.

Currency law:

Banana moves

SALISBURY. In a move

to halt the dramatic increase in exchange control violations, Zimbabwe's head of state, President Canaan Banana, has signed an order allowing policemen to detain for up to 30 days anyone reasonably suspected of breaking, or being about to break, any law relating to exchange control. — Sapa.



# Four have RDM 9/5/81 to share (362) textbook

SALISBURY. — The massive increase in school enrolments this year has led to such a shortage of new books that at least four pupils are forced to use the same textbook, a publishing executive told a teachers' conference at Mtoko.

Addressing the five-day conference at Mtoko Secondary School, the deputy managing director of Longmans, Mr Sam Mpofu, said more than 80 000 new textbooks were published this year and were snatched up as soon as they were printed.

In November all the publishers had a memo from the Ministry of Education saying they required about 80 000 new textbooks this year.

"But I think that figure has since reached 90 000 and we have heard of something like four children using one textbook," said Mr Mpofu.

The Minister of Education, Mr Dzinga Mutumbukla, disclosed last month that the intake of primary school children had risen from 800 000 to 1.8 million while Form 1 pupils had increased from 17 000 to 80 000.

— Sapa.

# Minister of Police warns Mugabe

Own Correspondent

OUTDSHOORN.

**ZIMBABWEAN leader Mr Robert Mugabe was warned yesterday of reprisal action by South Africa if he persisted in his support of African National Congress "terrorists".**

The warning came from the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, who also hit out at Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), and the opposition of English-speaking universities and some coloured and Indian leaders to the Republic Festival.

Mr Le Grange was speaking at a Republic Festival ceremony at Prince Albert, near Oudtshoorn, and the opening of a new police station.

He said the ANC's strategy was aimed at isolating South Africa internationally, and to gather the internal masses behind it.

Though Mr Mugabe's official standpoint was that the ANC may not use his country as a springboard for military operations against South Africa, Mr Le Grange said he was prepared to allow the ANC to conduct their politically-oriented diplomatic offensive against the Republic from there.

"We are aware that there is an ANC terrorist presence there, and we confirm our standpoint that we are not prepared to work with a country that accommodates terror forces working against South Africa, and that we will attack and destroy the bases of such forces, as in Maputo," said Mr Le Grange.

He then referred to the Com-

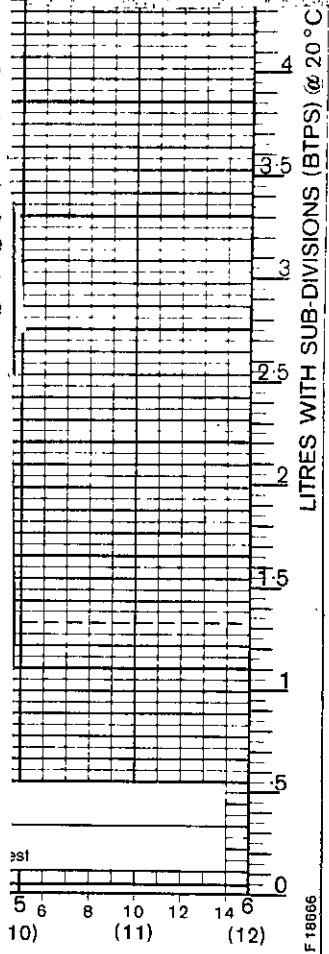
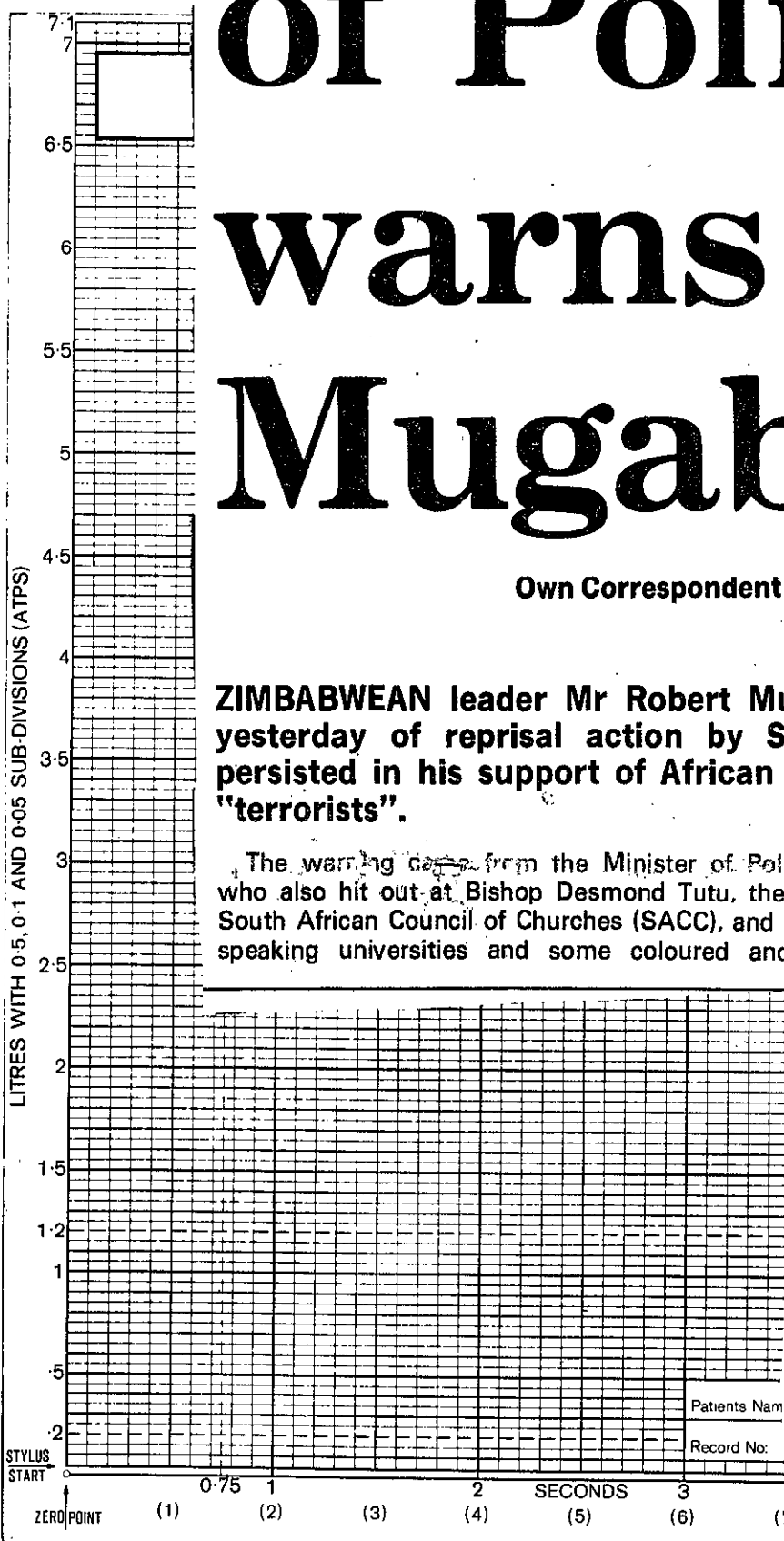
mittee on South African War Resistance, saying young people were being persuaded by it not to do their national service. The committee, he said, was controlled by the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

Later, Mr Le Grange warned that there were great forces at work to alienate "the thinking Afrikaner student" from the ideals of the Afrikaner nation and the Government.

He criticised the active standpoint against the Republic Festival by students at English-speaking universities and some coloured and Indian leaders, and said there were leaders in the SACC who, by their speeches and actions, actually operated as public relations officers for the enemies of South Africa.

GERALD REILLY reported that the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, commenting on Mr Le Grange's reported remarks, said statements on terrorism and the threat of terrorism were issues which should be dealt with by the Prime Minister or Minister of Defence.

"I find it quite remarkable that Mr Le Grange should take over the function of the Minister of Defence," he said.



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# Le Grange warns Mugabe

CT 9/5/81 (362) *EM*

By STEPHEN WROTHERSLEY

PRINCE ALBERT -- the sinister of Palen, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday warned the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Mr Robert Mugabe, of personal action if he persisted in his support of "ANC" terrorists.

He also hit out at the secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and English-speaking universities opposition to the Republic Festival.

Mr Le Grange was speaking at a Republic Festival ceremony here. Coupled with the ceremony were the opening of the new police station and a medal parade.

He said the ANC's strategy was aimed at isolating South Africa internationally at all levels and to gather the internal masses behind them.

There were already 30 external ANC offices, while preparations were being made for the opening of five further offices in Bonn, Vienna, Dublin, Brussels and Tokyo.

Visits from senior members of the ANC had led to the opening of an office in Salisbury. Although Mr Mugabe's official standpoint was that the ANC may not use his country as a springboard for military operations against South Africa, he was prepared to allow the ANC to conduct their politically-orientated diplomatic offensive against the Republic from Zimbabwe.

"We are aware that there is an ANC terrorist presence there and we confirm our standpoint that we are not prepared to work with a country that accommodates terror forces

working against South Africa and that we will attack and destroy the bases of such forces as in Mozambique."

If Mr Mugabe persisted in his support for ANC terrorists, he could not expect the co-operation of South Africa.

The South African Communist Party and ANC combination did not only operate through terrorist gangs or their accomplice organizations, he said.

Through the Committee on South African War Resistance, young people were being persuaded not to do their national service. He said the SAWR was controlled by the ANC and the SACP.

Later in his speech, Mr Le Grange warned that there were great forces at work to alienate "the thinking Afrikaner student" from the ideals of the Afrikaner nation and the government.

Organizations with trustworthy aims were being influenced by people working with the ANC. He said many young leaders were being manipulated while unaware of the sinister motives of some of their friends.

Mr Le Grange said the time had come for all right-thinking



Mr Louis le Grange

(regulekender) and responsible members of the member churches of the SACC to speak out on the question of whether they agreed with the standpoints of some of their leaders.

He told of two instances where the foundations of the Republic were being undermined.

The first was the active standpoint taken against the Republic Festival by the students at English-medium universities and by some coloured and

Indian leaders.

The other was that there were leaders in the SACC who, by their speeches and actions, actually operated as public relations officers for the enemies of South Africa.

Mr Le Grange said: "The time has come for all right-thinking and responsible members of the member churches of the SACC to speak out on the question of whether they agree with the standpoints of some of their leaders and whether they will be part of the preliminary work that is being done for the so-called freeing of the oppressed."

"Everyone knows that the struggle is over the authority of the State and our answer to everyone who undermines or tries to undermine the authority of the State is that we will undoubtedly act to protect that authority."

He said this applied to elements of both the left and the right.

● Le Grange tells of raid on ANC, page 2

# Mugabe deports anti-apartheid

## activist to SA

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Mr Barend Schuitema, former South African anti-apartheid activist, was deported from Zimbabwe back to South Africa yesterday.

Mr Schuitema, who is also an alleged former South African spy, was escorted to the Beit Bridge border post by a Zimbabwean security official.

His deportation follows that of Mr John Jackson, a self-exiled South African lawyer who was put on a plane to London with his wife on Thursday. A legal adviser to former Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere, he needed British Home Office permission to return to London.

Mr Jackson is a South African citizen without a passport, and spent about a week in

detention waiting for the nod to go back to Britain, where he is regarded as a stateless person.

Mr Schuitema, a close associate of the jailed Afrikaans poet, Breyten Breytenbach, left South Africa last year after spending 100 days in detention. After his release, he denied a Security Police claim that he had been one of their informers while a leading member of the Dutch anti-apartheid movement.

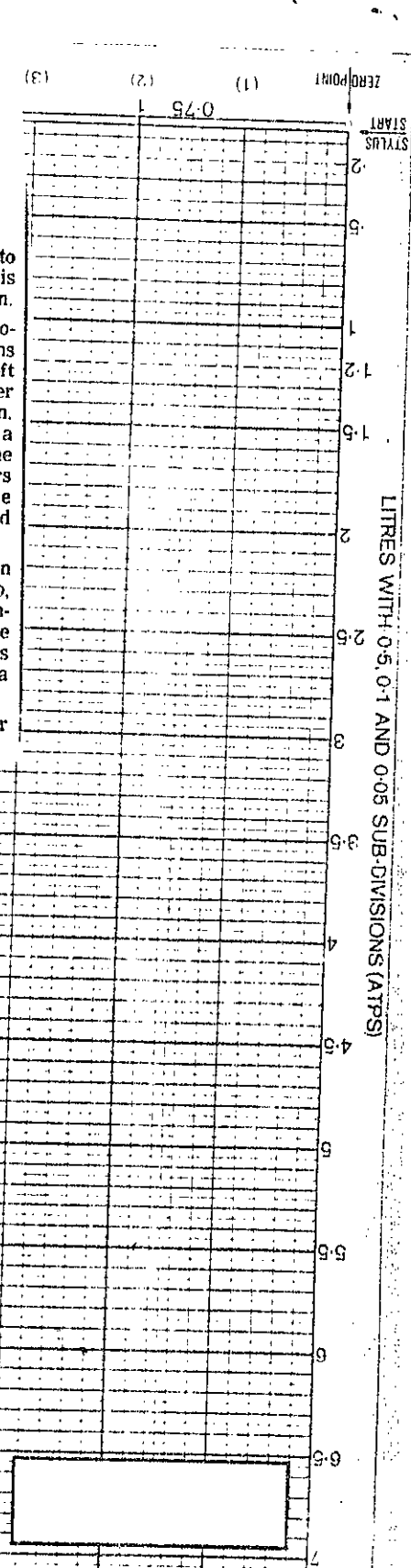
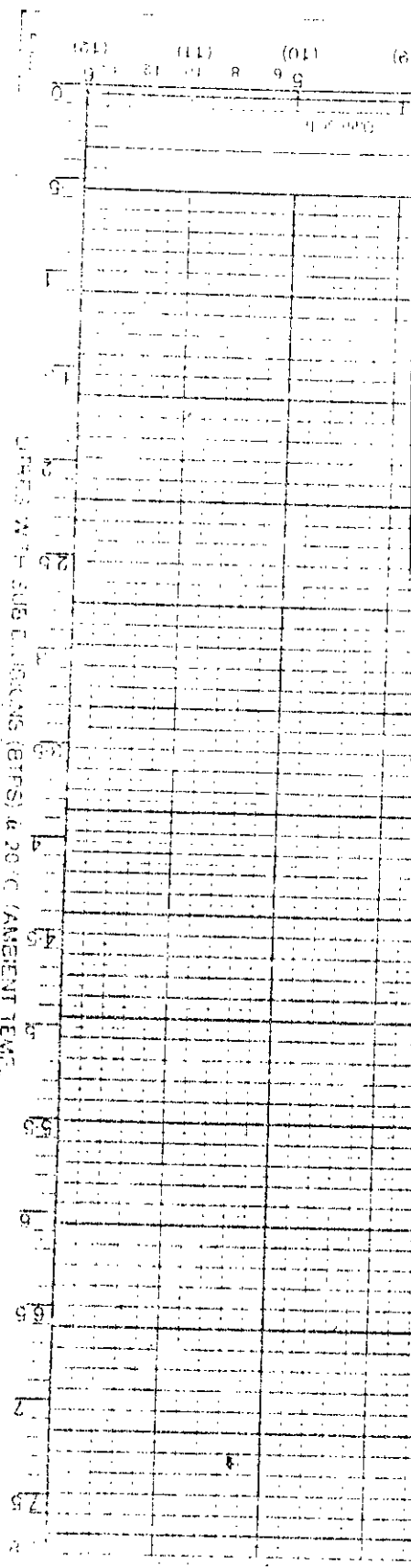
Mr Schuitema arrived in Zimbabwe a few months ago, and started a low-profile campaign to win support for the jailed IRA guerrillas. He was arrested and served with a deportation order last week.

No reason has been given for the deportation of either man.

RDM 9/5/87

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# ZIMBABWE, CHINA

## SEAL ECONOMIC TIES

S. Tribune 10/5/81 (362)

PEKING'S years of support for Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party are showing through and the visit next week by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is the latest step in the strengthening of political and economic ties. But the question being asked is whether this co-operation will spread to other fields.

So far China has shown interest in tobacco only but obviously its needs stretch beyond that. Two trade missions have just returned from China, one organised by the Zimbabwe Promotion Council and the other representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Reports by members say there is a market although there is a problem of being able to supply the huge quantities required. A large, undisclosed, amount of tobacco has been or-

### Finance Correspondent in Salisbury

dered by China and this is the second such order.

Although the government has kept quiet, 12 000 tons was shipped there last year — via Durban because Mozambique was unable to handle the volume.

Mugabe's discussions next week are bound to be more than merely the formalities of trade links. Health Minister Herbert Ushewokunze is also going, no doubt to see how health care operates on the hundreds of millions of Chinese.

Yet the question is still there — what about military links? The African observer will be the Minister of Defence and so is perfectly able to conduct negotiations on this by himself. Whether any military men are going is not known.

The government will only say that high-ranking officials are with the party.

No doubt South African observers will be watching with interest to assess the real substance of the visit.

Business links are ostensibly continuing to be severed between South Africa and Zimbabwe. The holding company for Hunyani Pulp and Paper, Nampak, has sold its interests to a Dutch firm although management control of Hypaper will be kept in this country.

Business confidence in the country remains shaky following the veto on the Turnall-Mashonaland Holdings merger and a speech by Mugabe slamming private enterprise.

The Prime Minister said the government planned to have a say in the running of major industries and was also aiming for an annual profit sharing system between workers and employers.

Workers would have to be told of the exact

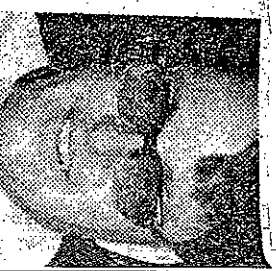
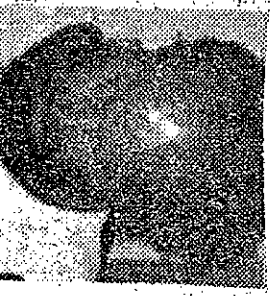
profits made by their firms and what expenses companies were incurring in the form of items such as electricity and water.

His theme was that the bosses were getting rich at the expense of the workers.

While it has been pointed out this was said at a May Day (Workers' Day) rally, it is still disturbing to note it was the Prime Minister saying it. Most foreign businessmen have discounted what other politicians say but heed everything coming from the Prime Minister. This attack must have altered a few investment plans.

The possibility is also there that he was quoting from the forthcoming Riddell report on prices, incomes and wages. This is awaited with undoubted trepidation by the business community as the members are made up of academics with strong political leanings.

# WIDOWS WAIT FOR THE WAGES OF WAR



S. Tribune 10/5/81

(362)

## No pensions . . . months after the Rhodesian conflict has ended

Dale Collett

Johnny Costello

**HUNDREDS** of Rhodesian war widows and many ex-soldiers are fighting for survival in South Africa after being left penniless by the disappearance of their public service pensions.

Some claimed they had gone without pension money — awarded to widows whose husbands died in action, and to injured soldiers — for up to two months and were struggling to survive.

A member of the Rhodesian Club here, Johnny Costello, is campaigning to have the issue raised in the Zimbabwean Parliament.

The money — compensation for losses during the bush war — seems to be lost in a bureaucratic maze somewhere between Salisbury and London.

This week, desperate Zimbabweans told how they had been chased from pillar to post trying to get the money after it was re-routed

By CHRIS VICK

nobody seems to know quite where the money is. One woman whose husband was killed during a skirmish and who wished to be known as "Edna", told the Tribune of her battle to get the money she was promised when she left Rhodesia.

### Red tape

Now living in Springs, the past few weeks have been an endless trape through red tape as she tried to trace her missing income.

When the mother-of-two phoned the Zimbabwean Government she was

abruptly told the payments had been re-routed through London — as had disability pensions paid to Rhodesia's war-wounded.

She contacted the British Consulate in Johannesburg, the Zimbabwe Trade Mission in Johannesburg, the Zimbabwean passport office, the Zimbabwean Embassy in London, the Salisbury Ministry of Local Affairs and the Zimbabwe High Commission in London.

No joy there, and it was back to the British Consul. The Consulate told her the same as they had told many others who had batted for their money — put your complaint in writing, and we'll see what we can do.

"It's not that we are pleading poverty . . . we can work," Edna said. "But why should we deprive our children of the things others regard as their rights?"

Mr Costello also had strong words for the British Consulate.

Several disabled Rhodesians are also finding it hard to survive.

An ex-troopie who was awarded the Rhodesian Silver Cross for bravery, Dale Collett, is among them. He is confined to his wheelchair because of war wounds.

"When I phoned Zimbabwe to find out what had happened, they told me I was being paid from London, and the official I spoke to promised to get London to pull their finger out," he told the Sunday Tribune from Pretoria.

"I'm still waiting."

Mr Collett followed vir-

tually the same bureaucratic route as Edna and was also told to submit his grievances in writing to the British Consul.

### Refused

Commenting on the delays, a spokesman for the Zimbabwe Trade Commission said as far as he was aware payments were still being made through Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the British Consul in Johannesburg repeated that complaints had to be submitted in writing. He refused to discuss the matter further.



# Mieliepap with the guerrillas!

TALL, beautiful Free State-born Karin Pretorius, who has dined and wined with stars such as Richard Burton, Elizabeth Taylor, Anthony Quinn, Ringo Starr and Roger Moore, can now add 4 000 ex-guerrillas to her list.

They were men from Mr Joshua Nkomo's former Zipra army, with whom Karin shared a meal-meal porridge and marrow lunch, five weeks ago.

She is the first woman journalist from South Africa or Zimbabwe to visit the mysterious Gwaai River camp, 25km from the Zambian border.

Her visit, on April 3, was made as Mr Nkomo's troops waited to be integrated into Zimbabwe's national army. Yesterday Zimbabwean troops began disarming them.

Karin, former wife of Afrikaans writer Kas van den Bergh, is the Perskor representative in Salisbury. Born in Senegal, Karin has among other things, taught Latin; toured England in an orange wig and mini-skirt for the Venus Exchange; worked in London as an au pair; barnaid, hop-picker, sweet and biscuit packer, and hitched through Europe.

She has worked as a public relations officer for a film distribution company. She helped Jamie Uys promote "Funny People", before turning to journalism.

It was a compulsion to write about life in Zimbabwe, where she regularly spent holidays with her married sister, that started Karin on a nag campaign that finally gained her a transfer to Salisbury in 1978.

On holiday in Johannesburg this week, Karin told me: "Nobody could understand why I

Zipra commander Tommy Dube and I, with my heavy camera bag, slip quietly away from the Mankie Safari Lodge, on our way to his vehicle which will take us to the camp.

But five minutes' walk along the road becomes ten... and there is still no sign of his vehicle.

Have I fallen into a trap?

"This walk is part of your story. We are three hours away from our camp and we will be here by noon," is the startling announcement from this small, tough commander.

I cannot believe my ears and want to hitch the first car to escape the hot sun in the north-west. But Tommy gets annoyed and I try not to offend him again. Mercifully he takes my camera bag from my shoulder.

After 35 minutes of plodding, a Land-Rover approaches us with soldiers carrying AK47s. Tommy lifts his thumb, the driver nods and sweeps past. Five minutes later they return, overtake us, stop and Tommy pushes me into the front between two of them. He introduces me to "Morning Star", Godfrey and Amin.

I recognise the other two commanders I met last night at the hotel, "Puma" and Ishmail. I suddenly their devious plan unfolds before me and I grasp the

4 000

armed

soldiers

## fete a brave South African woman

By DOREEN LEVIN

wanted to go to a war zone. But that's part of my personality.

"I'm a Leo, and I see everything as a challenge, and like to investigate things. Also, once you've seen a Kariba sunset, you don't want to see it set anywhere else."

Six months later she became the



Karin Pretorius with Zipra commanders in the officers' mess at Gwaai River camp

Afrikaans correspondent for the SABC, reporting for Monitor in the mornings, and Spitsyd in the afternoons.

"It's an exciting, busy life. I once stopped myself just in time from asking Ian Smith: 'When did you last strip?' I was interviewing him, when he received a call about two South African strippers who were in trouble with the censor board after appearing at a night club."

But the scoop she was after was the Zipra camp. All applications to visit the camp were rejected by military high command in Salisbury. But I had heard that commanders sometimes went to Wankie Safari Lodge for a drink, and that's exactly what happened the night I arrived there.

"Three commanders noticed my cameras and started talking to me. When I told them I had heard that if civil war broke out between the Shonas, Mr Mugabe's people, and the Ndebeles, Mr Nkomo's people, it would start in the Gwaai River camp."

"They denied this, so I asked them to prove it, and that's when they invited me to their camp." Her amazing visit, in the company

# Inside the Zipra camp

By KARIN

PRETORIUS

as told to DOREEN LEVIN



Karin Pretorius with an RPG7 rocket launcher

ters form the central point, while tents are erected at strategic points under shady trees in a radius of one kilometre. Likewise, the logistic, security and defensive bases are prepared for the "enemy".

Yet, there is no obvious "enemy". These are "non-aggressive" weapons directed at no one — not even at me, a white South African woman.

My presence was a strange event for the thousands of Zipra soldiers in the camp, yet no one made a rude or uncouth-

mentary remark the whole day. Questioning eyes fell on commanders but a terse and to the point explanation caused the camera-shy men to pose for photos without any objection. The commanders' orders were law and not to be defied. How is it possible that these apparently peaceful followers of Mr Nkomo can plot an attack against Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's forces? Once again Tommy denies this profusely.

He asks why Zipra soldiers would fight the Zania troops when they have accepted the Prime Minister's leadership without any question. If that had not been the case, they would have "broken out of the camp long ago to wipe out the Zania troops with force."

"In this camp we all believe the country is now free and that we all have an equal chance to be integrated into the national army," says Tommy. What about all the Russian weapons which are ready for action, and the security which

## HIGHLIGHTS

● Commander "Puma" spoke to me in formal English but when he realised I was Afrikaans, switched to using the terms "missus" and "terrorists" and spoke of how he longed for his wife and child who live at Mhobane, near Pretoria.

● I heard the sound of Radio RSA at the officers' mess and was asked to pass on greetings to political commentator Alex Stuart at the SABC. They enjoy his talks

about Zipra soldiers, although 85 percent of the content, according to them, is incorrect.

● The commanders relieved one another during the day to guide me and see to my safety. I never for one moment had any fear in the Zipra camp.

● The commanders, despite a shortage of cash, never made me pay for a cool drink during that hot day in the bush.

cameras and started talking to me. When I told them I had heard that if civil war broke out between the Shonas, Mr Mugabe's people, and the Ndebeles, Mr Nkomo's people, it would start in the Gwaai River camp."

"They denied this, so I asked them to prove it, and that's when they invited me to their camp." Her amazing visit, in the company



Journalist Pretorius — she lunched with several thousand former guerrillas. Picture: ANDRZEJ SAWA

The Zipra commander had made me walk for 40 minutes to ensure that no "hostile battalion" or other "spies" had followed me. Now they are satisfied and we are on our way to their camp where no journalist, let alone a South African girl, has paid a visit.

Suddenly I find myself in one of the most exciting situations I have experienced in my three years' stay in the country. It sends a quiver through me.

Here I am sitting with six former guerrillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra army, with their automatic machine guns and Tokarev pistols, in a vehicle of the old Rhodesian security forces. Guerrillas who just more than a year ago would have ambushed me on the same road, with the same weapons.

### Deserted town

We turn off at a sign post saying "Gwaai River Mine" — the old and deserted copper-mine town, where the Zipra soldiers have established their camp. Here they have been marking time for almost a year, waiting to be integrated into the new national army. The dirt road takes us past cultivated land with a good maize crop that is ready for harvesting.

"This is our first crop. Compare it with the poor crop of those peasant farmers. Do you say the Zipra soldiers are unproductive people who have time to be so aggressive as to attack Bulawayo?" Tommy asks proudly.

He denies profusely that an armoured column of the camp's troop carriers ever started on the 270km trip to attack the city.

"We checked every track of our troop carriers and not one of them left our camp. Most of our vehicles are in any event on the scrapyard owing to a lack of spare parts, which the Russians stopped supplying after the war. We have three functional troop carriers which you will soon see," he said.

The road winds through bush and hills, and after a while the three Russian troop carriers, carrying about 15 armed men each, fall into convoy with us. We come to the camp entrance where military police, wearing crash helmets, search my camera bag.

The soldiers in this Zipra camp near the Zambian border are armed to the teeth with Russian weapons.

The 4 000 troops — almost four battalions, forming one third of Mr Nkomo's total army — walk around with AK47s and Tokarev pistols. Light machine-guns like the Dektarov and the PK can be noticed, while RPG7 rocket launchers, RPDs and 60 and 82mm mortars aim skywards — ready for any attack.

The Zipra camp in this densely wooded part of the country, is deployed in military defensive style. The headquar-

S. Times  
10-5-81



Police  
ignore

'spy'  
By NEIL HOOPER

MAJOR GENERAL Johann Coetzee, chief of the South African Security Branch, said yesterday he had instructed that no action be taken against Mr Barend Schuitema, deported to South Africa by Zimbabwe on Friday.

"We are not interested in the man, and as far as I am concerned he can go where he wants," said Gen Coetzee.

Mr Schuitema was named as a co-conspirator with poet Breyten Breytenbach in 1975.

Mr Schuitema entered Salisbury last month and said he had returned to Southern Africa after training in Algeria to do intelligence work for the military wing of the ANC. This was denied in London and Lusaka.

Mr Schuitema was taken to Bell Bridge on Friday and handed over to the South African authorities.

A Department of Internal Affairs spokesman said South Africa had not asked for his deportation.

Defiant Zimbabwe warns SA against attack

# We'll fight you to the death

S. Tribune  
10/5/81  
(362)

Tribune Africa News Service

**SALISBURY:** South African - Zimbabwe relations hit a new low yesterday as Zimbabwe warned of grave repercussions and a possible fight to the death if South Africa invaded her territory.

And Prime Minister P. W. Botha said neighbours who harboured terrorists should not be surprised if they were hurt in the process.

Zimbabwe accused South Africa of having a long-conceived plan to invade her territory by using 5 000 Zimbabwe nationalists being trained at Phalaborwa in the Northern Transvaal.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Richard Hove, issued the warnings at a news conference in Salisbury yesterday in response to threats made by the South African Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, that South Africa would hit back hard at Zimbabwe for harbouring African National Congress men.

Mr le Grange's threat was reiterated last night by Mr Botha. He said he extended a hand of friendship to all South Africa's neighbouring states except those who harboured terrorists. Those who did should not be surprised if they were hurt in the process.

Mr Hove said yesterday, "We want to make it abundantly clear that if South Africa carries out its long-conceived plan to invade our land we will not hesitate to defend ourselves with the utmost vigour and determination."

He said Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had complained to American President Ronald Reagan and the United Nations about South Africa's bully-boy tactics.

Mr Hove strongly denied that there were any ANC guerrilla bases in Zimbabwe — not even a political office. He added that Mr Mugabe's Government had

done nothing to provoke the South Africans — but that Pretoria was bent on destabilising the free black states to its north.

The minister repeated the claim that South Africa was training 5 000 disarmed black Zimbabweans at Phalaborwa in the Transvaal to carry out terrorist operations back home.

He said some of the dissidents may have been smuggled across the Beit Bridge border on preliminary travel documents issued by the South Africans.

Mr Hove last week ordered that the documents were no longer acceptable.

Mr Hove said it was known that Pretoria funded terrorist groups in three frontline states — Angola, Andreas MRN in Mozambique and the Mischala "bandits" in Zambia.

"It is hypocritical in the extreme to accuse this Government of supporting acts of aggression against South Africa which knows well enough we have no bases in Zimbabwe to harbour ANC guerrillas or any other movement," he said.

He said Zimbabwe had fought a long and bitter war to win independence and would now defend its soil against South African raids.

# SA accused of training sabotage 'army' in Tvl

By Howard Barrell  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday told Zimbabweans to be ready to defend their country in the wake of what is seen as a South African threat to hit hard at the year-old black state for allegedly harbouring an ANC presence.

His statement caps a strong Zimbabwean reaction at the weekend to the South African threats, voiced by South African Minister of Police, Mr le Grange.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs Mr Richard Hove, warned South Africa of "grave consequences" if it invaded Zimbabwe in line with what he termed a "long-conceived plan" to do so.

Zimbabweans would not hesitate to fight back to maintain their sovereignty

and integrity with the "utmost vigour and determination," he said.

The serious view taken by Zimbabwe of the South African threats reveals the grave concern in Zimbabwe Government circles evident for some time that the two countries could be on an inevitable collision course.

Mr Mugabe's call for Zimbabweans to be prepared to defend their country came at a meeting in Salisbury yesterday of his ruling Zanu (PF) party.

Other major themes of his speech were national unity and the desirability of a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

Mr Hove said South Africa was aware that it was Zimbabwe Government policy not to allow guerilla bases for the ANC or any other anti-apartheid organisation on Zimbabwean soil.

But Zimbabwe felt it had a duty to give moral and political support to the people of South Africa "fighting for their liberation," and to care for anti-apartheid refugees.

He accused South Africa of hypocrisy, alleging that South Africa had been training 5 000 Zimbabwe nationals at Phalaborwa in the North-Eastern Transvaal for sabotage raids in Zimbabwe.

Branding South Africa the "villain of the region" he added South Africa was also supporting a campaign of destabilisation in other southern African states.

South Africa was financing and training the Mshala gang in Zambia, the Andrea dissidents fighting the Frelimo Government in Mozambique and the "Unita bandits" in Angola, he alleged.

# Hove warns SA on invasion 'plan'

# More whites now farming in Zimbabwe

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — The number of active white farmers in Zimbabwe has increased steadily over the past few months, and there are now more of them on the land than at independence a year ago.

This was confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, who said the feared white exodus had not taken place in Zimbabwe's rural areas.

"There has been an increase in the number of white farmers, but I don't know if it is as many as 200," he said in reply to a question.

He ascribed the increase to the cessation of hostilities, which made it easier to farm, and also gave young men more chances now that they no longer had high call-up commitments.

"I don't expect an exodus this year either, and we can now consolidate our first year of progress," he said.

Apart from farmers being "pragmatic chaps", many had stayed on their land because of the good preplanting prices offered by the government, and because it was not easy to liquidate their assets.

"I think they thought they

might as well capitalise on what they had and carry on farming," said Mr Norman.

"Initially, a lot of it was a wait-and-see attitude, but I believe that after a year a lot of them are satisfied with what has happened."

The farmers are now harvesting their best-ever maize crop, which amounts to just over two million tons — 1 600 000 of which is coming from the white-dominated commercial farming sector.

"Local consumption will be somewhere in the region of 650 000 to 700 000 tons, and I will keep 350 000 as carry-over stock," said Mr Norman.

About half the million-ton surplus will be exported to neighbouring countries such as Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Zaire — thus lessening their dependence on South Africa for food.

Mr Norman said negotiations were under way between various countries and the European Economic Community for the remaining 500 000 tons to be exported to the Horn of Africa, where there is a desperate shortage of food.

He expected this to be shipped out over the next 12 to 15 months, but added: "Transport is really our Achilles's

heel."

South Africa and Zimbabwe are the only two countries in the world with a surplus of white maize, which is fit for human consumption.

Mr Norman said tobacco sales had improved, and he was also optimistic that the national herd would be back to strength in about four years — though it would take a year or two longer to re-establish a beef surplus.

Mr Norman said that law and order had returned to the farming areas and the problem with guerrilla dissidents was beginning to "ease off a lot".

"The government's disarmament programme is beginning to have its effect but, unfortunately, you still have isolated outbreaks of murder and armed robbery. I suppose it is a problem that will live with us for quite some time."

Stock theft had been reduced from 4 300 cases in the first week of January last year to a weekly tally of about 50.

Mr Norman said there was a general tendency among white farmers to "stay and get on with the job".

"I would say that morale is fairly good (among white farmers) at the moment. Certainly very steady, anyway."

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, warned yesterday that any South African invasion "will involve very grave implications which South Africa might do well to avoid".

Mr Hove launched a counter-attack on South Africa after the statement by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, in Prince Albert on Saturday that South Africa would "hit back hard" if Zimbabwe tried to harbour African nationalist guerrillas.

Mr Le Grange said: "We are aware of the presence of African National Congress terrorists in Zimbabwe and I wish to confirm our standpoint once more — namely, that we are not prepared to co-operate with a country which harbours terrorist forces against the Republic, and we will attack and destroy such bases, like in Maputo, without regard, if need be."

Mr Hove denied that there were any ANC bases in Zimbabwe and told a Press conference that if the organisation had been given official sanction to open an office in Zimbabwe, it would be in evidence.

While Zimbabwe had given South Africa not the slightest pretext for hostile acts, it remained committed to its "humanitarian duty to receive and care for refugees fleeing from the inhumane, repressive and racist policies," and had a duty "to give political and other support through the United Nations, the OAU and other internal agencies to the people of South Africa who are struggling to liberate their country".

Mr Hove said: "We would like to make it abundantly clear that if South Africa carries out her long-conceived plan to invade our territory, we will not hesitate to fight again to maintain our sovereignty."

The "preliminary travel documents" South Africa had been issuing to people to enter Zimbabwe — and which Zimbabwe was now rejecting — appeared designed to aid the movements of would-be saboteurs, said Mr Hove.

He also disclosed that police re-inforcements were to be deployed in Bulawayo to curb the spate of armed robberies and ensure that the local elections on June 6 and 7 were held in a peaceful atmosphere. — Sapa.

Argus 12/5/81 (362)

# Visas needed for Zimbabwe visits

Argus Africa News Service

**SALISBURY.** — South African passport holders visiting Zimbabwe from June 1 will need visas before starting their journeys.

A Zimbabwe Government statement says visas will not be issued at ports of entry.

Application forms are available in Johannesburg from the offices of the Trade Commissioner for Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Tourist Board and Air Zimbabwe and from the Air Zimbabwe office in Durban.

It is hoped that soon it will be possible also to make application forms available through Automobile Association offices and travel agents, says the statement.

Separate forms must be completed for husbands and wives, even if travelling on the same passport. Children under 18 may be included on the parents' application form.

Forms should be posted to the Chief Immigration Officer, Private Bag 7717, Causeway, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. No fee will be charged, neither is it necessary to enclose photographs. Passports should not be enclosed with applications.

It is estimated the time lapse from the dispatch of correctly completed visa application forms from main centres in South Africa to return will be approximately three weeks.

Zimbabwean passport holders visiting South Africa will be able to get their visas from the South African trade mission in Salisbury.

The statement said air passengers in transit through Jan Smuts Airport would not have to obtain visas if they were going on to destinations outside South Africa.

A spokesman for the Department of the Interior in Cape Town said Zimbabwe passport holders living in South Africa on residence or temporary resident permits would require a re-entry permit to return to South Africa if they left. This includes people studying here.

Applications for re-entry permits could be made at any office of the Department of the Interior.

# PM warns Zimbabwe over ANC

362-5181

Chief Reporter  
In a new round of the war of words between South Africa and Zimbabwe, the South African Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, yesterday warned of action if the African National Congress opened offices in Zimbabwe.

foreign correspondents in Pretoria. The briefing comes at the height of angry exchanges between South African and Zimbabwean leaders. It began with the accusation by Mr. Le Grange, the Minister of Police, that the ANC had opened an office in Sal-

isbury. He warned that South Africa would hit back hard against any country that harboured forces operating against South Africa. Zimbabwean leaders have denied the existence of an ANC office, although they have pledged moral and political sup-

port for the "liberation struggle" in South Africa. "Offices are to my mind the beginning of action against neighbouring countries, and should that happen, we will deal with it in the way we find proper," Mr. Botha told correspondents. Mr. Botha warned that

if any neighbouring country allowed "terrorists to use those countries as a springboard for terrorist action," it should not be surprised if it "gets hurt". Sapa-Reuter reports Mr. Botha said certain trade privileges to Zimbabwe should have been ended long ago.

"I don't think that part of our policy of co-operation includes playing Father Christmas to neighbouring states, and I don't think that can continue," he said.

● Page 23 — Sabre-rattling by Pretoria puzzles Mugabe Government.

# SA investments in Zimbabwe may be probed

The Star's Africa News Service

**SALISBURY** — South African investment in Zimbabwe which may be the subject of review by the Government could be of the order of R1 000-million.

No official estimates of the South African capital involvement is available and financial and market sources all emphasise the highly complex nature of external investment.

But Dr D G Clarke in his publication "Foreign Companies and International Investment in Zimbabwe" suggested a South African investment commitment of R846-million in 1979.

Forty-three South African companies are listed among the nearly 300 principal foreign companies involved in Zimbabwe but it is conceded this may be below the true figure.

Through their links with subsidiaries or associates in Zimbabwe, hundreds of companies could be described as having a South African connection.

## PROVOCATION

The Zimbabwean Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said last week South Africa's termination of the preferential trade agreement amounted to provocation.

"If they continue to provoke us in this manner," he said, "I will order an exercise to review whatever investments South Africa has here so that we can keep them in our pockets when the provocation becomes more painful and more unbearable."

Senator Nkala is noted for his intemperate outbursts and Government sources point to previous assurances that foreign investors have been given.

South African investment in Zimbabwe covers the whole spectrum of the economy from extensive mining, farming and manufacturing interests to the retail and distributive trade.

(262)

STAR  
12/6/81

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12/5/87  
362

The Star's Africa  
News Service

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# Crisis with Zimbabwe?

WHAT, precisely, is Pretoria playing at in the matter of relations with Salisbury? Zimbabwe is this country's key black neighbour and for a variety of reasons — but notably the political stability of the entire region — it is vital that relations should be maintained at a sensibly calm level. We have done this before with regimes, like Mozambique, whose ideologies are more directly opposed to our own, and the results have paid off.

Yet in recent weeks there has emerged from our side a series of unfriendly actions, such as the ending of Zimbabwe's trade preferences, and increasingly hostile Ministerial statements. Some of it could be attributed to election rhetoric, but yesterday the Prime Minister repeated the warning of tough action as a response to possible ANC activity in Zimbabwe. On the trade question he also remarked, in a disturbing echo of a frequent HNP jibe, that South Africa need not "play

Father Christmas" to neighbouring states.

The aggressive line seems to stem largely from the presence of a small ANC office in Salisbury. It has been there for months and has hardly been a secret. The Zimbabweans have always been at pains to make clear that its function is limited to non-military activities. They seemed well enough aware that anything further would invite retaliation from South Africa.

Has Pretoria now received intelligence that the ANC (or Mr Mugabe) is no longer keeping to these ground rules? Or has something else changed to sour our attitude? Diplomats in Salisbury seem genuinely puzzled by the fuss Pretoria is making. They also warn that any kind of military action against Zimbabwe will lose us whatever support we have from the West — including the Reagan administration. That is one more compelling reason to avert a collision course.

## Two-hour conversion

FRANK SINATRA'S business manager has accepted the legitimacy of Bophuthatswana's independence and an assurance that Sun City audiences will not be segregated. The singer now has no problems of conscience in undertaking an engagement

there. That leaves the audiences. Many of them do have inhibitions about sharing theatre facilities. It is amazing, though, how flexible moral objections become after a short drive outside "white" South Africa.

# Pretoria sabre-rattling puzzles Mugabe Govt

Zimbabwean leaders fear their country is on a collision course with South Africa after recent anti-Zimbabwean volleys from Pretoria. David Thomas of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Salisbury.

A collision course is inevitable, commented a top Zimbabwe Government official when asked about the deteriorating relations between his country and South Africa which took a further ominous nosedive at the weekend.

But despite his fatalistic attitude the latest verbal volley fired at Salisbury from Pretoria has puzzled the Government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Although Zimbabwe has paid lip service to its new position in black Africa and the United Nations by roundly condemning what its broadcasting media call "Apartheid-ruled South Africa," Mr Mugabe

has consistently gone out of his way to assure that ANC and PAC bases will not be allowed in his country.

So far there is no indication that Mr Mugabe has not kept his word.

The ANC has a small low key office in central Salisbury. The PAC which has named a representative to Zimbabwe has not yet even set up an office in the capital.

This is in stark contrast to the huge diplomatic level offices which the ANC is permitted to operate in other African countries.

South African Police

Minister Mr le Grange, who sparked the new offensive against Zimbabwe with threats of military invasion, said he would not allow the ANC to "conduct its politically oriented diplomatic offensive from Zimbabwe."

His words were echoed a day later by South African Prime Minister P W Botha.

But as Mr le Grange's Zimbabwe counterpart, Home Affairs Minister Mr Richard Hove, argued in his prompt reaction to Pretoria's warning: "South Africa knows well enough that we have no bases in Zimbabwe which harbour

ANC guerrillas or supporters of any nationalist group.

"It is hypocrisy to accuse this Government of supporting acts of aggression against South Africa," Mr Hove told a hastily called Press conference at the weekend.

The puzzling aspect is that to date there is no indication that the ANC's so-called diplomatic and political offensive against South Africa is conducted from Salisbury. All the ANC's statements and anti-apartheid rhetoric are issued from its Lusaka headquarters or from its

offices in Dar es Salaam and London.

While many observers wrote off Pretoria's anti-Zimbabwean line in the past few months as typical pre-election rhetoric the latest outbursts are seen as a grave turn.

The diplomatic corps in Salisbury is just as puzzled and concerned by the South African attitude as the Mugabe Government.

One senior Western diplomat pointed out it seemed doubtful from Pretoria's attitude that it realised "just how much the West is behind Zimbabwe."

# Maize for (362) RDM 12/5/81 wheat swop

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe and the United States have agreed to swop 21 450 tons of Zimbabwe maize for 16 500 tons of American wheat. The maize, worth US\$3 700 000, is to be donated by America to Zambia. America will pay \$1 200 000 transport charges for the wheat. The project was funded under the US Food for Peace Programme as part of emergency relief to Zambia. — Sapa.

# Zimbabwe warns SA

Argus 13/5/81 362

From DAVID THOMAS of Argus Africa News Service

**SALISBURY.** — 'A collision course is inevitable,' commented a top Zimbabwe Government official when asked about the deteriorating relations between his country and South Africa, which took a further ominous nosedive at the weekend.

But despite this fatalistic attitude the latest verbal volley fired at Salisbury from Pretoria has puzzled the Government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Although Zimbabwe has paid lip service to its new position in black Africa and the United Nations by roundly condemning what its broadcasting media calls 'apartheid-ruled South Africa,' Mr Mugabe has consistently gone out of his way to assure that ANC and PAC guerrilla bases will not be allowed in his country.

So far there is no indication here that Mr Mugabe has not kept his word.

The ANC has a small, low-key office in central Salisbury. The PAC, which has named a representative to Zimbabwe, has not yet even set up an office in the capital.

This is in sharp contrast to the huge diplomatic-level offices the ANC is permitted to operate in other African countries.

South Africa's Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who sparked the new offensive against Zimbabwe with threats of military invasion said he would not allow the ANC to 'conduct its politically oriented diplomatic offensive from Zimbabwe.'

His words were echoed a day later by South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha.

But as Mr le Grange's Zimbabwe counterpart, Home Affairs Minister Mr Richard Hove argued in his prompt reaction to Pretoria's warning, 'South Africa knows well enough that we have no bases in Zimbabwe which harbour ANC guerrillas or supporters of any nationalist group.'

'It is hypocrisy to accuse this Government of supporting acts of aggression against South Africa,' Mr Hove told a hastily-called press conference at the weekend.

The puzzling aspect is that to date there is no indication here that the ANC's so-called diplomatic and political offensive against South Africa is conducted from Salisbury. All the ANC's statements and anti-apartheid rhetoric are issued from its Lusaka headquarters or from its offices in Dar es Salaam and London.

While many observers here wrote off Pretoria's

**'If South African military forces put one foot in Zimbabwe, it will turn all Western countries against them.'**

anti-Zimbabwean line in the past few months as typical pre-election rhetoric the latest outbursts are seen here as a grave turn in trans-Limpopo relations.

The Diplomatic Corps in Salisbury is just as puzzled and concerned by the South African attitude as the Mugabe Government.

One senior Western diplomat here pointed out that it seemed doubtful from Pretoria's current attitude that it realised 'just how much the West is behind Zimbabwe.'

'If South African military forces put one foot in Zimbabwe it will turn all Western countries against them,' he said.

The South Africans will find that even what they believe is their new-found friendship with the Reagan Administration will turn sour if they attack any part of Zimbabwe under whatever pretext, the diplomat predicted.

Pretoria seems to have one standard for Zimbabwe and quite a different one for the rest of Africa. It forgets that Zimbabwe is now part of black Africa and no longer an appendage of South Africa, he added.

Another diplomat said: 'I think Zimbabwe has played it pretty straight with South Africa. Zimbabwe has recognised its self-interest in being still very dependent on South Africa for trade and transport and it has done nothing more than to condemn South Africa's apartheid policies.'

As he pointed out, it was South Africa which has taken the initiative in the last few months to end areas of traditional co-operation between the two countries.

It was Pretoria which among other things:

- Instituted visa requirements for all Zimbabweans visiting South Africa, forcing the Salisbury Administration to follow suit;
- Ended the preferential trade agreement between the two countries;
- Curtailed the use of South African Railways for imports and exports to and from Zimbabwe and
- Withdrawn a number of diesel locomotives and a Boeing jetliner which had been on loan from South Africa.

(2368) SUM  
**Cabinet job  
surprise** (362)

SALISBURY — In a surprise development yesterday a deputy leader of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party, Mr Joseiah Chinamano, was appointed to the post of Minister of Roads and Road Traffic.

Mr Chinamano will retain the portfolio of Minister of Transport.

The Press were originally advised that another PF member, Mr John Nkomo, Deputy Minister of Industry, was to be promoted to the vacant PF set in the Cabinet, but his swearing in at State House was later cancelled. — Sapa.

# Wankie Colliery in trouble with price agreement

13/5/81  
Si  
362

SALISBURY — Wankie Colliery Company shareholders were advised on March 27 that the profit before taxation for the half-year ended February 1981 amounted to ZD 840 000 compared with 4-million dollars for the half-year ended February 29 1980 and 6-million dollars for the year ended August 1980.

Under the coal price agreement, which was extended by the present government until 1995, the company is entitled to a return, before taxation, of 12,5 percent on capital employed in respect of sales of coal and coke in the local market.

As it was clear from the results of the first half of

the year that the return on capital employed would fall significantly short of the agreement and since the company already had a deficiency of ZD 1,2-million under the agreement in August 1980, application was made to the government on March 4 1981 for an increase in the price of coal and coke from April 1 1981.

The company has now been told that the government is unwilling to increase the price of coal and coke under the coal prices agreement and has called for a review of the agreement.

Shareholders will be advised further when the government has indicated its intentions.

On the basis that the coal price agreement would be honoured the International Finance Corporation agreed to make a loan of 20-million US dollars and also arranged loans from a number of international banks.

The company is under an obligation to advise the IFC of any event which would adversely affect the financing of the project and this it has done.

If the company's forecast for the year to August 31, 1981 is achieved, it will not be possible to maintain a reasonable dividend to shareholders and also make an appropriation from profits to finance, in part, the cost of the opencast project, as planned. — Sapa.

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**'Mail' Africa Bureau**  
**SALISBURY** — Two people were killed and eight others were wounded at the weekend when a hand grenade was hurled at a group outside the Empress Mine beerhall, near Gatooma.

Police confirmed yesterday that a mine security officer was killed instantly and a second man died later in hospital. No arrests had been made by last night.

Police also reported that a man drowned in Lake Kariba last week after a hippopotamus attacked a fishing boat.

Mr Ashton Nvirenda, 28, drowned about 15m from shore. His two companions swam to safety.

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**'Smith man' gets top job**

Mail Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Mr Constantine (Costa) Pafitis, a former Press secretary to the last two Rhodesian premiers, was appointed principal Press secretary to Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday.

Mr Pafitis, 43, will act as Mr Mugabe's senior Press adviser and will also head a special Press section that is to be attached to the Prime Minister's office.

The promotion of Mr Pafitis to the grade of Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Tourism follows other promotions of former "Smith men" to key positions.

Ironically, many of them stocially disseminated information on behalf of the former Rhodesian government and, it is generally known, were sceptical about their future under a Mugabe government.

Most of Mr Mugabe's top information officials formerly served under Mr Ian Smith and his successor, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Shortly after independence, Mr Ian Findlay was promoted from Deputy Secretary to Secretary of Information, and Mr Bill Ferris, the former Director of Information, was made Deputy Secretary.

Mr Justin Nyoka, a former top publicity official for Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF, was given the job as Director of Information.

There have been similar promotions in other government ministries, which have allayed white fears of displacement in terms of the presidential order for rapid black advancement in the civil service.

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# 'A CONFRONTATION IS INEVITABLE'

(302)  
since then  
13/5/81

ZIMBABWE is not afraid of South Africa, even if Pretoria threatens an invasion, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe asserted in Victoria Seychelles on Monday night.

He was speaking during a one-hour stopover en route for official visits to China, Japan, India and Pakistan.

The Prime Minister said that Zimbabwe would continue to back all liberation movements in South Africa, commenting: "It is our duty to support them. We believe the call for majority rule must thrive."

And in Salisbury a top government official said "a collision course is inevitable," when asked about the deteriorating relations between his country and South Africa.

But despite this fatalistic attitude the latest verbal volley fired at Salisbury from Pretoria has puzzled the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

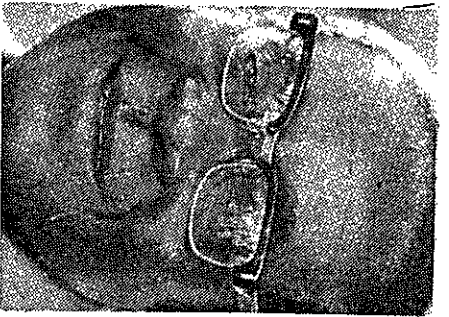
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**Prime Minister Mugabe**  
... 'We are not afraid'

Hove argued in his prompt reaction to Pretoria's warning: "South Africa knows well enough that we have no bases in Zimbabwe which harbour ANC guerrillas or supporters of any nationalist group."

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"If South African military forces put one foot in Zimbabwe it will turn all Western countries against them," he said. The South Africans will

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Another diplomat said: "I think Zimbabwe has played it pretty straight with South Africa. Zimbabwe has recognised its self-interest in being still very dependent on South Africa for trade and transport and it has done nothing more than to condemn South

Africa's apartheid policies. As he pointed out it was South Africa which took the initiative in the last few months to end areas of traditional co-operation between the two countries. It was Pretoria which

- among other things:
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## FINANCE

# R1 000-m in SA capital at stake in Zimbabwe

*Argus 13/5/81*

*360*

Argus Africa News Service

**SALISBURY.** — South African investment in Zimbabwe, which may be the subject of review by the Zimbabwean Government, could total about R1 000-million.

No official estimates of the South African capital involvement is available here and financial and market sources all emphasise the highly complex nature of external investment.

But Dr D G Clarke in his publication 'Foreign Companies and International Investment in Zimbabwe' suggested a South African investment commitment of R846-million in 1979.

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### SUBSIDIARIES

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### ASSURANCES

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South African investment in Zimbabwe covers the whole spectrum of the economy from extensive mining, farming and manufacturing interests to the retail and distributive trade.

The Anglo American Corporation is one of the giants whose interests through subsidiaries or firms with which the corporation is associated through participation by Anglo directors, cover more than 8 companies.

These range from bakeries to banks, from forests to freight agencies, from mines to milling companies.

Other large groups include Barlow Rand, Hulett, Messina (Transvaal), and South African Breweries.

One of the difficulties in identifying South African investment as opposed to other foreign investment is that many British firms operate through South African bases.

# Tribute paid to newsmen in Zimbabwe

## Mugabe begins Chinese visit

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe's Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, has pledged that foreign correspondents in Zimbabwe will continue to be free to report on the situation without government interference.

Saying that most foreign journalists were reflecting the true situation about Zimbabwe in their dispatches, Dr Shamuyarira said: "We have given them more freedom than the previous regimes and we will not restrict their activities in the future unless the situation deteriorates."

Dr Shamuyarira also paid tribute to the late Mr Anthony Rider, Central Africa Editor of the South African Associated Newspapers group, who, he said, was the most objective of the South African reporters covering Zimbabwe.

Mr Rider died from injuries he sustained in a motor crash about two weeks ago.

Dr Shamuyarira told a local newspaper, The Herald, that

the "negative coverage" of Zimbabwe by the Western news media had stopped because the doom it predicted had not materialised.

"The prospect of civil war and the exodus of whites have not taken place and, instead, Zimbabwe has emerged in the eyes of the world as a country of stability and capable leadership," he said.

"This is now reflected in newspapers, radio and television in Western countries."

Though Dr Shamuyarira did not specify any incidents of "negative coverage", it is known that the government was concerned about the international publicity at the time of Mr Edgar Tekere's murder trial and the two flare-ups of fierce fighting between former Zanla and Zipra guerrillas in Bulawayo recently.

Dr Shamuyarira took a swipe at the Zimbabwe correspondent for the South African Perskor group, Miss Karen Pretorius, who also reports for the SABC.

Saying that he was "sceptical about (her) activities", Dr

Shamuyarira claimed that she had "sneaked" into the Gwaai River mine camp recently and wrote a distorted story about the former guerrillas there.

The story about the 3 000-odd former Zipra guerrillas was also published in Salisbury's Sunday Mail, a newspaper which was recently taken over by the government-appointed Mass Media Trust.

Dr Shamuyarira accused Miss Pretorius of trying to give the impression that South African ANC and PAC guerrillas were being trained in Zimbabwe and had bases in the country.

But Miss Pretorius denied this yesterday saying: "Nowhere in my article is there any mention of the ANC or PAC."

Miss Pretorius said her story had allayed fears and dispelled rumours that the ANC were being trained there.

She also denied that she had sneaked into the camp, saying she had gone there at the invitation of three camp commanders.

**PEKING.** — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, backed by China in the Rhodesian bush war, arrived in Peking yesterday on his second visit since independence last year.

It is believed high-level talks will deal with Chinese aid to Zimbabwe.

The People's Daily newspaper praised the Mugabe Government for its wary attitude to the Soviet Union and its opposition to the Reagan Administration's policy of support for the South African Government.

Mr Mugabe is expected to hold talks with the Communist Party vice-chairman, Mr Deng Xiaoping, and the party general-secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang.

During his last Chinese visit, seven months ago, he thanked the country for its help during the pre-independence fighting.

Meanwhile, during a stopover at the Seychelles on Monday night, Mr Mugabe said his country believed in peaceful co-existence with South Africa, but was prepared to go to war to defend itself.

Relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa worsened last week after a warning by the SA Police Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, that his country would hit back heavily if Zimbabwe harboured ANC guerrillas.

Zimbabwe has denied that there are any ANC guerrilla camps on its territory and has repeated a charge that Pretoria was training about 5 000 Zimbabweans to carry out "terrorist attacks" in the country.

Mr Mugabe said on Monday night it was Zimbabwe's duty to support southern African movements such as the ANC.

— Sapa-Reuter.

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### Challenge from Tekere

**SALISBURY.** — The former Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister, Mr Edgar Tekere, may go to Pretoria to receive a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of South Africa on May 25, he said yesterday.

Mr Tekere, secretary-general of the ruling Zanu-PF party, passed his final examinations in 1973, but was unable to graduate as he had not met the requirements for conditional matriculation exemption.

Mr Tekere said he had not been notified of the graduation.

"But I will probably go down just to challenge the South African regime," he said. — Sapa.

Date: .....

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PLEASE CIRCLE

362 SIM  
UANC in  
13/5/81  
city election

The Star's African  
New Service

SALISBURY — Bishop  
Abel Muzorewa's United  
African National Council  
will contest 15 seats in  
Bulawayo's municipal elec-  
tion next month.

A spokesman for the  
party which won only three  
parliamentary seats in  
Zimbabwe's historic in-  
dependence general elec-  
tion said he was confident  
the UANC would win all  
the seats it was contest-  
ing.

## Mugabe asks for Chinese aid

PEKING — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe says he hopes his visit to China will result in broader co-operation between the two countries, China's official news agency reported today.

It quoted Mr Mugabe as saying in Peking last night that close economic ties between third world nations were "the best way to avoid exploitation by international capitalism and imperialism."

"And it is accordingly my trust that several general co-operation agreements already signed between our two countries will be modified and expanded in detail as a result of my visit," he said.

Mr Mugabe, who arrived in Peking yesterday, was speaking at a banquet held in his honour by the Chinese Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang. They held their first round of talks shortly after a welcoming ceremony.

On South Africa, Mr Mugabe said: "Ideologically we abhor the infamous philosophy of apartheid."

Sapa-Reuters.

## Inquiry told of plans for Zipra rule

BULAWAYO — Two former Zanla guerillas based in Bulawayo's Entumbane township, when violence erupted there in February, told a commission of inquiry in Bulawayo yesterday that a dying Zipra guerilla named a "Commander Stephen" as the man behind the violence.

The seven-man commission of inquiry under Mr Justice Enock Dumbutshe-na is investigating the causes of the violence. It will make recommendations to prevent future antagonism between the two forces, which are now mostly integrated into the national army.

Mr Booze Maware, a Zanla platoon commander and Mr Hobnob Dzimutse, a senior medical officer, also said that after Zanla forces had overrun the Zipra camp, they had discovered documents claiming that by April 18 — the first anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence — the country would be under Zipra rule.

RDM 13/5/81

## New govt campaign against profiteers (362)

**SALISBURY.** — The war against profiteering Zimbabwean businessmen swings into action next week with the publication by the government of posters, pictures and price lists telling consumers the prices they should pay butchers for various cuts of meat.

The price education campaign is being launched by the Ministry of Information and Tourism under Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

He said the campaign would at first be confined to the beef industry where the government has introduced new prices with a pledge of strict controls. Later the drive would be extended to other commodities.

The attack on profiteers was launched by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, at a

Workers Day rally at which he singled out butchers as the main culprits.

Dr Shamuyarira said his Ministry would combat the problem by:

- Bringing accurate information to the public about prices they have to pay for commodities;
- Raising the level of knowledge among the people about the pricing mechanism;
- Encouraging the formation of co-operatives among producers and consumers to lessen the dominance of profiteers.

Members of the Bulawayo African Butchers Association decided to ask the Agriculture Minister, Senator Denis Norman, to visit Bulawayo to hear their views on the recent price increase on beef granted to producers. — Sapa.

# Zanu (PF)

## supports new white party

The Star  
Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party has come out in support of the newly formed Democratic Party (DP) of Mr Andre Holland.

The DP will challenge the Rhodesian Front in a by-election next month for one of the white seats in the House of Assembly.

White voters were told by the acting prime minister, Mr Simon Mzenda, who is vice-president of Zanu (PF) they had a straight choice.

"On the one hand they have a party which has its thinking fossilised in the past, and on the other hand a party which has its arms stretched out to the future and has the trust and respect of the government," he said.

He said to avoid confusion, Zanu (PF) had decided not to field any candidates in the by-election.

After holding out the hand of reconciliation to the white community for over a year, the government was watching with interest to see white reaction.

# Auctioneers' chant music to tobacco farmers

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — The chant of the auctioneers is music to the ears of Zimbabwe's tobacco farmers as the selling season gets into stride in the world's biggest single tobacco market place.

There is a feeling of well-being and buoyancy on Salisbury's two tobacco-auction floors in sharp contrast to the gloom and despair that marked last year's sales when prices plummeted and there was talk of closing the floors.

The season is in its third week and the average price is about double that of last year. The average price of 192c a kilogram will mean handsome profits for Zimbabwe's 1150 growers if it is maintained. The price will mean a gross return of R134,4-million against last year's return of R116,4-million for a much bigger crop.

About 8000 bales are sold every morning on the two floors, taking an ave-

rage of three to five seconds for each deal to be concluded. The chant of the auctioneers is unceasing. As one man rests, another takes his place in a slick operation which has gained Salisbury the reputation of being the most efficient auction centre in the tobacco world.

Prices fell last year and there were fears that the average prices might sink to 72c a kg. To stop the downward spiral, government-backed guarantees for speculative buying were introduced and it was decided to limit this season's crop to 70-million kg.

The market improved to finish with an average price of 95c a kilogram which was still 17c below costs of production.



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RDM 14/5/81  
Mugabe slams SA (364)  
at Peking welcome

PEKING. -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has thanked China profoundly for its political and military support during the Rhodesian bush war.

Mr Mugabe, on his first official visit to China since his election, told a welcoming banquet last night that he had drawn military and ideological inspiration from China.

He also attacked the South African government:

"We abhor the infamous philosophy of apartheid, which permits racism, class exploitation, imperialism and fascism in the most iniquitous political

structure known to history."

He told the Chinese that Zimbabweans also believed close economic ties between Third World nations was the best way to avoid exploitation.

"It is, accordingly, my trust that several general co-operation agreements already signed between our two countries will be modified and expanded as a result of my visit."

"We know the Chinese Government and people are as keen as ourselves to develop and consolidate these exchanges."

Mr Mugabe has begun a second round of talks with the Chinese premier and will deliver a lecture at Peking University. He will meet the Chinese Communist Party's general secretary, Yu Yaobang, tipped to succeed Huo Guofeng as party leader this year.

On Friday he has a meeting with party strongman vice-chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Premier Zhao praised Mr Mugabe for his "correct internal policies which united all ethnic groups". -- Sapa-Reuter.

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RDM 14/5/81

# Ethanol lift for Zimbabwe

362

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe is substituting 15% of its petrol needs with home-produced ethanol, says a spokesman for Triangle, which makes the fuel from sugar and molasses.

The Triangle plant in the southern Lowveld is working at capacity producing 120 000 litres of ethanol a day which is mixed with petrol to become gasohol at a rate of 40-million litres a year.

The Government will soon announce a decision on a second plant to boost ethanol production to 20% of petrol and 15% of diesel needs.

The Triangle plant, attached to a sugar mill, began production in April 1980 and produced 30-million litres of ethanol.

362  
Wankie  
18/8  
and State  
lock horns

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government refusal to allow Wankie colliery a 10 percent increase in coal and coke prices was part of a major drive to control the country's inflation, the Mines Minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday.

He was responding to a statement from the colliery company which complained about the move, and pointed out that the request for a price rise and been under a 15-year agreement extended by the government last year.

The company said the State decision to renege on this agreement, and its call for Wankie's coal-monopoly agreement to be reviewed, had placed major international-loan agreements with the International Finance Corporation and a consortium of foreign banks in jeopardy. The Minister said that Wankie was making profits. — Sapa.

8). There is the war loans issue, with repayment of the R300m borrowed by the Smith-Muzorewa government from SA in 1978-79 in question; and the termination by SA of its 16-year trade agreement with Zimbabwe.

Speaking in Parliament, Finance Minister Enos Nkala described Pretoria's decision as a form of economic sanctions and warned that he might "review" SA's investments in Zimbabwe. The statement caused concern, particularly among certain lighter-headed members of the industrial community who have been clinging to the belief that Salisbury will renegotiate the trade agreement before its final expiry next March — thereby helping those exporters who are unhealthily dependent on the southern market, or who retain

export orders that currently seem certain to be lost.

Nkala appears to have scuttled this rose-tinted scenario. But at a deeper level, business in Zimbabwe is worried that Pretoria will tighten the transport screws later in the year, thereby compounding Zimbabwe's already difficult foreign exchange situation.

# Survey predicts a good year for Zimbabwe

362  
Sime

The Institute for Strategic Studies says the Mugabe Government has brought stability to southern Africa — but officials are doubtful of Mr P W Botha's ability to move "far or fast" on the SWA/Namibia deadlock.

LONDON — The International Institute for Strategic Studies said today that peace in Zimbabwe had denied the Soviet Union and South Africa an important source of leverage in southern African developments.

In its strategic survey for 1980/81, the Institute said the prospects for political stability in Zimbabwe this year looked reasonably good despite the outbreak of factional violence last February.

"The emergence and relatively peaceful evolution of the new state of Zimbabwe in 1980 brought a degree of stability to southern Africa which it had not known for a decade," said the Institute.

"As the Mugabe Government moved promptly to deal with its most critical

problems, the chances of effective armed intervention in its internal affairs rapidly faded.

"The advent of peace denied both the Soviet Union and South Africa an important source of leverage over Southern African developments."

"Whether the Mugabe administration would find ways gradually to win the support of the Nkomo people, or whether it would allow them to remain a disaffected minority, remained one of the key questions in Zimbabwe's future."

The institute said Zimbabwe's rapid economic recovery had given the Government at least a breathing space in which to demonstrate progress in the longer-term economic and social transformation

to which it was pledged.

"No political figure had yet emerged to challenge Mr Mugabe's programme for building a multiracial society on the basis of a mixed economy and close economic and military ties with the West.

"Whether in time Mr Mugabe would be forced towards a more radical position would depend on his skills as a political leader and on how far Western countries and international institutions supported Zimbabwe in the urgent task of reconstruction."

The deputy director of the Institute, Colonel Jonathan Alford, said at a Press conference to launch the survey that Mr P W Botha was unlikely to move "far or fast" towards an internationally

acceptable solution for SWA/Namibia.

Colonel Alford said the South African Premier was in a difficult position because of domestic pressure from the right.

If Mr Botha moved towards an international settlement, said Colonel Alford, "the pressures which are already building up from the right in South Africa, as demonstrated by the support for the HNP, is something that he has to worry about in domestic terms."

The Institute's director, Dr Christoph Bertram, said: "One has seen initially after the election of Mr Reagan a feeling in South Africa that perhaps the issue of (SWA/Namibia) could go away or look very different.

"But subsequently the new administration has moved more towards the policy of its predecessor."

The survey itself says of the deadlock in SWA/Namibian negotiations that the Geneva conference had made "the contours of a possible final settlement" clearer — and in large part accepted.

"South African objections appeared to be not so much to the substance as to the atmospherics and imminence of the UN plan.

"Whether South Africa would soon decide to run the risk of accepting a settlement under which Swapo would probably win power, remained to be seen. — Sapa and The Star Bureau.

## 'Superpowers lost ability to control world events'

The Star Bureau  
LONDON — Uncertainty and reassessment by the two superpowers were the dominant feature of the past year, concludes the International Institute for Strategic Studies' latest annual survey, out today.

"Both superpowers found their ability to control events diminished and both sought in the experience of the past remedies for the future," says the institute.

The Soviet Union has no ready answer to Polish developments, where the Communist Party does not control the newly emerged trade union.

In the United States, the new

Reagan Administration has a chance to replace the American mood of frustration with a "new sense of self-confidence."

The institute, a non-governmental international research and information body, identifies the Polish crisis as the most significant event "for the security of Europe and perhaps beyond."

If the experiment there succeeds, the impact on communist regimes throughout Europe will be profound. If it is suppressed by Soviet military force "the repercussions could pose a major threat to security in Europe as a whole."

# Why Zimbabwe reneged on Wankie deal

15/5/81 E04  
362

**SALISBURY.** — The Zimbabwe Government's refusal to allow Wankie Colliery a 10% increase in coal and coke prices was part of a major drive to control inflation, said the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, yesterday.

He was responding to a statement from the company which complained about the move, and pointed out that the request was made in terms of a 15-year agreement extended by the Government last year.

The company said the Government's decision to renege on this agreement and its call for Wankie's coal monopoly agreement to be reviewed had placed major international loan agreements with the International Finance Corporation and a consortium of foreign banks in jeopardy.

Mr Nyagumbo said Wankie had made a profit in the first six months of its financial year. He insisted that the present decision was temporary.

"The decision has been taken because of the inflationary economic situation facing the country, the concerted efforts Government is making to control inflation, and the difficulties facing industrial consumers of coal and coke."

Mr Nyagumbo said the refusal to allow a price increase would allow the Government to "review aspects of the Wankie coal-price agreement and facilitate further negotiations for a price increase". He assured Wankie that it would get a fair return on capital employed.

"It is our firm commitment to continue to support the ex-

pansion of Wankie Colliery and the development of electricity power stations as agreed in the financing agreements."

The price agreement between Wankie and the Government lays down that the colliery company is entitled to a return, before tax, of 12.5% on capital employed on the sales of coal and coke on the Zimbabwean market.

The company said that it was on the basis that this agreement would be honoured that the IFC agreed to make a loan of US\$20-million and arranged loans from several international banks. — Sapa.

# Zimbabwe peace <sup>RDM</sup> stops meddling <sup>(32)</sup>

LONDON. — The International Institute for Strategic Studies said yesterday peace in Zimbabwe had denied both the Soviet Union and South Africa an important source of leverage over Southern African developments.

In its 1980-81 survey, the institute said the prospects for political stability in Zimbabwe this year looked reasonably good despite the outbreak of factional violence last February.

"The emergence and relatively peaceful evolution of the new state of Zimbabwe in 1980 brought a degree of stability to Southern Africa, which it had not known for a decade," said the institute.

"As the Mugabe Government moved promptly to deal with its most critical problems, the chances of effective armed intervention in its internal affairs rapidly faded.

"Frictions between the Mugabe and Nkomo parties and their constituencies would remain, however, and the coalition would be delicate.

"From recent African experience, the existing political mix of a single majority party in coalition with the most important minority party, seemed a more stable arrangement than a shifting coalition among many small parties, provided the dominant party allowed this minority party a proportionate share of offices and other rewards.

"Whether the Mugabe administration would find ways gradually to win the support of the Nkomo people, or whether it would allow them to remain a disaffected minority, remained one of the key questions in Zimbabwe's future."

The institute said Zimbabwe's rapid economic recovery had given the Government breathing space in which to demonstrate progress in the longer-term economic and social transformation to which it was pledged. — Sapa.

## Zanu give backing to new white party

SWETMM  
15/5/81  
B62

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's government has come out in support of a new white party which is fighting ex-Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front (RF) in two by-elections.

It is the Democratic Party formed by Andre Holland, who has given up his seat in Parliament as a Rhodesian Front MP.

In a comment on the by-elections published in an official communique on Wednesday, Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda said that the white electorate would have a straight choice between a party "which has its thinking fossilised in the past and a new party which has its arms stretched out to the future and has the trust and respect of the government".

Under Zimbabwe independence constitution, 20 of the National Assembly's 100 seats are reserved for whites. Until Mr Hollands defection, they were all held by the Rhodesian Front.

Mr Muzenda warned that after a year of "holding out the hand of reconciliation to the white community," the government would be watching the whites reaction in the two by-elections "with deep interest".



3 Tribune Africa News Service 362

# MUGABE WARNS SOUTH AFRICA: 'DON'T PL

With Zimbabwe South African relations at an all-time low, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe warned Pretoria in Peking this week. We need you less than you need us.

"Let it also not be forgotten that one third of the white population in our country is South African. So let them not play the fool with us," the Zimbabwean leader told his Chinese hosts.

"We have more investments from South Africa in our country than there are Zimbabwean investments in South Africa," he said.

African side of the border. Police Minister Louis le Grange, backed up later by Prime Minister P. W. Botha, warned Zimbabwe that if it continued to provide a home for "terrorist bases", action would be taken against Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe, whose

government has already denied that it hosts bases of the banned African National Congress, vowed in Peking that Zimbabwe would continue to give asylum to Namibian and South African refugees and would not allow "criminals" to threaten it.

While some circles

see Mr Mugabe's Peking comments as a veiled hint that Zimbabwe may feel driven to nationalise South African interests there, South African business leaders are keeping out of the war of words.

South Africa's Foreign Trade Organisation's chief executive, Wim Holtes, who estimates

South African investments in Zimbabwe at R100 million, said he did not wish to get involved in "mud-slinging".

But he warned it would be "very damaging" for the Zimbabwean economy if the Zimbabwean Government were to move towards nationalisation of South African assets.

Mike Rosholt, chairman of the Barlow Group, believes "extremely unlikely" that the Mugabe Government would take such drastic action.

"He is a pragmatic man," Mr Rosholt said. One senior Western Diplomat in Salisbury pointed out it seemed doubtful from Pretoria

## AY THE FOOL...

attitude that it realised "just how much the West is behind Zimbabwe."

"If South African military forces put one foot in Zimbabwe it will turn all Western countries against them," he said.

Another diplomat pointed out that:

- South Africa instituted visa requirements for all Zimbabweans visiting South Africa;
- South Africa ended the preferential trade agreements with Zimbabwe;
- South Africa curtailed the use of the SAR for imports and exports to and from Zimbabwe.

# Whites flocking to join Zanu-PF

By DAVID FORRETT  
Salisbury

S. Times 17/5/81

(362)

MORE than 200 whites in the small Midlands town of Que Que have joined Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF, say the party's district officials.

This signals a growing trend among whites to throw in their lot with Zanu-PF in response to Mr Mugabe's pragmatic policy of reconciliation.

Zanu-PF sources have claimed that several thousand whites have joined their party since independence and are continuing to do so at the rate of about 50 to 60 a week.

Many of them are deserting Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front.

This comes at a time of a growing debate in Zimbabwe on white political representation of the future — and on the eve of two important white by-elections in the Mtoko/Mazoe and Borrowdale constituencies.

The by-elections, which are for two of the 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites for the next six years, will present a strong challenge to the RF's long-time domination of the white political scene.

Zimbabwe's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Mzenda, this week gave his tacit support for the pro-government Democratic Party, which was formed last month by rebel RF MP, Mr Andre Holland.

Mr Dan Weideman, a former member of the RF national executive, yesterday predicted that several RF MPs would join the Democratic Party if Mr Holland wins his seat in Mtoko/Mazoe by-election.

(Conversion Course - March 1981: 22 marks - 20 minutes)

4. Assuming that on 1 March 1981, Mr Tubelless does change to the LIFO basis of stock valuation, calculate the value at which his opening stock will be stated in his financial statements for the year ended 28 February 1982. (2 marks)
3. Mr Tubelless has been told that it would be much better for him to value his stock on the last-in-first-out basis. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Mr Tubelless changing to the LIFO basis of stock valuation, with particular reference to the effect the change will have on the business' financial statements. (5 marks)

# OPEN (FIRE) ARMS WELCOME AWAITS TEKERE

S. Tribune  
17/5/81 By Chris Vick

(362)

**RIGHT-WING** Rhodesian extremists have threatened to assassinate former Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister Edgar Tekere if he visits South Africa to attend Unisa's graduation ceremony this month.

"We'll receive him with open arms — and the arms will be 38 Specials," Rhodesian Club member Johnny Costello told the Sunday Tribune this week after it was announced that Mr Tekere would be given a Bachelor of Commerce degree.

According to Mr Costello, Rhodesians living in South Africa are incensed that Mr Tekere — who was sacked from his post as Cabinet Minister after being acquitted on a murder charge — might visit their new home country.

Police said they were unaware of the Rhodesians' threat, but would "consider" it if they were sure Mr Tekere was coming to South Africa.

Last week the Sunday Tribune disclosed that Mr Tekere — secretary-general of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu-PF party — would graduate "in absentia" and his degree would be posted to Salisbury.

However, this week Mr Tekere said he was considering coming to South Africa for the graduation on May 25 "just to challenge the South African regime."

Informed sources in Salisbury say there's little chance of Mr Tekere visiting this country — despite his mocking challenge that the idea "tickled his fancy."

"If he does come here, he's had it," Mr Costello told the Sunday Tribune after reading Mr Tekere's remarks.

"Tekere murdered a man, and he shouldn't be allowed here."

Mr Costello was referring to the former Minister of Manpower Development's controversial trial late last year, when Mr Tekere was acquitted of murdering a farm manager. Mr Gerald

Adams.

"Tekere is a terrorist who never spent a day in



TEKERE

the bush," an angry Mr Costello said. He was one of the fat ones who sat around while his guerillas were fighting for freedom.

"And now he expects to be acclaimed for his BCom degree — it's laughable."

"We don't want any trouble with the South African Police. We just want to warn Tekere that he'd be much better off in his communist state than he would be here," Mr Costello added.

A police spokesman said he could "consider the threat if and when Mr Tekere's visit was definitely on."

Mr Tekere could not be contacted for comment this week. A man who answered the telephone at Mr Tekere's Salisbury home said he was "not talking to the Press today."

# Zimbabwe's peace becomes reality as camps close

STAR 18/5/81 362

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe has successfully defused its potentially most explosive situation.

The 36 000 heavily armed members of the two political armies, scattered in camps around the country will have been disarmed by tomorrow.

The presence of the former guerillas has cast a shadow over peace prospects.

Zanla had triumphed in the election and Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) was on top.

But Dr Joshua Nkomo was bitterly disappointed and his Zipra army shared that view. The potential for disaster existed and as the weeks became months, the guerilla armies remained intact and the shadow of civil war remained.

February saw the explosion that everyone had feared. Bulawayo experienced a violent clash between Zanla and Zipra. Hundreds were left dead.

But the bullets and mortar bombs had another effect.

They galvanised the Government into action and the kid-glove policy of dealing with former guerillas was replaced by get-tough measures.

Zimbabwe's security chief and Minister of State, Emmerson Mnangagwa announced a campaign of nationwide disarmament.

The integration exercise to get the former guerillas under better discipline in the ranks of the national army was speeded up.

By early April, 15 fully integrated battalions had been formed. A target date of 36 battalions, each of 1 050 men, was set for September.

Now Mr Mnangagwa has revealed that 21 battalions have been formed and by the end of this month the number will have risen to 24.

The last assembly points to be disarmed was the Zipra camp at Gwaai River near Wankie.

# Cuba's secret plan

## to split Zimbabwe

RDM 18/5/81

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Cont



The inside story of a disastrous Cuban mission to set up a black nationalist government in Zimbabwe in 1979 has just been revealed.

Josiah Tongogara — the Zimbabwean guerrilla leader who remained true to his cause.

IN the middle of May, 1979, Raul Valdez Vivo set out from Havana on a mission which almost turned Southern Africa into the world's number one international flashpoint.

Vivo, one of the top men in the Cuban Communist Party, was in charge of foreign affairs and his aim was to persuade the African nationalists fighting in Rhodesia and the leaders of the Front Line States — Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana — to agree to the setting up of a "Government of Independent Zimbabwe" on soil then held by the guerrilla movements over the border from Mozambique.

At that moment the guerrilla war was at its height, Bishop Muzorewa had just won an election under Ian Smith's so-called "internal settlement" and Britain, in the first day of the Thatcher Government, was making noises about legitimising his regime.

The Cubans argued that once the Muzorewa Government was sworn in on June 1, several Western governments might recognise it. So a few days before Vivo went to Mozambique to see President Samora Machel and Robert Mugabe, then based in Maputo as joint leader with Joshua Nkomo of the Patriotic Front, Vivo told Machel: "We should act to forestall the internal settlement."

The story is told in a book just published on the birth of Zimbabwe — "The Struggle for Zimbabwe" by journalists David Martin and Phyllis Johnson (Faber and Faber). It is the first book to be published since Zimbabwe independence that traces what exactly happened on the African nationalist side during the long years of the Rhodesian war.

Vivo's plan never came off. The Frontline States had for long been trying to bring together the quarrelling factions of the Zimbabwe guerrilla movement and in particular to coordinate the main structure of Nkomo's Zipra army based in Zambia and Mugabe's Anla based in Mozambique. It had been a long and frustrating exercise and right till the end of the war they never were coordinated.

Realising through bitter experience that Zanu would never accept Nkomo and Zanu would never accept Mugabe as overall leader, the Frontline States had recently suggested a new organisation with Nkomo as chairman and Mugabe as secretary-general, but with Mugabe in charge of the key matters of defence and security.

... a meeting in Dar-es-Salaam

ing after independence, said they had to consider what it would mean in terms of the struggle and in terms of unity between themselves.

He said: "And so we went to discuss it and we felt it was a non-starter ... Fortunately for us Joshua turned it down. I wonder why ... Was it because the exercise was to be from Mozambique and in our liberated zones?"

Vivo's mission collapsed. Nkomo refused to go to Machel's summit, so Neto said he would not go. Ten minutes before Kaunda and Nyerere were due at Maputo airport Vivo sent a message to Machel saying there was no point in his returning to Maputo.

Machel told the Cuban ambassador: "Am I supposed to be the fool then in the middle of all of this? ... Tell Fidel Castro I'm extremely angry ... At Maputo airport the Russian ambassador handed Machel a message from Mengistu saying that he was too busy to come."

The mission was a fiasco for Vivo. He was sacked from his post in the Cuban Communist Party.

As authors Martin and Johnson point out: "No countries recognised the Muzorewa Zimbabwe-Rhodesia administration, but a force of several thousand FPLM (Machel's army), Zanu and Zipra troops converging would almost certainly have brought South Africa into the war on a large-scale in response to Muzorewa's charges that Zimbabwe-Rhodesia had been invaded."

"The Press record, including the stories of South African journalists whom it was intended to invite to the ceremony, would have provided ample evidence."

"The internationalisation of the war and predictable escalation of the attacks on Mozambique could have forced Mozambique to appeal to the Warsaw Pact countries and Cuba for large-scale military aid, including troops, and in turn some Western countries might have had to come to the aid of Muzorewa."

"This was what Zanu feared, for they were convinced that they were gradually winning the war and internationalisation of the conflict, particularly the involvement of the Soviets, could have perverted the outcome."

For southern Africa the failure of the Cuban plan had been a turning point. When Muzorewa was sworn in on June

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laam, Nkomo had thrust the Frontline States' document away across the table.

Vivo's plan — based on the Frontlines States' earlier unaccepted formula — was that Nkomo and Mugabe should be taken into a guerrilla-controlled area of Zimbabwe before Muzorewa was sworn in and there announce the formation of a nationalist government. Nkomo would be the leader and Mugabe in charge of defence.

Journalists would be taken in to record the ceremony. The Cubans believed some 60 socialist countries would then recognise this as the legitimate government of Zimbabwe and the West would be put on the spot.

Vivo said President Mengistu of Ethiopia, President Neto of Angola and President Kaunda of Zambia all supported the plan — and so did Nkomo. He asked Machel to call a summit, with Mengistu present, to announce recognition of the government.

In his talks with Vivo, Mugabe was cautious. He did not give an answer, but said instead that he would discuss it with his colleagues.

Mugabe, recalling the meet-

ing, no country recognised the new government and in Britain the Thatcher government began to reassess its position in the light of the then-looming Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Lusaka two months later.

At Lusaka was born the Commonwealth plan, the Lancaster House conference and the peace that was to come only six months later.

The new book should become an important source for students of the politics of the guerrilla war. What the Vivo episode shows is how anxious were the Zimbabwean nationalist movements, even after many years of hard struggle and frustration, to avoid entanglement in plans that would turn southern Africa into another Middle East or Vietnam.

Robert Mugabe and military leaders like Josiah Tongogara, who died in a car crash just before the ceasefire and about whose role the book has much to reveal, remained their own men — a fact that has been amply proved since Mugabe took office as Prime Minister more than a year ago. — Gemini News Service

# Mugabe fails in defence aid bid

Own Correspondent

PEKING. — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, left Shanghai by air for Tokyo yesterday afternoon outwardly cheerful but secretly disappointed that future Chinese aid had failed to reach his expectations.

During his five-day visit Mr Mugabe did not persuade his hosts to discuss possible defence aid.

Mr Mugabe disclosed this to African ambassadors when he told them of an almost ritual cultural and trade agreement which had been signed between the two countries.

Zimbabwe, like China, is trying to modernise its agricultural system, build up efficient rural industries and modernise and restructure its armed forces.

Mr Mugabe told correspondents that China was "first and foremost among our friends". But when he met Chinese leader Teng Hsiao-Ping, according to diplomatic sources, the powerful vice-chairman outlined China's problems to him and stressed that in view of the reassessment of their four-year modernisation programme, it was not possible for China to offer aid on the scale given to African countries a decade ago.

Although a member of Mugabe's entourage denied that the Prime Minister's discussions had concentrated on further arms supplies, sympathetic African diplomats have no doubt that this is what he wanted.

Mr Mugabe, however, was praised for "his correct policies" by Peking Radio, because he thanked the Chinese for their "help in the armed struggle".

A new sphere of co-operation can be expected in agriculture. Chinese experts will visit Zimbabwe and agriculture students will go to China for specialised training. There will also be co-operation in sports, music and drama.

# Mugabe party wins new white support

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — A growing number of white Zimbabweans are throwing in their lot with Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party.

Reports from Zimbabwe's smaller rural centres indicate a number of whites have already joined Zanu-PF, while in Salisbury the once all-powerful Rhodesian Front will soon be challenged by the new pro-government Democratic Party in two white by-elections.

More than 200 whites in the small midlands town of Que Que have joined Zanu-PF, according to the party's district officials.

Mr King Togarasei, Zanu-PF's district political commissar, conceded some might have joined for the sake of expediency, "but we believe most are genuine".

And in Sinoia, Mr Kenneth Edwards, 59 — who was intercepted three times by guerrillas during the bush war and allowed to go free — is claiming some success as a Zanu-PF political commissar, by recruiting 30 whites in the past two

weeks.

Most of the new Zanu-PF recruits, including some who have left Mr Ian Smith's RF, are sceptical about any need for the new white Democratic Party.

But the DP, formed last month by a rebel RF MP, Mr Andre Holland, has already been given tacit support by Zimbabwe's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Mzenda, for the coming by-elections.

The by-elections, for two of the 20 white parliamentary seats, will be held in about six weeks in the Mtoko/Mazoe and Borrowdale constituencies.

The RF won all 20 white seats in the 100-member Parliament in pre-independence elections, but in these two tests could face one of the strongest challenges to its 20-year grip on white politics in the country.

Mr Smith's party is drawing increasing criticism for adapting too slowly to "the new order" and promoting the politics of confrontation as a white opposition group.

Though Mr Mugabe has said whites are welcome to join Zanu-PF, his party seems

reluctant to sponsor candidates for the by-elections for fear of being rebuffed by the white electorate at this stage.

Instead, they are hoping the DP will defeat the RF to boost Mr Mugabe's pragmatic policy of racial reconciliation.

The Borrowdale vacancy was caused by the retirement of Mr David Smith, former Deputy Rhodesian Prime Minister who became the only RF member of Mr Mugabe's Cabinet.

He said yesterday: "I just want to slip away quietly from politics, and I won't change my mind unless there are some new developments — and they would have to be strong developments."

Though he did not elaborate, there is a belief that some RF MPs might cross the floor to the DP if it wins the two by-elections.

Meanwhile a number of whites have spoken about their reasons for joining Zanu-PF.

Mr Edwards, a former police reservist, said that being allowed to go free by guerrillas who stopped him during the war had "left a mark on my feelings".

"It is time all of us stopped identifying ourselves by race or colour, because we are all Zimbabweans now."

Mr William Nielson, a leading rancher and gold mine manager, admits he was "frightened" of Mr Mugabe at the time of last year's election.

"But since coming to power he has not done the kind of things the RF scared us into believing he would, and I therefore see no reason to oppose him."

He added: "There should be no 'white' opposition. We are all Zimbabweans."

Mr Neil Hewlett, a Fort Victoria farmer, said: "I'm genuinely sympathetic to the new government, because it brought peace to Zimbabwe, prosperity to farmers and gave blacks a better deal."

Mr Hendrik Ellert, a former policeman and now a company director, is chairman of Que Que's independence celebrations committee.

He said: "We should take a leaf from whites in Mozambique, who are colour-blind and are working closely with their black colleagues in Frelimo."



# Growing white support for Mugabe's party

CT  
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(362)

**From DAVID FORRETT**  
**SALISBURY.** — A growing number of white Zimbabweans are throwing in their lot with Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party.

Reports from Zimbabwe's smaller rural centres indicate that a number of whites have already joined Zanu-PF, while in Salisbury, the once all-powerful Rhodesian Front (RF) will soon be challenged by the new pro-government Democratic Party (DP) in two white by-elections.

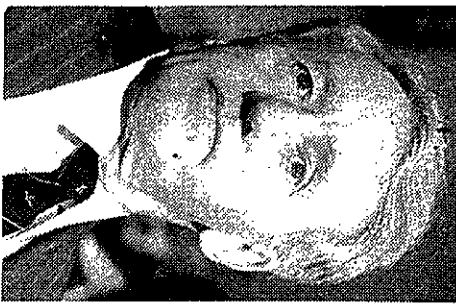
More than 200 whites in the small midlands town of Que Que have joined Zanu-PF, according to the party's district officials.

## Expediency

Zanu-PF's district political commissar, Mr King Togarasei, conceded that some whites might have joined for the sake of expediency "but we believe most are genuine".

In Shinoia, Mr Kenneth Edwards, 59, who was stopped three times by guerrillas during the bush war and allowed to go free, is also claiming some success as a Zanu-PF political commissar by recruiting 30 whites in the past two weeks.

Most of the new Zanu-PF recruits, including some who have deserted Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front, are sceptical about the need for



Mr Ian Smith

the new white Democratic Party.

However, the DP, which was formed last month by

rebel RF MP Mr Andre Holland has already been given the tacit support of Zimbabwe's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Mzenda, in the forthcoming white by-elections.

The by-elections for two of the 20 white parliamentary seats will be held in six weeks time in the Mlolo/Mazoe and Borrowdale constituencies.

The RF won all 20 seats in the 100-member Parliament in pre-independence elections, but could now face one of the strongest challenges to its 20-year grip on white politics in the coming by-elections.

## 'Too slowly'

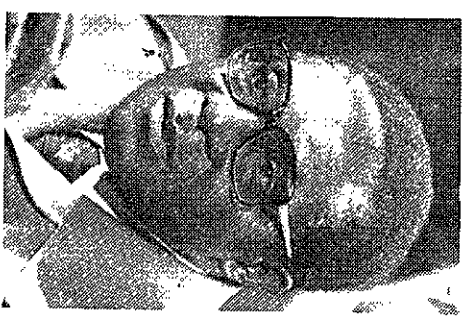
Mr Smith's party is coming under increasing criticism for adapting too slowly to "the new order" and promoting the politics of confrontation as a white opposition group.

Though Mr Mugabe has said that whites are welcome to join Zanu-PF, his ruling party seems reluctant to sponsor candidates for the by-elections in case of being rebuffed by the white electorate at this stage.

Instead, they are hoping that the DP will defeat the RF to boost Mr Mugabe's pragmatic policy of racial reconciliation, which will signal the demise of the RF.

## Only member

Mr Holland at the weekend offered to step down as leader of the DP in favour of Mr David Smith, the former Deputy



Mr Robert Mugabe

Rhodesian Prime Minister, who became the only RF member of Mr Mugabe's cabinet.

However, Mr Smith, who recently resigned from the RF when he retired as Minister of Trade and Commerce, said he would only be an "interested onlooker" in the by-election for his former Borrowdale seat.

"I just want to slip away quietly from politics and I won't change my mind unless there are some new developments...and they would have to be strong developments."

Though he did not elaborate, there is a belief that some RF MPs might cross the floor to the DP if it wins the two by-elections.

Among the whites joining Zanu-PF are:

● Mr Edwards, a former police reservist, who said that being allowed to go free when stopped by guerrillas during the bush war had "left a mark on my feelings".

"It is time all of us stopped identifying ourselves by race or colour because we are all Zimbabweans now."

● Mr William Nielson, a leading rancher and gold mine manager, who admits that he was "frightened" of Mr Mugabe at the time of last year's election.

"But since coming to power he has not done the kind of things the RF scared us into believing he would, and I therefore see no reason to oppose him."

Mr Nielson, who is also president of the Que Que Golf Club, said whites would be more effective as representatives of the ruling black party. He said the outnumbered RF MPs were resented by their black counterparts — "not because they are whites, but because they represent yesterday's lost cause".

"There should be no white opposition," he added. "We are all Zimbabweans".

● Mr Neil Hewlett, a Fort Victoria farmer, who said: "I'm genuinely sympathetic to the new government because it brought peace to Zimbabwe, prosperity to farmers and has given blacks a better deal."

● Mr Henrik Ellert, a former policeman and now a company director, said: "The goodwill on the part of the blacks ought to be reciprocated."

"We should take a leaf from whites in Mozambique who are colour-blind and are working closely with their black colleagues in Frelimo," Mr Ellert, who is chairman of Que Que's independence celebrations committee, said.

● Shop-owner, Mr Manos Papayianis, said he was ready to go when Mr Mugabe took power, but he changed his mind and now intended "to stay for good".

"The sooner us whites realize that blacks have taken over and we have to live and co-operate with them, the better."

## Anti-SA radio

LUSAKA — Zambia and Zimbabwe are to launch a joint radio venture to make anti-apartheid broadcasts to South Africa, Zimbabwe Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said yesterday.

Zambia already has an external radio service on which the African National Congress of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia are given time for programmes beamed south. — AFP.



EMMERSON Mnangagwa . . . Zimbabwe's security chief.

# Mugabe defuses biggest 'bomb'

Angus 19/5/81

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ZIMBABWE has successfully defused its potentially most explosive situation. A year ago there were 36 000 heavily armed members of two political armies, scattered in camps around the country. By today the last of them will have been disarmed.

The presence of the former guerrillas cast a shadow over the prospects of peace after seven years of bitter war. The political leaders of the one faction, Zanla, had triumphed in the election. Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party was right on top.

Dr Joshua Nkomo, on the other hand, was bitterly disappointed and his Zipra army shared that disappointment. The potential for disaster existed and, as the weeks rolled into months with the guerrilla armies still intact, the shadow of civil war remained over the land.

February saw the explosion that everyone had feared. Bulawayo experienced the violent clashes between Zanla and Zipra men which left hundreds dead and which are currently the subject of investigation by a commission headed by Zimbabwe's first black judge, Mr Justice Dumbetshena.

But the bullets, rockets and mortar bombs which were unleashed in Bulawayo had another effect. They galvanised the Gov-

ernment into action and the kid-glove policy of dealing with the former guerrillas, many of whom had become very frustrated, was replaced by get-tough measures.

Zimbabwe's security chief, Emmerson Mnangagwa, who is Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, announced a campaign of nation-wide disarmament.

**ROBIN DREW of Argus' Africa News Service reports from Salisbury on the successful disarming of the rival Zimbabwean guerrilla armies.**

The integration exercise to get the former guerrillas under better discipline in the ranks of the national army was speeded up.

By early April, five fully integrated battalions had been formed and a target date of 36 battalions, each of 1 050 men, was set for September.

Now Mr Mnangagwa has revealed that 21 battalions have been formed and by

the end of this month the number will have risen to 24.

The last of the assembly points for ex-combatants to be disarmed was the Zipra camp at Gwai River near Wankie.

This was the biggest and most heavily-armed concentration of Dr Nkomo's men and he personally went to the camp to instruct his men to cooperate in the exercise.

Mr Mnangagwa said the withdrawal of weapons had gone smoothly and should be completed by today — it is understood that a massive amount of equipment including anti-aircraft guns, heavy machine-guns, rocket launchers and mortars have been moved to the national armoury. Small arms will be retained for sentry duty.

Gwai River in the north-west and the Sabi camp in the south-east, which was a Zanla camp, were the last two assembly points to be disarmed.

Of course no one knows how many arms caches exist in the bush. There must be a considerable number. But the concentration of weapons in the hands of the former guerrillas no longer exists. That in itself will be a stabilising factor and the country's biggest 'bomb' has been defused.

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# Coloureds ask to be on black voters roll

**'Mail' Africa Bureau**  
SALISBURY. A community leader of Zimbabwe's coloured population has called for the removal of her people from the white voters roll to the black one.

Mrs Esther Rawson made this call at a meeting attended by about 200 coloured women addressed by Dr Naomi Ndwatiwa, the deputy Minister of Women's Affairs.

In terms of the constitution drawn up at the Lancaster House conference, for the purposes of voting, coloureds and Indians are classified as whites.

According to Mrs Rawson, this has caused resentment among the coloureds.

"We have never fully accepted this position," she said.

Dr Ndwatiwa promised that she would raise the matter with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

"If there are still obstacles for people to participate in our majority government let's remove them right away," the Deputy Minister said.

Legal sources say the government needs 70% support in Parliament to pass an amendment in respect of the political status of coloureds and Indians.

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# Japanese pledge R20-million aid to Mugabe

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TOKYO. — The Japanese Foreign Ministry yesterday said that Japan would offer Zimbabwe about R20-million in grants and loans this year.

The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told a Press conference in Tokyo he would leave Japan today in a "jubilant" mood, following the increase in aid from about R2.54-million given by Japan last year.

The Japanese offer comprises about R14.8-million in loans for road projects, about R1.4-million in food aid, and about R3.6-million in aid for unspecified projects.

Mr Mugabe arrived in Japan from China on Sunday where the Chinese Government offered him aid worth about R24-million.

He denied a recent Press report that China had pledged about R80-million.

Mr Mugabe called relations between the two countries "very vital", and urged greater reciprocal trade in terms of

raw materials to Japan in return for agricultural and mining machinery to Zimbabwe.

After the Press conference, Japan's third biggest motor producer, Mitsubishi Motors, announced it would start assembling cars in Zimbabwe later this year.

The company said it would begin shipping parts there in July for assembly of its Lancer cars. Initial production was put at around 800 vehicles a year.

During his stay in Tokyo, Mr Mugabe met Japanese companies which he said showed "great eagerness and overwhelming interest" in investing in Zimbabwe.

The main purpose of his visit was to seek aid from Japan in his country's three-year reconstruction and development plan and look for participation in special projects or trade by private Japanese organisations.

Mr Mugabe added that he hoped Japan would also increase aid for providing fertiliser and vehicles for road building. — Sapa-Reuter.

# Zimbabwe

RD 20/5/81

## curb on

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## vehicles

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe slapped tight controls on the export of motor vehicles yesterday because of the critical shortage in the country, officials said.

The controls are aimed mainly at white emigrants who will be limited to one car per family when they leave the country and they may not take new models.

A Finance Ministry spokesman said only cars registered in the country for four years and owned by emigrant families for two years could be exported.

Emigrants previously were allowed to take all their vehicles. Whites planning to leave criticised the new rules, saying they were an infringement of individual rights.

The shortage of cars has sent the price of used vehicles soaring. Immigrants with cars can get five times what they paid for them outside the country.

Sources said the government was planning to control the price of cars to prevent profiteering. — UPI.

# Zimbabwe towns warned to keep skilled whites (362)

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Delegates from Zimbabwe's new black-dominated municipalities have been warned to follow sound employment policies to ensure that their urban areas do not degenerate.

Implicit warnings to keep white skills were given by two Cabinet Ministers when they addressed the annual conference of the Local Government Association — the first since majority-rule municipal elections.

The Acting Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Simon Mzenda, urged all municipalities to carry out government

policy on African advancement, but warned against the dismissal of skilled staff.

"Employment of your staff should be based on qualifications, and not on nepotism or regionalism," he said.

Warning against the replacement of skilled personnel with lesser qualified people, he said: "If you do, you will betray the interests of the people who elected you, and you will turn your towns into pig sties and rubbish dump heaps crawling with disease and vermin."

His was backed by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, who said some urban centres

faced grave staffing situations.

"A country such as ours, that is locked in a two-pronged battle of reconstruction and development, cannot afford this tragic loss of experienced and senior staff," he said, adding however that whites who could not work under a black-dominated council were welcome to go.

Dr Zvobgo said he would amend the Urban Councils Act to give him full authority over mayors if delegates at the conference decided that full executive powers should be conferred on them (mayors).

Some mayors are apparently pressing for executive powers, which would include the right to hire and fire staff, veto council resolutions, and command municipal police and fire brigades.

Dr Zvobgo said if this American-style system became a reality he, in turn, would want powers to suspend or sack mayors if their actions were illegal, irresponsible, prejudicial or in conflict with national policy.

• Voters in Bulawayo, the only city still being run, on a caretaker basis, by whites, go to the polls on June 6 — 7.

# Nkomo men have handed over arms

RDM 21/5/81

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SALISBURY. — All former guerrillas in Zimbabwe have now been disarmed and are being integrated in the national army, informed sources said yesterday.

The highly sensitive disarmament operation ended yesterday when men of Mr Joshua Nkomo's war-time Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army (Zipra) handed over the last of their weapons at Gwaai River in western Zimbabwe, the sources said.

The government announced at the weekend that the last armed stronghold of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (Zanla), the war-

time force of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, had been disarmed last Friday.

There was no official confirmation that the Gwaai River exercise had been completed, but the sources said they believed the administration was delighted by its success.

The presence of armed groups had been a threat to the country in its first year of independence as it struggled to adjust to normality after the prolonged bush war between guerrillas of the Mugabe-Nkomo Patriotic Front alliance and the white minority.

The men at the Zanla and Zipra camps, believed to num-

ber between 8 500 and 10 000, have been at ceasefire assembly points since the end of the war — more than a year ago.

They were ordered to give up their arms by Mr Mugabe after more than 200 people were killed in faction fighting near Bulawayo in February. Zipra men had been bitterly disappointed by the failure of Mr Nkomo's Zapu PF to gain any real power in the general election last year.

But now after warnings from the government that the national army would not tolerate further trouble, including heavy hints of a pounding by

the air force if the arms were not handed over, the guerrillas at Gwaai peacefully brought out their weapons for removal, the sources said.

Armoured cars, ground-to-air missiles, artillery pieces as well as small arms and ammunition were taken out of the area by road and rail, the sources said.

"There were no incidents at all. There was maximum co-operation by the men there," said one.

The men from the two camps will now join the integration exercise designed to mould the armies of the former white regime and the Patriotic Front into one national force. About 3 000 men are being processed each month, the sources said.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, was quoted in a newspaper interview last week as saying the national army could total 40 000 men by the time the exercise is completed later this year. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Travel ROOM cash<sup>24/5/81</sup> racket: 160 (362) arrested

BULAWAYO. — Bulawayo police have arrested 160 people since September, most of them unemployed, for illegally parting with travel allowances.

Of the total, 107 have been tried, found guilty and sentenced to the minimum fine of about R720, or jail terms of from three to six months.

The remaining 53 are to be tried. Still more are likely to be prosecuted.

Detective Insector Peter Henderson, head of the Bulawayo fraud section, said: "The masses must be made aware that if anyone approaches them asking them to use their passports to draw pseudo travel allowances, they should immediately contact us."

"We want to bring home to the public that many of them are being taken advantage of by smooth-talking operators who want to get hold of foreign currency and are doing so by paying their dupes a fee for the use of their passports."

The method, Mr Henderson said, was for an "operator" to hand a passport-holder about R720 to use in an application for travellers cheques.

With this, United States dollars were handed to the operator.

The usual commission fee for this service was about R12, said Mr Henderson.

He estimated that as many as 70% of the applicants for travel allowances had no intention of going on holiday.

"When we catch the operator, the fine or jail sentence is higher. It could be three times as much as that of the passport-holder."

In one group of transactions, 19 passport-holders handed the currency to two operators. The two were found guilty of 19 offences.

"Our attention was drawn to an upsurge in smuggling, and arising out of these investigations we found that there was a lively market in holiday allowances."

"We still do not know who is behind the racket."

Because of the allowance frauds the police in Bulawayo had formed a separate team to deal with them.

There were about two or three such frauds a week, Mr Henderson said.

On the smuggling racket which had led to the fraud discovery Mr Henderson said the smuggling took place on trains, an operation for which

there was a system for smugglers to look around among passengers for any who were not bringing in the permitted R60 worth of commercial goods, and then ask them to "keep an eye" on goods belonging to a smuggler or smugglers, and to declare them to customs as their own.

"Innocent people are being used, and being made to suffer," Mr Henderson said. — Sapa.



## Food for politics

FM 22/5/81

Some substance could shortly be given to the frontline states' talk of reducing links with SA. Zimbabwe has drawn up a plan for a regional food bank embracing the nine-nation Southern African Development and Co-ordinating Council, formed as a counter to P W Botha's constellation of states.

An SADCC summit, to be held in Salisbury in July, will consider proposals for a regional food policy — which includes a food bank — from Zimbabwe's Ministry of Agriculture, headed by Senator Denis Norman.

Norman told the FM the Zimbabwe government, which was given the task of drawing up a regional food policy by the SADCC, expects member countries to give the food bank the political stamp of approval. "But who's going to pay for it, who's going to service it and who's going to supply it has still got to be worked out. The difficult part will be financing this one."

The thinking behind the plan, which has the support of Zimbabwe farmers, appears to be fairly hard-headed.

Norman, who put the idea of a regional food bank to the Commonwealth Food Conference in Bangladesh in February, says: "We don't want to become a philanthropic society because we've got a surplus." In fact, farming sources are quick to point out that Zimbabwe doesn't deliver the goods unless the buyer can pay.

And the Zimbabwe government looks set to apply the same principle to participation in a regional food bank.

Remarks Norman: "I don't see why the producing countries should bear all the costs. We have to work at a system of banking or financing which will ensure the costs are evenly spread over all areas of the region."

Norman reckons foreign aid used to purchase food grown in the SADCC countries, and then stored for times of stress, could help get the plan off the ground. The regional food policy, he says, "is a more positive approach than just severing links with South Africa."

Already Zimbabwe has cut into SA's

arrive at the end of the year; the arrival of new locomotives from the US, expected to more road transport; the purchase of 25 locomotives from Mozambique; using around the problem include: leasing nine to supply. Measures aimed at getting But Zimbabwe is confident of its ability the next few weeks.

withdraws 25 leased locomotives within ons, which will be worsened when SA acute shortage of locomotives and wag- Zimbabwe is currently experiencing an problem.

reality is an immediate transport breadbasket of the frontline states and the Between Zimbabwe's potential as the Africa."

between its government and most of get into it, despite the political differences will try to get into that market, and will a surplus of white maize, he says, "SA the only countries in the world producing the only continent. With Zimbabwe and SA position to supply maize to the entire But Norman says Zimbabwe is not in a

120 000 t. total about 150 000 t and to Zaire about Zambia and Mozambique are expected to "This is just the beginning." Exports to ing Board general manager Bill Long: Malawi 50 000 t. And, says Grain Market- Mozambique 94 600 t; Zaire 44 000 t; and maize comprise: Zambia almost 90 000 t; So far this year, orders for Zimbabwe's from Zimbabwe.

try to import all their maize requirements dent on large imports of SA maize, will and Mozambique, both previously depen- According to Salisbury sources, Zambia for export.

maize exports to neighbouring states, with half its 3 Mt bumper maize crop available

of eight reconditioned locomotive engines from Britain; and the greater use of importing countries' transport. Contrary to reports, Norman says storing the maize is not a major problem. Zimbabwe is planning to stockpile as much as 1 Mt, which officials say can be stored for two years with a loss of less than one percent. But the Grain Marketing Board points out that it still has the problem of emptying the silos and clearing the depots in time to make space for next year's harvest. Long notes that with an anticipated surplus next year and the stockpile, Zimbabwe is likely to be the frontline states' major maize supplier next year. But it is the regional food bank which offers the long-term possibility of breaking food links with SA.

# Zimbabwe host to conference

RDM 22/5/87 (82)

SALISBURY. — The fourth bi-annual conference of the Association of African Political Science (AAPS) is to be held at the University of Zimbabwe from tomorrow.

President Canaan Banana will officially open the five-day conference on Sunday, the chairman of the Organising Committee and Zimbabwe's Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday.

About 160 delegates from 19 African countries are expected to attend. The conference's theme is: Liberation and Development.

Dr Shamuyarira described the theme as "timely in view of the current developments on the (African) continent, both in the political and economic fields".

He said delegates were expected from Ghana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan,

Egypt, Nigeria, Cameroun, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tunisia, Morocco, Upper Volta and Liberia. Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said in a statement.

Several delegates from non-African countries have also been invited and delegates from Cuba and Yugoslavia have already arrived.

The PLO, Polisario, the liberation movements of Southern Africa, and other similar organisations have also been invited.

The Association of African Political Science was founded in Arusha, Tanzania, in 1973, and since then, bi-annual conferences have been held at Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, Lagos in Nigeria, and in Rabat, Morocco.

Dr Shamuyarira said members of the public who wished to attend the conference were "welcome to attend and participate in the proceedings". — Sapa.

STAR 22/5/81

## SA aided 362 Muzorewa — Rhodie

STELLENBOSCH — The South African Government secretly entrusted one million dollars (R1.2-million) to the former Department of Information to assist Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Congress in the Rhodesian election, the former Secretary of Information, Dr. Eschel Rhodie, alleged last night.

Addressing students at Stellenbosch University, he spoke of a secret 1974 survey of South Africa's overseas image.

One finding was that Americans, high and low, identified South Africa as a country where racism was the order of the day.

● Bishop Muzorewa said in Salisbury today his party had received money from about 10 countries to help its election campaign. "I do not believe we should say now who gave us this money."

# Emigrants can only take one car

S. Thibault  
Finance Correspondent  
24/5/81

(362)

THE latest tightening of the exchange control screw in Zimbabwe has made many would-be emigrants think again. Any person leaving the country now is only allowed to take one car a family compared with two before.

This has come about because of the worsening new car situation, with the number of vehicles coming onto the roads not keeping pace with the demand and the number removed each year.

The Motor Traders' Association says 15 percent of the country's aging fleet of 220 000 go off the road because of emigration, accident or breakdown. In 1965 13 000 new passenger cars were registered, falling steadily to 3 400 in the first half of last year, the latest period for which figures are available.

This has led to what must be one of the most bizarre pricing situations in the world. Price control regulations extend only to cars less than two years old. After this period anything goes.

This means new cars are cheaper than those more than two years old. Where else in the world could a motorist, at the top of a dealer's waiting list, drive in with a three-year-old car and 10 minutes later drive out with a new model worth 7 000 dollars, having paid only the cost of insurance, licence and registration?

For a particularly well-kept car the dealer will even pay the 10 percent sales tax.

A Datsun 1200, having cost 1 800 dollars in 1974, often changes hands at 4 500 dollars.

Foreign currency allocations for vehicles have been increased, but output still falls far short of demand. Still, the manufacturers are doing their best.

The government has also put a sting in the tail of its new rule, and scotched any schemes of those wanting to get round the regulations. All cars taken out by emigrants must have been registered in the country for at least four years and must have been owned by the family for at least two years.

There is one source of comfort for those wanting to emigrate. The rumours circulating just before the announcement were that no cars were to be allowed to be taken out of the country. If the vehicle shortage keeps up, and emigration continues to rise, that is not beyond the bounds of possibility either.

# Mugabe and Zia talk on future

ISLAMABAD. — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe had talks with President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq on Saturday at the start of a four-day visit to Pakistan, last stop on a four-nation Asia tour.

The talks ranged over bilateral and international issues and the two leaders expressed similar views on the topics discussed, Pakistani officials said.

Pres Zia reiterated Pakistan's call for a political solution to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

He said his country was glad Mr Mugabe had chosen to visit Pakistan on his first visit abroad since independence.

Mr Mugabe expressed gratitude to Pakistan for assistance during Zimbabwe's struggle for independence.

At a banquet, Pres Zia called the Afghanistan crisis the "foremost" regional problem.

"Peace and stability in this region had been threatened by developments around Pakistan. The massive influx of foreign troops in Afghanistan can be dangerous for the security of the region," Pres Zia said.

"We consider it our sovereign right to take all necessary steps to acquire a credible defence capability to strengthen our independence and contribute to the stability of the region."

Mr Mugabe and his wife arrived in Pakistan from India. Previously they had visited China and Japan. — UPI.

# Will Ripped China take up the Zimbabwe challenge?

Cont'd

57K

26/5/81

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## Own Correspondent

HONG KONG—China is being asked to cement its special relationship with Zimbabwe by providing assistance in the transformation and modernisation of the key agricultural sector.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe asked for the help during his five-day visit to China this month, which was described by an African diplomat as one of the most successful calls yet made to Peking by an African leader.

The result of Mr Mu-

gabe's stay seems to be a hardening of China's official attitudes towards both South Africa and the resolution of the SWA/Namibia issue.

Mr Mugabe took the opportunity afforded by his visit to thank China for its assistance during the war against the Ian Smith government. He disclosed that China had given plentiful military supplies and, apart from training some guerrilla fighters in Tanzania, had also trained some in China.

mat as saying that China had agreed to provide a package of agricultural and other aid worth R900-million. The reports did not say if the R24-million already loaned by Peking on extremely easy terms was included in this sum.

Agreements on trade and cultural relations were signed. Mr Mugabe stressed that Chinese imports could help lessen Zimbabwe's dependence on South African suppliers. China can supply a wide range of light industrial and artisan products as well as machinery for agriculture and textiles. China is also increasing its output of tinned produce.

In return, Zimbabwe can sell China tobacco and chrome. Mr Mugabe told a Press conference in Peking that Salisbury sought Chinese aid to modernise and transform Zimbabwe's agricultural sector and also set up small-scale rural industries.

Requests, but if China meets them they could have a far-reaching effect. This is the first time that China has been asked to provide overall sectoral aid in Africa. Up to now, China's aid projects have been mainly one-off affairs, involving no ideological input.

But in Zimbabwe, China is being asked to export its ideas, and the ideas that will be passed on are not those of the late Mao Tse-tung but of Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and his close associate, Premier Zhao Ziyang.

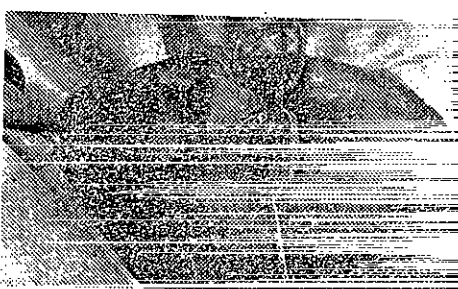
Mr Mugabe met several times with Zhao and also called on Deng and party general secretary, Hu Yaobang. All three counselled him to avoid China's mistakes. Deng said he hoped Mr Mugabe's discussions would enable Zimbabwe to share China's successes and avoid its errors. Zhao stressed China's current policies of going ahead "step by step, without undue haste."

The message to Zimbabwe was clear — do not try any Great Leap Forward, the Maoist ploy which pushed China to disaster in the 1950s.

Under Deng and Zhao, pragmatism is the main stamp on policy. Individual rather than group initiative is being encouraged. Material incentives such as bonuses are used to stimulate effort and improve production.

There have been notable changes in the rural sector. Under Zhao, responsibility for many farm production tasks has been shifted down to the team — the lowest unit, after the commune and the brigade, in the communal farming system which Mao pushed.

These teams — groups of households in some cases, individual households in others — are now signing production



Prime Minister Robert Mugabe wants Chinese instruction in collective farming.

Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping — his pragmatism could be of more use than Mao's rhetoric.

the population are dependents — women and children. This group provides a huge pool of labour which Mr Mugabe could use in small-scale rural industries.

China also has a surplus labour problem in rural areas — some for 800-million — particularly in the slack farming season. Rural-based industries are encouraged. There are now 1.43-million commune and brigade-run



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contracts with the commune and being allowed to get on with the work uninterrupted.

Once state quotas for agricultural products have been met these teams can cultivate crops privately and dispose of the surplus over the state quota as they wish. Farmers in China are now being told: "Get rich!"

The new, pragmatic system is likely to be the one that China would advise as Mr Mugabe tries to modernise the peasant agricultural sector in Zimbabwe.

Overall, this peasant sector totals about 3.5-million people. Poverty is deep and widespread and thousands of peasant farmers have become displaced persons because of the bush war.

In the peasant farming areas, about 87 percent of

factories in the rural areas. Last year they produced goods worth R25 000-million.

What do these factories produce? An example is Guangdong, a rich southern province. Rural industries there turn out building materials, metal fittings, electric fans, flashlights and furniture. They also produce artisan goods such as embroidery which are both exported and sold to tourists. Zimbabwe has good tourism potential and such artisan work could find a market.

China is well-equipped to help Zimbabwe. And if a major assistance scheme is finalised and works, Peking's standing in Africa will be boosted. Deng's pragmatism and materialism could prove much more attractive in the long run than Mao's revolutionary theory.

# Banana urges political liberation

SALISBURY. — One of the major tasks facing governments and parties in Africa was the "decolonisation of our universities and institutions of higher learning", President Canaan Banana, said in Salisbury at the weekend.

Officially opening the five-day bi-annual conference of the African Association of Political Science at the University of Zimbabwe, President Banana said political liberation must be

accompanied by independence in other fields.

"The economic independence of Africa is now the top item on the political agenda of this continent in the decade of the 1980s," he said.

He described Zimbabwe's university as "still somewhat steeped in the traditions of the colonialist society" and said the government was reviewing the university's status and its

institutions "with a view to bringing them into line with the new social and political order".

"Fundamental changes to the curriculum are also being discussed," he said.

Saying the university "should be an instrument of change and progress in society generally" and should "mobilise and enlighten the youth of Africa", Pres Banana urged university professors and researchers to

"turn the campuses where you work into production centres for political cadres which will enlighten and mobilise the peasantry".

Pres Banana said the "all-important work" of liberating African countries was "proceeding slowly, but surely. After Zimbabwe, we hope Namibia will achieve its independence, under leadership of Swapo, in the next 12 months."

— Sapa.

# Sithole is re-elected leader of Zanu

SALISBURY. — The small Zanu party has re-elected its founder-president, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, as leader without any pronouncements about rejoining its powerful offshoot, Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF).

A statement after Zanu's annual congress in Salisbury said 3 000 delegates decided to return Mr Sithole, who founded the party when he and Mr Mugabe broke with Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu 20 years ago.

Addressing the congress, Mr Sithole accused the Zimbabwe media of furthering the aims of a one-party state.

"We have seen the disastrous and tragic consequences of this everywhere in Africa. We in Zimbabwe reject it out of hand."

Speaking at a Zanu (PF) rally in Bulawayo yesterday, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, derided an earlier statement by Mr Sithole that a one-party state would be declared "only over dead bodies".

Mr Zvobgo said Mr Sithole was already politically dead and it was not the government which might declare a one-party state, but the people.

"If the people wanted a one-party state, they could have it — but not over Mr Sithole's dead body."

Zanu (PF) was there to stay. Zanu (PF) is the people. The people are the government. The Government is the people. — Sapa

senses, stagnation existing in the reserves, it is difficult to condemn projects outright because they are inequitable. In this type of atmosphere they have some value just as occurrences which set reactions in motion, even if an action might just be the decision to reject them. They obviously have a certain conscientization effect and furthermore some specially motivated poor people have managed to make a go of them. The crucial question here, for both those people who would see projects as

"Western Development" for members  
scientific terms?

and markets, economic  
in these areas,  
lives will not be  
any significant  
change in consciousness.  
- there is only room  
from expanding pro-  
man between external  
reserves.

## Essop arrives in exile

**SOWETAN Africa News Service**  
**SALISBURY** - A former Robben Island prisoner jailed for five years for ANC and Communist Party activities; Mr Mohammed Essop, has arrived in exile, according to a source close to South African revolutionaries.

The source would not disclose Mr Essop's whereabouts.

Mr Essop, who was banned after his release from prison in 1967, was detained in 1971 together with Mr Ahmed Timol, the man who died after he had fallen nine storeys from the Security Police offices at Johannesburg's John Vorster Square.

During his period of detention, Mr Essop was granted an order in the Pretoria Supreme Court restraining the police from assaulting him. He had earlier been admitted to hospital suffering from head injuries, body injuries, and was reported to have been in a state of hysteria.

Mr Essop, a one-time Johannesburg medical student, was banned to Roodepoort.

### REFERENCES AND NOTES.

(82)

1. Christopher Board "The Rehabilitation Programme in the Bantu Areas and its effect on the Agricultural Practices and Rural Life of the Bantu in the Eastern Cape." South African Journal of Economics, 1964 p.37.
  2. In many areas one third to half the people had no land even then.
  3. This mathematical process is set out clearly in all the plans. cf. also J.B. Mc I Daniel "Rural Resettlement in African Areas". Journal for Geography Vol.3 no.6 p.646 and C. Board op.cit.
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  6. Mr Collenbrander ex-Director of Justice. Conversation Monday 13 March 1978.
  7. M. Klayman. "The Moshav in Israel" article based on book of same name Praeger Publishers New York 1970, p.59.
  8. Reynolds op. cit. p.6.
  9. Table 7. Zululand: Co-operative Dairy schemes.
- |                     | 1964 | 1968 |
|---------------------|------|------|
| No. of participants | 114  | 67   |
| No. of cows milked  | 480  | 178  |
- (While Mc I. Daniel does not specifically state this, one gets the impression from his article that the projects were started with the rehabilitation scheme in 1964.)  
From J.B. McI. Daniel p.639.
10. That the sample of dairy members is better off than the general population at least in terms of agricultural resources is proven by the following figures:
    - a) In Amathole location the population was 8 000 in 1970 and yet only 24 people have full economic units and 120 have half economic units. In the dairy sample of 11 people, 2 have full economic units and 4 have half economic units.
    - b) Board's survey of rehabilitation in the King William's Town District of the Ciskei in 1962 found that there was a high correlation between families selling cream and those with large arable holdings, good accessibility and more people in the family. Board. pg. 45.

# Zimbabwe varsity in 'cultural revolution'

Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. — A major shake-up at the University of Zimbabwe is on the cards following a call by President Banana at the weekend for cultural and intellectual independence now that political independence had been achieved.

President Banana told a conference of African political scientists that the Zimbabwe Government was examining the institutions of the university so as to bring them into line with the new social and political order.

He said it was the task of university professors and researchers to turn their campuses into production centres for political cadres who could enlighten and mobilise the peasantry.

## STEEPED

The university was still steeped in the traditions of the colonialist society and it would take a lot of work to remove the many layers of cultural and intellectual dependence established by colonial-settler-racist domination.

He said that at African universities, books that advocated a complete break with colonialism and capitalism were not required reading.

The style and type of education tended to produce an elite that shunned manual work.

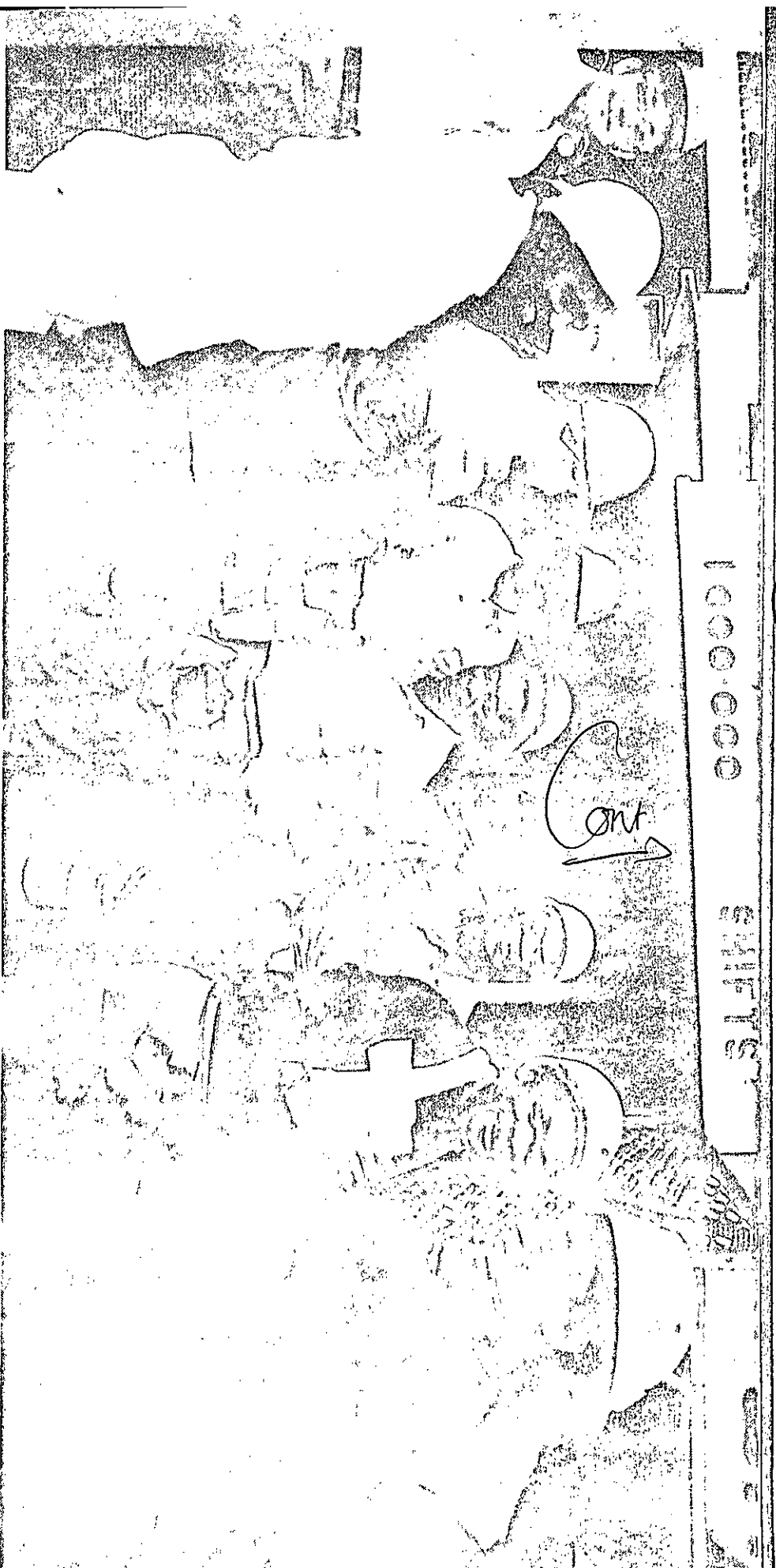


President Banana

'They are taught to think and to write, but not work, produce and manufacture,' he said.

Expatriate staff and most of the indigenous Africans who replaced them from time to time were schooled in the traditions of the former colonial power and often became strong defenders of colonialism.

(56)



Mine workers coming to surface at a gold mine in the Orange Free State.

# Migrant Labour dilemma

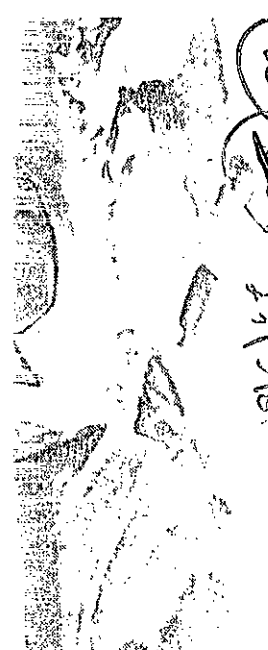
**SALISBURY** — An growing labour movement representing seven southern African States and three African nationalist organizations met in Salisbury recently to devise ways of reducing the number of nationals working in South Africa.

By **STEPHEN**

The Southern Africa Labour Commission, which held its second meeting here, represents an attempt by the black States to co-ordinate their negotiations with South Africa on labour at a time

from the seven countries working in South Africa, about 180 000 of whom are employed in the mines. Lesotho, which is set within South Africa, has by far the largest contingent with about 96 000.

The Commission is composed of representatives from the following countries: South Africa, Lesotho, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Orange Free State, and Swaziland.



Sowetan  
27-05-81

tem, by which South Africa recruits labourers from its black neighbours to fuel its booming economy, poses the black States an uncomfortable dilemma.

While the living conditions and restrictions on migrant labourers — mainly miners — are vociferously denounced north of the Limpopo, a number of these States are dependent on the funds remitted from South Africa, there are no short-term or easy answers.

when they have no alternative but to accept unpleasant realities.

Delegates attended from Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and for the first time there were representatives from the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC)—both South African nationalist movements — as well as Swapo.

There are about a quarter of a million migrants

In addition to the foreigners, there are about 3.6 million indigenous migrant workers in South Africa, the majority from the bantustans.

Zimbabwe has already had some experience in coping with a loss of earnings from South Africa and the problems of a returning labour force.

### COMMISSION

Kumbirai Kangai, the Labour Minister, told the commission that until a few years ago there were more than 30 000 blacks from this country working in South Africa but that the number had now been reduced to about 4 700.

Even before Zimbabwe's independence South Africa had started to reduce local recruitment as Rhodesian blacks were unwelcome nationalist sentiments in the mine compounds.

And in a move earlier this year that heralded an end to the southward movement of labour, the Zimbabwe Government failed to renew the licence of Wenela, a Salisbury company which recruited workers here for the mines.

### FUNDS

In spite of the biting anti-South African rhetoric from ANC and Swapo representatives, the meeting concentrated on realities. For countries such as Lesotho, Mozambique and Botswana, which are heavily dependent on the funds remitted from South Africa, there are no short-term or easy answers.

It was agreed that individual States will adopt a common stance in negotiations with South Africa. attempt to obtain uniform payment for workers, and seek from the South African mining houses increased payments in the form of provident funds to

be paid in the labourers' home State. In addition funds will be sought to establish a permanent secretariat.

The Commission is to meet again in Lesotho in October but there is no prospect of what Zimbabwe's President, Canaan Banana, called "the slave trade" being abolished. London Observer Service.



A farm labourer in South Africa

# Nujoma to visit Zimbabwe

SALISBURY — A top-level Swapo delegation led by its President, Mr Sam Nujoma is due in Zimbabwe in June for a week of solidarity between the organisation and the year-old black state.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Information and Tourism, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira said this week his government hoped the week would "identify the people of Zimbabwe more closely with the people of Namibia".

The week of solidarity which, he said, was at the initiative of the Zimbabwe Government would include a speechmaking tour of the country by Mr Nujoma.

Fund-raising would be a major purpose of the week, scheduled for early June.

Football matches would be staged with the proceeds going to Swapo, and a number of Zimbabwean artists had agreed to perform in aid of Swapo, Mr Shamuyarira disclosed. "Mr Nujoma will be coming, hopefully with some of his colleagues," said Mr Shamuyarira.

He will spend a week making speeches and receiving donations from the people," he added.

The meeting comes at a time when Frontline States are insisting that the Western Contact Group stick to Security Council Resolution 435 as a basis for a Namibian settlement and

when the South African Government is adopting an increasingly belligerent attitude towards her independent black-ruled neighbours for their diplomatic and moral support for militant black nationalist movements opposed to it. — Own Correspondent.

will work and what would be a good way of success. They can seldom know of those cases of people are trying to establish ties which they know will work, but which abolish or develop for lack of some capital this input.

the external "developers" come to the area chosen to implement their plans, they cannot deal roles of the various groups in the society they are working with and through. It is very easy to fall into the trap of working with the easiest to communicate with, and who are enthusiastic, people in the society.

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11

## The myth of community.

A mistake that many people involved in development projects make, is that they assume there is a "community". During my involvement in Cape Town SAVS, for example, we presumed that people would want to contribute towards the establishment of a marketing centre for Umlaba, a creche for one area (Ipoti) and a clinic for another (Umlambo). We assumed that the people of these localities would see themselves as a group, and thus would decide to work as a group on a project which would benefit themselves as a group. However, most, if not all, villages are not communities: the most one can say is that they are a gathering of people living near each other. In Umlaba a large number of people are strangers who have moved in from white farms, and due to rehabilitation most of the "locations" are composed of a number of villages moved down from the mountains.

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There are some villages or locations which are more integrated than others, where there have been fairly successful "community scale" projects. However I found that I could not associate this with anything other than the presence of a good headman or other co-ordinating figure in the area (vide the fact that so often when this person goes, the "progressive" quality of the area dies and the projects go to rack and ruin) 54

In all the projects I mention there is at least one person, and usually a small group, who really believes in, and supports the project. One generally finds that this small group are involved in all the projects in the area and are on all the committees. Most of these people obviously believe that with concerted effort their areas can progress along a Western path of development.

In all areas there is a large number of people (still not the majority however) who consider the ideals cited, when a new project is discussed, as good. They say they would like such a



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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

# SA gets the bulk of Zimbabwe's emigrants

SALISBURY. — Nearly 70% of Zimbabwe's emigrants in February left to settle in South Africa, according to figures released in Salisbury by the Central Statistical Office. In that month, of 1 526 people

who left the country to make homes elsewhere, 1 078 opted for South Africa, 108 went to Britain, 93 to Australia and 81 to Malawi. Of foreign nationals entering the country, 133 Zambians

formed the biggest proportion, followed by 129 British, 67 South Africans, 40 Malawians, 21 Americans, and 11 Indians. However, returning Zimbabweans — 263 — were the single largest group of immigrants.

February is also a traditional slump month for tourists, but the 22 394 who visited during the month doubled the figure for the same period last year. — Sapa.

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18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

# Mugabe stand against Cuban pull-out deal

RDM

28/5/81

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By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, says he hopes there will be a "transformation" of French foreign policy on Southern Africa following the election of Mr Francois Mitterrand as President.

And he rejected a United States proposal that a South West African settlement should be linked to the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola.

The withdrawal of the Cuban troops is believed to be a condition of the latest framework for a settlement drafted by the Reagan Administration after recent talks with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

The US is likely to face prob-

lems in getting the new framework accepted by the Frontline states and, possibly, the other four members of the Western contact group.

Speaking to Pressmen on his return this week from a marathon tour of the Far East, Mr Mugabe said he hoped there would be a change in French policy towards Southern Africa with a "greater appreciation of our point of view".

He said the overhaul of French policy was long overdue and he wanted to see a definite direction, amounting to a transformation — "more in keeping with the wishes of the people of Africa and the decolonisation process".

Stressing that Zimbabwe stood by UN Security Council Resolution 435 for a SWA settlement, Mr Mugabe said he

hoped US policy would not drift from this course.

He said Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, had asked him whether the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola was not a "requirement" for a SWA settlement.

"I didn't see the logic. The South Africans are not in Namibia because the Cubans are in Angola."

He said the Angolan government of the late President Agostinho Neto had had to appeal for Cuban support when South Africa invaded Angola in support of Unita and was proceeding "to capture Luanda".

"We cannot accept that the solution we are seeking from Namibia depends on the withdrawal of the Cubans."

Mr Mugabe said this view was shared by other Frontline states.

He described his visit to China, Japan, India and Pakistan as a "tremendous success".

The trip to China was undertaken because "of all our friends, China did the most to assist my party with arms to fight the liberation struggle".

He said it was now necessary to "cement our political relations" and work out a new level of the relationship "to transform our independence into an instrument to achieve the socio-economic objectives that we have set ourselves".

Mr Mugabe said his discussions with Chinese officials centred on economic, cultural and scientific co-operation, and technical aid.

In Japan, a "general understanding" was reached that the trade imbalance of more than two to one between the two countries would be corrected.

The Japanese were interested in importing more Zimbabwean asbestos, chrome, iron, coal, cotton, tobacco and maize.

Japan would increase aid to Zimbabwe in a grant and "soft" loans, and provide equipment for reconstruction and resettlement programmes.

The Indian and Pakistani governments also undertook to increase technical assistance, particularly in the field of training and the supply of railway technicians.

Between 35 and 45 Pakistani railway technicians would arrive in Zimbabwe soon.

The programme could also spread to other fields, such as civil aviation.

## 'Braying donkeys' in the RF

SALISBURY. — Eighteen "braying donkeys" could give Zimbabwe's white population the same degree of representation as the Rhodesian Front MPs in Zimbabwe's Parliament, the Democratic Party candidate in the July 14 Borrowdale by-election, Mr Chris Mercer, told an election meeting.

The founder-president of the breakaway party, Mr Andre Holland, who is contesting the June 30 Mazoe-Mtoko poll, said at the meeting that although "the very top" leaders of Mr Robert Mugabe's Government gave the DP "the go ahead" before it was formed, it had been given no promise of Cabinet seats.

"But I would hope that as we gain more seats, some of our outstanding young members might be offered posts."

Mr Holland said he believed it was vital the white community should return the offer of reconciliation from Mr Mugabe who was under pressure from certain quarters — and the offer would not forever remain open.

The DP, he felt, could become an influence in exerting direction on any future constitutional change. — Sapa.

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**Zimbabwe  
OKs tour  
by Cardiff**

'Mail' Africa Bureau  
SALISBURY. - The Cardiff rugby players who were members of the British Lions team that toured South Africa last year will be allowed to play in Zimbabwe despite the anti-apartheid sports blacklist.

Fears that the two-week Cardiff tour of Zimbabwe could be aborted because of the anti-South African sports campaign, were discounted by Zimbabwean authorities last night.

A government spokesman said the Welshmen would be allowed to start their five-match tour today.

He said the Cardiff rugby players would not be required to renounce South African sports links, because they had played in the Republic before the blacklist became effective.

"The blacklist is only valid from September last year and there will be no problems with the Cardiff rugby team," he said.

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## Take over Zimbabwe mines call

SALISBURY. — One of Zimbabwe's top trade union leaders has called on the socialist government to nationalise the country's major mining companies.

Mr Albert Mugabe, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and brother of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, said in a published interview yesterday it was imperative for the government to announce a "definite and straightforward" policy on the mining industry.

"I am appealing to the government to look into the mining industry very seriously and come out with a policy that will benefit the country and our people."

Mr Robert Mugabe told a May Day rally that his government was examining the possibility of State involvement in a number of major industries, including mining, but made no mention of outright nationalisation. — UPI.

## State was told Zanla-Zipra clashes loomed'

BULAWAYO. — Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana was warned two months before violence between former guerrillas of rival political factions broke out in Bulawayo that political speeches would stir up trouble, a Government commission of inquiry was told this week.

Brigadier Charle Grey, formerly Zipra chief of operations in Matabeleland, was giving evidence before the commission, headed by Mr Justice Dumbutshena, which is inquiring into the causes of the clashes in November and February which left several hundred — mostly civilians — dead.

Brig Grey said that the President had been warned about political speeches made before the disturbances which had been "inciting the one faction and infuriating the other".

The President had been told,

he said, that such speeches had been the cause of the flare-up between the two camps which were side by side in Bulawayo's Entumbane township in November.

Brig Grey did not say how the President had reacted to the warning given in February.

He also said it would be unfair to point fingers accusing either of the two factions, Zipra or Zanla. "They were incited by outside influences, political influences which inflamed the situation."

But he admitted the split in political loyalties between the camps had aggravated the situation.

"Each soldier had access to his own political information which soon spread round the camps, causing dissatisfaction on the one side, and celebrations and joyous orgies on the other."

## Blacks are wanted on the Bench

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe planned to have a majority of black magistrates by the end of this year, and was anxious to employ more qualified blacks as judges of the reconstituted Supreme Court and High Court as soon as possible.

So said the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako.

The government would also train 300 community court presiding officers to take over the administration of customary law from district commissioners and chiefs in two years' time, he said.

Of the 69 magistrates, 12 are blacks. Nine were appointed after independence.

Sen Mubako said although there was some impatience among people, and even among some Ministers, at the constraints imposed by the Lancaster House Agreement, the government was committed to honouring its provisions to the letter. — Sapa.

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**Roadblocks on way to Zimbabwe**

Pretoria Bureau

ROADBLOCKS were set up in all provinces on Wednesday night as police were placed on alert in the wake of the recent sabotage attempts.

A police spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday that the roadblocks were "ordinary police precautions."

There were still roadblocks, manned by armed police in camouflage uniform, on the

road to Zimbabwe yesterday.

Some travellers entering Zimbabwe in the past two days have been searched by armed policemen between Louis Trichardt and Messina, according to witnesses in Beitbridge.

Mr Joseph Dhlamini, a South African resident who arrived in Zimbabwe yesterday, said he was stopped by police who searched his car.

A white South African, who refused to give his name, said he had been stopped twice on

the road from Johannesburg to Messina on Wednesday night.

"The first roadblock we encountered was at Warmbaths and the second one just after Louis Trichardt," he said.

At Beitbridge yesterday morning long queues formed outside the Zimbabwean customs and immigration offices as hundreds of South Africans entered the country to beat the June 1 visa deadline.

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## ZIMBABWE POLITICS

### The cracks widen

FM 29/5/81

To many whites who have remained in Zimbabwe white politics are a non-event. True, the 20 white MP's in the 100-seat House of Assembly constitute a "blocking mechanism" preventing government, for the first 10 years of the life of the constitution or the life of two parliaments, from amending the so-called entrenched clauses, without their agreement.

But to many whites this is of little more than academic interest and increasingly white liberals, and even those who strongly supported the Smith government, have been arguing for an end to racial representation in Parliament on the grounds that this does more harm than good to minority interests. The cry has now been taken up by some of the coloured community, who are classified as whites in terms of the Lancaster House Constitution and who say they would like to see the back of this anomalous arrangement.

Like it or not, interest is being focussed on where white politics stand now through by-elections for two of the 20 white seats in June/July. In the high-class suburb of Borrowdale, the seat recently vacated by former Trade and Commerce Minister David Smith (once Ian Smith's deputy) is being contested by the independent Dr Ahrn Palley and by Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front. In addition, to complicate the three-way contest, the Democratic Party, formed last month by former Smith admirer Andre Holland, will also be on the ticket.

In the rural north-eastern Mazoe/Mtoko constituency, Holland, who is also leader of the Democratic Party, is recontesting the seat he won last year and from which he resigned earlier this year when he quit the Rhodesian Front. Holland, once a hardline RF supporter, has radically

changed his political philosophy. The cynics in Smith's party accuse him of wanting to secure the appointment of Trade Minister (in place of David Smith) in the coalition Cabinet.

Whether Holland's party gets off the ground to the extent of winning a seat in Parliament is unlikely to be of any long-term significance. More significant, are the several hundred whites in the Que Que and Fort Victoria areas, who have reportedly joined the ruling Zanu-PF party, taking the long-term view that white parties are doomed. Both Holland's leftward split and the trend towards joining Zanu-PF, underline the continued erosion of Smith's party and position.

# Zimbabwe switching to black magistrates

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29/5/83  
362

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe plans to have a majority of black magistrates by the end of the year and more black judges in its reconstituted Supreme and High Court system, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, said here yesterday.

His government would also train 300 community court presiding officers to take over the administration of customary law from district commissioners and chiefs in 1983.

At present, Zimbabwe has 69 magistrates, 12 of whom are black. Some 40 blacks were being trained as magistrates at the University of Zimbabwe, Senator Mubako said.

## JOINT BAR

Although blacks were being sought as judges, there were not many with the necessary experience at this stage. This was due to historical factors, he said.

Another change in Zimbabwe's legal system has been the introduction of a joint Bar, enabling attorneys to appear in the country's higher courts.

# Mugabe urged to be cautious

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — The visit to China by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is likely to curb any sharp swing to the left which could seriously disrupt the private sector of the economy.

Mr Mugabe returned to Salisbury recently after a two week visit to China, Japan, India and Pakistan which he described as successful both politically and economically.

He is believed to have been urged by the Chinese to proceed with caution in transforming the country's economic structure to the socialist ideal.

Zimbabwe has had a special relationship with Peking which goes back to the early days of the liberation struggle.

"Of all our friends, China did the most to assist my party," he said on his return.

Diplomatic sources in Salisbury say it is believed Mr Mugabe was urged to avoid any radical moves which could affect investment and erode confidence, particularly among the white community.

Mr Mugabe said that in his discussions with the Chinese leaders they had set out to establish a new level of relationship.

The Zimbabwean delegation had gained an insight into the way China was tackling its problems.

"We have our problems, they have theirs," he said. "We want to avoid the mistakes of the past."

Of his visit to Japan, Mr Mugabe said Japanese concerns were interested in investing in Zimbabwe.

"I told them they had traded surreptitiously in the past," he said in a reference to Japan's trade with Rhodesia despite sanctions, "but they were welcome to come in openly now."

Questioned about the apparent contradiction in dealing with communist and capitalist countries, Mr Mugabe said: "Aid is aid as long as it comes without strings. We shall relate to both blocs provided there are no strings attached."

Of the election of the new Socialist French president, Mr Mitterand, Mr Mugabe said an overhaul of French policy towards

southern Africa was long overdue. He hoped the result would be a greater understanding and appreciation of the African point of view.



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Beira oil pipeline to be repaired

VICTORIA FALLS. — Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa for fuel may be greatly reduced this year if the Beira-Umtali pipeline is repaired. Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Transport, Dr Edward Pswarayi, said yesterday the fuel link with Beira, closed after UDI when the Mozambican port was blockaded, might be operating later this year. But, he told the annual congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, the pipeline had been damaged and a 40km section would be examined. Mr Pswarayi said planning of terminal extensions for Salisbury airport would begin next year to increase passenger handling capacity to 500 an hour. The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, told businessmen a 5% income tax surcharge imposed this year was a temporary measure to be thrown out when the economy improved in a year or two. He said the Government would look into the re-introduction of export incentives that were abolished last year. Senator Bernard Chidzero, Minister of Economic Development and Planning, stressed that the government was against take-overs of local firms but warned that legislation on price controls was likely to increase to curb the spiral of post-Independence inflation. Sapa.

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# Sapa hands over Ziana in July

THE ownership of the Zimbabwean domestic news agency, Ziana, is to be transferred from the South African Press Association to the Mass Media Trust of Zimbabwe at the end of June.

The transfer follows discussions with the Zimbabwean government which were initiated by Sapa just over a year ago after Mr Robert Mugabe's government gained power.

Sapa directors had previously decided that it would be right for the ownership of Zimbabwe's domestic news agency to be in Zimbabwean hands and that a trust should be created within Zimbabwe to hold the shares in Ziana, currently held by Sapa.

Discussions were held with the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, to find a way of realising this objective. The Zimbabwean government decided to create the Mass Media Trust to hold the shares of

Ziana.

Further talks were held in Salisbury last February with Dr Shamuyarira and the Mass Media Trust. It was then agreed that June 30 should be the date of transfer and that in the interim, Sapa would give every assistance to help establish Ziana as the new domestic news agency.

As Ziana's present offices are too small for the new operation, which will begin on July 1, the Mass Media Trust is equipping new premises for Ziana in Salisbury and has appointed some senior staff. The trust is also concluding agreements with international news agencies for the supply of world news, to replace Ziana's contract for Sapa to supply Zimbabwe with the Reuter and Associated Press news services.

Sapa's negotiations with the Zimbabwean authorities have been conducted in a friendly spirit. — Sapa.

3623 ROM 3/5/81

# Ex-Selous man Transkei

## Defence Reporter

ONE of Africa's most fearsome soldiers — Lieutenant-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, former leader of Rhodesia's ultra-tough but now defunct Selous Scouts — has taken over acting command of the tiny Transkei Defence Force.

The man who built Rhodesia's "Walking Armies" into the best counter-insurgency unit on the continent has stepped into the shoes of Brigadier E R G Keswa, who was detained by Transkeian security policeman on Wednesday.

Yesterday Transkeian authorities drew an impenetrable curtain of secrecy around the reasons for Brigadier Keswa's detention, and why



Lieutenant-Colonel  
Ron Reid-Daly

and how Colonel Reid-Daly had been appointed in his place.

The Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, would say only that Colonel Reid-Daly had assumed command "when the incumbent was not there", but added he was unable to give any further details.

Two other TDF officers were arrested with Brigadier Keswa — the TDF chief-of-staff, Colonel R J M Lugongolo, and a Lieutenant Fumba.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major-General M Z Ngeba, said charges against the army officers were "at this moment a matter between myself and the investigating officers". He confirmed that they were still being held.

The Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr G Muller, said he could not say if charges would be laid against the officers.

Brigadier Keswa's wife said yesterday evening that she had been unable to see her husband and did not know where he was being held, as the authorities had refused to tell her.

Colonel Reid-Daly was not available for comment yesterday. Defence headquarters in Umtata responded to all inquiries by saying he was out and that his staff were not aware of his whereabouts.

It has been known for some time that the TDF is beset by a decay of discipline. This was publicly admitted by Chief George Matanzima on April 29, when he said the TDF had serious problems with drinking, dagga-smoking and the theft of rifles.

Chief Matanzima also said Brigadier Keswa had visited an unnamed overseas country which was prepared to train and equip the TDF.

S. Tubwe  
Mugabe 31/5/81

'converts' (362)

SALISBURY: A rally will be held soon to introduce nearly 100 white members of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to party supporters in the province of Central Mashonaland.

MP Naison Muroyiwa said the "converts" were businessmen, farmers and miners.

Whites in other areas — 200 in Que Que and 70 in the Fort Victoria area — have sided with the party. — Sapa.

S. Tubwe 31/5/81  
'Mines stay free' pledge (362)

SALISBURY: Zimbabwe's Minister of Mines, Maurice Nyagumbo, has ruled out nationalisation of mining companies as long as they conform to government policy.

He was reacting to an appeal by the general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Albert Mugabe, this week that the Government should nationalise big mining companies for the good of the nation. Mr Mugabe is the brother of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. — Sapa.

ZIMBABWE recorded its worst monthly trade deficit for the last two years in January, while its dependence on South Africa is as strong as ever.

In January the country's total exports were just under 60 million (Zimbabwe dollars) of which 11.6 million — one-quarter — came from South Africa. Imports were 71 million dollars of which 28 percent came from South Africa.

For the first time the effects of the emigration of the goods emigrants take with them. The 17 000 people, almost all white, who left the country last year took 36 million dollars in personal effects, com-

modity and metal prices. No gold has been sold since September last year, presumably because of the drop in the world price, and a stockpile worth 49 million dollars was built up to January.

The mining industry, which many see as the country's ultimate salvation and mainstay, is in dire predictions of a slow death for central business district (CBD) merchandising with the proliferation of suburban shopping centres are proving off the mark as the tills continue to jingle in the city's central stores.

At Game's main West Street store trading — according to the company's management — has exceeded virtually all expectations. They say the store boasts a daily average of 20 000 people, peaking to 40 000 during the Saturday half-day trading hours.

The daily average customer flow was in line with company projections when the store was designed, but the Saturday peak has led to the installation of extra check-out points to cope with the rush.

OK Bazaars' regional manager for Natal, Philip Grover, says the main West Street branch has experienced climbing turnover for at least the past 18 months and he is confident the trend will continue.

Grover says the draw of shoppers to the CBD is the opportunity for comparative shopping not offered in the suburban centres. He also maintains that the price of petrol is no longer an important incentive in keeping shoppers away from the city centre.

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's CBD committee, John Deavin, concurred that city centre retail outlets were experiencing a continued buoyant trade.

He tempered the opinion, however, by warning that traffic problems could hamstring growth in the near future. He said within five years there would be an additional 30 000 cars a day entering the city according to projections and planned extra parking for 2 500 cars in a parking garage to be built opposite the old station would be a mere "drop in the ocean" in providing the needed space.

Deavin strongly warned against suggestions that private vehicles should pay a toll for entering the city centre and said such a move would "kill the CBD."

pared with 25 million dollars the year before. This had the effect of reducing the country's visible trade balance to less than 70 million dollars for the year, the lowest since 1972. In January alone this year emigrants meant a loss of almost five million dollars in personal effects.

That the economy is under pressure is accepted. Just how and when this pressure will be relieved is not known.

The main reason of course is the fall in world commodity and metal prices. No gold has been sold since September last year, presumably because of the drop in the world price, and a stockpile worth 49 million dollars was built up to January.

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trouble. Margins have always been very thin and with the rise in wages have been further eroded. The depressed world market has plunged the industry into deep gloom and a widening pattern of losses and closedowns is emerging.

Then there is the inflation rate. The official estimates are now mocking the planners who drew them up and the very unpleasant truth is emerging. Annually, inflation is running at 24 percent.

This is due both to government borrowing and spending and to increased demand, with the country trying not having the capacity to fulfil the national economic needs.

Transport is in no better a situation than it was six months ago. Even if export prospects improve, the railways would not be able to carry the goods. But as so often happens in this country, there is always cause of optimism. This year it is agriculture.

For once, the sector that has so many times in the past been in a state of gloom is now providing a lifeline. The maize crop is more than double last year and exports 40-million dollars has been guaranteed in advance. The total harvest will be about 3-million tons and the grain marketing board will have a substantial carry over to next year.

The other bright spot is tobacco which has fetched prices double those of last year, mainly because of a smaller crop of 70 000 tons and better quality leaf. Average price so far has been 162c a kilogram and the farmers have no cause for complaint, at least for the moment.

This year will still see economic growth as manufacturing capacity is enlarged. But it will not be at the eight percent rate forecast and the country would be better off if inflation was kept down at the expense of slower growth.

Much will hinge on the Riddell Commission report on prices, incomes and wages to be published next week. If this goes for much higher wages and its recommendations are followed, the economic pressures will intensify.

ready tighter for less productive spending such as home improvements and cars.

The cost of money, too, is becoming prohibitive with Stanbic's hire purchase rates for the man in the street at 21 percent compared with 15 or 17 percent last year. Interest rates are on the march as money becomes tighter and Barclays raised its deposit rate to 12 percent on Wednesday.

Prime customers, usually well established companies, still have little trouble financing their needs but the banks are taking a long hard look at the smaller customers.

Overdrafts are being called in and deposits, as well as interest rates, on new purchases are going up. At the same time repayment periods are shrinking.

Higher deposits are needed for cars and Trust Bank has pushed up deposits for boats to 50 percent. On home improvements Barclaycard has cut the maximum loan from R7 000 to R5 000 repayable in three years compared with four years before. The interest factor on Barclaycard has gone up from 16 percent to 18 percent.

Standard Bank Card Division is also tightening up. Dennis Matfield, manager of the division, says 70 to 80 percent of applicants for cards are rejected.

Ken Gager of Stannic says demand for credit went mad in the last six months and banks are

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# Two years

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Some retailers are still confident that buoyant spending will continue for the rest of this year. However, the credit squeeze has already shrunk a Durban car dealer's sales from 60 to 20 units a month.

# The money squeeze

By JACK BRICKHILL  
Finance Editor

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# A security system to stymie shoplifters

The system is based on an electronic tag attached to items. The tag can only be removed at till point. Detectors are placed at exits.

If a thief tries to smuggle out a tagged item, the detector picks up tag vibes and an alarm is sounded.

Finance Correspondent

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# Bargain shopping . . . join the scrum

At Game's main West Street store trading — according to the company's management — has exceeded virtually all expectations. They say the store boasts a daily average of 20 000 people, peaking to 40 000 during the Saturday half-day trading hours.

The daily average customer flow was in line with company projections when the store was designed, but the Saturday peak has led to the installation of extra check-out points to cope with the rush.

OK Bazaars' regional manager for Natal, Philip Grover, says the main West Street branch has experienced climbing turnover for at least the past 18 months and he is confident the trend will continue.

Grover says the draw of shoppers to the CBD is the opportunity for comparative shopping not offered in the suburban centres. He also maintains that the price of petrol is no longer an important incentive in keeping shoppers away from the city centre.

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's CBD committee, John Deavin, concurred that city centre retail outlets were experiencing a continued buoyant trade.

He tempered the opinion, however, by warning that traffic problems could hamstring growth in the near future. He said within five years there would be an additional 30 000 cars a day entering the city according to projections and planned extra parking for 2 500 cars in a parking garage to be built opposite the old station would be a mere "drop in the ocean" in providing the needed space.

Deavin strongly warned against suggestions that private vehicles should pay a toll for entering the city centre and said such a move would "kill the CBD."

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ZIMBABWE - General

1-6-81 - 31-7-81

# Salisbury to be renamed

**SALISBURY.** — The Zimbabwe Government will announce the new name for its capital city, Salisbury, within the next "month or two", Dr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Local Government and housing, has said. Dr Zvobgo said a Cabinet committee on place names had been examining the names of towns and features throughout the country since last year. Government leaders had previously said it was a "foregone conclusion" the city's name would be changed to Harare, the original name of the area at the arrival of the white settlers. — Sapa.

# Zipra chief backs move to disarm guerrillas

**SALISBURY.** — The commander of the 5 000 Zipra troops at Gwaai River mine yesterday threw his full support behind the Prime Minister's decision to disarm all former guerrilla combatants.

Gwaai and Middle Sabi — the last two assembly points in Zimbabwe to be disarmed — produced between them 38 railway wagon loads of assorted weapons and ammunition.

Commander Sando Soneni told the Dumbutshena Commission that political speeches, such as Senator Enos Nkala's "crush Zipra" statement had contributed towards the violence in November and February.

Zipra's advances on Bulawayo during the troubles had been the climax of disturbances which started over a long period after ex-combatants had returned home, he said.

"Ever since the return there have been reports of our people dying in different parts of the country."

The commander said these deaths engendered a feeling of insecurity among assembly-point soldiers and a sense that nobody was interested in their fate.

The chairman of the inquiry, Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, asked the commander whether he was saying the politicians were "negligent" in their duties towards the camps.

Commander Soneni said the contents of political speeches repeated in the close confines of camps such as Entumbane were insulting and clashes inevitably took place.

Portraying Zipra, Zanla and the former Rhodesian security forces as separate and private armies of one group or another at the time of the troubles was a situation which had not helped.

"If they had been treated as all one army, there would never have been such a loss of life."

# Zimbabwe warned on foreign cash aid

'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Foreign investment in Zimbabwe's private sector had suffered a temporary setback by recent government decisions and remarks by Mr Robert Mugabe.

This is the view of the outgoing president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Mr Brian Grubb, who told delegates at the Accoz annual conference that there had been an erosion of confidence among foreign investors.

He referred specifically to the Prime Minister's speech in which he said said an annual profit-sharing system between workers and employers should be introduced, and that workers should be represented at management level.

Mr Mugabe also announced the government planned to have a say in the running of Zimbabwe's major industries.

One of the government's decisions that had also caused concern was the refusal to allow Wankie Colliery a 10% in coal and coke prices because of an anti-inflation drive.

The colliery company, however, claimed that the government's decision to renege on a 15-year agreement might jeopardise international loans.

# R180 000 fortune for a 'love child'

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwean cattle rancher Mr Edgar Bedford, 59, has learnt — with mixed feelings — that he is almost certain to inherit R180 000 left by the mother he never knew.

Mr Bedford was born during a love affair in 1921 that was crushed by family pressure when relatives discovered about his birth. He was brought up by his father's

family in France.

After a series of misadventures, Mr Bedford arrived in what was then Rhodesia with R60 in his pocket after an overland trip across Africa. He worked in Salisbury, earning enough to buy himself shares in a 3 000ha ranch west of the Midlands town of Que Que, where he now lives.

Now the stocky rancher with a strong French accent

stands to inherit the 16th century Peel Hall in Summerseat, Lancashire, complete with a private chapel.

Valuable paintings, antiques and rare glassware are all included. The inheritance was the accumulated wealth of his mother, Dorothy Bedford, and her sister, Mildred, both of whom died recently within months of each other.

In their separate wills, both

sisters bequeathed their assets to each other, leaving lawyers to find an heir. There were no leads to follow until an uncle of Mr Bedford's broke the 50-year-old secret.

London's Sunday Express reported the lawyers' search and Mr Bedford's story.

Mr Bedford has engaged a Que Que lawyer to submit a claim to the British firm handling the estate. — Sapa.

# Kariba crayfish industry wriggles

**SALISBURY.** — The secret beginnings of a freshwater crayfish industry on the banks of Lake Kariba in Zimbabwe have been disclosed a year after the operation nearly folded up.

Now about 500 freshwater crayfish, ranging in size from the span of a hand to the length of a fingernail, are thriving in breeding tanks behind an electrified fence just off the Kariba shoreline. The secret has been so well kept that not even workers at the small site knew the crayfish could be eaten.

In March last year, 2 200 freshwater crayfish were due to be imported to Zimbabwe from Louisiana by Mr Peter Anderson and Mrs Sue Ford. They did

not arrive.

"The airways left the whole lot in London and most of them died," said Mr Anderson. "We ended up with one male and two females."

"When they arrived both of us nearly cried on the tarmac because of the smell," said Mrs Ford.

On a special tour of the small site last week, Mr Anderson explained how the operation — which could produce 6 000 000 crayfish by February next year and give the landlocked Zimbabwean public its first crunch by Christmas — got off the ground.

The three survivors from the Louisiana import — Fritz, Cinderella and

Hoppy (who is legless) — were left in a tank at home while Mr Anderson and Mrs Ford flew off to Mauritius. When they returned, Hoppy was full of eggs.

"We have been very lucky here," he said. "We have proved that with the Kariba climate we can get two breeding seasons a year, whereas in the US this same crayfish usually breeds once a year."

Asked whether they had sampled their own specialites, Mrs Ford said: "We couldn't face Fritz."

But they both are adamant the crayfish will be a hit when they turn up on the menus.

There is little unknown about the

Anderson said. The crayfish swim about in tanks half-covered by floating Kariba weed for shade.

They are fed on rabbit pellets, dried kapenta fish and another secret ingredient. "Fishing worms are a special treat," Mrs Ford said.

Water is pumped up from the lake metres away, the tanks are cleaned every week and during breeding season the fertile female is removed from the tank to a basin to lay her eggs.

The hatched crayfish are separated from their cannibalistic mother by a plastic division and then "farmed" in the tanks. As they mature they



# Bleak future for whites if RF wins seat'

RDM 1-6-87

**SALISBURY.** — The president of Zimbabwe's Democratic Party yesterday predicted a bleak future for Zimbabwe's white population, their children and their property if Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front triumphed in the forthcoming Mazoe-Mtoko and Borrowdale by-elections.

Mr Andre Holland told the DP's inaugural congress in Salisbury that such a move would be seen by Mr Robert Mugabe's government as a rejection by the whites of the hand of friendship extended to them since Zimbabwean independence.

He said continued support for the RF's "ungracious", "unco-operative" and "divisive" policies towards Mr Mugabe would confirm suspicions about Zimbabwe's whites and they would be seen as "a community which the government would do well to replace with people from outside the country".

Mr Holland was elected as party president after telling the congress that the former Rhodesian Deputy Prime Minister, Mr David Smith, had declined to accept the leadership.

Mr Smith also declined an honorary vice-presidency of the party, saying that he had tasks which required him to be apolitical following his resignation from the Trade and Industry portfolio in Mr Mugabe's Cabinet on grounds of ill health.

The DP candidate in the Borrowdale by-election on July 14, Mr Chris Mercer, told delegates that the failure of the RF to win the trust and confidence of Mr Mugabe's government left the whites in a most vulnerable position.

But those who felt they had been victimised were now able to go to representatives who could make friendly, behind-the-scenes approaches to gain redress for their constituents.

Mr Mercer said whites should aim to contribute to stability in the country.

"We do not want to live in a country where our children will

almost certainly be finding employment elsewhere."

Mr Holland was applauded when he said it was time for the "tired old gentlemen" of the RF to retire from Zimbabwean politics with dignity before they were thrown out.

He believed DP representatives would be listened to, would be able to prevent whites becoming the "whipping boy of the economy and have Zimbabwe's radio and television broadcasts stop treating the whites as enemies".

They would be able to join with the government in halting the exodus of white skills.

Mr Mercer told a questioner the party was cautious about receiving the support of any members of the RF caucus who chose to defect now. Their membership could "poison the public image of the party".

He alleged that one sitting RF MP had been prepared to defect on condition he was given the Borrowdale nomination, but the DP executive had rightly rejected his terms.

Meanwhile, the ruling Zanu-PF party is planning to hold a special rally to introduce nearly 100 white party members to Zanu-PF supporters in the province of Central Mashonaland.

In a report published in Salisbury yesterday an MP, Mr Naison Muroyiwa, said 45 of the white members were from the agricultural centre of Bindura. The rest were from other parts of the province.

He said the "converts" were businessmen, farmers and miners.

"In all, 99 (in the province) have joined so far."

He said most of them had joined after Mr Mugabe's announcement that whites would be welcome to join his party.

Mr Muroyiwa's statement comes soon after disclosures that many whites in other areas — 200 in Que Que and about 70 in the Fort Victoria district — had also joined the



# No nationalisation of mines, says Zimbabwe

Argus 1/6/81  
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**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe's Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyabumbo, has ruled out any possibility of nationalising mining companies in Zimbabwe — as long as they conform to Government policy.

Mr Nyagumbo was reacting to an appeal by the general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, this week that the Government should nationalise big mining companies for the good of the nation.

Mr Mugabe, the brother of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, urged the government to come out with a definite socialist-orientated policy on the mining industry.

But in an interview published in Salisbury Mr Nyagumbo said it is not the intention of our Government to take over individual companies which comply with our policy. This must be crystal clear to everybody.

## RACISM

He sympathised with Mr Mugabe, who, he said, was emotionally thinking about the workers as a trade unionist, but the Government had no intention of nationalising companies just for the sake of it.

Mr Nyagumbo appealed to the mining companies to continue with their work and have no fear of being nationalised.

'Nationalisation for the sake of it is a form of racism and we don't want it. We fought against racism and we don't want it practised in reverse. That is our stand. It is the stand of the Government.'

— Sapa.

( 24



The Divisional Inspector of Police for the Witwatersrand, Brigadier T J (Rooi Rus) Swanepoel, at the scene of the bomb attempt on the PFP offices in President Place, Rosebank, early yesterday morning.  
Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

## BLAZE AS PETROL BOMBS HIT OFFICE

Staff Reporter

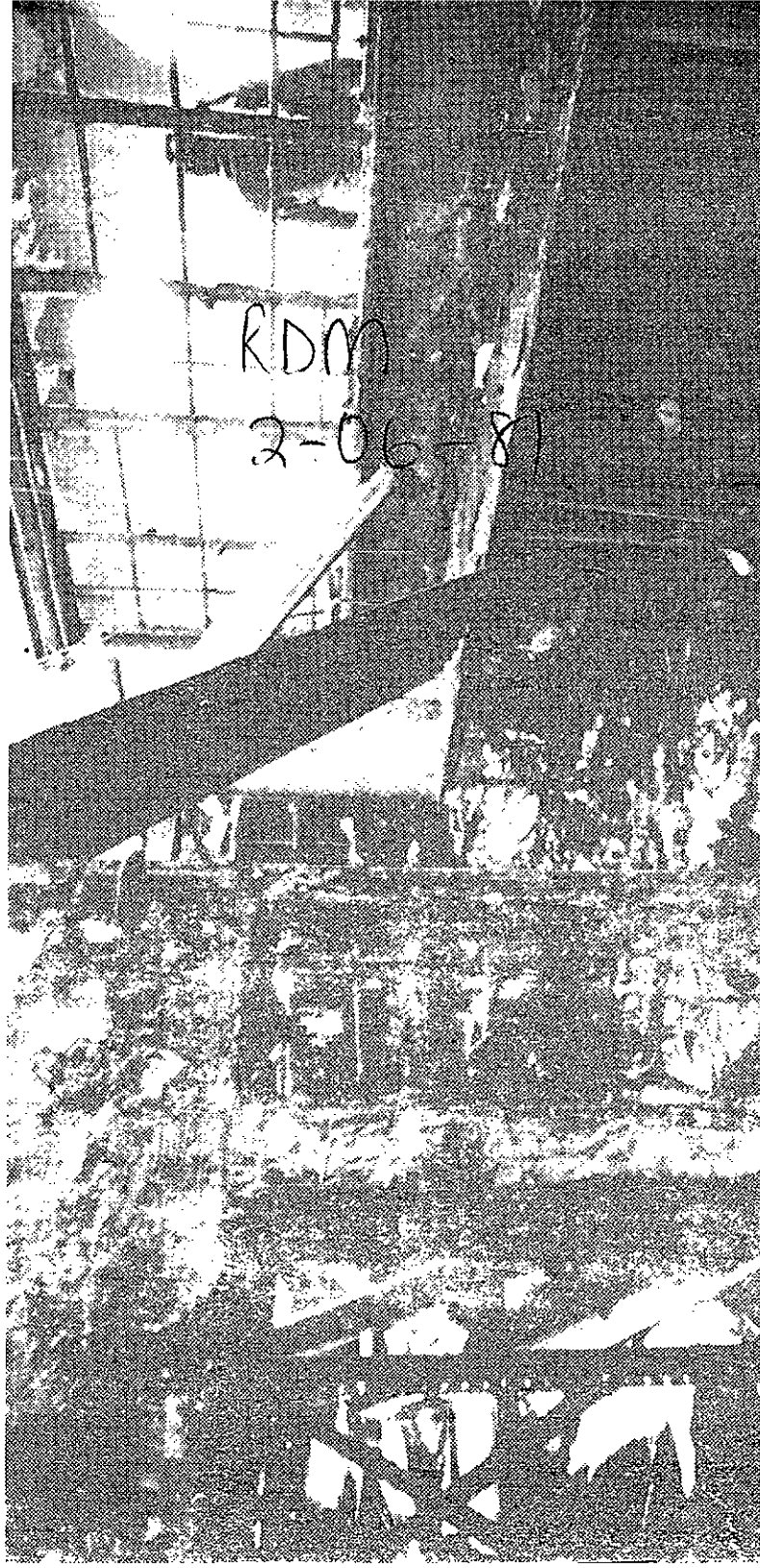
PETROL bombs were thrown at the PFP offices at 38 Ivy Road, Norwood, Johannesburg, about 5am yesterday, causing extensive damage to the 100 000 house. Two bombs fell short of the house but others, which were thrown on to the roof and through a front window of the building, ignited. Brig T J Swanepoel, Divisional Inspector for the Witwatersrand and officer in charge at the scene of the fire, said police were not yet certain how many bombs were thrown at the Norwood house.

"Two of the petrol bombs missed their target and were found outside the premises. At this point it would be conjecture as to how many petrol bombs caused the actual damage inside the house, because we are still trying to find out," he said. Stacks of pamphlets — left over from the recent General Election — had been stored on the front porch of the house and the fire was fuelled by these. The front room of the house, used by the PFP as its Houghton constituency office, was gutted. The roof had caved in and the water tank on top of

the roof fell through into the room. There was also extensive fire damage in the corridor behind this room. There were no people in the house at the time of the attack. The Houghton constituency's records, which were kept in a back room protected by a locked fire-proofed door, were not damaged. Yesterday PFP members were busy carting off the records for safe-keeping. The caretaker living in the servant's quarters behind the house, Mrs Mary Afithlhile, 49, who has been working there for the past 2½ years, said she and

her 16-year old daughter were awoken about 4.30am yesterday when they heard the front gate rattling. When Mrs Afithlhile went outside, she noticed people at the front gate, but could not tell how many or of what race. She noticed smoke coming from the house and opened the back door to make a phone call. However none of the four telephones inside the PFP offices worked. She began dragging kitchen furnishings out of the house into the back yard. Neighbours ran to help. Mrs Afithlhile said she an-

swered a telephone call at the offices about 9pm on Sunday. A man kept shouting: "What are you making there?" "Because the person was shouting and being very rude to me on the telephone, I hung up on him," she said. She said many similar telephone calls had been received before. A Johannesburg Fire Department spokesman said a fire tender was sent to the office about 5am and that it took half an hour to douse the fire. He was not prepared to comment on the cause of the fire yesterday afternoon.



Major damage at the PEP office in New York City, where large stacks of campaign materials were stored. The room carrying the water in with it, caved in and the room was completely gutted by the fire.

Picture PIERRE OOSTHUYSE



# R50 000 damage — but office escapes

Staff Reporter

THE petrol bomb that went through the window of the Rosebank Gallery two floors below the offices of the PFP in the Illovo Centre, Rosebank, yesterday caused damage estimated in excess of R50 000

Apart from damage caused to carpets, paintings and antique furniture, glass and water affected carpets kept in a storeroom.

The petrol bomb thrown through the gallery's window left burn marks on the wall and above the pavement as well as destroying a number of paintings hanging on the wall in the shop window.

The night watchman at the Illovo Centre, Mr Johannes Mabasa, said he heard the gallery's burglar alarm go off and then a bang. He ran from the building entrance behind the gallery and saw flames.

"There was glass everywhere and the carpets in the window were on fire

"I saw two young blacks running down the road away from the fire.

"I chased them but they got away. I then went down the road to get someone to call the fire brigade," he said.

The Rosebank fire station received the call just before 5am.

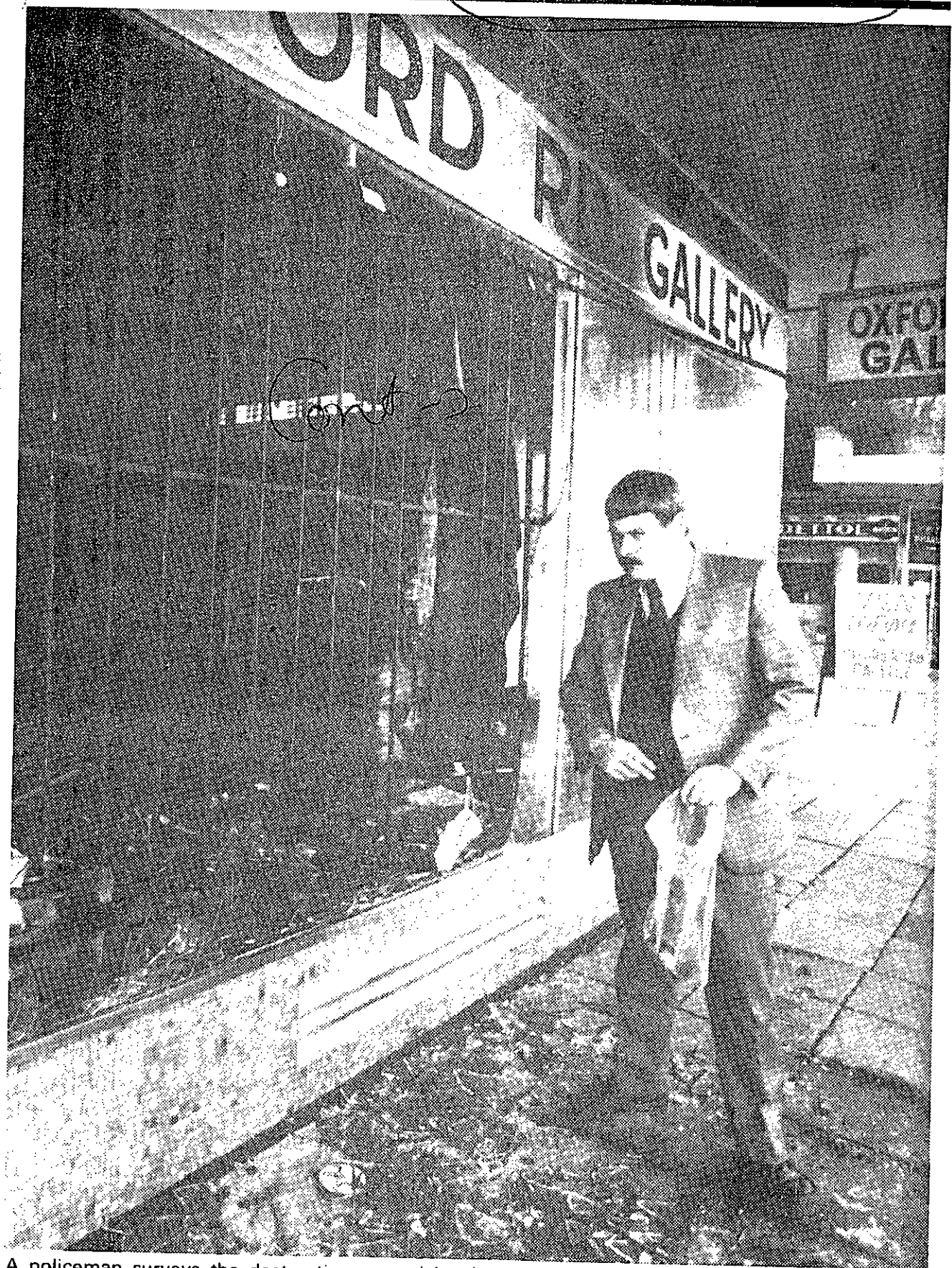
Firemen prised open the steel burglar proofing between the window and the burning carpets and the fire was extinguished within 10 minutes.

A metal mesh grille supported the display — above the gallery's storeroom.

Glass, flames and water fell through the grille and at least three piles of Persian rugs — worth tens of thousands of rand — were spoiled.

The gallery's owner, Mr Michael Inerman, said he was called by the Fire Department, the police and his burglar alarm company within minutes of each other shortly before 5am.

"There were antique pieces of furniture in the window: a



A policeman surveys the destruction caused by the early morning bombing of an art gallery two floors below the PFP offices in the Illovo Centre, Rosebank. Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

RDM  
2-6-87

writing desk, a bookcase and a couple of other pieces which were damaged by the blast and fire," he said.

The PFP office two floors above the gallery escaped damage.

Police removed bottle fragments — with a label still attached — from the pavement in front of the shattered window.

The attempt to petrol bomb the Parktown offices of the PFP in President Place, Jan Smuts Avenue was believed to have taken place shortly before 6am yesterday.

There were two holes in the windows of the PFP offices upstairs — one high in the window on the left side of the door and another, larger, one lower down to the right of the door.

An unexploded petrol bomb was found on the floor of the office below the hole on the right.

Another unexploded bomb was found behind the broken window of a hairdressing salon below the PFP office.

On the stairway behind the shops where the bombs were found was a burnt patch where police found some grated candle wax and a piece of charred cotton.

Police said yesterday that precautionary measures were taken to protect PFP offices, bearers and other offices throughout the country. There have been no arrests.

# British woman stabbed to death

**SALISBURY.** — A British woman was killed and four children were seriously injured in three separate violent incidents in Zimbabwe this weekend.

Mrs Jean Northey, 53, was stabbed to death in her Bulawayo flat, police said. She was found dead on Saturday night by friends.

Mrs Northey, a widow, had returned to Zimbabwe from England 18 months ago. Police believe robbery may have been the motive for her killing.

And on Sunday a young white boy was flown from the north-western mining town of Wankie to the Andrew Fleming Hospital in Salisbury.

He was admitted to the intensive care unit with head injuries and his condition is reportedly serious.

The parents of Desmond Jones, 11, found him unconscious and badly beaten on Saturday night in a bush area near his home.

A police spokesman said Desmond went missing on Saturday when he took his pet monkey for a walk.

When the monkey returned alone a search was launched. Police believe the attack was made with bricks.

They are treating the assault as attempted murder, although Desmond's watch was stolen. Three black children were seriously injured on Saturday afternoon in the midlands city of Gwelo, when the grenade they were playing with exploded.

They were Edward Mangana, 12, Elizabeth Mawar, 10, and Christine Sithupfema.

# Zimbabwe's amnesty for gun handover

**'Mail' Africa Bureau**  
**SALISBURY.** — A two-month general amnesty will soon be declared by the Zimbabwe Government in an attempt to disarm holders of unlicensed weapons.

The amnesty, which is expected to come into effect within the next few weeks, will be the next phase in the government's concerted campaign to restore peace in Zimbabwe.

It follows the successful disarming of all former Zanla and Zipra guerrillas who are waiting to be integrated into the new national army.

The three-month disarming exercise ended a fortnight ago when the last of the former Zipra guerrillas, who owed allegiance to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu faction during the bush war, were disarmed at Gwaai River, near Wankie.

This defused a potentially volatile situation, and the government now intends to extend the disarming process to disarmed guerrillas and civilians.

Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Senator Tarsai Ziyambi, has announced that during the proposed two-month amnesty period holders of unlicensed weapons will be able to surrender their arms without fear of prosecution.

"But after the amnesty there will be a general crackdown on anyone found with unlicensed guns," he warned. Pointing out that the number of weapons in Zimbabwe was "staggering", Mr Ziyambi said the authorities would be far stricter about the licensing of guns in future.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, has ordered police to open fire on gunmen who refuse to lay down their arms.

In the latest crackdown on British soldiers wounded during various

disidents and law-breakers, Mr Hove warned that the government would bring in the army to wipe out malefactors if necessary.

Though there has been a reduction in armed violence in Zimbabwe during the past few months, Matabeleland is still plagued with armed robberies. The latest robbery took place near Wankie, where 11-year-old Desmond Jones was found unconscious and badly beaten on Saturday night.

The boy is in a serious condition in the intensive care unit of Salisbury's Andrew Fleming Hospital.

He was flown there after being found during an intensive search, which was launched when his pet monkey returned home without him.

Police believe that the boy was hit with bricks before the robbers escaped with his wrist watch.

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# Tough law for smugglers

**'Mail' Africa Bureau**

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, has disclosed that legislation is being drafted to make imprisonment mandatory for those convicted of contravening the Exchange Control Act.

Sen Nkala said it had been established that fining offenders was not a sufficient deterrent. "We have found that many people who pay the fines are not deterred from doing the same thing again. Another problem is that many of the people fined are those who actually obtain the foreign currency and not those who order the deals and work behind the scenes," he said.

The new law will not provide an option of a fine. The Senator said businessmen convicted of violating the Act would be jailed and would lose their licences for at least 10 years.

"These licences will not be transferred to any relatives or friends if the businessman is convicted. It means that shop owners guilty of contravening the Act will have to close down." In an earlier statement, Sen Nkala said about R5-million was lost every month through Beit Bridge as a result of well organised rackets.

After visiting the Beit Bridge border post, the Minister instituted immediate measures to curb currency smuggling.

The racketeers, he claimed, were hiding behind fake tours to South Africa for women. "If these women have any goods they want to sell in South Africa they should do so through established legal means so that the country is still able to receive payment in rand."

"Nobody must be allowed to bring back any goods after these fake holidays. Anybody bringing in goods must be arrested."

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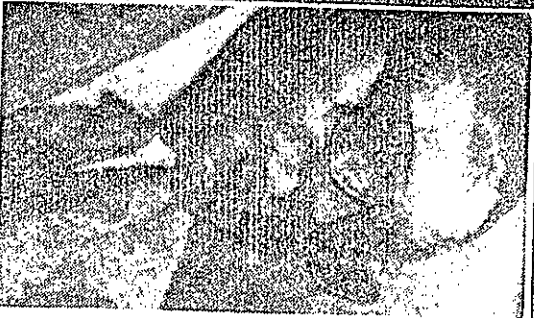
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records of the Witwatersrand Native taken in perhaps less obvious sources in fact, exist, future research in 2.

# SA is plotting against Zim says Mugabe



Robert Mugabe dissolved the Rhodesian Selous Scouts at independence last year.

MR MUGABE has charged that the Pretoria Government is training several thousands Zimbabweans, including former black members of the Rhodesian army, in South Africa with an eye to making cross-border incursions into Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe was reacting to the former commander of the crack Rhodesian Selous Scouts Lieutenant Col Ron Reid-Daly being appointed acting commander of the Transkei's Defence Force in Umtata.

The appointment was announced by Transkei's Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima at the weekend.

The news of the appointment came shortly after the detention of the commander of the TDF, Brig E R G Keswa, together with two of his top aides, Col R H M Lugongolo and a Col Fumba.

The three army men were detained by members of the Transkei security police last Wednesday and a number of army files, army documents and some books were removed from Brig Keswa's home.

Chief Matanzima said he could not comment on the detentions as the matter was with the police. The Prime Minister said he could not say how many members of the Selous Scouts were in Transkei, but it is believed there were six of them at a "hush-hush" reception for them at the army base two weeks ago.



George Matanzima appointed Selous Scouts commander as acting commander of Transkei army.

# Zimbabwe will keep SA trade ties

The Star's Africa News Service

VICTORIA FALLS — The president of Assocom, Mr Issy Pinshaw, has held "extremely cordial" private talks with Zimbabwe Government leaders.

He told me afterwards: "We had a frank interchange of views on the situation here and in South Africa."

"It is obvious that political relations between the two countries are rather strained at the moment. But one cannot ignore the economic interdependence which exists."

"I believe our ports will be used by Zimbabwe for a long time and that trade links will also continue."

Mr Pinshaw was a guest at the annual congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe.

His private talks were with the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, with the acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Bernard Chidzero, and with other ministers.

He said the present economic climate in Zimbabwe did not appear to be favourable for new and increased investment by South African businessmen.

This was due to the present uncertain economic policies of the country. But ministers had said at the congress that these policies should become more definitive through publication of a number of important reports.

"Assocom is committed to a policy of pursuing economic interdependence between South Africa and neighbouring states and is hopeful that trade ties between Zimbabwe and South Africa will continue to exist with the minimum of constraints placed

by either government," he said in an interview.

Mr Pinshaw said he had been impressed by the cordial and open relationship that existed between business and members of the Cabinet in Zimbabwe.

● In Salisbury, a pledge that there would be no nationalisation of mining companies, was given by the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo. He appealed to local mining companies to continue with their work with no fear that they faced state takeovers — "this must be made crystal clear."



# Zimbabwe's new white comrades

By Howard Barrell  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

FORT VICTORIA — Hewlett, Rennie, Neilson and Papayianis — comrades all, as lily-white as the Zimbabwean wind and sun allow, and all members of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party.

And a more unlikely set of "revolutionaries" you could not hope to meet.

Farmer Neil Hewlett could as successfully grace the pages of Vogue magazine as he farms 500 acres of mielies near Fort Victoria.

His close friend Peter Rennie is little different from any other prosperous farmer in South Africa.

Que Que mine manager Sharks Nielson looks just like the ragged toothed veteran of the Rhodesian war that he is.

And Baker Manos Papayianis, cigarette glued to his lips, pen in his shirt button-hole, expresses himself in the same way as the man in the corner cafe in Hillbrow, Sea Point or Durban's Esplanade.

## WELCOMED

None is what John le Carre might describe as a flannel merchant of the intellectual left.

But each is now a welcome member of Zanu (PF), and one of an estimated 300 whites, coloureds and Asians in the rural districts of Fort Victoria and Que Que to join the ruling party and abandon the racially-defined political divisions of the UDI years.

What lies behind their decision? Welcome relief from the white man's bur-

den, opportunism, realism, revolutionary commitment?

Perhaps the better part of the answer is to be found on the doorway of Manos Papayianis' bakery office. A hand-written note, alongside the pinup

lady with nipples revealed and a respectable distance from the picture of Zimbabwe's Cabinet, says: "Live for today, but remember yesterday and think of tomorrow."

Nobody in Zimbabwe is very keen about yesterday, its bitter war and the 30 000-odd lives it cost. All insist that, in line with exhortations to do so, the past can indeed be forgotten. What makes this possible, many say, is Mr Mugabe's remarkably, reconciliatory leadership.

## EXILED

Yesterday for Neil Hewlett was Dallas, Texas, a

Sharks Nielson does not mince his advice for those not prepared to help in the process of racial reconciliations, economic reconstruction and development.

"They should . . . off," he says.

Greece is no longer home for Papayianis.

## "I'M STAYING"

"All I have is here. All my memories are here. I like this place. For 21 years I have been here, and I have worked very hard. I am staying."

He is also expanding. Like Hewlett, Papayianis's new ventures involve a cafe, bottle store and mi-



Que Que mine manager Sharks Nielson (left) has rude words for people not prepared to work for reconciliation and co-operation in Zimbabwe. Greek-born Manos Papayianis, who runs a bakery, is a card-carrying member of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF). He has lived in the country for 21 years and says: "I'm staying."

able to avoid fighting on the wrong side in a war he knew white Rhodesia could not win and whose moral basis he questioned.

For the others, it was membership of the police reserve and other units protecting their own property or the structure of white power and privilege.

Today is an increase in turnover and profits, a sense of security, and of co-operation with their workers and clientele.

Says Papayianis in the accents of Greece: "I can speak to any black man now. There is no more fear. I can go into any black township and sleep in the street, and someone will come up and say, 'Aah, Mr Plaza,' and give me a blanket."

His turnover is also up more than 30 percent.

Sharks Neilson greets his workers with clenched fist and the national slogan: "Pamberi ne Zimbabwe!" (Forward with Zimbabwe).

#### FEW PROBLEMS

The few labour problems he has had since independence last year have been sorted out with the help of his new party, which also commands the support of most of his 450-strong labour force.

For Neil Hewlett and Peter Rennie, who farms 2,000 acres of maize, the black Government has meant a substantial increase in the producer price of the politically important staple mealie crop. The result is increased profits.

Tomorrow?

"Black nationalism and the changes it brings are a challenge not a threat," says Rennie.

"If only we had not allowed ourselves to be hemmed in by Rhodesia Front government propaganda. The key — Robert Mugabe — was kept away from us, presented as the monster across the border.

"I feel prepared to do almost anything," he says, "to convince white South Africans to avoid being hemmed in by the same kind of propaganda."

He confesses to getting a roasting when, at a braai with friends in South Africa, he suggested jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela should be released and brought into negotiations "while you still have the time."

ning concession, while Hewlett is building an entertainment and shopping complex outside Fort Victoria.

Hewlett and Rennie expect an increasing number of whites in the Fort Victoria area to cross over to Zanu (PF). More than 30 whites came to a recent meeting called by Rennie to discuss the desirability of whites joining the party. He had invited only four.

He puts white Zanu (PF) membership in the area at about 15, with more expected to join.

#### COMMISSAR

Zanu (PF)'s political commissar in Que Que, King Togaresel, a former guerilla, is firm when confronted by incredulity that he can so apparently easily forgive, forget and work together with his former foes.

"Fighting a war is something completely different from rebuilding the country," he argues.

White response to the white "comrades" and their kind is mixed, reflecting the complex sociology of a group grappling with changes they must either accept or escape.

Few have been openly hostile. More have jokingly greeted them in the street as "comrade." And others have earnestly inquired about the party and how to go about joining it.

The change in political languages since independence a year ago is a major difficulty for conservative whites. Many a conservative cites a news item as the "last straw," the reason he and his family are going to leave — "tomorrow!"

But, as often as not, that tomorrow never comes.

Today will not let it through the door of the large, comfortable house on an acre, replete with servants. So they stay, as many have, grappling with the political arithmetic the white "comrades" have apparently done for themselves.

It is an arithmetic that might go something like this: economic power minus political power still equals a good life; while economic power plus membership of the political power equals a better, more secure and peaceful life.

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STAR  
3-6-81

# Nujoma gets a hero's welcome in Bulawayo

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362

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**BULAWAYO** — More than 15 000 cheering Zimbabweans crammed Bulawayo's Barbourfields Stadium yesterday to hear Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma vow that his organisation would intensify its armed struggle in SWA/Namibia until the "total liquidation of oppression, racism and exploitation of man by man" in the territory.

Acclamation and slogans punctuated the Swapo leader's speech from a dais on which he and his delegation were flanked by Zimbabwe's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mungwende, and Zapu (PF) leader Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Bulawayo was the venue of the first of six rallies Mr Nujoma is to address during the "Week of Solidarity" between Zimbabwe and Swapo, which

Zimbabwe recognises as the sole legitimate representative of the people of SWA/Namibia.

## IMPERIALISM

Mr. Nkomo introduced Mr Nujoma as "the hero of Africa, the hero of Namibia, the man who is not fighting against anybody but, instead, against the evil of imperialism."

## SHOT DOWN

Swapo, said Mr Nujoma, had "never threatened to drive the whites away." Instead, it had "demanded only equal rights for everyone regardless of race."

"For demanding this birth-right, we are being shot down," he added.

During Mr Nujoma's speech the crowd observed a minute's silence for the "fallen heroes" of the black nationalist

struggles in Zimbabwe and SWA/Namibia.

The borders of majority rule in Africa would soon be extended beyond the Limpopo to the Atlantic and Indian oceans to the south, Mr Nujoma said.

"No guns can silence the voices of the oppressed masses. Therefore in Namibia we will continue to intensify the armed struggle until we ensure the total liquidation of oppression, racism and exploitation of man by man in our country."

South African troops in SWA/Namibia, who claimed to be fighting to protect Christian civilisation, were in fact "thugs, mercenaries and boers" who "murdered, massacred and tortured innocent civilians," Mr Nujoma said.

# Mugabe govt shrugs off SA mines cash

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe can do without the foreign currency generated by its citizens working in South African mines, its chief industrial relations officer and Registrar of Trade Unions and Employer's Organisations, Mr Ignasius Chigwendere, said in a newspaper interview yesterday.

He was commenting on the government's decision earlier this year to withdraw the licence of the Employment Bureau of Africa (Wenela), an

organisation which recruited Zimbabweans to work in South African mines.

A spokesman for the organisation said in Johannesburg that Zimbabwe's decision not to send migrant workers to the Republic would hurt Zimbabwe more than it would South Africa.

Mr Chigwendere said the decision to withdraw Wenela's licence was not just political.

"We also took the social factors into consideration," he

said: "Monetary gains cannot compensate for the amount of human suffering that takes place."

He said miners were away from their families for long stretches of time, contracted various diseases caused by mine work, lived in inhuman conditions and had to endure the shackles of apartheid.

The mining industry in Zimbabwe was expanding, and could offer these miners better conditions than the South African mines. He cited as advantages free health care for workers earning less than Z\$150 (R187.50), better living conditions and a chance to be closer to their families.

The miners were returning to Zimbabwe at a rate of between 300 and 400 a month, a Wenela spokesman said.

The Wenela office in Salisbury would close down as soon as the last Zimbabwean miner returned.

Mr Chigwendere said there would be no restrictions on individuals who wanted to continue working in South Africa.

There were 7 000 Zimbabweans working on South African mines last year and that country earned an estimated Z\$3-million (R3 750 000) through Wenela between January and June 1980. — Sapa.

the programmes of other ministries are more vital for public wellbeing than those of the health ministry, particularly those relating to agricultural and industrial development, housing and education.

21.

expressing health benefits (and costs) in money terms, according to what is known of individuals' willingness to pay for health care or to avoid health hazards.

public transport over a  
hence by more than the financial  
l expenses resulting from  
cessive cost of private  
s over the same route.  
station for industrial  
ove safety, saving hos-  
nsation and the surplus  
ed; or a food policy  
nt a large number of  
general budget.  
orporate 'health' as an  
opment plans; it has to  
er goals.

ing this, through cost-  
s to devise a system of

Willingness to pay is the usual criterion for measuring the benefits of projects, but because this is not always a feasible measure in the case of health — the market for 'health' is highly imperfect — other methods have been used. Often estimates have been confined to the value of production loss and medical expenditure, leaving the subjective cost of illness an undefined extra. Even measures of production loss are far from accurate since earnings are usually taken as a proxy, and these may be very tenuously related to productivity (20). Moreover such a measure implies that the health of employed workers is weighed far more heavily than the unemployed (who produce little) or housewives (who produce much but have no wages); the health of children is also undervalued to the extent that there are expected to be no jobs for them.

Because health care in Southern African countries is allocated largely through the market, the quality of health care available tends in any case to depend upon income, above a certain minimum which depends mainly upon the place of residence. Under the assumption that the cost of ill-health is measured largely by loss of earning power the allocation prescribed by cost-benefit studies would not differ much from that of the market. This is because without adjustment cost-benefit accepts the existing distribution of buying power and the prices to which it gives rise as if they were optimal.

For this reason it has been found necessary to adapt the valuation of benefits by a special weighting to benefits flowing to regions, social groups or individuals whose welfare is taken as a special object of policy.

22.

20. F.A.H. Wilson, 'Unresolved Issues in the South African Economy: Labour', S.A. Journal of Economics, 197

ZIMBABWE

FM 5/6/81

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## Honeymoon over

With prices rising at an annualised rate of more than 20%, earlier forecasts that Zimbabwe's inflation rate would average 15% in 1981 are beginning to look decidedly conservative.

First quarter inflation figures released at the weekend show Zimbabwe's higher

*money running away of money states that people if the interest rate is dropped to low. If the level where it would drop any further, this is the people would not save if the interest rate dropped is low*

income consumer price index rose 3% during the month of March alone and just over 6% in the first quarter of 1981. The lower income index figure compiled quarterly - increased 7.1% in the first three months of this year.

On a year-on-year basis, the higher income inflation rate has moved up from a trough of 6.6% last August to 12.4% and is expected to break the 15% barrier by the time the June figure is published. The surge in inflation appears to explain government's increased use of the price control weapon - already Wankie Colliery has been refused an increase in coal and coke prices, while strict controls have been imposed on butchers. Major commercial commodity producers - beer manufacturers Delta Corporation and Zimbabwe Sugar Refineries - have complained of delays in obtaining government approval to pass on increased costs to consumers - hardly surprising in the circumstances.

There is no single explanation for the sharp surge in prices so far this year. The 34% increase in the money supply is obviously one important explanatory factor, but there are also powerful demand pressures at work. Latest figures show that last year the value of retail sales increased by 35%, while the volume increase exceeded 24%.

This increase in retail activity comfortably exceeded the 15% increase in industrial production, reflecting the extent to which demand is running ahead of capacity. This is likely to worsen in 1981 as figures for the first two months of this year show that the rate of industrial growth has slowed to under 11% from more than 17% in the comparable period last year.

Revised trade figures, released by the Statistics Office in Salisbury, show that Zimbabwe has not exported gold since September last year. Earlier figures had suggested gold was Zimbabwe's main export, worth almost Z\$140m in 1980, but the revised figures put gold exports at Z\$115m

less than tobacco exports, which exceeded Z\$123m. Since Zimbabwe stopped gold exports last year - presumably in response to the fall in the price - the country has produced some Z\$50m worth of gold, which has been stockpiled in anticipation of an improvement in the bullion price.

The revised trade figures also reflect the impact of white emigration from Zimbabwe, showing that so-called "no-currency-involved" transactions accounted for an outflow Z\$37m worth of emigrants' effects last year. In sharp contrast, new immigrants brought in only Z\$5.7m worth of effects.

This surplus is the country's lowest since 1975 and the signs are that it will fall again in 1981 and could even turn into a deficit. Much, of course, will depend on gold sales policy, but in January exports at Z\$56.4m were the lowest since before economic sanctions were lifted at the end of 1979.

The immediate export outlook is not bright. Asbestos, nickel, steel, ferro alloys, copper, sugar and cotton exports are likely to be lower this year and, in all probability, so will gold sales. There will be strong growth in tobacco exports with the average price so far this season standing at Z162c/kg - more than double last year's seasonal average of Z79c/kg. The value of tobacco exports is likely to increase by at least 25%, and there will be substantial maize exports, too. Contracts in excess of Z\$40m have already been negotiated.

But on present form, it appears that these export gains will be offset by transport and production constraints so that, unless the gold price bounces back or Zimbabwe unloads a significant portion of its gold reserves, the total exports are unlikely to be materially different from last year's Z\$900m. Imports, on the other hand, will continue to rise strongly from last year's Z\$810m and, in all probability, Zimbabwe will run into a trade deficit this year.

Another worrying statistic is the underlying strength in emigration which increased 20% in the first quarter of 1981 with the net loss of people running at just over 1 000 a month. The figures are not published on a racial basis any longer, but the bulk of the 1 750 people leaving each month are believed to be whites, while a substantial proportion of the 750 a month of new immigrants are thought to be returning black Zimbabweans.

Mining is another cause for concern. In January, the value of mining output was the lowest it has been since April 1980, while the volume of production was 7% lower than in January last year.

The really bright spot is agriculture. The maize crop estimate has just been raised again to 3 Mt, of which 2 Mt will be commercial output and 1 Mt from the peasant sector. Cotton and soya production will be lower, but groundnut production is estimated to have risen by more than 50%, and significantly increased winter wheat production is expected.

All of this points to rapid growth in the economy again this year, but it is unlikely to match last year's estimated 8% real rate of expansion unless inflation can be trimmed back dramatically in the second half of the year. Much will depend on the report of the Riddell Commission on prices and incomes due to be published in the coming week.

# Minister warns new officers

By DAVID FORRETT  
Mail Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, has issued a stern warning to policemen, both black and white, in the wake of complaints from newly-promoted black officers.

He rejected allegations that the black officers were not being allowed to exercise the powers of their posts, but also hit out at the "disloyal" behaviour of some white policemen.

Mr Hove warned of disciplinary measures against white officers who used "foul and racial language" and showed disloyalty by using expressions such as "your government" when speaking to blacks.

There have been reports of some white officers refusing to work under their newly-appointed black superiors.

Asked about one case in which a white policeman asked for a transfer to a station with a white commander, Mr Hove said: "An officer said to have sought a transfer from Chitungwiza station has actually resigned... and there is nothing anybody can do about that."

But he attacked some officers for trying to discredit the government by leaking "unsubstantiated stories" that promoted blacks were not being given accompanying responsibilities.

"I find the accusations unfair, unrealistic and lacking in gratitude to the government," he said, pointing out that about 170 black inspectors had been commissioned; only a few weeks ago.

"I am concerned about the lack of appreciation shown by some black officers. Most of those complaining served the Smith and Muzorewa regimes and now want to give the impression that the government is not doing enough for them."

Other aspects briefly mentioned in a comprehensive health centre system whether it is considered efficiency or cost-benefit. So I think philosophy is fully implemented

The rock on which the new Health Act will be built is the provision of such facilities for the birth of healthy and wanted babies who are immunised and brought up in the pre-school period as well nourished children — what better start in life can one have.

The British Medical Journal recently stressed the importance of good neonatal care by stating that the expense of caring for a single severely handicapped individual throughout a life of 50 years is about £250,000. Consequently optimal perinatal care as carried out at our M.O.U.s and hospitals should be one of our prime objectives.

Every 1000 of the population as health informatics, health first aiders' or primary health workers and aim to see that every household has one member trained in first aid, home nursing and with knowledge of nutrition and basic health matters and health protection. They will become members of the community health committees and will monitor community health needs and our efforts. Training is undertaken by nursing sisters who live in the communities who have been trained in community health and health education.

Home helps are also members of the health team which can be provided by the community.

cation plays a big part and I believe it has been the educating of mothers that has played an effective role in the continued lowering of infant mortality in spite of worsening socio-economic conditions.

## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.

Working with people and not for people. We now come to the most important members of the health team, the patient, the family and the community. In order to achieve optimal economy in a service and its optimal utilisation, the identification of the community with such a service must be a key objective.

This theme has been taken one step further this year. Due to the limited professional staff available for health education, leading to self-care, the D.H.O. in conjunction with St. John Ambulance and other voluntary organisations with the help of the Urban Foundation are in the process of training one in

/every 1000 ....

The second point I wish to mention concerns the mirage of preventive medicine as preached by our academic Billy Gramms.

There is so much wishful thinking and talking about prevention that it becomes difficult to see the subject in its true perspective. So many well-meaning enthusiasts have become involved that it requires courage and energy to try to dampen their genuine ardour. But try we must.

People have been concerned about the small proportion of money spent directly on prevention in our health service, it is probably only 2% of the total health budget.

The real dilemma lies in deciding what is preventable

- what methods should be used and
- what personnel should be involved.

2/6/81 Star 362  
Zipra men  
leave Libya

BULAWAYO — Con-  
tingents of Zipra soldiers  
who were undergoing mili-  
tary training in Libya un-  
til the Lancaster House  
conference in 1979 are re-  
turning to Zimbabwe.

The Chronicle newspaper  
in Bulawayo reported yes-  
terday that the first con-  
tingent of 300 was flown in  
last week. More are expec-  
ted this week—Sapa.

# Smith's RF party likely to change its name today

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front is likely to change its name today when about 250 party delegates meet at a special congress in Salisbury.

Though the party's national executive has recommended a change of name, nobody is saying what the suggested alternatives are to the outdated Rhodesian Front.

But the name will have to fit the "new image" that the RF is apparently trying to work out for itself.

The RF congress comes on

the eve of two white by-elections in which RF candidates will be challenged by the new pro-government Democratic Party.

The by-elections are for two of the 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites for the next six years in terms of the Lancaster House constitution.

The congress will be urged by the party's hierarchy to adopt a policy of "responsibility and reconciliation" and to support the government where necessary.

Party spokesmen denied a report that the national executive had recommended the

adoption of the "Free Enterprise Party" as a new name.

Mr Chris Mercer, the Democratic Party's candidate for the by-election in Borrowdale, immediately hit out at the reported proposal.

He said the RF would do a lot of harm to the private enterprise system in Zimbabwe if it adopted such a name.

But Mr Geoff Kluckow, the RF national chairman, denied the report and said a special committee had recommended three possible names — and the "Free Enterprise Party" was not one.

TABLE 1  
STEPS TAKEN BY A SAMPLE OF AFRICAN HOUSEHOLDS IN  
CONNECTION WITH 237 REPORTED ILLNESSES WITHIN  
THE PREVIOUS TWELVE  
MONTHS, DURBAN 1972

STEPS TAKEN/PERSON CONSULTED	NO. OF TIMES A STEP WAS REPORTED	
	No.	%
Consulted an Indian Doctor	145	25,6
Visited a Hospital	100	17,7
Visited a Temple	73	12,9
Consulted a White Doctor	66	11,7
Petitioned Badsha Pir <sup>7</sup>	51	9,0
Undertook Acts of Penance	31	5,5
Visited a Christian Priest	28	4,9
Visited a Guri <sup>8</sup>	18	3,2
Visited a Faith Healer	13	2,3
Consulted a Hindu Priest	10	1,8
Killed a Goat	8	1,4
Visited a Chemist Shop	7	1,2
Visited a Clinic	5	0,9
Appealed to a Prayer Group	5	0,9
Visited a <i>Muthi</i> Shop	1	0,2
Offered a Sacrifice Other than a Goat	1	0,2
Other	4	0,7
TOTAL NO. STEPS TAKEN	566	100,1

TABLE 2  
STEPS TAKEN BY A SAMPLE OF INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS IN  
CONNECTION WITH 125 REPORTED ILLNESSES WITHIN  
THE HOUSEHOLDS DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE  
MONTHS, DURBAN 1972  
(Only illnesses where definite steps were taken are listed)

STEP TAKEN/PERSON CONSULTED	NO. OF TIMES A STEP WAS REPORTED	
	No.	%
Consulted an Indian Doctor	99	39,8
Visited a Hospital	57	22,9
Visited a Temple	18	7,2
Consulted a White Doctor	12	4,8
Petitioned Badsha Pir <sup>7</sup>	10	4,0
Undertook Acts of Penance	10	4,0
Visited a Christian Priest	9	3,6
Visited a Guri <sup>8</sup>	6	2,4
Visited a Faith Healer	6	2,4
Consulted a Hindu Priest	6	2,4
Killed a Goat	5	2,0
Visited a Chemist Shop	4	1,6
Visited a Clinic	3	1,2
Appealed to a Prayer Group	1	0,4
Visited a <i>Muthi</i> Shop	1	0,4
Offered a Sacrifice Other than a Goat	1	0,4
Other	1	0,4
TOTAL NO. STEPS TAKEN	249	99,9

Both amongst Africans and Indians the findings suggest an overwhelming use of western-type medical agencies.

My own feeling is that amongst Africans traditional African 'medical practitioners' such as an *inyanga* and an *isangoma* were probably consulted more frequently than was reported. I believe that likewise traditional practices such as sacrificing a goat, or using traditional 'strengthening' medicines probably occurred more frequently than was



reported. Despite the fact that the interviews were conducted by Africans, there is no doubt that the interviewers appeared as educated Africans and accordingly there may have been on occasions embarrassment and under-reporting of the use of traditional steps in regard to illness amongst mainly poorly educated cases. Christians in particular are known on occasions to feel guilty about resorting to 'pagan' practices and so may under-report them. The same kind of under-reporting may have occurred amongst Indian families for similar reasons. Amongst the Africans in 96 out of the 566 reported steps, or 17%, one or more traditional steps were taken in regard to handling the illness. The most frequently reported step involving a traditional agency involved visiting an *inyanga*. (Reported 51 times, or 9% of all the steps.) Amongst the Indian families, 72 or 29% of all the steps involved were concerned with behaviour within a religious frame of reference. Religious acts figure more prominently amongst the Indians than amongst the Africans. In point of fact in 11 out of the 125 illnesses, the first step reported, and sometimes the only step involved, was concerned with some kind of religious behaviour. Clearly there is a tendency for at least some Indians to see illness occurring within a spiritual frame of reference. Nonetheless as with Africans in the majority of cases the first step involved usually concerned the consultation of a western medical practitioner or medical institution (clinic or hospital.)

A study was made of various permutations of steps taken when ill, and while some of the cases involved a long list of consultations, sometimes incorporating both western and non-western agencies, the majority of cases involved the use of only one type of doctor or health institution.

The housewives were asked which agency consulted in regard to each illness proved to be most helpful. Amongst Africans in a third of the cases a western medical practitioner was mentioned, while in about a further third of the cases a hospital/clinic was mentioned. In 6% of the cases an *inyanga* was mentioned. The rest of the cases gave a variety of combinations. Amongst Indians, two-fifths of the illnesses were cases where western medical practitioners were mentioned as being the most helpful. Over a quarter mentioned a hospital or clinic, meaning that in total two-thirds of the Indian illnesses were cases where a western practitioner or medical institution had been regarded as the most helpful agency. However in 14%

of the cases the most useful person or persons consulted involved some kind of religious figure such as an Indian diviner, priest, saint, Christian minister, temple or church, or a faith healer.

Traditionally Zulus have a range of rites and medicines which

can be used to safeguard the individual — be it adult or ill-health or misfortune. (Ngubane, 1977). We asked the steps they and their husbands had taken to safeguard their ill-health and misfortune. Of those who had children, or that they had used rites involving the ancestors. One in three had used African medicines of one kind or another — medicines used to 'smoke' the child, or to sprinkle or smother the child, and so on. The same proportion said that they used religious rites. About one-third relied on western knowledge and health, or western-type doctors and institutions the child against ill-health. Amongst Indians, four-fifths of the wives interviewed stated that they safeguarded their children with observance of a religious rite or rites, and/or the use of charm. Only four cases specifically mentioned safeguarding means of medicines obtained from a chemist shop.

There are some traditional Zulu ways in which a child is treated to 'strengthen' it after birth. Over half the cases use of one or more of the traditional African practices, the remainder used clinics, hospitals or medical practitioners. Cases where the strengthening of the baby after birth involved Zulu practices, the mother of the baby or the grandmother for the strengthening rites. By contrast amongst Indians the 'strengthening of the child' or as we would say in medical terms the use of preventive medicine was in terms of following the practitioner or a clinic or hospital. However at the same time five-fifths of the women asserted that they drank traditional medicine to strengthen and cleanse themselves after the birth of a child. Almost three-tenths stated that they bathed in water with disinfectant bath. Again traditional elements of belief and practice come in here.

## Lords block Lonrho's oil suit

LONDON. — Lonrho's attempt to sue Shell and British Petroleum for more than R165-million over alleged Rhodesian sanctions busting has been finally blocked by the House of Lords.

During a four-year legal battle, Lonrho tried to sue on the grounds that the oil companies had breached a contract by sending oil to Rhodesia by road and rail during the years sanc-

tions were in effect.

It claimed the companies had been contracted to supply oil through the Lonrho-owned pipeline between Beira and Umtali.

Yesterday the Law Lords, the highest Court of Appeal in Britain, upheld the view of three appeal judges, a High Court judge and three arbitrators who had earlier ruled in favour of the oil companies.

Lonrho had argued that by breaching sanctions and supplying Rhodesia with oil, the companies had prolonged the life of former Prime Minister Ian Smith's government and had so extended the period in which the pipeline could not be used.

Lonrho now faces millions of pounds in legal costs. The giant multi-national company might now seek foreign jurisdiction.

— Sapa.

# Nujoma gets the red carpet from Mugabe

By TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA  
Salisbury

SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma was accorded the treatment reserved for heads of state when he visited Salisbury this week to take part in the Namibia Solidarity Week.

Mr Nujoma was treated literally as President of an independent Namibia by the Zimbabwean Government, which, like the UN General Assembly, recognises Swapo as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

His visit, however, had greater significance in that it made blacks in Zimbabwe aware of the issues involved in the Namibian conflict.

The two major parties in Zimbabwe — Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front — were united in their display of solidarity with Swapo.

Rallies were organised throughout the country to welcome the Swapo leader and awaken consciousness among the Zimbabweans about the Namibian issue.

## Contribution

Mr Nujoma was showered with gifts which varied from chickens to hard currency. In addition, the Zimbabwean Government had already donated more than R50 000

to Swapo as part of an OAU contribution to the war the movement is waging.

The Swapo leader, who was accompanied by three central committee members, was not found wanting in his advocacy of the independence of Namibia.

His speeches were replete with derogatory references to the South African Government. Mr Nujoma is no great orator, but what moved his audi-



**SAM NUJOMA**  
Solid Zimbabwe support

ences was the way he condemned the "iniquity" of the "racist Boer troops" in Namibia.

He drew parallels between the situation in his country and the one that pertained in pre-independence Zimbabwe. To drive the message home, pictures in Salisbury's main street are on display showing the aftermath of the Kassinga raid by the South African forces — the most devastating raid by the South Africans into Angola. Pictures of dead and mutilated women and children reminded Zimbabweans of similar casualties in Mozambique and Zambia.

Today, Mr Nujoma will address a mass rally in Salisbury along with Mr Mugabe. It will be the first time Mr Mugabe has appeared with the Swapo leader since his arrival.

## Determined

Mr Nujoma will repeat the one message he has put across throughout the country — that Namibia, despite South Africa's "intransigence and aggression", will attain its independence.

The reception given to Mr Nujoma contrasts with the low-key hospitality accorded to the South African nationalist movements — the ANC and PAC.

The government in Salisbury is aware of the dangers of allowing a visible ANC and PAC presence in Zimbabwe. This is especially true after recent belligerent statements from Pretoria.

Swapo's solid reception, however, has firmly indicated that Zimbabwe is determined to support nationalist movements in southern Africa despite threats from Pretoria and Zimbabwe's economic dependence on South Africa.

# Multinationals extend a hand

Finance Correspondent

THE multinational industrial and mining companies in Zimbabwe have not been slow to get into the government's good books through large donations to various state schemes and officially approved technical and educational projects.

The latest move is by the bete-noire of business — Lonrho — which is giving the state news agency Ziana the money to set up its own operations. This involves payments to other news agencies to buy their services — with Ziana becoming the sole distributor in the country of foreign news — and foreign exchange to buy equipment.

Lonrho's record in getting smartly on the right side of African governments is second to none. Kenya is a prime example.

The other big mining house, Anglo American, has also made well publicised donations in cash and kind.

The question arises as to what effect these forms of ingratiation will have on the government. Lonrho's success comes just a year after cabinet ministers said the company would never succeed in its bid to become politically acceptable.

On the other hand business took a severe bashing at the recent chambers of commerce annual congress. The multinationals were not mentioned by name but there were implied references as government officials slammed profiteering and exploitation.

Yet despite an increasing number of hot-headed statements which depend more on emotion than logic, sense is still prevailing in official circles.

So, when the head of the largest trade union organisation called for total nationalisation of mines, citing the boringly familiar accusations of low pay and large profits which are supposedly smuggled out of the country, the response was a firm "no" from the government.

Nonetheless, the pressure is on the international business houses. They have got to be seen to be helping the people and the country voluntarily, not just reacting when official policy is announced.

To this end the chamber of mines has gone a long way to showing its faith by working out a new minimum wage level which is above the official scale. That is the type of concrete action of which the government takes notice.

Obvious manoeuvres like Lonrho's do not win friends for any length of time. But perhaps the company knows best after all. It is still acceptable in countries where many multinationals have been nationalised.

the course of action that it follows, may be very different from the dominant interest groups in the wider community. It has even been argued that bureaucracies develop their own dynamic and that consequently decisions taken in the public sector are more likely to reflect the preferences of the bureaucrats, than those of society as a whole or even those of the electorate (16).

In the health field medical personnel have been singled out as being frequently guilty of pushing through their own preferences by failing to provide the lay members of the bureaucratic decision group with sufficient information. As a result of this process, modern, highly technical hospitals that satisfy the social and the economic requirements of a

## Smith defends name change

SALISBURY. — The former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, has defended his party's decision to change its name to the "Republican Front", saying it would have been "an anachronism" to retain the designation "Rhodesian Front" in the present circumstances in Zimbabwe.

A special congress of 300 white delegates from RF branches all over the country voted by a two-thirds majority to abandon the former name and there was an equal measure of support to ratify the new name.

Mr Smith was gratified that the congress managed to avoid much of the emotion that it was at first feared would be generated by the name change.

However, after the vote was taken the RF's youngest MP, 30-year-old former Selous Scout, Mr Donald Goddard, left the congress. Mr Goddard, MP for Lundi, has been outspoken in advocating retention of a "Rhodesian identity" as a prerequisite for whites to remain in Zimbabwe.

Other members of the party, urging establishment of a closer relationship of harmony with Zimbabwe's new black nationalist leaders, are known to be disappointed that the party confined itself to "juggling with its old initials" and wished to see a more radical gesture of conciliation to blacks who associate the whites' main political grouping with past bloodshed.

Mr Smith said he believed the party had come out of the congress stronger and more united. He denied a suggestion that the change was "irrelevant" in the present circumstances in Zimbabwe.

"We are satisfied that the majority of opinion think the reverse," he said. "Once the decision was made, it was supported freely."

Asked about the new challenge to the party in the two forthcoming by-elections in Mazoe-Mtoko and Borrowdale, Mr Smith said he believed it was "unintelligent" for whites to "squabble among themselves" in Zimbabwe today.

Mr Smith said there had been no change in the principles of the party, which holds 18 of the 20 white seats in Zimbabwe's 100-member House of Assembly.

"We are satisfied that the party's principles and basic policies are sound and good."

Mr Smith said the name "Republican Front" was appropriate because his party had been the first to adopt a republican constitution for the country — in 1970. — Sapa.

may also reflect an doctor's preferences regarding the mix of the cases

- (16) Duncan K. Foley, 'State Expenditure from a Marxist Perspective', *Journal of Public Economics*, Vol. 9, No. 2, April 1978, p. 221-238.
- (17) The lack of consistency in medical decision making is well argued and documented in Michael H. Cooper, *Rationing Health Care*, Croom Helm, London 1975, Chapter 6.
- (18) Milton I. Roemer, 'Bed Supply and Hospital Utilization: A Natural Experiment', *Hospitals* 35 No. 21, Nov. 1961, pp. 36-42.
- (19) The arguments advanced in M.F. Drimmond, 'Sharing Resources for Health: England - The Case of Teaching Hospitals', in A.J. Culyer and K.G. Wright, *Economic Aspects of Health Services*, Martin Robertson, London, 1978, pp. 141-154 are also relevant here.

treated rather than the incidence of the diseases in the community as a whole (20).

### THE PROBLEMS - AN OVERVIEW.

In summary the problems that have been discussed in this paper stem from three sources.

1. The shortcomings of the market mechanism.
2. The existence of competing and conflicting objectives in the community's overall goals and the difficulties involved in establishing such goals with any degree of accuracy.
3. Difficulties involved with the collection, evaluation and

of distribution only, to full scale statements from the 'left wing'

that are related to the inevitability of socialism or communism as being the only solutions to the inadequacies of the market. Leaving aside the merits and demerits of the arguments of the protagonists of the

- (20) For medical examples of this type of syndrome see the research reported in S. Lichtner and M. Pitzan, 'Appendectomy in the Federal Republic of Germany: Epidemiology and Medical Care Problems', *Medical Care* IX 311, 1971. Arrow argues even more strongly that the financial incentive that is present in the private hospitals encourages doctors to hospitalise unnecessarily. Kenneth J. Arrow op cit.

## Footnotes

It has been argued however that there are no rules to enable us to show that one distribution is better than any other. In view of this we may conclude that people<sup>who</sup> hold strong views in either of these two areas are simply expressing a personal preference for one particular distribution of suffering over another.

In preparing this paper I received helpful suggestions from Dennis Gerrity, Gill Raine and Jonathan Brodie. The responsibility for the result is entirely mine.

Myhre and Goldstein, p.1

"Health care has several characteristics which is their degree and combination make it "different" from other goods ..... and itemization of its characteristics tells us nothing about the most efficient method of producing and allocating it". Culyer, p.208.

Graaff, pp. 26-27.

"While it is easy to raise objections to the use of the concept of consumer surplus for providing answers to policy formulation, it is difficult to find any workable alternative". Currie et. al., p.791.

# Reds need visas for Zimbabwe

## 'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Citizens from the major communist countries will need visas to enter Zimbabwe.

South Africa is also one of the 40 countries whose nationals will in future have to make prior application for visas to enter the newly-independent country.

Zimbabwe's Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday issued a statement clarifying certain requirements regarding passports and visas for travel inside its country.

Surprisingly, a number of Zimbabwe's closest allies are on the list of countries that require prior visa applications. These include China, Yugoslavia, Mozambique, Angola and Cuba.

The list includes the major communist countries, like the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

This may help to explain why totalitarian regimes specialise in harsh person conditions. Since freedom to contract is (by definition) extremely limited in these states, life outside prison becomes virtually indistinguishable from life inside. To preserve the deterrent effect, therefore, prison conditions need to be extremely unpleasant.

As suggested by Hobbes, Leviathan.

For the original discussion of these problems see, Hicks (1943).

It can be argued that altruism is not always a Good Thing. Buchanan suggests that "..... modern man has become incapable of making the choices that are required to prevent his exploitation by predators of his own species, whether the predation is conscious or unconscious. The weakness may be embedded in man's utility function". Phelps (ed.) p.74.

Involved here are legal problems, notably the "last clear chance" situation. The law is inconsistent in this respect. See Posner.

"Moral considerations aside, it is clear that a law that cannot be enforced is not a law but an aspiration". Lequer, p.30.

# Nkomo party poised to take Bulawayo

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rom  
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By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

BULAWAYO. — Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front (Zapu) party was being strongly tipped last night to gain control of Bulawayo after this weekend's first black majority city council elections in Zimbabwe's second city.

Counting began soon after polling booths closed and the result was expected late last night.

But overshadowing the significance of a probable Nkomo victory was the fact that peace prevailed in the two-day elections, which were twice postponed because of factional violence.

Bulawayo, the last urban area to come under black control at local government level, has recently been torn by Zimbabwe's worst factional violence since independence 15 months ago.

Its scheduled elections were postponed after bloody clashes between Mr Nkomo's supporters and those of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, last November and again in February.

More than 300 people died in the disturbances, which threat-

ened to push the fledgling state to the brink of civil war.

Since then all former Zanla and Zipra combatants, who were involved in pitched gunbattles in Bulawayo, have been disarmed and are awaiting integration into the national army.

The peaceful election is a breakthrough for Mr Mugabe in his campaign to restore law and order after the protracted war.

Scores of policemen were on standby as voters went to the polls. Some were armed in case of trouble at polling booths.

But officials reported no incidents, although candidates for Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party accused their opponents of illegal tactics.

They claimed some of Mr Nkomo's officials had canvassed people waiting to vote and had urged voters to cast second ballots under false names.

But the returning officer, Mr Ian Edmeades, said he had only come across one irregularity in a tour of the 15 polling stations.

A victory for Mr Nkomo's party will complete the political division in Zimbabwe, generally based on tribal lines.

Bulawayo and the surround-

ing Matabeleland will then be controlled by Mr Nkomo's predominantly Ndebele-backed party.

District and urban councils in other parts of the country are controlled almost exclusively by Zanu-PF, which draws its support from the majority Shona tribal groupings.

Mr Edmeades said last night that the election had gone off smoothly and that he expected a high percentage poll — "between 50% and 60%".

The Bulawayo voters were choosing 15 city councillors to join eight previously-elected white councillors who have been running Bulawayo on a caretaker basis for the past few months.

Despite the firm conviction among Mr Nkomo's supporters of a landslide victory for their party, Zanu-PF could win a few seats, given the strong Shona community in the city.

Privately, white councillors are hoping the result will be closer than is generally expected — since any close division between the major two black parties might strengthen white influence in the running of Bulawayo in the near future.

# Smith party open<sup>5/6/76</sup> to 'screened' blacks<sup>5/6/76</sup>

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Mr Ian Smith's all-white Republican Front has decided to open its membership to carefully screened black Zimbabweans.

This and the change in name from Rhodesian Front to Republican Front were the only concessions made by the party at its special congress here at the weekend.

The leader of the white breakaway Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland, said the RF changes were "too little too late."

And a black political observer scoffed: "What black in his right mind would join the RF anyway, let alone when they have to be carefully screened?"

The congress was assured that black appli-

cants for membership in the RF would be carefully screened after a former Cabinet Minister, Mr P K van der Byl, protested that such an opening for blacks would be abused.

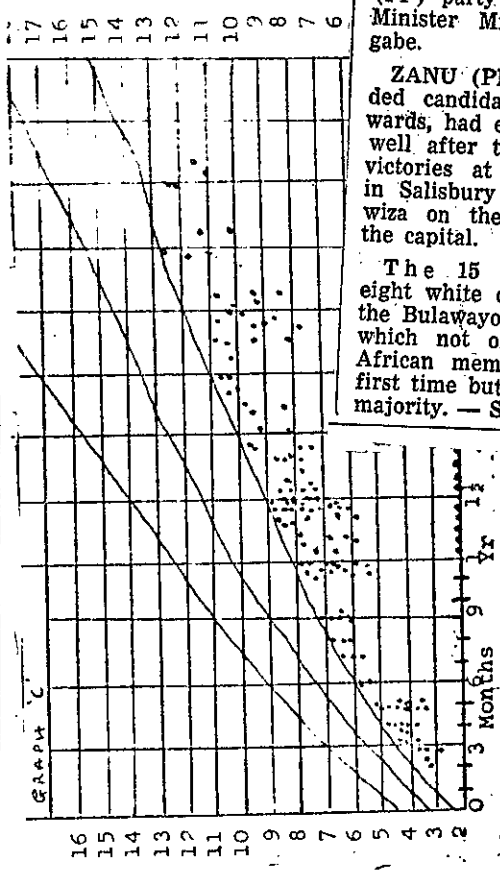
Mr van der Byl, one of the RF's hardliners, argued that the RF would be swamped by blacks and the party destroyed from within.

Although there have been no indications that any black would join the RF, the congress was told that Mr Kingdom Sithole, publicity secretary of the National Front of Zimbabwe, had offered to help campaign for the party in the coming Borrowdale by-election.

A suggestion that a change in name should involve a change in the RF's office bearers was reportedly rejected.

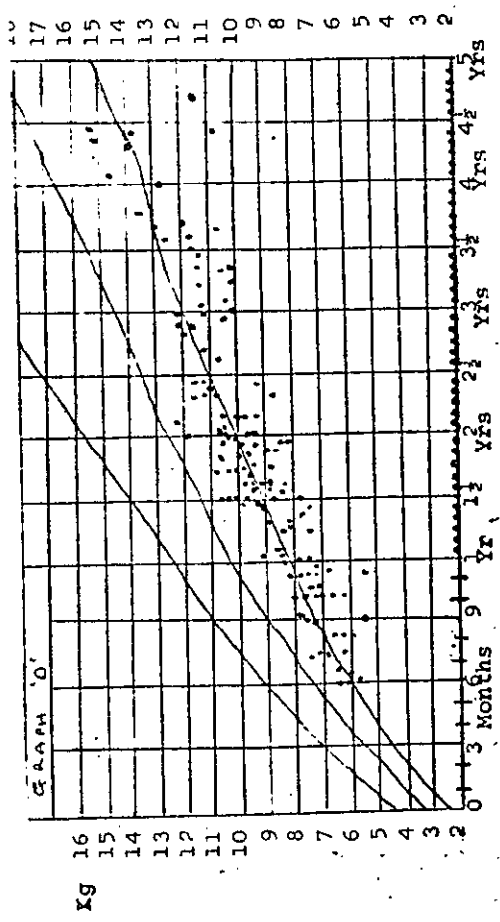
GRAPHS III

See Page 14



GRAPH 'C' shows weights to an outpatient

GRAPH 'D' shows their average 11



- I. Bangeni - 18 months, marasmus. Illegitimate and father unknown. Mother dumped child on an acquaintance after attempting to strangle him, for which she was subsequently jailed. Grandparents dead.
- II. Vusumzi - 3 years, third admission for kwashiorkor. Mother a defective epileptic, father unknown, grandparents dead.
- III. Zolika - 4 months, marasmus. Abandoned, false address supplied.
- IV. Tobekile - 16 months. Mother working in town because father dead. In care of sick granny who died while child was in hospital. If the mother stopped working to care for child, she would not have money to buy food for him.

Children's home was established in the Ciskei for such children, although society

## 8/6/8 Landslide in local elections for Nkomo

BULAWAYO — The Patriotic Front party, led by Minister without Portfolio and junior partner in Zimbabwe's coalition Government Mr Joshua Nkomo, has made a clean sweep in the twice-postponed local government elections in Bulawayo.

A total of 44 candidates fought for 15 seats in the two-day poll which attracted a heavy turnout and was incident-free and devoid of the violence which, it was feared, would mar the elections.

It was this fear of possible violence which caused the elections to be postponed twice.

### LONG QUEUES

Voting began on Saturday and continued yesterday with thousands of the 145 000 eligible voters turning up, resulting in long queues at many of the 15 polling stations where the police were much in evidence.

The result was a big boost for Mr Nkomo and his party and caused little surprise as the Bulawayo area is a PF stronghold. It was, however, a blow for the ruling ZANU (PF) party led by Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

ZANU (PF), which fielded candidates in all 15 wards, had expected to do well after their landslide victories at similar polls in Salisbury and Chitungwiza on the outskirts of the capital.

The 15 winners join eight white councillors on the Bulawayo City Council which not only now has African members for the first time but also a black majority. — Sapa.

their children, two of whom were defective and one was... were dead, two more defective, one other mad, one in gaol and four had abandoned their children, two of whom were alcoholics. The rest were working in the town because they had been deserted and there was no work nearer home. All the children were in the care of very unsuitable guardians. In addition to the defective and mad mothers already mentioned, there were twelve very old relatives of whom three died while their children were in hospital, three were blind and six frankly senile. The rest were in the care of young children, hired nannies, a neighbour or destitute aunt with their own children, one of whom had abused the child by beating and burning. Four children had been abandoned.

### 8. Job Opportunities.

It has been attempted to show that malnutrition is an expression of family dysfunction occurring in a poverty economy. Measures which the community can provide to deal with the problem have been discussed. These include doctors, nurses, nutrition workers, surrogate mothers, family planners and social



Malnutrition is however associated with unwantedness, if illegitimacy, desertion by at least one parent, and failure to support or make adequate provision for the care of a child, are accepted as indices of "unwantedness".

Illegitimacy and malnutrition are strongly associated, but again not in a simple causal relationship. Illegitimacy resulting from promiscuity and casual, careless sexual relationships and malnutrition resulting from irresponsible and negligent parenting are each the effects of socio-economic disorganisation and the basic solution for each independently is socio-economic. Nevertheless contraception can independently block many of the effects of socio-economic disruption and prevent their escalation. Obviously if most malnourished children are unwanted and the products of unwanted pregnancies, there is a need to bring malnutrition under control.

# TRANSPORT

## Zimbabwe

### Railways:

#### a long, uphill haul ahead

By Robin Drew of  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe is making strenuous efforts to overcome its critical transport problems, but it is going to be a tough job.

To illustrate just how severely the shortage of skilled artisans is affecting the railways, on an average only 120 diesel locomotives out of the total fleet of 275 are in service.

It has been calculated that to cope with the traffic there should be at least another 97 locomotives in service.

The problem has been aggravated by the insistence of South African Railways on taking back their 25 mainline diesel locomotives when hire agreements ended.

Zimbabwe Railways had hoped that at least some of these locomotives would be kept here for a few months but South African Railways insisted on their return to meet their own requirements.

But South Africa is helping through the provision of 14 steam shunting locomotives, 13 of which have been received.

In addition, Zimbabwe is to hire nine diesel locomotives from Mozambique Railways and it has ordered 25 diesel-electric locomotives from the United States.

A total of 87 steam locos which had been re-

incontrovertible evidence of interest in climate for acceptance of contraceptive advice.

non-children 80% of mothers who very

tion are being renovated and 40 of these are already in service. Businessmen were told recently that as a result of these and other measures, the ability of the railways to move traffic should have improved considerably by the end of the year. But this cautious forecast of improvement was as far as the Ministry of Transport was prepared to go.

### Artisans

To help overcome the shortage of railway artisans, men are to be recruited from India on short-term contracts, and others may come from Pakistan, countries recently visited by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on his recent tour of the Far East.

The railways have stepped up their own training programmes and this year 1 800 black, more than 400 white and 205 Asian and coloured learners will pass through the training centre in Bulawayo.

This does not take account of the railways technical training programme which has 600 apprentices at present.

The manpower shortage which has curtailed the use of available locomotives has been compounded by the amount of traffic. In the past seven or eight months this has increased by 25 percent which far exceeded forecasts.

In addition, there are the bumper agricultural crops to be moved, about double the normal quantity. The maize crop alone this year will come to more than 2-million tons. Road transport will be used as well but the hauliers are under heavy pressure.

Zimbabwe's ageing vehicle fleet cannot cope with the demand and trucks will have to be imported to move the maize crop. It is believed that they may come from Sweden.

Officials say that even if the railways had been free of problems, it is unlikely that they would have been able to carry all the maize intended for export within 12 months.

In an effort to relieve some of the pressure, importers and exporters have been urged to use the ports of Beira and Maputo instead of South African ports,

because society does not vote them sufficient funds. Foster grants

style in the cars of able, outgoing, but otherwise unqualified, African women. Again, as in the experiment in mothering described in very young infants, children who had appeared mute and apathetic and even mentally defective when confined to their cots were soon walking, talking and assertive.

### 4. Social Interviews.

It seemed irresponsible and certainly ineffectual to discharge children into conditions which were likely to cause relapse without the most stringent supervision. Informed interview, time consuming though it is, is often ascribed to big families and contraception

### 5. Contraception.

Contraception is often ascribed to big families and contraception

but malnutrition was not. Conversely, usually so poor that they cannot even feed one or two children adequately.

# gives guarantee to SWA whites

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STW  
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Prime Minister Robert Mugabe paraded the perimeter of the stadium on the back of an army vehicle.

Songs specially composed in Mr Nujoma's honour were sung and traditional dancers performed before the podium holding Mr Nujoma Mr Mugabe and most leading members of Zimbabwe's Cabinet.

Mr Nujoma told his enthusiastic audience that South Africa had effec-

tively declared UDI for SWA/Namibia through the "imposition" of what he termed "Dirk Mudge and his puppets" on the territory.

He affirmed that Swapo accepted only Security Council Resolution 435 as a basis for a settlement in the disputed territory.

He labelled alleged United States attempts to have the Western "Big Five" drawn up a constitution for SWA/Namibia "an insult to the Nami-

bian people."

He said Swapo was ready to take part in free elections and would accept their outcome.

Swapo was not against whites, he said.

"I have given a written order to all commanders in the People's Liberation Army of Namibia that they should not attack schools, civilian settlements or white civilians just because they are white," he said.

Instead, his guerillas

were under orders to regard only the uniformed enemy and enemy installations as legitimate targets.

"We give whites this guarantee: No African will rob a white person of his property."

He drew laughter when he promised South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha political asylum in an independent Namibia if and when he needed it "as long as he behaves himself."

as it currently functions. in itself, a more complete u consider, albeit only breifl

**GET** (space for) th Nujoma ial relation These soci

The Star's Africa News Service

**SALISBURY** — Swapo president Sam Nujoma's week-long visit to Zimbabwe ended in triumph yesterday when more than 30 000 Zimbabweans turned up at Salisbury's Rufaro Stadium to thunderously applaud him and to hear their Prime Minister proclaim him "a hero of Africa."

Wild cheering and thousands of black fists were raised as Mr Nujoma and European groups. By consider

groups (or the relevant secti gain some idea of how rural the position that they do.

Ever since the beginnings of had been imported into the C which slavery was abolished, the Colony, the vast majorit hinterland. (3) The emancip that they had direct access simply enabled them to use ti

# We'll back Swapo to the hilt — Mugabe

By Howard Barrell  
The Star's Africa News Service

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has pledged his country's "maximum support" for Swapo and has urged it to "fight hard" for the independence of SWA/Namibia.

A cheering crowd of more than 30 000 which had gathered at Rufaro Stadium here for a rally marking the climax of a "Week of Solidarity" between Zimbabwe and Swapo, responded with clenched fists raised when Mr Mugabe led them in chanting "Down with the Boers" and "Forward with Comrade Sam Nujoma."

In his address to the mass rally yesterday, Mr Mugabe reiterated Zim-

enemy down south" — was "obviously perturbed" by the support Zimbabwe was giving Swapo, Mr Mugabe added.

But Zimbabwe had a choice between supporting an enemy or "our own people in Namibia," and Zimbabwe chose the latter.

"The enemy says he is going to attack us for supporting the liberation struggles in Namibia and South Africa. But we have told the enemy that we are not new at the game of fighting counter-revolutionaries," Mr Mugabe told the cheering crowd.

"We will fight racism and the apartheid regime of Botha if it tries to invade us. And we shall be equally victorious."

To this end Zimbabwe

coast off Durban last night. howling winds hit the the Eastern Cape, and the flood-stricken areas of the rain fell in a causeway, isolating Bakens River swept away where the swollen the suburb of Essexvale. many parts of the coun- seasonable rains over

**SALISBURY** — If the game got rough between South Africa and Zimbabwe, it would be rough the whole way through, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday. But he hoped it would not come to that.

Mr Mugabe was speaking about his country's relations with South Africa in an exclusive interview with The Star's Africa News Service.

He was asked to comment on the statement by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the opening of an African National Congress office in Zimbabwe would be regarded as a prelude to action, and that South Africa would deal with this in the way it found proper.

Mr Mugabe said: "We are entitled to give political support to the liberation movements in South

*Cont*

In an exclusive interview with ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, discusses his country's relationship with South Africa — and vows that even if the position should deteriorate and cause Zimbabwe to suffer, the country will survive.

*Star*

# If SA gets rough, so will we—Mugabe

262 9/6/81

Africa and Namibia. It is our duty under the Organisation of African Unity charter.

"We are committed to fostering the liberation struggle. We have said we will not create conditions in this country which can be used by any organisation for carrying out military attacks against our neighbours, including South Africa.

that — especially in a situation where its own behaviour lends itself to condemnation by us. They are harbouring thousands of elements from this country, training them and preparing them for possible attacks against us.

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe was definitely entitled to give liberation movements the facilities needed for their political struggle.

Africa." The Prime Minister was asked if Zimbabwe could survive if, in the event of sanctions, being applied against South Africa, fuel supplies to Zimbabwe were cut off.

decided to topple us, we could suffer. But we will get through the suffering. That is for certain."

it will not get to that. "Our own attitude is that we should restrict our hostilities to what is political."

measures against it too." Mr Mugabe said South Africa could help to reduce tension in the region by removing the retrograde steps it had taken in economic sphere.



Mr Mugabe warning.

# Zimbabwe sets out to fulfil a 'sacred duty'

STAR  
9-6-81

By Howard Barrell  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — The "enemy down south," as Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe referred to South Africa at Sunday's pro-Swapo rally at Salisbury's Rufaro stadium, was "obviously perturbed" by the support Zimbabwe had given Swapo.

"But our choice is clear," Mr Mugabe told more than 3 000 of his countrymen. "Given the choice to support the apartheid regime of South Africa or to support our own people in Namibia, our choice is obviously for ourselves, for our own self-determination."

In that statement, at the climax of the "week of solidarity" between Zimbabwe and Swapo, is the explanation for the hospitality and support accorded Swapo president Sam Nujoma and his delegation.

"Our victory in Zimbabwe," Mr Mugabe added, "can only have full

meaning and significance if Namibia and South Africa are freed."

It was Mr Mugabe who suggested at a recent summit of African frontline states that each country hold a Swapo solidarity week, and Zimbabwe was the first to do so.

The result was that Mr Nujoma and his delegation — Swapo treasurer Lucas Pohamba, and central committee members Pendukeni Ikhelelile and Kapuka Nauyala — travelled about 4 000 km within Zimbabwe and addressed at least 65 000 Zimbabweans.

They were able to reach a nation and touch a memory but one year old in Zimbabwe: the black nationalist struggle for majority rule and self-determination.

Mr Nujoma collected an undisclosed amount of money — he would only say "several thousand Zimbabwe dollars." — for Swapo from Zimbabweans.

That much used word "solidarity" — had, for a change, a substance.

One probably best un-

derstood by Third World revolutionaries: mass political mobilisation in line with the principles of the "people's war" or the "national democratic struggle," — a substance capable of translating itself into material force.

But why all that money and trouble on the part of a state one year old, battling to retain investor confidence and rebuild after a bitter seven-year guerilla war?

A "sacred" duty exists, says Mr Mugabe, to support the struggle for majority rule in SWA/Namibia and South Africa.

Mr Mugabe is very aware that, without the material support his and Mr Joshua Nkomo's parties got from Mozambique and Zambia, Zimbabwe would most likely still be Rhodesia.

The parameters of Zimbabwe's support were spelt out by Mr Mugabe in a chat with newsmen at the Zimbabwe Ruins when he hosted Mr Nujoma.

Zimbabwe would give Swapo direct material, diplomatic and moral support, but military

would come indirectly through Zimbabwe's membership of the Organisation of African Unity and its funding of the OAU's liberation committee. Zimbabwe would not give Swapo military bases as these were provided "elsewhere."

But local observers see other factors influencing the high profile of Mr Nujoma's visit.

Mr Mugabe's realism dictates that both geographically and strategically Zimbabwe cannot provide a guerilla springboard.

Also, while Zimbabwe has indicated that it will not oppose economic sanctions against South Africa, it cannot be expected to participate in them.

The option left for Zimbabwe is, therefore, high profile political events, such as the week of solidarity with Swapo.

What the week could also indicate is an intention to hammer home the Frontline belief that UN resolution 435 — and it alone — provides the basis for a SWA/Namibian

# We won't be dictated to — Mugabe

By TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA  
Central Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Against a background of deteriorating relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has warned his white southern neighbour against resorting to any punitive military or economic measures.

In a comprehensive statement of policy on South Africa published in a leading paper yesterday, Mr Mugabe stated quite categorically that threats from Pretoria would not deter his government from giving political support to "liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia".

In answer to a question about Prime Minister P W Botha's threat to take action against Zimbabwe if the ANC and other movements hostile to South Africa opened offices in Salisbury, Mr Mugabe replied: "We are entitled to give political support to the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia. It is our duty under the OAU Charter".

Aware of Zimbabwe's vulnerability to South African military attacks, Mr Mugabe reiterated his government's policy of not granting military bases to any of the Southern African nationalist movements.

"We are committed to fostering the liberation struggle. We have said we will not create conditions in this country which can be used by any organisation for carrying out military attacks against our neighbours — including South Africa."

Mr Mugabe's statement was published shortly after the departure of Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, who was in the country to take part in festivities marking the Namibia Solidarity Week.

The presence of the Swapo leader on South Africa's doorstep, and the belligerent noises he has directed at Pretoria, provoked a response from Mr Botha in the form of a threat to attack countries which harboured "enemies".

Mr Mugabe argued that Pretoria's own policies gave his government no alternative but to render political assistance to "liberation movements".

"We have stuck to this, and South Africa should be the first to recognise that, especially in a situation where its own behaviour lends itself to condemnation.

"They are harbouring thousands of elements from this country — training and preparing them for possible attacks against us."

Mr Mugabe has repeatedly alleged South Africa has trained about 5 000 former members of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Auxiliary Forces for future deployment in Zimbabwe.

Last week, in the presence of Mr Nujoma, he went even further, alleging that some of these South African-trained auxiliaries were already in active service in Namibia and Mozambique.

Asked before his departure to comment on this, Mr Nujoma said while he had been informed of the presence of "Zimbabwean rebels" in Namibia, none had been captured by his forces.

The Swapo leader said the bulk of the "black mercenaries" fighting alongside South African troops were from Angola's Unita and FNL rebel movements.

One point was emphatically made by Mr Mugabe in the interview — the distinction between political support for Southern African nationalist movements and that of a military nature.

He said he sees no reason why he cannot provide political facilities to the ANC, PAC and Swapo, but said this had not yet been granted.

"I do not see any reason why we cannot provide them with the necessary facilities to enhance their political activities and mount their propaganda through various embassies here."

On the issue of the effects on Zimbabwe of the application of economic sanctions against South Africa by the international community — especially in respect of the possible cutting of fuel supplies — Mr Mugabe said his country would continue to survive regardless.

"I do not ever imagine the time will come when Zimbabwe will be buried, and a big cross erected with the inscription 'rest in peace'."

"Zimbabwe will continue to live, no matter what the hardships. If South Africa decided to topple us, we could suffer, but we would get through the suffering. That is for certain."

The Zimbabwean premier did, however, point out that Zimbabwe could also retaliate

against any stern economic measures Pretoria might take against her.

"There are investments here which belong to South Africa. If it is a rough game, it will be rough all the while way through. We will be prepared for it, but we hope it will not get to that."

"Our own attitude is that we should restrict our hostilities to what is political."

Mr Mugabe was in a conciliatory mood on this issue. He does not regard Zimbabwe's opposition to apartheid and its political and moral support for Southern African nationalist movements as incompatible with the continuance of economic and trade links between Salisbury and Pretoria.

As he put it: "We hope South Africa will also recognise we have left an area where relations can be harmonious, that is, economic and trade areas."

"If South Africa will reciprocate, we will reciprocate. But if South Africa is going to adopt stern measures against us, we will adopt stern measures against it too."

Mr Mugabe went as far as to suggest ways in which relations between the two countries could be improved.

He cited South Africa's decision to withdraw 24 locomotives it had lent to previous regimes, its unilateral termination of the preferential trade agreement between the two countries, and its apartheid policy as the main sources of friction.

"Apartheid stands between us and South Africa. It is the main obstacle. If it were removed I am sure that with a democratic society in South Africa, there would be no problem in our relations."

Mr Mugabe's remarks do not mark any departure from previous policy towards South Africa.

Zimbabwe has consistently stated that while it will not compromise its "political and moral opposition" against apartheid, economic relations with South Africa will be based on strict pragmatic considerations.

Mr Mugabe's government economic realism and full awareness of South Africa's military might has, however, not allowed a wedge to be driven between itself and OAU support for the ANC, PAC, and Swapo.

in the absence of any plans to utilize the material as it developed.

In discussing disease statistics it is necessary to distinguish between hospital disease data, which may be relatively limited,

# White party denies Mugabe statement

SALISBURY. — The Republican Front — formerly the Rhodesian Front — yesterday hotly challenged the statement by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that Zimbabwe's 220 000 remaining whites wished to see the end of the 20-year-old political grouping which fought for Rhodesian independence.

"The whites see the government moving resolutely to a one-party state, which would be a complete negation of the Bill of Rights and the spirit of the constitution.

"In these circumstances the whites must turn to the only party which will oppose this trend," said a statement issued by the RF chairman, Mr Geoff Kluckow.

Mr Mugabe said in an interview published yesterday that a year ago whites were "entitled to throw themselves into the RF laager", but now they knew the direction of government policies.

"They are more or less assured of their place in society and one would want to see the RF go."

Mr Mugabe said the RF stood for all that Africans regarded as evil in the past in terms of racialism and segregation.

Mr Kluckow also challenged the statement that the new party's concept of a republic, as reflected in its new name, was that of a "UDI republic" and not the present popular one.

"We have made it clear that

we accept the new dispensation and have given tangible support to his government," said Mr Kluckow.

He noted that of 61 items of legislation put through Parliament, 55 were supported and only six opposed by the RF — not 16 as claimed in an earlier report in Salisbury.

Mr Kluckow said it would be contrary to the spirit of Mr Mugabe's "reconciliation policy" to deny the white population of Zimbabwe the right to support a party opposing the introduction of a one-party state.

A former Rhodesian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr P K van der Bijl, said in an interview yesterday that Zimbabwe's new rulers were

doing what they had accused the RF of doing when in power — trying to foster a "puppet" political party because they believed Mr Andre Holland's public statements that his Democratic Party would acquiesce to a one-party state.

Answering questions, Mr Van der Bijl said elements of Zanu (PF) were supporting the Democratic Party, which was facing the RF in the June 30 Mazoe-Mtoko and July 14 Borrowdale by-elections.

"This in my opinion is quite wrong because these by-elections are merely an internal affair within the 20 reserved white seats," he said, referring to the white seats guaranteed under the Lancaster House agreement. — Sapa.

# Mugabe responds to 'threats' by SA

CT 16/6/81 (362)

Own Correspondent

**SALISBURY.** — Against a background of deteriorating relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has warned his white southern neighbour against resorting to any punitive military or economic measures.

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In reply to a question about the threat by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to take action against Zimbabwe if the ANC and other movements hostile to South Africa opened offices in Salisbury, Mr Mugabe replied: "We are entitled to give political support to the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia. It is our duty under the OAU charter."

Aware of Zimbabwe's vulnerability to South African military attacks, Mr Mugabe reiterated his government's policy of not granting military bases to any of the Southern African nationalist movements.

## Nujoma visit

"We are committed to fostering the liberation struggle. We have said we will not create conditions in this country which can be used by any organization for carrying out military attacks against our neighbours, including South Africa."

Mr Mugabe's statement was published soon after the departure of Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, who was in the country to take part in festivities marking the Namibia solidarity week.

The presence of the Swapo leader on South Africa's doorstep and the belligerent noises he was making directed at South Africa, provoked a response from Mr Botha in the form of a threat to attack countries which harboured "enemies".

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Mr Robert Mugabe

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## Embassies

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## SA investments

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## 24 locomotives

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But Zimbabwe has consistently stated that while it will not compromise its "political and moral opposition" to apartheid, economic relations with South Africa will be based on strictly pragmatic considerations.



(23)

(3.3) The health centre concept

The aim of a health centre is to provide health services to ambulatory patients. Health centres can be classified according to function - the services they offer: staffing - the ratio of physicians to auxiliary personnel; or by location - urban/rural in a developing/industrialised country. Roemer adopts a wide definition of health centres and includes the following three types into the functional classification - primary care centres - providing preventive, curative care or both; specialised centres - treating venereal diseases, tuberculosis, specific population group such as children.

## Urgent action is needed to avert major food crisis

SALISBURY. - The nine countries of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Committee (SADCC) needed to take urgent action on a "food security" programme to avert an impending major crisis, Zimbabwe's Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, warned yesterday.

Sen Norman left for an SADCC ministerial conference in Mbabane with the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, who is also acting Minister of Trade and Industry.

Speaking before his departure, Sen Norman said although Zimbabwe produced a food surplus the SADCC region was not able to do the same. He added that "time is not on our side" in this area.

Zimbabwe as the major food producer was taking responsibility for the region's embryonic "food security programme", said Sen Norman.

He said the programme included schemes for information planning, a data bank, an "early warning system" and food

storage facilities.

Sen Chidzero said the Mbabane meeting would lay the groundwork for a summit meeting of SADCC heads of state to be held next month, probably in Salisbury.

Specific issues which would come up at this week's ministerial meeting would include a review of the activities of the SADCC over transport and communications, food security, manpower planning and development, and the creation of industry and energy resources.

Sen Chidzero said the SADCC had operated very much on an ad hoc basis, but it would now be seeking to establish its own simple and informal institutions which would keep administration to a minimum and concentrate on practical results.

Only a transport and communications commission had so far been established but the establishment of others would follow.

It also planned to co-ordinate policy on investment from outside the region. - Sapa.

The only difference being in staffing patterns. The 'health pyramid' concept - that patients should be treated as close to their homes as possible in the smallest, cheapest and most humbly staffed unit that will adequately care for them (6) has received much attention. Bryant has stressed that 'illness and facility should not be mismatched.' (7) King states that 'A major advantage of an efficient network of health centres is that they permit hospitals to be larger, fewer and more efficient. They do so by providing minor curative services to many outpatients so that only those deserving hospital attention are referred there.' (8) The point of the matter is that health centres and hospitals/.....

(22)

(3.2.) The Day Hospitals compared to the Soweto and Eastern Province clinics.

The eight clinics in Soweto form a separate department of Baragwanath Hospital. They are responsible for curative health care only. Four of the clinics have 24 hour maternity facilities where low risk confinements take place under the supervision of midwives. There are no operating theatres or X-ray departments at the clinics; this, plus all laboratory analysis, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and social work is centred at Baragwanath Hospital. There is no general outpatient department at Baragwanath and patients requiring specialist attention and the services mentioned above, are transported from the clinics to the hospital. There are two district services operating from each clinic - a district nurse service and a district midwifery service.

Since the riots of June, 1976, only three clinics have reopened. (2) The reluctance of doctors to enter the township

has led to the establishment of a service run largely by nurse physicians - each clinic has its own team of nurses with one doctor to whom difficult cases are referred. Nurse physicians receive two months additional training in the diagnosis and treatment of common illness. Between January 1977 and March 1978, the nurses examined more than 100 000 patients, of these 80% were treated and discharged and the balance were referred to doctors. The system has been accepted by the community - in the same period, only 2% elected to see a doctor instead of a nurse. (3)

In the Eastern Province, primary health care (curative) clinics exist at Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Grahamstown and at Kwazikhele in New Brighton, outside Port Elizabeth. At each clinic one doctor and four sisters treat 200-250 patients per day. Of these, 70-75% are treated by sisters, the rest being referred to the doctor. No procedures or paramedical treatments are carried out at these clinics. The Kwazikhele clinic is staffed by sisters only. Complicated cases are referred to Livingstone Hospital. In 1977, 89% of patients were referred by sisters at a cost per patient of R1.80. (4) (This includes only the cost of diagnosis and prescription, not administrative overheads.)

... / ...



# Train Zimbabweans, firms are ordered

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, has directed all financial institutions in the country to increase the number of Zimbabweans on their boards and in key positions because they would not be allowed to bring in foreign experts.

They should also be locally incorporated, he told Business Herald.

In an interview published yesterday, he said companies which did not want to train local people and involve them in operations, activities and decision-making would not be excused.

"We cannot continue to be a dumping ground for the so-called foreign experts," he said.

All financial institutions should broaden their representation to include more blacks and localise most of the key positions, Sen Nkala said.

He did not train local people during the

last 90 years they were doing business in this country, they should start immediately."

Sen Nkala warned that he would not tolerate importation of experts, adding that all institutions should create expertise in Zimbabwe.

He said he had already turned down a number of applications by local financial institutions to employ foreign experts.

"Those who do not want to train and involve our people in their institutions can pack up and go," he said.

The Zimbabwe Stock Exchange, the Minister said, should look at the much broader population of the country and "broaden its operations and include some of our people," he said.

Sen Nkala said 39% of Zimbank shares would be made available to the public for sale through the stock exchange and 61% would be retained by the government. — Sapa.

of international trade theory are quite different from, say, those of political economy. The approach used in

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this paper owes most to the theory of development planning. It is not objective in any final sense. Even the categories used are the result of a particular viewpoint. But it is interesting to note that when a prominent Hungarian economist came to speak on planning methods in Eastern Europe to mainstream British and American economists they found that they were using the same theoretical approach <sup>1</sup> (and both Eastern and Western social scientists criticize these economists for their technocratic methods).

Broadly described, the approach

1) takes for granted the scarcity of resources, and consequently the need for taking difficult choices;

11) attempts as far as possible to make a separation between those questions which involve choice of

technique, i.e. the choice of means to achieve a given end, the choice of objectives, of ends, the latter involving value judgements and the former the working out of their implications using the data available. The former process, the choice of methods, can thus be made as much in conformity with guiding values as possible. A final separation between means and ends, between choices dependant on facts and those on values, is never possible: the choice of analytical method, of prices and of factors included in the analysis are all value-laden. However the partial separation provides a discipline for the way information is used in decision-making, and should improve the search for and methods of collection of information relevant to decisions in the form in which it is most useful. It is the questions asked which govern the information which is collected and the form in which it is presented. There are many questions we would like to answer at present for which there is no available data.

1. Kornai, Cambridge, 1971, referring to General Equilibrium theory.

# Zimbabwe lands big Peking tobacco deal

SALISBURY. — China overhauled South Africa as Zimbabwe's biggest export market in February, buying more than Z\$15-million (about R18 500 000) of goods, mostly tobacco.

The big tobacco deal follows a Chinese shortage sparked by a drought-hit crop.

The chief executive of the services and information division of Zimbabwe's Tobacco Marketing Board, Mr Ron Newman, said in Salisbury that a Chinese delegation had ordered 19 000 tons of leaf after a visit in November. More orders were being placed.

China was the largest tobacco producer in the world, but its last crop was affected by drought, Mr Newman said. Zimbabwe had the right quality at the right price at the right time.

Zimbabwean export sales to other countries involved 19 982 tons of unmanufactured tobacco in February.

The crop brought in about Z\$25 400 000 (about R31 750 000), boosting exports to Z\$74 900 000 (about R93 630 000), the highest yet excluding gold sales, latest government statistics show.

Imports totalled Z\$71 600 000 (about R89 500 000), giving a visible trade balance of Z\$3 300 000 (about R4 130 000).

such judgements explicit.

... that there are clear advantages in making

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Once objectives are expressed in terms of measurable indicators programmes can be ranked according to their impact on these measures and those achieving the largest reductions in mortality/morbidity per rand chosen. Again, since information on the impact of programmes is frequently lacking, the effect of using indicators systematically to assess health programmes would be to direct research more from the purely scientific to epidemiological lines of inquiry, and from collection of data on health status, only, to research into the impact of different dispositions of resources on these indicators.

17.

## 4.2.4 Cost-Benefit Analysis

The aim of cost-benefit analysis is to compare the total cost of a programme to society with the social benefits, and thus to arrive at a measure of the Net Social Benefits. If Net Benefit is positive the project should be undertaken. If however, there are too many projects for the available funds, one would rank the projects on the basis of their benefit-cost ratios and choose those with the most favourable ratios<sup>(16)</sup>. In either case the procedure gives an answer to the question whether a project should be carried out at all, and thus could have a bearing on the relative size of the health budget. (It is felt that the development of the use of economics in the evaluation of health programmes in the U.S. and the U.K. has been partly a defensive move by the respective ministries to safeguard the size of their budgets against encroachment by other ministries able to argue for funds on a more 'economic' basis.)

### Method

1. Estimate the flows of costs and benefits arising from the programme. In the case of health, the total cost of a state of ill health is represented by the benefits derived from removing it. These costs 'comprise three elements: loss of production; expenditures for medical care; and the pain, discomfort and suffering that accompany a disease. Because economists concentrate on measuring the first two elements, the third is often neglected for lack of data and an appropriate methodology' (17).

18.

16. For a discussion of cost-benefit techniques and their problems see 'Guidelines for Project Evaluation', P. Dasgupta, S. Marglin & A. Sen, UNIDO, New York, 1972.
17. A.L. Sorkin, 'Health Economics for Developing Countries', Lexington, New York, 1976.

# 1400 Zimbabweans stream

By Chris van Gass,  
Pretoria Bureau

Emigration from Zimbabwe to South Africa rose to almost 1400 in March, the highest monthly figure during the past six months.

And figures are expected to rise sharply for April and May, as members of the Zimbabwe civil service who undertook to stay on for a period of a year after independence, begin to leave.

Emigration figures from Zimbabwe have shown a steady increase over the past six months, averaging 1260 a month. March's

figure of 1383, released by the Department of Statistics yesterday, is the highest during this period.

Zimbabwe is second only to the United Kingdom in supplying emigrants to South Africa. The March figure for the UK was 1537.

The figures show about 40 immigrants a day coming from Zimbabwe, but unofficially it is estimated that about double that number are applying daily

for emigration from that country.

The chief director of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr H R de Wet, said the Immigration Selection Board considered each application on its merits and was guided by job availability.

South Africa had a net immigrant gain of 2445 in March, reports Sapa.

Statistics released show that 3492 immigrants entered the country during that month, including 756

people who arrived as visitors and were afterwards approved as immigrants. A total of 1047 people emigrated from South Africa.

In March last year, the country had an immigration gain of 704.

In the first three months this year, South Africa had a net immigration gain of 7391, compared with 2110 for the same period last year.

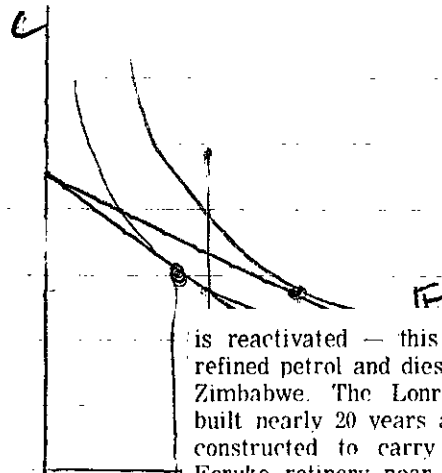
And there were 57 671 visitors from other countries during March this year.

During the same month, 41 408 South Africans visited other countries. — Sapa.

- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be bought on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

\* \* \* \* \*

Commodity  
A



is reactivated — this time to transport refined petrol and diesel from the port to Zimbabwe. The Lonrho-owned pipeline, built nearly 20 years ago, was originally constructed to carry crude oil to the Feruka refinery near the border city of Umtali. But it was forced to close in early 1966 as a result of the economic sanctions campaign.

Lonrho's Ken Scheepers said in Salisbury this week that the pipeline should reopen by the end of the year, though some 40 km of pipe remain to be replaced because of corrosion. The new pipe is being supplied from Japan and half of it is already on the water.

Initially, only petrol and diesel will be piped to Umtali, ending Zimbabwe's dependence on such imported fuels from SA. It will be a cheaper way of moving the fuel and will also create extra capacity on the southern African transport system.

The decision to reopen the pipeline for refined products leaves a question mark over the future of the Feruka refinery itself. The refinery, owned by a consortium of IOL companies, has not been used since 1966. A recently-prepared report by a team of international consultants has estimated that it will cost more than Z\$60m and will take between 18 months and two years to recommission the refinery. No decision has yet been made by the government on the future of the refinery.

When it was commissioned, the refinery was designed to serve Zambia and Malawi, as well as Zimbabwe. And, over time, the pattern of fuel usage and consumption in Zimbabwe has changed very radically because of greater consumption of diesel.

The two most important aspects of the entire pipeline situation are the increased transport capacity that will result from utilising piped fuel rather than bringing it in by tankcars from SA, and the reduced political dependence of Zimbabwe on SA. The latter factor will no doubt revive arguments in favour of an oil embargo against SA, though Zimbabwe will still have to import aviation and other fuels from the Republic.

A fall in price  
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ZIMBABWE FM 12/6/81

In the pipeline (362)

Zimbabwe's programme of progressively reducing its economic dependence on SA will take a further step forward at the end of 1981 when the Beira to Umtali pipeline

effect:

carrots for 5c.

Now the price falls or rather a surplus of carrots and get 10 carrots for 5c. Due to ~~that~~ the fact that you only need 5 carrots and not more, you take 5 carrots for 2½ cents and you save 2½ cents which you can spend on something else.

Substitution effect: You get 3 cabbages for 7½c. Your need for cabbages is not satisfied because you want 4 cabbages. Now you have saved 2½c because there was a surplus on carrots. We indirectly substitute these extra five carrots we

## ZIMBABWE POLITICS

362

### Bulawayo for Josh

FM 12/6/81

Joshua Nkomo's landslide victory in the Bulawayo municipal elections emphasises, yet again, the political polarisation along tribal lines in Zimbabwe. Nkomo's Patriotic Front (Zapu) won all 15 of the city council seats last weekend, giving the Ndebele leader the reassurance he must have been seeking that Robert Mugabe's political successes have not extended to the heartland of Matabele territory.

The council elections should have been held late last year but were postponed when fighting broke out between rival Nkomo (Zipra) and Mugabe (Zanla) supporters in the suburb of Entumbane. There was a further postponement after the fighting in February, in which an estimated 300 people died, but since then all has been relatively quiet. Last month the government announced that it had successfully disarmed the Zanla and Zipra guerrillas as a prelude to the finalisation of the army-integration exercise later this year.

Indeed, relationships between Nkomo and Mugabe and also between their supporters have appeared to improve in recent weeks with frequent references from politicians on both sides of the fence to the case for a one-party state.

Nkomo's victory is only a consolation prize. The PM's Zanu-PF supporters control most of the other urban centres, emphasising yet again the extent to which Nkomo's support is confined to the western part of the country. On the surface, the veteran Ndebele politician is resigned to playing a minor role in the Zanu-Zapu coalition government. For his part, Mugabe will have been disappointed not just by the failure of his party to win a city council seat in Bulawayo, but because the

Zapu majorities in each ward were so substantial. In most cases the Zapu councillors won upwards of 85% of the votes cast.

But for Zimbabwe as a whole, the final city council election augurs well for the future since it reduces the likelihood of new political disputes. No further elections are due — at central government level — until late 1984 and this means there is now an opportunity for party politics to take a back seat.



## EXPORTS

Sta 12/6/81

Zimbabwe's top  
client—Red China

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY — Red China dethroned South Africa in February as Zimbabwe's biggest export market by buying more than ZD15-million worth of goods, most of it tobacco.

The chief executive of the services and information division of the Tobacco Marketing Board, Mr Ron Newman, said that a three-man Chinese delegation visited Zimbabwe in November and ordered 19 000 tons of leaf. More orders were being placed.

China was the largest producer of tobacco in the world but her last crop suffered from drought and cigarette rationing had to be introduced in some provinces, Mr Newman said.

Zimbabwe had the right

quality at the right price at the right time and Mr Newman said he understood China was improving the quality of its cigarettes by buying tropical leaf.

Thanks to large tobacco sales to other countries — a total of 19 982 tons of unmanufactured tobacco was exported in February — the crop brought in almost ZD25.4-million boosting exports to ZD74.9-million, the highest apart from gold sales, the latest Government statistics reveal.

Imports amounted to ZD71.6-million giving a visible trade balance of ZD3.3-million.

Once again petroleum products were the major import, absorbing ZD7.8-million.

# Zimbabweans told: SA ports not yours

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said today Mozambique's ports of Beira and Maputo were seriously under-utilised by Zimbabwean businessmen, who preferred shipping through South African ports.

Mr Chinamano, who returned yesterday from a tour of Mozambique, stressed, however, that businessmen would continue to be perfectly free to use the South African ports if they wished.

The Transport Minister said Zimbabwean sugar-producers had complained they had R18,5-million worth of valuable exports

sitting in storage in Maputo because the port was unable to move it, but he had found this was not true.

Mr Chinamano disclosed that Dutch experts were working on the rehabilitation of Beira harbour and in four months it should be complete.

"These are our ports," he urged the business community. "I am told that our businessmen prefer shipping through South African ports.

"I have no quarrel myself with that attitude, but our policy is to gradually disengage ourselves from South Africa and I feel that Maputo, and particu-

larly Beira, which are close to us and which have the necessary facilities, should be used by our people."

Mr Chinamano said he visited the pumping station for the Beira-Feruka oil pipeline which, when it came back into use, would end the country's reliance on imports of petroleum producers through South Africa.

He said that the British-based multi-national company Lonrho which owns the pipeline was "doing a very good job" in getting it ready to resume supplies to the refinery outside Umtali in November.

It was closed after Rhodesia's UDI in 1965. — Sapa.

- (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.
- (3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.
- (4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).
- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

## LOST ZAPU DEMOS FIND SPOT FOR ANTI-US STAND

YOUTH WING members of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu (PF) party staged a half-hearted demonstration in central Salisbury yesterday against the arrival of a delegation led by the US deputy Secretary of State, William Clark.

The 40 or so protesters held a vigil outside the offices of the Herald and Sunday Mail. Posters berated America for its "imperialist" policies.

Clark and his delegation assistant Secretary of

State Dr Chester Crocker, hurried through the airport and said very little to waiting pressmen.

Meanwhile, South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha has said that Clark's visit brought progress in three areas. Mutual trust was enhanced, the Americans had spoken to the internal political parties, and the American Government had been committed to certain realities — just as South Africa was.



# It's going great for Mugabe



(but watch out, the big squeeze is coming)

By IVOR WILKINS  
Political Correspondent

ZIMBABWE'S first year of independence saw its economy flourish beyond expectations, although prospects for the second year do not look as promising, according to a recent study.

In an economic review published by the Africa Institute, the forecast when Mr Robert Mugabe took over the country in April last year was for a growth rate of four or five percent.

In reality the performance was much better. Estimates vary from a growth rate of six percent to as high as 10 percent, with the study favouring a figure of between seven and eight percent.

The 1980 Gross Domestic Product was estimated to be about R3-billion — an increase of seven percent over the previous year.

"Despite a continuing shortage of foreign exchange, raw materials, skilled labour and transport, most sectors of the economy grew significantly in both value and volume," the report says.

In agriculture, which employs about half the country's 4-million economically active people, sales of principal crops and livestock increased by 31.6 percent to R488-million in 1980, according to the Reserve Bank.

"Of the 10 crops which the Central Statistical Office tracks, all posted increases in value except for a slight decrease in burley tobacco. Only burley and sorghum did not increase in volume.

"These 10 principal crops totalled R373-million, 42 percent above 1979," the report says.

**War years**

In manufacturing, which grew dramatically through the war years, the indexed volume of production climbed to its highest point ever, almost nine percent above the previous high in 1974.

But, 1980's growth rate would not be repeated this year, because of a lack of productive capacity, foreign exchange, skilled labour, foreign and domestic raw materials and transport.

Mining production overall dropped two percent from 1979 — gold fell by five percent.

Between R20-million and R30-million of foreign exchange was lost through industrial unrest, according to estimates.

As post-war reconstruction got under way, building activity dramatically increased.

The value of building plans approved in 1980 increased 141 percent to R152-million. Public sector building plans approved shot up fivefold.

For the first 10 months of 1980, the volume of retail sales increased 32 percent, reflecting a real growth of about 20 percent.

The jump can be attributed to a higher level of employment and higher wages, 20 percent overall, but 50 percent for farm and domestic workers.

Tourism and trade visits increased as well. The number of tourists was 3.5 times higher than the preceding year's figures, but not as high as the 339 000 that visited the country in 1972.

Business visitors reached an all-time high of 40 000 from the previous figure of 13 500.

## Negative factors

But, there were unhappier records as well. The central government had a record deficit — despite increased revenue — which could reach R656.8 million in the 1980/81 financial year.

Exports for the first 11 months of 1980 increased 35 percent to R814-million. But imports increased 44 percent to R734-million.

The trade surplus dropped from R91-million in 1979 to R80-million the next year.

Predicting that this year's performance is likely to show a fall-off, the study lists a number of negative factors affecting the economy:

- there appears little likelihood of obtaining the foreign currency needed to expand industry;
- white emigration would have a negative effect;
- international terms of trade seem likely to worsen;
- it will be difficult to balance the budget or limit government expenditure because of the commitment to increase education and defence spending.

# The militia has returned, <sup>Uda</sup> <sup>rem</sup> <sup>(362)</sup> Zimbabwe told

SALISBURY. — A small number of militiamen, former supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who had allegedly been recruited and trained by the South African Defence Force, have infiltrated Zimbabwe across the Limpopo River, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, claimed in Salisbury yesterday.

He told Salisbury's Herald newspaper the situation was under control and there was no cause for alarm.

No incidents and no clashes had been reported, although instances of "intimidation" by men seen in uniform and carrying unidentified weapons had happened.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has often accused the South African Government of recruiting and training 5 000 men of the former security force auxiliaries, a militia formed in 1978 to stem the flow of black nationalist guerrillas into the country.

Yesterday's report, however, was the first official statement

that some of the 5 000 had re-entered Zimbabwe. Mr Hove stopped short of saying they had been specifically deployed by South Africa.

He was quoted as saying: "Our information is that these are elements which crossed into South Africa (after Zimbabwe's independence in April last year) and are now beginning to infiltrate back across the border."

He said the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe was already extensively patrolled in an attempt to stamp out smuggling.

Any further incursions would be dealt with, and arrests would be made by police attached to military units.

A Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday that the Prime Minister and former Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, had previously made it clear South Africa would not train terrorists "for the purpose of overthrowing any legitimate government".

"That principle still stands," the spokesman said. — Sapa.

# Mugabe opposes change in UN plan

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday declared his opposition to the continuing negotiations over the future of SWA/Namibia, saying they were "in essence a usurpation of the UN role on Namibia."

Mr Mugabe said at a banquet in honour of the visiting North Korean Prime Minister, Mr Li

Jong Ok, that Zimbabwe could not accept any deviation from the plan for SWA/Namibian independence as agreed by the UN.

"Nor can we approve of forms of negotiation extraneous to the United Nations forum as a proper process."

Mr Mugabe said the US had taken the side of South Africa.—Sapa

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employed as they had been guaranteed payment

## X Structural Change in the Labour Market over Time

Other than a brief discussion of the historical circumstances which led to African and Coloured people working as farm labourers in the Western Cape, our analysis has been largely static in the sense that it has only considered the situation as it exists at present. We shall briefly attempt to fill in some of these gaps by considering structural changes in the labour market in the medium-term, that is over approximately the last twenty years. In addition a few hypotheses will be put forward as to what future prospects might be.

While adaptation is a continuing process, in the short-term changes appearing to be only marginal, over time some of these alterations may be far-reaching indeed. Some of the changes discussed are common to both Elgin and the Hex River Valley, while others are relevant to one area only. Although our focus is on seasonal labour, some consideration will also be given to changes in the permanent labour market as well. Detailed research into the historical patterns of supply of labour were not possible; thus while in principle much of what follows is verifiable, in fact much of the discussion still remains conjecture.

(i) There seems to have been a trend towards the substitution of African migrant workers for 'Coloured' workers (and - an enforced substitution - for prison labour in the Hex River Valley) over time in both permanent (Elgin and the Hex River Valley) and seasonal (Elgin only) employment. The supply of 'Coloured'

## Search for metals in Zimbabwe

extending for approx  
May.) Grapes being  
immediately after p  
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Cape Town docks that  
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be removed from the  
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of the eighteen farme  
seasonal workers resi  
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their farms for this 1

SALISBURY — Exclusive  
prospecting orders have  
been issued to four mi  
ning companies for the  
exploration and prospect  
ing of minerals in eight  
zones comprising a wide  
area of northern Zim  
babwe, says the Ministry  
of Mines. Resultant mi  
ning may have to include  
State participation.

A spokesman named the  
four companies as: Union  
Carbide Rhomet; Prospect  
ing Ventures; Corsyn Con  
solidated Mines, and Saar  
berg Interplan Urban.

The companies will  
prospect for cobalt, cop  
per, molybdenum, tungsten,  
gold, lead, zinc,  
coal, uranium and other  
radio-active minerals.

The EPOS have been  
granted in accordance  
with Government policy  
of encouraging such ex  
ploration and prospecting.

The main method for  
initial exploration will be  
from the air.

The mining of any  
uranium discovered will  
be on a jointventure bas  
is with the Government.  
— Sapa.

s (from February until  
they must be packed  
pes picked in the valley  
refrigeration in the  
picked, every bunch  
id damaged berries must  
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ing, the more work  
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entire crop. Thirteen  
sufficient potential  
enable them to complete  
ly five farmers  
a total of 75 women,  
rm) from outside

Besides these activities, which provide almost continuous  
seasonal employment for women resident on the farm from November  
until May, further seasonal labour (excluding various casual  
jobs which we assume periodically become available), is required  
during pruning time - i.e. July and August; after the permanent  
workers prune, the women are occupied in removing pruned branches  
from the vineyards and in tying the vines to the trellices.

### VIII Seasonal or Permanent Employment? A Special Case

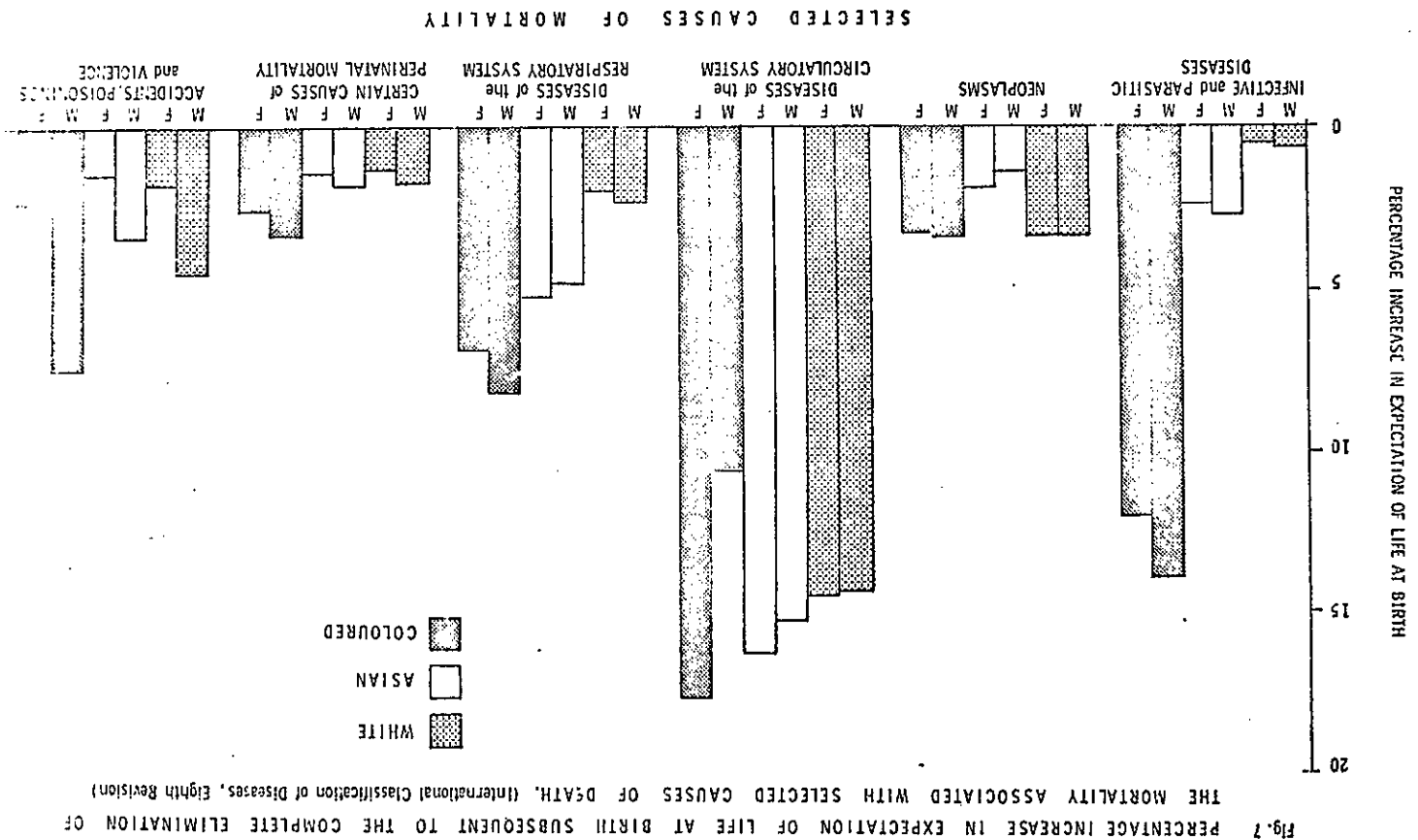
In the previous section we noted that African migrant workers  
on "short-term" contracts made up a large proportion of the  
seasonal (picking) labour force on Elgin apple farms. However,  
as we shall see, Elgin farmers recruit migrant workers for  
contracts varying in length from less than six months to almost  
one year. On what basis will we decide whether a worker is  
permanently or seasonally employed?

## Police role for guerrillas

SALISBURY. — The Salisbury City Council has voted in principle for the formation of a 750-strong municipal police force made up of former guerrillas, according to minutes of the council's latest meeting.

The council already has a small force of men engaged in security duties.

It is understood the former guerrillas will be integrated into the existing force which will take over functions now allocated to private security firms. — Sapa.



# Cheerful <sup>R.M.</sup> future for <sup>15/6s.</sup> Zimbabwe tobacco <sup>362</sup>

SALISBURY. — The future prospects of Zimbabwe's biggest foreign currency earner, tobacco, were "excellent", said the president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, Mr Port Palmer, in Salisbury yesterday.

In his report at the ZTA's annual congress, Mr Palmer said the tobacco industry, which this year produced a vintage crop, could be truly optimistic for the first time in many years.

Realistic floor prices owing to the quality of tobacco produced and increased foreign interest in the Zimbabwean product were major factors in the industry's "cheerful picture", he said.

Members of the trade, he said, had inspired confidence in the growers while the growers had inspired confidence in the trade "by the way they have changed their cultural practices to produce the styles of tobacco required by the world market". — Sapa.

# FARM LABOUR IN CALIFORNIA

Paper prepared for the Farm Labour Conference organised by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, School of Economics, University of Cape Town--September, 1976.

David Brokensha  
Director, Social Process Research Institute  
University of California, Santa Barbara

I propose to give an overview of the history and present situation

of farm labour in California drawing on -- fieldwork in the agri-

cultural community of Pat

follows:

## 1. Introduction

### a. Patterson, Ca

### b. Main features

## 2. History of farm l

### 3. Farm labour

### a. Some details

### b. Migrants

## 4. Some problems of

### a. Wages

### b. Housing

### c. Health

### d. Child labour

### e. Field conditi

## 5. Other forces

### a. Agri-business

Ex-guerillas  
say medium  
gave them  
kill order

The Star's Africa  
News Service

FORT VICTORIA — Two former Zania guerillas who have admitted murdering a white farmer and his wife on the orders of a woman spirit medium, have told the High Court here that she was visited by many prominent personalities.

One, they said in a statement, was the Zimbabwe Health Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Mr Gibson Mucherechedzo and Mr John Joseph Rwizi, both 30, said they were ordered to kill Mr Abraham Roux and his wife on their Fort Victoria farm by the woman claiming to be the latest reincarnation of the revolutionary Shona spirit, Nehanda, who led an uprising against white settlers in Rhodesia in 1896 and was hanged.

The two men have pleaded not guilty. They said they had no intention to kill and were not responsible for their actions.

culture

Star 18/6/81  
**Tobacco**  
**promising**

The Star's Africa  
News Service

38

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe's tobacco-growing industry presented a cheerful picture with excellent prospects and, for the first time in many years, growers could be truly optimistic, says the president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, Mr G A Palmer.

Opening the growers' annual congress, he paid tribute to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, for achieving stability.

Prices at this season's auction sales have soared and the average this week was 224c a kg, as against the average price last season of 95c a kg.

After last year's disastrous season, the crop was limited to 70-million kg. Next season's crop was provisionally set at 90-million kg but Mr Palmer said that, because of the rapidly changing world tobacco demand and the current marketing position, the final target figure for next season would not be decided until next month.

experiences, as a temporary welfare and other official

"Then there is also labor service I think is million. The farm labor workers find jobs. The workers suspect elsewhere, it is The California labor service

"Some of its official years back, that is the grower produce as kind of a bribe

"They have also been

contact with farm labour, to my reading.

The California farm their budget is \$3.5

be there to help farm California, and I would

help growers find workers. into scandals.

taking bribes a number of am their so-called surplus

cess to workers.

to court for sending

people to jobs that didn't pay the minimum wage, sending people to jobs that had already been filled--because they don't require the grower to phone in and say he has filled the job--sending people to jobs in which there were no toilets, drinking or handwashing facilities, not checking on whether workers were being sent into fields which had recently been sprayed with pesticides and so forth.

"The effect of the service is to subsidize growers who don't make the slightest effort to pay decent wages and provide decent conditions. If they can't get farmworkers through ordinary channels they can always fall back on the farm labor service, which is a decided disincentive to all growers to offer better conditions. I think the farm labor service has thoroughly outlived its usefulness if it ever had any.

"There is a provision, I believe, by which the Labor Department can simply cut off its support to the service if it doesn't perform as it is supposed to. So I would heartily recommend that you suggest the Labor



2. cont.....

- (1) Plot this on graph paper

- (2) Now suppose "crop" amount and 70 million gross value scheduled

- (3) Calculate years, and

- (4) Construct for each of the gross gross value curve. (I

- (5) From the demand on the market. From these would have

- (6) Draw up a buy or sell the government have to buy to stabilize

# Korean visit causes unease

Sta 18/6/81  
(362)

By Robin Drew  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Western diplomats are watching with some uneasiness the presence in Zimbabwe of a high-ranking North Korean delegation led by the Prime Minister, Mr. Li Jong Ok.

The 18-man delegation is spending a week in Salisbury. The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr. Mugabe, has already had two sessions of official talks with Mr. Li.

Last year Mr. Mugabe was one of the guests of honour at celebrations in Pyongyang marking the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

North Korea, like China, gave strong support to Mr. Mugabe's Zanu (PF) during the war.

But unlike China the Pyongyang regime of President Kim Il Sung has not abandoned its ideological fanaticism.

At a dinner in welcome of Mr. Li, Mr. Mugabe spoke of the immense experience and inspiration he had derived from his observation of the Korean experiment.

## SUSPICION

He spoke also of his wish for new forms of co-operation in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields.

He did not specify which other fields but it is understood that a North Korean military delegation has previously visited Zimbabwe.

While China has come in from the cold, North Korea is still regarded with a great deal of suspicion.

Part of this suspicion arises from its aggressive tactics in supporting revolutions in the 70s, wherever they

as possible, preferably using

in successive years the annual 1, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40,

Calculate and tabulate the these years, if the demand curve of each of the ten years.

value of the crop over the ten ch would yield this value.

rice would have to be received and schedule in order to make year equal to the average annual the same paper as the demand elasticity).

al amount which must be offered prices discovered in part (4). showing how much the government total output.

h the government would have to cessive years of part (2). Would l greater than the amount it would Does the answer mean that f a crop is impossible?

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... occurred  
This policy has been replaced by an attempt to seek greater recognition of its economic achievements.  
But public opinion in the West, and in the United States in particular tends to regard North Korea with a wary eye.

# Zimbabwe makes a start on land reform

From ROY LAISHLEY

**SALISBURY.** — Land is an emotive issue in any Third World country. In Zimbabwe, after a bloody 10-year war, it is doubly so.

One year after independence Robert Mugabe's government is walking a tight-rope. Its dual strategy for agriculture hopes to sustain and extend the predominant white commercial sector, while building up the African peasant economy.

This policy effectively means an inching towards socialism while using the productivity of existing capitalist farming to feed the people and earn vital foreign exchange.

Sixty-five percent of employment in Zimbabwe is agriculturally based. Thirty-five percent of exports are agricultural products — it will be higher this year with more than a million tons of maize available for export — and 94 percent of such produce comes from the six percent of the farming community in the commercial sector.

It is this very inequality which is at the root of the problem. 5200 white farmers occupy some nine million hectares of land, while 650 000 peasant farmers are farming 16m ha.

Servicing the farmers' needs is also still highly unequal. Conex, the government agency supply the commercial sector, has one extension worker to every 40 farmers.

Devag, its peasant equivalent, has one to every 800 farmers.

Conex and Devag are due to be merged in July in a symbolic fusing of the two farming sectors. But it will need more than bureaucratic rationalization if Zimbabwe's farming community is to be a single, equitable and productive sector.

Gary Magazire, President of the Zimbabwe Farmers' Union, which has 10 000 African members, warns that the peasants in the tribal trust lands of the old regime are "thirsty and hungry for land".

"As far as the African is concerned," he says, "the pastures are greener on the other side of the fence — and the other side of the fence is the commercial European area."

The issue in the war, he argues, was the question of equality and the primary definition of equality in Zimbabwe is access to land. "We cannot continue without some type of explosion," he says.

The government is all too aware of this. Its credibility and its power base will soon be eroded if there is not early evidence of concrete moves towards land redistribution.

"If the land issue is not solved," says Moyo Mahachi, Deputy Minister of the key Ministry of Lands, "there will be another revolution; we must not let it slip out of our control."

In its first year of office the government's priority has been to rehabilitate and resettle the million refugees of the war, and to ensure that the devastated rural areas were supplied with sufficient seeds and fertilizers to ward off starvation. Both objectives are virtually complete.

The government has now embarked upon the task of land redistribution. It hopes to satisfy sufficiently the hunger for land without alienation of the commercial sector.

So far some 500 000 ha have been purchased from willing white farmers and more than 8 000 families resettled. The government plans to purchase another 340 000 ha this year, settling another 5 000 families. It should have no trouble finding the land.

According to A J Loure, Vice-President of the Commercial Farmers' Union, there is some 1.6m ha of commercial farming land immediately available and purchases could go up to four million hectares without affecting the commercial sector.

That is more than enough for present government plans. Mahachi says that the pace of resettlement must be accelerated, but he argues that the government present-

ly has more than enough purchasable land to cope with. Lack of finance has been a key constraint. The success of the Zimbabwe conference in March has solved that problem; provided the pledges are turned quickly into hard cash.

But on top of the inevitable administrative problems facing a new government, made worse by having two separate ministries with jurisdiction over agriculture, there is the problem of ensuring that the resettled families have sufficient resources, inputs and services to make their new farming land viable.

The problems facing the government are recognized. "What has happened in the past 12 months," Magazire argues, "is beyond miracles." He agrees with the government's pragmatic stance. "Government strategy at the moment is born out of realism," he says. "You cannot just distribute land haphazardly; it must be planned."

"We are settling people today not only to relieve the pressure of today, but to create a conducive and productive atmosphere for today and for the next 50 years."

As far as the commercial farmers are concerned a conducive atmosphere is just what is being created. 1980 saw a slight increase in the number of commercial farmers operating. Loure expects the present numbers to be maintained. There has been

"tremendous co-operation" with government, he says. Much of present satisfaction with the government lies with its decision to raise the producer price of maize by 114 percent.

One official said commercial farmers now feel they are receiving considerable support from the government. Beef prices have just been raised by 30 percent, which, he said, should "put the beef industry back on its feet".

These gestures towards the commercial sector — and to maintaining high production levels — have been bought at a high cost in food subsidies.

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The writer is a journalist specializing in economic and development affairs.

# Zimbabwe boasts 'A little miracle'

*Aug 18/6/81*  
*(362)*

ZIMBABWE is proudly advertising for international business in the United States and touting statistics likely to impress the world community, ranging from tourists to financiers.

An advertisement bearing a photograph of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, spanned a quarter of a page in the New York Times last week, informing any who cared to read of Zimbabwe's present situation. The comprehensive information displayed would have set the country's staunchest critics thinking.

The advertisement comes in the wake of noticeable American Press coverage of Africa's youngest republic. As Zimbabwe moves further and further away from the debris of a seven-year war (which at its height was claiming up to 100 lives a day) American Press reports of the country's progress are becoming increasingly favourable.

'Nothing short of a little miracle' is how the transformation from war to peace that has taken place in Zimbabwe is described in the advertisement in the New York Times.

'Against the odds, and despite the scepticism of many of the world's opinion makers, the African continent's newest republic begins to look like the most promising,' the advertisement continued.

Despite initial panic after Mugabe's electoral win, the white community today is fairly settled, says the advertisement, and points to immigration figures to prove it.

Referring briefly to Mr Ian Smith, the advertisement boasts that despite the fact that he declared UDI in 1965, he remains a member of Parliament and there have been no 'people's courts' to try war 'criminals'.

The advertisement makes good mileage out of this month's invitation by the Zanu (PF) party to whites to become members of the ruling ranks, so that the country could build itself into a model of non-racism, right next-door to 'apartheid South Africa.'

Although Zimbabwe's attitude to South Africa's racial policies is made clear, there is no embittered anti-apartheid rhetoric. The image Robert Mugabe portrays is one of moderation and statesmanship.

Zimbabwe boasts that it is one of two African countries which can feed itself; the other is South Africa. Expected food prices and returns for 1981 are impressive with 2.8-million tons of maize topping the list.

Mr Mugabe's role is seen as a 'rare balancing act in keeping whites on the land and producing and at the same time moving towards the fulfilment of black aspirations.'

There is a conscious effort to define the role of whites in Zimbabwe's future for, 'without the

## SHERYL RAINE reports from New York

whites at his side, Mugabe will have a hard time turning Zimbabwe into 'Africa's breadbasket' for the central and southern region.

For the tourist, Zimbabwe used the lure of the Victoria Falls, the surge to rebuild tourist facilities damaged in the war and last year's figures stating that the average tourist spent 20 Zimbabwe dollars

a day while in the country.

As far as the Zimbabwe economy is concerned, the advertisement painted a picture of increasing prosperity as well as a need and opportunity for growth.

The country's manufacturing sector was said to have increased its output by 14.9 percent last year, nearly seven percent above the previous peak recorded in 1974.

The value of mineral production jumped 32 percent while sales of principal crops and livestock increased by 30 percent.

Gently hinting that American and Western aid would be welcome, the advertisement refers to the need to maintain export-import links with the outside world and the need for 'real growth' in the face of mineral price slumps.

At the same time, the inflation rate is realistically set at 15 percent (matching South Africa's).

minister is more the "sick comforter" than the healer, and as such plays a vital role, especially among the chronic, the incurable and the elderly.

Herbal remedies are directed at those conditions which normal

some other remedy a chance, or, as one sufferer put it, "to give my tummy a rest."

Headaches probably make up the next largest category, but here the pattern of response is different. Headaches tend to be associated with the general health of the sufferer and apart from herbal and Dutch remedies which "clear the head" cleanse the system" the only headache remedies

illicly contracted during vigorous physical heavy work can be treated with kelp (sea massaged with buchu and vinegar, or treated e applied to rheumatic pains.

reated with folk, herbal and patent medicines, and to be taken straight to hospital, especially

people are aware of disorders which lie outside ment, particularly those associated with mental

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they are also common in the latter case as herbs which "clean the system or use blood".

The third major folk category is that of rheumatic or arthritic pain. As we have observed earlier, the intractable nature of these pains and their association with older folk who have more time to dwell on them, makes them a major medical problem, for which remedies are desperately sought. Informants noted that some remedies provided by doctors have unpleasant side-effects of which they were not warned, or that a medicine which worked well initially seems to lose its potency after a long period of use. So the search goes on, more for relief than cure, and some people deliberately stop going to their regular doctor in order to give

Dr Copeland, a name which was given to the

Recipe, the front of which was missing. The

Informant's mother when she married in 1903 and covers the treatment of diseases, nursing, food for the sick, useful recipes and the handling of domestic animals.

Between the people and the doctors' surgeries there are other options in the form of the pharmacists in Fish Hoek, the nursing sister at the Ocean View Clinic, and the midwives. There is no pharmacy in Ocean View, and it is highly unlikely that anyone would take the trouble to make a special journey to a

# 500 women stage protest

**'Mail' Africa Bureau**  
**SALISBURY.** — About 500 women staged a demonstration outside the offices of the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday, protesting at alleged violence by Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC youths and police bias against Zanu-PF members.

The women also claimed that after a fight between UANC and Zanu-PF members last week in the Salisbury township of Mabvuku, police, accompanied by UANC youths, went to several houses and arrested about 25 Zanu-PF members.

The demonstrators demanded to see Mr Mugabe and called for the immediate release of those arrested.

Mr Mugabe came out briefly

to address the women and assured them their complaints would be looked into.

He read some of the placards carried by the demonstrators demanding the creation of a one-party state.

Mr Mugabe said that although he was in favour of a one-party state, this could not be created by government decree.

The only way it could be established, was through organising all people at grass roots level to join Zanu-PF.

This view had been expressed earlier by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, who said all people must be persuaded to join Zanu-PF as a means of creating a one-party state.

The Minister told the demonstrators that a de facto one-party state already existed in the provinces of Manicaland and Victoria, where Zanu-PF won all the seats in last year's general election.

But, he said, the government accepted the existence of other parties which should be allowed to hold meetings.

Mr Hove promised to look into the arrest of the Zanu-PF youths to establish whether they committed any crime.

The demonstration followed numerous clashes between UANC and Zanu-PF supporters in the townships of Mabvuku and Tafara.

Last weekend violence broke out in Mabvuku, when Zanu-PF youths allegedly tried to break up a UANC meeting.

Table (4.4)

AVERAGE COST PER INPATIENT DAY (Rands)

Year	Groote Schuur	Red Cross	Victoria	Woodstock
1976	17,76			
1977	13,97	15,70		
1978	15,08	16,68		
1979	15,45	15,84		
1980	19,12	15,56		
1981	17,77	17,62		
1982	27,28	22,51		
1983	n/a	n/a		

(32)

expenditure  
 including 1/3 out-  
 patient attendance  
 Hospital Group  
 1970 - 1976  
 of Hospital Services  
 CPA 1970-1975

## ATTENDANCE

ed Cross	Victoria	Woodstock
5,92	4,65	5,23
6,52	5,03	5,89
7,04	5,13	5,28
8,01	6,34	5,18
8,84	5,92	5,87
11,31	9,09	7,50
n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a

NOTE: Average cost per inpatient day for all except Day Hospitals.  
 For Day Hospitals: Average cost per outpatient attendance =  
 Net expenditure  
 Number of outpatient attendances  
 Sources: Day Hospitals: DHD Head Office Records.  
 Others: As for Table 4.4

(33)

These costs are intended to give a general indication of the relative cost savings by treating a patient at the Day Hospitals. Until such time as hospital cost data improve in quality, a more scientific analysis is not possible. The cost figures given may bear very little relation to the true value of resources used in the care of patients.

Provincial hospitals services to both inpatients and outpatients are not free. The charges for outpatient treatment at all CPA institutions are listed in Table 4.6. Day Hospitals are classed as non-teaching institutions. If patients currently attending the Day Hospitals had been forced to attend another non-teaching hospital outpatient department there would have been no difference in the tariffs they would have to pay. If they had attended a teaching hospital, the difference in charge is not great. If, on the other hand, the patients had been unwilling to wait in long queues, they would have to consult private doctors. Many patients interviewed at Groote Schuur and the Day Hospitals said they attended these institutions as they could not afford the R6 and R7 fees they were required to pay a doctor in private practice. While price discrimination is possible to the advantage of less wealthy patients, it would be more likely to exist in charging for procedures than for ordinary consultation. Added to the cost of private consultation is the cost to the patient of purchasing prescribed drugs. Drugs are dispensed in Provincial institutions at no extra cost to the patient.

Table (4.6)

CHARGES FOR OUTPATIENT TREATMENT AT ALL CAPE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS as at 1st April, 1976.

1. NORMAL OUTPATIENT CHARGES	Teaching hospital (Rands)	Non-teaching hospital (Rands)
Gross monthly income (Rands)		
0-50	0,50	0,50
50-100	1,00	1,00
100-200	4,00	3,00
200 +	8,00	6,00

## Notes:

1. Social pensioners are exempt from payment. Social pensioners include: old age pensioners, outstayer pensioners, those receiving: family allowance; maintenance grants or disability grants.
2. Patients with monthly incomes in excess of R240 are not treated at Provincial Hospitals except in the case of emergency or where treatment required can only be obtained at a Provincial Hospital.
3. Patients on any form of medical insurance are not normally treated at Provincial Hospitals.



Mr David Smith, who has been appointed non-executive chairman of Rennies (Zimbabwe).

## Rennies go Star local in Zimbabwe

362  
19/6/81

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — The former Zimbabwe Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr David Smith, who resigned from the Cabinet on health grounds in April, has been appointed non-executive chairman of Rennies Consolidated Holdings (Zimbabwe) from July 1.

He said he was now completely non-political. He had resigned from the old Rhodesian (now Republican) Front and had no association with the newly formed Democratic Party led by Mr Andre Holland.

He said he had found that running a Ministry was too exacting for his health.

### INTERESTS

He said that in keeping with Government policy on multi-nationals, the Rennies (Zimbabwe) company would go local.

An agreed number of shares would be floated and a board of Zimbabweans would be formed.

Mr Smith intends going to Hong Kong to discuss with the board of the parent company, Jardine Matheson and Company, the mutual interests of the company and the country.

Rennies has travel, hotel and wholesaling interests in Zimbabwe. Work is planned to start on a Holiday Inns hotel in Salisbury within two years.

# Zimbabwe prices soar



**With 30%** of this year's tobacco crop having been sold, the average price on the Salisbury flue-cured tobacco auctions is hovering around the 170c/kg level — more than double last year's average of just under 80c/kg.

Just why there should have been such a great improvement in the price is unclear, even to the experts, but there are signs that the price is now getting too high and beginning to deter buyers.

Indeed, one prominent buyer observed this week that he knew of international traders who had taken one look at the market and left Salisbury convinced that prices had reached unrealistic levels.

The surge in prices is partially — but only partially — explained by the rundown in the Zimbabwe tobacco stockpile rate last year and early in 1981; very poor crops in China and the US in 1980; and the fact that not only was the Zimbabwe crop cut back from 122.5m kg last year to 70m kg this year, but growers, aided by splendid rains, produced a vintage crop.

"A cheerful picture with excellent prospects for the future, particularly for the next two years," is how the president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, which represents the country's 1 200 growers, described the position this week.

The short Chinese crop last year meant that China purchased some 19m kg of Zimbabwean leaf early this year, thereby much reducing the local stockpile, which

is less than half its levels of a year ago.

Although some of the price improvement can be attributed to a lower stockpile, a smaller crop, better quality leaf and a shift in the demand/supply balance internationally in favour of producers, this is not a complete explanation. Buyers complain that prices are now too high and few grades are attracting more than 210c/kg, at which level price resistance is becoming increasingly apparent.

Some dealers argue that a significant element of current buying is speculative rather than purchasing against firm orders.

Just why such speculation should be taking place is explained by two beliefs: first, that the Zimbabwe dollar will continue to weaken against the US dollar over the next six months and thus leaf purchased now might be easier to sell later in the year or in 1982 if the Zimbabwe dollar does fall further. and, second, the belief that the crop in 1982 is unlikely to be of similar quality to the 1981 crop.

But this doesn't explain why it is the low quality leaf which is earning more than twice the prices buyers were prepared to pay last year, while the top quality leaf is frequently being priced at similar or even lower levels to those experienced a year ago.

Some dealers argue that the Zimbabwean prices are now out of line with those likely to be paid when the US sales start next month. Transport costs, in particular, are significantly higher for Zimbabwean leaf and, with increased handling costs, the margin between the floor prices in Salisbury and those likely to prevail in the US is getting too thin for comfort.

Some increase in the Zimbabwean crop next season is certain. What is uncertain is whether the government and the growers will stick to the present plan — to produce a crop of 90m kg — or whether they will agree to push the price up to the 100m level.

As for this season's average price, estimates are revised upwards almost weekly.

A month ago, dealers were predicting an average price of 150c/kg, but with less than a third of the crop having been sold, the average price was standing at 168c at the end of last week. Some observers are now predicting an average price of between 175c and 180c/kg for the year. This would mean exports worth Z\$124m from this year's crop alone, with another Z\$30m coming from last year's carryover, making tobacco, once again, very comfortably the country's chief export.

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## Zimbabwe tobacco . . . splendid rains aided a vintage crop

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**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**

## FORT VICTORIA

Two former guerillas were found guilty here yesterday of murdering a white farmer and his wife in March.

Gibson Mucherechedzo (30) and John Joseph Rwizi (30) had admitted shooting Mr Abraham Roux and his wife Margaret, but pleaded not guilty to murder on the grounds that they were in fear of a woman claiming to be the reincarnation of Mbuya Nehanda, a spirit medium executed by white settlers in the 1890s.

Mr Justice Squires found the men guilty of murder with intent and said he would give his reasons when he delivered sentence.

The men said Sophia Jairo, who claimed to be the reincarnation of Mbuya Nehanda, had told them to kill the white couple.

Mucherechedzo said the killing of Mr and Mrs Roux was part of a plan envisaged by the woman — who lived near the Zimbabwe Ruins — to destroy all the white farmers in the area.

The land would then revert to the tribe, according to the plan.

# Judge finds 'spirit killers' <sup>stay 19/6/81</sup> guilty 36

Both men said they were told also to deliver a message from Mbuya Nehanda to the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, asking for armed men to protect her from harassment by the police.

Police had told her to leave the area, they said.

Mucherechedzo said he had told Dr Ushewokunze about the killing and the Minister had merely said "Oh."

Earlier, the court heard that Mucherechedzo shot Mr Roux at short range and Rwizi shot Mrs Roux.

Mucherechedzo told the court: "I was not the one who killed the Europeans, this was done by the spirit."

Mucherechedzo said: "It does not matter how clever you were, when you went to her place you became timid and really stupid."

Four other former guerillas pleaded not

guilty to murdering Mrs Helena van As (70) and her grandson Philip (20) on a farm in the area.

Mr Tenford Mafema, Mr Naison Rwinika, Mr Peter Kaponda and Mr Nowwell Majoni admitted their involvement in the killings.

Mr Mafema said he and his three companions went to the Van As home, cut the telephone line and climbed the security fence.

Two of them then shot Mrs van As and her grandson through their

lounge window.

"We reported to Mbuya Nehanda and she was very happy with us," Mafema said.

The trial at the Fort Victoria police base under tight security has attracted intense interest from the local farming community, members of which threatened to abandon their property if the killings were not brought to a halt.

Mr Justice Squires, who was sitting with one white and one black assessor, was formerly a Minister of Law and Order in the government of Mr Ian Smith.

The trial is proceeding — Sapa and The Star's Africa News Service.

## Illegal fish raises a stink in Umtali

UMTALI. — Canned herring donated to Mozambique by West Germany fetches 70 Zimbabwe cents (about 85c SA) on the black market in Umtali.

According to a report in yesterday's Umtali Post, smugglers are doing a lively trade in the Umtali area with the tins of herring which are marked "Gift of the Federal Republic of Germany."

Other items being smuggled into Zimbabwe from Mozambique on a "large scale" were prawns, dried fish, coconut and ivory, the Umtali Post reported.

The newspaper said that canned sardines donated to Mozambique by Norway were once popular in Umtali but had stopped coming into the country.

A recent clampdown on

smuggling by the Zimbabwean authorities was hindering supplies.

In an Umtali court yesterday, Ester Karinge Vandusi, one of five Mozambicans found guilty of smuggling, admitted to the magistrate Mr Ivor Waldeck that she had brought 147 cans of herring into Zimbabwe.

She told the court she wanted to sell the cans and use the proceeds to buy sugar and soap to take back to Mozambique, where these items were scarce.

She and two men were fined. Two youths were ordered to receive six cuts and were also given suspended three-month prison sentences.

The Controller of Customs and Excise in Umtali, Mr Kenneth Harper, said in court that the number of people crossing the border illegally was "quite unbelievable." — Sapa.



## 2. Laundry, Cleaning Dyeing Industry Industrial Council.

This fund was established about 37 years ago. Workers in this industry are mostly female (about 80% or more.) The wages are low. (Depot workers earn between R18-R20 a week.) The workers are being hard hit during the recession, as a result of a decrease in laundry work as this constitutes a luxury item, which many people eliminate during a recession. Contributions are therefore low and thus benefits cannot be very extensive. Workers however, favour the payment of higher contributions despite the low wages and high unemployment but employers have been against this as they pay an equal contribution. The Laundry, cleaning and dyeing workers Union is struggling for an increase in contribution rates which will lead to an increase in benefits.

## 3. Cotton Textile Sick benefit fund.

The cotton textile industry has a predominantly female labour force. About 70% of the workers are female and this is on the increase. The cotton textile sick benefit fund was established about fifteen years ago as a sick pay and medical benefit fund. The fund started off providing surgeries at some of the factories. This involved very basic medical benefits and although there were provision for dental and optical benefits even at this stage, they were not really operative. When the fund was started, the sick pay was only 50% of the worker's salary. (See table 9, for present rate).

The fund applies mainly to the country areas such as Wellington, Worcester and Paarl, Tiervlei and Bellville. It excludes Cape Town, as when the Industrial Council in this industry was started about 20 years ago, the most organised areas were the country areas and hence this became the registered area of jurisdiction of the Industrial Council.

When the Cape Town area is better organised, permission to extend the area of jurisdiction will be applied for.

A panel of doctors is the system used by the fund as it feels that if there is too wide a range of doctors there can be little control over possible abuse of benefits. At the large factories, covered by the agreement, there are doctors' surgeries on the factory premises. Initially there was an agreement with the doctors serving the fund, that they would be paid on a per capita basis. However, it was found that this often led to neglect on the part of the doctor, who was hereby assured of a certain income.

The scheme has therefore now changed to payment of doctors on a consultation basis.

Problems have been encountered by the fund. One problem has been some abuse of the fund by doctors and dentists. This has generally occurred in the countryside, where there is often only one doctor or dentist available. This has led to the doctor or dentist concerned often charging exorbitant prices. These fees have had to be met either by the fund or the workers themselves, as there is no other option open to them. Other problems have occurred with the sick pay fund. In recent years workers received sick pay from the first day of absence on presenting a doctor's certificate. This brought about a tremendous drain on the fund. This has therefore been changed, with workers only receiving sick pay from the second day of absence, onwards.

It seems fairly certain that a sick pay fund benefits the employers.

## **Evidence** *Star 20/6/81* **not true** **— Minister** **(362)**

The Star's Africa News Service

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe's outspoken Health Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has denied that the two former guerrillas on trial for the murder of a white Fort Victoria couple had reported to him after the killing.

Dr Ushewokunze was reacting to evidence that the two men reported to him after shooting Mr Abraham Roux and his wife Margaret.

The men claimed Dr Ushewokunze had "reacted mildly" when they told him of the murders.

Dr Ushewokunze flatly denied writing to the spirit medium who allegedly provoked the killings, promising her that she would be protected by 24 "comrades".

But the Minister conceded he had seen the woman spirit medium connected with the murders on two or three visits to the Zimbabwe Ruins near Fort Victoria.

Creates problems in terms of the benefits the workers get from the fund.  
In these circumstances it might happen that many workers pay in their contributions, but leave the industry before they have received adequate benefits for the amount they have paid in.

There are no preventative measures taken by the fund, however X-rays are done occasionally at particular factories, on request. The fund has no clinics. Besides the fact that the money collected through contributions does not allow for this, it is felt that the area in which the factories were situated were far too widely dispersed for the clinics to be easily accessible to all workers involved in the scheme.

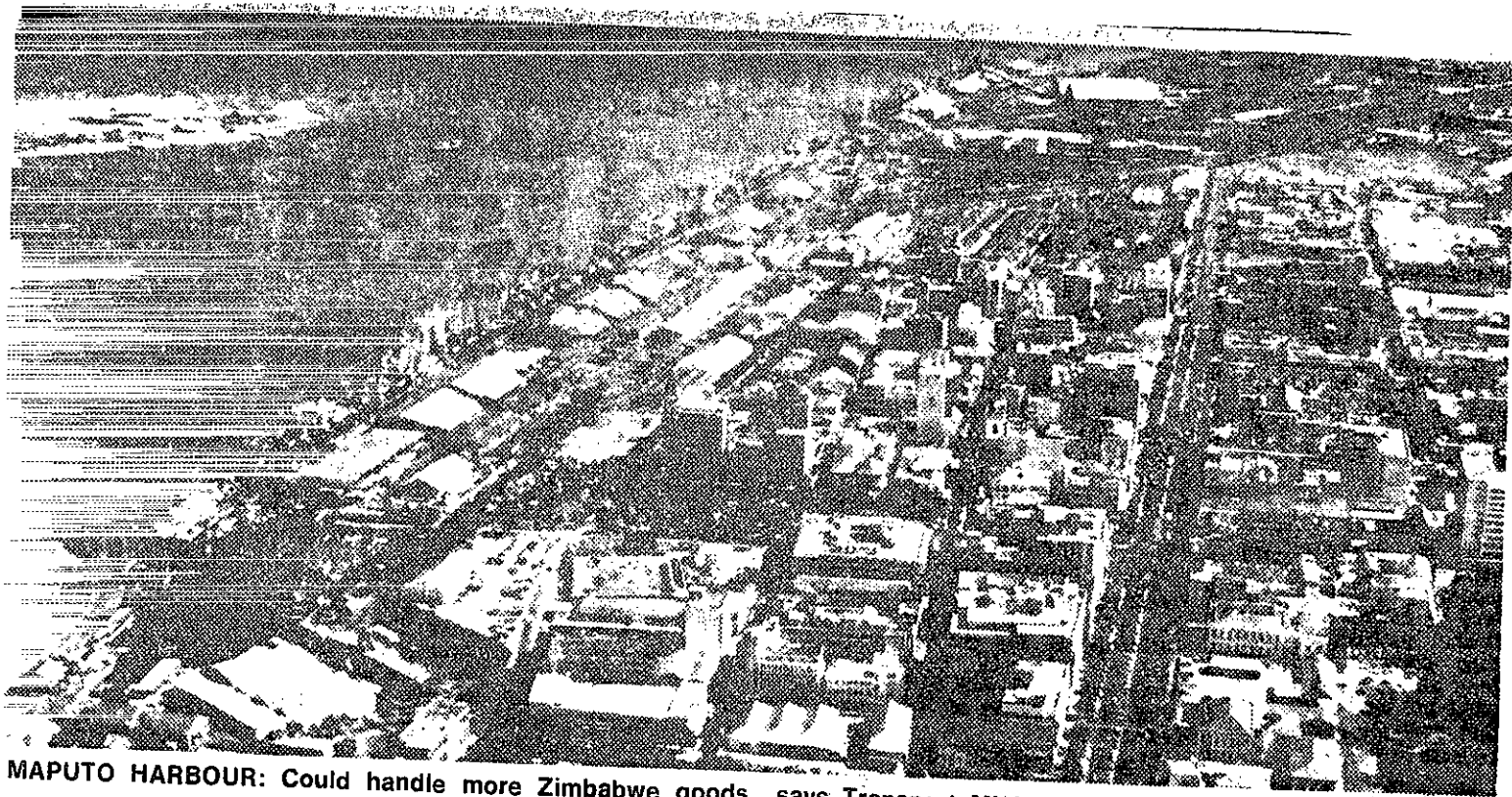
No attempts have been made to bring African representatives in at sub-committee level in the decision-making of the fund. Contact with all workers does occur at the factory level, however.

Improvements in benefits, over the years have been centred mainly on improving the benefits of those workers who have the longest membership.

216/81 3.1.81  
**Memorial**  
**to guerrilla**

HERBERT Chitepo Park, a complex of low-cost houses to be built 20km north-west of Salisbury, will be named after a Zimbabwean guerrilla leader assassinated by colleagues in 1975.

Mr Chitepo, Zimbabwe's first black barrister, was killed when a landmine exploded in his driveway in Lusaka, Zambia. — Sapa.



MAPUTO HARBOUR: Could handle more Zimbabwe goods, says Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano

## Use Mozambique urges minister

FOR the first time since independence Zimbabwe merchants are hopeful that Mozambique's ports are going to prove of some value for moving exports and imports. Further, they say they can lessen the chronic dependence on South Africa.

Their optimism follows a visit by Transport Minister Mr Josiah Chinamano to Beira and Maputo, after which he urged businessmen to use Beira more "instead of other routes".

Shippers contacted this week confirmed that both the rail and harbour situations have improved tremendously in Zimbabwe's eastern neighbour. The reason is thought to be the employment of western experts in helping to sort out the once supposed hopeless tangle and less reliance on technicians from communist bloc countries.

One shipping firm in Salisbury, a branch of a world network, said "a significantly greater volume of goods could go through Beira and Maputo."

Only two trains a day are running between Zimbabwe and Maputo but that is because there is no demand for a greater number and, transport officials say, there would be no difficulty in providing four.

Mr Chinamano has also chided merchants here for continuing to rely on South Africa, while knowing they could ship more goods through Mozambique. But the reply to this is "not guilty" from those concerned.

They say they have tried several times to step up shipments but with no success. This is particularly true of sugar. While it can be taken to Maputo, it stays on the dock for ages waiting for a vessel.

There is still confusion over the exact capacity of Mozambique to handle goods. The Minister of Transport recognises this, as well as knowing that the country must continue to use South Africa to a large extent.

He says official policy is one of "gradual disengagement" and no directives will be issued to traders.

A further consequence of the chronic overcrowding was unsanitary conditions and exposure. The Report noted a number of hospitals where such conditions prevailed. Kowie hospital was noted as having a particularly primitive and unhealthy sanitation system. It was further subject to periodic floodings, patients often being forced to spend their days in the open, exposed to wind and rain.

In the light of such severe criticism from the Lamont commissioners, despite the pressure of overcrowded wards, the real number of beds dropped by 15%. The number of inpatients dropped more rapidly over the same time, i.e. by 27%. The population pressure at state hospitals subsided. By 1976, state hospitals were under utilised by 4.5%.

#### Racial Bias

Mental health facilities were always unevenly distributed between the white and black race groups, in a way favouring the whites.

Although the differences in some spheres have narrowed, the overall picture in 1976 was still one of a grossly unequal service. Most statistical returns reflect this racial bias.

#### Mentally Disordered Persons

In 1925, 52% of the 8 667 known mentally disordered people in South Africa were white (4 527), 48% of them were black (4 140). In 1976, only 30% of the 38 000 known mentally disordered people were white (11 400), the remaining 70% being black (25 600).

In 50 years the number of known mentally disordered whites more than doubled. The number of mentally disordered blacks has increased six-fold. In 1925 one in every 880 persons in South Africa was known to be mentally disordered; one in every 350 whites and one in every 1 500 blacks. Thus mental disorders were recognised among whites four times

• / ...

more commonly than among blacks (per head of population). In 1976 one in every 390 whites and one in every 900 blacks were recognised as being disordered. Thus mental disorders were still being recognised twice as commonly in whites as in blacks in 1976.

GRAPH 15  
NUMBER OF PATIENTS RESIDENT AT STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS

# Zimbabwe's witch-hunts cause concern

SALISBURY. — A Roman Catholic priest and an official of the ruling Zanu-PF Party in the Mrewa district 50km east of Salisbury have expressed concern over witch-hunting in the area.

Riding the wave is self-proclaimed spirit medium, Mr Size Chikanga, who "smelt out" 250 alleged "witches" from among a crowd of about 3 000 people near the St Paul's Catholic Mission in Mrewa.

A report yesterday in the Sunday Mail, Zimbabwe's biggest-circulation weekly newspaper, said that from Friday the roads leading to the ceremony were choked with traffic from 27 surrounding villages. Word had gone out to village headmen to bring their people for "smelling out".

A reporter who was at the scene described the rituals as "spine-chilling" as Mr Chikanga romped along the lines of people, touching the "witches," he had "smelt out". The "witches" were then dragged

to the centre of the arena for "cleansing".

The Sunday Mail said that although there was no official involvement by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF in the ritual, Mr Chikanga worked with Zanu-PF officials in the area.

It also said he carried permits from local police and the district commissioner.

But the report quoted a visiting party political commissar, "Comrade States", as saying: "I don't like it. The party must not be associated with it."

The Rev Nigel Johnson, the priest in charge of St Paul's Mission, said: "I think that if this sort of thing is going to be encouraged, the liberation cause is lost."

The people in the district were paying about R1 a family for the ritual 'cleansing', he said.

"This man has already made thousands of rands in other places. He is now making many thousands out here." — Sapa.

Although blacks occupy a majority of the in-patient beds, the whites had relatively two to five times as many patients resident in state mental hospitals over the sixty year period.

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(10)

The definition of dependents includes the wife, children and legally adopted children of the member. (Some make provision for children of dependents above the age of 18 who due to mental retardation are still dependent on the member.)

All the schemes have annual limitations on benefits: six of the funds pay for 70 to 80% of the cost of medicines. Hospital fees are limited to general wards. Most schemes have limitations on optical and dental fees. The limitations are sometimes higher if the member has dependents. Some of the schemes have different contribution rates for single members and members with dependents. Others have uniform contribution rates. None of the schemes seemed to have any preventative measures, but were solely curatively based. All the schemes have a waiting period of between 13 and 16 weeks before members are eligible for benefits. Generally, if a worker leaves the industry to become employed in another, he loses all claim to benefits. One slight exception to this is the Building Industry medical aid fund. Because of the migratory nature of the building trade and the fact that work is often seasonal, (during wet weather for example, construction ceases and workers are not paid for that period) workers often obtain temporary employment elsewhere. The building industry makes provision for members obtaining temporary employment up to three months in similar work, but outside of the building trade, to remain eligible for benefits on condition that contributions are paid.

All the funds have clauses which provide for possible bankruptcy. If the amount standing to the credit of the fund falls below a set amount, payment of benefits ceases until it reaches a particular level again. The amount specified varies from fund to fund, depending on the size of the fund and extent of benefits. In the case of a fund frequently on the verge of falling below the set level this could become a problem for members in terms of benefits received. However, amongst the funds examined this did not appear to be at all prevalent. In the case of liquidation of any of the funds, the amount standing to the credit of the fund after debts have been paid, are either paid into the general funds of the council, apportioned out between the parties to the agreements or used to set up another fund.

The following are three case studies of medical aid funds in the motor, iron, steel and metallurgical and Engineering and Building industries, to give a further picture of the nature of medical aid assistance.

#### 1. Medical Schemes of the Industrial Council for the Motor Industry

The Industrial Council for the Motor Industry has 7 regional offices which form the national council. The Western Province branch became part of the National Council in 1953.

(11)

Three medical schemes are in existence a) The National health funds (initiated by the Motor Industry Employees Union - MIEU) was established in before 1953. This is a medical aid scheme for skilled white and Coloured workers.

b) The Motor Industry Staff Association fund (MISA) which was also in operation before 1953. This medical aid scheme is for clerical employees.

c) MIEU fund. (The Motor Industry Combined workers Union fund. This is for Coloured lower-paid workers. This was formed on the 1st July

## Ex-guerilla killer sentenced to die

The Star's Africa News Service

FORT VICTORIA — A former Zania guerilla who said he had killed two whites on the orders of a woman spirit medium was sentenced to death by the High Court today.

Tenford Mafema had pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering Mrs Helena van As (70) and her grandson, Phillip (20), on their farm at Fort Victoria on March 16. He said he had acted on the orders of a woman who claims to be the reincarnation of the revolutionary Shona spirit, Nehanda.

The medium, Sophia Jairo, referred to by the judge as "this evil woman," is to be tried next month.

The judge described Mafema as a "callous, unfeeling killer for whom the death sentence is a suitable penalty."

Co-accused Peter Kaponda was found guilty as an accessory to murder and sentenced to 20 years' jail.

Co-accused Naison Rwinka received a six-year sentence for conspiracy to murder, and co-accused Nowell Majoni was acquitted.

In addition to this the annual general limit is R1 200 from January, 1978. members are covered for accidents (not falling under the workmen's Compensation Act) by a further R1 200. This latter benefit does not apply to dependents. When the fund started there was a maximum annual limit of R300.00.

#### Sick leave.

60 working days sick leave per annum is granted and 120 days accident leave. The sick pay rate is R15 per week or 75% of daily remuneration - whichever is the lesser. This scheme covers dependents with regard to medical benefits.

#### MISA

The method of assessment for MISA which covers clerical employees is the same as that for the National Health fund, except that there is no special accident cover of R1 200.00 for the member.

# A bad smell of witches makes stink in Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

**SALISBURY** — A bizarre wave of witch-hunting has swept the Mrewa district 80 km east of here prompting the Zimbabwe Government to threaten action against a Malawian who "smelt out" 250 witches at the weekend.

On Saturday, a self-proclaimed spirit-medium from Malawi, Mr Size Kapara Chikanga, attracted more than 3,000 people from 27 villages and sniffed out about 250

"witches," "wizards" and "evil spirits."

He charged up to R1,20 to sniff out "evil spirits."

A local Press report tells of people being dragged before the crowd by youths. When they screamed in terror, this was interpreted as the wails of demons.

According to the report Mr Chikanga has been working with officials of the county's ruling Zanu (PF) Party.

Zimbabwe's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, yesterday

threatened action against the Malawian and any Zanu members supporting him.

The Catholic priest heading St Paul's Mission near Mrewa, Father Nigel Johnson, said: "If this sort of thing is going to be encouraged, the liberation cause is lost."

The head of Zimbabwe's national traditional healers' association, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, said the job of an "Nganga" was only to heal people.

In all Industrial Council Medical Schemes, Management committees are formed. There is equal representation and participation of

(7)

TABLE 3  
MEMBERSHIP BY RACE OF MEDICAL AID AND MEDICAL BENEFIT SCHEMES  
ADMINISTERED BY INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

(8)

	Whites	Col.	Asians	Africans	Total
No. of workers covered by all I.C.'s (1971)	218 686	192 915	61 486	537 475	10 10 562
No. of workers with medical aid coverage in terms of I.C. agreements (16 I.C.'s)	145 865	40 593	7 017	549	194 024
No. of workers with Medical Benefit coverage in terms of Industrial Council agreements (29 I.C.'s)	10 629	76 316	31 127	40 468	158 540
No. of workers with either Medical benefit or medical aid coverage as % of all workers covered by I.C.'s	72%	61%	62%	8%	35%
No. of workers who could have been covered if those industrial councils who have medical aid had extended scheme to all workers in those industries	178 450	94 158	15 059	420 659	708 326
No. of workers who could have been covered if those I.C.'s who have medical benefit had extended scheme to all workers in those industries.	10 792	77 701	31 305	47 885	167 683
No. of workers covered by I.C.'s who have no medical scheme.	62 192	76 006	23 342	496 458	651 998
% of workers covered by I.C.'s which operate medical aid	81%	43%	46%	Negligible	
% of workers covered by I.C.'s which operate a medical benefit.	99%	98%	99%	84%	

Smith Mitchell had made a profit of R10½ million in 1973. It is clear that Smith Mitchell do profit; otherwise they would not operate. They have no competition in the field of mental health, i.e. a virtual monopoly. The extent of its profitability remains a secret.

It is unlikely that Smith Mitchell will be out of business in the near future as officials in the Department of Health claim. Whereas the discovery of anti-TB drugs led to the near abolition of private TB sanatoria, it was exactly the discovery of the psychotropic drugs which led to the institution of private mental sanatoria. It is unlikely that the Department will see its plans fulfilled by the turn of the century, let alone by 1985. While Smith Mitchell can provide the necessary accommodation with low capital outlay and low cost, their role in South African mental health will increase, rather than the reverse. It is likely that their interests in geriatrics, psychogeriatrics and private medical/surgical clinics will expand as well.

#### VIII. ASSESSMENT

By presenting the 1976 state of affairs in an historical light, this paper has also charted some of the important steps and features in the development of psychiatric services in this country. Some of the factors regulating this development, hinted at earlier in the text, will be dealt with here.

The first question that arises is "Are patients better off in 1976 than they were in 1916?" This fair question cannot actually be answered, as the criteria to assess this are not comparable. The problem of evaluating quality of care expressed in the opening paragraphs of the paper reappear. With 3 million outpatient visits annually, and the wide use of anti-psychotic drugs, the impression is one of all-round improvement. But this remains impression, not verified fact.

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1. Throughout the period under review, and even prior to 1916, there was a constant, relentless and progressive discrepancy between demand for and supply of facilities. This discrepancy acted as a spur to the expansion of services. Between 1960 and 1970, the demand for more facilities was so critical that the authorities were compelled to take radical measures. But to state that

Demand creates its famous law, tells us as Say does. matter. It does no why they arose in it provide any insi generated to meet it does not explain 1940 when the dema of rated hospitals it was being gener

## Witch-hunting: govt promises crackdown

'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, has warned that strong action would be taken against anyone involved in witch-hunting.

His warning came after the exposure of the activities of a self-proclaimed exorcist in the Mrewa district, about 80km from Salisbury.

Mr Size Kapara Chikanga claims that he can "smell out" witches and exorcise the evil spirits in them.

He gathers thousands of people and moves among them identifying those he claims are witches. Those cured pay more than R1 a family, with widows and old women paying half of that.

Mr Muzenda said such activities could not be tolerated in

Zimbabwe.

"What has happened in Mrewa is the highest form of intimidation which has to be stopped without delay. We are a people's government working towards unity among all our people and we will not tolerate people who go around sowing seeds of disunity and hatred in Zimbabwe," he said.

The Deputy Prime Minister said there was no such thing as witchcraft and urged people not to believe in it.

Mr Chikanga's activities were also condemned by the president of the Traditional Healers' Association, Professor Gordon Chavunduka.

He said it was the job of ngangas (traditional healers) to cure the sick and that if there was any witchcraft the law should deal with it.

2. A clue to the ques contained in the itself, i.e. in d psychotropics dru custodial discipl This had an enorm services. It mad to receive therap nity environment. The emergence of high turnover impo and outpatient sections of psychiatric hospitals, and at increasing numbers of general hospitals, is a natural consequence. Thus the large-scale penetration of these drugs into South Africa in the 1960s coincided with the early attempts at reorganizing the delivery of mental health care, i.e.: the expansion of outpatient departments, the clearing of state mental hospitals and the greater use of private companies in the provision of custodial care institutions. The later developments of community services in the mid-1970s also flows from this.

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# Former guerilla Mafema to die

*Secretum 23/6/81* 362

**FORT VICTORIA** - A former Zanla guerilla who murdered two whites on a Zimbabwe farm under the orders of a woman spirit medium was yesterday sentenced in the high court here to death.

Tenford Mafema had pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering Mrs Helena van As (70) and her grandson Phillip (20) on their Fort Victoria east farm on March 16 on the ground that he was acting under the orders of the woman claiming to be the reincarnation of the revolutionary Shona spirit Nehanda.

The medium, Sophia Jairos, referred to by Mr Justice Squires yesterday as "this evil woman" is to be tried next month in connection with the killings.

## CALLOUS

The judge, a former Minister of Law and Order in Mr Ian Smith's government, described Mafema as a "callous, unfeeling killer for whom the death sentence is a suitable penalty".

Mr Justice Squires dismissed the claim by Mafema and his three co-accused that they had been totally under the medium's control when the killing occurred.

He pointed out that Mafema's fear was overcome by his greed when he stole a radio and other property from the victim's house contrary to Nehanda's instructions not to touch anything.

The four accused had claimed that they were instructed by the medium to help kill off all the whites in the Fort Victoria east area.

## ACCESSORY

A second accused, Peter Kaponda, was found guilty as an accessory to murder and sentenced to twenty years' jail with labour. He had not killed the victim but had fired at their dogs to cover Mafema while he shot the whites.

Naison Rwinika, who did not climb the security fence around the Van As's home, received a six-year sentence for conspiracy to murder.

The fourth former guerilla, Nowell Majoni, was acquitted because he did not take part in the killings and left the area as soon as he could escape his companions.

Judgement in the case of two other former guerillas convicted of murdering Mr Abraham Roux and his wife Margaret on a nearby farm will be given today.



Industry on the Witwatersrand 1902-1910.' (Ph.D. thesis, University of South Africa, 1969), p. 30; and Reeves, J.A., 'Chinese Labour in South Africa, 1901-1910' (M.A. thesis, University of the Witwatersrand, 1951), p. 23.

- (13) The Mining Industry. Evidence and report of the Industrial Commission of Enquiry, with an appendix. (Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, 1897). This is henceforth abbreviated to MIC 1897.

- (14) Ticktin, D., 'The Origins of the South African Labour Party 1838-1910', (Ph.D. thesis, University of Cape Town, 1973), v.1, pp. 77-79. See also South African Typographical Journals, (SATJ) 1893 ff.; Amalgamated Engineers Journal, 1903-1905; South African Review, 25 Oct. 1902, p. 118, article by T. Ratcliffe.

- (15) RMP 1903, p. 26, q. 161, evidence of Dr W. Rogers.

- (16) Ibid., p. 24, qq. 130-131, evidence of Dr W. Rogers.

## Sta 23/6/81 Embargo by Zimbabwe 'senseless'

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's economic dependence on South Africa was such that it would be senseless for it to pretend it could join in an embargo against the country, Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said in an interview yesterday, the eve of his departure for the Organisation of African Unity summit in Nairobi.

There are expected to be calls at the meeting for sanctions to force South Africa to yield on its terms for SWA/Namibian independence and to modify its apartheid policies.

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe sought only peace and co-operation with South Africa, but South Africa was "itching for war."

He also said he believed South Africa had drawn comfort from the election of President Reagan. But he believed that ultimately the United States would not sacrifice its commitments to civil liberties in order to support apartheid.

He said that the OAU had to give maximum support to liberation forces in South Africa, and also work out political and economic measures "that can bring sense to South Africa."

"Any such pressures would be acceptable to Zimbabwe. But we have said that Zimbabwe itself is not in a position to participate in any sanctions that the international community proposes."

"However, we will not stand in the way of their imposition, even if they hurt us."

More than 90 percent of Zimbabwe's trade passes through South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

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e formed,  
p. cit.,

- (22) Ibid., p. 251, evidence of T. Leggett. See also, ibid., p. 308, evidence of A. Pyffe.

- (23) Ibid. See also ibid., p. 47, evidence of J.P. Fitzpatrick.

- (24) Ibid., p. 46, evidence of S. Jennings.

- (25) Ibid., p. 41, evidence of E. Way. See also ibid., pp. 47, 48, 251, evidence of J.P. Fitzpatrick, T. Leggett.

- (26) Ibid., pp. 218, 299, 309, evidence of H. Jennings, A. Pyffe. See also ibid., p. 119, evidence of C. Goldmann.

- (27) Star, 26 Sept. 1902; T.G. 2, 1908, Report of Mining Industry Commission: Minutes of Evidence, p. 371, 373, qq. 3809, 3810, 3829-3833, evidence of T. Willis, president, of the Transvaal Miners' Association (TMA). See also ibid., p. 482 q. 5426, evidence of J. Coward. For evidence of the introduction of two drills in 1897, see ibid., p. 497, q. 5709, evidence of J. Bridgman.

- (28) Katz, E.N., A Trade Union Aristocracy: A History of White Workers in the Transvaal and the General Strike of 1913 (Johannesburg, 1976), p. 360.

- (29) Jacobson, D., Fifty Golden Years of the Rand, 1886-1936 (London, 1936), pp. 51 ff; Payne et al, op. cit., p. 44; Jeppie, C.W.B.,

Gold Mining on the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg, 1946), v.1, pp. 23ff; Irvine et al, op. cit., p. 5, make the statement that it can safely be said that the dust was not injurious. Cf. Feather, C.E., and Koen, G.M., 'The Mineralogy of the Witwatersrand Reef', Mineral Science and Engineering, v.7, No 3, July 1975, pp. 189-1203, pp. 189-198, who describe the composition of all the ore-bearing rocks, both outcrop and deep level.

- (30) McEwen, A.F., 'The Nature and Source of Dust in Mine Air, together with a brief reference to those operations which Produce Dust' in IOSC 1930, op. cit., No. 2, p. 5.

- (31) Jeppie, op. cit., v.1, p. 147; Payne et al, op. cit., p. 4.

- (32) Payne et al, op. cit., p. 4.

- (33) RMP 1903, p. 15, q. 27, evidence of Dr L. Irvine.

- (34) Jeppie, op. cit., v.1, p. 23.

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Social and Medical Points of View  
(cited Oliver (a)).

- (41) Harrison Correspondence, 1915, James Barry to J.I.N., 20 Nov. 1915. See also Payne et al, op. cit., p. 5.

- (42) RMP 1903, p. 1, q. 1.

- (43) Transvaal Mines Department. Yearly Report of the Government Mining Engineer ... ending June 30 1902, pp. 8-9.

- (44) Transvaal Mines Department. Half Yearly Report of the Government Mining Engineer ... December 31st, 1901, p. 11.

- (45) Z.A.R. Wetten, Law 12 of 1898, para. (52)-(55) Transvaal Laws Dealing with Mines, Works and Machinery Regulations, 1903, Section VI, IX.

- (46) ZAR Wetten, Law 12, of 1898, par. 52; Transvaal Laws Dealing with Mines Works and Machinery Regulations, 1903, par. 56.

- (47) Irvine et al, op. cit., p. 6; Payne et al, op. cit., p. 6.

- (48) Oliver(a), op. cit., p. 379.

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# US should support banned groups - call

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — America's long-term interests in South Africa would be better served by supporting banned black revolutionary movements than "the apartheid regime," is the view of Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

Mr Kangai was commenting yesterday on a United States refusal to support a call at the Geneva conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for increased aid to South African revolutionary movements.

The US had also ab-

stained on a declaration that apartheid was "a threat to world peace and international security."

The statement on South African Government policy had been an update of the ILO's 1964 Philadelphia declaration which had labelled apartheid "a crime against humanity."

Mr Kangai, who chaired the apartheid committee at the ILO conference, said his government found the American attitude unsatisfactory. Support for the present South African Government was "a poor way of protecting US interests."

The tables providing incidence figures for silicosis are equally unsatis-

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very high dust concentration, they say, in fact, contract the disease in a far shorter time than whites. (251)

It is very difficult to find figures for the incidence of silicosis on the gold mines. This is because the tables concerning the gold mining industry in the Reports of the Bureau for Occupational Diseases only show new certifications, without indicating whether they are for silicosis alone. Therefore, one does not know whether new certifications are for cardio-pulmonary disability or for any of three compensatable diseases, including silicosis. (252)

The Reports of the Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases reflect the following incidence of silicosis in all occupations in the first degree - in new cases for whites and coloureds.

Table II

Year	Whites and Coloureds in first degree
1973-1974	72
1974-1975	163
1975-1976	153
1976-1977	164 (258)

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In cases of Africans, the degrees of silicosis are not noted, but an additional table shows silicosis, together with tuberculosis. Any African who has been certified in any way must leave mine work, as has been indicated

Table III

Year	Silicosis	Silicosis and Tuberculosis
1973-1974	no table provided	
1974-1975	557	976
1975-1976	589	1 186
1976-1977	801	1 299 (259)

Also of interest is the average number of years served by whites and coloureds in the gold-mining industry before being certified (in any way) in the first degree.

Table IV

Year	Average No. of Years
1973-1974	25
1974-1975	24,9
1975-1976	22,8
1976-1977	25,0 (260)

One must therefore, on the basis of this table, in particular, conclude as does the Medical Bureau of Occupational Diseases, that 'Pneumoconiosis is neither so common nor so serious a disease now as it was 40 years ago' (261) or, as it has been more optimistically stated, the incidence of the disease is now 'minimal' amongst the workers of the gold mining industry. (262)

It is perhaps important to realise that miners who have worked thirty-five years or longer underground are disappointed because they are not certified and compensated, whilst this does occur amongst miners with far shorter service. These older miners do not realise the importance of individual immunity or susceptibility to the disease, and believe that the Bureau doctors are incompetent. (263) However, the very fact that there are so many complaints of this nature indicates, as does table IV, how much longer it takes, on average, to contract the disease than in the period 1902 to 1912.

Some miners contract the disease far younger than others and suffer hardship because they are unfitted for other careers. Others, particularly those in middle age, have their certificates of fitness withdrawn, not because they have a compensatable disease, but because they develop other illnesses, such as high blood pressure, which are common to their age group. They, too, suffer privation, especially when they have families to support. (264) Whilst the Chamber of Mines provides 'excellent

# Ban placed on 'witch hunter' 28/6/81

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — A Malawian man who conducted a witch-hunting ceremony in the Mrewa district 80 km from Salisbury at the weekend has been banned from entering any peasant farming area.

The Government clamp was announced by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Ed-dison Zvobgo, who told The Herald that the witch hunter's activities were a threat to public peace.

Mr Size Kapara Chikanga drew thousands to the ceremony on Saturday when he allegedly "smelt out" hundreds of witches and evil spirits among the crowd. Police are investigating the matter.

Mr Chikanga faces expulsion from the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association if allegations of witch hunting are proved.

'Spirit'  
Star 23/6/81  
killings: 2

## Zanla men to hang <sup>(362)</sup>

By Brendan Nicholson  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — A Zimbabwe high court judge in Fort Victoria today sentenced two former Zanla guerillas to hang for the "calculated, determined slaughter" of a white farmer and his wife.

Mr Justice Squires said that in view of the incalculable harm that sort of killing did to the country, "I would be failing in my duty if I did not impose the death sentence."

### SPELL

Gibson Mucherechedzo and John Joseph Ruzi, both 30, had pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering Mr Abraham Roux and his wife Margaret on March 11, on the grounds that they were acting under the spell of a spirit medium.

The court was told that the woman, Sophia Jairo, claimed she was the reincarnation of the Shona spirit medium Mbuya Nehanda, and had sent out "hit teams" to wipe out the white farming population of Fort Victoria East.

Mr Justice Squires today rejected the accuseds' claim that they were totally under the spell of the medium.

He said that in stealing money and property from the Roux home the accused had patently disobeyed the instructions of the medium not to touch anything.

(16)

(15)  
diet  
major part of their must be purchased, tradition and experience no longer serve them. They must learn anew to develop a balanced diet, this time by allocating their food budget wisely. This is not easy. It requires education and understanding. ....factors of taste and prestige tend to be dominant in determining new habits" (6)

Availability of essential foods (Table Thirty Five)		
Item	Percentage of shops at which available	Percentage of shops at which unavailable
Fresh milk	36%	64%
Fresh meats	46%	54%
Fresh vegetables	74%	26%

The increasing countries result for the limited ambitions of the national significance but wanting clo rather go hungry

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It was suspected ing malnutrition in some of the r the course of th about their usual about the availa

Time taken to re. Pe Less than 5 mins. 5-10mins. 11-15mins. 16-20 mins. 20+ mins.

Of the above; 96% reached the shop on foot and 4% journeyed by bus.

# Mugabe: We can't afford embargo

Com 23/6/81  
362

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe could not participate in any international sanctions against South Africa because of its economic dependence on its white-ruled neighbour, Mr Robert Mugabe said yesterday.

However, Zimbabwe would not stand in the way of the imposition of sanctions, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister said in an interview in Salisbury.

He also claimed that South Africa was "itching for war".

Mr Mugabe was speaking on the eve of his departure for the Organisation of African Unity summit in Nairobi.

There are expected to be calls at the meeting for sanctions aimed at forcing South Africa to yield on its terms for the independence of South West Africa and to modify its apartheid policy.

Zimbabwe would seek firm stands on SWA and apartheid at the OAU summit, Mr Mugabe said.

The organisation had to give maximum support to liberation forces in South Africa and also work out political and economic measures of a nature "that can bring sense to South Africa".

Any such pressures would be acceptable to Zimbabwe. But we have said Zimbabwe itself is not in a position to participate in any sanctions that the international community proposes," he said.

"But we will not stand in the way of their imposition even if they hurt us."

More than 90% of Zim-

babwe's trade passes through South Africa.

"Supposing the international community appealed to us to stop trading with South Africa — we can't stop using rail routes with South Africa. We can't, you see," Mr Mugabe said.

"This is the reality. We send our goods to South Africa and South Africa sends some of its goods to us. That is the type of sanctions we cannot participate in."

The Prime Minister said that while Zimbabwe was trying to lessen its reliance on South Africa, independence had not yet been achieved.

By encouraging anti-government forces in Mozambique and Angola, South Africa was trying to undermine its neighbours in order to prove its assertion that independence and democracy did not work in Africa, he said.

"We are pledged to peace in this region and we seek no war with anybody. We want to pursue policies of peaceful coexistence with our neighbours."

"But South Africa is not searching for peace, it's actually itching for war."

He said South Africa was a "warmonger" and its attitude alarmed him.

"We do hope that South Africa will in due course learn the lesson (that) she can never win the war she is trying to wage against her neighbours, and the sooner she comes to terms with them the better," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

● See Page 4

shops in the rural areas are poorly managed; charges are exorbitant especially in the remoter areas; there is very little competition between shopkeepers and there is very little variety or choice in the goods offered to the consumer. The price control regulations are frequently not enforced.

The lack of a well established network of trading stores also results in the emergence of a number of unlicensed businesses who appear to be even less subject to any form of control than their licensed counterparts.

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the exception rather than the rule. (21) Thomas Leggett, a consulting mining engineer, stated, 'Contract work does not greatly exceed that of average pay in my experience.' (22) After paying expenses many miner-contractors earned wages which ranged from £12 to £15 per month. (23) Mining engineers believed that single men might be able to save a little of their earnings on a wage of £7. Men this was not the case it was very difficult Edward Way, manager of further:

A single man can possibly, perhaps several disadvent free upon the con pay, and there is family, and he ca per month. A ver as single men on Cornish miners, h that the apparent goes to keep a wi miners on the Geo.

Of the 46 per cent of families with them, and had left their families also contended that fa wages paid to miners wa rand, the latter view engineer. (26) It was that kept so many overs even after the hazard o the fear th be reduced which provid when three drills unde (instead of the custom contention was that dust hazard. (27) Relat ment and growing fears valence of silicosis which no longer made it worth their while to remain on the Witwatersrand goldfields were also major reasons which prompted miners to strike in 1913. (28) It has often been suggested that while the outcrop mines - many of which were of the open-cast type - were being worked,

flattened, and in this way the continuity of the gold supply was confirmed. From this time deep-level mining commenced. (35) Solid steel, heavy bar-rigged reciprocating drills, which on the back stroke threw off fine dust in the form of shattered rock particles, were used for shaft sinking, and the other

The Star's  
Africa News Service

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe is marching firmly along the socialist road and the direction it is taking was clearly signposted in the speech by President Canaan Banana at the formal opening of a new parliamentary session.

Aimed much of the pomp and pageantry which has been handed down from the British colonial system of the past the second session of the first parliament of Zimbabwe was officially reconvened.

A 21-gun salute and a fly past of six Zimbabwe Airforce Hunter jetfighters shook the buildings of central Salisbury as the president was driven to parliament under a mounted police escort.

Within the chamber Mr Ian Smith and his soberly suited colleagues of the newly named Republican Front sat on the front opposition bench facing the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and his ministers.

But in the speaker's chair to deliver the traditional speech outlining his government's legislative programme, the Reverend Banana cut a different picture. He had a beaded walking stick and his wife wore a flowing striped kaftan in the national colours of yellow, green, red and black with the Zimbabwe bird as the central feature.

The thread running through the president's speech was the determination to press ahead with the government's socialist ideals.

He said the government would embark on several programmes which would involve collective participation by the people and state participation.

He referred to the intention to establish state trading organisations and

to promote co-operative trading facilities.

"In line with my government's policy for state participation in important economic sectors, the state will acquire further shareholdings in major enterprises," said the president.

He said the government had declared its commitment to state participation in the economy and had also undertaken to establish new economic institutions to bring about a restructuring of the economy with growth and equitable distribution of the accruing benefits.

He spoke, too, of the government's intention to establish a metals and minerals marketing authority which would control the selling of Zimbabwe's mineral products.

President Banana also announced that a national health service Bill would come before parliament to ensure access to health services on the basis of need.

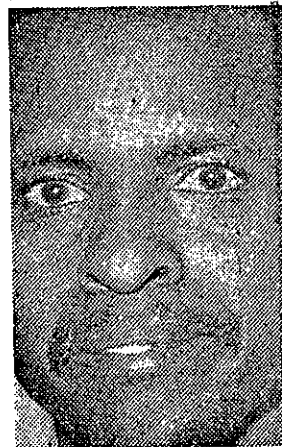
The signs are all there of an accelerated programme towards an economy structured along socialist lines.

At the last formal opening of parliament a major point was the decision to press ahead with African advancement in the civil service to redress the imbalance of the past.

The exercise is still

# Zimbabwe's social road clearly seen

In his opening speech at the reconvening of the Zimbabwe Parliament, the President of Zimbabwe, the Reverend Canaan Banana, outlined his government's legislative programme and policies for the year.



President Canaan Banana ... took part in the pomp and ceremony.

going on and 450 black Zimbabweans have been appointed to senior positions in the public service.

If the same speed is maintained in the planned changes in the economy, the march to socialism could become a smart canter.

Mr Banana also emphasised his government's commitment to urge the international community to increase pressure on South Africa to change its policies.

The Zimbabwe Government would continue to seek to restore "basic human rights and freedoms to all its people and the people of Namibia."

flattened, and in this way the continuity of the gold supply was confirmed. From this time deep-level mining commenced. (35) Solid steel, heavy bar-rigged reciprocating drills, which on the back stroke threw off fine dust in the form of shattered rock particles, were used for shaft sinking, and the other

# Support Zimbabwe maps out its road to socialism

## to fight racism

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Legislation will be introduced in Zimbabwe to give the government greater control of the economy, President Canaan Banana disclosed when he opened the second session of Zimbabwe's first Parliament yesterday.

He said that in pursuance of its socialist goals, the government would introduce legislation and embark on programmes that would result in more State participation in the economy.

He added: "The government has not only declared its commitment to State participation in the economy, but has also undertaken to establish new economic institutions with a view to bringing about a fundamental restructuring of the economy, with growth and equitable distribution of the accruing benefits".

A metal and minerals marketing authority would be established by the government to regularise and control the marketing of Zimbabwe's mineral products.

This organisation would also investigate "the most favourable world markets and ensure that Zimbabwe receives the

maximum benefit from the proceeds of the sale of metals and minerals".

Other institutions to be formed in the new State drive are the Zimbabwe Development Corporation and the Science and Technology Council, both of which will enable the government to play a greater role in various aspects of the economy.

President Banana said a three-year transitional national development fund to be announced soon would show "the government's commitment to solving the problems of growth and development within a planned process".

He added, however, that the closest possible consultation with the private sector would take place to ensure greater mutual understanding.

A commission of inquiry into taxation and the financial and monetary system was planned.

Other moves include:

- The introduction of a national health service;
- The repeal of the University of Zimbabwe's Royal Charter, so that it can be brought under greater government control;
- Moves to legislate an end to the traditionally inferior position of women under African customary law; and

### ● Stronger gun control.

On immigration, President Banana said: "The fundamental feature of the new policy is that immigration will only be permitted into this country by persons whose presence will be of value to us and who, at the same time, will not prejudice the aspirations of our own people, as, for example, by filling an employment post which could be filled equally well by a Zimbabwean."

He said the government's second year of office would be "a year of consolidation of the progress that has been made in all spheres" and that the policy of reconciliation would be pursued "even more vigorously".

The new session of Parliament would be asked to renew the state of emergency, which has been in force since shortly before Mr Ian Smith declared UDI in 1965.

The security situation was well in hand, but too many "arms of war" were still held unlawfully and used by criminal elements in crimes of violence.

The state of emergency must continue "until these residual dangers have been removed".

It was hoped the six-month extension to be asked for would be the last.

Such a policy was expected to lead to a speedy solution "to the problems of freeing our brothers and sisters in South Africa from the affliction of the abhorrent system of apartheid", he said.

In his speech to Parliament outlining future government policy, President Banana said Zimbabwe reaffirmed its commitment to "positive non-alignment".

It believed that at a time when the international situation was rapidly deteriorating, the only way Zimbabwe and its allies could resist "imperialist" pressures was to unite in a common front against "colonialism, racism and the tactics of destabilisation employed by the enemies of progress".

"In this regard it will constantly urge the international community to exert pressure on the Government of South Africa to restore basic human rights and freedoms to all of its people and to the people of Namibia."

President Banana said that through the Southern Africa Development on Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), Zimbabwe planned to reduce the high degree of external dependence of the nine member nations, "particularly but not only on South Africa".

Zimbabwe joined negotiations in January for the establishment of an eventual common market of 18 Eastern and Southern African states. A treaty setting up a preferential trade area was expected to be signed in Lusaka before the year end. — Sapa.

## Brace yourselves for a tough budget — Nkala

'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabweans have been warned that next month's budget will be "a tough one" which will demand sacrifices from the rich and poor alike to reduce the present budgetary deficit and arrest inflation.

Finance Minister Senator Enos Nkala has said that while it was the intention of last year's budget to uplift the living conditions of the masses in the immediate post-war period, it was not possible to do the same this year.

He said the emphasis now must be on self-discipline and restraint. The Senator listed

the four basic aims of next month's budget. These are to stave off inflation, reduce the budgetary deficit, remove some subsidies, and embark on a path of growth that minimises inflation.

He pointed out that the measures introduced earlier this year of raising sales tax and excise duty on luxury items were inadequate to solve the problem.

He added: "The ordinary people must now think of helping to pay for education, health, army, and development programmes. The next budget will set the pace — we will go to the people we have tried to help in the first year of inde-

pendence and ask them to stand up and be counted.

Economic observers believe the government will take the unpopular measure of removing subsidies on various basic foodstuffs.

Senator Nkala has suggested that employers pay higher wages to enable employees to cope with such a measure.

In its drafting of the budget and formulation of general economic policy, the government will take into account recommendations contained in a report into incomes, prices and conditions of service by a Commission of Inquiry chaired by economist Mr Roger Riddell.

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# Zimbabwe's radical new deal outlined

EDM 25/6/81

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**SALISBURY.** — A "black charter" for Zimbabwe, recommending radical changes to the economic structure to give black workers a new deal, and poverty, and give the infrastructure a far more socialist thrust, has been tabled in Parliament.

It is laid out in recommendations by the Riddell Commission of Inquiry into incomes, prices and conditions of service.

Headed by Mr Roger Riddell, a member of the Catholic Institute of International Relations, the nine-member commission began work last September and its 300-page report was tabled yesterday.

Among the commission's more notable proposals are:

- The establishment of a national pension and security scheme;
- Rapid pay rises for low-paid blacks and a "pay pause" for executives;
- Higher income tax for middle and upper-level employees;
- The restructuring of company tax and the pruning of fringe benefits for employees;
- Legislation to force companies to give blacks equal opportunities; and
- Introducing a wealth tax.

In an overview of evidence it collected from employers and

workers countrywide, the commission says: "The dominant and most lasting impression made on commissioners from the outset of the work of the commission has been the degree of dissatisfaction, the depth of bitterness, ill-feeling and sometimes anger, and the frustration expressed by the work force in Zimbabwe today."

However, the report adds, even during the commission's short existence it was also "exposed to situations where great advances have been made, to increasing satisfaction that things were improving, and to an appreciation by management both that these deep-seated problems do exist and that they need to be remedied with speed."

Updating figures for the 1978 poverty datum line (PDL) report, the commission suggests the level of about R160 a month for a family of six as a new target minimum wage at upper levels.

It proposes a series of six-monthly rises to achieve this within 3½ years.

The commission details problems in the controversial task of narrowing wage gaps.

The report says the narrowing of income differentials should be achieved primarily

by increasing the wages of those at the bottom end of the wage scale faster than those at the top.

Urging the rapid establishment of a national pension and social security system, the commission says a new Ministry of Social Services will be necessary to handle this.

It also urges the government to bring in international experts to launch the schemes.

Other recommendations include:

- The use, within specified limits, of local taxes such as rates in the richer suburbs to help finance the accommodation of the poor;
- The creation of a national housing authority and a vigorous programme of ultra-low cost housing and basic site and service schemes, as well as a review of the present methods of costing housing projects and present levels of required standards;
- The creation of rural settlements in commercial farming areas to provide permanent homes and community services for farmworkers and their families;
- Major cuts in food subsidies — likely to cost the government over R125-million this year — and consideration of food pricing policies that directly benefit the poor. — Sapa.

plan. It has the merit of being as nearly "teacher proof" as anything can be, and the same applies to the teacher training schools. The students can, if necessary, largely teach themselves with the self-correcting multiple-choice questions, and the teacher learns from the worker's manual with them. Needless to say, any method by which each of themselves is welcomed by teachers. The guide also contains instruc-

defined and isolated, where a multiplicity of components can be assembled, and where a microplan is required on a wide scale. For example, the health center laboratory is well suited to a microplan, but public health nursing is not. Microplans are more likely to be effective in promoting change and improving services in countries where the "microplanning gap" is wide, as shown by a lack of the components which a microplan might supply. For example, since a worker's manual is such an important

man, and since there are more manuals in English than in other languages, it is to be more useful in countries which do not speak English. Other features which influence the capacity of a change are the strength of the managerial cadre at all levels the program promoting them.

exist in a vacuum, and everything possible should be done to help which extend outside it. For example, the drawing up of a plan should be followed by arrangements to see that the necessary items where this is practical. The adaptation of a master microplan should thus be accompanied by a project to promote the where this is appropriate.

the great disadvantage of a microplan is the rigidity it imposes on officers who implement it. Nevertheless, the administrative demand great imagination on their part. Moreover, since a minimum standards of care, the enterprising district medical exceed them. He is encouraged to look upon a microplan as a pair of handcuffs.

master microplan provides a health service with a highly obtaining all the most appropriate technology in a particular several other useful features. For example, it is sometimes to improve the pediatric services of a country is to start with hope that their influence will diffuse downward. Alas, the only movement of their private practices, or the demand for more itals. A microplan for primary child care has the merit of short-term pediatric, and requires little but the absence of effective whole pediatric establishment. A further advantage is that a intended for implementation by auxiliaries may influence the his promises to be particularly useful in countries where medical from accepted norms over such matters as ending breast-feeding a by starvation, or injecting liver extract.

## "Microplan Competence" and "Microplan Quality"

for all systems. Thus, a worker's manual is useful, and so is a set of test instruments. But, when these are integrated together, they multiply one another's usefulness. This multiplicative effect is shown in both the dimensions in which a microplan forms a system—its technology and its components. Although there is as yet little evidence for it, one microplan may have a useful supporting effect on a neighboring one to which it is related.

Technical fields differ in their suitability for microplanning, while countries differ in the benefits they might receive from a given microplan. Microplans promise to be particularly useful in fields such as primary care where much effective action can be taken that requires little theoretical knowledge, where subsystems can readily be

Since a microplan defines a detailed pattern of care, it is possible to devise an extensive battery of test instruments which measure various aspects of it and which use this pattern as a reference standard. These instruments fall naturally into two groups. First, there are those which measure the attributes of the worker and define his "microplan competence." Second, there are instruments which measure what happens to patients, or what can be observed in a clinic, and which between them define a profile of "microplan quality." If these instruments are to be useful, they



# How witchcraft still intrudes

8/6 25/6/81

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**SALISBURY** — The dark and ancient world of witchcraft collided head-on with the 20th century in a Zimbabwe courtroom this week — and came off second best.

A High Court judge sentenced three former guerillas to hang after dismissing their defence that they were acting under the spell of a spirit medium when they murdered four whites on Fort Victoria farms.

The result set a wave of relief through the district's close-knit farming community. But it also highlighted the extent to which the murky secrets of an age-old continent are intruding on Zimbabwean politics.

The accused in two separate but closely-linked trials told Mr Justice Squires they were operating under the woman medium's instructions to wipe out all whites in the area so that their farms could be handed back to blacks.

They claimed they were not responsible for their actions when they shot down Mr Abraham Roux and his wife Margaret, and 70-year-old Mrs Helena van As and her grandson Phillip (20) in March this year.

The court was told that the woman, identified as Sophia Jairo, claimed to

Just to what extent is the murky world of witchcraft intruding on Zimbabwean politics? Although witchcraft came off second-best in a recent court case, many questions remain unanswered. **BRENDAN NICHOLSON** of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

be the reincarnation of Mbuya Nehanda, the spirit medium who led the 1896 Shona rebellion against the white settlers in Rhodesia only to be hanged by them from a tree in central Salisbury.

The court was told the woman was held in great respect by guerillas during the war.

With the coming of peace all six travelled to her kraal near the Zimbabwe Ruins to be cleansed by her of the "Spirit of Killing."

They said they were given a piece of foliage described as the "Leaf of Life" to swallow and then fell under the medium's control.

They told the court their faith in the woman was strengthened when they heard of visits to her by Zimbabwe's Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

The trial took an even more bizarre turn when one accused described how the medium showed

him a stick and claimed she had thrashed the Minister with it until it broke.

The two men who shot the Roux couple said they reported to the Minister after the killing.

They claimed that when they told him what they had done he took the news "mildly" and that his only comment was "Oh."

The Minister later denied the men had reported to him though he admitted he had visited the medium's kraal.

That was enough to raise questions about the role played by the controversial Minister, a medical doctor by profession, who favours a blend of modern medicine and traditional healing methods.

The medium is known to have travelled widely in Zimbabwe and concern is believed to have grown in Government circles recently about the possible extent of her political power.

During a police raid on her kraal she is alleged to have condemned the "sell-out soldiers of Mugabe and Muzenda," a comment which may have provoked the affable Deputy Prime Minister Mr Simon Muzenda's subsequent angry declaration at a rally that "there are no such things as spooks."

The woman is also believed to have denounced as a sell-out former Zanla commander Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo.

She claimed that Nhongo, never noted for his conservative views, and other senior Mugabe men, were taking too soft a line with Zimbabwe's whites.

Apart from the three accused sentenced to death, one was convicted as an accomplice and was jailed for 20 years with hard labour.

Another was convicted of conspiracy to murder and the sixth was acquitted.

The woman medium is now in custody awaiting trial in connection with the farm slayings and police investigations are continuing.

Mr Justice Squires, who described the medium as "this evil woman," was Minister of Law and Order in Mr Ian Smith's Government.

10.

## THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NHS

was well received and the Union expressed its appreciation by providing Centres just before the Report was Parliament by the government within tion, though there were two basic

the recommendation to administer all by one single administrative authority. al problem, as the control of general o the provinces by the Act of Union declared that it would not force the air control of hospitals.

recommendation that all health services national health tax. This was not a far-reaching implications this would relationship between the Province and

aps were taken however, especially when ission, Dr Gluckman, was appointed as 45. Except for the establishment of tres as the fundamental NHS structure, th the erection of a few superstructures. ere established with Dr Gluckman as ry Committee. 2) Health-Centre Central Health Services and Hospitals

ture to solve the constitutional and. ned previously. This failure effectively of a S.A. National Health Service.

requires that the communities contribute both in labour and material terms.

- 2) It is hoped that all these supplies will be taken over by the Water and Sewerage Board.
- 3) Protection and treatment of the water is done in conjunction with the Ministry of Health through field health assistants.
- 4) Water is not supplied into the homes but there is always one standpipe for several homesteads (usually about 5).

Voluntary Organizations in rural areas

Women in Development

This organization works with already organized groups in rural areas. They help the women to improve themselves in many spheres, both as individuals and in groups.

Home improvement, helping women to build stoves, white wash their houses with local white earth, and making cupboards for food storage with soap planks. They also encourage them to join voluntary organizations and to have small scale industries.

Red Cross

The Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross was founded in 1932 as a branch of the Red Cross Society. In 1969 it became an independent Society whose objectives are:

- 1) Giving aid to the sick and wounded in times of war.
  - 2) The improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering throughout the world.
- The Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society operates through its local branches throughout the country although there are few areas where there are no Red Cross representatives.

Activities:

- 1) 26 M.C.H. clinics in the rural areas.
- 2) Outpatients' and visitors' hospital canteens, three in number.
- 3) Rehabilitation programmes at the mental and the T.B. hospital.
- 4) First aid posts at public, traditional and sporting events.
- 5) Publicity and recruitment for blood donor programme, and providing space for actual bleeding of donors.
- 6) Training and examination of first aiders in nursing colleges, companies, general public and ordinary schools.
- 7) Distribution of clothing, blankets, and food for the welfare of destitute sick persons.
- 8) Emergency relief to disaster victims of fires, tornadoes, etc.

- 9) Transportation of the sick needy person to hospital and back home after discharge especially in rural areas.
- 10) Tracing of missing persons.

Health Services

We have 11 hospitals in Swaziland, 7 are run by Government, 2 run by missions, 1 run by industry, and 1 by a private concern. Distribution is as follows:

District	No. of hospitals	No. of beds
Hhohho	4	455
Manzini	4	763
Shiselweni	2	183
Lubombo	1	64

Apart from formal hospitals the country has a number of health centres by missions and industrial concerns.

There are 71 medical practitioners.

Drs. Employed by	No. of Dr.
Government	26
Industry	12
Mission	11
Private Practice	22

# Smith meeting: 362 pressman barred

The Star's Africa News Service  
SALISBURY — A pressman was expelled and a public meeting declared closed yesterday before Mr Ian Smith would reply to questions on Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's competence and the country's security situation.

The expulsion of the pressman (Howard Barrell of The Star's Africa News Service) from a meeting of Mr Smith's Republican Front party on a farm in

the Shamva district north-east of Salisbury came after a questioner had asked the former Rhodesian UDI leader how "switched on" he thought Mr Mugabe was to the year-old State's problems.

The only pressman present refused Mr Smith's request that his reply go unpublished on the grounds that the gathering had been advertised as a public meeting. The meeting then decided to hear Mr Smith's reply later in the proceedings in closed session.

When the next questioner asked Mr Smith to comment on the country's security situation, the meeting was declared closed and the pressman told to leave.

Earlier, Mr Smith had condemned verbal attacks on the South African Government by Zimbabwean leaders as "the height of stupidity."

He was addressing a meeting in support of the RF candidate in next week's white by-election in the Mazoe/Mtoko constituency. The RF candidate, Mr G. H. York, is opposing the leader of the newly formed Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland.

a number of school-going children have bilharziasis.

Public Health Services

The Public Health Services of the country are centred at the Health Office in Manzini for the control of Malaria and Bilharzia, and at Mbabane which controls environmental health, Health Education, Public Health Nursing, and Public Health School Service. There is a pathology laboratory at which serological, biochemical, bacteriological and haematological investigations are carried out.

plan. It has the merit of being as nearly "teacher proof" as anything can be, and the same applies to the teacher training schools. The students can, if necessary, largely teach themselves with the self-correcting multiple-choice questions, and the teacher learns from the worker's manual with them. Needless to say, any method by which students teach themselves is welcomed by teachers. The guide also contains instructions for simulation exercises and a "skills lab."

### *"The Whole Is More than the Sum of Its Parts"*

A microplan has other components besides a description of the chosen technologies and a set of evaluation instruments. An important further component is a detailed drug and equipment list specifying everything needed for the chosen technologies. This is most conveniently incorporated in the worker's manual. The list for a national microplan should correspond with that in the government's medical stores, and that for a master microplan with UNICEF's catalog. A strong case can indeed be argued for recommending that routine equipment and drugs should be supplied by UNICEF only if they are components of a microplan. Another very necessary component is a set of teaching aids illustrating everything covered by the microplan. When improved projections become available, these may be most practical as a few colored microfiche kept in a pocket inside the back of the teacher's guide. A further component is that part of the total recording and reporting system which involves the various components

## Demob for Zimbabwe guerillas

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe has recalled its Deputy High Commissioner in London to head a newly announced Demobilisation Directorate to oversee a reduction in the year-old State's armed forces.

This was announced here yesterday by a spokesman for Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, in his capacity as Minister of Defence.

There are about 65 000 serving in the Zimbabwe national army or in assembly points for former guerillas awaiting integration.

This was more than Zimbabwe needed for its defence and more than the economy could bear, said Mr Mugabe's spokesman yesterday.

The directorate, headed by Zimbabwe's London envoy Mr John Shoniwa, would provide education, training and employment for ex-combatants and guarantee them a wage corresponding to the money, food and clothing given them in assembly points, he added.

defined and isolated, where a multiplicity of components can be assembled, and where a microplan is required on a wide scale. For example, the health center laboratory is well suited to a microplan, but public health nursing is not. Microplans are more likely to be effective in promoting change and improving services in countries where the "microplanning gap" is wide, as shown by a lack of the components which a microplan might supply. For example, since a worker's manual is such an important component of a microplan, and since there are more manuals in English than in other languages, microplans promise to be more useful in countries which do not speak English than in those which do. Other features which influence the capacity of a microplan to promote change are the strength of the managerial cadre at all levels and the political vigor of the program promoting them.

A microplan does not exist in a vacuum, and everything possible should be done to follow up the relationships which extend outside it. For example, the drawing up of an equipment list should be followed by arrangements to see that the necessary items are manufactured locally where this is practical. The adaptation of a master microplan to a number of countries should thus be accompanied by a project to promote the necessary manufacture where this is appropriate.

It has been said that the great disadvantage of a microplan is the rigidity it imposes on the district medical officers who implement it. Nevertheless, the administrative challenge it presents may demand great imagination on their part. Moreover, since a microplan merely defines minimum standards of care, the enterprising district medical officer is at liberty to exceed them. He is encouraged to look upon a microplan as a set of tools and not as a pair of handcuffs.

The adaptation of a master microplan provides a health service with a highly efficient opportunity of obtaining all the most appropriate technology in a particular field. Microplans have several other useful features. For example, it is sometimes used that the best way to improve the pediatric services of a country is to start with postgraduates and hope that their influence will diffuse downward. Also, the only it may be the improvement of their private practices, or the demand for more nurseries in large hospitals. A microplan for primary child care has the merit of short-circuiting postgraduate pediatrics, and requires little but the absence of effective opposition from the whole pediatric establishment. A further advantage is that a microplan primarily intended for implementation by auxiliaries may influence the practice of doctors. This promises to be particularly useful in countries where medical practice has deviated from accepted norms over such matters as ending breast-feeding early, treating diarrhea by starvation, or injecting liver extract.

### *"Microplan Competence" and "Microplan Quality"*

Since a microplan defines a detailed pattern of care, it is possible to devise an extensive battery of test instruments which measure various aspects of it and which use this pattern as a reference standard. These instruments fall naturally into two groups. First, there are those which measure the attributes of the worker and define his "microplan competence." Second, there are instruments which measure what happens to patients, or what can be observed in a clinic, and which between them define a profile of "microplan quality." If these instruments are to be useful, they

CONT 2

# Zimbabwe publishes economic blueprint

Argus 25/6/81

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By Robin Drew

Argus Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY.** — Higher minimum wages, a partial freeze on top salaries, tax rises for the wealthy, a State pension scheme and a revolution in attitudes are called for in a major economic report published here.

The report of the Riddell commission of inquiry into incomes, prices and conditions of service is designed to serve as a blueprint for Zimbabwe's socialist Government's efforts to make society more equal.

The report, of more than 300 pages, follows months of hearings at which the commission, headed by an economist, Mr. Roger Riddell, heard evidence all over the country.

It says the dominant and lasting impression has been the degree of dissatisfaction, depth of bitterness, ill-feeling and frustration experienced by the workforce in Zimbabwe.

## Serious

The problems of racial discrimination, perceived or actual, are described as very serious and an important component of industrial unrest.

To solve these, something little short of a revolution in attitudes is needed by both employers and employees ... says the report.

The commission said the basis for determining minimum wages should be solely the needs of workers and their families and not the place where work is carried out or the type of work performed.

Thus, whether a person is employed as a domestic worker or as a worker in an institution run by the

The present minimum for commercial and industrial workers is R102 a month, which is R51 below the chosen PDL figure at December, 1980, prices.

However the final target figure would be considerably higher than the 1980 figure as it would be linked to the inflation rate.

The poverty datum line was defined as the 'income required to satisfy the minimum necessary consumption needs of a family of given size and composition within a defined environment in a condition of basic physical health and social decency.'

## Farming

For farming, domestic and other categories of workers the report says it will first be necessary to carry out PDL surveys and then to set minimum wage levels to be achieved over the same period of three and a half to five years.

On the need to reduce the gap in wage levels, the commission recommended that in general wages at the top of the scale should not be increased in real terms until the new grading structure and minimum wage targets have been reached.

Any moves to increase top salaries during this period would have to be referred to the proposed wages commission.

## Limited

The report also stated: 'Rates of remuneration above 20 000 dollars (R24 000) per annum should be limited to levels no greater than at present, subject to adjustments for reductions in the purchasing power of money, and by so doing narrowing gaps between all intermediate grades while minimum rates are increased to the target minimum.'

25-6-81

voluntary association, as a cane cutter or a factory worker, the criterion of need should determine minimum wages.

Wages above the minimum should be determined through free collective bargaining within the framework of a national policy of wage adjustment.

### Datum

The minimum wage should be fixed according to the poverty datum line.

The commission recommended that the target should be the PDL level for a family of six people to be achieved over a period of between three and a half to five years.

In addition, increases in the income tax payable by the individuals concerned would contribute to the narrowing of differentials.

# Zimbabwe Domestic worst-hit turns to port of Maputo by pay law offences

MAPUTO. — Zimbabwe's dependence on South African ports for its exports would not have to continue "for very long", Mozambique's Minister of Ports and Surface Transport, Mr Alcantara Santos, was quoted as saying in Maputo yesterday.

AIM, the official Mozambican news agency, quoted Mr Santos at a Press conference as saying Zimbabwean exporters did not believe the route to the sea via South Africa was a secure one.

"Cooperation between the two countries has now concentrated on the increased use of Mozambique's ports for Zimbabwean goods, characterised by improved relations between the railway authorities of the two countries," said Mr Santos.

"The quality of the administration of the railways is improving. This is indisputable and recognised by both countries," said Mr Santos.

More Zimbabwean exporters have expressed interest in using Mozambican ports, he added.

Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, Zimbabwe's Minister of Information and Tourism, who visited Maputo harbour, said he was "very impressed with new equipment installed there."

"I am sure that the capacity to handle Zimbabwean goods has increased tremendously," he said. — Sapa.

'Mail' Africa Bureau  
SALISBURY. — Most violations of the Minimum Wages Act — passed by Mr Robert Mugabe's government last year — are committed by black employers in small business undertakings and private homes.

This is the finding of a commission of inquiry into incomes and prices and workers' conditions of service, whose report was published yesterday.

The detailed report disclosed that in some areas, wages as low as R7 a month were paid by black employers to domestic servants.

The commission, which was chaired by an economist, Mr Roger Riddell, found there were still many violations of the Minimum Wages Act and that domestics were the worst affected.

In terms of the Act, industrial and commercial workers must be paid a minimum of about R95 a month, domestic servants R38 plus rations, and mining sector workers a minimum R70 exclusive of payment in kind.

The general observation of

the commissioners is that of "anger, bitterness, frustration and disappointment" in Zimbabwe's workforce.

These feelings were compounded by a lack of communication between employer and employee and by "deep-seated racial attitudes accentuated by decades of racial legislation and society-enforced norms of superiority and inferiority".

The three main complaints — out of over 20 — submitted to the commission by various employees are, in order of importance: low pay, long working hours, and race discrimination.

The report says racial discrimination and perceptions of it are a serious source of industrial unrest.

It adds: "To solve these problems, something short of a revolution in attitudes is needed by both employer and employee groups".

The most concrete recommendations of the commission related to ways in which poverty among the lower income groups could be alleviated and how statutory wage minimums could be enforced.

It recommended the establishment of a wage commission "as a permanent review body to monitor the extent to which agreements and enactments of minimums are satisfying government guidelines".

The commission also recommended that the calculation of minimum wages be related to the average poverty datum line (PDL) income level for a family of six — the two parents and four children.

It suggested a target minimum level of 90% of the PDL level, to be reached in phases over 3½ years.

As a principle, it was recommended that wages be paid strictly in cash, except where housing was provided.

The commissioners also recommended that wages of the higher income groups should not be increased until minimum wage targets had been reached and a new grading structure established.

Although the commission's recommendations are not binding, they are expected to form the basis of government policy on prices, incomes, and workers' conditions of service.

## Disabled fighters get pensions

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — All Zimbabwe's disabled former combatants will receive a cash gratuity and a life-long pension from the government.

A spokesman for the Department of Social Services said the disabled former combatants would receive about R650 gratuity payment initially and thereafter a monthly pension payment for life.

He said a formula had been worked out

whereby a disabled combatant would receive a sum based on the degree of his disability.

He said the combatant's race or political affiliation was not a relevant factor. He added that those eligible should have already received their initial gratuity and urged those who had not applied to do so immediately.

Zimbabwe's military Joint High Command has to certify an applicant as a former combatant before his application could be considered.

Name	Sources of Income	No. of Cattle	No. in milk	Current Income from milk	Income when sold to hospital	Change to where present milk	Where camp now
D. Gumbo	Café owner	7	1 or 2	R15,50	R19,50	R3 less	DAIRY
A. Maghala	Husband sends R40 per month	19	2	R4	R20	R17 less	Home
M.M.'s brother	Husband a teacher locally. Field. Lot of stock	11	4	R4-10	R20	R14 less	DAIRY
G. Homendint	Headman. Children migrants. They send R72 per month. Farms field and stock	24	4	R36	R40	R4 less	DAIRY
A. Bukula	One field. Dairy only income	5	2	R60	R30	same	DAIRY
J. Guda	One field and stock. Migrant son sends R17. 11 people in family	11	3	R30	R30	same	DAIRY
J. Sidzamba	Small field lives by odd jobs. Very poor woman	5	2	R8	R6	R2 more	Home
IDA. M-	Pensioner R12,33 per month	5	1	-	R10	All income gone	Home
E. Mvumbi	1 field but no other income	14	6	-	R6	No income now	Home

INKOMO

Question 5.

ZIMBABWE DEVELOPMENT

362 FM 24/6/81

## Riddell's recommendations

Zimbabwe now has before it a sweeping blueprint for economic and social change. The report of the Riddell Commission on incomes, prices, and conditions of service was released this week — and is set to play a major role in Robert Mugabe's push for an egalitarian society.

A most important facet of the Report is the stress it places not just on ironing out wealth discrepancies between haves and have-nots, but between urban development and rural backwardness.

The Commission, labouring since last September, completed its 330-page report in little over six months. The core chapter — entitled *The National Strategy* — identifies four fundamental and inter-related policies, which, it says, must be implemented simultaneously. These are:

- Raising minima in the wage sector to 90% of poverty datum line (pdl) levels within a planned period. The commission suggests over the next three years;

- Increasing productivity and incomes substantially within the peasant sector to levels that will at least meet the minimum consumption needs of peasant families whose sole source of livelihood is agricultural production;

- Slowing down and gradually ending the rural-urban drift whereby peasants seek jobs in the modern sector, resulting in the splitting of families and the retention of land in rural areas to supplement low wages in the money economy. The role of the peasant sector as a social security system for blacks should be "reversed by deliberate action." To do this, not only must wages be raised in the modern sector, but housing should be provided in



Finance Minister Nkala . . . a basis for next month's budget

the industrial economy; and

- Providing income maintenance schemes — pensions, social security, etc — to provide the elderly, the unemployed, the poor and the disabled outside the formal wage sector with income levels high enough to satisfy minimum consumption needs.

To achieve all this, the commission calls for phased increases in minimum wages over the next three years to bring the minimum wage up to 90% of the pdl in each sector. It calls for the establishment of a pdl monitoring unit at the University of Zimbabwe, or within government, to

draw up pdls for each sector. Assuming a 15% inflation rate over the next three years, this would mean wages rising roughly 30% per annum in manufacturing, where the minimum wage today is some 50% below the pdl. In agriculture, where the current minimum is less than half the pdl, wages would have to rise at more than 40% a year to reach the target by mid-1984.

To improve income distribution patterns, the commission recommends that differentials be squeezed by policies of job valuation and grading and also by outlawing increases in real wages above the Z\$20 000 a year level. Persons earning more than Z\$20 000 will be restricted to cost of living adjustments, thereby maintaining real wages at current levels.

Higher taxes are proposed for middle and higher income groups, along with taxation of capital gains and possibly also a wealth tax. Fringe benefits and payments in kind should be taxed. The commission wants the establishment of a wages commission and a tax commission to implement these policies.

Policy towards the peasant sector should focus on increasing the area of land available for resettlement programmes and improved provision of credit, marketing facilities and other agricultural inputs, along with "attractive producer prices." Courageously, the commission grasps the subsidy nettle — arguing that Zimbabwe cannot afford current high subsidy levels and advocating a phased reduction of food subsidies along with increased wage minima. Whether the Mugabe government will have the political will to implement

## FROM THE THRONE

Relieved though they might have been at the recommendations of the Riddell Commission, Zimbabwean businessmen have found little cheer in the parliamentary outline of PM Robert Mugabe's 1981-82 legislative programme. The emphasis is heavily on increased state participation.

Opening the second session of the Zimbabwean Parliament this week, President Canaan Banana promised a commission of inquiry into taxation and the financial and monetary system, adding that the state will acquire further shareholdings in major enterprises. So far this investment has taken the form of buying controlling interests in the monopoly newspaper group (Zimbabwe Newspapers) from the Ar-

gus company and then buying control of the second largest banking group (Zimbank) from the Nedbank group. No details are given as to where the government expects to move next in its acquisition policy.

The president firmly committed government to the establishment of a state-owned metals and minerals marketing agency. This was less than a surprise since Mines Minister Maurice Nyagumbo has long been keen on the concept though some mining houses had been hoping that government was having second thoughts. It's now clear that it is not.

The president noted government's concern at the "high degree" of foreign ownership of industry. To curb this the

state will continue to encourage policies of domestic equity participation with government participating in certain strategic industries. New economic institutions designed to restructure the economy on a more equitable basis were also mentioned. The first of these is the planned Zimbabwe Development Corporation.

There are plans, too, for a Bill to allow the State to acquire "vacant and under-utilised" land for resettlement programmes. Existing plans cater for less than 35 000 families to be resettled against a need of well over 200 000 families, so this points to a programme of very substantial purchases of land from white farmers.

At least the political scene is quiet.

combination of bundles of tea &



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could An important section of the Report is  
on my devoted to improving housing in urban  
obtained development of a national housing authority; to the develop-  
ment of a national pension scheme; and  
also to amending the Industrial Concilia-  
tion Act, and providing for worker partici-  
pation programmes and progress towards  
industrial democracy. A key element here  
is the provision of a programme of trade  
union education.

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One aspect that will raise eyebrows is  
the call for a reduction in the openness of  
the economy, thereby reducing the extent  
to which Zimbabwe is at the mercy of  
trends in international trade and world  
prices. While the logic of this viewpoint is  
understandable, the suggestion comes at  
an odd time in Zimbabwe's history -  
namely, after 15 years of import-led  
growth. It is clear that for the immediate  
future, as Finance Minister Senator  
Enos Nkala explained this week, foreign  
currency earnings are vitally important  
and to talk of reducing the openness of the  
economy at this stage, when all sectors  
are crying out for higher import quotas,  
makes little sense.

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Two other criticisms: there is barely  
any mention of population control, which  
is surprising given the emphasis on im-  
proving living standards and income dis-  
tribution patterns. And employment gen-  
eration gets less attention than raising  
wages and living standards - due partly,  
no doubt, to the difficulty of suggesting  
what more can be done.

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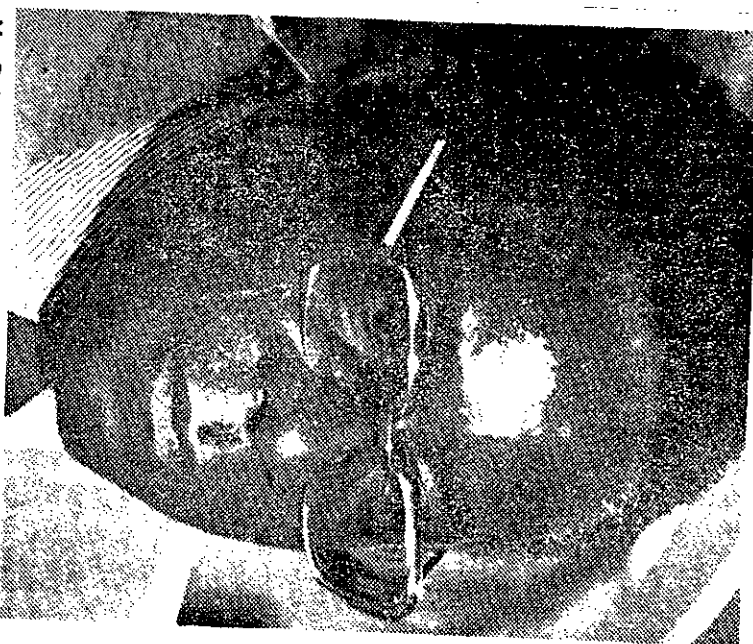
Thus more money would be at hand  
to spend on A and B even though the  
actual sum had not risen. Thus,  
assuming, all is consumed/all money



# Zimbabwe rich will suffer

## in equality bid

Star  
26/6/81  
302



Mr Robert Mugabe... efforts to make society more equal.

### Quotes from the report

"The commission sees its task as proposing policies, which, given widespread poverty (where many people do not have access to basic human needs of adequate food, clothing, shelter), will help to alleviate that poverty and which, given wide disparities in access to wealth and

By Robin Drew  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Higher minimum wages, a partial freeze on top salaries, tax increases for the wealthy, a State pension scheme and a revolution in attitudes are called for in a major economic report published in Salisbury.

The report of the Riddell Commission, of Inquiry into Incomes, Prices and Conditions of Service is designed as a blueprint for Zimbabwe's socialist Government's efforts to make society more equal.

The report of more than 300 pages follows months of hearings at which the commission, headed by economist Mr Robert Riddell, heard evidence all over the country.

It says the dominant and lasting impression has been the degree of dissatisfaction, depth of bitterness, bitterness and frustration experienced by the workforce in Zimbabwe.

The problems of racial discrimination, perceived or actual, are described as very serious and an important component of in-

factory worker, the criterion of need should determine minimum wages.

Wages above the minimum should be determined through free collective bargaining within the framework of a national policy of wage adjustment.

The minimum wage should be fixed according to the Poverty Datum Line. The commission recommended that the target should be the PDL level for a family of six, to be achieved over three-and-a-half to five years.

The present minimum for commercial and industrial workers is R102 a month which is R51 below the chosen PDL figure at December 1980 prices.

But the final target figure would be considerably higher than the 1980 figure as it would be linked to the inflation rate.

The Poverty Datum Line was defined as the "income required to satisfy the minimum necessary consumption needs of a

family of given size and composition within a defined environment in a condition of basic physical health and social decency."

For farming, domestic and other categories of workers the report says it will first be necessary to carry out PDL surveys and then to set minimum wage levels to be achieved over the same period of three-and-a-half to five years.

On the need to reduce the gap in wage levels, the commission recommended that, in general, "wages at the top of the scale should not be increased in real terms until the new grading structure and minimum wage targets have been reached. Any moves to increase top salaries during this period would have to be referred to the proposed Wages Commission."

The report also stated: "Rates of remuneration above R24 000 a year should be limited to levels no greater than at present, subject to adjustments for reductions in

LOOKING TOWARDS  
SOCIALISM...

the purchasing power of money and, by so doing, narrowing gaps between all intermediate grades while minimum rates are increased to the target minimum.

"In addition increases in the income tax payable by the individuals concerned would contribute to the narrowing of differentials."

But the commission recommended that, in the short term, rates of pay higher than those agreed under new gradings should be allowed as an emergency payment over and above the normal rates of pay.

This would be to counter the shortage of skilled manpower which would be worsened by the freezing or reduction of top wage levels.

The report said no government Minister or official had favoured any decrease in top wages and salary scales and the vast majority were against freezing these scales because of the fear of income of skill losses. But the commission felt

that the dependency of the economy on skills had often been overstated and policies should be introduced now to narrow income differentials with the flexibility necessary to overcome short-term problems of skill shortage and attitude.

The report said Zimbabwe, with a per head income of R480 last year simply did not have the capacity to model its wage structure on the pattern of the industrialised world.

The argument to retain skills could lead to the country being required to match, or better, rates in South Africa for example.

This would mean reproducing the inequalities found there and would be against the social aspirations in Zimbabwe and the price would ultimately be too high to keep paying.

On taxation, the report welcomes the Government's intention to establish a Tax Commission, and recognises that fundamental reforms must be

income, will help to narrow the gaps and make society more equal while still recognising that differentials need to be maintained in relations to skills and the relative contributions made to the economy."

★ ★ ★  
"... The most widespread incidents of payment below the minimum occur with black employers in small-scale undertakings ... indeed the ignoring of minimum wages by black employers appears to be more the rule than the exception ..."

★ ★ ★  
Evidence from a conglomerate, T A Holdings, to the suggestion that there be a top limit of salary for any employee: "We can see absolutely no merit whatsoever in this suggestion and advise that if such a measure was ever implemented, this could have serious and potentially catastrophic consequences ..."

★ ★ ★  
On the income gap: "It would take the high income urban group from January 1 to 10 each year to earn the annual income of the average peasant cultivator."

dustrial unrest.  
"To solve these something little short of a revolution in attitudes is needed by both employers and employees," says the report.

The commission said the basis for determining minimum wages should be solely the needs of workers and their families and not the place where work is carried out or the type of work performed.

"Thus, whether a person is employed as a domestic worker, as a worker in an institution run by a voluntary association, as a cane cutter or a

## Riddell: social security needed

26-6-87  
The Star's Africa News Service  
A nationwide pension and social security system should be started as soon as possible in Zimbabwe, the Riddell Commission recommends.

The commission said it was aware these schemes would be extremely costly and would take time and administrative ability to run efficiently. Money would have to be diverted from other projects.

"But in a national programme aimed at assisting the poorest in society and in accordance with the need to redistribute wealth and income towards the poor and disadvantaged, the commission is convinced that all those unable to provide the

based on a thorough investigation.

It said it was essential that the tax system check the concentration of income and wealth within a narrow elite.

It regarded middle to high incomes (R14 000 to R48 000) as being lightly taxed on a comparative international basis.

It said that taxes on the transfer of wealth were virtually non-existent. Estate and death duties should be increased and a tax on realised capital gains, including realisations on the sale of private residential properties, should be introduced. X

# Zimbabweans warned food costs will rise

By DAVID FORRET  
Mail Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, has warned Zimbabweans they will have to pay more for food in the next financial year.

Sen Nkala has given notice that Zimbabwe's heavy food subsidies will have to be withdrawn and that the tax structure will be revised.

He said present food prices in Zimbabwe — among the lowest in the world — could not be maintained because of rising production costs.

Pointing out that the suppression of prices through subsidies was "unsustainable", Sen Nkala said there would have to be an increase in basic food prices now that minimum wage levels had risen.

This will undoubtedly be an unpopular move among people in urban areas, particularly blacks, whose pay packets have already been eroded by the increased cost of living since independence.

Government statistics show the Consumer Price Index for food has risen by 27,9 points for lower-income urban families in the first year after independence.

Sen Nkala said government subsidies would rise by R63-million to R213-million this year unless a halt was called.

Food subsidies alone accounted for more than R126-

million — including those on beef, maize, wheat and dairy products.

Claiming blanket subsidies were "disastrous", he said any future government subsidies would have to be "discriminatory" in favour of the poor.

The subsidy system had been designed by "capitalist exploiters in the previous administration for their own benefit", he claimed.

"The issue is more pay for the workers, not more subsidies."

"Prices will have to continue to go up, but industry has to pay just salaries to all workers that will meet their basic needs."

"If industrialists are not prepared to pay (fair wages), then this will have to come from taxes through subsidies — a way of exploitation we cannot afford."

He said if the money spent on subsidies was channelled to rural development, peasants would benefit.

He also disclosed that a commission would soon be formed to review Zimbabwe's tax structure — one of the recommendations of the Riddell inquiry into incomes, prices and conditions of service.

One of the commission's tasks would be to detect tax burdens on the poor and possibly design a more progressive system of taxation.

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Proportion Health Budget  
of total Provincial Budget

Proportion total Health  
Budget contributed by  
State

Provincial Govt.

APPENDIX V.

# Zimbabwe aids war disabled

SALISBURY—All disabled ex-combatants — white and black — from the seven-year Rhodesian bush war are to receive a cash gratuity and a pension for life.

They will be paid an initial R750 gratuity, then a monthly pension based on the degree of disability suffered.—Sapa.

Fig. 4

Age Specific Mortality Rates / 1 000, Whites

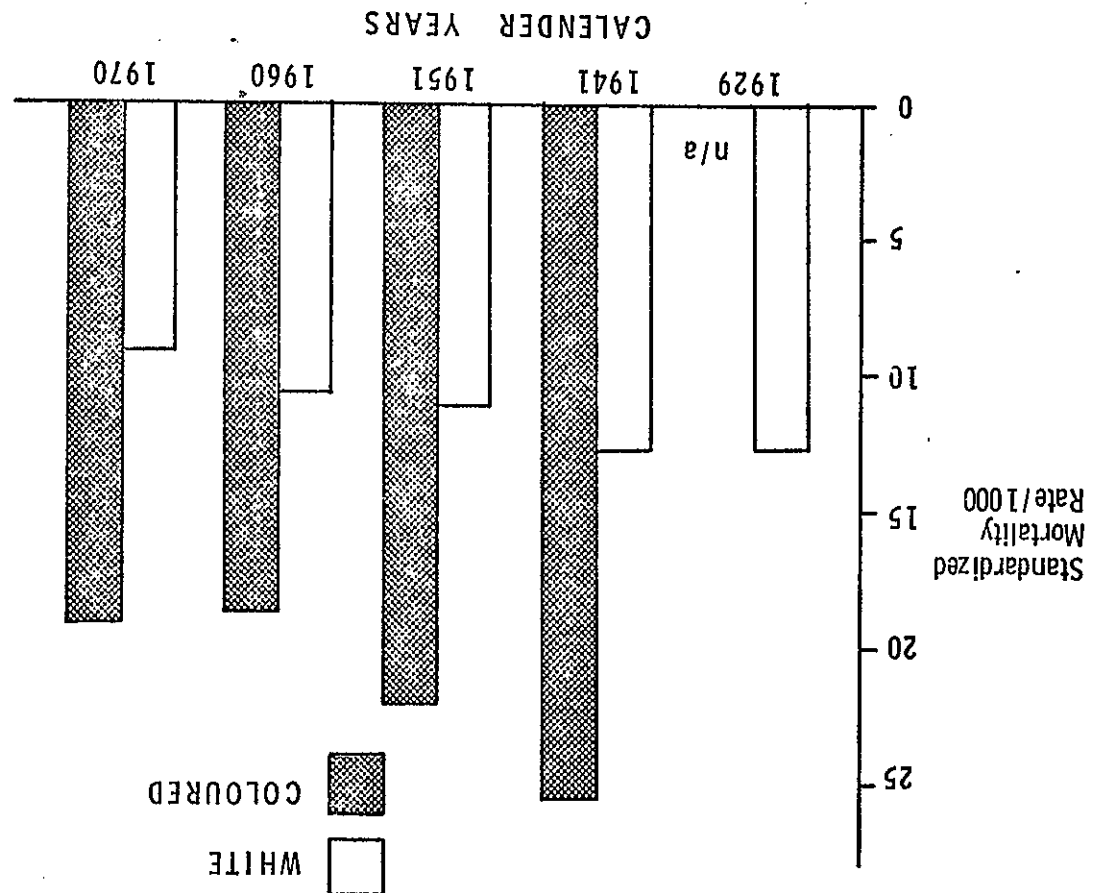


Fig. 3 Standardized Mortality Rate/1000 Whites and Coloureds, 1929 - 1970

# Banana outlines sharper turn to the left

Tribune Correspondent

A MID pump and ceremony more characteristic of Rhodesian Front days, Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana this week outlined steps taking the country on an even sharper route to the left.

Greater control of industry; clamping down on immigration; controlling the selling of minerals; making sure more money goes to "the people" (surely the most overworked phrase in the country) — all these statements were there as the president opened the new session of parliament.

In contrast, when he entered the building there was a 21-gun salute (Ian Smith must have smiled inwardly — he was flanking the Prime Minister) and a fly past of aged Hunter jets.

This time there was not the same gloomy reaction from business. Nationalisation is not

## Wage structure fears in Zimbabwe

S. Tubone

28/6/81

362

going to happen. Marxism is not the order of the day.

In their place different fears have appeared. Top of the list is the wage structure.

As the president was speaking copies of the Kiddle Report on wages and conditions of service were being distributed throughout the country.

A new Poverty Datum Line is proposed, 138 dollars a month for a family of six. The report does not say this is to be the immediate minimum wage. It wants a gradual rise over 3½ years to 115

dollars a month, 90 percent of the PDL.

At first sight this seems fairly low. But it is tied to an inflation index — the wages will rise by the same percentage as the annual inflation rate. This year it will be more than 20 percent.

The report also wants the full PDL level to be reached after five years. Naturally a larger degree of unease abounds as a result.

More disturbing, the commission wants export policy to be changed. It bases this on the need to concentrate on exports using the lowest

percentage of imported contents. Linked with this is a discussion of devaluation (thankfully it dismisses this). The conclusion on exports sums up the tone of the report.

"The most effective solution to a problem of deteriorating terms of trade is to broaden the range of products exported and to sell them in a wider range of markets."

As if no-one knew that. And it opts for, incredibly, greater state participation.

A government export agency should be set up to counter the possibility of

under-invoicing, it adds. This would buy products at prices declared to the exchange control authorities and keep any difference received from abroad.

The supposed fear of under-invoicing was evident in the president's speech when he confirmed that a state mineral marketing agency was definitely to be established.

The government is undoubtedly taking a bigger say in the private sector and is determining how investment is made, although stopping short of nationalisation.



in Smith: the old warrior is still fighting

362  
S. Tribune  
28/6/61

# Like old times as Smith makes another last stand

CONT

**SALISBURY:** Just like old times: there was Good Ol' Smithy on the campaign trail, plodding out his platitudes for the practical folk who had ploughed on through the war.

But Rhodesia is now one-year gone, and even Ian Smith, the man who once said he preferred his farm to Parliament because the cattle did not answer back, now has to be careful about what ground he disturbs.

So careful, in fact, that the only journalist at a recent public meeting for his Republican Front was expelled and the meeting declared closed when the newsman refused

ed to give an undertaking not to publish his reply to a question on Robert Mugabe's competence and the country's security.

The incident came within an hour of Mr Smith's assertion that he and his old colleagues in government had a lot to learn from Mr Mugabe's administration when it came to controlling the media.

That irony was apparently lost on the lawns and among the bees and flies buzzing around the tarts, sandwiches and suwar bowls at Welwyn Farm in the Shamva district, about 80 kilometres north-east of Salisbury.

**By HOWARD BARRELL of the Tribune Africa News Service**

where Wednesday's meeting was held.

All was earnestness: the battle was on against the turncoat Andre Holland, one of Mr Smith's old parliamentary allies now leading the pragmatically liberal Democratic Party and fighting the RF in a by-election in the rural Mazoe/Mtoko constituency.

The by-election will be a critical test, not only of white political loyalties after one year of black rule here, but also for Mr Mugabe's policy of reconciliation.

Mr Mugabe has made it clear he will be watching Tuesday's by-election closely for the white

other hand, it shows on Mr Smith's gaunt face and echoes in the content of his speech: the old truisms that time has exposed as white lies.

Standing in the garden of Welwyn Farm this week, the old warrior had lost none of his touch. What he had lost touch with was, perhaps, history. And certainly his hand no longer reached to the lever of power.

He found himself in the dilemma of the opposition politician. He had to refer his followers to others to have their problems attended to. The only succour he could give, as his baggy trousers billowed in the hill-top breeze, was in the old polemic about standards dropping, Soviet Russia, socialism, one ar-

ty states and the wicked Press. Or the comfort came in the shared sauciness of the gathering of 70 white farmers, miners and wives, all faithful to discredited ideals.

Enough to make many who hate the man want to kick him hard now that he is down.

Down he is, but not out. Nor are the farms of the Shamva district. In this country's bitter seven-year bush war, Shamva's white farming community lost 22 of their complement of 74 — and they are still farming. With that adaptability and determination, who knows?

Ian Smith has made so many last stands that it is trite to suggest he is doing so again. But he is.

# Fishing trip turns into nightmare as troops harass whites

Tribune Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY:** A fishing trip in the Zambezi Valley last weekend turned into a nightmare for a party of white farmers when they were punched, threatened with death and sworn at by black soldiers of the Zimbabwe National Army on patrol near the Mozambique border.

Dick Faasen, a tough, weather-beaten farmer from Centenary East, who was involved in a score of incidents during the guerilla war, said: "This time with a pistol held to my head I really thought I'd had it."

His wife, Ann, who was shot and wounded during an attack on their homestead in 1973, and who has now joined the ruling Zanu (PF) party, said they picked on the wrong person when the soldiers swore at her. "I gave them a mouthful in return. This sort of thing has got to be stopped for no ways are we leaving this country."

The Faasens, who have farmed in the district for 21 years, were on their way to the Mzengezi River fishing grounds close to the Mozambique border, where Cabora Bassa lake laps the frontier with Zimbabwe.

Men in camouflage carrying weapons appeared from the bush and waved them down. The others in the party, who were

going on a four-day fishing trip, were Denis Watson and his wife, Jackie, Jamie Ferreira and Gavin Burls, all farmers.

For the next six hours they were subject to a torrent of verbal abuse and involved in scuffles with some of the soldiers.

One of the men had a revolver in his bag. They were accused of taking food and weapons to the Mozambique Resistance Movement rebels operating across the border.

"At one stage," said Mr Faasen, "Denis Watson was punched and bitten on the forehead when he pushed aside the barrel of a G3 rifle."

Mrs Faasen said some of the soldiers appeared to have been drinking.

Another car with a white couple from Salisbury was stopped and they too were abused and insulted.

The couple, with Mr Watson and Mr Burls, were taken to the army base at Munkumbura and the rest were allowed to go after being held for six hours. They alerted the police, who secured the release of the others.

## THE THOUGHTS OF OL' SMITHY ONE YEAR AFTER BLACK MAJORITY RULE

• We are the first to admit that, when it comes to controlling the media, we have a lot to learn from the present government.

• Some black people are appealing to us to continue to be the light, the beacon, against a one-party state.

• The greatest evil is to make the Republican Front (formerly the Rhodesian Front) out to be racists.

• People visiting our country always used to say how happy our blacks looked. This is understandable when you see how good we were to them.

• The Government is going the same way as the rest of Africa. It's spending money like it's water out of a tap. This Government is living off the fat we created.

• The greatest evil on this earth is Soviet Russia.

Cont →

# The children come back to Nyafaru

Star 29/6/81

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**SALISBURY** — High in the Inyanga Mountains on Zimbabwe's border with Mozambique, bataleur eagles ride the currents. In the valleys the frost lies thick and the air is biting cold. But the children of Nyafaru sing on their way to school for they are home again.

Children whose lives were shattered by the bush war are learning to live again at a unique village in eastern Zimbabwe. **ROBIN DREW** of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

Nyafaru has a special place in the history of Zimbabwe. Today it is

coming to life again after lying dormant for nearly five years when it became a victim of the war.

It was established more than 20 years ago as a pioneering communal movement. Its roots lay in St Faith's Mission in the Rusape district where the then embryonic black nationalist movement leaders talked of their hopes and dreams of a new society.

Nyafaru was one of the places from which Chief **Rekayi Tangwena**, now a senator, fought a running battle with the Rhodesian Government in the courts and in the countryside to keep his people on the land they regarded as their own whatever the Land Apportionment Act might say.

## Mugabe

And it was at Nyafaru that **Robert Mugabe**, now the Prime Minister, and his friend, **Edgar Tekere**, spent their last night in Rhodesia in 1975 before slipping across the border into Mozambique a few hours ahead of the Special Branch.

The rest is history: the escalation of the war, the birth of Zimbabwe and the efforts to reconstruct the country.

The road to Nyafaru from the administrative centre of Inyanga winds its way down to the Gaeris River and up into the

But Nyafaru was virtually only a shell. Well-wishers who visited the centre found hundreds of children sleeping on the cement floors of unpaired classrooms.

The Zimbabwe Children's Welfare Trust was formed and set as its first objective the building of dormitories. The scope of the project was soon extended with the aim of helping the community to become self-sufficient again.

Today it is a very different scene. The existing buildings have been restored, the first dormitory block has been completed, there is a flourishing vegetable garden and there are ponds of young trout which will be sold to bring in money for the centre.

Nyafaru, with its concept of service and self-reliance, inspires people like the American lawyer **Arthur Serota**, who has been living among the people, sharing their food and their hardships for the past six months.

He has been joined at the centre by 20 Danes from the Scandinavian Development Aid People-to-People project who are working on the next dormitory block.

## Aid

At Nyafaru everybody pitches in. Help, especially financial aid, comes from outside. But the tradition of the centre and of the Tangwena people is one of self-sufficiency and it is to this end that the Children's Welfare Trust is working.

Many of the 500 children who are now being taught at the school are orphans. In the war some lost one parent, others

mountains on the border with Mozambique. When the centre was abandoned five years ago, many of the people from the surrounding area fled to Mozambique. With the return of peace, the people came back.

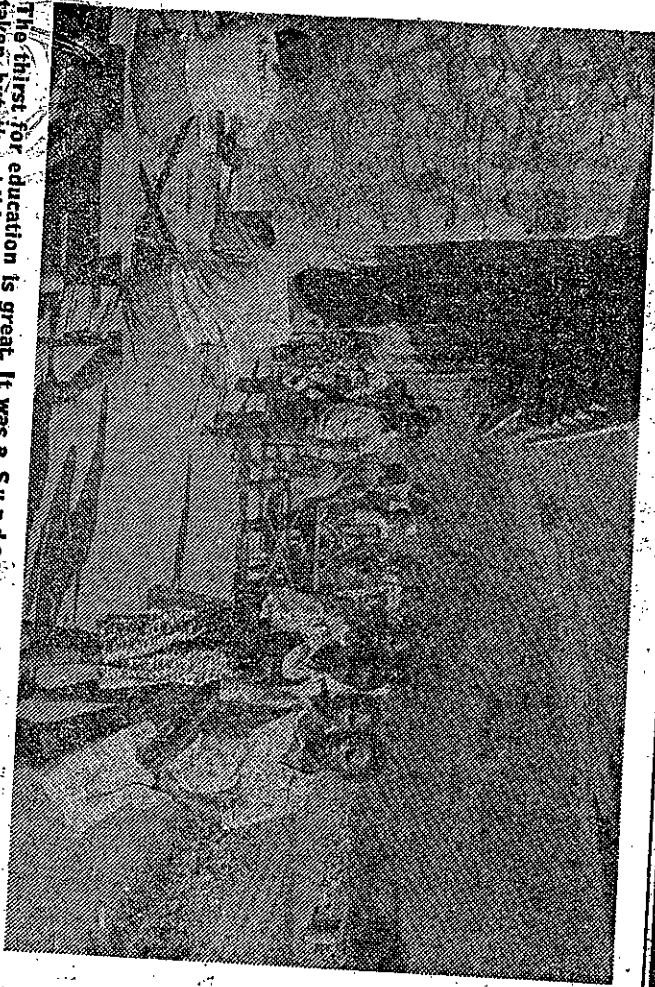
Today they have the promise of a future, and they have a home. For them reconstruction is not just a political slogan. It means their lives are being rebuilt again.

(c) Angus Co. 1981.



The Star Monday June 29 1981

## ZIMBABWE



The thirst for education is great. It was a Sunday morning when this picture was taken, but the children at Nyafaru had just completed a lesson in one of the newly restored stone-built classrooms.



A group of youngsters takes it easy in the winter sunshine at the Tangwena children's village at Nyafaru where a communal living project is being revived.

the Sundays River Valley area was even more restricted than at Umlazi; an even greater proportion of patients walked, and very few travelled long distances. If they did so it was to consult a G.P., travelling normally by road (with an employer or in a hired car). Cash incomes were very low, and cost of travel escalated far more rapidly with distance than in town. 20% of those interviewed had paid more than R4, higher than in any other area. Most of these lived in hilly areas bordering the valley; there was no public transport.

#### 4. The Cost of Services

The previous section has examined user costs for health facilities. Here some of the costs to the providers of the services are estimated (see Table 9).

##### Method

These estimates are highly tentative. Costs for each hospital were obtained in such a form that they could be broken down into costs relevant to inpatients only (such as laundry, food), those relevant to in- and out-patients (fuel, lighting, etc) and those pertaining to outclinics as well (laboratories, administration). A special calculation of transport and staff costs attributable to clinics and outpatients was made. (See Appendix I for the questionnaire used). However information was not complete. Overheads, and sometimes other expenses had to be allocated according to the number of attendances or inpatient days. One outpatient attendance was taken as the equivalent of one inpatient day for division of joint expenses. A different allocation would alter the estimates. Initial recording of costs and patients seen is also, of course, done with varying degrees of accuracy. Only current costs were noted. Nevertheless it was found that the estimates given were rather insensitive to changes in the assumptions. (See Table 10)

The cost per patient contact appears to be greater for permanent than for mobile clinics, and greater for clinics than when patients are seen at the hospital. Perhaps this would have been different if depreciation on capital costs had been

\*except at Holy Cross where mobile clinic visits cost less than visits to outpatients department.

TABLE 9: ESTIMATED COST PER PATIENT

Institution	Cost per: (R)	Inpatient (R)
Masana	2,84	
Elim Hospital Gazankulu	5,50	
Holy Cross	7,74	
Christ the King Ixopo	5,64	
Cecilia Makiwane Mantseane	18,2	
Groote Schuur <sup>2</sup>	47,42	
Day Hospitals <sup>3</sup>		
Woodstock Hospital <sup>4</sup>		
Totentot Hollands <sup>4</sup> Somerset West		
Vitenhage D.C. clinics <sup>5</sup>		
Riebeck East clinic <sup>5</sup>		
Chikankata hospital, Zambia	2,33	1,15
Botswana clinics <sup>6</sup>		
David Gordon hospital Malawi	,87	,87
Ekwendeni hospital Malawi		,27

## Zimbabwe gains doctors

UMTALI. — Zimbabwe had a net immigration gain of 25 doctors between January last year and March this year, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said in Umtali this week.

Addressing a meeting of the Manicaland National Affairs Association he said the country had experienced an exodus of trained personnel.

Between last January and this March, 148 trained nurses and midwives had left the country, while 117 had arrived. Although 67 doctors had left, a total of 92 had arrived.

"In the majority of cases we had promoted into decision-making positions black people, and these nurses could not tolerate serving under black women," he said. — Sapa.

ITALS\* 1976

Permanent clinic visit

4,57

(4,55)+

2,26

2,30

1,97 -  
3,00

Air 2,09  
land 0,95

1,02

1,21

3,94

2,44

# Smith's Party faces first polling defeat

RDM  
29/6/81  
362

**SALISBURY.** — Farmers believe the outcome of tomorrow's election for the white parliamentary seat in the Mazoe-Mtoko constituency could be crucial to the future of whites in Zimbabwe.

The seat fell vacant when its MP, Mr Andre Holland, resigned from the Rhodesian (now Republican) Front to form the Democratic Party. Mr Holland is contesting his old seat for the DP.

The general opinion of DP supporters in the area yesterday was that a victory for the Republican Front candidate, Mr Geoff York, would be construed by the Government as a rejection by whites of the Prime Minister's policy of national reconciliation.

But RF supporters said a victory by Mr Holland would only divide the white community and weaken its position in dealing with the government.

The trap — the sunken road — which could deceive those

observing the election position, especially the black politicians of Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF), is the totally misleading superficial appearance that the whites are arguing about policies and political philosophies.

The truth is that, as in the past with the whites in Rhodesia, the election will be about personalities and, possibly, short-term tactics, but not principles.

About 4 100 whites are nominally on the voters' rolls in Mazoe-Mtoko, but these are seven years out of date and were drawn up in the days of the restricted franchise under the Rhodesian 1969 constitution. Few whites have bothered to enroll and, in reality, there may be fewer than 2 500 voters.

Mr Holland began the fight from a position of some strength. He had been the "sitting candidate" for the Rhodesian Front when he walked out over — he said — that party's alleged refusal to adapt.

Mr Holland has made a repu-

tation for himself as a good constituency MP, winning friends with his boyish charm and his enormous capacity for work.

He took much credit for defusing the tense situation around Zanu (PF's) Graceley Farm in his constituency last year, a nightmare for local farmers that ended with the cessation of a spate of murders and armed robberies in the Goromonzi-Arcturus district.

Many whites appeared ready to accept Mr Holland's description of most RF MP's as "a bunch of tired old men" who were an embarrassment to progressive younger men in the search for a modus vivendi with Zimbabwe's new black rulers.

Salisbury's upper-income suburb of Borrowdale, where Mr Holland's colleague, Mr Chris Mercer, an advocate, faces Brigadier John Probert of the RF, with, according to surveys, the best chance of unseating an RF candidate of any kind in the last two decades.

Mr Ian Smith's old Rhodesian Front has not lost a seat since the early 60s.

Until recently, the result in Mazoe-Mtoko would have been a foregone conclusion — a lost deposit for the candidate opposing the RF.

Now it is the RF which is on the defensive, and even if it wins both seats, it looks most unlikely to carry off what it would cherish most — the satisfaction of having one of its MP's named to replace Mr David Smith in Mr Mugabe's Cabinet.

Mr Holland believes the more radical elements in Zanu (PF) will certainly demand a new anti-RF line, possibly leading to the elimination of the 20 white seats altogether, regardless of the Lancaster House constitution, should the Democratic Party lose. — Sapa.

(a) I have already discussed the way in which projects in South Africa (and many underdeveloped countries) are directed to the richer people in the society, and also how in many cases, it is people with the most resources who can benefit most from projects. Even if a government tries

co-operatively, they would build up production to a scale where they can secure a marketing contract outside the village.

However, the majority of people in an area would earn too little from their limited capital to justify the labour involved in membership, or to cover their share of the collective costs, and still retain some profit. Thus very few people become and stay involved, the costs per member increase, and the aim of reaching sufficiently stable production to secure an extra-village market is not realisable.

Because of the general poverty of people, co-operatives cannot fulfil their intended function, and the resources solicited for them are generally used by a few richer more powerful people for their own production.

Whether or not corruption by the richer people occurs, it is introduced perhaps in communal the richer the gap be

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

# Smith's party tipped to win

RDY  
1/7/81  
362

'Mail' Africa Bureau  
SALISBURY. — Mr Ian Smith's newly-named Republican Front (RF) was strongly tipped last night to win the white by-election in the rural constituency of Mazoe/Mtoko.

Though voting trends were difficult to establish at the 15 far-flung polling stations, a tired-looking Mr Andre Holland told reporters late yesterday that it would be "a miracle" if he won the seat.

Apathy and an outdated voters' roll is expected to produce a low percentage poll in the by-election clash, which is the first test of white opinion in Zimbabwe since the country's independence 14 months ago.

In addition, it is believed that few whites have taken the trouble to enrol themselves on the present basis of universal suffrage, and there may now be fewer than 2 500 of the 4 000 voters enrolled in the constituency.

The counting of votes begins this morning and the result will probably be announced by noon.

The by-election in the predominantly white farming constituency is for one of the 20 white seats guaranteed for the next six years by the Lancaster House Constitution.

"The people around here are apathetic and disillusioned," said Mr Holland, who recently formed his pro-government Democratic Party after resigning from the RF because of its alleged refusal to adapt to the new political and social order in Zimbabwe.

"They (the white constituents) are making a protest vote

against Mr (Robert) Mugabe's Government and its moves towards a one-party state. And that vote is going to Mr Smith."

Mr Holland was speaking after visiting a number of polling stations in his constituency, where his RF opponent is Mr Geoff York, a retired civil servant.

By mid-afternoon at Shamva, one of the polling stations, only 16 people had cast their votes. And in Bindura all 20 residents of an old ladies' home came out to vote en masse for Mr Smith's party.

An RF victory is bound to focus attention on Mr Mugabe's reconciliation policy, which was made a central issue by Mr Holland during his election campaign.

He repeatedly stated that defeat for his new pro-government party would bring an end to Mr Mugabe's policy of racial reconciliation.

Mr Smith, on the other hand, has rejected the negative image that is being painted of his party, pointing out that the RF has opposed only six of the 61 measures that have come before Parliament since independence.

The RF has claimed that victory for Mr Holland would mark the collapse of the only significant opposition to the establishment of a "totalitarian one-party state" in Zimbabwe.

Despite his pessimism about his chances in yesterday's election, Mr Holland was still confident that his party could wrest Salisbury's Borrowdale seat from the RF in the forthcoming white by-election on July 14.

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'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — The govern-  
ment-created Mass Media  
Trust has taken control of the  
Zimbabwe Inter-African News  
Agency — formerly Sapa.

The takeover — which came  
into effect at midnight yester-  
day — gives the trust control  
over the biggest news agency in  
the country. It is also the larg-  
est shareholder of Zimbabwe's  
three leading papers.

Ziana has reached an agree-  
ment with Associated Press,  
Sapa, Reuter, and the Yugoslav  
news agency Tanjug, to be the  
sole recipients and distributors  
of their service.

The Prime Minister, Mr Rob-  
ert Mugabe, yesterday  
switched on machinery linking  
Ziana to the non-aligned  
countries.

The Yugoslav Charge d'Af-  
faires in Salisbury, Mr Vojislav  
Vujovic, gave the chairman of  
the trust, Dr Davudson Sadza,  
a teleprinter machine that will  
link Ziana to the non-aligned  
pool of news agencies.

It will enable Ziana to re-  
ceive about 40,000 words a day  
from all the non-aligned coun-  
tries. It will also have a radio  
network linked to these  
countries.

Sapa's editorial staff who are  
not joining Ziana will run a new  
news agency called Press Asso-  
ciation of Central Africa.

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown  
greatest promise at the end  
of the first year.

M P Morkel

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

Bell-John Prize

For the best all-round student in any year

P C Key

The Committee  
Cape Chapter  
Surveyors'

For the student with the highest professional

P R Swift

LTA Prizes

For the best student of the courses II and III in the fifth year

I : N I

II : A F

III: No

S A Brick

For the best student of the subject of

C W von Du

For the student of the subject of

K Strong

Student Pl

For the student with the greatest potential of the first

M P Morkel

**BACKGROUND**

By Howard Barrell  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — The party of former Rhodesian premier Ian Smith maintained its absolute dominance of white Zimbabwean politics in the crucial Mazoe/Mtoko by-election yesterday but had "yet again badly damaged Zimbabwean race relations," according to defeated Democratic Party (DP) leader, Mr Andre Holland.

But, for the victorious Republican Front (formerly Rhodesian Front) candidate, Mr Geoff York, his victory by 784 votes to 476 was in no way a slap in the face for Zimbabwe

Prime Minister Mugabe. Instead, said Mr York, his victory was an affirmation of the Lancaster House Agreement's provision of 20 guaranteed white seats as a means of retaining white confidence during the transformation of Zimbabwe under majority rule.

Many local observers believe the RF's victory will be used by more impatient elements within Mr

Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) to boost their argument that whites are not responding adequately to black attempts at reconciliation. But it is believed Mr Mugabe will not allow the by-election to throw him off the reconciliation road.

That Mr Holland got only 38 percent of the vote, more than he anticipated, confirmed the assessment that many

whites still cling to the familiar in the form of Mr Smith and the RF, a combination of letters which are anathema to most blacks.

Mr Mugabe has said he does not regard whites as ready to trust Zanu (PF). But, Mr Mugabe also said the RF had no place in the Zimbabwean community.

Much hope was vested in the DP as the means to

But the DP's failure in Mazoe/Mtoko must now put some doubts on its future as the party through which pragmatic liberal whites can express their politics.

Another question hangs over Mr Holland because of his unfortunate reputation among whites. But, reacting to the defeat, he said he would continue "harassing the RF."

**RF still strong to Zimbabwe whites**

Star 2/7/81

362

ture white voters out of the RF lair. The leaders of predominantly white big business and agriculture have also been among the hoppers.

# Zimbabwe's closer link to EEC

(362)

2/7/81

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe took a major step forward in its relationship with the European Economic Community yesterday when Government and E.E.C. representatives signed a major financial and co-operation agreement worth more than ZD50-million (R62.5-million).

The agreement, signed by the Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Tom Mswaka, and the EEC delegation leader, Mr Klaus Meyer, outlined a four-year pro-

gramme of development aid.

In 1980 and 1981, he said, ZD25-million (R31.25-million) in straight grants had been given. Much of it was used for reconstruction and aid to refugees.

An additional ZD32-million (R40-million) was pledged in the agreement for additional help with a wide range of projects, regional and national.

Of this, ZD24-million (R30-million), was offered in grants, and ZD8-million (R10-million) in soft loans. — Sapa.

th For the Osbourn Prize

S A Read  
For the best final year student.  
General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis  
of Professional Practice.  
Surveying) in the subject  
Architecture (or Quantity  
For the best student of  
David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold  
in third year.  
For the best woman student  
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
satisfactorily completed  
For a student who has  
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley  
Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
of Architects' Prize  
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

# Editor's claim of racism in jobs denied by whites

By DAVID FORRETT  
Mail Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's white-controlled private sector defended its employment practices yesterday following a charge of racial discrimination.

Mr Willie Musarurwa, new editor of the Sunday Mail, alleged many whites were leaving public service for business because they refused to work under a black boss.

He said the continuing exodus of whites from government posts and the refusal of commerce and industry to promote blacks was setting the scene for a conflict between black-held political power and white-controlled economic power.

However, Mr Roy Lander, chairman of the private sector co-ordinating committee, rejected Mr Musarurwa's remarks as being "regrettably one-sided".

"The main reason for whites

leaving the civil service is not because they refuse to work for a black boss but because they see a lack of job prospects and promotional opportunities within the civil service.

"A number of them are, unfortunately, leaving the country, but some are being absorbed by the private sector.

"This is surely desirable in view of the current shortage of skills within the country."

Mr Lander, president of Zimbabwe's Chamber of Mines, also dismissed the allegation that blacks were not being promoted or given opportunities in the private sector.

Observers believe that although whites have retained their positions in the civil service and, in some cases, been promoted, a number of younger whites are uncertain about their future in the public service because of the government's Africanisation policy.

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For the best student in the  
S A Brick Association Prizes

III : No award

II : A R Low Keen

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fifth years respectively.  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
For the best student in each of

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

For the student obtaining  
the highest marks in

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.  
Bell-John Prize

PLANNING  
REGIONAL  
URBAN &

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)



# High hopes for Zimbabwe tobacco

RDM 2/7/81

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LONDON. — This year promises to be a record year for Zimbabwe's tobacco industry. Prices are buoyant and the tobacco industry has plans for expansion.

When the current auction sales season started two months ago, growers were forecasting an average price for the season of around 125 Zimbabwe cents a kilo (180 US cents).

But in the first eight weeks of the sales, with almost one-third of the crop having been sold, the price is currently averaging Z170c a kilo which is 115% higher than last year's national average price for the season of just under Z80c a kilo (115 US cents).

The tobacco industry attributes the higher prices to a much smaller and much higher quality crop than in 1980. The crop is estimated to have fallen just short of the target of 70-million kilos — 43% less than in 1980.

There has also been a substantial shift in the market situation in favour of growers in the past year due to the poor US crop in 1980 and the failure of the Chinese crop last year. In addition, Zimbabwe is the only big tobacco market currently open to buyers.

But in spite of this, dealers are saying that market resistance to the high prices ruling on the auctions is becoming increasingly evident.

They say that the differential between the Zimbabwean leaf price and that ruling in the US

is now very slight, once sharply higher transport and handling costs in Zimbabwe have been taken into account.

Some merchants argue that Zimbabwean merchants are buying leaf without firm export orders and speculating on continued strong demand for the leaf even after the US sales have opened.

One reason for such speculation, according to some merchants, is the anticipation that the Zimbabwean dollar, which has fallen 9% against the US dollar so far this year, will continue to ease, thereby making it easier to sell the local leaf as the Zimbabwean currency is effectively devaluing against the American dollar.

While the main sales of Zimbabwean leaf have gone to western countries, there have been big transactions to China and Iraq. These came either from this year's crop or from the leaf stockpile which is now down to less than half last year's level of 150-million kilos.

China purchased 19-million kilos. Iraq last week announced a 5-million kilo purchase of Zimbabwean leaf, valued at some \$24-million after taking handling, processing and transport costs into account.

In the industry, it is being forecast that the average price for the season will exceed Z175c a kilo representing a 120% increase over last year.

Zimbabwe's tobacco output this year will be worth more than Z\$120-million (about R150-million) and tobacco will once

again be the country's chief export. Tobacco exports this year are forecast to increase by about a quarter to Z\$150-million representing sales from the stockpile and from the current year's crop.

Next season's crop target will be raised to at least 90-million kilos from 70-million last year and possibly even as far as 100-million kilos in response to strong market demand.

● Meanwhile Rothmans of Pall Mall (Zimbabwe Ltd) report from Salisbury that Zimbabwe's domestic cigarette market should continue to expand this year, but at a slower rate than in 1980.

The chairman, Mr Geoff Ellman-Brown said in his annual statement, however, that there were negative influences at work in the market including excise increases announced in February, higher wages, imported and local inflation and higher leaf prices.

— Financial Times-Reuters.

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LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

the highest marks in

For the student obtaining

Surveyors' Prize

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in any year of study.

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(Continued)

SURVEYING

QUANTITY



## MINING

## Dateline Salisbury

# State control to be established in Zimbabwe

Star  
3/7/81  
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PLA  
REC  
URB

## Special Correspondent

The worst fears of Zimbabwe's mining fraternity are being realised following official confirmation that a State mineral marketing body will be established.

The government seems to have no idea of how it will work.

Repeated telephone calls, visits and letters to ministers have come up against the same response — "we are still studying it."

Private assurances have been given that the industry will be represented but there has been nothing forthcoming as to who the representatives will be or what their functions will be.

## RIDDELL REPORT

A senior official of a mining group based in Salisbury summed up the feelings of the industry: "They are still in the dark about what to do. All they are sure about is that the agency will be established."

The alleged reason is to stop any possibility of under-invoicing, an issue dealt with by the recent Riddell Report on Prices, Incomes and Conditions of Service.

This underlined the deep suspicion in Zimbabwe, and Africa, of the motives of multinationals.

It said that under-invoicing abroad (what the report called transfer pricing) was a distinct

possibility but did not go as far as making specific allegations.

For their part, the mining companies have given the Government full access to their records and invited officials to see for themselves. A cursory visit has been made without any evidence being unearthed.

The real reason, as the companies see it, is the Government's desire to get more control. Probably the majority of the representatives will be political appointments with little relevant experience.

One recalls the days of UDI when the country's minerals found their way throughout the world and the value sold topped records yearly (South Africa's help is acknowledged to some extent).

Since then marketing has improved even further and the Government will only disrupt this growth.

Reasons for this, besides inexperience, include the amount of red tape that will be added and the probability of corruption. It is widely held that some officials will use the agency for their own ends.

One example used is Zaire's cobalt marketing. Although ostensibly handled by the Government at a set price, it can be picked up in several countries, notably South Africa, at less than half the cost.

Zambia is another illustration of how a State

selling organisation should not work, say the companies, and original government efforts to control sales have largely fallen away.

## MONITORING

Not that the companies oppose all forms of control. They would be happy to have a monitoring organisation established to watch their activities and so help to get rid of the stigma attached to foreign-based organisations.

It is the thought of management control being invested in the Government that disturbs them. Even the promise of representation does not reassure the companies.

This could turn out to be a sop to allay their fears.

In much the same way as Mr Mugabe's officials accuse private enterprise of window dressing by including blacks as company directors, so do the mining groups think the Government might act.

## SHOWDOWN

This could lead to them saying: "You market it — and you mine it." Such a reaction could occur in marginally profitable minerals such as nickel.

In a country where mining is being increasingly looked to as a provider of foreign exchange, this would lead to a showdown whose consequences would be felt throughout the economy.

(c)  
SU

# Zimbabwe whites show little change

Sawetan 3/7/81 (362)

By MICHELE FAUL

**SALISBURY**, Hopes for a changed attitude among Zimbabwe's whites after the bitter seven-year race war, have been set back after white farmers gave the Republican Party (RF) of ex-prime minister Ian Smith a mandate to represent them.

RF candidate Geoff York, a retired civil servant and political unknown, won the seat for the northern Mazoe-Mtoko constituency (one of 20 white-reserved seats in Parliament) by 784 votes to 476 on Wednesday. The loser was Andre Holland, leader of the breakaway Democrat Party.

Their vote for a party which Prime Minister Robert Mugabe says has "no place in an independent Zimbabwe" comes amidst warnings that an RF (formerly Rhodesian Front) victory will cause more militancy among blacks, who complain that the former ruling whites have not accepted the realities of independence and are waiting for "the second coming of Ian Smith".

Top black leadership has made it clear that a vote for the RF will be considered a slap in the face for the Government's policy of reconciliation.

And blacks here now compare the "three R's" — reconstruction, rehabilitation and reconciliation — policy of Mr Mugabe to that of the RF, which they say is "retrogressive, reactionary and racist."

The national daily The Herald, known to be close to government leaders, commented this week: "If the RF wins, the result, unfortunately, will be more militancy among members of the 'prime minister's party.'"



Ian Smith . . . still has whites' support

The warning was echoed on Wednesday by the defeated Andre Holland, who prophesied bleakly: "I believe the backlash from the black population is going to be very strong."

White farmers, he said, had spurned kind treatment and overtures from Mr Mugabe, who had brought them "peace and good prices."

However Mr Holland said the 37.7 per cent vote for the Democrats represented "a very big swing against Smith in a Smith stronghold."

He was confident that at a by-election for the last vacant white seat in parliament scheduled for July 14, his party would get

more support from the senior executives and company directors of the area "who know how important it is to work with government."

Mr Holland resigned his seat in Parliament in April to challenge the RF with his new party, which he says gives whites the opportunity to vote for a group prepared to work with, and not obstruct, the government, in their own interests.

Commenting of the RF victory, Ian Smith said he was very satisfied that white voters had demonstrated their "unity of purpose and dedication to the principle of maintaining the confidence of our white community in order that we can encourage them to go on living in Zimbabwe."

Mr Smith, who said a vote for the DP would be a mandate for a "one-party totalitarian state," said the country would "go down the drain in the same way as most of the rest of black Africa" without white skills and initiative.

Asked if there would be any change in RF policy towards the 14-month-old black government, he said: "There will be no change. . . we will continue in this constructive manner, helping government but indulging in constructive criticism as and when this is necessary."

But while the RF is jubilant at its victory, it is most unlikely to carry off what it would cherish most — the satisfaction of having one of its MPS named to replace former trade and commerce minister David Smith in Mr Mugabe's cabinet.

Mr Smith, whose old constituency goes to the polls in a fortnight, resigned from the RF and cabinet because of ill-health. — AFP.

# Election result 'will not change Zimbabwe policy'

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — The defeat of Zimbabwe's pro-government Democratic Party in a white by-election this week would not alter official government policy on racial reconciliation.

This assurance was given yesterday by a government spokesman who said the governing party would not drop its reconciliation policy because "one white man has rejected another white man".

The defeated candidate, Mr. Andre Holland, said during his election campaign that a victory for his Republican Front (RF) opponent would mean the end of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's reconciliation policy.

A spokesman for the government's information services said that no comment would be forthcoming from Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF Party because

the by-election was not the "black man's affair".

But the convincing victory for Mr Ian Smith's newly-named Republican Front has undoubtedly come as a disappointment to Zanu-PF, which came out in support of the Democratic Party during the Mazoe/Mtoko by-election.

This was reflected in an editorial of Zimbabwe's leading daily newspaper, The Herald, which said the result was disappointing.

But the newspaper added that those who were looking for positive change in white voting patterns could take comfort from the fact that Mr Geoff York's winning margin over Mr Holland was less than two to one.

Mr York gained 784 votes to Mr Holland's 476.

The newspaper said the white swing away from the RF

would become more pronounced as confidence grew in Mr Mugabe's government.

"The tragedy is that time is not on the side of the white voter. Now is the time for a realignment and a demonstration of trust in the government," it said.

Urging Mr Holland's party to continue the fight, The Herald said: "The RF is not the juggernaut it once was and it can be beaten. For the good of all Zimbabweans it must be beaten."

The by-election for the last of the 20 white seats — guaranteed for seven years by the Lancaster House constitution — takes place in Salisbury's Borrowdale suburb on July 14.

The Democratic Party will again challenge the RF which already holds the other 19 white seats.

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For the best student in the  
S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

I: N D G Sessions

fifth years respectively.  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
For the best student in each of

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

For the student obtaining  
the highest marks in  
Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.  
Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

# Zimbabwe gets R140m EEC aid

'Mail' Africa Bureau  
SALISBURY. — Negotiations on aid amounting to about R135,9-million have been concluded by the European Economic Community and Zimbabwe.

The aid package includes money pledged at the Zimcord donors' conference held in Zimbabwe in March.

About R63,5-million has been

donated to promote social and economic development in Southern Africa and this will be a boost to the nine black-ruled member nations of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

About R31,7-million of the aid package has already been used by Zimbabwe for rural reconstruction and the resettlement of refugees.

A further R40-million has now been donated for various development projects in Zimbabwe. About 75% of this amount is in the form of grants, while the rest is in soft loans.

The agreement is based on Zimbabwe's accession to Lome II — the convention that binds Western Europe with African and other developing countries.

Student Planners Award  
For the student who has shown  
greatest promise at the end  
of the first year.

M P Morke

For the second best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

S A Brick Association Prizes  
For the best student in the  
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C W von Düring

LTA Prizes  
For the best student in each of  
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III : No award

The Committee of the Western  
Cape Chapter of Quantity  
Surveyors' Prize  
For the student obtaining  
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URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# Zimbabwe cuts diesel supply

star 4/7/81 (362)

SALISBURY — Diesel fuel supplies in Zimbabwe are to be cut with immediate effect to 80 percent of the customer's average usage, a spokesman for the Ministry to Trade and Commerce announced yesterday.

This was necessary, he said, because there had been delays in transporting the fuel.

"These are being overcome, but as a precautionary measure, and in order to conserve and rebuild stocks, the oil companies are being instructed to restrict deliveries of diesel fuel to all customers to 80 percent of each customer's average off-take between January to May, 1981," the spokesman said. — Sapa.

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C W von Düring

subject of Building Construction.  
For the best student in the  
S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award

II : A R Low Keen

I : N D G Sessions

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30/4/81 (362)  
**Protest over  
stopping 'pill'**  
The Star's Africa  
News Service  
SALISBURY — The direc-  
tor of Zimbabwe's family  
planning association, Mr  
Peter Dodds, has resigned  
in protest over the govern-  
ment banning of an in-  
jectable contraceptive,  
Depo-Provera.  
Mr. Dodds is known  
world-wide for his work in  
family planning which has  
made Zimbabwe the first  
African country to reduce  
its population growth.  
Depo-Provera is being  
phased out on orders of  
Prime Minister Robert Mu-  
gabe's cabinet because it  
does not consider the con-  
traceptive fully safe.  
Mr Dodds disputes this  
view and supports his ar-  
gument with findings from  
international agencies.

# Salisbury

RDM 4/7/81

## vows to

362

## keep SA

## trade ties

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALIBURY. — Zimbabwe has no intention of severing its trade links with South Africa, says the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries in Bulawayo, Mr Chinamano made clear that if there was any severance of the transport routes through South Africa it would be done by Pretoria and not Zimbabwe.

He was replying to a question from a delegate who sought an assurance that South African ports would remain open to Zimbabwe despite greater use of Mozambican outlets.

Mr Chinamano said the relationship between Zimbabwe and South Africa was strictly commercial.

Though the Zimbabwean Government was encouraging businessmen to use the Mozambican routes through Beira and Maputo, there was no intention to sever trade links with South Africa.

He urged businessmen to use the Mozambican routes because they were the shortest to the coast and more reliable.

The Mozambican ports were

being fitted with modern equipment and upgraded to handle not only Zimbabwean goods, but others from the African hinterland.

Zimbabwean businessmen are known to be concerned about any deterioration in relations with Pretoria and are made nervous by the rhetorical hostility towards South Africa by Salisbury.

The official policy of Mr Robert Mugabe's government is that it will not stand in the way of sanctions against South Africa, but that Zimbabwe cannot be expected to take part in an international embargo.

White fears about the South African connection have been reflected by the former Rhodesian premier, Mr Ian Smith, who has told election meetings he is "deeply concerned" at Mr Mugabe's attitude towards South Africa.

Speaking at a Republican Front election meeting in Salisbury on Thursday night, Mr Smith said Mozambican ports would not be able to cope with half Zimbabwe's trade traffic, even in 10 years' time.

"I don't think I will be exaggerating if I said this government has declared a cold war on South Africa ... which control our lifeline."

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

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# Unity in the House for attack on Press

SALISBURY. — There was a rare display of unanimity in the Zimbabwe House of Assembly yesterday when black and white members launched a concerted attack on the Press.

Mr Dennis Divaris, Republican Front MP for Kopje, lashed out at a report yesterday from Ziama, the national news agency taken over this week by the Government-sponsored Mass Media Trust.

Ziama incorrectly reported there had been an assembly walkout of RF MPs, forcing the adjournment of debate on the highly contentious Salisbury Hospitals Amendment Bill.

Yesterday, white backbenchers joined Mr Divaris in protesting that because of poor attendance by black members during the debate, they had drawn attention to the temporary absence of a quorum.

The debate was not adjourned. It was completed.

Black members then attacked the Press, charging it gave false impressions of parliamentary proceedings in an attempt to mislead the country.

A Patriotic Front (Zapu) backbencher, Mrs Ruth Chinamano, said the Bulawayo daily The Chronicle had misreported a speech of hers giving due credit to the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

She charged the report had distorted the speech to give the impression she thought "Mugabe is the only man".

Amid roars of laughter, she added: "The only man as far as I am concerned is Josiah Chinamano" — her husband, who is Minister of Transport. She believed there was a "deliberate conspiracy" at The Chronicle to promote tribalism.

Mr Simpson Matibenga, a Zanu (PF) MP, suggested the Press should be barred from Parliament.

But the RF Chief Whip, Mr John Landau, blamed the staff of The Herald and Chronicle for "selecting and censoring" reports they received from the Ziama parliamentary reporters.

"My argument is against the editors and censors of the daily Press," he said. "They are the ones who are causing most of the trouble." — Sapa.

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

# Smith holds on to white vote

MR IAN Smith, the most powerful man in this former white-ruled rebel Rhodesian colony for more than 15 years, has proved again that he remains the undisputed leader of the nation's white population.

There is no doubt that "good ole Smithy's" formidable shadow, which was cast over the white by-election in the Mazoe-Mtoko constituency, assured his Republican Front (RF) candidate of a convincing victory.

The victor, Mr Geoff York, admitted as much after hearing that he had beaten Mr Andre

## Sunday Times Reporter: Salisbury

Holland, the RF renegade who is now leader of the pro-government Democratic Party (DP), by 308 votes.

Mr York got 62,2 percent of the vote.

Mr Holland, who could scarcely conceal his bitterness, said he was nevertheless satisfied with the slight swing away from the RF in the conservative rural constituency which he represented until his recent

resignation.

"The farmers were conned into believing that Mr Smith could stop a one-party state.

"He couldn't stop a butterfly," said Mr Holland.

He said he hoped that Mr Smith's "cowboy logic" would be rejected by "senior directors and executives in the sophisticated Borrowdale constituency".

Mr York, a retired public servant who kept a low profile during his own election campaign, said he could not deny that Mr Smith's pulling power

assured him of victory.

"Mr Smith definitely still has a political future in Zimbabwe," he said.

"He has immense influence among the white community."

A day after the election result was announced, Mr Smith was on the campaign trail again — this time in support of another RF candidate, Brigadier John Probert, who will be challenged in Salisbury's Borrowdale constituency on July 14 by DP candidate, Mr Chris Mercer.

# Media should lead the people

Sunday Times Reporter

ZIMBABWE's Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday journalists in the country should be committed to socialism and lead the way in educating and informing the masses about the advantages of a socialist path.

He was addressing local and foreign journalists on the occasion of the formation of "a broadly based" Zimbabwean union of journalists.

Dr Shamuyarira said that with the achievement of independence the Government was concerned that African journalists would "remain tied to the apron strings of the South African owners of the main newspapers".

"In time," he added, "they could even become fifth columnists paid by foreign interests."

The Minister said conditions had been created for the launching of a truly Zimbabwean union controlled by workers with roots entirely in the country and paid by local financial institutions.

"As long as the profession is littered with selfseekers, black or white racists, frustrated opportunists and alienated individuals who have no national pride, it cannot make the impact it should, or provide the bold leadership required."

Dr Shamuyarira said despite recent criticism of the media in Parliament, he was satisfied with the general thrust of the reporting.

proportion of available labor to them at the expense of those that were less labor intensive, less demanding in terms of the timeliness of attention, or of less importance to the family. Tobacco and cotton were given priority over corn, corn over manioc, and manioc over the small subsidiary crops.

Fuchs has found for developed countries using three types of data (cross section within countries, cross section among countries, and sometime series) that the negative association between mortality and per capita income is disappearing. However according to Fuchs "The marginal contribution of medical care to life expectancy, holding the state of the art constant, is also very small. Current differences in mortality across and within developed countries are primarily related to 'life-style', diet, exercise, smoking and psychological stress".

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fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes  
For the best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.

C W von Düring

For the second best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

Student Planners Award  
For the student who has shown  
promise at the end  
of year.

# Star 6/2/81 Kaunda to go to Zimbabwe

The Stars Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — President  
Kaunda will arrive in Salis-  
bury tomorrow morning  
on a five-day state visit to  
seal the friendship be-  
tween Zimbabwe and  
Zambia.

He will be the third  
foreign head of state to  
visit Zimbabwe. President  
Machel was the first, fol-  
lowed by President Nyerere  
of Tanzania.

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# Star 6/7/81 (362) 'Journalists must aid socialist fight'

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwean journalists have again been urged to "move into the forefront of the struggle for a socialist society" in this year-old state.

The appeal came at the weekend from the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, when he addressed a meeting called here to form a new broadly based union of Zimbabwe journalists.

"Before a journalist picks up his pen to write, he should be committed to the ideology of liberating the masses and exposing the machinations of imperialism. Commitment is absolutely necessary, if not mandatory, if one's pen is to play a positive role in society," Dr Shamuyarira told about 100 journalists.

This required a commitment to spreading a socialist consciousness, he added.

## PRESSURE

The meeting to form a new journalists' union followed considerable Government pressure. The country's pre-independence Journalists' Guild was severely criticised after independence for being largely unrepresentative of black journalists despite its nominally non-racial constitution.

Early last year some black journalists sought to form their own predominantly black, though non-racial, union to answer the Guild's deficiencies.

The interim president of the new group, operating under the working name of the Union of Zimbabwe Journalists, is a reporter on Zimbabwe's leading daily newspaper, The Herald, Mr Elton Mutasa.

Dr Shamuyarira said that since Zimbabwe had chosen socialism, it was the task of journalists committed to socialism to educate the masses about the advantages of this path.

Mrs. Thornton White Prize  
For the best work in  
first year.  
Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize  
For the student who has made  
best use of bricks in his  
design work.  
J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award  
For the best project in  
structure and design.  
M R T M

ARCHITECTURE  
(Continued)

BUILDING

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Salisbury — Two sub-machineguns under one arm and a bag full of bullets in her hand, the white woman edged through the crowd awaiting the result of Zimbabwe's crucial Mazoe/Mtoko by-election outside the concession district commissioner's office.

"I am actually handing them in", she said when someone joked about her sudden appearance with the firearms — at the precise moment that the victory of Ian Smith's recalcitrant Republican Front was confirmed.

White farmers who voted for the RF may not yet be ready for a total reconciliation with the ruling Zanu (PF) Party but at least one of their wives was showing the way.

She was responding to a Zimbabwe Government call for unlicensed guns to be

handed in to authorities.

Failure to do so before a two-month amnesty expires on September 1 means a five year minimum jail term. The amnesty is mainly directed at dissident former guerrillas who now have a way to hand in their guns, leave the bush and accept peace.

Police are primarily responsible for recovering illegal arms, but army forces are available to help.

Besides the amnesty Mr Robert Mugabe's Government has intro-

duced legislation to reduce the number of legally owned guns, the majority of which are in white hands.

This is all part of a Government campaign to make Zimbabwe's political language one of words not of bullets. But it is a campaign that has aroused white fears.

The Bill, presently being discussed in Parliament, requires that all owners of firearms must re-register their guns. It allows the authorities to revoke firearms licences if they are satisfied that

holders no longer have good reasons for possessing guns.

The need to protect property in an urban area against burglary will not be accepted as sufficient justification for renewed registration of firearms.

White Republican Front MPs have objected to aspects of the Bill. Mr Wally Stuttaford, an MP for Bulawayo South, told parliament that the withdrawal of a firearm licence would be "a deprivation of the owner's right to possess arms."

But Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, has said conditions in Zimbabwe "do not require the ownership of large number of firearms."

In response to white fears Mr Hove said there would be no privileges for anyone: "We are a nation of equals."

# Star 6/7/81 (362) Firearm control measures alarm Zimbabwe whites

General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

David Haddon Prize  
For the best student of  
Architecture (or Quantity  
Surveying) in the subject  
of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize  
For the best woman student  
in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize  
For a student who has  
satisfactorily completed  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute  
of Architects' Prize  
For the best student in :-

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

# Smith's 'war on SA' remark is denied 120M 6/1/81 (362)

SALISBURY. — A report in Zimbabwe's Sunday Mail quoting the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, as saying "the Zimbabwe Government is guilty of declaring war on South Africa", has been vehemently denied by spokesmen for Mr Smith's Republican Front (RF).

The chairman of the RF, Mr Geoff Kluckow, who was chairman of the Borrowdale by-election meeting this week at which Mr Smith was alleged to have made the accusation, was joined by the RF's Borrowdale

candidate, Brigadier John Probert, in the denial.

They said that what Mr Smith said was that Zimbabwe could not expect South Africa's help over vital imports and exports when its leaders constantly reviled their southern neighbour.

Meanwhile, the editor of the Sunday Mail, Mr Willie Masururwa, formerly a high-ranking official in Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party, appealed to whites not to withdraw from politics or government service in Zimbabwe because it would

be "suicidal".

Speaking to the Advertising and Publicity Club in Salisbury, Mr Masururwa lashed out at Mr Smith's calls for "white unity". By presenting themselves as a racial group, whites would be destroying the country's reconciliation policy, he said.

Regretting the decision of white voters to return the RF candidate, Mr Geoff York, in last week's Mazoe/Mtoko by-election, the Sunday Mail called on whites to set themselves free from Mr Smith's

"iron psycho-political grip" but went on to suggest that only Mr Smith could do this by resigning from politics.

"He has become a political dog in the manger," said the Sunday Mail.

"They (Zimbabwe's whites) deserve a good turn. He should enable them to integrate with the rest of their fellow Zimbabweans. By continuing to own and manipulate them, causing them to live in the past, he is doing them irreparable harm." — Sapa.

## Form new union, Zimbabwe Govt urges newsmen

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwean journalists were urged at the weekend to form a "committed" organisation — "committed to the country, government policies and to the toiling masses".

The Minister of Information, Dr Natahan Shamuyarira, addressing more than 100 media representatives called together by the government to form "a more broadly based" trade union, said journalists should be "in the forefront of the struggle to liberate the people and to expose the enemies of the people".

The organisation of journalists in the country needed reform, he said. He had refused to address the last annual congress of the Union of Zimbabwe Journalists (UZJ) and had told them to disband because a more broadly-based organisation was needed.

The UZJ had refused to disband, so the government had adopted a policy of non-cooperation "which forced them to adjust to our democratic demands".

The way was now clear for the formation of a new union which would be acceptable to the government, Dr Shamuyarira said.

During the colonial era, he continued, indigenous journalists had been denied their basic rights, newspapers reflecting

nationalist opinion such as the Daily News were suppressed and newsmen had been detained without trial, forced to leave the country "and even killed".

He noted that some journalists had "betrayed the struggle" and had supported the government of that time. "Some are still in the country and we hope they have reformed."

The new government, he said, had been concerned that some journalists might remain "tied to the South African owners of newspapers" and could become "fifth columnists" with "people like the CIA planting articles among them".

The Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust had therefore been established "to liberate the Zimbabwe journalist".

South African influences on the Press had been ended, and more recently Ziana (the country's news agency) and the trust had established "institutions to give maximum freedom of thought and expression to journalists".

The journalists were then left under the chairmanship of the Director of Information, Mr Justin Nyoka, to discuss the formation of a new union.

It is understood the government is to allow journalists in its employ to become members of an approved union. — Sapa.

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in any year of study.  
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Students Prize

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Planners Award

student who has shown  
promise at the end

first year.

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

Bronte Stewart Research Prize  
For the student (35 years or under)  
submitting the most meritorious  
thesis for the degree of MD, PhD,

# Zimbabwe fuel crisis highlights dependence

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa has been emphasised by the current diesel fuel shortage.

It was announced last week that supplies to diesel users were being cut by 20 percent because the stocks had been reduced to almost critical level.

A Government spokesman said the immediate shortage was caused by a derailment on the Mozambique railways system which had taken several days to clear.

He said supplies were on the way but it would take a few weeks to build up stocks "to allow us to breathe easily again."

The derailment followed what the spokesman called "previous transportation delays."

It was announced in April that Zimbabwe was working to reduce its dependence on South African ports for fuel imports.

This involved buying more fuel from Mozambique and re-routing shipments from South African ports to Mozambican ports.

It was hoped then that by about the middle of the year half of the country's petrol requirements would be coming from the refinery in Maputo.

Fuel consumption in Zimbabwe has risen by 20 percent in the last year.

Work is going ahead on restoring the pipeline between Beira and Umtali which could carry Zimbabwe's entire petrol and diesel requirements. But this will not be ready until the end of the year.

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President Kaunda of Zambia (centre) flanked by the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and President Canaan Banana (right) reviews a guard of honour soon after arrival at Salisbury airport yesterday.

## Banana slams SA for 'aggression'

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's head of state, President Canaan Banana, said yesterday his government believed some 5 000 South African "recruits" from Zimbabwe were already believed to be infiltrating his country.

"This fact makes hypocritical nonsense of the apartheid regime's call for a non-aggressive (sic) pact," he told President Kenneth Kaunda at a banquet in honour of the visiting Zambian leader.

He said tension in southern Africa had been increased by the "hostile posture the apartheid South African regime has adopted against its neighbouring states." He alleged Zambia had on several occasions been a target for "diabolic acts of aggression."

"The South African regime, with impunity and arrogance, has elected itself as this region's aggressor. It is daily promoting the subversion of our democratic governments so apartheid can live much longer," President Banana said.

"We have now become a frontline state and share the belief in the inevitability of victory wherever a cause is just. I assure you that until such a time when total victory is achieved, Zimbabwe shall play her role unstintingly," he said.

President Kaunda

referred to the "sad and unfortunate" situation in South Africa where, he said, a white minority regime denied 20-million blacks their basic human rights. — Sapa.

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Professional Practice.

P R Swift

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

ROM 8/7/81 (362)  
**Zimbabwe's inflation is 15%**  
 SALISBURY. — Inflation in Zimbabwe is running at just under 15%. Statistics released in Salisbury yesterday indicate that the "all items" total in the consumer price index for higher income urban families rose in May to 258.4, a 14.9% jump in a year. The cost of domestic staff wages, reflecting the minimum wages introduced in the second half of last year, was 41.4% higher over the year. Rises this year in liquor and tobacco prices have come to 31.4%. Over the year the rises include a 17.5% increase in fuel and light bills and 15.6% in food. Figures for lower income urban families show that by the end of March there had been a 9.6% rise in the consumer price index over the total at the end of the first quarter of 1980. — Sapa.

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 of the first year.  
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For the second best student in the  
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 K Strong

S A Brick Association Prizes  
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LTA Prizes  
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 Surveyors' Prize  
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URBAN &  
 REGIONAL  
 PLANNING

QUANTITY  
 SURVEYING  
 (Continued)

# US oil company to sell stake in Feruka refinery

RDM 8/7/81  
(362)

**SALISBURY** — Aminoil, the US independent oil company based in Houston, Texas, wants to sell its 15% stake in Zimbabwe's Feruka oil refinery.

The decision could give the Zimbabwe Government an opportunity to take a share in the operation, and pressurise the operating consortium into bringing it back swiftly into production.

A spokesman for the consortium, which consists of seven major oil companies, announced that Aminoil, formerly the American Independent Oil Company, had told the Government and the other six members of the consortium that it wished to dispose of its stake in the refinery outside Umtali, on the Mozambique border.

The plant has been out of commission since 1966, when its crude oil supplies through the oil pipeline from Beira were cut off by the United Nations' sanctions against the former rebel British colony of Rhodesia.

The Zimbabwe Government has said repeatedly that it intends to take a stake in Zimbabwe's strategic industries,

and has accused the consortium of delaying the re-equipment of the refinery.

The consortium, Central African Petroleum (Capref), comprises Shell and BP, holding 40% of the shares as well as Mobil, Total, Caltex, the Kuwait National Petroleum Company and Aminoil.

The Government has said it believes the 180-mile pipeline from Beira to Feruka will be operating again by the end of the year after repairs necessitated by years of disuse. It will pump refined products until Feruka is ready to receive crude oil, ministers have said.

The rehabilitation of Feruka is a sensitive issue in Zimbabwe. There has been no indication of when it might begin operating and the Government is studying a consultant's report which estimates repairs will cost Z\$88-million and take 18 months.

In February Prime Minister Robert Mugabe announced that if there was no clear indication by the end of May of progress towards reactivating Feruka, the Government would have to act unilaterally.

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LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

For the student obtaining  
the highest marks in

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For the best all-round student  
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Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

# Zimbabwe gives big welcome to Zambian leader

SALISBURY. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived in Salisbury yesterday to one of the biggest welcomes yet accorded a visiting head of state.

The Zambian leader, who is in Zimbabwe for a four-day official state visit, was met by President Canaan Banana, the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, almost the entire Cabinet, and the biggest turnout yet of diplomats.

Prominent among the welcoming Cabinet Ministers was Mr Joshua Nkomo, Minister without Portfolio, whose Zipra forces were hosted by Zambia during the Rhodesian war.

Sections of a 5 000-strong crowd streamed on to the tarmac to cheer his arrival.

A 21-gun salute roared out as President Kaunda walked down a red carpet to the dais, where he accepted the salute of the

guard of honour and listened to the police band play Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika.

The Salisbury Airport terminal was strewn with bunting, posters of Mr Mugabe, President Banana and President Kaunda, the flags of both countries and a huge banner saying: "Zimbabwe-Zambia: One People."

Large crowds also lined the road into Salisbury to welcome the Zambian leader when he was driven into town accompanied by a huge cavalcade of cars.

His first official function was to cut a ribbon across Salisbury's Railway Avenue to mark its renaming as Kenneth Kaunda Avenue.

Later yesterday President Kaunda and his Ministers held talks with the Zimbabwe Government. — Sapa.

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# Salisbury meat crisis worst for 30 years

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Salisbury is facing the worst meat crisis for thirty years, the chairman of the Association of Meat Traders, Mr W H Lashbrook, has said.

The shortage of meat in Salisbury has reached critical proportions, resulting in retrenchment of staff and many butchers closing down.

The association has blamed the crisis on a 35 percent reduction in allocations, based on purchases last June and July.

A spokesman for the Cold Storage Commission confirmed the reduction but would not say how long it would be maintained.

Farmers in the Karoi area are also facing a crisis, but of a different nature.

Transportation of tobacco and other crops from Karoi was halted three weeks ago because of an acute shortage of diesel fuel.

The situation is not expected to improve until next Saturday, a farmers' report said.

The present shortage of diesel is said to have been caused by a derailment in Mozambique.

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Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has

satisfactorily completed

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Sixth Year

P F Dunkley

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For the best student in :-

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## No hanging (362) or caning in Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's government has no intention of carrying out death sentences passed by the courts and it intends to abolish corporal punishment.

The Minister of Justice, Senator Simbi Mubako, told the Senate that "so far the government has commuted all the death sentences to life imprisonment" and that no death sentences will be carried out.

However, he added, the present law regarding the death sentence will remain "what it is."

Mr Mubako told the Senate, during the committee stage consideration of a clause in the High Court of Zimbabwe Bill, that the government's policy is also to abolish corporal punishment.

# Infiltration makes peace pact nonsense - Banana

Sawetan 9/7/81

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ZIMBABWE'S Head of State, President Canaan Banana, says his government believed some 5 000 South African "recruits" from Zimbabwe were already infiltrating his country.

"This fact makes hypocritical nonsense of the apartheid regime's call to neighbouring states for a non-aggression pact with South Africa," he told President Kenneth Kaunda at a banquet in honour of the Zambian leader.

He said tension in southern Africa had been increased by the "hostile posture the apartheid South African regime has adopted against its neighbouring states," and alleged Zambia had on several occasions been a target for "diabolic acts of aggression." "The South African regime, with impunity and arrogance, has elected itself as this region's aggressor, from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean it is daily promoting the subversion of our democratic governments so apartheid can live much longer," President Banana said.

## Conflict

The Zimbabwe head of State told President Kaunda: "We have now become a frontline state and as one of your members we share with you the belief in the inevitability of victory wherever a cause is

just. I assure you that until such a time when total victory is achieved, Zimbabwe shall play her role unstintingly."

President Kaunda referred to the "sad and unfortunate" situation prevailing in South Africa where, he said, a white minority regime denied 20 million blacks their basic human rights.

"Against combined international wisdom, the racist regime is determined to pursue a senseless policy which promises nothing but continued racial conflict and violence," President Kaunda said.

## Facists

"We all know that South Africa cannot maintain her system of apartheid without the tacit and active support of the West. We are confident that without this support, South Africa would long ago have yielded to international pressure."

"In this respect we urge Western countries strictly to adhere to the UN resolutions on the arms embargo and economic sanctions against South Africa. We believe this will be sufficient pressure to make South Africa respond favourably to the international call for change," President Kuanda said.

The only way to counter South Africa's "destabilisation scheme" was for the independent countries in the region to work together.

— SAPA.



Mr Robert Mugabe



Dr Kenneth Kaunda

## Hymns and Heroes

SALISBURY — Singing the hymn Rock of Ages in Bemba, Zambian President Kaunda yesterday laid wreaths at the graves of three Zimbabwean black nationalist leaders at this year-old state's Heroes Acre here.

Accompanied by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Minister of State Emmerson Mnangagwa, the Zambian leader, who is on a five-day State visit, laid wreaths at the graves of former Zanla commander Josiah Tongogara, assassinated Zipra leader Jason Moyo, and former Zapu member and Cabinet Minister George Silundika.

Holding his characteristic white handkerchief, the Zambian leader stood alongside the graves and, in a trembling tenor, sang Rock of Ages in Bemba, a Zambian tribal language.

President Kaunda then left the Zimbabwean capital for a visit to Bulawayo, where he is to address a rally. — AANS

# Smith is warned: Shut up or else ...

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RDM 9/7/81

SALISBURY. — A senior Minister in Mr Robert Mugabe's government has threatened the former Rhodesian leader, Mr Ian Smith, with detention or deportation to South Africa if he continues making "alarmist" statements.

In an interview in yesterday's edition of The Herald, the Salisbury morning newspaper, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said Mr Smith should "watch his step, shut up" and stop causing alarm and despondency among whites — or he could be deported.

Sen Nkala said he was "fed up" with Mr Smith and his "alarmist" statements in by-election campaigns.

He dismissed claims that inflation was running at more than 20% and that the economy was being mismanaged.

"I haven't attacked the man and his followers before. Now he has become an alarmist and he deserves everything that happens to him.

"If he wants to be a hero in detention, we can arrange it. If he wants to be a hero in South Africa, we can also arrange that."

The Minister said last year's Zimbabwe budget had been acclaimed and the government's policies had resulted in a 10%

growth rate and a 9% rise in employment.

Inflation, running at 12% to 13% at the time of independence, was slashed to 6,5% and was now running at about 7,5%, he said.

Government expenditure had risen, thanks to the efforts to "repair Mr Smith's mismanagement" and his "despicable, disastrous, racialistic" policies designed to subjugate blacks, which had brought about UDI, sanctions and the war.

"When I came into this office there was absolutely no money ... there were a whole lot of loans from South Africa we still want to know about."

Sen Nkala added: "We are working with many whites, industrialists and so on. But he (Mr Smith) is undermining the policy of reconciliation, which was not intended for Ian Smith but for the whites he duped over the years. We want to live with them."

He said Mr Smith was, by his statements, making the integration of the forces more difficult and he advised the white community to throw the Republican Front out — "or we might do it for them".

"I was in detention for 14 years and would feel nothing if the position was reversed," Sen Nkala added. — Sapa.

## Zimbabwe's new courts Bill

SALISBURY. — Assessors who assist judges in hearing cases brought before the High Court would no longer be selected on a racial basis, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, told the Senate yesterday.

Introducing the second reading debate on the High Court of Zimbabwe Bill, Sen Mubako said the lists of assessors for

the High Court would in future be "much more representative of the Zimbabwe population as a whole.

"The judges, especially the present Chief Justice, would like to see more black assessors appointed."

Of the eight High Court judges, only one is black. "This is significant," said the Senator. — Sapa.

## Meat crisis 'worst ever'

SALISBURY. — The shortage of meat in Salisbury has reached critical proportions and has resulted in the retrenchment of staff and "many butcheries closing down", two leading butchers' associations say.

They put the blame on a 35%

reduction in allocations.

The chairman of the Association of Meat Traders, Mr W H Lashbrook, said: "This is the worst crisis I have known for 30 years. We are having problems and there is retrenchment of staff and many butcheries are closing down". — Sapa.

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Mr Smith said the solution to Senator Nkala's grievances against him was simple: "If there is no increase in taxation and no increased inflation, I shall be happy to apologise and concede that I was in the wrong" — Sapa.

**SALISBURY.** — The Zimbabwe Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, plans to convert National Defence Levy Certificates issued by the Rhodesian government during the war years into a tax, a spokesman for the Treasury has disclosed.

The spokesman was replying to queries that the Treasury might lose up to R25-million in receipts of income tax this year because companies, which have been listing the certificates on their books as assets, would write them off against tax as bad debts following a government announcement that it would not redeem them.

"It is the Minister of Finance's opinion that this war finance should never have been raised as a loan, but should have been introduced as a tax," the Treasury spokesman said.

This was borne out by the fact that the levy was not repeated the following year. Rather, the surcharge on income tax was increased.

"The Minister intends to put this right by converting the loan into a tax," he said.

A company would not be able to write off this tax as a bad debt.

The spokesman said: "Government has stated on numerous occasions that loans raised to finance resistance to the war of liberation would not be repaid. The National Defence Levy was clearly designed for such a purpose, as its name bears witness.

"Accordingly, the budget proposals (to be tabled on July 30) will contain provisions which will convert this levy into a tax.

• But the government was fully committed to repaying those non defence-related loans raised by previous governments.

A total of R32,8-million had been collected from the levy.

**SALISBURY.** — The response to Zimbabwe's firearms amnesty was described by police yesterday as disappointing.

The amnesty allows the holders of the thousands of unlicensed guns, known to exist in the country, to hand them in with impunity.

**A spokesman said only 110 unlicensed firearms had been surrendered in the nine days since the amnesty was announced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove.**

"It lasts for two months, after which the severest penalties of a minimum mandatory five-year jail sentence for offenders will be applied."

The spokesman said the poor response was partly due to the lack of information in remote, rural areas, where many war weapons were still held by civilians. — Sana.

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SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# Rio Tinto has high hopes for Renco

SALISBURY. — Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp subsidiary, Rio Tinto Mining (Zimbabwe) Ltd expects its Renco gold mine, south of Fort Victoria, to yield more than 52 500 ounces annually, a spokesman said.

The mine, costing Z\$17-million in capital investment, will probably be fully operational in the first quarter of next year.

The spokesman said Zimbabwe's current gold production would increase by about 13% when the mine is fully operational. Zimbabwe production in 1979 totalled 386 000 ounces.

Foreign exchange earnings from Renco are estimated at some US\$20-million a year at current gold prices, he said.

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(Continued)

## Grasping the nettle

FM 10/1/81

Twice in the past month, Senator Enos Nkala, Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, has promised a "tough" budget on July 30. It is generally acknowledged that in three weeks' time, when he presents his proposals, he will have to announce some increases in taxation. But the general view of Zimbabwe business is that the budget is likely to be tougher on taxes than on spending and altogether not as harsh as necessary.

The Minister certainly faces a very formidable task. As he puts the finishing touches to his proposals, there are plenty of storm warnings for him to consider. For a start, retail spending is surging well ahead of industrial production, which itself is moving along merrily with an annual increase of close on 13% in volume in the first quarter of 1981. Secondly, inflation in May reached 14.9% — more than double the figure of 6.6% recorded last August. Thirdly the country's foreign exchange reserves at the end of June had dropped to below Z\$150m — and in the first quarter of 1981 Zimbabwe had a trade deficit of Z\$29m as against a surplus of Z\$83m in the same period last year.

To complicate his tax planning, emigration is running at 52% above last year's levels and on all sides businessmen are warning that higher direct taxes will increase the emigration rate further and exacerbate the already-severe shortage of skills that is currently restraining growth in some sectors of the economy.

The classical prescription for this situation would be to deflate the economy by reining in public spending, pushing up taxes and tightening control on the money

supply. The monetary measures were imposed in February and have so far been decidedly unsuccessful. Last week's leak that the pension funds and life insurance companies must now hold 50% of their assets in approved securities (government and other public sector stocks) as against 35% previously for the pension funds and no requirement for the life companies, represents a not very subtle turn of the monetary screw that had been long anticipated. This may help Nkala to finance his formidable deficit in a less inflationary manner, but experts suggest that over time this will only bring in an extra \$50m in loan subscriptions.

A year ago, Nkala forecast a budget deficit of Z\$485m — equivalent to 16% of gross domestic product. Since then he has announced two increases in taxes — last November and again in January — which in a full year will bring in more than \$100m but supplementary estimates totalling \$98m have also been tabled, so that expenditure has run ahead of increased revenues. Last year, total budget spending was estimated at Z\$1.44 billion which with supplementary estimates now tops the Z\$1.5 billion level. Budget revenue was a mere Z\$864m and even with the new sources of revenue announced subsequently, this would still leave a deficit in excess of Z\$500m. Aid inflows and some extraordinary income arising out of the debt

1.9 billion. After all, 15% inflation alone will push spending to Z\$1.75 billion. On top of that there is bound to be some real growth in spending mitigated to some extent by the promise to reduce food subsidies. Even then, total expenditure is likely to total between Z\$1.8 billion and — at the high end — Z\$2 billion this year.

Assuming Nkala can keep spending to Z\$1.85 billion, this would leave him with — at best — a budget deficit of some Z\$700m to close. But that is still far too high for comfort and higher taxes are therefore likely. The problem is there is not much scope. Options include another go at drink and cigarettes and higher excise duty on petrol.

Middle and higher income group tax rates could also be raised, dividends could come into the tax net, and there may even be a first shot at a wealth or property tax. In addition, there is a case for pushing up the sales tax rate on non-essentials (cars and consumer durables, for example). The sales tax net could be further widened to bring in more services (telephones and taxis were brought in last year), and there is a host of minor taxes and duties that could be increased.

All of this would bring the deficit down somewhat, but the underlying reality must be that Zimbabwe will have a severe budget deficit for the next few years and it may even get worse before it gets

better. The solution is to cut public spending, but this, for a socialist administration new in office and committed to major reform, is less than a viable and realistic option.

negotiations with Britain, will bring the deficit down somewhat and it seems highly likely that revenues will be substantially higher — possibly 15% or so higher — than forecast. But even so, the deficit will

approximate Z\$600m and in 1981/2, given the surge in government spending — on the army and on education in particular — it seems likely that the Minister will struggle to keep spending below Z\$1.8-

## KAUNDA'S STATE VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

SALISBURY. — This week's five-day official State visit to Zimbabwe by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has firmly set relations between the two countries on a sound footing.

The Zambian leader received a hero's welcome from the Zimbabwe Government, which rolled out the red carpet in appreciation for his country's role during the "liberation struggle".

Mutual admiration was the order of the day at State banquets and receptions, where President Kaunda spoke modestly of the R1 000-million it cost his country to support the armed struggle in Rhodesia, and he said he would do it all again if he had to.

But the lavish praise heaped on him by his Zimbabwean counterpart, President Canaan Banana, and other government leaders belies the underlying coolness towards him by Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF Party.

There are a number of reasons for this, but essentially it stems from President Kaunda's unhappy knack of either backing the wrong horse or not putting enough money on the eventual winner in African "liberation struggles".

South Africa can take heart that he is now giving his full backing to Swapo because, if his foreign policy judgments in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe are anything to go by, the revolutionary movement has no chance of taking power in Windhoek.

Throughout the armed struggle in Rhodesia, President Kaunda loyally stood by and supported Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party. For years after the split in African nationalist ranks in 1963, President Kaunda treated Zanu as a minor splinter party.

This inevitably led to friction which deteriorated at times into open hostility from Zanu, particularly after the party had set up its operations in newly-independent Mozambique.

Mr Mugabe openly condemned President Kaunda in 1976 when he accused the Zambian leader of slowing down the revolution by arresting his men and even murdering them.

He claimed that Zambian soldiers had cold-bloodedly murdered 13 Zanu guerrillas.

Then, of course, there was the detention of General Josiah Tongogara — leader of Zanu free forces — after the assassination of Zanu's chairman, Mr Herbert Chitepo, in 1975.

In the murder trial that followed, the Zambian High Court acquitted Mr Tongogara and two others.

Even after the formation of the Patriotic Front alliance in 1976 the two parties had distinct characters and tactics from their two different rear bases — Mr Nkomo's in Zambia and tacitly supported by President Kaunda, and Mr

# Behind the hero's welcome...

By DAVID FORRET, 'Mail' Africa Bureau

Mugabe's in Mozambique and backed by President Samora Machel.

There has always been deep suspicion towards President Kaunda by Zanu-PF officials and even some concern immediately after their election victory last year about the large number of heavily-armed Zipra guerrillas still in Zambia.

Animosity towards the Zambian leader is still privately expressed by some Zanu-PF members, but it has cooled down since independence when President Kaunda

President Kaunda has insisted that Zanu, which started its armed struggle from Zambian soil, had moved to Mozambique voluntarily and had not been chased by Unip — Zambia's only political party.

He claimed that the difficulties that had arisen had not been between Zanu and Unip but rather "within Zanu itself".

He said relations between the Zambian Government and Unip on the one hand and the Zimbabwe Government and Zanu-PF on the other were "very warm".

Relations between the two governments have, in fact, been cordial and friendly, as shown by the signing earlier this year of an agreement setting up a joint commission of co-operation between Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The commission is intended to provide a basis for the co-ordination of development projects in the two countries, which have been historically linked and cannot now afford to ignore each other.

But notwithstanding the close relations which have been sealed by this week's visit, President Kaunda is still less popular than other African leaders like President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Machel.

Most of the crowds who were at the airport and lined Salisbury's streets to welcome President Kaunda on Tuesday were Nkomo supporters.

His State visit, too, is rather belated in that it comes months after those of President Machel and President Nyerere, who had Salisbury's two main avenues named after them.

I suppose one could even make an adverse comparison with Railway Avenue that was renamed after President Kaunda.

For a man who was in the forefront of the armed struggle longer than any other Frontline state leader, and whose country suffered more damage than any other because of the war, perhaps he might have expected more than a downtown Salisbury street bearing his name.



PRESIDENT KAUNDA... unlucky 'punter'

moved swiftly to back his neighbouring government.

President Kaunda attended Zimbabwe's independence celebrations and at the time gave a significant interview to a local newspaper in which he maintained that he had never supported any individuals, but rather the principle of the "liberation struggle".

He categorically rejected suggestions that he would consider supporting any dissident groups against Zimbabwe's popularly-elected government.

He gave the assurance that the Zipra men on his soil who owed allegiance to Mr Nkomo would be returned to Zimbabwe, as indeed they were.

Any military options that might have been entertained by Mr Nkomo's supporters evaporated recently when the former Zambian-based guerrillas at Gwaai River were disarmed in the wake of the battle of Bulawayo in February.

# Fedmech sells 19% of Rhoplow

SALISBURY. — Rhoplow Ltd said Fedmech Holdings Ltd of South Africa, which previously held a controlling interest in the group, had sold 19% of the total equity in the company to Rothmans of Pall Mall (Zimbabwe) Ltd.

As a result, Zimbabwe shareholders, excluding Rothmans, hold 50.21% of the equity, Rothmans holds 19% and the balance of 30.79% is held by Fedmech.

Dividend and other policies will not be affected by the transaction and Fedmech will continue as technical advisers.

The connection with Rothmans will be of "great value" to Rhoplow it said, particularly in the field of export marketing.

Fedmech and Rothmans have between them contributed 10 550 Rhoplow shares towards the setting up of a trust fund for the benefit of employees and these shares are included — Reuter.

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# Zimbabwe has done 'little' about poverty

CT 11/7/81 (362)

Staff Reporter

THE law-making machinery in Zimbabwe was unlikely to bring about the radical change in law needed to save the masses from poverty, a University of Zimbabwe law lecturer, Dr Robert Seidman, said at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

Addressing delegates on the last day of the five-day conference on law in South Africa, organized by UCT's Law Students' Council, Dr Seidman said that if Zimbabwe's rulers wanted to bring about social change, they first had to transform the state machinery.

"The day after independence a black government dedicated to non-racialism and socialism ruled a country whose laws supported capitalism and racialism," he said.

"The first task lay in repealing the racist laws remaining on the books. But this only affords a few fortunate Africans the opportunity to enter the formerly closed circles of the white ruling class."

To save the people from poverty and bring about socialism, changes had to be made in property and contract laws, he said.

"Thus far, the government has actually done very little. But it has ruled for only a brief period. In other socialist countries, the transition period lasted for decades.

Dr Seidman said the formulas used in deciding on new laws were still based on the old values. Changes in laws were being made without any significant input being made by any of the people whom it directly affected.

"The decision-making system excluded those with best knowledge of the problem, those subject to the bill," he said.

For lawyers in a developing country, the process of transforming the law would be of great concern.

In Zimbabwe, lawyers would find themselves immersed in the law-creating as well as the law-applying process, he said.

Legal education in such a situation would thus have to be altered. More emphasis would have to be put on training lawyers to draft laws.

"Students should be given the alternative to study some subjects that will fit them to take sides with the oppressed against the oppressors."

# SAR blamed for Zimbabwe diesel shortage

S. (Tubman) Tribune Correspondent 12/1/81

(207) (362)

SALISBURY: Fuel industry sources are blaming both railways in Zimbabwe and South Africa's lack of co-operation on the sudden shortage of diesel oil in the country.

Supplies have been cut by one-fifth in the country because of the shortage and only essential services are getting their requirements. The problem has been building up over the last week and even maize, on which much of this year's export hopes are pinned, is being held up through lack of transport.

Just how long the situation will last is not known and though the government says it is only temporary, privately officials say they do not know.

Durban and Maputo are the ports through which the country's oil is shipped. On balance each handles about half and problems associated with both have led to the shortage.

But some relief appears to be in sight.

Mozambique reports say that the Beira to Umtali pipeline should be opened in December. That is already known but what is new is that there are plans to increase the pipeline's capacity.

At the moment, when working, it can handle 2 700 litres of crude oil a minute. With two extra pumping stations this could be increased to 3 825 litres a minute which would raise the annual capacity from 1 million tonnes to 1.25 million tonnes.

Maputo Harbour is not having any difficulty handling Zimbabwean traffic but Mozambique and Zimbabwe Railways are under similar strains. This is mainly because of shortage of locomotives.

At Durban the problem is said mainly to lie with South African transport officials not being in any hurry to move Zimbabwe-bound goods.

Oil executives here say there is no evidence of any deliberate policy to hold back the goods but rather there is no effort to speed up the process. They say that in the "old days" a request to South African Railways would have led to Rhodesia-bound traffic being given greater priority.

In March, the latest month for which figures are available, Zimbabwe imported 36 million rands in petroleum-based products, the highest monthly figure since independence.

If the refinery at Feruka is not ready in time (and all indications are that it will not be) the pipeline can be used to pump refined fuel.

# WAR OF WORDS BETWEEN SMITH AND NKALA IS JUST HOT AIR

S. Takwira

12/2/81

Tribune Africa News Service

(362)

**OUTSPOKEN** Zimbabwe finance minister Senator Enos Nkala's threat to have Ian Smith locked up or thrown out of his country is not likely to lead to the former Rhodesian prime minister's departure or imprisonment.

Salisbury sources put the threats down to the Senator's vitriolic style rather than to any concerted move on the part of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government to discipline Mr Smith for criticisms of its policy.

While the sources confirm that Senator Nkala was speaking as an individual they point out that he was certainly expressing a sentiment held privately by some members of the Government and by many other Zimbabwean blacks.

The Senators voiced their growing impatience and resentment with whites who suggest that black rule is less efficient than the regime of the old days with soaring prices and plunging standards, the sources say.

The senator's attack on Mr Smith has alarmed many whites, the general feeling being that if the leader of what amounts to the official opposition can be attacked in this way what future has the average white man in the street.

Others point out more realistically that the senator has never been noted for his moderation and appears to hold more extreme public views than anyone else in the cabinet.

He has been credited in many quarters with triggering the first wave of political violence in Bulawayo last year by declaring at a rally that his Zanu party's Zapu rivals should be "crushed".

Last week's exchange has also drawn attention to a new assertiveness on the part of Mr Smith's recently renamed Republican Front.

After three months of bitter attacks from liberal Zimbabwe whites and from the news media, the party has emerged with a clear victory in the first of two white by elections.



## BACKGROUND

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Whites are leaving Zimbabwe in droves.

The official figure for the first five months of this year is almost 9,000 but this does not include a significant number of emigrants who left without saying so.

Many simply took their holiday travel allowance and did not return.

Because of this, an accurate assessment of the number still here is not possible.

But it looks as if a forecast by a leading academic that the white

population will come down to between 150 000 and 170 000 by the end of this year, will prove correct.

There were probably 220 000 whites in the country before the birth of Zimbabwe, said Professor Harshall Murphree, director of the Centre for Applied Social Science at the University of Zimbabwe.

Race relations has been his speciality for the past

12 years.

He believes the net loss of whites is averaging out at 2 000 a month, though he admits this is only an estimate.

The Unathi-born professor, whose parents were American missionaries, said the Government's policy of reconciliation had prevented an exodus.

But he thought whites would continue to leave until their number stabilised at about 120 000, a

figure which he believes the country would be able to sustain for another decade.

This would mean an initial proportion of one white to 60 blacks.

Why are they going?

In his view it is not so much a reaction to black rule but the assessment of the individual makes of his chances of living his life in a style something like the one to which he has become accustomed. Those most likely to

emigrate are the people who perceive themselves to be most vulnerable in their occupations.

It is a question of keeping their jobs, of getting promotion and of earning acceptable salaries in the face of black competition.

There is a pull factor too. Buoyant economies in areas to which they might emigrate, such as South Africa, have a bearing on the emigration rate from Zimbabwe.

However there are subjective factors which are also important in deciding whether to go or not.

Professor Murphree said whites had adjusted fairly well to the rearrangement of social contacts.

The view that they were so imbued with racist attitudes that they would find it intolerable to have black neighbours or work under a black supervisor had proved naive. Indeed Zimbabwean whites had adjusted far

Bell-John Prinz  
For the best a  
in any year of  
P C Key

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# leaving in droves?

better and with less conflict than whites in the United States.

But the question of losing their identity was different from racial prejudice and this did have a bearing on the emigration rate.

Some whites felt they were being completely left out of the mainstream of cultural development because they were part of a minority sub-culture. There was the fear that their children would in a

sense, be cut off from them because their cultural perspective would be subtly different.

Very often this was expressed in terms of falling educational standards but beneath this lay the fear of loss of cultural identity.

Professor Murphree agreed that another reason for whites choosing to go was that they felt they were not wanted. This stemmed from the use of the mass media to

knock anything with a colonial imprint.

He agreed that the denigration of what had been achieved under white rule was being overdone.

On the degree of insecurity felt by whites, Professor Murphree said they had lost political power.

They still wielded considerable economic power but were very vulnerable. White skills were important but the fact that

there was this dependence created a sense of resentment.

Whites were also uneasy because they were members of a once privileged group.

They felt that others against whom this privileged position had been used in the past might use it against them.

Professor Murphree said that, paradoxically, the fewer the whites in the country the easier it would be for those who stayed behind, for the smaller number would constitute less of a perceived threat to the black majority.

The Star Monday July 13 1981

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ARCHITECTURE



Mr KAUNDA

Kaunda and  
Mugabe

solid on 362  
SA issues

SALISBURY — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, issued a joint communique at the weekend which attacked South Africa and reiterated their rejection of attempts to modify the United Nations stance on SWA/Namibia.

The communique, issued just before President Kaunda flew back to Lusaka after a four-day state visit to Zimbabwe, paid tribute to the "liberation movements" in South Africa "for the heroic struggle and resistance of the peoples of South Africa, led by the ANC and PAC against the forces of imperialism and apartheid."

It expressed regret at the refusal of the New Zealand Government to cancel the Springbok rugby tour "and once again called upon the New Zealand Government to reconsider its position and heed international appeals."

On SWA/Namibia, the two leaders asked the international community for a substantial increase in assistance to Swapo, which they considered the "sole authentic and legitimate representative of the SWA/Namibian people" to enable it to intensify its struggle against the "illegal occupation" of the territory by the "racist South African regime."

They reaffirmed their commitment to UN Security Council Resolution 435 as a solid basis for an "acceptable solution" to the SWA/Namibian question and rejected any attempts to amend or modify that resolution.

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e Lewis

I B M Hertzog Prize  
best final year student.

The communique said bilateral relations between Zimbabwe and Zambia were "progressing in a positive and concrete form" and the two leaders reaffirmed their common political will to extend and consolidate co-operation between the two countries.

They also reaffirmed their belief in African unity and expressed determination to strengthen the Organisation of African Unity in order to achieve "the total liberation of the African continent" and to "promote solidarity" between African states "for the mutual benefit of the people."

The communique announced that President Canaan Banana had accepted an invitation to visit Zambia. — Sapa.

ARCHITECTURE  
(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize  
For the best work in  
first year.  
Miss M F J Sandilands  
S A Brick Association Prize  
For the student who has made  
best use of bricks in his  
design work.  
J G Kirkman

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8/13/81  
Frederick's

student obtaining  
pass for a  
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"No, no I'm not going to vote. But I may go into the polling booth and scribble on my piece of paper that both candidates are twits."

Those sentiments, expressed by a voter in tomorrow's white by-election in the Salisbury constituency of Borrowdale, appear widely shared.

Borrowdale, following on the recent Mazoe/Mitoko by-election won by Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front, provides a second crucial test of white political attitudes after one year of majority rule in Zimbabwe.

In Mazoe/Mitoko there was a substantial voter stayaway, difficult to calculate because voters rolls are out of date. But a stayaway there was, possibly as high as 50 percent.

The Borrowdale outcome, too, is likely to reflect feelings ranging

# Living without politicians

As whites prepare to elect another MP, lack of leadership is more worrying to those white Zimbabweans who have not, than to those who have: business and industry prefers to work through the back door than through parliament. Howard Barrell, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Salisbury.

from apathy to despair at the lack of substantial political leadership available to this country's white community rather than to reflect support for the RF or the new pragmatically liberal Democratic Party.

The candidates for whom the Borrowdale voter reserved his contempt are, for the RF, Brigadier John Probert, recently sacked chief executive of the Zimbabwe Institute of Management, because of his RF candidacy, and for the DP, young Salisbury advocate Mr Chris Mercer.

Last week, the two candidates had a television debate which had many viewers cringing in embarrassment for the men for whom they were supposed to vote. Their debate was variously labelled by local business leaders interviewed last week "non-sense," "hogwash," "embarrassing" and "unwat-chable."

Brigadier Probert had verbal bouts with the

chairman, said viewers should not believe what appeared in the local Press, and then proceeded to quote from the Press to support a point he had just made.

Mr Mercer proposed that his Democratic Party draw up a list of 20 captains of commerce and industry, and then ask Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to call a white referendum on whether the 20 should, holus bolus, replace the constitutionally elected RF MPs who hold the 20 guaranteed white seats. It apparently took Mr Mercer's legal mind some time to realise or admit that his plan directly contradicted the Lancaster House Agreement and its result-

tant constitution, which ensure a further six-year electoral lifespan for the white seats.

Between Mr Smith's RF — its unhappy historical role, its alienation from the government and an anachronistic appearance — and Mr Andre Hollander's DP — its insubstantial leadership and unclear policies — white Zimbabweans find themselves politically headless.

For "headless", read: without the kind of cerebral leadership to guide whites into an assimilation with the black majority which would comfortably reflect their disproportionate economic power and nominal institutional political power. And there seems to be

no prospect that such a rare political brain is waiting in the wings.

There is good reason to expect such a lead to come from the overwhelming white leadership of commerce and industry. They would surely want to have a substantial voice echoing round the portals of political power, if only to counter the government's socialist rhetoric?

Not so, however. Business leaders spoken to last week were unanimous: better to work behind the scenes, through their chambers of commerce and industry, than bare teeth across the benches of parliament. Their reception in Cabinet Ministers' offices, in-

cluding Mr Mugabe's, had been warm and responsive.

Rejecting the idea of using the 20 white seats as a platform for one business interests, the prominent business leader said: "We have already had a lot of trouble red-dressing and reassuring government people that we were visiting them on matters of national, not white interest. We still have to restore a lot of confidence."

The RF, he added, had done "a lot of harm." "For those 20 fellows to say 'we represent the whites' is patently untrue, although technically accurate."

Another commented: "We've learnt to live without these politicians." It was evidently not a loss he was going to shed any tears over. Nor did it make him unduly worried about the future, or capitalism's ability to survive contrary rhetoric from Mr Mugabe's government.

Some 19 members of Mr Mugabe's Cabinet visited the recent congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe at Victoria Falls. This, said one business leader, illustrated both the kind of contact the business community preferred and the importance attached by each side to communication.

For the less well-heeled white Zimbabwean, unable to extract a personal reassurance from a Cabinet Minister, or who is not privy to the reality behind the rhetoric, the leadership vacuum is a source of concern and confusion.

This bankruptcy of white leadership is something Mr Mugabe's government can ill afford. His patience cannot extend beyond many more RF victories such as the one in the recent Mitoko/Mazoe by-election.

And white political credit does not match the collective white purse.

# Fuel shortage hits Zimbabwe farmers

Sex and drunks common on trains

QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

**'Mali' Africa Bureau**  
**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwean farmers are facing critical transport problems because of the diesel fuel shortage caused by rail congestion and derailments in South Africa and Mozambique.

The shortage comes at a time when diesel fuel is most needed, as farmers try to move their record crops as well as prepare for ploughing.

Last week's announcement by the government to reduce diesel fuel consumption by 20% follows a virtual stoppage of all fuel flow into Zimbabwe for about 10 days.

With the restrictions, Zimbabwe's strategic stock of diesel fuel is expected to reach acceptable levels in about eight weeks.

Mr Moses Myenge, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, has also warned of the possibility of extending the restrictive measures to other petroleum fuels, because of the transport difficulties.

Mr Jim Sinclair, president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, is making representations to the government to review the diesel fuel allocations to help farmers.

Mr Sinclair was warned by dairy farmers that the diesel

shortage was critical and that soon they might not be able to deliver milk to Dairy Marketing Board depots.

"I am assured by the Ministry of Agriculture that they will look into the situation," Mr Sinclair said.

He said that fuel might be carried from Beit Bridge by lorries, but there would still be problems getting the fuel to the farmers.

Farmers are now entering the period when they will be using a lot of diesel because ploughing is about to start.

Road hauliers, many of whom are helping to move Zimbabwe's record maize crop, are

Planners Award  
student who has shown promise at the end of first year.

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**SALISBURY.** — National Railways of Zimbabwe passenger trains are becoming mobile dens of prostitution and illicit liquor dealings, according to a report published in the Sunday Mail in Salisbury yesterday.

Referring to the Salisbury-Gwelo route as "a mobile shebeen", the report warned that unless the authorities took urgent action to control behaviour on trains, "rail travel will become increasingly hazardous".

"If conditions on the Salisbury-Gwelo run are anything to go by, the service is well on its way to becoming one of the filthiest. Blood and vomit are becoming a common sight along train corridors," the report said.

It added that "shebeen kings" struggled on to the train at every station and siding, loaded down with crates of Chibuku beer, which they sold at exorbitant prices while evading ticket inspectors.

The report said that last week beer swilling and prostitution was in evidence all over the train travelling between Gatooma and Gwelo.

"Women were coming in and out of the compartments throughout the night."

"In one of the second class corridors, several places were spattered with vomit, whose fetid stench mingled with beer fumes." — Sapa.

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P C Key

# Kaunda and Mugabe slam SA policies

SALISBURY. — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday issued a joint communique which attacked South Africa and reiterated their rejection of attempts to modify the United Nations stand on South West Africa.

The communique, issued just before President Kaunda flew back to Lusaka after a four-day State visit, paid tribute to the liberation movements in South Africa "for the heroic liberation struggle and the resistance of the peoples of South Africa led by the ANC and PAC against the forces of imperialism and apartheid".

The men said they "regretted" the refusal of the New Zealand Government to cancel the Springbok rugby tour and again called upon the New Zealand Government to reconsider its position and heed international appeals to cancel the tour.

On SWA, the two leaders asked the international community for a substantial increase in assistance to Swapo, which they considered the "sole authentic and legitimate representative of the SWA people, to enable it to intensify its struggle against the illegal occupation of SWA".

They reaffirmed their commitment to UN Security Coun-

cil resolution 435 as a solid basis for an "acceptable solution" to the SWA question.

The leaders also said bilateral relations between Zimbabwe and Zambia were progressing in a positive and concrete form and that their common political will to extend, intensify and consolidate the co-operation between the two countries in all fields would continue.

They also reaffirmed their belief in African unity and reiterated their determination to strengthen the Organisation of African Unity.

It was announced that Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana had accepted an invitation to pay a State visit to Zambia soon.

President Kaunda said he was leaving Zimbabwe "very, very happy to see the unity among Zimbabweans" and "the progress ... made in such a short time in reconstructing the country".

"Zimbabwe's success will strengthen the whole region of southern Africa," he said.

The Zambian leader said he had been most impressed during the drive to the airport with President Banana.

"People of all races, old and young, were waving to us; people who a year ago were fighting and at each other's necks are now striving to work together." — Sapa.

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the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

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the highest marks in

Surveyors' Prize

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The Committee of the Western

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(Continued)

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

8/17/81

# Polling slow but steady in crucial test for Smith's RF

**SALISBURY** — Polling got off to a slow but steady start this morning in the Borrowdale, Salisbury, by-election for one of the 20 seats reserved for whites in the black-dominated 100-member House of Assembly.

The Republican Front of former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith — which has been the sole voice of whites in Parliament since independence — is being challenged by the recently formed Democratic Party, led by a former RF Junior Minister, Mr Andre Holland.

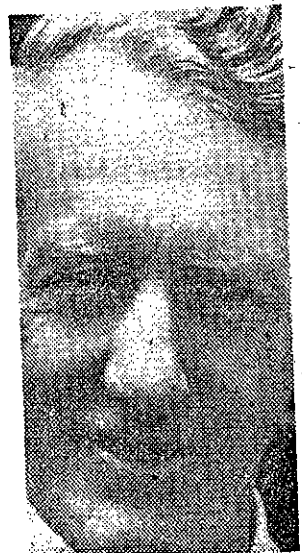
Observers in Salisbury are doubtful that Mr Holland's pragmatically liberal party will triumph in the by-election.

## DECLINE

As the campaign has progressed, observers have detected a steady decline in the prospects of the Democratic Party candidate, Salisbury advocate Mr Chris Mercer.

A recent television debate between Mr Mercer and Republican Front candidate Brigadier John Probert, has been widely ridiculed and observers predict a substantial voter stayaway.

At the end of last month, the RF won the equally important Mazoe-Mtoko by-election in a low



Mr Ian Smith ... hypnotic effect.

poll — 31,5 percent in terms of a voter's roll widely acknowledged as out of date.

The RF grabbed 62,2 percent of the votes and as a result holds 19 of the 20 seats guaranteed Zimbabwe's white community in terms of the Lancaster House agreement.

The result of the Borrowdale by-election is expected to be announced about 10 tonight.

More than 6 200 names are on the roll for the constituency but the rolls are out of date and it is

unlikely that more than 4 000 still live in the area.

About 40 had cast their votes at the Highlands polling station in the first half hour of voting this morning.

At Chisipite, former RF Minister Mr Bill Irvine said: "I reckon it's been about two to one in our favour so far, and likely to stay that way."

## SHACKLED

Mr Holland said at the Greendale station, where half a dozen voted in the opening 10 minutes: "The extreme right will turn out to a man, so if our moderate policies are to stand a chance we must hope for a heavy poll."

The pro-Government Sunday Mail said the Mazoe-Mtoko result had proved the majority of whites were "still shackled by Ian Smith's hypnotic spell."

Mr Mugabe had said the two by-elections would be an important demonstration of white thinking.

"Government will have to decide whether there is a task for them to transform the whites or whether the whites are transforming themselves already," he said in an interview. — The Star's Africa News Service and Sapa.

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 P R Swift  
 LTA Prizes  
 For the best student in each of  
 the courses of B.Sc. in

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Bronte Stewart Research Prize  
For the student (35 years or under)  
submitting the most meritorious  
thesis for the degree of MD, PhD,  
or ChM.

Dr D W Beatty

Forman Prize  
For the undergraduate who is of  
adequate academic standard and  
has made a special contribution  
to student affairs.

J T Taylor

Barnard Fuller Prize  
For the best student qualifying  
for MB ChB with first class  
honours

J M Cornell

Stanley Philip Neumann Memorial

Award

For the overall outstanding student  
completing the courses prescribed  
for the 3rd year of the MB ChB course.  
Miss C H Botha-Reid

University Gold Medal in Medicine  
For the most distinguished student  
graduating with honours.

J M Cornell

in the first  
course.  
student submitting  
subject related to

## Mineral search in Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Mineral  
exploration offshoots of  
two major oil concerns  
are to start prospecting in  
Zimbabwe.

The Shell Chemical  
Company of Central  
Africa has been granted  
an order to prospect for  
copper, lead, zinc, nickel,  
tungsten, molybdenum  
and other precious metals  
in an eastern area of the  
country.

Cluff Mineral Explora-  
tion, whose parent com-  
pany helped to raise  
North Sea oil, is to search  
for minerals in an area  
north-west of Gatooma in  
central Zimbabwe.

ANAEETHICS



Mr Mugabe has accused South Africa of seeking to destabilise neighbouring black African states to keep them economically dependent. -- Sapa-Reuters.

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

# White soldiers would fight SA

By JOUBERT MALHERBE  
Pretoria Bureau

WHITE soldiers who remained in the Zimbabwean national army after independence were prepared to defend their country against possible attacks by the South African Defence Force.

That was one of the findings of a multiracial group of South African students, including four Polstu members, who visited Zimbabwe earlier this year.

A report on the visit was compiled by Mr Chris Swart from Natal University. He said the group left Zimbabwe with a positive impression.

The feeling, even among conservative whites, in Zimbabwe was that black majority rule in South Africa was inevitable, according to the report.

"To us the lesson is that we must change now and we must not sacrifice the lives of hundreds of thousands of people in a futile civil war," Mr Swart wrote.

Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, genuinely hoped that South Africa would avoid the war which it appeared to be heading for.

People to whom the students had spoken, feared that possible South African aggression towards Zimbabwe could cause the country to seek outside assistance from Soviet bloc countries.

There was also a fear that the South African Government was trying to undermine Zimbabwe to prove majority rule could not work.

According to the report, Mr Alec Smith, son of former Prime Minister Ian Smith, had told them that many whites in the Zimbabwean national army would be prepared to fight against the SADF if South Africa attempted to destabilise Zimbabwe.

While the students did find traces of inverted racism — inexperienced blacks rather than skilled administrators were sometimes appointed to the civil service — they were assured all promotions would be done on merit.

The students accused South African Press reports of presenting a biased view of Zimbabwe by giving prominence to the views of white Zimbabwean expatriates.

There was a conscious rejection of racism and even whites

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that Mr Mugabe was "a terrorist" had growing confidence in his leadership.

The students met the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, and he told them he was convinced that Mr Mugabe sincerely wanted to implement a policy of reconciliation.

Some whites, however, were concerned that Mr Mugabe would not be able to control "extremists" in his Zanu-PF party.

The following features were very salient in present day Zimbabwe:

- Mr Ian Smith was being protected by security men who used to be guerrillas;
- Businesses and agriculture were prospering and businessmen were optimistic about the future. The growth rate had doubled since independence and it was now almost 10%. Maize production was twice the domestic need;
- The warring armies had been successfully integrated and there were no signs of Zanu/Zapu rivalry

(Continued)

SURVEYING  
QUANTITY

# Zimbabwe growth set to slacken

RbM (362)  
14/7/81

**SALISBURY.** — Growth in Zimbabwe will remain "strongly positive" in 1981, but there are indications that it may be considerably lower than that achieved last year, says the quarterly economic and statistical review of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

The pattern of high growth, rising prices, slower monetary expansion and falling reserves experienced in the last quarter of 1980 was for the most part maintained in the first quarter of this year.

Domestic demand continued to grow strongly and remained a major source of the upward momentum of the economy, the increase in inflation and the

decline in foreign reserves.

Real growth in the economy this year should be closely related to the strong contribution made by agriculture. Maize production will be at least double that of the previous year, and output of most other crops has also expanded.

"In overall terms, agriculture alone is set to contribute in excess of 3% to the rate of real growth of the economy."

Manufacturing continued to grow in the first quarter of this year, although the rate of growth has slackened, affected by the availability of foreign exchange and skilled and trained labour.

Even so, on the assumption of a production increase of only 8%, this will add about 2% to the overall real growth of the economy.

With consumer demand remaining strong, the level of retail sales in January was almost 50% (more than 35% in real terms) up on that of a year ago.

However, the declining trend in mineral production has continued and with export prices also moving downwards, the value of production during the first two months of 1981 was almost 20% below that of the corresponding period of 1980, says the bank. — Sapa.

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P R Swift

LTA Prizes

For the best student in each of  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the

subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

SALISBURY. — JOSHUA Nkomo complained earlier this year of feeling like a China ornament sitting in a showcase.

Which is as apt in terms of his political power as it is in conjuring up an ornamental image of the rotund politician.

But it is also an extreme simplification with which to describe Mr Nkomo's influence and the important role he has played since Zimbabwe's independence.

What exactly is Mr Nkomo's position in government as Minister without portfolio? What formal powers does he hold and what influence has he got over government policy? And, perhaps most importantly, what are his relations with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

These questions do not have easy and straightforward answers, but the issues can be better understood by examining Mr Nkomo's position in relation to Mr Mugabe's.

Some people firmly believe that Mr Nkomo — like many whites — has not shown enough gratitude to Mr Mugabe for his magnanimous policy of reconciliation.

While this may or may not be so, this view tends to ignore the fact that political and economic realities have dictated that policy, apart from any noble objective on the part of Mr Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe has been scrupulously fair to Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front (Zapu) party by giving them five of the 25 Cabinet seats, which is in direct proportion to their electoral support.

Other Zapu appointments have also been made, the most notable being that of Mr Ariston Chambati as Zimbabwe's Ambassador to West Germany, and the promotion



# Nkomo keeps the peace pipe burning

RDH  
14/7/81  
362

By DAVID FORRET, 'Mail' Africa Bureau.

While he is prepared to have Zipra commanders and cadres fairly integrated into the new army, he has also set about amputating any potential control of the government's security arms by the political wing of Zapu.

This deliberate policy has led to open clashes with Mr Nkomo, particularly when he was in control of the police — and, significantly, not the security branch — as Minister of Home Affairs, the position he lost in January's Cabinet reshuffle.

Mr Nkomo likened himself to a China ornament after being told that nine of his officials had been detained by police "while I was sitting at a big desk in Salisbury thinking I was the Minister".

His "demotion" to the position of Minister of the public service caused a crisis in the Zimbabwe Government which was solved only after hard bargaining between the two major black parties.

Zapu strongly objected to the removal of its role in security. Party officials insisted that this amounted to a Zanu-PF renegation on an understanding at independence that security matters would be the joint responsibility of both parties.

The crisis was settled, however, with an agreement that Mr Nkomo would be made

Minister without portfolio with responsibilities delegated to him by the Prime Minister over defence and the public service.

He was charged with restructuring various ministries but, more importantly from Zapu's point of view, he also retained his place on the Cabinet committee on security.

"We feel it is essential that at this critical period we should work together to bring about peace," Mr Nkomo said after the compromise agreement had been reached.

Whether or not there is truth in the dark motives that are sometimes ascribed to the veteran politician by his critics, Mr Nkomo has nevertheless played an important part in stabilising the government.

Mr Mugabe's biggest achievement since independence has been the disarming of former Zanla and Zipra combatants, but this probably would not have been done peacefully without the active co-operation of Mr Nkomo.

Though Mr Nkomo and his top lieutenants — many of whom belong to the majority Shona tribal grouping — are working in the Zanu-PF-dominated government, this feeling of unity is not generally shared by his grassroots supporters in the Ndebele stronghold of Matabeleland.

Tribal enmity was probably at its worst at the time of the second battle of Bulawayo between former Zanla and Zipra guerrillas in February — a turning point in post-independent Zimbabwe.

In the wake of the fierce fighting, which left as many as 300 people dead, the government moved swiftly to dis-

arm the remaining guerrillas.

And here Mr Nkomo played a crucial role by ensuring that his men at Gwaai River, the most heavily-armed guerrilla encampment, laid down their arms while waiting to be integrated into the national army.

The move finally ruled out any military option that might have been entertained by some of Mr Nkomo's more militant supporters.

At his public rallies Mr Nkomo has always called for national unity, the end of tribalism or divisions based on political lines, and has also lashed out at people who foment trouble.

Pointing out that some people believed that moves could be made towards another war, he warned his party officials: "Do not be led, forced, pushed, tempted or made tools of people who want their mini-war."

Mr Nkomo is not averse to the idea of a one-party State — which has strong support in the ranks of Zanu-PF — but he insists that it should come about through unanimous agreement.

His relations with Mr Mugabe, though strained at times, are generally cordial.

Mr Mugabe has praised Mr Nkomo's contribution, pointing out that he and the veteran nationalist consulted and assisted each other to diffuse areas of possible conflict.

There is no doubt that Mr Nkomo is hurt by the outcome at independence. He is also probably bitter and disillusioned, but he seems to hide this well.

Maybe he even nurtures the hope of eventually taking power democratically, but this can hardly be an expectation of his with 18% of popular support in a country that is basically politically divided on tribal lines between Matabeleland and Matabeleland.

Mr Nkomo has no formal powers in government because he does not control a specific portfolio, but rather acts on an ad hoc basis for the Prime Minister.

But despite his weak political position he does have plenty of political patronage.

He has accepted his party's minority status in Mr Mugabe's government of national unity and he realises that the ruling Zanu-PF can still govern the country without his support in parliament.

He has cautioned his officials that it would be a mistake to pull out of government and opt for an opposition role because "all that we have suffered for would be destroyed".

Given his immense influence, perhaps the best role for the "father of Zimbabwe" is to act as midwife for national unity by playing the part of an elder statesman.

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QUANTITY

# Smith's party poised to win white by-election

RDM 15/7/81 (362)

Chas. McCarthy & Sons Building

BUILDING

**'Mail' Africa Bureau**  
**SALISBURY.** — Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front (RF) appeared set for victory last night in the white parliamentary by-election in Salisbury's Borrowdale constituency.  
But the pro-government Democratic Party had not given up hope for its candidate, Mr Chris Mercer, as late voters went to the polls before they closed last night.  
Observers believe the RF entered yesterday's by-election with the upper hand because of its victory over the DP leader, Mr Andre Holland, in a by-election a fortnight ago — and a disastrous television appearance by Mr Mercer last week.

Mr Mercer, a young advocate who is a newcomer to politics, made a poor impression in a televised debate with his RF opponent, Brigadier John Probert, a former British military officer.  
In an apparent attempt to counter the RF's effective campaign, which focused on

white concerns about the cool relations with South Africa, Mr Mercer issued a statement on the eve of polling, calling for a "sensible approach" to the problem.  
Economically, he said, Zimbabwe and South Africa were like "Siamese twins" and any rupture would "kill the weaker of the two".  
Attacking the RF's reaction to the government's criticism of South Africa, Mr Mercer said: "This demonstrates very clearly how our opponents are

more interested in catching the votes than they are in achieving any results with the government."  
Mr Mercer said the DP understood the pressures on Mr Robert Mugabe's administration in relation to South Africa and that the party shared the government's disgust at its treatment of blacks.

But he believed "Zimbabwe must come first" and cautioned that many Zimbabweans would be jobless if economic ties with South Africa were broken.  
Calling South Africa Zimbabwe's "lifeline", Mr Smith said: "I'm not saying South Africa will deliberately go out of its way to stop the transport system or prejudice our position, but they would be soft in the head if they continued giving us preferential treatment."

## Farmers pushing Racist estate agents warned

**'Mail' Africa Bureau**  
**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe's economy will continue to grow in real terms, although at a slower rate than last year's 10%, with the agricultural and manufacturing sectors making the biggest contribution.  
That is the view of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe contained in a report published yesterday in its quarterly economic and statistical review.  
The report predicted a bumper harvest this year, especially in maize production. It forecast the agricultural sector would contribute more than 3% to the economy's rate of real growth with manufacturing coming second with a 2% contribution.  
The rate of the economy's expansion could have been higher were it not for the continued foreign exchange,

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe's Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Edmond Zvobgo, has warned of a crackdown against estate agents who refuse to let their flats and houses to blacks.  
"I will smash this racist nonsense," he told a newspaper which had claimed some agents were denying people accommodation on the basis of colour.  
"I have bad news for all racists. I have a Bill coming up in parliament."

Mrs J R Finhorn

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## Contraceptive is dangerous: Minister

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has stepped into the Depo Provera controversy and condemned the contraceptive.

He has catalogued several side-effects that could occur in women using the drug and called it "potentially dangerous".

These included cancer, infertility, and "menstrual chaos".

Children born of parents using the drug could be crippled and their mental growth retarded, Dr Ushewokunze said.

The Depo controversy has been simmering for some time and led to the resignation of the

director of the Family Planning Association, Mr Peter Dodds.

Mr Dodds said tests had disproved fears of side-effects and that it would take two years to phase it out because about 100 000 women who were using it would have to be re-educated about a new drug.

But Dr Ushewokunze claimed the drug could be phased out in six months "if men like him (Mr Dodds) disappear from the scene".

The Minister said the United States had banned Depo Provera in 1978 after the discovery that it could cause cancer and child defects — despite the fact that the drug was manufactured there. — Sapa.

which will make it a criminal offence for any person to refuse to rent or let any flat, house, or apartment on the grounds of race, sex, religion, or national origin."

The newspaper reported receiving complaints that some agents had been telling prospective black tenants that houses were not available when, in fact, they were being reserved for whites.

A reporter who phoned an agent for a flat was asked: "Are you European?" When she replied she was not, she was told that the flat was not being let to blacks.

Another reporter responding to an advert offering accommodation was told by an agent that the flat had been let.

But a white reporter, who phoned the agent five minutes later, was told the flat was available.

In another case a black bank employee asked her white friend to phone an agent who had told her that the company had no houses for rent in Highlands.

But her white friend was told that there was a house in the area and was given directions to see it.

It became an office joke, when, two minutes later, another black woman phoned the same agent over the same house and was told it had already been taken.

The agent later said that houses were given on a first come, first served basis and denied racism was involved.

— Sapa.

# Zimbabwe could join SA in economic constellation

Chief Reporter

An economic constellation of southern African states including South Africa and Zimbabwe is a possibility, a former special adviser to Lord Soames, the transitional Governor of Zimbabwe, said in Johannesburg this week.

Mr Robert Jackson, now a member of the European Parliament, who is visiting South Africa as a guest of the SA Foundation, said in an interview that South Africa's constellation vision was "not impossible."

For this ideal to become reality it was imperative that:

- Changes in Zimbabwe be seen in positive light in South Africa.

- South Africa exercise its economic power with great restraint.

"Anti-South African rhetoric in Zimbabwe should be disregarded," he said. This rhetoric was an important stabilising factor in Zimbabwe and South Africa should concentrate on deeds rather than words and should not overreact.

## VITAL

He said it was vital for South Africa that the Zimbabwean experiment should succeed as the white electorate in the Republic would be influenced by events to the north. If Zimbabwe failed, South African whites would turn to those who opposed reform, he added.

Mr Jackson said South Africa would need to follow a policy of reform that met the expectations of its people. "There is a general feeling that there is not enough speed," he added.

He said South Africa should not expect relations with Zimbabwe to be carried out on ministerial level but rather through unofficial channels.

# Zimbabwe fuel crisis as diesel supplies ebb

The Star's Africa  
News Service

362  
SALISBURY — Diesel stocks for Zimbabwe's national railways have reached dangerously low levels and in some depots there are supplies for only two days.

The general manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, confirmed that stocks of diesel were running short but denied that any passenger or freight services would have to be cut because of the shortage.

"We expect the situation to improve from now on," he said. "The railways have got supplies coming and are concentrating on diesel fuel."

Last week the government announced a 20 percent cut in diesel supplies for road and rail transport.

The diesel shortage stems from a combination of transport problems, including a derailment in Mozambique. It is understood that confusion over diesel orders from Zimbabwe also contributed to the present crisis.

Sources said refined petrol instead of diesel had been railed from Mo-

zambique at a critical stage.

The Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Bernard Chidzero, was expected to answer questions on the crisis in Parliament yesterday.

The diesel crisis is also affecting road transport and several transport operators have trucks standing idle in the countryside.

Two transport operators said this week their trucks were stuck at Golden Valley in Gatooma, loaded with cotton and bound for depots.

One transport operator said there was no diesel to be had on the main roads and the only way operators could cope was to transport diesel from Salisbury to the countryside to fuel the trucks.

"This is a very expensive process," he said.

Earlier this week one of the major diesel suppliers in Salisbury was congested with operators trying to replenish their supplies.

But the manager of the service station said he was receiving only half his usual order and Tuesday's supply did not last more than two hours.



# 'Mugabe on the hit list'

By DAVID FORRETT  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Police are investigating a claim by a man accused of car theft that he had been asked by a Canadian to form a "hit squad" to assassinate a number of African leaders.

The men on the alleged hit-list were Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

The claim was made by Mr Jean Coupez, a Belgian motor mechanic, during a bail application hearing in Salisbury's High Court.

The Canadian, whose identity has not been disclosed, was arrested by police as he was about to leave Zimbabwe in May.

He is allegedly able to give evidence against Mr Coupez and fears that his life will be endangered if the accused is released on bail.

Mr Coupez, who is facing four charges of car theft, said the Canadian man had told him

he could get R6-million for the assassination operation.

He was also told that the weapons for the operation were being kept in another country.

He said the Canadian, who it is alleged, claimed to be an associate of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, tried to solicit a R7 000

loan from him for the Bishop.

Mr Coupez claimed that he had broken ties with the man after rejecting the assassination idea and other business arrangements.

Bishop Muzorewa, former Rhodesian Premier and leader

of the United African National Council, is in Honolulu on church business and could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

A police witness told the court that he believed Mr Coupez would try to interfere with witnesses if he was granted bail.

Acting judge Mr Justice Nick McNally dismissed the bail application and remanded Mr Coupez in custody until August 20.

## Smith again wins 'white vote' election

**SALISBURY.** — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith arrived at Parliament in Salisbury yesterday for the routine Wednesday morning caucus of his Republican Front Party to be showered with congratulations on yet another personal triumph with the white voters.

Since 1982, when Mr Winston Field became the first RF Prime Minister, the party has never lost a white parliamentary seat, and although the number of seats has been cut from 50 to 20 and whites are now outnumbered by 80 blacks in the House of Assembly, Mr Smith demonstrated in the Mawotoko by-election and Tuesday's Borrowdale poll he still has much white support.

The losing candidates of Mr Andre Holland's Democratic Party both attributed the RF victories to Mr Smith's personal charisma.

Mr Smith appeared to gain even more sympathy when Zimbabwe's outspoken Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, threatened to have Mr

Mr Holland, a former Deputy Minister in the RF wartime government, said: "I think you will see mounting hostility between Zanu (PF) and the RF. Whatever the RF say, they are not reconciled."

Mr Holland took comfort from the fact that more than 35% of the white electorate were behind his party in the two by-elections, and that if whites had a proportional representation system of electing MPs, as blacks do under the present Lancaster House constitution, the DP would have seven of the 20 white seats in Parliament.

Other observers noted with alarm the low percent poll, in Borrowdale particularly, where only 1 800 whites bothered to vote out of the estimated 4 000 still resident in the constituency and registered on the long-outdated rolls. It was seen as a possible symptom of waning white commitment to Zim-

babwe and its national life. Mr Chris Mercer, defeated DP candidate, attributed the low vote to the many businessmen and senior executives who

II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

criticising the management of the national economy. desired to "stay out of politics". — Sapa.

## The burden of free parking for envoys

**SALISBURY.** — Salisbury City Council has been urged to ask for government compensation for all the free parking it has had to make available to diplomats outside their offices in the capital.

The problem never arose during most of the post-UDI years when South Africa was the only country with official representatives in the Rhodesian capital.

Since independence last year, more than 40 countries have established diplomatic missions in Salisbury, together with many international agencies — and they all demand free parking.

This has cost the city council a total of about R28 000 in the past year.

Now the council's Town Planning and Works Committee has resolved to recommend that the Ministry of Local Government and Housing be asked to consider reimbursing the council for parking revenue lost. — Sapa.

## Minister fights racism in flats

'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — A Bill will be introduced in Zimbabwe's Parliament to make it a criminal offence for an estate agent to deny accommodation to anyone on the grounds of race, religion, sex and national origin.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Ed-Edison Zvobgo, made this pledge in reaction to repeated complaints that white-controlled estate agents were denying blacks rented accommodation.

"I will smash this racist nonsense," he warned. The Bill, he said, would be introduced during the current session of Parliament.

Although estate agents deny the charge, it is still common for a black to be told an adver-

tised flat or house has been taken — only for a white colleague to inquire later and be told it is still available.

There are many cases in which blacks have used white colleagues or friends to find them accommodation, especially in blocks of flats where there is strong resistance to blacks moving in.

This discrimination by estate agents exists at a time when demand for rented accommodation among young blacks is soaring.

As a result there is an acute shortage of accommodation for blacks which, to a large extent, is artificially created by estate agents.

Dr Zvobgo hopes the legislation will force estate agents to end discrimination.

# Mugabe rebukes Health Minister

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has publicly rebuked his controversial Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, in a move which observers believe could precipitate a Cabinet reshuffle.

A strongly worded warning to Dr Ushewokunze was given by Mr Mugabe in the Catholic weekly newspaper, Moto, which a fortnight ago carried an interview with Dr Ushewokunze in which the Minister attacked the Public Services Commission (PSC) which falls under the Prime Minister.

Mr Mugabe said in a statement to the paper that Dr Ushewokunze had been "highly irresponsible."

"Rather than blame the PSC for the problems of his Ministry, he should sit down and set to work vigorously to correct

them. The PSC has helped to restructure every Ministry.

"This process continues and to date the performance of the PSC has been satisfactory. The Minister is being warned for his unjustified attacks on the Public Services Commission," said Mr Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe is believed to have been angered by Dr Ushewokunze's attack on the PSC because the Minister defied earlier instructions from the Prime Minister to leave the matter alone.

Dr Ushewokunze claimed in the interview that urgent changes in his Ministry were being hampered by the commission. He had intended to make the attack in a speech but was told to delete this part of it. He did so, but later made the allegations in an interview with Moto.

His attack on the PSC was thus seen as an attack on the Prime Minister himself.

S A Brick Association Prizes  
For the best student in the

III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

I: N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

the highest marks in

For the student obtaining

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

Bell-John Prize  
For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.

PLANNING  
REGIONAL  
URBAN &

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# Student leader convicted after university demo

The Star's Africa News Service  
SALISBURY — The 26-year-old president of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Zimbabwe was yesterday convicted of holding senior staff members, including the Principal, hostage during a campus demonstration.

The Regional Court trial of Clifford Mashiri was a sequel to an April 13 incident when students

went on strike in support of campus workers' demands for the dismissal of an administration official.

Mashiri admitted refusing to allow the three senior staff members, the Principal, Professor Leonard Lewis, Vice-Principal Professor Geoffrey Bond and the Registrar, Mr Robert Blair, to leave after they addressed assembled students.

Sentence was to be passed today.

D H Pryce Lewis

year.

For the best work in fourth  
Osborn Prize

S A Read

For the best final year student.  
General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of  
Architecture (or Quantity  
Surveying) in the subject  
of Professional Practice.  
David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

For the best woman student  
in third year.  
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has  
satisfactorily completed  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
of Architects' Prize  
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

17/2/84  
Zimbabwe

## 'hub' for Lonrho

SALISBURY — Lonrho is to double its investment in Zimbabwe, to make the country the hub of the group's activities throughout Africa.

It was the group's intention that the size of its local interests be eventually twice that of its investments in other African states, said the newly-appointed main board director, Mr. Nic Kruger.

"We intend to concentrate on Zimbabwe because of our confidence in the Government and the potential of the country."

He declined to give precise figures but said that Lonrho is expected to spend several million dollars on expansion. — Sapa.

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CHEMICAL

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
Civil Engineering.

P M Salmon  
T J Cumming  
D P Weeks  
J H Rens  
B F McClelland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

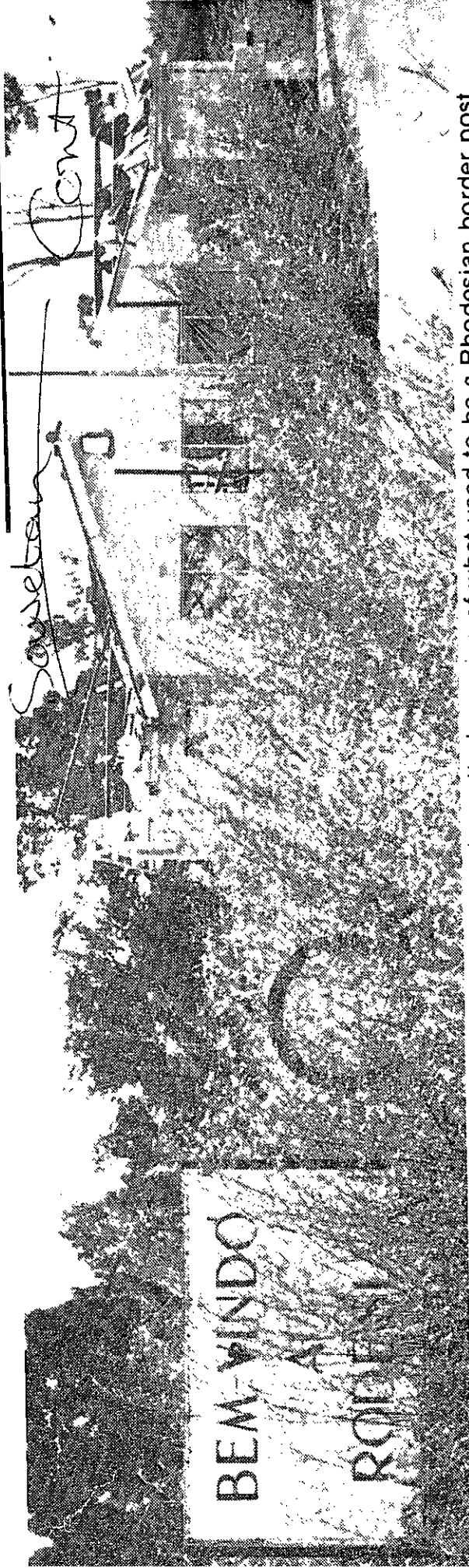
Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING



"Welcome to Rhodesia" says the colonial era sign at the gutted remains of what used to be a Rhodesian border post.

# Here we go again

By Brendan Nicholson  
Argus Africa News Service

## Service

**MOUNT SELINDA** — For thousands of civilians living in Mozambique's western border area the end of the Rhodesian war brought only a short spell of peace.

They spent years caught in the crossfire as the jets and helicopters of the "Smith soldiers" crossed the border to blast Zanla guerilla hideouts.

Now this unsophisticated peasant population has been swept up in a war between the popular forces of the Frelimo government and members of a guerilla force calling itself the *Movimento Nacional de Resistencia*.

It's a vicious little war and no independent observer seems to think the guerillas stand much chance of toppling President Samora Machel but its sluttering progress has serious implications for Mozambique and her black neighbours.

## MORTAR

Most of them are

suffer mortar or machine-gun attacks without the inhabitants getting more than a fleeting glimpse at those responsible.

Sometimes, they said, "men with guns" would come to their homes and demand food.

A day or so later more troops would arrive to discipline the locals for aiding the "enemy."

To compound the problem from the villagers' point of view, the rebels

border area declared: "We are in the battle zone out there."

He said these rebels come across the border to demand food at gunpoint and rob stores.

He asked the authorities to establish a string of army camps along the border from Umthali south to protect the locals from Mozambique rebels making cross-border foraging trips.

"Does the government think it is as quiet out there

government for help in containing the resistance movement.

## IRONIC

At the time the Minister of State, Mr. Emerson Mnangagwa, in the office of the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, said South Africa had taken over the role of backer of the rebels. Mozambique and Zimbabwe would co-ordinate their anti-rebel military activity, he said.

The agreement allowed

# Villagers can't win

wore similar uniforms to those of the Frelimo.

carried the same weapons and spoke the same language so it was difficult to work out just who was who.

In the early stages the rebels spared the lives of prisoners such as civilian drivers of trucks they destroyed.

Of late the scale, or at least the brutality, of the conflict appears to have been stepped up.

Several months ago two

as it is in Salisbury?" the bishop asked.

Even offering shelter to Mozambican refugees could be dangerous, he said.

Sometimes both Frelimo and rebel troops crossed the border after those fleeing and clashes took place inside Zimbabwe.

In January this year Mozambique and Zimbabwe signed a defence agreement after what appeared to have been a call from the Frelimo

for Zimbabwe to send troops to Mozambique should this prove necessary.

It is ironic that some of those involved in attempts to crush the resistance movement are likely to be former members of the Rhodesian Security Forces who assisted in its creation.

The movement was built up with Rhodesian help from former members of elite black units serving with the Portuguese forces and, it is claimed, from disaffected Frelimo troops.



Mr Kenneth Creamer of Zona tea estates on Mozambique border in south-east Rhodesia holds part of a Communist-made 122 mm rocket. It is one type fired by Frelimo troops.

Sowentan  
17-7-87

operating in the mountainous and brush-covered western border region of central Mozambique, ironically the same area that housed Frelimo bases towards the end of that movement's war against the Portuguese.

Last month 1200 refugees crossed near Mount Selinda to escape fresh fighting in the region of the Mozambican town of Espungabera.

Some said they had been working in their fields when "bombs" fell amongst them, killing two.

They had no idea where the mortar or shell fire came from and did not see any troops. They simply grabbed what they had with them and made for the border.

Later some went back to retrieve chickens, dogs and several head of cattle.

#### ISOLATED

Some of the refugees said they had previously been moved into a protected village so that Frelimo troops could guard them.

However the rebels attacked the village, causing considerable damage and persuading residents they would be as well off taking their chances in their own homes.

They said they moved back to their villages only to find themselves caught in the middle once more.

Sometimes villages or isolated kraals would

Frelimo officials arrived at the Mount Selinda Mission Hospital after rebels hacked their ears off.

Refugees claimed that four members of their tribe had been beheaded by rebels wielding bayonets.

#### BATTLE

Other sources said they had received unconfirmed reports that Frelimo troops were burning down huts in some areas to move the locals into what amounted to protected villages.

The sources said it appeared some of the civilian casualties were caused by Frelimo troops shelling what they thought were guerilla positions.

Not all of those crossing into Zimbabwe are refugees.

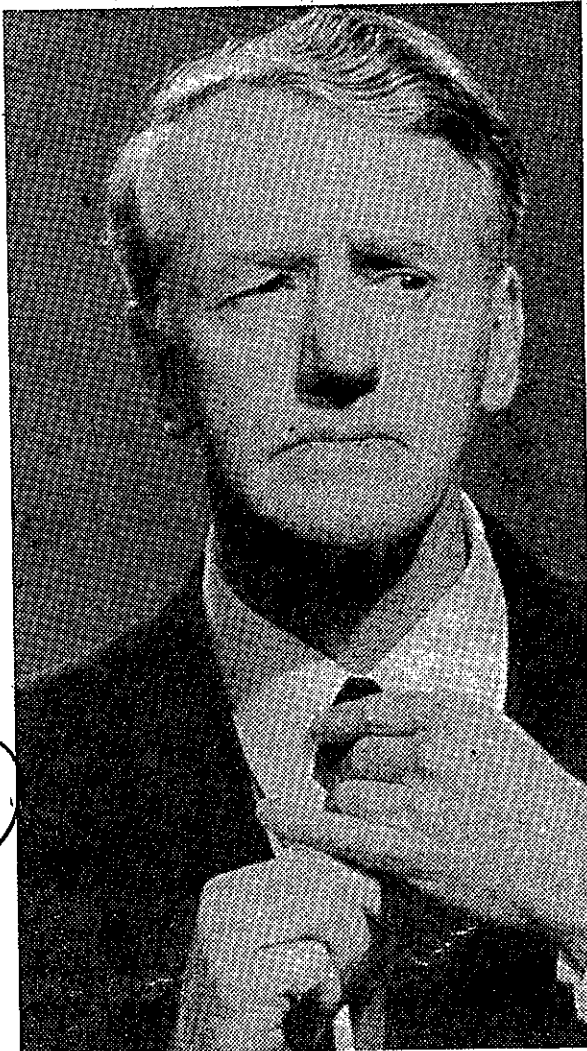
In an emotional address to Zimbabwe's parliament on June 21, this year, Bishop J.T.N. Dhube, an MP from the country's eastern



# Smith still at the helm as whites cling to the past

RDM 17/7/81

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PLANNING  
REGIONAL  
URBAN &

Cont

DAVID FORRET of the 'Mail's' Africa Bureau looks at the position of Zimbabwe's whites after Mr Andre Holland's pro-government Democratic Party was again rejected in this week's by-election.

THE only symbol of Zimbabwe's colonial past that seems to be beyond the destruction of its new black rulers is Ian Douglas Smith.

His battle-scarred face is as symbolic of the old white supremacist order as is the green-and-white UDI flag that was abolished but is still displayed in the homes of some diehards despite government threats to ban it.

Mr Smith, though, is still in parliament and still at the helm of his newly-named Republican Front, which has now regained all of the 20 seats reserved for whites for the next six years by the Lancaster House constitution.

His party's convincing victory in the white by-elections was due as much to the loyalty commanded by Mr Smith as it was to the poor challenge offered to his own lustreless candidates by Mr Andre Holland's pro-government Democratic Party.

Disillusioned whites, who grudgingly concede that the takeover by their former enemies has been less traumatic than they expected, still gave solid backing to Mr Smith's party in the first test of white opinion in Zimbabwe.

They ignored the warnings by Mr Holland that a vote for the RF would be a slap in the face for Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and an end to his reconciliation policy.

Though the policy of racial

constituents.

The Bill of Rights entrenched in the Lancaster House constitution includes the various freedoms — such as speech, association, religion and others — as well as pension and property rights.

These are generally clear-cut, but in some pieces of legislation there is sometimes a vast difference between what whites perceive as their rights and blacks perceive as their privileges.

And here two of the most delicate issues spring to mind: education and the recent decision to abolish the white-dominated community schools, and the high standard of health services enjoyed by the white community.

In these circumstances Mr Holland, and many other critics of the RF, believe that it would be in the best interests of whites to have parliamentary representatives who have the ear of the government.

Mr Mugabe and his Ministers have, in fact, proved to be amenable to constructive suggestions in consultations with their former adversaries, particularly in the white-controlled commercial and industrial sectors.

The RF claims that it co-operates well with the government and, to its credit, has learnt not to make issues of their representations until all other avenues have been

his party has supported 90% of the socialist government's legislation, but cannot be expected to go along with moves that undermine white confidence.

But Mr Smith's opponents believe that the RF is fossilised in the past because of their natural instinct to try and justify their firm beliefs that foundered at the rock of internationally-recognised independence and majority rule.

As such, they say, everything the party does is counter-productive because of the antagonism towards it by the government.

They insist that the RF is an irritant to blacks and an embarrassment to whites because it entrenches the idea that white Rhodesia is opposed to black Zimbabwe — an impression that will stick long after the disappearance of the guaranteed white seats.

Their idea is to replace the white minority's "political opposition" in parliament with either politicians who have the confidence of the government or even apolitical representatives in the mould of Senator Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture who has worked remarkably well with Mr Mugabe for the benefit of white farmers.

But Mr Smith and his supporters have other ideas, and Mr Mugabe and his men will have to learn to live with

(Cont.)  
SURVEY  
QUANTITATIVE



RDM

17-7-87

reconciliation will not be scrapped by Mr Mugabe — it is a necessity for economic development and social stability — the RF victories will make many blacks feel that their hand of friendship is not being accepted.

In his campaign Mr Holland was staunchly backed by the government-supporting media which evidently had not yet learnt the "kiss of death" lesson so amply provided by Bishop Abel Muzorewa's white benefactors.

Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF came out in support of Mr Holland's party, not necessarily because it would pose fewer problems for them in power but rather out of a firm conviction that Mr Smith must be beaten to show that whites have rejected their past.

But the past still seems part of the present at RF public meetings where the word "Zimbabwe" seems to be taboo and "Rhodesia" is still the order of the day.

At an election meeting this week, the grey-haired Mr Smith in his conservative-cut grey suit was recalling the past and the time when Rhodesia had the "happiest, smiling black faces in Africa".

And he spoke about the uncertain present and the certain dark future in Zimbabwe if whites did not stand together and oppose moves towards a one-party state — "a totalitarian dictatorship" — he emphasised with contempt.

But can Mr Smith stop the establishment of a one-party state or is he, like Mr Holland says, incapable of stopping a butterfly?

Indeed, what political influence do whites have in Zimbabwe with 20 constitutionally guaranteed seats in a House of 100 members?

For starters, they can block constitutional change to abolish the 20 white seats, which effectively puts paid to any chances of a one-party state without their consent for the next six years.

What happens after then is, of course, anybody's guess.

Other changes to constitutional clauses that are not entrenched, like the recent lowering of qualifications for the judicial commission, can be pushed through parliament by Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF with the support of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front (Zapu) Party.

And with its 57 parliamentary seats Zanu-PF can govern on its own despite opposition from white ranks or even Mr Nkomo.

Essentially, whites are no longer in the party political game because a white party will never again take power in Zimbabwe.

It is generally agreed that the main task of the white parliamentarians is to protect the rights of their

# Mugabe damper on firebrand Minister

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, publicly slapped down his outspoken Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday.

Dr Ushewokunze, who is undoubtedly the most unpopular Cabinet Minister among whites, was accused by the Prime Minister of being "highly irresponsible".

"The Minister is being warned for his unjustified attacks on the Public Service Commission," Mr Mugabe said in a statement issued to Moto, the Catholic weekly newspaper.

It is the first time Mr Mugabe has rebuked one of his Ministers in such strong terms.

He was reacting to earlier claims by Dr Ushewokunze that radical changes he was trying

to implement in health services were being hampered by existing promotion policies devised by the previous Rhodesian government.

Dr Ushewokunze said recommendations for promotion made by his Ministry's internal committee were being turned down by the PSC.

Mr Mugabe's public warning to Dr Ushewokunze was welcomed by Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front (RF).

"All whites will applaud this news," Mr Geoff Kluckow, chairman of the RF, said yesterday. "We have good relations with the Prime Minister and Mr Smith has on several occasions made representations on this issue (of Dr Ushewokunze)."

Mr Kluckow said fears about the lowering of standards in health services and education

were the main forces "driving the skilled whites out of this country".

The controversial Dr Ushewokunze has incensed whites with his charges of racism in hospitals and his warnings that white privilege in medical services will have to end.

Whites have been hoping Dr Ushewokunze would be dropped from the Cabinet, but until now, Mr Mugabe had not openly checked Dr Ushewokunze for his remarks.

The Minister of Health overstepped the mark with his attack on the PSC, which is part of Mr Mugabe's portfolio as Minister of the Public Service.

Mr Mugabe said the five-man PSC — including three blacks — had "thoroughly fulfilled" government policy while restructuring various Ministries in

terms of the President's directive for rapid African advancement to ensure nonracialism in the public service.

He said that when there was a disagreement between a particular Minister and the PSC over an appointment the matter was referred to him for a final decision.

"There have never been any cases where the PSC has acted contrary to the view of the Prime Minister and the view of the government."

"It is highly irresponsible for the Minister of Health to blame the PSC for the problems of his Ministry," Mr Mugabe said.

Pointing out that no decision had ever been imposed on Dr Ushewokunze by the PSC, Mr Mugabe added: "Rather than blame the PSC for the problems of his Ministry, he should sit down and set to work vigorously to correct them."

## Zimbabwe Govt renews the state of emergency

'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — The state of emergency in Zimbabwe has been renewed for a further six months despite an overall improvement in the security situation in the country.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, told Parliament yesterday that the government still needed extraordinary powers to deal with various abuses of the law.

He said the reasons the po-

lice needed emergency powers of search and arrest were:

- To uncover the many illegally owned firearms.
- To deal with the large-scale theft and illegal export of precious stones.
- To counter the increase in foreign exchange offences.
- The activities of "rebels" opposed to Frelimo in Mozambique, had spilt over into Zimbabwe.

Speaking on behalf of the Republican Front, Mr Bill Irvine said the Minister had failed to satisfactorily explain why the powers were still needed.

Mr Irvine refused to accept assurances by the Minister that the government would not abuse these emergency powers, because:

- Several people were detained in Bulawayo early this year.
- The government had refused to allow General Peter Walls re-entry into Zimbabwe.

● The Finance Minister, Senator Enos Nkala, had threatened that the RF leader Mr Ian Smith would be deported or detained if he continued to make "alarmist" statements.

Mr Hove said the government's record was "immaculate and impeccable" and reiterated that the emergency powers would only be used to protect the security of the state and the safety of its citizens.

## Zimbabwe acquits, then holds SA men

'Mail' Africa Bureau

**SALISBURY.** — Two South African businessmen are being held in custody after their acquittal on charges in a R24-million fraud case in the Bulawayo High Court.

The men, Mr Christian Lodewyk Wentzel, 55, a Johannesburg businessman, and Mr Ralph William Seitz, 43, a diamond dealer from Durban, were found not guilty after denying the charges of fraud and contravening Zimbabwe's exchange control regulations.

Mr Wentzel was immediately taken to the Bulawayo Magistrate's Court where he was remanded in custody to August 3 on charges that he contravened the Precious Stones Trade Act and the Gold Trade Act.

Mr Seitz was held by officers of the Department of Immigration, which wants to declare him a prohibited immigrant.

The fresh charges against Mr Wentzel allege he agreed to take a bar of gold worth R110 000 out of Zimbabwe and received 1 500 carats of emeralds worth R20 000 and exported them to South Africa.

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who has  
Travel Prize

student in :-  
Prize  
Institute

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ARCH

## BP Coal search

SALISBURY. — Another major British-controlled company in the energy field is seeking rights to explore for coal over large areas of Zimbabwe.

BP Coal has applied for three exclusive prospecting orders in

Matabeleland, according to the Government Gazette.

BP Coal's applications cover 126 221 hectares in the area of St Luke's Mission at Gwaai, 135 111 hectares in the Tjolotjo area, and 10 688 hectares in the Dett area. — Sapa.

EDM

18/7/81

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R A van Rosenveld.

third year.

For the best work in

John Perry Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

year.

For the best work in fourth

Osborn Prize

S A Read

For the best final year student.

General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

of Professional Practice.

Surveying) in the subject

Architecture (or Quantity

For the best student of

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

satisfactorily completed

For a student who has

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-

of Architects' Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

# MY SECRET WAR

## by Col Reid-Daly of the Selous Scouts

THE formidable leader of Rhodesia's most-feared military unit, the Selous Scouts, is preparing to blow the lid of secrecy off the regiment's wartime activities.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly is writing a no-holds-barred history of the regiment due for publication in October.

He intends revealing the unit's activities, which were rated top secret throughout the seven-year war, in the interests of military history.

So secret were their movements and exploits that most of the Scouts' official documents were burned when Mr Robert Mugabe's government came to power.

Only Col Reid-Daly knows the full story of the fearsome regiment which

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

he created to meet the guerrillas on their own terms in the bush. The Scouts are attributed with having achieved 68 percent of the total kill rate during the war.

### Switched

All Col Reid-Daly will withhold in the book are the actual names of the men who fought in the field in his regiment and the names of guerrillas who switched allegiance and fought on the side of the Smith government.

Material for the book is being drawn from the colonel's personal files as well

as from documents and de-briefing tape-recordings. Some of the recordings were made in action against a background of rifle fire.

Publisher and author, Mr Peter Stiff, who is co-authoring the book entitled, "Selous Scouts - Top Secret War," said that it would lift the veil of secrecy which was deliberately built around the regiment during the war.

Two editions will be published by Mr Stiff's company Galago Publishers.

One, a limited and numbered edition of 1 000 copies, will be calf-leather bound edition, and will sell at R100 and is intended for collectors and military museums. Each volume will be signed by the authors.

The other will be a standard hard-cover edition.

### Fearsome

Both will go on worldwide sale in October. Mr Stiff said that 350 copies of the limited edition would be kept for Southern African distribution and that his company anticipates that the edition will be oversubscribed before it goes on sale.

He said, "Very little ever emerged at the time about the war."

"Rhodesians were only told what the security forces headquarters chose to release to the Press and those statements were deliberately kept to a minimum."

"They were masterpieces of brevity."

Lt-Col Ron Reid-Daly spills the beans about the Selous Scouts

The Sunday Times has given an exclusive insight into some of the Selous Scouts' encounters during the Rhodesian war. Details of the feared unit's operations have always been wrapped in secrecy.

The encounters here are related in the words of the scouts commander, Lt-Col Ron Reid-Daly.

The names of men he writes about have been changed to protect them from possible retaliation.

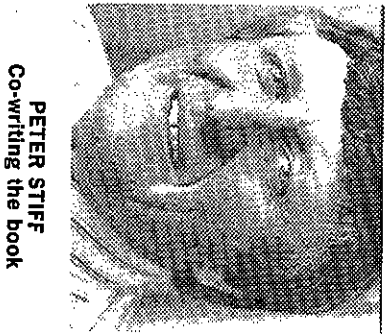
### Black men with blue eyes

ON August 8 1976, 4 000 Zania terrorists mustered on the parade ground at Nyadzonia camp deep in northwestern Mozambique, looked curiously at the heavily armed motorised column of black Frelimo troops sweeping through the gates.

"Viva Frelimo... Forward with the war," shouted the terrorists, breaking ranks and crowding forward as the column stopped.

### 'Stay put,' said Green Leader

ON a routinely quiet morning in October 1976 the African air-traffic controller at Lusaka airport was startled by an un-



PETER STIFF Co-writing the book

"Copied," agreed the controller as calmly as if he was guiding a flight from London into land.

"Thanks," he added: "Roger... cheers."

While Green Leader's group continued to circle the base other units of the Rhodesian Air Force went in again and again blasting the Zipra forces at Westlands farm while the Zambian Air Force stayed firmly on the ground where it was safe.

What you might well ask did

### Rude awakening for Zipra men

this have to do with the Selous Scouts? They hardly flew air-force jets as well.

No. But Lt Chris Grove, Selous Scouts, had been into Zambia and reced (recomitted) the Westlands farm Zipra camp on foot and laid out all the targets. Then afterwards he had returned to Rhodesia and personally briefed the air-force commander.

While Green Leader was holding the Zambian Air Force hostage as the bombs rained down on Westlands farm, Lt Grove positioned himself at a convenient spot near Lusaka hospital and made a reasonably accurate count of Zipra casualties as the dead and injured were brought in by their hundreds on every available means of transport.

Incredible, you may say. How did he get into the country? Did he parachute in or cross Kariba Lake in a canoe with his face blackened? No not at all. On both occasions he entered Zambia through Malawi using his passport. After all, the Selous Scouts didn't always find it necessary to be dramatic!

"The Scouts had a top-secret classification and nothing of their activities was ever released."

"Now it will all be told by the man who formed the regiment that became a legend."

Col Reid-Daly was recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Frankel Army.

The Colonel was trained in what is widely regarded as one of the world's finest regiments, Britain's fearsome Special Air Services.

He fought in Malaya with the Rhodesian contingent of the SAS before returning to Rhodesia where he was the founding Regimental Sergeant Major of the Rhodesian Light Infantry. He later founded the Selous Scout regiment as its first commander.

terrorist suddenly noticing a pair of steady blue eyes set in a blackened face squinting through the sights of a heavy machine gun.

The machine guns of the 72-man column of blackened Selous Scouts opened up at point-blank range.

Hours later the attack force shed their Frelimo uniforms back in Rhodesia and treated five Selous Scouts for minor wounds.

At Nyadzonia Zania stopped counting their dead when the tally lapped over the first 1 000.

### Rescued from 're-education'

ON December 22 1976, captured members of the Rhodesian security forces and so-called "selous" were incar-

"Lusaka tower... this is Green Leader."

"Lusaka tower... this is Green Leader."

"Green... this is tower... the puzzled controller acknowledged."

"Tower this is Green Leader... this is a message for the Station Commander at Mornwa... we are attacking the terrorist base at Westlands farm... This attack is against Rhodesian dissidents and not an attack against Zambia or her security forces... we therefore ask you not to intervene or oppose our attack... however we are orbiting your airfield at this time and are under orders to shoot down any air-force aircraft which does not comply with this request and attempts to take off. Did you copy all that?"



Zimbabwe's health minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, who has been publicly rebuked by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, is fast replacing his former discredited Cabinet colleague, Mr Edgar Tekere, as the man whites in this country most love to hate.

As one white said at a recent public by-election meeting: "If I did eventually decide to get out Ushewokunze would be the reason."

When one meets Dr Ushewokunze in his good moments — I have never seen him otherwise — he comes across as a charming, urbane, intelligent and reasonable person.

It is hard to see him as the bitter and viciously anti-white radical some of his public statements and actions make him out to seem.

This image has made "Ushy" as he is popularly or unpopularly called, the idol of the still disaffected young political militants of the country, as was Mr Tekere before he was finally discredited from within the ruling Zanu (PF).

Like Mr Tekere, Dr Ushewokunze sometimes openly flouts the Cabinet line. The most recent case which has come to light is Dr Ushewokunze's scathing attack of the Public Service Commission which is the direct responsibility of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Dr Ushewokunze planned to launch the attack in a speech he was to give in Umtali last month. However, the Prime Minister, who through his ministry vets all Minister's speeches before they are given, withdrew the original version, forcing Dr Ushewokunze to delete any criticism of the PSC.

Two weeks later, the attack on the PSC appeared in a weekly Catholic news-

# 'Ushy' best hated man

Dr Herbert Ushewokunze . . . charming in private and viciously anti-white in public. His flouting of the official party line has led to speculation that he may soon follow his friend Mr Tekere out of the Government. David Thomas, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports.

paper, Moto, as an exclusive interview with Dr Ushewokunze.

Whether Dr Ushewokunze, intended it as such or not, the move was seen as a slap in the face for Mr Mugabe both because he is the Minister in charge of the PSC and Dr Ushewokunze appears to have indirectly disregarded the Prime Minister's ban on the original attack.

Mr Mugabe counter-attacked with a statement to the same newspaper accusing the Minister of having acted irresponsibly, and defending the actions of the PSC.

It is this kind of thing which is fuelling speculation that Dr Ushewokunze may soon follow his friend, Mr Tekere, in an expected new Cabinet reshuffle.

Mr Tekere lost his job as Manpower Minister after his widely published involvement in the killing last year of a white farmer.

There was a chilling sense of déjà vu at two recent high court trials in Fort Victoria when Dr Ushewokunze was linked to the events surrounding the murders of white farmers by former guerillas.

Three of the six dissident former guerillas charged with the murders

were sentenced to hang. Their main defence was that they had been acting under the influence of a spirit medium which they claimed was further strengthened by their belief that Dr Ushewokunze was closely connected with the woman medium.

Dr Ushewokunze has since denied evidence led at the trial that the murderers had reported to him in Salisbury after the killings and that he had written a letter to the spirit medium assuring her that she would be protected by 24 armed former guerillas.

He has, however, conceded that he visited the spirit medium concerned "twice or thrice" as part of his campaign to recognise the merits of traditional healers and spirit mediums.

It is his handling of health matters which has earned him a bad name among whites, many of whom have said they would stay on in Zimbabwe as long as the established standards of health and education are not affected.

Although the health services standards remain high Dr Ushewokunze's repeated promises of sweeping changes to the better hospitals and to private practice and med-



Dr Herbert Ushewokunze

ical aid have alarmed whites.

There is no doubt that the 42-year-old Dr Ushewokunze was appointed to the Cabinet with excellent qualifications for his portfolio.

He graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery from the University of Natal in 1963. He did his housemanship in South Africa and then worked as a medical officer in the then Rhodesia railways.

After going into private practice in 1966 in Bulawayo he became the first black doctor in the country to own and run a nursing home. In 1976 he went into exile and after training as a guerilla he was made commander of the Zanla guerilla medical corps.

Whites who meet Dr Ushewokunze are invariably impressed by his apparent reasonableness and charm.

In parliament and on public platforms he is a master showman and holds his audience's attention with his theatrical gestures and speech mannerisms.

Even RF MPs have been impressed by Dr Ushewokunze, though Mr Smith told a political meeting recently he was aware of the white community's concern over Dr Ushewokunze's attitude and he had made personal representations to the prime minister about this.

# Zimbabwe trade

## 75% dependent on SA route

Star 2/7/81 (362)

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — About one quarter of Zimbabwe's exports and imports are now being moved through the Mozambique ports of Beira and Maputo, with the balance going through South Africa, according to the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano.

Mr Chinamano has told transport operators that the Mozambique ports can handle more cargo, but despite this, Zimbabwe will for some time to come continue to be dependent on routes passing through South Africa for a large pro-

portion of its import and export traffic.

Zimbabwe's transport problems have been compounded by the increase in traffic — up 25 percent in the past seven months — that the railways should be carrying. But a grave shortage of artisans has meant that almost half the available locomotives are out of service and the traffic being carried at present is about the same as last year.

The Railways hope to get about 260 artisans from India, Pakistan and possibly Britain. But resident artisans continue to leave the country.

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

Slav 21 7/81  
Ex-Zapu  
362  
man to speak  
in Jo'burg

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — A Zimbabwean editor and former detainee, Mr Willie Musarurwa, will speak at a high level international conference in Johannesburg next month organised by the South African Institute of International Affairs.

The keynote address at the conference on "Southern Africa in the World" will be given by the former British Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, and the speaker on South Africa's position will be the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Musarurwa, editor of the Sunday Mail, will talk on Zimbabwe and its neighbours. Mr Musarurwa, who was in detention for nine years until 1974, was a leading official of Dr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party.

He became editor of the Sunday Mail in February this year when the government - appointed Mass Media Trust acquired the Argus Company shares in Zimbabwe newspapers.

The conference will take place on August 31 and September 1.

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URBAN &  
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PLANNING

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

# Rhodes comes out of storage

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — The statue of Cecil Rhodes which was taken down from its plinth in the middle of one of Salisbury's main streets last year will be relocated in the backyard of the national archives here.

The order to resite the statue was given to the Salisbury City Council by the Zimbabwe Government.

The statue has been in storage since it was toppled soon after Zimbabwe's independence. This was part of the government's policy to remove reminders of the country's colonial era from highly visible public places.



# Rhodes



## kicked out of town

SALISBURY. — The statue of Cecil Rhodes has been expelled from its place of honour.

The statue, which used to dominate Salisbury's Samora Machel Avenue in the days it was called Jameson Avenue, is to be re-erected at the rear of the Zimbabwe National Archives on the city's outskirts.

Rhodes' statue was the scene of annual wreath-laying ceremonies in the days it stood outside the Prime Minister's office.

But after Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu Patriotic Front won last year's British-supervised elections, Black university students defaced it. And when it was taken down after independence, it was again attacked.

Originally erected in Zambia, it was sent to Rhodesia at Zambian independence in 1964. Part of the controversy surrounding the bronze horse-and-rider figure arose from remarks by the late Federal and Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, Lord Malvern, who compared the Black-White "partnership" concept to that of a horse and rider. — Sapa.

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Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-

of Architects' Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

AFRICA

# Tekere: 23/7/81 Safeguard revolution

By Howard Barrell  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Con-  
troversial former Zimbab-  
wean Cabinet Minister Mr  
Edgar Tekere has called  
on the youth of the year-  
old state to safeguard its  
"revolution."

Mr Tekere, secretary-  
general of Prime Minister  
Robert Mugabe's ruling  
Zanu (PF) party, also  
warned elected leaders  
they were "the servants of  
the people and not their  
masters."

Addressing former  
guerillas now studying at  
a secondary school in the  
Salisbury township of Ha-  
rare, Mr Tekere said: "In-  
dependence does not  
mean the revolution has  
died."

For the revolution to  
continue criticism of  
leaders should be a mat-  
ter of policy in order to  
provide them with gui-  
dance.

Youth had an important  
role to play in this.

Mr Tekere, widely ex-  
pected to lose his post  
when Zanu (PF) holds a  
congress later this year  
told the student gathering  
he was custodian of Zanu  
(PF) party principles.

"It is my duty to re-  
mind and sometimes re-  
buke people if these prin-  
ciples are not seen to be  
followed.

"We are a people's par-  
ty and people who are  
elected leaders must  
realise that they are the  
servants of the people and  
not their masters.

"They must learn to be  
humble," he said.

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.  
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL

# Zimbabwe archway blasted

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — A bomb today severely damaged Zimbabwe's recently built Independence Archway, 2 km from Salisbury Airport.

The blast shook the 10 m high three-arch structure, causing one of the arches to lean precariously.

Another arch was damaged.

Traffic was diverted around the archway.

The blast occurred about 7 am and was immediately investigated by a Zimbabwe bomb disposal expert who happened to be in the area.

Nobody was hurt.

Awarded to the student with the  
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize  
Engineering

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

P M Salmon  
T J Cumming  
D P Weeks  
J H Rens  
B F McClelland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

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of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.  
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## ZIMBABWE

### Fuel thirst

362

FM 24/7/81

Fifteen months after the abolition of petrol rationing, Zimbabweans have been warned that it may be necessary to reimpose "temporary" restrictions on fuel consumption.

Diesel supplies have already been cut by 20% from the average consumption during the first five months of 1981. The official explanation is the transport crisis.

Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce Moses Mvenge told parliament this month that derailments on the SA and Mocambique railways and locomotive maintenance problems on Zimbabwe Railways had meant that no fuel at all had been imported for 10 days and petrol and diesel stocks had fallen to unacceptable

levels.

The minister predicted it would take eight weeks to bring stocks back to normal. Temporary curbs on petrol consumption might be necessary, he said, but officials denied there were any plans to reimpose full-scale rationing.

There is some confusion over the cause

of the problem. The top level of the oil company in Zimbabwe earlier this month had said that the problem was the result of a shortage of fuel in the region. It was also reported that the problem was the result of a shortage of fuel in the region.

The problem was the result of a shortage of fuel in the region. It was also reported that the problem was the result of a shortage of fuel in the region. The problem was the result of a shortage of fuel in the region.

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ZIMBABWE

(36)

## Horizons narrow

PM 24/7/81

In its June quarterly economic review, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe warns of "considerably" slower growth than in 1980, faster inflation, and tightening foreign exchange constraints.

The first official BoP figures for 1980 show that the current account deficit last year widened from Z\$73m in 1979 to Z\$172m. The main reason for this was the fact that imports grew 46% to Z\$869m while exports, including gold, rose 26.6% to Z\$929m with the result that the trade surplus fell to Z\$60m from Z\$139m the previous year.

Although service income — from freight, transport and investment — rose 81% last year, the invisible deficit worsened as service payments, investment income outflows and net transfers rose 30% from the previous year. The net result was an invisible deficit of Z\$232m — nearly four times the trade surplus of Z\$60m.

Net capital inflows amounted to Z\$91m — all of this on private sector account which brought in Z\$115m in new funds, while on public sector account there was a small outflow of Z\$24m. There was an overall deficit on current and capital account of Z\$81m, partially offset by the revaluation of gold reserves, but this still left a reduction of Z\$56.6m in the coun-

try's gold and foreign exchange reserves, leaving it with just two months import cover.

One favourable side-effect of the fall in reserves was that it enabled the authorities to slow down the growth rate of the money supply in the first few months of 1981. But the Bank warns that the reserves cannot be run down any further, and forecasts that government will borrow heavily from the banking sector to finance the budget deficit. "In this situation, rapid monetary growth is expected to continue to pose problems and make control of rising inflationary pressures more difficult," it warns.

The Reserve Bank estimates Zimbabwe's real growth in 1980 at "at most 10%," but says that although the economy will continue to grow strongly this year, real growth is likely to be considerably slower due to transport, foreign exchange and skilled manpower constraints.

It forecasts a reduction in the value of mining output for the first time in 15 years but says that it believes that agriculture may experience real growth in excess of 20% due to bumper crops currently being reaped.

It warns that with demand pressures likely to continue to intensify and a further sharp rise in wages expected (after the Riddell Report is implemented), the rate of inflation is likely to accelerate.

Commenting on the budget outlook, the Central Bank says that tax receipts will fall "far short" of government spending and a large deficit will continue.

Just how much the State will borrow will become clear in a fortnight's time when Finance Minister Enos Nkala presents his budget (July 30). But however tough a package he presents, there will still be a substantial deficit to be funded by domestic borrowing. This helps to explain the trend towards a further upgrading of inflation estimates for 1981, with some economists now predicting 17.5% as against 10% last year.

# General to assess army's needs

SALISBURY. — The British Chief of General Staff, General Sir Edwin Bramall, yesterday began a tour of Zimbabwe which sources said was to assess the country's needs for future British military assistance.

Sir Edwin will visit units of a British military training team, which has been there since independence 15 months ago, and will meet Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and his military advisers.

The sources said the purpose of the general's visit was to see how his men were performing in helping to integrate former guerrillas and Rhodesian security forces, to find out how the integration process was progressing and to hear Zimbabwe's views on future requirements.

The British commitment was originally due to have ended with the completion of integration, but London has told Salisbury it was willing to maintain personnel there to help consolidate the achievement.

## Demobilise

Some Zimbabwe battalions had been formed from men who had worked together for only three months and more time was required to forge a truly professional force, the sources said.

They said the government also wanted to demobilise up to 30 000 men to reduce the army to a size it could afford.

Britain currently maintained about 130 men in Zimbabwe on six-month tours of duty. The commitment cost the British taxpayer about R4.4-million a year — about half the total allocated to British training schemes for foreign forces.

The sources said that when the first stage of the integration exercise ended in October or November, Britain would be able to reduce its manpower there to fewer than 100 men.

The sources could not predict how long Britain would continue to have a military presence in Zimbabwe, but some experts have talked in terms of two or three years. It all depended on how much Mr Mugabe wanted and how much Britain felt it was able to provide.

"London does live in days of financial stringency and its commitment here makes it more difficult to respond to requests from other parts of the world," one commented.

— Sapa-Reuter.

PLANNING  
REGIONAL  
URBAN &

(Continued)  
SURVEYING  
QUANTITY

Corporation Medals  
For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)  
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)  
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon  
T J Cumming  
D P Weeks  
J H Rens  
B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
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# RF banning threat is hollow

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — The warn-  
ing by the Zimbabwean  
Prime Minister, Mr Robert  
Mugabe, that Mr Ian  
Smith's Republican Front  
could be banned, is being  
seen here more as a politi-  
cian's response to RF at-  
tacks on Government poli-  
cy than as a real threat.

Mr Mugabe told the  
House of Assembly yester-  
day that there was noth-  
ing to stop his govern-  
ment from banning the  
RF and using the same  
tactics against it as Mr  
Smith had used against  
the black nationalist par-  
ties.

But he said banning the  
party would give it pro-  
minence and it could  
pretend to be a demo-  
cratic institution.

CHEMICAL

# Zimbabwe to shun games

By David Forret

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe will boycott the planned Brisbane 'Mini-games' in September because of the current Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand.

The announcement was made last night in a statement issued by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation. "We will not associate with New Zealand sportsmen when their country flouts the Gleneagles Agreement," the statement said.

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

Student Planners Award  
For the student who has shown  
greatest promise at the end  
of the first year.

K Strong  
For the second best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.

C W von Düring  
For the best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.  
S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

I: N D G Sessions

LTA Prizes  
For the best student in each of  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.

P R Swift  
The Committee of the Western  
Cape Chapter of Quantity  
Surveyors' Prize  
For the student obtaining  
the highest marks in  
Professional Practice.

P C Key  
Bell-John Prize  
For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)



# Zimbabwe's rail jam is piling up

DOM, 25/7/81  
362

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's rail transport crisis, which has already led to a shortage of diesel fuel, worsened yesterday with the news that Zimbabwe railways is imposing restrictions on traffic from South Africa.

The move will temporarily block most rail imports from South Africa other than fuel.

It has been said in Zimbabwe's parliament that, while derailments in Mozambique and South Africa have contributed to the crisis, another major factor is that more than half Zimbabwe's diesel locomotives can't be put into service because of the exodus of skilled white artisans.

A statement issued by railway headquarters in Bulawayo said a large number of trucks had piled up in South Africa waiting to be sent to Zimbabwe and Botswana and that there was also "an exceptionally large accumulation of traffic in Zimbabwe itself".

The statement said the railways were unable to move the volume of traffic demanded by circumstances. Stringent measures were needed to break the congestion.

The railways disclosed the existence of a government-controlled "railways priority committee" which had imposed a series of embargoes to be applied with immediate effect so the backlogs could be cleared.

The South African Railways had been asked to comply with the restrictions.

A ban has been placed on the acceptance of any South African rail traffic for Zimbabwe and Botswana — with the exception of goods coming through South African ports from overseas — and petrol, oil, lubricants and explosives.

"It is hoped this will restore traffic to an acceptable level in three weeks, but this will be reviewed on a daily basis," a railways spokesman said. — Sapa.

PLANNING  
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Planners Award  
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P R Swift

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N D G Sessions

A R Low Keen

No award

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# Sabotage riddle in Zimbabwe

By TENDAI  
DUMBUTSHENA

SALISBURY. — Security officials in Salisbury are trying to establish who planted explosives which damaged a ceremonial arch yesterday.

What puzzles them is the motive behind the act of sabotage on an arch of very little political or symbolic significance.

The arch carries bunting and pictures of visiting Heads of State and government — and this has led to speculation that the explosives were planted by white extremists.

There is no known white rightwing movement in Zimbabwe, but former members of the Rhodesian Light Infantry and Selous Scouts embittered by the outcome of the war have made their feelings known by tearing down posters of visiting Presidents of Frontline states.

And there are still small hotels in Salisbury where blacks cannot go for fear of assault by white youths of the former Rhodesian Security Forces.

Who has shown  
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Best student in the  
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Cape Chapter of Quantity

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PLANNING  
REGIONAL  
URBAN &

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# SECTION I

## SILICOSIS: THE DISEASE

With the rapid advances in medical science during the 20th century naturally the causes (aetiology) and course (pathogenesis) of the disease, silicosis, are today far better understood than in the early days of the gold mining industry on the Witwatersrand; but it is also important to recognise that a comprehension of all aspects concerning present-day knowledge of silicosis is vital to an understanding of the accounts and descriptions of the disease given by early medical

# Don't rule out one-party state, Mugabe warns

S Times 26/7/81

(362)

By TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA

ZIMBABWE'S Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said last week that a time would come when his government would seriously consider establishing a one-party state.

He said a one-party state was preferable to a multi-party system in which people opposed the government for the sake of doing so.

"The time will come when we will address ourselves more forcefully to the question of establishing a one-party state," he said.

He made these remarks when replying to a statement by Republican Front member, Dennis Divaris, who warned of a dictatorship inherent in the

one-party system of government.

Mr Mugabe said the RF should be the last party to complain about dictatorship because under its rule Rhodesia was actually a one-party state.

He said it was evidence of the government's good intentions that it had not banned the RF.

"We have the power to ban you and employ the tactics you used against us," he said.

The issue of a one-party state has been increasingly debated in Zimbabwe but there are no indications that the government intends to make any move in that direction at the moment.

## Conciliation

The emphasis at present is on the conciliation policy to unite Zimbabwe's people.

Both Mr Mugabe and Zanu's leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, agree in principle that a one-party state would be desirable if established with the consent of the people of Zimbabwe.

The first logical step towards the creation of a one-party system of government would be through the merger of two major parties - the ruling Zanu-PF and Zapu - but the political basis of such a union does not exist at present.

There will however be a concerted effort in that direction once the government has achieved some of its most important goals, like the integration of the armed forces.

erculosis amongst miners was made - and impenetrable mining industrial disease. ning other infective diseases, such as and the causative or accompanying roles s and emphysema and noxious gases, need sible. apational disease. It is one of the pneumo-group of lung diseases associated with dusty not an infectious disease. (3) Pneumoconiosis version of the term pneumonokoniosis - meaning

used by the doctors who without a knowledge of of the disease up to the

1908 - 1909  
is, Tuberculosis 109  
36 (2)

causes of mortality of in section 11, are just

as misleading and confusing. This means that primary unpublished and published material dealing with silicosis needs constant re-evaluation. As will also be shown later, clinical diagnoses of the disease and the infrequent naked-eye rather than microscopic post mortem examinations of fatal silicosis cases were standard practice and fraught with inaccurate findings. Radiological examinations and sputum tests (for ascertaining the presence or absence of tuberculosis) which became standard procedures in 1916 for white miners aided improvement in diagnoses; radiology was only used for a tiny percentage of those African mineworkers judged at risk by a

2.

preliminary and perfunctory telescopic examination. By the time these tests were introduced and despite the incorporation of preliminary and supervised precautionary methods on the mines, the disease was still rife, and it was to take many years before the disease was to be controlled adequately.

Improved methods of diagnosis - the more especially for white mineworkers - give a completely different and more accurate picture than the earlier clinical and perfunctory and incidental post mortem examinations. It is also important to ascertain the relationship between silicosis and tuberculosis if one is

lated lung' - coined by the German pathologist F.A. Zenker in 1866. (4) The specific lung disease silicosis, derived from the Latin word, 'silex', meaning a flint was delineated by Visconti in 1870. (5) This disease is caused by free silica dust inhaled by men or animals. (6)

Apart from asthmatics most dusts inhaled by men or animals are innocuous to them and produce only pigmentation or slight chronic inflammatory reactions. However certain forms of mineral dust, which are non-toxic in the ordinary sense of the word, are fibrogenic. This means that if they are inhaled continuously over long periods they are capable of penetrating to the deep lung tissue and provoking the growth of white fibrous connective tissue - scar tissue - in excess of that which is normally present. The fibrosis thus produced results in impairment of lung function. (7) Exposure to these dusts is almost exclusively occupational and the manifestation of resultant diseases vary according to the type or irritant. Inhalation of dust from silica, coal, asbestos and other silicates, and beryllium leads to the development of silicosis, coal workers' pneumoconiosis, asbestosis and silicatoses, and berylliosis respectively.

# Visit to SA barred

SALISBURY. — The black-dominated Salisbury City Council has barred three of its officials from visiting South Africa on technical study trips

because such visits might seem to support apartheid.

The decision came after a long debate during a council meeting and overturned three recommendations made by a sub-committee.

The matter arose when a councillor, Mr G W Mukaro, questioned the proposal of the committee to send the deputy director of works on an inspection visit to South Africa to study modern methods of solid waste disposal.

He argued that the government was discouraging contacts with South Africa and the council should follow this lead.

The council decided to halt the proposed visit. — Sapa.

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URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

Corporation Medals  
For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)  
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)  
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon  
T J Cumming  
D P Weeks  
J H Rens  
B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final

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Ten days ago Mr Muga-  
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kunze, Minister of Health,

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He told a party rally at  
Hartley that some people  
were complaining that  
the revolution was not  
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Ministers or  
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Zanu (PF) party with a  
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Zimbabwe's Prime Minister,  
Mr Mugabe, has given

Zanu MPs  
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News Service

SALISBURY — Zim-  
babwe's Prime Minister,  
Mr Mugabe, has given  
notice of an impending  
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The Star's Africa

Last week the party sec-  
retary-general, Mr Edgar  
Tekere, who lost his Cab-  
inet post after his involve-  
ment in the shooting  
of a white farmer, said  
that for the revolution to  
continue, a policy of criti-  
cism should be allowed to  
guide the leadership.

Ten days ago Mr Muga-  
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CHEMICAL

# Zimbabwe woos S Africans as visas hit tourist flow

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Visa requirements for South Africans visiting Zimbabwe led to a considerable drop in the number of tourists in June, the month visas were introduced.

But the numbers are now picking up again.

The Hotel and Catering Gazette reported that hotel occupancy rates fell in June and related this to the decline in South African tourism. Local sources estimate at least a 30 percent drop in the number of South African tourists compared with June last year.

A spokesman for the Department of Tourism, Mr David Kaufman, said that latest reports from

hotels in the main tourist areas, like Victoria Falls, indicated South Africans were coming back.

Sources in the Department of Immigration confirmed that after the initial drop, the introduction of visas has not deterred South Africans from visiting Zimbabwe. The visa department is receiving about 500 applications a week from South Africa. The applications take three weeks to be answered and this has led to the cancellation of some tours.

The Zimbabwe Tourism Department has increased its staff in Johannesburg to attract South Africans who last year spent nearly R9-million in the country.

Last year South Africa accounted for 45 percent

of the total number of visitors.

Statistics for the first three months of this year show that 45 600 South Africans visited the country. A spokesman said this dependence would be bad for any country, even if there were no political problems.

Reducing this dependence is a gigantic task, because the increase of tourism from other African countries has not had the expected financial impact.

About 30 percent of the 41 000 Zambian visitors from January to April did not stay overnight.

Mr Kaufman said most Zambians travel to Zimbabwe to buy goods unobtainable in Zambia. They

often sleep overnight in their cars.

The alternative to South African tourism lies overseas. Although the number of tourists from Europe and America has been less than half that of South Africans, they spend more.

The Department of Tourism estimates that each South African tourist spends R9 a day, while a US tourist spends R30, a German R20 and a Swiss R22.

For tourists officials here South African visitors are important only because of their number. At least half of them are classified as people visiting friends and relatives. This is one of the reasons for the small amount of money they spend.

with the creche and put a lot of work into it, the rest may be enthusiastic in discussion but they are not prepared to take responsibility or even come and work on the days arranged. There are lots of problems in the area, concerning power splits, tribal tensions, a vast area to cover, an uncommitted extension officer, bad co-ordination, theft of building materials etc.

57. Information from Jeff Thomas EDA Fieldworker in Natal.

58. Benno Galgari. "Peasant Co-operation, Consciousness and Solidarity" Development and Change 1975 p.78.

59. I did not get a chance to evaluate whether there were marketing problems, and how much members were selling.

60. Max Klayman writes of the Moshav Ordini "Many of the drop-outs occurred during the difficult preparatory period before settling the villages" p.57.

61. Brett op. cit. p.19-20.

62. Brett, Griffin, Lipton (op. cit) and Samir Amin all advocate fostering peasant production rather than promoting collectives as a strategy for 'Third World Countries'. This is not only because of the problems of introducing collectives where certain classes remain entrenched and the level of consciousness of the others is very low, but also as an efficient way of generating a surplus and building up an economic base.  
Samir Amin: "The class struggle in Africa" p.42  
Article in "Révolution" no.1.

63. Link. Bulletin of the EDA no.8. July 1978 p.27.

64. Carl G. Widstrand "Efficiency and co-operatives" in "Co-operatives in Africa" edited by Widstrand. p.232.

65. W. Burchett. op. cit. p.20.

66. It is usually house-wives who work them, fitting them in with their other activities and so it is not a question of measuring whether the labour would get better returns elsewhere.

67. Raymond Apthorpe. "Some Problems of Evaluation" in "Rural Co-operatives and Planned Change in Africa" edited by C.G. Widstrand. p. 212 and 221.

27-07-81

THE ARGUS, MONDAY JULY 27 1981

# 'Albisia' invades

## at Karib

### Argus Africa News Service

**SALISBURY.** — A crack new Zimbabwe commando unit, built up from what was left of the all-white Rhodesian Light Infantry, has been put through its paces in its first major military exercise.

No 1 Commando Battalion was formed around the infrastructure of what was the Rhodesian Army's most decorated unit. Most RLI members, dubbed 'The Saints' after their marching song which went to the tune of When The Saints Go Marching In, left the army soon after independence.

### SPECIALISTS

Many followed their famous 'troopie' statue down to South Africa and most of those who are left are senior officers or specialists such as signalmen, cooks and accounting staff.

Members of the unit are all volunteers selected from the old security forces and from the Zanla and Zipra guerrilla armies of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo.

### INTEGRATED

Britain maintains about 130 instructors in Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe has disclosed that 33 000 former combatants of the various forces from the seven-year



General Sir Edwin Bramall

bush war had now been integrated into the new national army and a further 3 000 were 'in the pipeline.' The problem of a further 15 000 ex-guerrillas remains.

### 'AMAZING'

General Bramall, after an hour-long meeting with Mr Mugabe, spoke of the 'amazing' progress in reconciling the former factions from the war into one army.

The general said that although the British co-instructors did not look for trouble by talking politics with the former guerrillas they had under training, they did not mince their methods in view of the fact they were dealing with black men formerly trained to kill whites.

'We have quite a few black faces in our own army,' said General Bramall. — Sapa.

## Optimism on united army for Zimbabwe

**SALISBURY.** — The chief of the British Army's General Staff, General Sir Edwin Bramall, is confident Zimbabwe will build up a unified national army, in spite of the violence since independence between different ex-guerrilla factions.

General Bramall referred at a Press conference here to the flare up at Entumbane, Bulawayo this year when more than 200 died in fighting between soldiers who were formerly members of the Zanla forces loyal to Mr Robert Mugabe, and Zipra forces, owing allegiance to the Minister without Portfolio, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

The fighting was stopped with the intervention of white-officered troops of the former Rhodesian Army.

### THUNDERED IN

After a two-day series of ambushes and counter-ambushes they were finally dispersed by friendly troops who thundered into the attack aboard the Alouette helicopter which played a major role in the Rhodesian war.

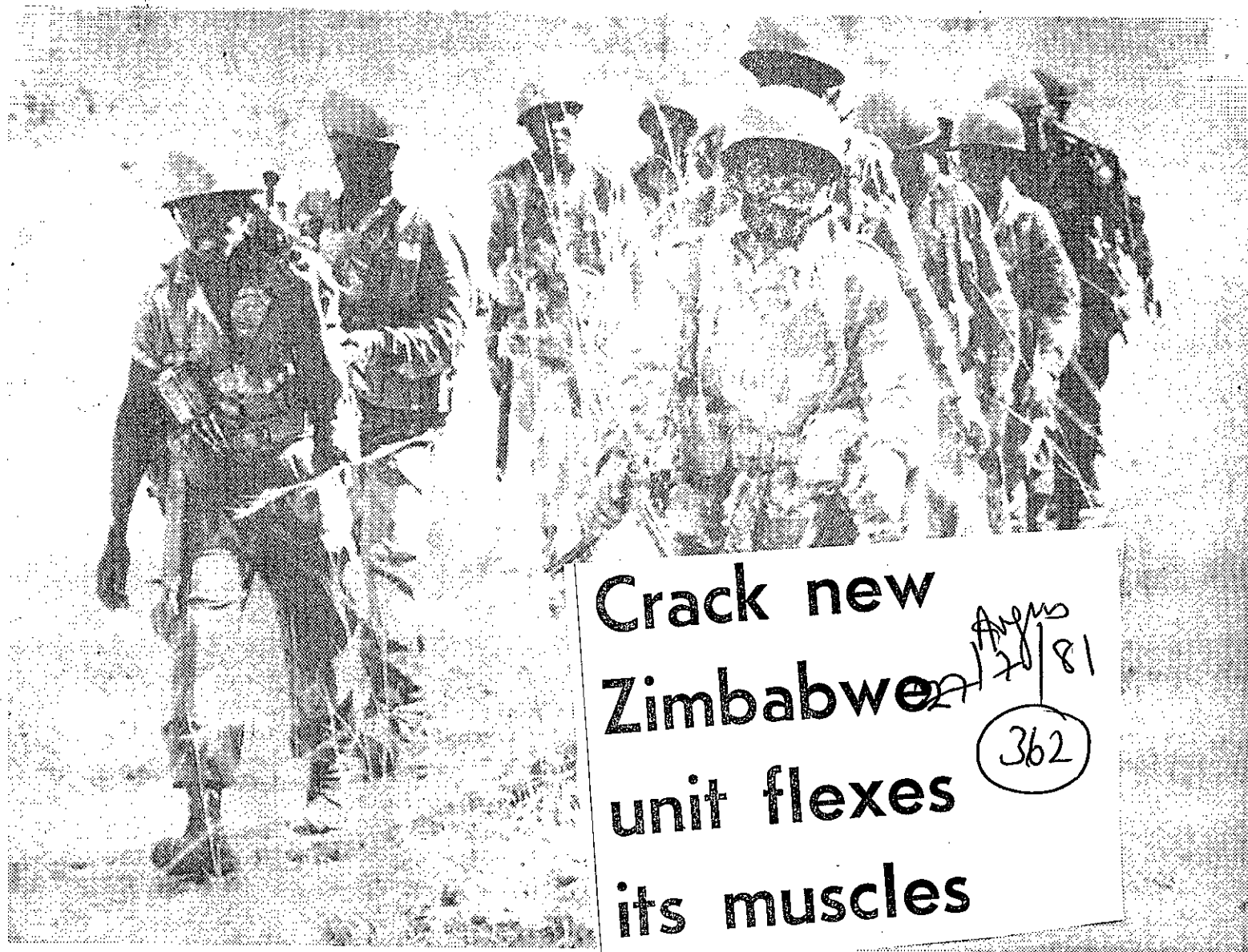
Though blank ammunition was used, there was no lack of fighting spirit. Several contacts degenerated into intercompany punch-ups.

However, unit officers say they are very pleased with the overall result.

### AGGRESSIVE

They are trained in most of the aggressive roles of the old RLI, in particular helicopter and waterborne assaults. Parachute operations are not, however, included.

The exercise, which took place in the Kariba area, involved an invasion by troops of an unfriendly neighbour, 'Albisia', who stormed ashore at dawn to establish a beachhead on the south shore of the lake.



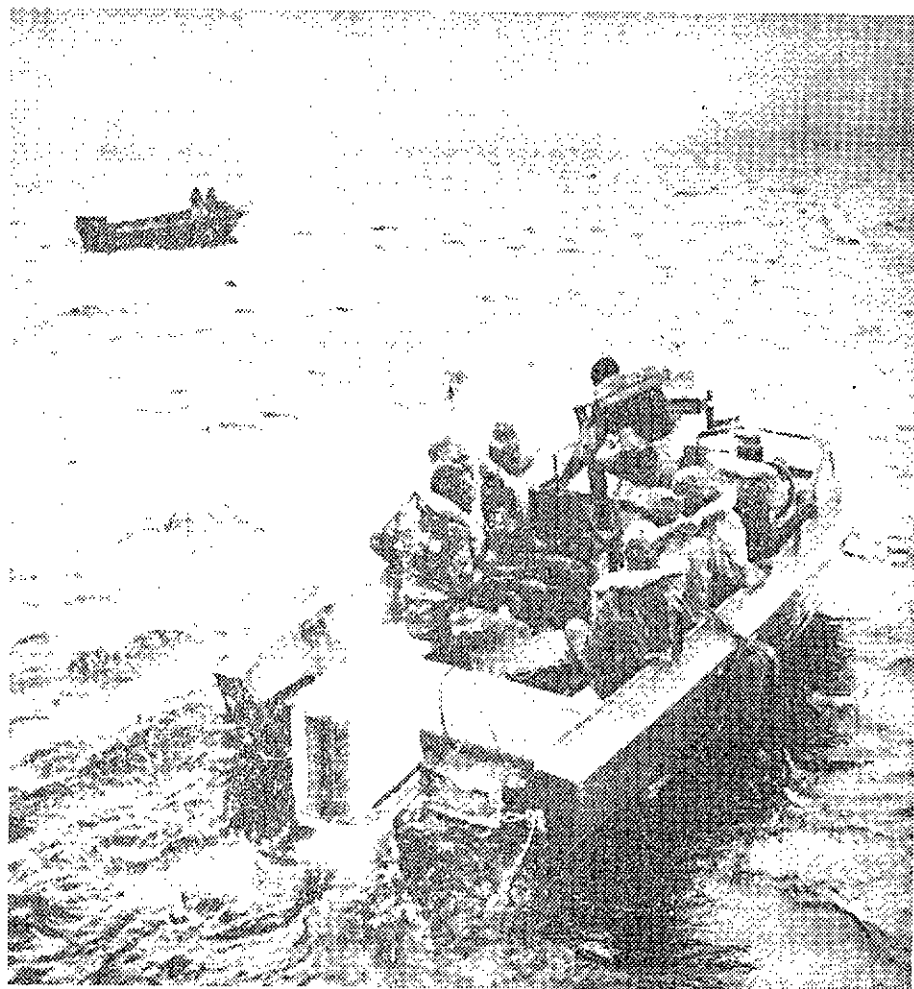
# Crack new Zimbabwe unit flexes its muscles

Angus  
1/20/81  
362

*'FRIENDLY' commandos moving into position to repulse the 'Albisian' invasion during an exercise on the shores of Lake Kariba.*



*THE Officer Commanding Zimbabwe's 'navy', the Lake Kariba Boat Squadron, Major Barry Jones, and helmsman Sergeant Rabson Ndlovu pilot the 72-ton landing craft, Ubique, towards their target beach before launching troops in assault boats.*



*DAWN ATTACK — Zimbabwean commandos playing the role of 'enemy' prepare to carve out a beachhead on the shores of Lake Kariba.*



# LIFE RETURNS TO NYAFARU

By Robin Drew

Argus Africa News Service

NYAFARU.—High in the Inyanga Mountains on Zimbabwe's border with Mozambique, bat-eaters eagles ride the currents. In the valleys the frost lies thick and the air is biting cold. But the children sing on their way to school for they are home again.

Nyafaru has a special place in the history of Zimbabwe. Today it is coming to life again after lying dormant for nearly five years when it became a victim of the war.

It was established more than 20 years ago as a pioneering communal movement. Its roots lay in the St Faith's Mission in the Rusape district where the then embryonic black nationalist movement leaders talked of their hopes and dreams of a new society.

Nyafaru was one of the places from which Chief Rekayi Tangwena, now a

senator, fought a running battle with the Rhodesian Government in the courts and in the countryside to keep his people on the land they regarded as their own whatever the Land Apportionment Act might say.

## ESCAPE ROUTE

And it was at Nyafaru that Robert Mugabe, now the Prime Minister, and his friend, Edgar Tekere, spent their last night in Rhodesia in 1975 before slipping across the border into Mozambique a few hours ahead of the Special Branch. The rest is history; the escalation of the war, the birth of Zimbabwe, the efforts to reconstruct the country.

The road to Nyafaru from the administrative centre of Inyanga winds its way down to the Baerisi River and up into the mountains on the border with Mozambique.

## PEACE AGAIN

When the centre was abandoned five years ago, many of the people from the surrounding area fled

to Mozambique. With the return of peace, the people came back.

But Nyafaru was virtually only a shell. Well-wishers who visited the centre found hundreds of children sleeping on the cement floors of unpaired classrooms.

The Zimbabwe Children's Welfare Trust was formed and set as its first objective the building of dormitories. The scope of the project was soon extended with the aim of helping the community to become self-sufficient again.

## RESTORATION

Today it is a very different scene. The existing buildings have been restored, the first dormitory block has been completed, there is a flourishing vegetable garden and there are ponds of young trout which will be sold to bring in money for the centre.

Nyafaru with its concept of service and self-reliance



CHILDREN whose lives were shattered by the war are learning to live again at a unique village in eastern Zimbabwe.

inspires among others an American lawyer, Arthur Serota, from Boston, who has been living among the people, sharing their food and their hardships for the past six months.

He has been joined at the centre by 20 Danes from the Scandinavian Development Aid People to People project who are working on the next dormitory block.

## TRADITION

At Nyafaru everybody pitches in. Help, especially financial aid, comes from outside. But the tradition of the centre and of the Tangwena people is one of self-sufficiency and it is to this end that the Children's Welfare Trust is working.

Many of the 906 children who are now being taught at the school are orphans. Some lost one parent, others both, in the war.

Today they have the promise of a future, and

Coloured

(5.2.) Average length of stay

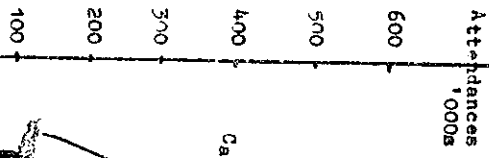
(43)

It would be expected that the Day Hospitals would have two opposing effects on the average length of stay of inpatients. On the one hand, the average length of stay would be reduced by the availability of domiciliary care and the proximity of the Day Hospitals to the patients' homes. Secondly, patients suffering from diseases which respond well to early diagnosis and treatment - pneumonia, gastro-enteritis, might

they would incur illness and incur charges and move the number of inpatients. The number of inpatients would be reduced by the availability of domiciliary care and the proximity of the Day Hospitals to the patients' homes. Secondly, patients suffering from diseases which respond well to early diagnosis and treatment - pneumonia, gastro-enteritis, might

GRAPH 3 NON INFECTIOUS OUTPATIENTS

Cape Town Free Dispensary Centre and Day Hospital



**Zimbabwe rail loan** (862)  
 Financial Correspondent  
 LONDON — Barclays Bank Group, Standard Chartered Merchant and J. Henry Schroder Wagg have signed a 27.4-million pound (R47.9-million) credit loan to National Railways of Zimbabwe. This is the third export credit financing for Zimbabwe, arranged by Barclays Group. Last November a 1.25-million pound (R2.19-million) credit was granted to Triangle Limited, and in May this year a 2.5-million pound (R4.4-million) line of credit was extended to the Industrial Development Corporation.

## A REVIEW OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH-CENTRE EXPERIMENT

I.

1. Introduction.
2. The National Health Services Commission.
3. Implementation problems with the recommendations of the NHS Commission.
4. The Health-Centre Experiment.
5. Epilogue.

2.

### Introduction

With the present day renewal of South African interest in primary health care, community oriented health services and health education, it seems worthwhile to look back in the past and see what has been done in this field already.

South Africa fortunately provides a very fruitful example in this respect, as there has been a lot of rethinking, discussion and experimentation about a community oriented health service some 35 years ago. Particularly between 1940-1950, there was a real search for a new approach to the many health problems within South African society of those days.

The highlight of this period is the work of the National Health Services Commission which sat from 1942-1944, under the chairmanship of Dr H. Gluckman. (1) This National Health Services Commission advised the establishment of a National Health Service (NHS) based on Health-Centres, as its foundation. On the recommendation of this Parliamentary Commission a start was made with a nationwide scheme of Health-Centres. To these Health-Centres, the function of an integrated preventive and curative grassroot level health service based on a team approach was allocated.

The fruits of this approach were anticipated to be:

- a) an equal distribution of health services for all sections of the people of South Africa;
- b) a National Health Service based on a modern conception of health;
- c) the prevention of further wastage of health resources through unification of all personal health services under the direct administration of one single authority (the Department of Health).

The first 'Health-Centre' was actually established in 1940 under the very able leadership of Dr Kark, as part of an experiment of the Union Department of Public Health to determine the most useful kind of health service for the numerous health needs of the African people in the 'Native Territories', health

# Zimbabwe 2014 29/7/81 railways gets £27m loan 362

By NEIL BEHRMANN

LONDON. — Barclays bank, standard chartered merchant bank and JE Henry Schroder Wagg & Co, are lending £27 400 000 to National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ).

Guaranteed by the UK Export Credits Guarantee department, the loan will help finance contracts awarded by NRZ for equipment and services provided by UK companies in the Balfour Beatty group, the General Electric Company group and the Hawker Siddeley group.

The contracts form stage 1 of NRZ's electrification programme for the railway line from Dabuka to Salisbury.

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For the best student in the  
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S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award

II : A R Low Keen

I : N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.  
LTA Prizes

P R Swift

The Committee of the Western  
Cape Chapter of Quantity  
Surveyors' Prize  
For the student obtaining  
the highest marks in  
Professional Practice.  
P R Swift

P C Key

Bell-John Prize  
For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# Squatter invasion

## hits the farmers

Mall Correspondent

SALISBURY. — There are 51 000 squatters on commercial farmland in Zimbabwe — and the effect on production is becoming intolerable on some farms, according to the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr J M Sinclair.

Speaking at the CFU's congress in Salisbury, he urged the government to aid farmers in beating the problem.

Mr Sinclair said stock theft and fence-cutting were also hampering production.

By contrast, a major achievement by the government and the producers since independence was the country's maize production performance.

Zimbabwe was self-sufficient in maize, and had been able to export substantial quantities to neighbouring states.

Indications were that it would also maintain self-sufficiency in wheat, and Mr Sinclair forecast beef and dairy production rises.

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

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ER girlfriend of Mr Shabangu, an accused Isot-Booyse's treason in the Pretoria court yesterday that he part of the "assassin" of the African Congress.

f nurse, who may not led, said she had met ngu last year at Drie-ane.

b, he told me, was to e people who worked ned that the 'system' outh African Govern- e told the court.

angu had told her and after his moth- and went to Maputo was sent for military

Smiley's  
a guy of  
many  
parts . . .

**Mail Reporter**  
HE makes Artoo-Deeto seem a gabbling old dodderer — Smiley, the talking robot who arrived in South Africa last week, opened a business gifts fair in Johannesburg yesterday with the promise not to make a long speech.

Speaking in level tones at the Business and Incentive Gifts Exhibition in Kine Street, Commissioner "I'm glad to see they've invited a worthwhile celebrity to do the honours."

Smiley, "born" in the United States in 1978, is not just a talker.

He also walks, dances and sings and once judged a beauty competition.

The fair springs from the R100-million-a-year incentive gifts market.

South Africa is following the US trend of business "give-aways" at Christmas.

Exhibitors' stands show articles ranging from company ties to beret and wine

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# Top-level SA business mission sees Mugabe

RDM 29/7/81  
24 (362)

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

A TOP-LEVEL mission from the SA Foundation has seen Mr Robert Mugabe to discuss the growing tension between South Africa and Zimbabwe and its implications for businessmen on both sides of the border, it was learnt yesterday.

The mission was spearheaded by Mr Peter Serour, director-general of the foundation, and Mr Gavin Relly, deputy chairman of Anglo American Corporation and president of the foundation.

Mr Serour confirmed yesterday they had seen the Zimbabwean Prime Minister but declined to elaborate on the mission, "I am bound by the ontraints of a promise not to talk about it," he said.

The SA Foundation enjoys road support from the business community. It has between 2 500 and 3 000 corporate or company members.

It is understood that the talks with Mr Mugabe focused on several issues of concern to businessmen on either side of the Limpopo, with the objective of getting his perspective on them and then passing his views on to Pretoria in the hope of defusing tension.

Cancel

Topics likely to have figured



- South Africa's decision to cancel the preferential trade agreement next year;
- The recall by Pretoria of about 30 South African locomotives from Zimbabwe, which left Zimbabwe Railways with a sudden shortage;
- The introduction of visa requirements for South African nationals entering Zimbabwe and vice versa; and
- South Africa's alleged campaign to "destabilise" its black-ruled neighbouring states and particularly its alleged support of the anti-government Mozambique Resistance Movement, which has blown up railway lines and disrupted diesel supplies from Mozambique to Zimbabwe.

Relations between Pretoria and Salisbury have been cool since Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF won the independence election in February last year.

Mr Mugabe made no secret of his dislike of South Africa's race policies and allowed the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress to open offices in Zimbabwe.

Pretoria, for its part, warned that Zimbabwe would feel South Africa's full military might if it allowed its territory to be used as a base for insurgent operations against South Africa.

In June last year, Mr



MR GAVIN RELLY  
Anglo's deputy chief

## Rising tension sparks hush-hush talks

Mugabe downgraded South African representation in Zimbabwe to trade mission level. A later agreement in September, however, empowered trade representatives from both countries to carry out consular duties.

The Zimbabwean and South African economies remain intricately interwoven and vulnerable to political tension. South Africa is Zimbabwe's main trading partner, providing most of its imports — 90% of its oil comes through or from South Africa — and absorbing most of its industrial exports. South African capital investment in Zimbabwe — largely in mining — has been estimated at over R800-million.



# Guerillas to police Salisbury

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Salisbury City Council yesterday decided to hire 750 former guerillas as a municipal police force.

All 18 councillors in the chamber at the end of the debate voted in favour of the resolution but during the debate, four councillors left the chamber.

Those supporting the recruitment of the former guerillas said the force would generate income by ensuring that all licences and fees were paid and by stopping the theft of municipal stores and illegal sales of beer.

They added that the council had a moral obligation to hire them.

It is not known how much the force will cost although councillors speaking against an immediate approval suggested more than R2,5-million in the first year.

workers, hospitals, childrens homes and protein supplements.

But it should be recognised that all these are only partial substitutes for the deficiencies, or relief for the effects of broken homes and poverty. They provide, at great cost and less effectively, the child care which flows naturally and cheaply from normal home life, which, of course, presupposes a livelihood.

Therefore, while it remains necessary to treat malnourished children or fail in a basic medical and human contract with them, the real solution to malnutrition is an employment structure which promotes and stabilises home life. This requires people to be able to work where they live and earn at least enough for material essentials.

It is suggested that viable employment and integrated home life are the essentials of family and community and that they must co-exist. For great sections of the black community, either one or the other is lacking, and often both. Thus people who attempt to preserve their homelife in homelands cannot support themselves because there is not work for them. If they try to solve the dilemma by seeking work in the town, the laws regulating migrant labour necessarily dismember their families. Migrant labour is also associated with a poverty wage structure. Add to this the inevitable psychosocial effect of separation of family members and it becomes clear that instead of providing an economic solution, migrant labour has become a most powerful socio-economic disorganiser.

To begin to solve malnutrition on the scale on which it is occurring it is necessary :

- (a) To bring families to their work - e.g. the squatter solution;
- (b) To take the work to the families;

In the Ciskei a small sewing factory attempted to do this by employing guardians of malnourished children who as one woman expressed it had "no man, no money, no milk".

Some impressions are noted :

1. The nutrition of workers' children improved within a month and was maintained without attendance at the nutrition clinic.
2. There was a marked improvement in dress and hygiene of mothers and children.

.../17.

3. School age children were sent to school, whereas previously their mothers had claimed they could not go without breakfast, suitable clothes and school books.

The Home Industry employed 60 women. It is an experiment on a very small scale, but shows that in an especially depressed and unskilled group, by teaching a marketable skill, it was possible to improve their children's nutrition and in addition ensure their education. If this could be instituted on a realistic scale, malnutrition as a community phenomenon would begin to be solved.

#### Health Education

In the management of malnutrition described, health education has not been listed, as no real place was found for it, nor suitable pupils. Thus guardians of well-nourished children were obvious.

Guardians of UN children were buy adequate food and already single handed for children and found that it was only necessary to use it intelligently and so.

Guardians of MW children who had education, were mostly either so ineducable or depressed and to put theory into practice.

Experience with kwashiorkor kneel to indicate that while people may assimilate knowledge, it has little effect on their children's nutrition, and in one instance it was found that 38% of children whose parents had received intensive health education died soon after discharge. (Ref. 9).

Again, Red Blanket people in the Ciskei who traditionally have no formal education and certainly no scientific nutrition information often have well-nourished children as long as their family life is intact.

Health education should not be regarded as a substitute for community restoration. Where it appears to have worked it has usually been integrated with much broader community rehabilitation and it is arguable that any effect ascribed to it may in fact be due to this restoration and would have occurred without health education.

.../18.

SA men meet 20/9/81  
Mugabe 362  
SALISBURY - Senior members of the South Africa Foundation have had discussions here with the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, about the tension between the two countries. It is believed the discussions centred on the "growing concern" of South African businessmen over the possibility of relations deteriorating as a result of "increasing tension." - Sapa.

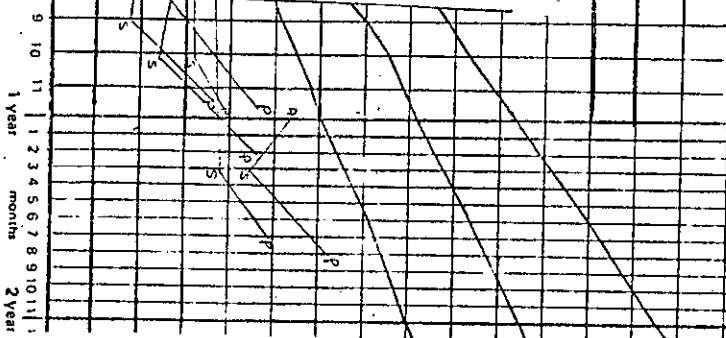
# Zimbabwe Minister warns speculators

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Sydney Sekeramayi, today announced tough new measures and policies by the Government in its effort to acquire land to resettle landless peasants.

Speaking at the congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Sekeramayi told about 200 delegates from the country's

largely white commercial farming sector that the Government would "require" land which peasants were hoping to be resettled on.

Mr Sekeramayi warned people who recently bought land and hoped to sell it at inflated prices that they would "live to regret the folly of their speculative practices."



SEE PAGE 9  
GRAPH K916  
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- 9(a) -

care of their own mothers, of whom one was spastic and partially sighted due to tuberculous meningitis as a child, one a 15 year old and one destitute because the father was in a TB hospital. Four mothers were dead, one a defective epileptic and nine were working, seven because their manfolk had deserted them.

Of the nine fathers who had not deserted their children, one was a cripple, one in goal and one in a TB hospital, so that only six in the whole group contributed at all towards their children's care and in none of the cases was this more than R3/month, so that poverty was universal.

Children not in the care of their mothers were mostly with relatives too old to provide adequate care for young children. Four were known to have old-age pensions, two were frankly senile and one died while the baby was in hospital. Other guardians were young children and teenagers.

Under these conditions of desertion, unsuitable guardians and poverty, it is likely that most children had suffered poor nurture and severe emotional deprivation before admission.

**(c) Adequate convalescence.** Malnourished children were not discharged until they were gaining over a reasonable period as it was felt that if treated doctors and nurses could not initiate recovery it was unreasonable to expect untutored guardians, living under conditions which originally caused the condition to be able to do so. In hospital malnourished children who survive and have no other diseases often show convincing weight gain and socialisation within a month and may be considered medically fit for discharge. However the relapse and mortality rate after such apparently adequate hospitalisation is very high.

Thus, of fifty children who were cheerful and gaining on discharge, five had died of another episode of malnutrition, twenty were losing weight, twenty were stationary and only five were thriving at follow up at three months.

It seemed necessary from these findings to keep children longer and thoroughly to investigate the conditions into which they were to be returned before they were discharged. This leads to a policy of prolonged convalescence, which of course leads to overcrowding in the ward. This was solved by accommodating children in huts in the local

- 10 -



# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF MANAGING MALNUTRITION

The management of childhood malnutrition described in this paper is based on the view that it is an expression of family and social disorganisation and economic depression rather than simply or mainly a medical problem. This view, in turn, is based on experience and investigations in the Keiskamanoek area of the Ciskei, which is part of a rural homeland and a city hospital in East London whose patients come in about equal numbers from town and country. A list of these is appended and will be discussed at relevant places.

In the Keiskamanoek area during the course of more than 5 000 interviews with the guardians of malnourished children, as well as many conversations with relatives of well-nourished children, an impression was formed, that against most and almost universal poverty, the most important

child's nutrition was the organisation of his home life. In addition, integrated homes of the well-nourished group, children in marasmus seemed to come from the most remarkably dis-

organised, the home background of 223 children with kwashiorkor and 70 children who appeared clinically well, but weighed below percentile (undernourished UN) and 216 well-nourished children in addition, in about half this number the mothers' financial resources were investigated.

disorganisation in the whole community with three out of ten taken up by migrant labour, but MN children were much more than the other two groups, as shown by the following table. It can be seen that children were typically illegitimate, in the care of orphaned guardians, often not their mothers, and unsupported

## Rail embargo to end

SALISBURY — The rail embargo on goods from South Africa would end in three weeks' time, a National Railways of Zimbabwe official said in Salisbury yesterday. The official was answering questions from farmers at the annual congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union.

He added the embargo placed by the NRZ last week on the loading of locally destined goods would end next week.

	MN	LWA	UN
Illegitimacy rate	62%	30%	26%
Children in mother's personal care	44%	92%	90%
In mother's care but not supported by father	66%	33%	22%
Unsuitable guardians (eg senility, defect, abuse)	25%	0	2%
Mother working because father not supporting	30%	4%	5%
Abandoned by mother or mother dead	13% (9/4)	0	1% (abandon.)

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	MN	LWA	UN
Fathers working as migrants in towns	86%	82%	76%
Fathers deserted	70%	26%	18%
Fathers contributing	14%	66%	71%
Average monthly amount from contributing fathers	R4-50	R11-00	R9-00

(b) Severe and almost universal poverty in all groups with most units having less than R3/person/month, which was the price of pauper rations at trading stores in the area at the time of the survey. In this respect, however, the UN group were clearly better off than the other two.

	MN	LWA	UN
R3/month/person or more	2%	16.6%	56%
Child sharing an old age pension as only means	14%	3%	0.5%
Destitute	14%	6%	2%

The extent and severity of poverty found is in keeping with findings of Marée and De Vos in this area. (Ref. 1)

(c) Only in respect of the mother's educational status were all three groups alike. It appeared that a mother's educational level was irrelevant to her child's nutrition, and even slightly more mothers of malnourished children (80%) had attended school than in the other two groups (75%). The fact that one out of four mothers of UN children were illiterate shows that good nutrition is at least compatible with the absence of formal education.

	MN	LWA	UN
% Illiterate	20%	25%	25%
% Primary school	54%	45%	42%
% Secondary school	26%	30%	33%

(d) The composition of the family unit was related to nutrition. Well-nourished children were usually the primary dependants of their fathers and lived in extended family groups, each of whose components was self-supporting and whose members shared resources of manpower and money.

Undernourished children were also usually the primary dependants of their fathers, but typically lived in nuclear family units and relied entirely on their fathers for cash and their mothers for any farming activity undertaken.

Only one in ten malnourished children lived in nuclear units and in nearly all of these the father was unemployed. 70% were living with old relatives, usually deserted by their fathers, and sometimes by both parents. These old

.../3.

# Mugabe controls the drug industry

Mail Reporter

THE Zimbabwean Government has taken effective control of the country's pharmaceutical industry by acquiring a 42.6% holding in Central African Pharmaceutical Holdings Ltd (CAPS) for nearly R5-million.

The Finance Minister, Senator Enos Nkala, said yesterday the acquisition was 'in keeping with the general thrust of government economic policy of actively participating in industries of national strategic importance'.

He emphasised that the acquisition, which made the government the single largest shareholder in CAPS, was the result of amicable negotiation and not of 'arm-twisting and gate-crashing'.

The move was undertaken largely at the invitation of some members of the company, he said.

The American-resident founder of CAPS, Mr Gerad Graham, said he was extremely pleased and proud his company had been taken over by the government.

'It was a natural sequence when it became apparent that the industry was evolving as one of great economic and strategic importance.'

Senator Nkala said the takeover of 'strategic industries' by government would be done in a way that ensured economic viability and prosperity.

The takeover comes shortly after the government acquired controlling shares of the country's major newspapers and of a leading commercial bank.

The government has eschewed the policy of nationalisation with no or nominal compensation, as this would frighten off foreign investors at a time when the new nation needs an injection of foreign capital.

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# ics key to Nkala's budget

Polit

SALISBURY. — Politics, rather than economics, is likely to be the key factor in the strategy adopted by Minister of Finance Senator Enos Nkala when he presents his second budget to Zimbabwe's House of Assembly tomorrow afternoon.

Though the country's balance of payments position is deteriorating and the gold and foreign exchange reserves are down to less than the cost of two months' imports, there are many areas of state spending which cannot be cut for political reasons.

There can be no cuts, for instance, in education, which has seen the population of schools more than double with the provision of free primary schooling for all.

The same applies to health, where treatment is now free for all earning less than about R180 a month — and major extensions of services are planned for rural areas.

## Subsidies

There is also the cost of the inflated army, with its 65 000 men, and it will take years to bring the force down to an appropriate peacetime level.

Senator Nkala will also find it difficult to pare spending in other sectors where the state is committed to massive outlays — such as the substantial food subsidies being paid to keep down the cost of living in the rural resettlement programme.

The country's tax base has been growing, thanks to a 35% surge in retail sales, boosting sales tax receipts, higher incomes, increased employment and sharply higher corporate profits.

Since his last budget the Minister has increased excise duty on petrol, sharply pushed up duties on liquor and tobacco, imposed an excise duty on soft drinks and increased the surcharge on income tax from 10% to 15%.

That surcharge took the top rate of tax for individuals up to 51.75% — the same as the basic rate of corporate tax.

However, the benefits to the treasury have been nullified by supplementary estimates that have accounted for practically all the additional R120-million expected to be raised.

## Alarming

With inflation approaching 15% and the country losing skilled whites at an alarming rate as the emigration levels continue to run at about 50% above last year, the Ministry

## Voodoo doll for health chief

Mall Correspondent

SALISBURY. — An effigy of a black witchdoctor, with pins stuck in its chest and head, has been sent anonymously to Zimbabwe's fiery Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

A message with it says: "This is an effigy of you. Beware." It came in a khaki envelope with an Umtali datestamp.

Dr Ushewokunze told The Herald, Zimbabwe's major daily, that he believed it was the work of "reactionary elements" opposed to the radical changes he is making to the country's health system.

It implied impending doom, he said.

Dr Ushewokunze, upbraided publicly by the Prime Minister recently over remarks about whites in the health service, said this was not the first threat on his life.

"I have received lots of abusive telephone calls and letters, but I suppose now that the lunatic fringe is stepping up its activities against me in an effort to destabilise my revolutionary zeal."

He added that his death would not change anything since his ideas were those of the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

He has pledged to forge ahead with his programme to socialise medicine in Zimbabwe despite evidence that this has led to the resignation of a significant number of skilled whites.

He has also elevated the role and status of traditional healers by according official recognition to their organisation — the Zimbabwe National African Traditional Healers Association.

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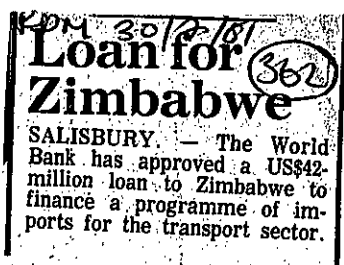
TA Prizes

R SWITZER more to expect  
tion in his strategy for cutting  
his deficit from the anticipated  
R820-million.

Most commentators here are  
predicting higher income tax  
demands on the predominantly  
white middle and higher in-  
come salary earner, wealth,  
property and capital gains tax-  
es, higher excise duty on petrol  
— and possibly liquor and to-  
bacco — and possibly a start to  
pruning food subsidies.

Even so, Senator Nkala is  
likely, in the face of continuing  
massive State spending, to opt  
for a fairly hefty deficit budget.  
— Sapa.

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(Continued)

# Zimbabwe takes over giant drug firm for R4,8-m

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, who presents his second budget this afternoon, has announced a Government takeover of the country's biggest drug producing and distribution concern, Caps.

The deal will cost the Government R4,8 million and will give it 42,6 percent of the public company's shareholding and what the Minister described as "fair control" of the drug industry in Zimbabwe.

He said the Government participation was in keeping with its policy of investment in key areas of the economy. There had been no arm-twisting and the negotiations over some months had been amicable and largely at the invitation of members of the Graham family, one of whom, Mr Gerry Graham was a founder of the concern.

"If we had not been invited to, we would not have gone in," said the Minister.

Asked about the future of Caps marketing subsidiaries in South Africa and elsewhere in Africa,

Mr Nkala said there was no intention of disturbing existing arrangements where they were beneficial to Zimbabwe.

The Minister would not be drawn on the arrangements for payment for the shares.

On Government policy towards participation in the private sector, Mr Nkala said: "It should be manifestly clear that the pursuance of this path will be deliberately paced so as to ensure both the continued economic viability and prosperity of the areas in which Government decides to take part, and that the atmosphere of mutual confidence and trust between Government and the private sector is maintained."

In his Budget statement this afternoon, the Minister is expected to emphasize the Government policy of working in partnership with private enterprise.

He has promised a tough Budget for the rich and the poor, with a brake on spending. He is likely to place stress on self-discipline and restraint as one of the necessary steps towards holding the budget deficit in check.

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(Continued)

# Agriculture 'miracle' in Zimbabwe

Aug 25  
30/2/81  
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Argus Africa News Service

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe's commercial farmers have gathered here for their two-day annual congress and congratulated themselves on the achievement of an agricultural miracle in the 18 months since the end of this country's bitter seven-year bush war which gravely affected the farming sector.

Commercial agricultural output for this year is expected to reach about R1 020-million — some 40 percent up on last year, Zimbabwe's Minister of Agriculture, Senator

Dennis Norman, told the annual congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU) here last night.

Senator Norman said he saw no reason why Zimbabwe's vital agricultural industry should not be 'the big success story and industry of Africa.'

Both Senator Norman and CFU president, Mr Jim Sinclair, paid tribute to Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's policy of racial reconciliation and commitment to productive agriculture, saying both policies had been major factors in increased food production.

Mr Sinclair announced that his predominantly white CFU had voted unanimously earlier in the day in favour of amalgamation with the black Zimbabwe National Farmers Union, whose congress starts here today.

The dramatic increase in Zimbabwe's agricultural production co-incides with its assumption of the role of breadbasket of the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, whose heads of state and government held a summit conference here last week.

Zimbabwe has drawn up a 'food security plan' for the SADCC.

Mr Sinclair noted that Zimbabwe had exported substantial quantities of surplus maize from its record harvest to SADCC neighbours.

He expected Zimbabwe to maintain its self sufficiency in wheat production adding that the country's beef and dairy producers, presently suffering from animal stock shortages, could be expected to benefit from increased producer prices and other measures.

## PROBLEMS

But Mr Sinclair warned of three big problem areas confronting agriculture in his year-old state. Some 51 000 people squatting illegally on farms were making for an 'untenable' situation. In addition, fuel and foreign exchange shortages were harming attempts to increase productive capacity.

Senator Norman, presently the only white minister in Mr Mugabe's cabinet, paid warm tribute to Mr Mugabe when he was awarded the CFU's 'Farming Oscar' for services to agriculture. The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, he said, was 'the greatest captain of them all.'

# Salisbury approves huge tariff rises

**The Star's Africa News Service**  
**SALISBURY** — Salisbury's black-controlled municipal council has approved a budget providing for massive increases in rates, vehicle licences and other tariffs.

The rates on non-residential property will

go up by nearly 70 percent to raise money for high-density housing schemes and the rates on residential property will increase by nearly 34 percent.

Licences for the class of vehicles used by most private motorists are up 38 percent and those for

heavy vehicles by 14 percent.

Commenting on the non-residential property tax rise, the chairman of the finance committee, Mr Tobias Musariri, said most residents in the high-density areas were employed by commerce and

industry. It was proper that the employers should meet the costs of providing accommodation for those who worked for them.

The increases will apply for six months, after which they will be reviewed. Further increases are likely.

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QUANTITY SURVEYING  
 (Continued)

# Tough Budget shocks Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabweans reeled today under a tough Budget which saw a huge increase in the price of petrol and a variety of taxes aimed at raising an extra R306-million a year.

Finance Minister Mr Enos Nkala, admitting that the Budget was hard and painful, said Zimbabwe was at the crossroads. The nation had to choose the hard road and start living within its means.

Government expenditure increased by 37 percent to a record R2 400-million and, despite tax increases, the Government has been left with a deficit of R582-million — which represents 10.8 percent of the Gross Domestic Product.

The rate of income tax was left unchanged, but, in many other ways, taxpayers and consumers will suffer.

These are some of the changes:

- Petrol up by 21c to 84c a litre.

- Sales tax up two percent to 12 percent on most goods but, on motor vehicles and furniture, up five percent to 15 percent.

- A capital gains tax of 30 percent on property and marketable securities.

- A tax of 20 percent on dividends to local indi-

vidual shareholders.

- A non-resident's tax of 10 percent on interest earned.

- Additional import tax of five percent on most goods.

- Increases in estate duty.

In addition, the Minister has effectively halved the holiday allowance. The present maximum allowance of R960 a person will be for a two-year period instead of being granted annually.

The Minister has also cut the remittance of income to former residents of Zimbabwe from R30 000 to R18 000 a year. Pension payments are not affected by this ruling as they are protected in the constitution.

While income tax rates are unchanged, the Minister said the concept of deductible claims was being abused and he has ruled that expenditure on entertainment may no longer be deducted.

Capital depreciation allowances have been cut and the depletion allowance for mining enterprises has been abolished.

A surprise was the Minister's decision not to reduce the subsidies on food and transport which will amount to R192-million this year.

Mr Nkala said that consumption and wage demands must be moderated and there must be more saving.

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# White farmers assured of aid

LOM 31/7/81

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**SALISBURY.** — White farmers have been assured that the Zimbabwean government is doing everything possible to ease the problems they are facing.

Speaking at the congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union on Wednesday, Dr Syney Sekeramayi, Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, said the government was trying to alleviate severe transport problems, stringent diesel fuel restrictions, the shortage of foreign currency allocations for machinery and spare parts, and the problem of thousands of blacks who were now squatting on commercial farmland.

The Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, also went out of his way to allay fears that the government would soon increase agricultural wages to levels which would destroy the sound basis of the farming industry.

"The government is aware of the many pitfalls along its path of improving the lot of the agricultural worker ... and I can assure you that hasty and ill-considered decisions will not be

taken," Mr Kangai said.

Government ministers and leading officials of the Commercial Farmers' Union spoke warmly of the good working relationships that have been built up between the government and the farmers, whose agricultural output this year could top R860-million.

But criticism was levelled at

By DAVID FORRET

Dr Sekeramayi over the squatting problem.

One farmer failed in his attempt to have a motion put to the 200 delegates expressing a lack of confidence in Dr Sekeramayi.

At issue were the 51 000 squatters on commercially-owned land — a situation that is rapidly becoming untenable on some farms.

Dr Sekeramayi said his ministry had recently given policy guidelines to the police to deal with squatters, and he hoped there would soon be a reduction "in both the spread and the

intensity of the problem."

But he also warned property speculators from buying land next to heavily populated tribal areas.

"Some heartless landowners have concluded quick cash deals for land on which landless blacks were hoping to be settled.

"I want to make it clear that we will require this land to be resold to the government. These people (who wish to resell land at grossly inflated prices) will live to regret the folly of their speculative practices."

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Bernard Chidzero, announced a slight relaxation in the diesel fuel restrictions to allow more flexibility for farmers to get stocks.

"The difficulty of moving the product into Zimbabwe at a fast enough rate will remain for some time. Before we can remove all restrictions we must rebuild our stocks to safe levels," Dr Chidzero said.

The 20% cut in the diesel fuel quota is expected to last for at least another six weeks.

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SURVEYING  
(Continued)

ZIMBABWE

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## Buying-up industry

FM 31/7/81

Zimbabwe's emerging brand of state capitalism moved one step further ahead this week with the announcement that the shareholders in Caps Holdings Ltd. prob-

ably of the largest pharmaceutical manufacturers in central Africa, had sold 42.6% of the equity in the company to the Zimbabwe government.

Most of the shares were held — and sold — by the Graham family, now no longer resident in Zimbabwe. Gerry Graham, who founded Caps in 1953, is now living in the US. But the government will be paying the purchase price of Z\$4.5m (R5.9m) internally. It appears that Graham and any other unnamed external shareholders who have sold their shares will be able to channel their funds outside Zimbabwe over a period of six years.

The shares were purchased at a price of 180c/share. Although this is some 12.2% below the ruling market price, it is close enough to be considered market-related. The company's pretax earnings in the year to March 1981 totalled Z\$2.3m

(R3m), and were generated on a turnover of Z\$19.4m (R25m).

Caps Holdings becomes the third industrial company quoted on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange to be effectively taken over by government. The other two were Zimbabwe Newspapers and Zimbank, both of which were previously South African controlled — the one by the Argus group and the other by the Nedbank group.

Although no details of the vendors were given, it appears that they were mainly former residents of Zimbabwe.

Caps controls an important export operation within the African sub-continent. It has marketing subsidiaries in Zambia, Botswana, Malawi and SA.

Announcing the acquisition, Zimbabwe Finance Minister Enos Nkala said that Zimbabwe government participation would affect in no way the group's exter-

nal marketing strategies and business, including its SA operations based in Johannesburg — the latter a potentially-sensitive subject given the deterioration in economic relations between Zimbabwe and her powerful southern neighbour.

Nkala also stressed that there had been "no arm-twisting or gatecrashing" involved in the share purchase. The initiative, he said, had been taken "largely" by the shareholders themselves.

Government was keen to participate actively in industries of strategic importance, he added. But this was being deliberately paced to ensure both the continued economic viability and prosperity of the areas in which government decides to participate. It was important too, Nkala said, that the atmosphere of mutual confidence and trust between government and the private sector be maintained.

# REVOLUTION'S TOO SLOW, SAY MUGABE'S CRITICS

## Reconciliation under fire

SOWETAN Correspondent

**SALISBURY** — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's policy of reconciliation allied with gradual change is being sniped at from a number of quarters in Zimbabwe.

The criticism is being tied in with accusations that the revolution which brought Mr Mugabe and his Zanu (PF) party to power is going off the rails.

Much of the sniping is being done from cover. But one blunt critic is the discredited former minister of manpower planning and development, Mr Edgar Tekere, who still holds the powerful position of secretary-general of Zanu (PF).

Mr Tekere lost his cabinet seat in the re-shuffle in January after his acquittal on a split decision in the sensational trial last year for his involvement in the shooting of a white farmer.

He has never made any secret of his impatience with the pace of change in Zimbabwe. Reconciliation, he once said, was a word not in his vocabulary and last week he told university students that things must be done in a revolutionary way.

"There are dangers in putting off things for tomorrow," he said to applause, adding, "the bullet we used was swift. We should do likewise."

He slammed his own party for being "on holiday" and condemned fellow MPs for inheriting the colonial mentality. The party's principles and policies had been weakened, he said.

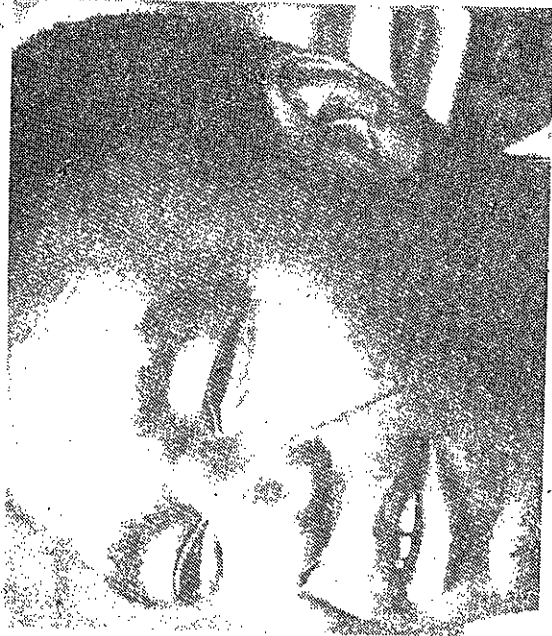
Mr Tekere's attack on the conduct of the affairs of government and party drew a sharp rejoinder from Mr Mugabe.

Without naming the secretary-general, Mr Mugabe told a meeting the day after the publication of Mr Tekere's views that those who complained that the revolution was not continuing were the most immoral and laziest in the party.

He said every organisation had rotten seeds which had to be dealt with before they infected the majority of the people. Observers here believe it can only be a matter of time before action is taken to deprive Mr Tekere of his post.

But the criticism of the pace of change is not confined to Tekere. It was the Catholic weekly newspaper, *Moto*, which reported Mr Tekere's broadside.

The same publication had earlier carried an interview with the controversial health minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, in which he defied an instruction from the Prime Minister and attacked the Public Services Commission for blocking appointments of blacks to his ministry.



**Zanu (PF) Secretary-General Edgar Tekere . . . 'The bullet we used was swift'**

This attack, too, was answered by Mr Mugabe who accused the minister of irresponsibility and warned him of the consequences of such action.

A *Moto* columnist has since commented that the Prime Minister's policy of reconciliation is making him "very unpopular in certain quarters". The columnist noted that political extremists in Zanu (PF) had long been calling on the Prime Minister to abandon his "pacifist" policies.

It was noted that the results of the two recent by-elections for white seats which were won by Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front showed that there was little effort on the part of whites to reconcile with blacks.