

ZIMBABWE - GENERAL

2/8/81 - 31/12/81

WE'RE UNBIASED!

S. Tribune 2/8/87 (362)

Tribune Reporter



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

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

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

In August that year Mr Nyoka disappeared from his Enkeldoorn farm. The Salisbury Press corps feared he had been abducted by Mr Mugabe's men and had a whip round, collecting almost R1 300 for his wife Esther. But, in fact, he had joined the guerrillas.

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

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

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

Director of Information in Zimbabwe, Justice Nkoya. The Press is as free as the country, he says.

BRIEF HINTS

1. Deleting files assigned to another run

Be careful when deleting files which may be used by several runs. If an attempt is made to delete a file while it is actually assigned to another run then the file cannot be deleted immediately. The deletion may appear to succeed but if the status of the file is checked using the @PRT,F command (LIS F in CTS) then "DROP, ASG'D" will be given on the MODES line. The file will only be dropped from the Master File Directory when it is freed by all runs.

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Row may split Zimbabwe tobacco system

Finance Correspondent

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

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

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

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

With R1.25-million in tobacco changing hands every day of the selling season, that represents a minor gold mine.

But the floors still have the interests of the growers at heart. They have agreed to give rebates on anything more

than R2.4-million they earn.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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'A new Zimbabwean'

SALISBURY — Work has begun to create a new education curriculum designed to produce "a new Zimbabwean man" at home in his own culture, Minister of Education and Culture Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka announced.

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

"You knew more about Francis Drake and Henry VIII than about Chaminuka and Mbuya Nehanda (two spirit mediums who led the black people's first revolt against the British in 1896)," said Mr Mutumbuka.

"We must brace ourselves for a domestication

of the curriculum," he told pupils, teachers and parents at the new school.

The education ministry has not announced how or when the curriculum is to be revised.

Zimbabwe's black majority government has opened education to all

students, which has increased school registers by millions.

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

Zimbabwe civil ⁴¹⁸¹⁸ service swells ³⁶²

SALISBURY — The number of Zimbabwean civil servants and other Government employees has risen by 16,7% during the last year, according to figures released in Salisbury.

Since June 30, 1980, a month after the black government took over, it has taken on over 10,000 new staff members, predominantly in the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education and Culture, Natural Resources and Water Development.

Total authorised establishment now stands at 72 388, compared to 62 035 a year ago.

No statistics

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

The increase in establishment is reflected by the total wage bill, which now stands at R526-million (1979 = R397-million). Of this the army accounts for R141-million.

Allowances have risen sharply to R62-million from R4 500 000. — Sapa.

Govt 'not retaliating' by blocking jobs in SA

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

IN LINE

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

The repatriation would affect all Zimbabweans except those who had lived and worked in South Africa since before 1958. There were about 20 000 Zimbabweans in the country.

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

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

CIRCULAR

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

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

Huge development plan in Zimbabwe

SALISBURY. — A massive government investment plan involving an expenditure of more than R2 400 million in three years and reaching virtually every corner of Zimbabwe was unveiled in the House of Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Economic Planning, Dr Bernard Chidzero.

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

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

He said Zimbabwe's economy was characterised by "eco-

nomic dualism" reflected in "gross income and wealth disparities" and huge income differences between the urban and rural areas.

Dr Chidzero stressed that the government's economic goals were to provide growth, but only with a much higher degree of equity and redistribution.

Huge sums were to be channelled into schools, clinics, wa-

ter supplies, roads, and all other kinds of services in the rural areas.

But the Minister conceded that the government was faced with a spending dilemma. It wished to do "everything possible" to improve life in the rural areas, but recognised the need for "productive investment" which would ensure an overall increase in the standard of living.

Investment money needed to be channelled especially into energy supplies, roads, railways and transport.

Dr Chidzero warned that although the economy would see an "upward movement" this was likely to be slow during the three-year period while problems of manpower, foreign currency and balance of payments were resolved.

Inflation

The Minister said his government had inherited a strong and diversified economy, but there were serious obstacles in the path of continued growth.

Foreign currency was short, unemployment was growing at the rate of at least 50 000 a year, the mining industry had been hit by depressed world mineral prices, and the country's terms of trade were worsening.

He warned that inflation was estimated at 15%, and was rising, while shortages of meat, dairy products and many manufactured goods would continue and possibly get worse.

However, the manufacturing and agricultural sectors had grown enormously, and the tourist industry continued to enjoy record numbers of foreign visitors — Sapa.

More teachers are due in Zimbabwe

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

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

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

The Education Ministry would also continue recruiting teachers from Australia until there was a maximum of 500 Australian teachers in the country, he said.

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

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

Mugabe wants workers home

By CHRISTOPHER

THOUSANDS of black Zimbabweans working in South Africa are being repatriated because of the Mugabe government's attitude towards Pretoria.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development confirmed last night that work contracts of Zimbabweans would not be renewed when they expired.

The decision followed a statement in February by the Zimbabwean Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuvira, that his government was opposed to Zimbabweans working in South Africa, although it would not prevent them coming to the Republic as individuals to seek work.

The spokesman said the South African Government had decided it was unacceptable to have workers in South Africa without the consent of their government.

A circular explaining the new regulations had been sent to all chief commissioners on July 12.

Previously, Zimbabweans worked on either 12 month or 18 month contracts. They had to return home when the agreements expired, but were allowed back into South Africa to renew the contracts.

It is understood that only those Zimbabweans, who have lived and worked in South Africa since before 1969, will not be affected by the repatriation decision.

Risk arrest

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

According to figures given to Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Dick Koorhof, earlier this year, there are just under 20 000 black Zimbabweans working in South Africa.

At least a third are believed to be in domestic service or similar jobs.

Among the employers hardest hit by the new regulations are the owners of shebeens, houses and restaurants on the Witwatersrand who employ hundreds of Zimbabweans as waiters and grillers.

One manager said

that if he lost his Zimbabwean staff he might as well close down. For some reason they adapted far better to the type of work than local workers," he said.

The decision to repatriate Zimbabwean workers is the latest, and most serious, development in deteriorating labour relations between the governments of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

In September last year, the Zimbabwean Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, announced that agreements between the South African Government and the old Rhodesian government on the recruitment of miners would not be renewed.

Zimbabwe's hundreds of empty rail wagons

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — A Mozambican official has claimed his country's railways are being greatly under-used by Zimbabwe.

The commercial director of CFM, Mozambique Ports and Railways, Dr Joao Vieira, told a seminar organised by Manica Freight Services in Salisbury yesterday that his country was sending hundreds of empty rail wagons back to Zimbabwe each month.

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

Dr Vieira said the Maputo line could handle 105 000 t a month to

Zimbabwe and 120 000 t on the down route to the port. However, between April and June 42 000 t a month were carried to Zimbabwe and an average 64 000 t to Maputo.

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

Dr Vieira dismissed security fears. He said Mozambican Railways had a better security record than the South African system. Mozambican officials claim the last time

there was an attack on the Beira line was in January.

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

Both Mozambique and Zimbabwe belong to the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference which has pledged to reduce its dependence on South Africa, especially in all fields of transport.

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

Presently 76 percent of Zimbabwe's trade goes

through South Africa and the rest through Mozambique.

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

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

Because of congestion in the South African ports it was also faster to export or import through Mozambique — even though the South African ports were more efficient, the officials said.

Zimbabwe

'accepts price of liberation'

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — South Africa's plan to repatriate 20,000 Zimbabwean contract workers was "victimisation" because of Zimbabwe's stand against apartheid, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, said today.

His country would accept it "as part of the price we have to pay for the liberation of Africa."

Observers here see the South African move as the latest development in a steady worsening of relations between the two countries.

Mr. Kangai said it was "mischievous" to link the South African move to an alleged statement by Zimbabwe's Minister of Information, Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, that the country opposed the idea of its nationals working in South Africa.

Zimbabwe had repeatedly stated it would allow its nationals to work in other countries, but the Government would not itself be involved in negotiating foreign work for its citizens.

This had been the reason for the cancellation of the Wenela recruitment con-

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'Price of liberation'

►► From page 1

tract in Zimbabwe, Mr. Kangai said.

Mr. Kangai said he could not yet estimate the amount of foreign exchange Zimbabwe would lose by the repatriation.

Zimbabwe was ready to receive its nationals, and he had no apprehension about their ability to find work in the expanding Zimbabwean economy.

● SABC's Comment today reasoned that President Canaan Banana was repudiating Zimbabwe's obligations towards its citizens when he said that the presence of migrant workers in South Africa was "akin to slave labour."

SA advocate will act for Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

It is understood that Mr Hewlett was awarded

about R360 000 compensation under the old Act, for the loss of his farm, which was burnt down by guerillas during the war. However, this award was withdrawn when the new Act came into force.

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

If the Government loses the case the way will be open for the reinstatement of R13-million other claims in terms of the old Act.

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not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

Maclean to head Zimbabwe forces

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

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

The Minister announced at the same

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

The men over whose heads General Maclean has been promoted, former Zanla and Zipra guerilla commanders Mr Rex Nhongo and Mr Lookout Masuku, have been appointed army commander and

deputy commander with the rank of lieutenant-general.

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

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

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

He served with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and the Rhodesian Light Infantry. He has also seen service in Malaya, where he was mentioned in dispatches, in Britain and the Middle East. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe-SA air flights cut back

The Star's Africa News Service

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

Four of the 34 weekly services between Zimbabwe and Johannesburg will be withdrawn.

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

Focus on Africa

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not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

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From DAVID FORSTER

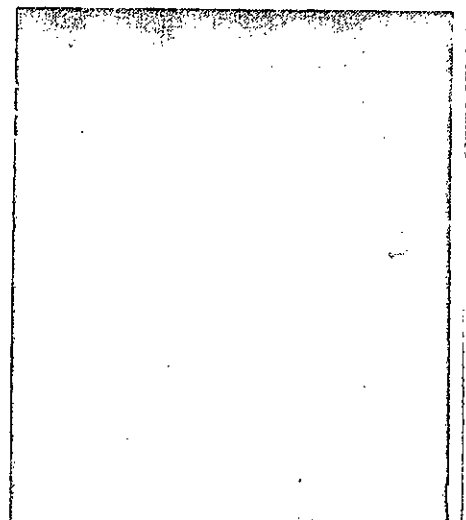
SALISBURY — The former commander of the Rhodesian Army, Lieutenant General Alexander "Sandy" Maelen, was yesterday promoted to full general and appointed commander of Zimbabwe's defence forces. General Maelen, 45, was appointed by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, over the heads of the commanders of the former Zairi and Zaira guerrilla forces. Born and trained in Rhodesia, General Maelen, who has now risen to the highest rank in the country's military history, told newsmen that he was looking forward to taking "up the reins".

Questioned about the estimated threat posed by Zimbabwe's powerful neighbour, General Maelen said: "At this stage I don't regard South Africa as a military threat at all. That is a personal opinion."

Asked whether he would take steps to safeguard Zimbabwe from any possible military threat by South Africa, he replied: "In fact could be devoted to ensuring a threat from any quarter."

The appointments came on the eve of the expected arrival of North Korean military advisers, who will apparently

Mugabe names Maelen to lead his army



General Maelen

by help train and equip a brigade of Zimbabwean soldiers.

Though the North Korean military involvement has not been announced by the Zimbabwean government, it was reliably learnt last night that the North Koreans were expected to arrive here this morning.

There is being seen as an attempt by Zimbabwe to demonstrate its military might by allowing a country not known to help train its soldiers, just as the British military advisers are doing.

North Korea was a close ally of Mr Mugabe's ruling Zim-Front party during the armed struggle.

General Maelen would be seen in a defence force led by the new command structure with operations. It is believed that the Defence Council will be made up of key cabinet ministers, military leaders and possibly police chiefs.

General Maelen said his biggest challenge would be to set up the defence headquarters and also speed up the training and formation of the new national army.

The former, a veteran of the Rhodesian African Rifles and of the Rhodesian Light Infantry, said it would be "inappropriate" for him to say what he thought the eventual size of the army should be.

With surprise most White Zimbabweans who have not forgotten the "Rhodesian Army" Lieutenant General Peter Wank, who reportedly insisted on promotion to the rank of full general himself, was eventually stripped of his rank and ended by Mr Mugabe's government after he made controversial statements about the fairness of last year's British-supervised elections.

Since then the Zimbabwe defence force has operated under a joint high command which, according to reliable sources, had to be changed to provide for a more efficient single chain of command.

Mugabe chooses bush foe to head defence

DAVE FORRET

SALISBURY. — Lieutenant-General "Sandy" MacLean, commander of the Rhodesian Army during the final, most bitter stage of the bush war, was today appointed head of Zimbabwe's defence forces.

The surprise appointment and his appointment to full general — was announced yesterday by the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa who, as Zanja military intelligence supremo, was once pitted against General MacLean's troops.

The Minister announced at the same time that Zimbabwe's army was to be restructured.

A Defence Force Headquarters will control army and airforce.

The men over whose heads he was promoted, former Zanja and Zipra guerrilla Commanders Mr Rex Nhongo and Mr Lookout Masuku, have been appointed Army Commander and Deputy Commander respectively with the rank of lieutenant-general.

General MacLean does not see South Africa as a security threat in "any size, shape or form."

He said his immediate task to set up the new command structure as quickly and effectively as possible.

The appointments come on the eve of the arrival of North Korean military advisers who will train a brigade of Zimbabwean soldiers.

Mr Munangagwa said less than 10 000 men still had to be integrated into the army which is expected to be 50 000 strong before the demobilisation programme gets underway.

General MacLean, 49, is a veteran of the Rhodesian African Rifles and the crack Rhodesian Light Infantry.

Transport depot

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SALISBURY. — What is said to be the largest commercial transport depot in Africa was opened in Salisbury by Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Roads, Mr Nelson Mawema. The 13 000 m² depot has been put up by Swift Transport for its increasing operations in Zimbabwe and neighbouring countries. It costing Z\$4-million.

Tekere loses another post

Sunday Tribune Africa Service

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

Mr Tekere confirmed last night that he had been dismissed. "I am now just the task man," he said.

The action by the central committee of the party follows a sharp criticism of the pace of the revolution by Mr Tekere.

It is understood the central committee, chaired by Robert Mugabe, met a week ago and decided to remove him. Up to late yesterday afternoon there had been no announcement from the party.

Last month Mr Mugabe said those who complained that the revolution was not

continuing were the most immoral and laziest in the party.

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

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

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

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TYPE PERSON (SEX
RECORD
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WHEN M => B
WHEN F => C
END CASE;
END RECORD;
JOHN : PERSON : =
MARY : PERSON : =

In the first declaration the components of record C1 take as initial values the default values 0.0 from the type statement, whereas the components of C2 take their initial values 1.0, 2.0 from the variable declaration statement. Records may be declared using discriminants (variants in Pascal). For example

C1 : COMPLEX;
C2 : COMPLEX := (1.0, 2.0);

Variables of this type COMPLEX may be declared as

Again it is assumed REAL has been defined as a type. We use REAL as the name of the real component of the complex variable in order to prevent confusion.

TYPE COMPLEX IS
RECORD
REAL, IMAGINARY : REAL := (0.0, 0.0);
END RECORD;

Records can be declared as follows

Record Types

will declare an array variable A with 6 integer locations where A(1) is initialised to 2, A(2), A(3) and A(4) initialised to 4 and A(5) and A(6) initialised to 0.

TYPE TABLE IS ARRAY(1..6) OF INTEGER;
A : TABLE := (1=>2, 5/6=>0, OTHERS=>4);

are legal declarations where the bounds are set at variable declaration time. Initial values of the array variables can be set either by aggregate or position at variable declaration time e.g.

A : VECTOR (1..100); and
B : VECTOR(-50..50);

Variables of this type can differ in the size of the array e.g.

CHITEPO'S BODY TO BE REBURIED IN ZIMBABWE

Sunday Tribune Africa Service

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

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

Mr Chitepo, 51, was chairman of the Zim-

babwe African National Union, now Zanu-PF, the ruling party of the Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe.

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

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

In answer to the need for a microcomputer labor terminal network (S) needed. The first is costing in the region of supports CP/M) and several cost effective methods where large numbers of glorified desk-calc submit the results of written in BASIC and similar cases which expensive equipment give students (partly accountants) exposure leaving university. It would be needed in full-time employment administration. It requires other facilities yet there has been a planned date of implementation.

As in the case of word processing, the introduction of microcomputers requires careful planning as there is a bewildering array of hardware which is being marketed very aggressively. Because there are so many variables it is very easy to select equipment which is not the best for the application. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the level of local support for hardware and software is sometimes insufficient to meet the needs of the user. However some general guidelines are beginning to emerge. It seems that the CP/M operating system is becoming accepted as an industry standard. The amount of software which has been written to run under CP/M makes this very attractive to the user who envisages a wide range of applications (as is usually the case in a university environment). The use of this operating system simplifies the running of the same program on different makes of microcomputer giving the flexibility to change equipment to meet changing circumstances. This may be disputed as two of the more popular microcomputers, the standard Apple and the Commodore Pet, do not support CP/M. However even Apple has accepted that CP/M is a big draw card and has introduced an optional modification so that CP/M may be used. It is also inevitable that many users will want to interface their microcomputers to the UNIVAC mainframe. Unless there is a degree of standardisation the computing Service will not be able to give users the support which they will require in this area.

Being at the bottom corner of Africa, our lines of communication are long and often slow. In spite of this UCT has recognised that the microcomputer is going to make an ever more significant impact on our lives. The Mini-computer sub-committee which has to give technical approval to all applications for the purchase of microcomputers has processed requests for about 9 micros since the beginning of the year. Most of the applications were for Apples which are linked directly to specialised equipment. The trend could change as groups apply for equipment to be used for more general applications including teaching. This raises the problem of competition for funds which would otherwise be spent on the central computing facility. As a result very careful motivation is required in the case of microcomputers for general purpose computing. A number of teaching departments have already expressed the need to give students some exposure to this type of equipment in addition to their use of the mainframe machine.

John Newmarch

THE MIGHTY MICRO

NOI 'OREAN

TROOPS MOVE INTO

ZIMBABWE...

S. Tribune

9/8/8

(362)

**Tribune Africa
News Service**

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

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

They are believed to be on their way to the Inyanga area to begin training a Zimbabwe Army brigade of about 5 000 soldiers.

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

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

The Umtali Post

newspaper has reported that another group of Koreans of just under company strength has been deployed at Inyanga barracks for more than a week.

The Post quoted an unnamed source who said local Africans told him that the Koreans claimed they were sent not to train the army but to "wipe out" the Mozambican rebels.

The newspaper added that the intention was to boost the Korean strength to several battalions over the next few months.

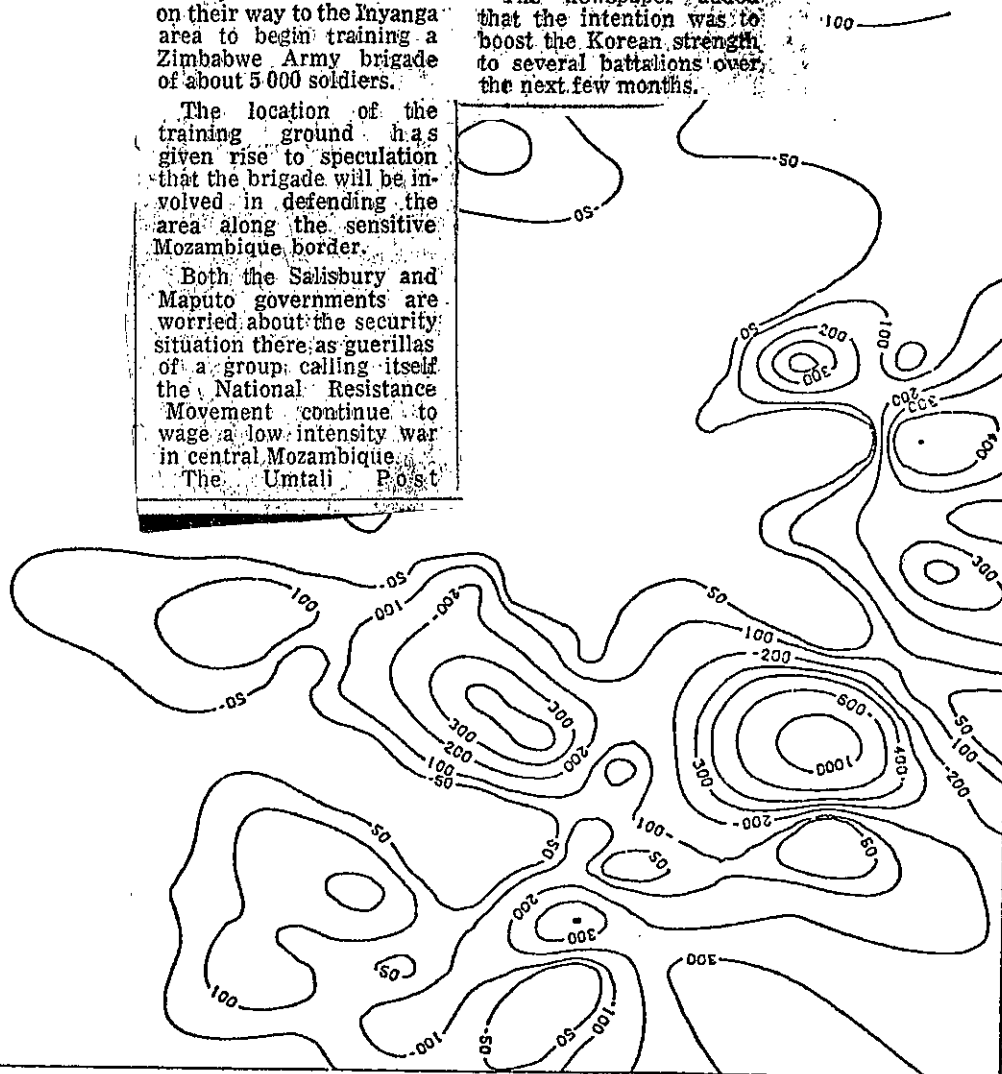


Figure 1. Contours of equal concentration of sodium.

Korean troops to train Zimbabweans

A FORCE of 102 North Korean troops flew into Salisbury early yesterday morning, the day following the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sandy Maclean to the position of Commander of Combined Operations.

Gen Maclean, former commander of the Rhodesian Army, is Zimbabwe's first full general. The Koreans, who arrived on a Russian-designed TU-154 transport, are in Zimbabwe to train a special brigade of 5 000 soldiers.

By JENNIFER MORAN

They are believed to be headed for the Inyanga district where they will train the special unit.

The Koreans are apparently also supplying the unit with equipment, including tanks, anti-aircraft guns and small arms.

So far there has been no official comment on their arrival or programme but the Inyanga area gives ready access to the Mozambique border where the Mozambique Resis-

tance Movement's skirmishing with Peltimo troops sometimes overflows into Zimbabwe.

Gen Maclean's appointment was announced on Friday by Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa, who said a new defence headquarters was to be formed to replace the now defunct Joint High Command.

Lt-Gen Rex Nkhomo becomes the new commander of the Army and Lt-Gen Lookout Masuku is deputy commander. Gen Nkhomo was head of the Zania

guerrilla army and Gen Masuku was head of the Zipra forces before independence.

A Commanders' Committee, which Gen Maclean will chair, will also contain members of the Army and Air Force.

A Defence Council will also be set up to ensure that Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe, also Minister of Defence, is kept in touch with defence policy, operations and training.

With the process of assimilating the guerrilla armies and former Rhodesian forces into one national Army

nearly completed, the move is seen as providing a clear-cut chain of command.

Reacting to a South African announcement that Zimbabweans would be repatriated, an editorial in Salisbury's Herald newspaper says the repatriation is nothing more than part of a total onslaught on Zimbabwe.

Claiming that there are 5 000 ex-Mozorewa auxiliaries in South Africa, the editorial said there was no guarantee they would not be among those sent back, complete with phony papers.

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Mugabe lashes South Africa

By DAVID FORRETT

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, made a scathing attack on South Africa at the weekend funeral of the assassinated African National Congress representative, Mr Joe Gqabi.

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

He said Mr Gqabi's "cruel death" was a bitter reminder to those who might still have doubts that the enemy was in their midst.

Mr Gqabi, the Zimbabwe representative of the ANC, banned in South Africa, was gunned down as he was reversing out of the drive of his Salisbury home 10 days ago.

South Africa has denied responsibility for the murder.

Several Zimbabwean cabinet ministers and

government officials, members of the diplomatic corps and high-ranking ANC officials were among the 400 mourners that attended Mr Gqabi's funeral.

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

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

Urging South African "liberation movements" to fight on, he said the recent tragedies at Matola in Mozambique and the assassination of Mr Gqabi should not weigh down their courage.

"Let the death of Mr Gqabi inspire you in your fight against the Botha regime, which is now running berserk." — DDC.



The president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, addresses mourners at the funeral of Mr Joe Gqabi, chief representative of the ANC in Zimbabwe.

A pleasing spirit of co-operation

SALISBURY — Praise for the spirit of co-operation and the attitude adopted by most members of Zimbabwe's multiracial Parliament has been expressed by the Speaker of the House of Assembly and the president of the Senate.

In separate interviews with The Star's Africa News Service both men said they were encouraged by performance of the MPs and the improvement in the standard of debate.

Mr Didymus Mutasa, Speaker of the 100-seat House of Assembly in which there are 20 white members, all belonging to Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front, said he had been anxious when the House first met last year that it would become a battleground for settling old scores.

"But we have achieved the position now where Parliament has become a forum for the nation rather than one for set-

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

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

Mr Mutasa said harsh remarks had been exchanged, particularly at the beginning of the last

session. "But I appreciated it was the first time the two groups had met and it was healthy that they should get things off their chests," he said.

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

Mr Makombe, who acts as president of Zimbabwe when the Reverend Canaan Banana is out of the country, said he had been surprised at the spirit of

forgiveness, seriousness and encouragement he had found in the Senate. There are 10 RF senators in the 40-seat Second Chamber.

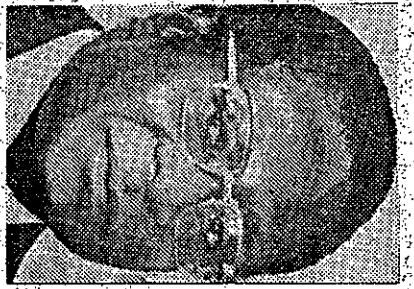
Mr Makombe said it was inevitable that when people met for the first time after a raging war there would be some exchange of "unparliamentary" language.

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

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

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

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment-
ments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within
the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case
(supra) the amendment has achieved this result.



MR MUGABE

Mugabe backs ANC's revolutionary struggle

By Howard Barrell
The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has come out in full support of revolutionary struggle in South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress (ANC).

In his strongest attack to date on the South African Government and its policy of apartheid, the Zimbabwean leader urged the ANC to "fight on."

Speaking in Salisbury yesterday at a state funeral provided by his Government for assassinated ANC leader in Zimbabwe Joe Gqabi, Mr Mugabe said apartheid and its apostles were fast being encircled and driven more and more into the laager for final annihilation.

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

Mr Tambo delivered a 30-minute address. In his graveside oration Mr Mugabe said: "Whatever the capacity of the Pretoria regime to unleash suffering and evil, the undeniable reality is that apartheid, together with its apostles, is fast being encircled and driven more and more into the laager for final annihilation."

"The masses of South Africa have risen against it and are maintaining the countdown for the inevitable Doomsday."

"To the leadership of the ANC, I say: Fight on and do not let the tragedy that has beset you here, or in Matola, or in Swaziland, or in Zanzibar, or in Botswana, or in your courage, down your courage."

"Let the death of Comrade Joe inspire you to greater strides in the folding struggle against the Botha regime running berserk."

Turning to the leader, Mr Mugabe

not be hit by the section as it was then words were intended inter alia to bring such the net of the section and based on the deci (supra) the amendment has achieved this resu

The Star Monday August 1

o the hit

"Have no fear Comrade President Tambo that this act might deter the people of Zimbabwe from their noble duty of giving assistance to the people of South Africa."

X Report restricted

This report has been restricted under the Internal Security Act.

Mugabe condemns SA at funeral of ANC man

From DAVID FORBES
SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday made a scathing attack on South Africa at the funeral of the assassinated African National Congress (ANC) representative Mr Joe Gqabi.
And he called on his countrymen to be vigilant against any enemy acts of aggression because there were still people in Zimbabwe who supported South Africa.

representative of the banned ANC, was panned down as he recovered out of the drive of his Salisbury home ten days ago.

South Africa has denied responsibility for the murder.

Several Zimbabwean cabinet ministers and government officials, members of the diplomatic corps and high ranking ANC officials were among the 400 mourners who attended Mr Gqabi's funeral at Warren Hills Cemetery, near Salisbury.

His widow, Eulalia, his son Mike and daughter Nonkululeko were also at the graveside.

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

Describing Mr Gqabi's death as a desperate attempt to defend the system of apartheid, Mr Mugabe said it was obvious that those who

adopted an insane policy could not be sane themselves.

Using South African "liberation movements" to fight on, he said the recent tragedy at Matola in Mozambique and the assassination of Mr Gqabi should not discourage them.

"Let the death of Mr Gqabi inspire you in your fight against the Botha regime, which is now running her-sock."

Mr Mugabe said that no matter what capacity the Pretoria regime had to unleash acts of aggression, the reality was that it was fast being forced into a larger for final annihilation.

"The countdown for the inevitable doomsday has just started," he added.

Assuring the ANC that Zimbabweans would honour their duty to give assistance to their South African brothers, Mr Mugabe said: "We are at one with you to the end."

Tekere ousted from his top Zanu position

SALISBURY. — The controversial Mr Edgar Tekere, who this year survived a murder charge but lost his cabinet position, has been removed from the most powerful position in Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party.

The Salisbury Sunday Mail reported yesterday that the former Manpower Planning and Development Minister had been dismissed as the party's secretary-general.

No announcement has been made by the party, but Mr Tekere told the paper: "I am no longer the secretary-general, I am now just a task man."

In January Mr Tekere was found guilty by the white judge on a charge of murdering a white farmer, but the two black assessors overruled the judge and he was acquitted.

very low sample sizes which the theory might suggest for a highly correlated pair of variables should not be used, but should be increased to a point at which reasonable estimates can be made.

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Sampling)
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S THE BOOT



Edgar Tekere ... 'Revolution decays'

jailed in Nairobi recently after telling students: "I'm proud to have killed a white man".

After his return here, he simply added: "I'm a controversial man."

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

Known for being a man with little patience for political conventions, Mr Tekere enjoyed wide

popularity among Zimbabwe's young blacks as was evident in his speech at the university.

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

Mr Tekere also denounced "tribalism and nepotism" and the agreements with Britain for independence for Zimbabwe as "bedridden with a lot of restrictions." — AFP.

Zimbabwe's army gets big changes

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

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

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

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

Black officers have been assigned senior command posts for the first time in the young national army's history. Eight of the 10 white commanders and deputy army commanders have been removed and replaced by black brigadiers and colonels from the former guerilla forces that Gen McLean battled in the war.

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

Another change in the army has been caused by the arrival of about 100 North Korean military advisers, who are to train some 5000 Zimbabwean troops in the eastern Inyanga area, bordering Mozambique.

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

The British Army previously served as advisers for the integration and training of Zimbabwe's three military forces: the former Rhodesian army, the guerillas who fought in Robert Mugabe's Zanla army and the guerillas who belonged to Joshua Nkomo's Zipra force.

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

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

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

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

There are still some 2000 white officers, who appear reassured by the appointment of Gen McLean as top commander, but worried by the appointment of the black officers to secondary command positions.

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

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

The officers have not expressed such reservations about new Deputy Commander Lookout Masuku, who has a reputation for diplomacy. But because he is from Joshua Nkomo's minority Zipra forces and the minority Ndebele

Following his trial, Mr Tekere was sacked as Manpower, Planning and Development Minister. The political fortunes of Mr Tekere, one of Zimbabwe's most powerful figures, were dealt a severe blow when he was sacked as Manpower, Planning and Development Minister. The political fortunes of Mr Tekere, one of Zimbabwe's most powerful figures, were dealt a severe blow when he was sacked as Manpower, Planning and Development Minister.

TEKERE GETS

SALISBURY — Edgar Tekere says he has been fired as secretary-general of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (Zanu-PF).

Mr Tekere, speaking to Agence France-Presse at the weekend, declined to reveal the reasons for his dismissal.

But reliable sources here said that the firing followed a meeting last week of the party's central committee. A former minister in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's cabinet, Mr Tekere, 44, was implicated in the murder of a white farmer in August, 1980.

He was found guilty, but was acquitted under legislation originated by the former white regime of Ian Smith, a regime that provided immunity for government figures under certain circumstances involving national security.

SHOCKED
The verdict rendered in his trial for the murder of 68-year-old farmer Gerald Adams, shocked the 200,000

in the newly-integrated army.

General McLean, who has a reputation for treating his men fairly, is the second white Rhodesian military leader chosen by Robert Mugabe to head the Zimbabwean forces. When Mr Mugabe was elected Prime Minister in 1980, he named Lt Gen Peter Walls, former supreme commander of the Rhodesian forces, to head the newly-independent country's military forces.

At the time the move was regarded as essential to retain the confidence of the 200 000 white minority and forestall a possible coup from within the ranks of the white-led military.

But Mr Mugabe fired Gen Walls a year ago for making subversive statements about the government and barred him from entering the country. The position was left vacant and few people ever expected to see it filled by another white member of the military who fought against black majority rule.

"I never thought it would happen," said Gen McLean at the announcement of his appointment. — AFP

Top ANC men speak at Gqabi funeral

MUGABE HITS OUT

Sawetan 10/8/81 (362)

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

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

He said that the tragedies of Matola in Mozambique, where 12 ANC men were killed by South African forces early this year, and the

By Howard Barrell

assassination of Mr Gqabi, should not weigh down the courage of the South African liberation movements.

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

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

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

In his graveside oration for Mr Gqabi, the ANC's former representa-

tive in Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe said: "Apartheid has over-reached itself and is thus bound to be consumed by the very forces it has stirred into action."

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

Zimbabwe and the people of South Africa had been "united" by the death of Mr Gqabi in "their common just cause." They would remain united "until final victory."

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

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

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

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Mugabe urges ANC to fight on



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

By **DAVID FORRET**

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

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

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

Mr Mugabe called on his countrymen to be vigilant

against any enemy acts of aggression because there were still people in Zimbabwe who supported South Africa.

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

☉ South Africa has denied responsibility for the murder.

Zimbabwe paper hits at SA

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

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

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

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

— Sapa.

Now Tekere loses top job in Mugabe's party

By DAVID FORRET

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

Closer economic ties with China

Mall Correspondent

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

The Chinese Ambassador in Salisbury, Mr Chu Qiyuan, said at the weekend that China and Zimbabwe would go into joint ventures in coal mining, agriculture and light industry.

The countries have agreed in principle to go ahead with the programmes, which will be selected in terms of Zimbabwe's priorities.

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

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

Zimbabwe, SA flights trimmed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But Mr Tekere is apparently not going down without a fight.

Though no announcement has been made by the Zanu-PF Party, it was Mr Tekere himself who told reporters of his demise as the party's third most important official.

"I am no longer the secretary-general... I am now just a task man," Mr Tekere said on Saturday after addressing a meeting to mark Zanu day.

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

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

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

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

"The problem is that most of these people have lost touch with the common man in Highfield because they are staying in places where they wine and dine with the same people who financed the bombs that killed us during the war."

Mugabe silent on Korean presence

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

The Zimbabwean government yesterday maintained its official silence on the affair, even after disclosures in the international media that 102 North Korean soldiers were flown into Salisbury airport aboard a Russian-designed TU-154 plane.

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

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

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

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

Up until now Britain has been the only country involved

By DAVID FORRET

in the formation of Zimbabwe's new national army which is being forged from former armed forces.

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

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

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

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

Zimbabwe faces war damage suit

By DAVID FORRET

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

If today's application by a white farmer against two Cabinet Ministers is successful, the government could be liable to pay out more than R9-million for damage caused by their guerrilla forces during the Rhodesian war.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Kentridge will be appearing on behalf of Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Senator Eno's Nkala, and the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

Ruling on Zimbabwe labour is 'vindictive'

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

It was disclosed last week that all Zimbabwean migrant workers who have entered South Africa since 1958 will be repatriated on expiry of their contracts, and that further recruitment of Zimbabweans will not take place.

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

OPPOSED

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

"This sounds exactly

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

She said the Government appeared to have no sympathy "for the men who have lost their livelihoods and the families they will be compelled to leave behind."

UNEMPLOYMENT

There are about 20 000 registered Zimbabwean workers in South Africa, but the number affected by the new ruling is not known.

Mrs Wentzel said that in view of the high rate of unemployment in Zimbabwe, the South African Government had shown itself "petty and vindictive" by its action.

This was in contrast to the lack of vindictiveness on the part of the Zimbabwean authorities, which, she said, was "one of the remarkable and hopeful features of our age."

The epidemic particularly previous adopted the attitude rapidly at only at Africa and others not wholly

most effective The vaccine m W.M.W. Haffkin effects were inoculation. from Bombay o it was not a people who ha cases of the weaken the co distrust was "unfounded an All the effort and much pres public. In inoculated.

recently returned from his training in Europe, joined the plague doctors. These concessions were accompanied by the stern warning that, if disturbances continued, Muslims would also be placed in a location. Perhaps the most interesting response of all came with the reaction of the Cape Town citizens to a campaign of mass inoculation. The movement was inchoate, distinguished neither by race nor by class and fed largely by rumour. Wholly irrational but by no means inexplicable, it was quite the

It was not than it had been in many I were similar to those assistance were also the fact that it illuminates were crystallising prejudice, directed not whites, Italians, Portuguese ned jingoism which was ng colonialists were confirmed

the medical authorities. ictic, developed by some value, the after several days after the in Cape Town, either etely sealed, so that eaths from plague of idely publicised al, which did much to the vaccine. Their ce on the subject and spread the disease. f detailed articles n of the Cape Town tion was successfully t defeat. 97

It may very well happen that the analysis of measurements collected from the process will not indicate the source of the variability or of the process deterioration, and that resort must be had to experiment in an attempt to provide a procedure which will either reduce the process variability or alter the level of the process.

In designing experiments in an attempt to provide a procedure which will either reduce the process variability or alter the level of the process, four steps are necessary:

- 1 Ability to Separate the Effect of Changing each Condition from the Effect of Changing other Conditions.

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

The procedure which must be used in each batch in half, and

MACHINE
MACHINE A
MACHINE B
AVERAGE

AVERAGE
2
X_{2a}
X_{2b}
X_2
X_a
X_b
X

the source of variability is to divide the source on each machine.

Mr Tongogara had been detained for more than a year in Zambia on allegations of conspiring to assassinate Mr Chitepo before being acquitted by a Lusaka court.

Mr Chitepo's funeral has been set for the first of two Heroes' Day holidays to remember those killed in the seven-year war of liberation. — Sapa.

Mr Chitepo's body will be buried in Warren Hills Cemetery next to that of Mr Josiah Tongogara, Mr Mugabe's guerrilla chieftain who died in a car accident in Mozambique in December 1979.

Mr Chitepo, killed in a landmine explosion in Lusaka, was national chairman of Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF Party.

Mr Herbert Chitepo's body was carried past a full guard of honour.

Cabinet Ministers — including the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe — military chiefs and diplomats watched silently as the coffin bearing Mr Herbert Chitepo's body was carried past a full guard of honour.

Salisbury. — The flag-draped body of a Zimbabwean guerrilla leader was flown to back to Salisbury from Zambia yesterday to be reburied in a State funeral today beside the grave of the man once alleged to have been his killer.

Chitepo's body is home

g source 1, X_{2a} denotes the test result results are shown above in tabular form. Since both machines were used machines its eliminated. (For example, X_1 and X_2 would both be 5 units above Machine A. The difference $X_1 - X_2$ gives the difference between the material source.

If X_{1a} denotes the test result for Machine A using source 1, the difference between the two averages to determine these averages if Machine B always gave the value obtained if all machines would consequently be independent of

11/8/81 20m
362

Zimbabwe gets R14m rail loan

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

The interest-free loan will be used to electrify 465km of track between the Debuka marshalling yards, outside Gwelo, and the capital, Salisbury.

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

Zimbabwe's trade would then be speeded up and high fuel costs for diesel locomotives re-

duced, according to the railways headquarters in Bulawayo.

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

The loan follows another signed last week between the railways and Barclays Bank of Zimbabwe for export credit arrangements of R46.25-million guaranteed by Britain.

The total cost of electrification of the line is R125-million.
— Sapa-AP.

Zimbabwe 'spirit of co-operation' in Parliament

Argus 12/8/81 362

Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. — Praise for the spirit of co-operation and the attitude adopted by most members of Zimbabwe's multiracial Parliament has been expressed by the Speaker of the House of Assembly and the President of the Senate.

In separate interviews with the Argus Africa News Service, both men said they were encouraged

WE have achieved the position where Parliament has become a forum for the nation rather than one for settling old grievances.

by the performance of the MPs and the improvement in the standard of debate. Mr Didymus Mutasa, Speaker of the 100-seat House of Assembly, in

which there are 20 white members, all of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front, said he had been worried when the House first met last year that it would become a battleground for settling old scores.

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

Mr Mutasa, who has had to issue a number of warnings about the trading of insults across the

House, said Press reports often gave the facts but did not reflect the spirit in Parliament.

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

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

Like Mr Mutasa, who was a former detainee and

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

At present, senators are chosen by electoral colleges of members of the House of Assembly and some are nominated by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Mr Makombe would like to see senators elected either by direct universal suffrage or by provincial councils. There should be special provision for minority groups, for representatives of the professions and for workers' representatives.

Candidates representing these groups could be included by the political parties, but the electorate, either at the general election, or through provincial electoral colleges, would choose the senators.

In the House of Assembly, Mr Mutasa wants to see the introduction of a far more extensive committee system in which MPs could act as a link between the government and the people.

It was inevitable that when people met for the first time after a raging war there would be some exchange of unparliamentary language.

once spent nine months in solitary confinement, the President of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, spent many periods in detention during the independence struggle.

Mr Makombe, who acts as President of Zimbabwe when the Rev Canaan Banana is out of the country, said he had been surprised at the spirit of forgiveness, of seriousness and of encouragement he had found in the Senate. There are 10 RF senators in the 40-seat second chamber.

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

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

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

Mugabe assumes Tekere's powers

Mail Correspondent

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

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

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

'Decay'

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

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

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

Zimbabwe remembers bush war hero Chitepo

Mail Correspondent

SALISBURY. — The remains of Zanu's late chairman, Mr Herbert Chitepo, were buried at Heroes Acre, Salisbury, yesterday with full military honours. He was assassinated in Lusaka on March 18, 1975.

The funeral, on the first of a two-day official holiday for Zimbabwe's heroes, was attended by President Canaan Banana, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, heads of foreign missions, and more than 5 000 mourners.

Mr Mugabe praised Mr Chitepo's role in Zimbabwe's

struggle for liberation.

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

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

The "Heroes' Days" were marked throughout the country by political rallies, parades, sport activities.

Maputo sugar bottleneck

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

With exports last year worth more than ZD63-million, the industry is facing a "serious problem" with railways' difficulty in moving export sugar to Maputo, says Sir Ray Stockil in his chairman's review for Hippo Valley Estates, one of the two major producers.

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

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

This course is designed for those who have no previous knowledge of computing, but would like to use the computer for word processing ie. for producing documentation such as manuals, papers, letters. The course will cover the use of terminals and printers to produce such documentation.

1. Introduction

Zimbabwe's guerillas train for a new war

By Rodney Pinder in Umtali

EV Post 13/8/81 (362)

FORMER guerilla fighters in Zimbabwe are being trained for a new kind of war, against hunger, ignorance and disease.

They are becoming the advance troops for a Government programme aimed at providing basic health care, preventive and curative, for the vast majority of Zimbabwe's population living in the bush.

The 15-month-old black majority Government of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe says rural health care was largely neglected by the white minority which ran the former Rhodesia for almost 100 years. Medical services were concentrated on the cities where most of the whites and their black industrial labour lived.

The peasant community, which forms 80% of Zimbabwe's eight million population, was mostly left to get along with its subsistence existence as best it could, ministers say.

Even now, according to the Health Minister, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, there are only 26 hospitals with 16 doctors serving 55 rural districts. Of the 300 doctors in private practice throughout the country, 75% are in the capital, Salisbury, or the second city of Bulawayo.

Illness in the bush is to be dreaded in a way often inconceivable to a town dweller. Resources are limited, transport is scarce and the nearest professional help is frequently scores of kilometres away.

Mrs Christina Mugwagwa, 32, of Macheke village, should have been one of the more for-

tunate peasants as she lived only eight kilometres from a clinic.

One night last month Mrs Mugwagwa, seven months pregnant, began to haemorrhage. Bleeding badly, she left home at 2am to travel to a clinic.

Unable to walk, she was put in a wheelbarrow and taken to a schoolteacher's car. The car ran out of petrol and she was transferred to an ox cart.

The journey took four hours, but the clinic had no phone, no ambulance and the nearest doctor was 50km away in Sinoia. Christina died at 4.30pm, just as an ambulance arrived.

Mr Ushewokunze told Parliament the Government would build 316 rural health centres across the country by the end of 1984 to take health care to the people.

The health centres will each be provided with two former guerilla medical assistants. Their task will be to become community leaders, advising on hygiene, diet and family planning as well as administering to ailments.

Kwashiorkor, the protein deficiency disease that is the scourge of the bush, is almost as often caused by ignorance over the nutritional value of foods available as by lack of food.

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

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

"They are people who know what they are doing and what they are expected to do for the nation," said Mr Columbus Chinamano, 27, Ministry of Health liaison officer for the programme and himself a former guerilla medic.

The programme and its concept of cradle-to-grave welfare is partly sponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), which contributed \$140 000 (US) (R133 000) for training.

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

Maputo lets sugar down

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

With exports last year worth more than Z\$63-million the industry is facing a serious problem because of the railways' difficulty in moving export sugar to Maputo, says Sir Ray Stockil in his chairman's review for Hippo Valley Estates, one of the two major producers.

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

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

"This problem has now been temporarily overcome, but to ensure the continuity of future exports the industry, in co-operation with the Swaziland sugar industry, is financing improvements at the maputo terminal costing Z\$1 100 000," says Sir Ray.

With the first cane from the new Mkwase Estate, which is jointly owned with Triangle, being milled this season, Hippo Valley's production target has been increased to 250 000 tons.

— Sapa.

Delays hit sugar exports

By DAVID FORRET

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

The industry, with foreign earnings of over R75.5-million last year, has stockpiled 51 000 tons of sugar.

Only 60% of production has been railed and shipments were delayed earlier by mechanical breakdowns at the Maputo terminal.

The Swaziland sugar industry is to carry out R1.3-million improvements to the terminal.

The latest delays, caused by lack of locomotives and trucks, came after Zimbabwe joined the International Sugar Organisation.

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

For the purpose of this paper, the term 'Middle-class' is defined as referring specifically to the English-speaking class in Cape Town where wealth depended directly or indirectly on the economic prosperity or growth of the town and which, by the late nineteenth century, had come to dominate its economic resources.³ Its views are held to have been reflected in contemporary newspapers, which acted as the brokers⁴ for such views and depended on middle-class support.

The fact that the middle-classes enjoyed a roughly similar standard of living, that they had a language and culture in common, meant that they perceived the similarities in their lifestyles. They could contrast them with others, and this moulded their sense of identity, their class consciousness.

Being of Anglo-Saxon origin, and living through a period of European dominance in the world, middle-class consciousness was informed not only by their premier position in the Cape Town community, but also by the white races' premier position in the world, including, by the 1890s, most of Africa. Attitudes overlaid the need to maintain position. Class and racial attitudes were also rationalisations brought middle-class look at attitude towards it. This paper examines amongst the Lower Ord Cape Town to look at measurably less wealth of the middle-classes, even though also have been objected to. In examining the attitudes of those groups that were in the middle-classes in Disease, Organisation of the middle-classes in Salisbury, the Zimbabwe Government has admitted that North Korean military advisers have arrived in Salisbury but stressed they are here purely for training purposes and will not be deployed outside the country. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said in a statement that the Koreans had come to train a brigade of Zimbabwe's national army. Korea would also provide equipment including tanks, transport vehicles and heavy weapons which would arrive via Mozambique, he said. Other units of the army would continue to be trained by a British military team, Mr. Mugabe said.

Star 14/8/78 Koreans in Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government has admitted that North Korean military advisers have arrived in Salisbury but stressed they are here purely for training purposes and will not be deployed outside the country. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said in a statement that the Koreans had come to train a brigade of Zimbabwe's national army.

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

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

Zimbabwe scraps community schools

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government has announced that community schools will be officially abolished from September 1.

When community schools were introduced, parents' associations bought 41 primary and eight secondary schools from the government on favourable long-term agreements. They were per-

mitted to run the schools to cater for the children of their "community" with the sole provision that no child would be turned away on the ground of race alone.

The system was attacked by critics at home and abroad as a form of racism.

A Bill to scrap the community schools had a stormy passage through parliament, drawing vociferous opposition from white MPs.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment was intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

production facilities
manufacture of
post-war dem
iforms, convic
built up soun
bodies respon

operating on these lines, well into the 1950s. A 1956 financial statement of Mendelsohn's Company is reproduced in Exhibit 1.

Mendelsohn's only child, a son Mark, was sent to the Ben Ari Textile Polytechnic in Haifa, Israel where he studied textile technology and graduated in 1973. He then completed his MBA Programme at the University of Chicago.

On November 11, 1981, the multitude of decisions that

Persons from Zimbabwe: work permits
Hans 2 14/81/101 Col 51-52 (362)
*14. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development:
(1) Whether an instruction has been

STATISTICAL

Annual sales
No. of employees
Average wage/hr
Wages as a % of
Annual profit bef

ASSETS

Fixed Assets
Buildings and land
(at cost)
Machinery and
equipment (net)
Short-term Assets
Debtors
Stock

given to officials to refuse extension
of permits to work in the Republic to
persons from Zimbabwe; if so, (a)
what are the terms of such instruction
and (b) how many persons are
affected by it;
(2) whether he will make a statement on
the matter?
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:
(1) Yes.
(a) As the Government of Zim-
babwe decided that it was not
prepared to renew the licence of
the Employment Bureau of Afri-
ca Ltd. to recruit labour in Zim-
babwe instructions had been
given that these workers from
Zimbabwe whose repatriation
had not been suspended must be
repatriated as and when author-
izations appearing in their Zim-
babwe employment records
books expire.
(b) The information is not available.

00 000
215
5 cents
78%
R75 000
7 250
50
89 500
500
000
86 750

Note:

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

ZIMBABWE TOBACCO (362)
Pushing the weed

FM 14/8/81
Zimbabwe plans to increase flue-cured tobacco output by at least 37% to 96m kg in the 1981-1982 season. Announcing this in Salisbury last month, the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, which represents the country's tobacco growers, said this was a

minimum figure since each grower has "an automatic right" to grow 10% more than quota.

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

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

In the first 13 weeks of the tobacco sales in Salisbury this year, just over half the estimated crop of 70m kg (36.5m kg) was sold at a seasonal average price of Z178c/kg — as against a seasonal average of just under Z80c/kg last year.

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

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

The increase in output next season will still mean that flue-cured tobacco production at about 100m kg is less than in 1979-1980 (122.6m kg) and in 1978-1979 (111.7m kg). Furthermore, the 1981-1982 crop will be small by pre-sanctions standards when production averaged over 120m kg/year.

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

At least 200 growers are expected to return to the industry this season and there will also be scope for what the ZTA calls "a limited number of new growers," while still allowing existing growers to increase production by 25%.

ZIMBABWE

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Rusty rolling stock

FM 14/8/81

The deterioration in Zimbabwe's transport situation has reached crisis proportions with the announcement that all rail loadings from SA to Zimbabwe — excluding fuel traffic and traffic from the ports — have been embargoed until further notice, while a similar embargo has been placed on acceptance of all local traffic within Zimbabwe. Coal and coke traffic from Wankie are, however, excluded from this latter restriction.

Making the announcement, the National Railways of Zimbabwe forecast that the embargo on traffic from SA might last as long as three weeks, but the local embargo would, it was hoped, end within a week. Importers were urged — for the umpteenth time — to make greater use of Maputo which is underutilised on the return leg from Mozambique to Zimbabwe. Both in SA and within Zimbabwe rail traffic has been piling up because of the inability of the NRZ to provide the motive power and wagons to move it. Despite the many dark hints from Zimbabwean ministers and officials in recent months that Pretoria is trying to squeeze Zimbabwe economically, the railways statement carefully absolved SA of all blame, noting "this situation is due to a demand which exceeds the present movement capacity of the NRZ."

In part, the problem is one of success.

Rail traffic has grown more than 25% in the past eight months, and after a year of bumper crops Zimbabwe is not able to move its 1 Mt maize surplus, which will have to be stockpiled at least until early 1982.

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

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

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

Official optimism

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

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

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

If these projections are accurate, transport congestion should start to ease significantly towards the end of 1981, but it is clear that transport capacity will remain a major constraint on the rate of economic growth for the next two-and-a-half years, at the very least.

ZIMBABWE

C. Herald 15/8/87

(362)

LOOKS AHEAD

AFTER being fed a diet of the negative aspects of life in Zimbabwe by the South African news media, it was a pleasant surprise to discover that this country is as 'stable' as South Africa.

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

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

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

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

'Reeling'

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

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

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

CAPE HERALD reporter **PERRYNE CONSTANCE** recently returned to Cape Town after a spell in Johannesburg, followed by two weeks in Zimbabwe. Here are her impressions of a country now experiencing its second year of black rule.

Prime Minister's reconciliation policy.

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

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

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

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

Reconciliation

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

According to a Zanu (PF) office-bearer in Salisbury, tribalism has always been a dividing factor in Africa and he

cope with the rising demand.

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

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

Basic food prices are cheaper than in South

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

'Not amused'

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

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

Africa. Bread (brown and white) sells at 30c a loaf and milk costs about 35 cents a litre.

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

Firmly behind

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

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

When his car passes through the streets of Salisbury with his traffic cops screeching ahead, residents are quick to say with pride: 'Look, there goes Bob Mugabe and the Waiters.'

one or two generations to eradicate it completely.

Zimbabwe is also facing an acute shortage of skilled manpower. But the Government is determined to pursue a strict immigration policy while at the same time encouraging its people to make use of the educational opportunities now open to them. This year's education budget of more than R370-million surpasses the defence budget of about R350-million.

Shortages in the country are a sore point with many people. Whites are quick to point out the 'error' of handing the country over to blacks — blaming diesel and meat shortages on them.

Appliances sell at twice the South African price. Cheese and butter are unavailable, the Dairy Board is turning to in-

Fired hoththead Tekere takes it all lying down

Express
16/8/81
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SALISBURY — Edgar Tekere, the political hoththead who gained notoriety with his involvement in the death of a Zimbabwean farmer last year, is taking his sacking from the important post of Secretary-General of the ZIMBABWE African National Union-PF with uncharacteristic calm.

With his political fortune on a steady downward slide since the sensational trial in which he was accused, with some of his bodyguards, of the murder of farm manager Mr Gerald Adams, Mr Tekere reckons his losing the job will give him "more time for reflection".

But, under a barrage of blows from the local media, since he announced he had been thrown out of the job, Mr Tekere, who is still an MP, says he feels he did an "excellent job" for the party.

He is not amused by the comments in the local Press and is taking legal advice on two editorials published in the Salisbury newspaper, the Herald.

Under the headline "Edgar Tekere", the first editorial said: "Time and time again the Prime Minister has warned lazy and irresponsible leaders that they face the possibility of losing their jobs if they don't pull up their socks."

"The removal of Mr Tekere as party secretary general last week has come as no surprise."

Two days later the paper launched another attack on Mr Tekere. The Herald claimed that he had failed to revitalise the party and had visited only four of the eight provinces of Zimbabwe to acquaint himself with party problems.

The editorial said he was a "talker and not a doer".

"There are too many Tekeres in both the party and the Government who must also be weeded out. Zimbabweans must reject leaders who spend most



... warned against laziness
● Robert Mugabe

BY JENNIFER MORAN

"I had to use my own car and pay for everything I did myself."

Mr Tekere claimed that his personal expenses on party business this year amounted to more than R60 000.

"How can I afford this?" he asked.

He said he had done the job at his expense because "the party is broke".

Mr Tekere said he had been given reasons for his dismissal but was not prepared to discuss them.

"Perhaps I was too straightforward for some people," he said.

The party's central committee met almost two weeks ago to decide to terminate Mr Tekere's

initiated by the then South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

He lived in Mozambique and attended the abortive Geneva Conference in 1976 — as Zanu's secretary general.

At the Lancaster House talks he was again a leading member of the Zanu-PF delegation.

After independence he rapidly earned a reputation as a radical, with Whites often being horrified by his pronouncements on their future in Zimbabwe.

This culminated in his arrest for the murder of Mr Adams. Although he was acquitted on the charge under a law introduced during the years of UDI.

The law allowed action to be taken "for the suppression of terrorism" without repercussions. Mr Tekere lost his post as Minister of Manpower Planning and Development in a Cabinet reshuffle soon after.

He was detained and released after 11 years, along with other Black leaders as part of the depute exercise of their time drinking, womanising and burning the road at the expense of the taxpayers.

But Mr Tekere said he had spent this year travelling around Zimbabwe trying to find out what the problems were.

"I would have done more but I was doing it at my personal expense. After I lost my post as Cabinet Minister I had no access to Government transport.



● Edgar Tekere ... sacked from his important Zanu-PF post he will now use his time for "reflection".

Publish
Please



EDGAR TEKERE
Tough-talking radical

'Rebel' Tekere is out on a limb

By TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA: Salisbury

MR. EDGAR TEKERE, radical voice in Zanu (Pf) and long-time close associate of Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, faces an uncertain political future after his dismissal as secretary-general of the ruling party.

Mr. Tekere's fall from the heights of power has been meteoric. He was the third most powerful man in the party and his revolutionary rhetoric endeared him to the masses. He was generally regarded by political pundits and the man in the street alike as the

man. Mr. Mugabe could not dis-

pense with. This view was strengthened by a strong belief that Mr. Mugabe did not have the political courage to control the party's radical wing, led by Mr. Tekere. The first blow came after Mr. Tekere's murder trial early this year when Mr. Mugabe sacked him from the Cabinet. Although his trial for the murder of a white man reportedly enhanced his popularity among the masses, Mr. Mugabe thought otherwise.

The controversial secretary-general was assigned the task of re-organising the party which, according to the central committee, he failed to do. This, coupled with his incessant call for a more vigorous implementation of the party's socialist policies, pushed the central committee to dismiss him as secretary-general of the party.

Asked early this week what his plans were, Mr. Tekere replied: "This is a time for review and reflection."

Observers believe he will go to the grassroots of the party to increase his popularity at that level, hoping that at next year's party congress he will be sufficiently strong to make a comeback.

This seems a viable strategy as Mr. Tekere is undoubtedly popular among the masses. But there are formidable odds against him. He has virtually got to fight against a well-established party machinery and the local Press, which has added its voice to the chorus of Mr. Tekere's condemnation.

An editorial comment in the Herald attacking Mr. Tekere contained a paragraph which was described as "defamatory and libelous" by the former secretary-general.

Observers point out that in the turbulent world of African politics, a man like Mr. Tekere should not be written off.

What has happened, however, is that the long political marriage of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Tekere has come to an end. This was inconceivable only a year ago.

Mr. Tekere was Mr. Mugabe's strongest supporter when Mr. Mugabe was establishing himself as leader of Zanu in 1976 after months of confusion and violent conflict in the party.

The two men crossed the border into Mozambique six years ago hotly pursued by the Rhodesian security forces.

Mr. Mugabe has warned party and government leaders that those who fail in their duties will get the boot. He has silenced critics who have always doubted his strength to discipline recalcitrant elements in his party.

Zimbabwe to cut oil 'link' with SA

ZIMBABWE will stop importing oil through South Africa at the end of this year.

The country's petroleum requirements will go through Mozambique. The move, part of an ongoing exercise to cut economic dependence on South Africa, was announced yesterday by the chairman of the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Consortium, Mr. Jerry Musson.

He said the Lomtho-owned Umthali-Betra pipeline would supply the country's total diesel and petrol requirements.

Other petroleum products such as aviation fuel and paraffin would be raised from Maputo. Frantic efforts are being made to ensure the pipeline, last used in the mid-60s, is operating by December. Mr. Musson denied rumours that South Africa had imposed an oil em-

bargo on Zimbabwe. "We are still getting our oil through South Africa," he said.

At the moment, as much oil as possible is being shipped through Maputo, but there are problems in sending the country's large tankers to Mozambican ports. The Betra rail line can't carry Zimbabwe's tanker trucks, which have a capacity ranging from 40 000 to 60 000.

The large tankers are sent to the Witwatersrand to collect fuel piped from Durban.

The Mozambican resistance has threatened to blow up the pipeline once it is operational.

"The Voice of Free Africa", which beams the movement's propaganda, said this would be in retaliation for Mr. Mugabe's support for joint operations to crush the dissidents.

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patently incorrect. (1979) cites no source, but figure in Cape Town (paper difference in the figures probably not for the of August and 12th October, port Elizabeth. As very few al figures but its totals no single collection of 1901. Official bulletins 1901.

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Argus 17/8/81 (362)
Department unaware of aid to Muzorewa

Political Staff

THE Department of Foreign Affairs knew nothing about an alleged supply of vehicles to Bishop Abel Muzorewa's party in the Zimbabwe election, a spokesman said today.

He declined to comment on whether another department might have been responsible if vehicles were indeed supplied to Bishop Muzorewa

in an attempt, as claimed, to stop Mr Robert Mugabe's victory.

The Opposition's chief foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Colin Eglin, said today the matter would be raised in Parliament soon.

It was still being considered whether this should be done by way of questions on the order paper,

direct question across the floor during the budget debate, or by way of an investigation through the select committee on public accounts.

Mr Eglin was earlier quoted as saying the matter had 'very serious implications.'

It was alleged in a Sunday newspaper that the Government lent

Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council 400 vehicles, worth an estimated R2-million, to bolster his campaign.

The vehicles were to be returned to South Africa, but many were crashed or broke down in the bush and were abandoned.

Others were alleged to be lying wrecked and rusting across the border in a depot at Beit Bridge.

John Henderson Soga, S.E.K. Mahavi and Gubb...

ment. Writers such a Tiyo Soga, W.W. Gqoba, John Knox Bokwe,

scene for the beginnings of Xhosa literature and its early develop-

In the wider literary context, the Zonnebloem material sets the

years ago.

English ladies and gentlemen in Cape Town more than a hundred

select group of blacks during the course of their education as

rare insight into the thoughts, feelings and experiences of a

gap in black perceptions of the period. Their writings give a

metropolis for anything up to twelve years, and helps to fill the

material is written by young people who were resident in the

provides a wealth of information. Nonetheless, the Zonnebloem

1980), contains a vivid description of her varied experiences and

Bulletin of the South African Library, volume 35, no. 2, December

Kafraria, in 1863 (reproduced by C.C. Saunders in the Quarterly

Cape Town by a Xhosa girl from St Matthew's Mission, British

what limited in scope. In contrast, the account of a visit to

ment and so their observations of their surroundings are some-

The Zonnebloem students were kept in rather a restricted environ-

and The Mission Field, in England.

essays published in the Anglican missionary periodicals, The Net

Propagation of the Gospel (USPG) in London;⁶ and letters and

odd letters in the African Archives of the United Society for the

of letters in the Grey Collection in the South African Library,

and in the Zonnebloem papers;⁵ but the main sources are a file

A few letters were found in the Government Archives in Cape Town

been brought together from a number of different sources.

essays, however, date from the mid-1860s. This collection has

months later. Most of the Zonnebloem students' letters and



In a series of blasts felt 70 km away, one of Zimbabwe's largest arsenals was virtually destroyed late yesterday. A huge stockpile of war material, collected from former guerillas, went up in smoke and flames (above). The cloud of smoke from blasts is watched by police and firemen 3 km away.

The Star's Africa News Service

Huge war stockpile destroyed in blast

ALISBURY — Army engineers were today coming bush and grassland for unexploded ammunition scattered over thousands of metres by explosions which yesterday demolished one of the Zimbabwe Defence Force's main arsenals.

Engineers, supported by air force helicopters, started the arduous task of detonating unstable rockets, mortars, bombs and other explosives on the site in an effort to make the area safe.

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

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

It is not yet clear whether the weaponry was all properly stored in underground magazines and an official inquiry is expected.

Grassfires were started more than 5 km from the base as fragments of rockets, artillery shells and small-arms ammunition

hurtled out of the inferno.

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

They jolted buildings throughout the sprawling capital and set flying rumours that South Africa had attacked in retaliation for the damage done by ANC guerillas to the mili-

tary complex at Voortrekkerhoogte.

However, police at the scene ruled out sabotage almost immediately.

They said the first damage was caused by an exploding gas bottle with the resulting fire spreading quickly to the magazine.

The 28 soldiers believed to have been on guard at the time were unable to control the initial fires and were forced to flee.

Though a large fleet of ambulances stood by throughout the afternoon

there have been no confirmed reports of casualties.

The fire appeared to have burned itself out early today.

ESTIMATE

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

The Inkomo complex once housed the famous Selous Scouts and is the current base of the Mounted Grey Scouts and No Parachute Battalion.

Roads into the area remained cut by police throughout the night and warnings were broadcast for locals to avoid touching any unexploded ammunition.

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

Star 17/8/81 362

Zimbabwe will not retaliate

The Star's Africa
News Service

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

Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Ser-

vices, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, described South Africa's decision to end the preferential trade agreement between the two countries and the repatriation of the workers as "provocative measures taken by a bunch of racists in South Africa."

"We are not going to

resort to a particular measure because of these acts taken by the lovers of apartheid," he said.

Mr Kangai estimated that 8 000 Zimbabweans would return from South Africa by November. He said many of them had skills unavailable in Zimbabwe and therefore would be easily employed.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment was intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

PAGE 8

Church under fire in Zimbabwe

SALISBURY. — New attacks on the Christian establishment in Zimbabwe were launched yesterday by the Zimbabwean President and a government Minister.

Speaking at a Salvation Army student conference at Mazoe near Salisbury, both charged that the Church as an institution in Zimbabwe sought to maintain the status quo, which kept the poor from "social justice".

President Canaan Banana, a Methodist minister, concentrated his criticism on the role of the Christian missionary, feeling the meeting "The inherent distortions and contradictions of the Christian missionary effort and his role in the subjugation of the masses of this country are all too prevalent."

And the controversial Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, told the students they should beware of the Christian doctrine of love, which sought to maintain the status quo, and confederate on "revolutionary love".

Dr Ushewokunze said: "Beware of the old type of Christian love, which seeks to freeze the poor a better life" hereafter. This is the type of love that continues to keep the poor poor."

"It is born of the desire seeking to be friendly to the rich in order to get money or material things to give to the poor, thereby keeping the rich up and the poor down."

Misery

This kind of love seeks to maintain the status quo and can never be geared to change in the direction of social justice. "What we should learn about is 'revolutionary' love — love which tries to change society in the direction of equity and mutual understanding among the people of Zimbabwe."

Salisbury to close SA oil gateway

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe will stop importing oil through South Africa by the end of the year and all petroleum products will instead come through Mozambique.

The chairman of the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Consortium, Mr Jerry Musson, said yesterday the Beira pipeline would supply the country's total diesel and petrol requirements, while other petroleum products such as aviation fuel and paraffin would be railled from Maputo.

About 164,56-million was being spent at the Peruka oil refinery, near Tmatati, converting it into a fuel depot. Another R780 000 would be spent on improving and expanding the installations at Beira.

Problems

As much oil as possible was being shipped through Maputo at present but there were problems sending the largest rail tankers to the eastern ports, said Mr Musson.

The National Railways of Zimbabwe had a fleet of 607 tanker trucks, with a capacity ranging from 40 000l to 60 000l. The track on the Limpopo and Beira lines in Mozambique could not support the weight of the fully laden trucks.

"But all our small tankers are used on the Maputo line," he said.

The large tankers are currently sent to the Witwatersrand to collect fuel piped from Durban. — Sapa.

Cars to the UANC claim is 'serious'

Political Reporter

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

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

The Sunday Tribune newspaper alleged yesterday that the South African Government had lent Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) 400 motor vehicles — worth an estimated R2-million — to bolster his campaign.

Rusting

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

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

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

But the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, responsible for the Government garage, said last night he was unaware of the allegations.

Star 18/6/61 * (362)
SALISBURY — Zim.
babwe's dependence on oil
imported through South
Africa is to end by the
end of the year when all
petroleum products will
come through Mozam-
bique — either through
the Beira-Umtali pipeline
or by rail from Indian
Ocean ports.

Escape was second bid by Zimbabwe defector

The Star's Africa
News Service

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

On that occasion the attempt merely landed the young man they described as "mad about flying" in air force detention barracks.

Though he had no pow-

ered flying licence, Corporal Jeffries was a member of the Gwelo Gliding Club and had solo sailplane experience.

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

All airforce mechanics are taught flying theory in their initial training and Corporal Jeffries had spent several years working on helicopters at the Salisbury airport, New Sarum.

Two Zimbabwe Air

Force jets were scrambled on Sunday to chase the light spotter plane — a twin-engine Cessna — flown by the young white technician.

The Herald in Salisbury reported today that Corporal Jeffries (21) hijacked the plane and illegally flew it from its base at Thornhill, 320 km from the South African border.

The chase by two vintage British-built Hunter jet fighter-bombers, scrambled from Thornhill near Gwelo, ended when the

2nd bid by
Star 18/8/81
Zimbabwe
defector (362)

from page 1

slower Cessna flew over the Limpopo River.

It landed in the border town of Messina.

Corporal Jeffries's defection is apparently being treated with scepticism by the South African Government.

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

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

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

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

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

Corporal Jeffries went to school in Gwelo.

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

The term which should have been used was preferred. The Kadi acts as spokesman for the as negotiator in all community matters. The term K into Dutch as Hoogepriester. (See Davids, Mosques and 105.)

77. Davids, Mosques of Bo-Kaap, Chapters 6 - 9.
78. Select Committee Report on the Cape Town Cemetery Board
79. Cape Argus, Weekly Edition, 27th March, 1889.
80. Cape Argus, 22nd July, 1869.
- 80a. Cape Argus, 11th June, 1898.
- 80b. The issue in dispute was carrying the dead to its last
81. Davids, Mosques of Bo-Kaap, pp.62ff.
82. Eybers, Select Constitutional Documents, pp.73-74.
83. Cape Argus, 11th June, 1898.
84. See Marais, Cape Coloured People.
85. Davids, Mosques of Bo-Kaap, pp.174-180. The Constitutional Ordinance Amendment Act was nicknamed the 'Effendi Bill' by Rhodes while Hofmeyer made it clear that he supported the Bill because he could see no reason why the 'Malays' should receive special consideration. Sauer forthrightly said that he did not want the Effendi in the House.
86. Cape Argus, 19th March, 1903.
87. ibid.
88. Cape Argus, 19th March, 1903.
89. van der Ross, 'The Founding of the African People's Organisation ...' p.11.
90. Records of the Moslem Cemetery Board.
91. Will of Hadjie Sulaiman Shahmohammed.

R140m to demob guerrillas

By DAVID FORRET

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

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

Another reduction measure is not to renew the contracts of some members of the former Rhodesian Army.

Every former guerrilla who opts for civvy street will get about R220 a month for the next two years.

The demobilisation package also includes educational and training benefits.

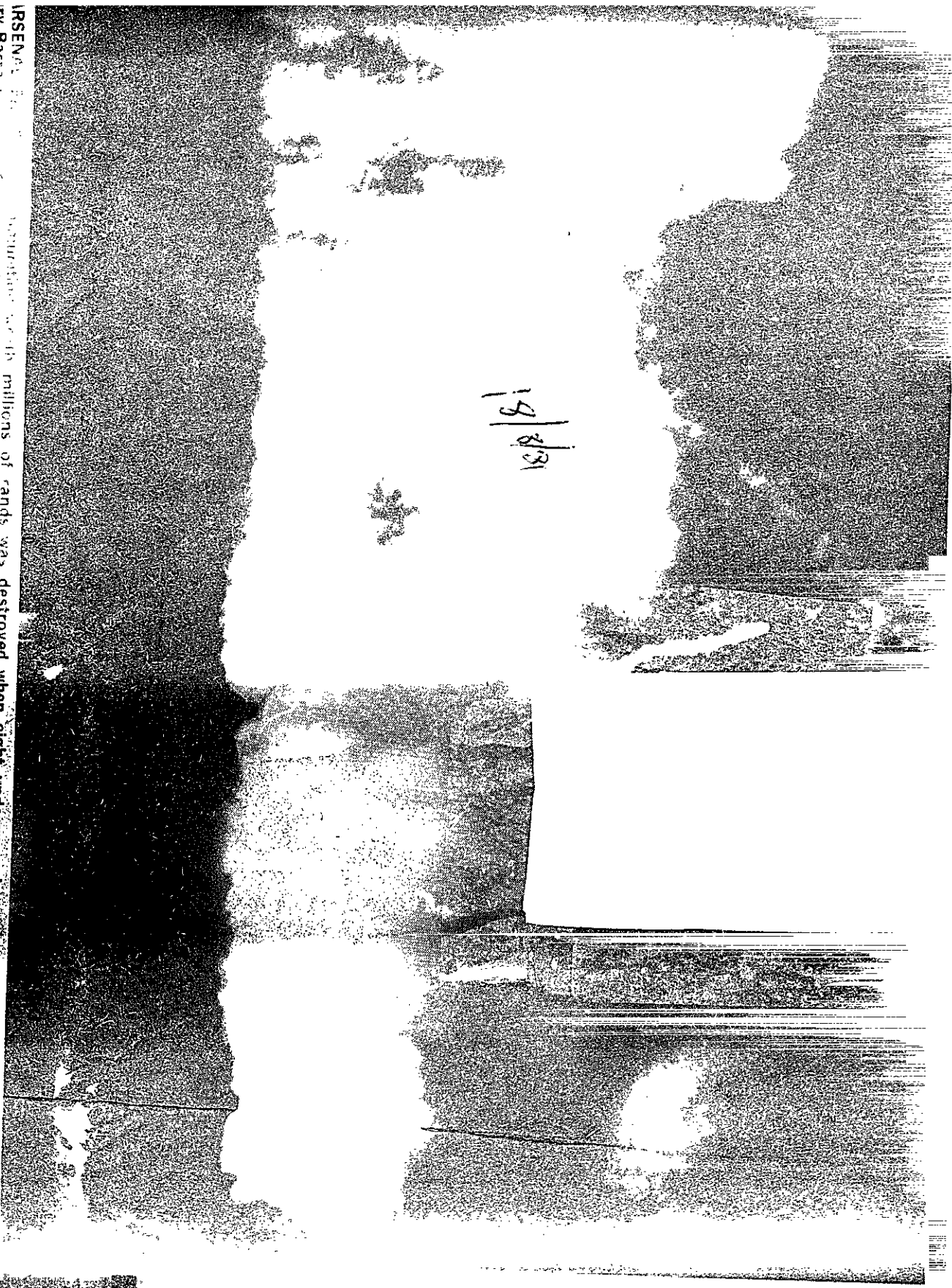
Treason charges against air force chief dropped

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

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

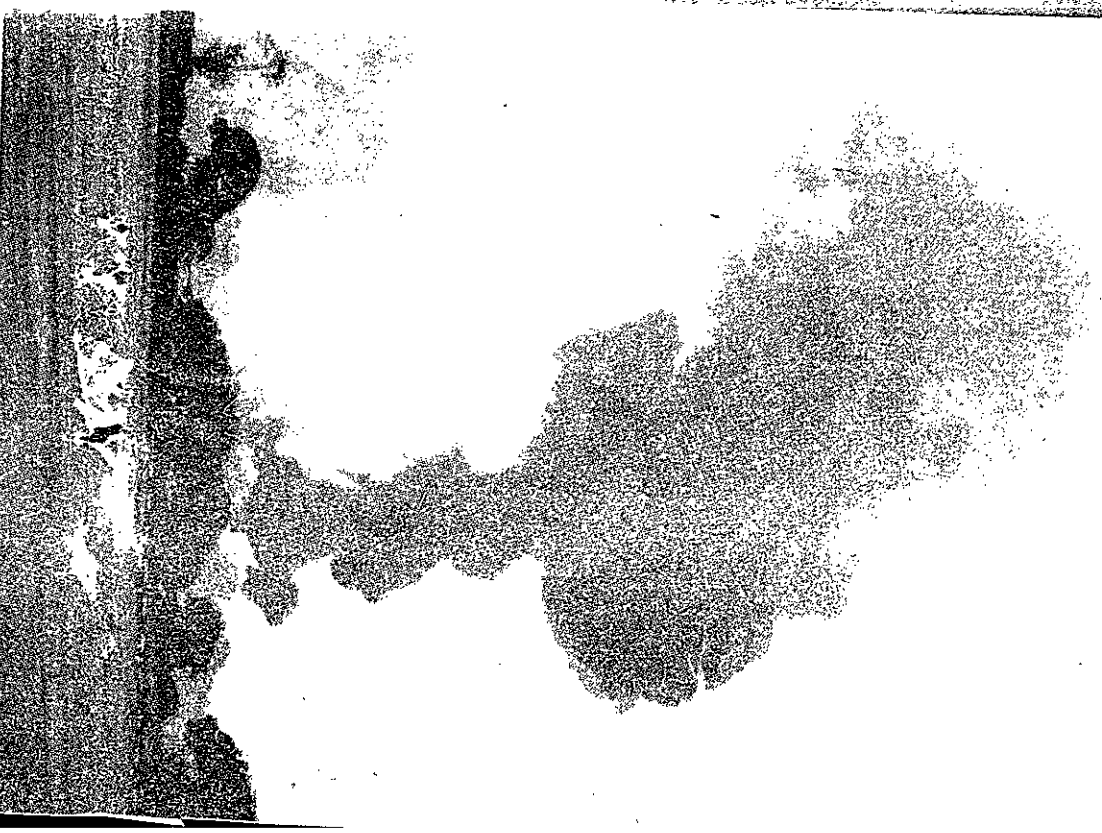
army officers.

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



18/8/81

IRSENA... millions of rands was destroyed when eight underground storage dumps exploded at the M...
... The blasts were heard up to 100km ...



THE AFTERMATH ... — Zimbabwe security officials were still searching yesterday for clues to reveal the cause of the blast.

Another defector flies across border

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

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

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

The aircraft belonged to the Zimbabwe Air Force and the government of that country had been notified through diplomatic channels, the statement said. — Sapa

Hunt goes on for clues to arsenal 'bomb'

By DAVID FORBES

SALISBURY — Security officers were still searching through debris yesterday for clues that could disclose the cause of the massive explosions at Inkomo Military Barracks, about 40 km from Salisbury.

Millions of rounds worth of ammunition were destroyed in the eight underground storage dumps which housed one of Zimbabwe's largest arsenals.

But policemen and army engineers are still working on the initial theory that the blasts were caused by a gas cylinder that accidentally exploded.

No casualties have been reported in the explosion, that were heard as far as 100 m away and could be felt in the capital.

Heavy artillery shells, rockets and small arms ammunition exploded during the blaze.

The Inkomo barracks once

housed the feared Selous Scouts, whose members became famous during the Rhodesian Bush War for their seek-and-destroy missions.

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

Travellers to Sinoia and other parts of north-western Zimbabwe were diverted from the Inkomo barracks to other road routes.

Work of army engineers and policemen at the scene was hampered by the danger of further explosions.

The only official statement so far by Zimbabwe's ministry of defence that the "accidental" blasts were caused when a gas cylinder exploded and set fire to others stored nearby.

A reliable source said security officials were investigating the possibility that the gas cylinder exploded when a veld fire spread to the outskirts of the depot.

The guard in that particular section has not been seen since, the source added.

The arsenal contained a wide range of ammunition, including tank shells, mortar bombs and rounds for machine-guns. Much of the ammunition is believed to have been taken from former guerrillas during the recent disarmament exercise.

● Sapa reports that a young white man, arrested yesterday while taking pictures of the erupting ammunition dumps at the barracks, has been released.

SALISBURY — The South African Government has intervened at the last moment to stop three prominent white Zimbabweans, including a Cabinet Minister, addressing students at the University of Cape Town.

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

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

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

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

Senator Norman was to have addressed a dinner that evening for members of the society and their

SA ban on three Zimbabwe speakers

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Senator Dennis Norman



Mr Andre Holland



Mr Brian Grubb

invited guests on the road ahead for Zimbabwe.

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

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

The Zimbabweans were told that the university

had been informed of the decision and had accepted it.

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

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

The Zimbabweans were

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

Mr Grubb said he found the decision "extraordinary."

There are about 800 Zimbabweans studying at the University of Cape Town and one of the objectives was to persuade them that they had a future and a place in their home country.

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

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

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

There are more Zimbabweans here

(S62)
(S67)

The number of Black Zimbabweans who will not be able to renew their current contracts to work in South Africa is much larger than originally thought.

Only those workers who obtained a five-year "suspension of repatriation" before the recent ruling took effect would be allowed to stay here, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said today.

In the past these had been granted to workers in registered service with several employers since January 1953 or one employer since January 1958.

However, those who met one of these requirements

but had failed to apply for suspended repatriation would have to return to Zimbabwe on expiry of their current 18-month contracts.

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

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

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

be long resisted. It certainly helped to weaken some of Abdurahman's vital political strategies and swayed the conservative coloured support away from the A.P.O. These bargaining factors, together with the pledge of the Nasionale Afrikaanse Bond, secured coloured support for the Nationalists.

Next on Hertzog's strategic plan came the Cape Muslim community of Cape Town. They had a socio-religious organisation, the Cape Arshud Gamiet; Toyer K. Salie Berdien, Moosa I. with Abdurahman and es was not catering for t was the last concern o religious sentiments; their social problems among them the popular Sheikh Achmat Behardie Cape Malay Association almost undivided support Cape. 112

Hertzog was not going organisation alone. socio-religious by con Muslims, in the Castle an important considera Mogamat Arshud Gamiet 113 Gamiet, acco Jacobs, could not oper the Nationalists as Al 'Malay Doctor' with t urged his members, th candidates who would Nevertheless, in the a Pact candidate was essentially a socio-re

tural forum and strong ganisation was purely ng power of the Cape ape Town, was for him therefore concluded with the Cape Malay Associa- president, Dattie port for Hertzog and still the popular he community. Gamiet air vote to those 114 isfy their needs. 115 cate Morris Alexander, r Castle. 115

pe Malay Association tivity. It was still on. Hence the surprise

Zimbabwe's maize to the rescue

The Star's Africa
News Service

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

The 13-wagon train takes about 500 tons of Zimbabwe's 1-million tons of surplus maize to the port each day.

The operation, run in co-operation with the United Nations World Food Programme, will earn Zimbabwe more than R11-million in foreign exchange, while saving thousands of people in Africa from hunger or starvation.

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

So far the World Food Programme has sent 26 300 tons of the surplus Zimbabwe maize to Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya.

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

Controlled blasts may follow

2/8/81 20m 32

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

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

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

The findings will be known in two weeks.

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

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

They could be volatile, and it might be necessary for military engineers to dispose of the explosives in a controlled explosion. Residents up to 10km from the barracks would be given ample notice to evacuate the area, he said. — Sapa.

Zanu (PF) gets a new look

SALISBURY — Zim-babwe's main political party, Zanu (PF), is to go into the publishing business as part of a massive plan to reorganise the party and mould it into "the most powerful machinery in Africa."

Announcing this in an interview with the country's main newspaper, The Herald, the Minister of Local Government and Housing and the party's acting publicity secretary, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said the party would set up a publishing house which would be the largest in the country.

The Jongwe (Cockerel) publishing company would publish weekly newspapers and textbooks, Mr Zvobgo said. — The Star's Africa News Service.

NAIROBI — Four black gangsters who shot and killed 41-year-old visiting American journalist Evelyn Driscoll in Nairobi last Friday are suspected of killing a so-far unnamed white in another Nairobi robbery on Sunday.

Miss Driscoll was shot through the head as she sat in a locked car belonging to Voice of America correspondent Hugh Muir after she refused to unlock the doors. The gangsters drove off in the car which was later abandoned.

On Sunday a four-man gang shot and killed a man as they escaped in a stolen car after a midday robbery at a house in Nairobi's Karen suburb.

AFRICA BRIEFS

— The Star's Africa News Service.

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's commercial farmers have made a dramatic appeal to the Government to solve the diesel supply crisis "before it is too late."

With national diesel reserves down to four or five days, some farmers say they have run out of tractor fuel at the worst possible time.

Much of last season's record maize crop has still to be brought to market and farmers have only four or five weeks to plough their fields for the next planting season.

Worst hit are the rich tobacco and maize districts in northern Zimbabwe. — The Star's Africa News Service.

NAIROBI — Cholera epidemics have hit Kenya prisons at Nakuru and Kitale. Eleven prisoners have died and another 65 are in hospital. Health Minister Mr Arthur Magu-gu has denied that the

prisons are dirty and that prisoners have been seen scurrying for food in dustbins. — The Star's Africa News Service.

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe reports that 1 606 people emigrated in June — 800 fewer than in the previous month.

In the same month — the latest for which official statistics are provided by the Government — 786 immigrants arrived compared with 459 the month before.

The monthly Digest of Statistics which reported the migration did not specify whether emigrants or immigrants were whites or blacks. But immigration officers said most of those leaving the country were whites and most arriving were blacks who had lived in exile. — Sapa-AP.

NAIROBI — Thirty-eight children died last month and 712 others were admitted to hospitals in the Tanga region of Tanzania after having their teeth removed by traditional witchdoctors.

Regional Medical Officer Allan Kiang'o said the rush to the witchdoctors was started by a nationwide rumour that the teeth of all babies under a year old had

turned to plastic. — The Star's Africa News Service.

MASERU — From November Lesotho Airways will have three scheduled flights a week to Maputo via Swaziland, a spokesman for the airline said.

At present there is only one flight a week.

The new timetable is seen in Maseru as being in accordance with moves by southern African countries to become more independent of South Africa in the economic and transport fields. All flights to Maputo from Lesotho stop over at Maseru in Swaziland. — The Star's Africa News Service.

GENEVA — The United Nations is planning to send aid to Angola for nearly half a million people who fled the fighting in the southern provinces of the Marxist State.

An assistance programme is being put together by Undero, the UN Disaster Relief Organisation.

Help also is being planned for 263 000 victims of the drought in Angola — an action which properly falls within Undero's brief.

The UN agency carefully

refrains from mentioning the fighting in southern Angola in announcing plans to help 452 192 people. It gave that specific figure.

Relief aid for drought victims in Angola is already being sent by Unicef, the World Food Programme, the Swedish International Development Agency and the International Committee of the Red Cross. — Own Correspondent.

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Chief Justice, Mr Justice John Fielesend, has said that, because of the changing situation in the country and the legacy left by the war, courts should not stick rigidly to past decisions.

Mr Justice Fielesend made the comments in a circular to all judicial officers recently. Regarded by many in the legal profession as fair but lenient in sentencing, the judge has spoken on many occasions of the need to take into account the traumatic experiences of the war when punishing certain offenders, particularly ex-guerrillas. — The Star's Africa News Service.

LAGOS — The editor of the opposition Nigerian Tribune has been arrested

for the second time in two weeks.

Mr Bani Ogundene, who already faces sedition charges, was later released on bail.

Mr Jide Binheiro, acting editor of the Tribune's sister paper, the Sunday Tribune, was also arrested and then released on bail.

Mr Ogundene was first arrested on August 3 together with his editor-in-chief, Mr Felix Adenike. They were charged with sedition in connection with a front-page story accusing President Shehu Shagari of bribing opposition legislators.

Police have arrested six senior editors of opposition newspapers in the past fortnight. — Sapa-Reuters.

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe would continue to ensure that no "reactionaries" from Mozambique crossed into the country, says the Minister of State Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa.

The Minister said this was one of the points discussed at a recent meeting in Maputo between Zimbabwe and Mozambique military delegations.

The Zimbabwe delegation headed by Mr Munangagwa included the newly appointed Defence Force's supreme, General Sandy Maclean, army commander

Lieutenant-General Rex Nkhomo and air force commander Air-Marshal Walsh.

The meeting, a follow-up to the recent Untai summit, aimed at developing military co-operation between the two States, said the Minister. — The Star's Africa News Service.

PARIS — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf was quoted yesterday as saying he had no reservations about sending his troops into neighbouring Gambia to put down an attempted Marxist coup in the small African nation.

"No, I didn't hesitate for a single second," he said in an interview published in the socialist-leaning French daily, Le Matin.

Mr Diouf's decision marked the first intervention by an African nation to restore the Government of another. The two countries have a mutual defence treaty. — Sapa-AP.

SALISBURY — The wagon wheels of colonialism are finally grinding to a halt in Zimbabwe's Midlands city of Gwelo.

Under orders from the city council, the large decorative wagon wheels in front of a local steak house, The Chuck Wagon,

have been removed because the predominant black city council feels they are a sign of oppression.

Similar wheels at the local agricultural showgrounds will also soon be removed. — The Star's Africa News Service.

GABORONE — The African Development Bank is to lend Botswana a R7-million to build a teachers' training college at Molepolole near Gaborone.

Construction is scheduled to start next year. — The Star's Africa News Service.

SALISBURY — Zimbabweans are buying second-hand cars at a record rate, but dealers are not smiling at this boom. They claim they will be forced to close soon.

This paradoxical situation was created by a Government decision last week to control prices of second-hand cars.

Because of the shortage of new motor vehicles the owner of a second-hand car could sell it for nearly the price of a new one — or even more.

With the new controls, prices have in some cases been halved and Zimbabweans have reacted gladly by rushing to the car dealers. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Government prevented Zimbabwean Democratic Party leader Mr Andre Holland from delivering at the University of Cape Town contained no references to South Africa — it was a call to young Zimbabweans to return home to play a part in the rebuilding of their country.

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — "Come on home, Zimbabwe's fine."

That was the message Zimbabwe Democratic Party leader Mr Andre Holland was prevented, by the South African Government, from passing on to Zimbabwean students at the University of Cape Town.

The speech, which contained no references to South Africa, included the following points.

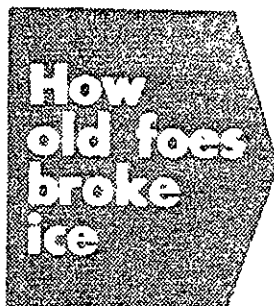
"First, let me make one thing absolutely clear. Some people mischievously suggest that I am an apologist for the white man in my country. That is untrue. I am proud to be a white man.

"Like every community in the world we have made plenty of mistakes. But we have done a great deal of good as well. One can look at our little country and compare it with Mozambique for example.

"The Portuguese were here for more than 500 years and what did they leave? Two under developed ports and little else.

"By contrast, in the

What the SA Government wouldn't let Holland say



The Star's Africa News Service
SALISBURY — Former Rhodesian Front MP Mr Holland described in colourful fashion his first meeting with former Zanja Commander Rex Nhongo, a war-time military rival.

"I am Andre Holland, and it has taken me years to catch up with you," he said in a corridor of parliament last year.

The then Commander Nhongo (now Lieutenant-General) looked back coldly and replied: "And I you."

Commander Nhongo said: "Your unit killed some of my best men in the Mavuradonha mountains."

Mr Holland replied: "Yes, ours was a good unit."

Commander Nhongo showed him a bullet scar and declared that he suffered the wound in the Mavuradonha district.

Mr Holland said: "Rex, I can assure you that was not me or any of the men I fought with."

"Why?"

"Because none of us ever shot that badly."

After long moments of silence Commander Nhongo threw back his head and roared with laughter.

Then he agreed to take Mr Holland on a tour of assembly points.

fishly but reasonably:

"Why should I return? It is no longer Rhodesia but Zimbabwe and therefore no longer home.

"First, there is nothing to force you to return to Zimbabwe unless you have financial commitments.

"But it is your home. You are of Africa. You have as much right as any other man or woman to be there.

"Job opportunities are, in most cases, good. The quality of life is good. The economy is holding up remarkably, given the after-effects of a war, great expectations — free medicine and junior schooling, and a choked transport system.

"The future is uncertain, as it is everywhere, but it is a great challenge. If we can all work together and if we succeed in keeping open a reasonably efficient rail system to the sea through Mozambique, then I think the future is exciting.

"I am certain that within Mr Mugabe's socialism there will also be plenty of room for enlightened free enterprise."

space of only 85 years, under the leadership of white Rhodesians a highly developed country was built.

"By today's standards we were unjust — but how our people worked.

"Under white leadership there developed a country more self-sufficient and with more highly developed farmland, roads and rail facilities than anywhere else in black Africa. We also bred young men whose heroic deeds in war equalled anything in the world.

"That is on the credit side.

"On the other side of

the coin we failed because of our arrogance, our racial prejudice, our unwillingness to face realities and our greed.

"In the end, inevitably, our power passed.

"Now we in Zimbabwe must put the past behind us and face with courage the realities and exciting challenge of now, of today.

"We have to accept that men like Prime Minister Robert Mugabe have intellects equal to any in the world.

"Take note of the Zimbabwe Cabinet. Twenty-five Ministers hold among them 43 degrees from in-

ternationally recognised universities. The 21 Deputy Ministers share 24 degrees.

"This gives the Zimbabwean Government a bigger percentage of professional people than any other Commonwealth Cabinet. The PM has five degrees.

"Many black Zimbabweans gained prominent and well-paid positions in Europe and the USA against international competition and despite prejudice against foreigners and blacks. But now they have come back home.

"They have done so often to lower salaries because of their pride in,

and dedication to, our fledgling, non-racial country. One has to respect that.

"The days when a man felt he was a better fellow simply because of the colour of his skin are, or should be, history.

"What the whites and our country now need is the return of people like you. Young, intelligent leaders like you are desperately needed. Not because you are white, but because you are Zimbabweans."

"On the criterion of merit alone, you are desperately needed.

"You may well ask, sel-

Strained relations cause empty podiums?

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The refusal of the South African Government to allow three leading white Zimbabweans to address Zimbabwean students at the University of Cape Town is yet one more indication of the strained state of relations between Pretoria and Salisbury.

Just why the South African Government should not want the students to hear about their own country from three men well placed to judge its performance has mystified many people.

But perhaps, and in the absence of an official explanation the speculation is warranted — it was the presence of a Zimbabwe Cabinet Minister in the group which upset Pretoria.

Senator Dennis Norman is the Minister of Agriculture and the only white minister in Mr Mugabe's Government of National Unity.

He is not a party politician and his presence in the Cabinet and his ability has contributed greatly to the success story of the farming industry in post-independent Zimbabwe.

babwe.

He had been invited to address a private dinner in Cape Town, organised by the Zimbabwe society of the University of Cape Town.

His travelling colleagues were to have been Mr Andre Holland, who broke away from Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front to form the Democratic Party which stands for full co-operation with the Government, and Mr Brian Grubb, a leading businessman and past president of the Chambers of Commerce organisation

which has stayed out of party politics.

Mr Holland and Mr Grubb were to have taken part in a seminar on Zimbabwe at which they were to speak and be questioned about conditions in the country.

It all sounded innocuous enough. So why then the ban?

The official who conveyed the South African Government's views said it was felt that the time was not opportune or appropriate in view of the delicate relations existing between Zimbabwe and

South Africa.

Rui an address to Zimbabwean students by their own countrymen could hardly be considered a threat to relations between the two governments.

Other Zimbabweans have spoken about affairs at meetings in South Africa in the recent past, among them Mr Rowan Cronje, an RF Member of Parliament.

But if it was the presence of the Minister which gave rise to the ban, what does this signify? Is it that the South

African Government has become so incensed by the hostile criticism of its racial policies that the hawks have won the day against the arguments of the pragmatists?

All the recent actions by the South African Government point to a hardening of attitudes.

The ending of the preferential trade government, the repatriation of Zimbabwean workers and the withdrawal of railway locomotives fit the pattern of actions taken in response to criticism of South Africa.

Dateline Salisbury

Commerce jitter over State body

Now 21/8/81 (362)

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

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

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

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

RECORD YEAR

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

Following a record year of R29-million after tax, this has attracted wide interest and had a direct bearing on a recent sudden 30c upsurge in the price of the share.

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

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

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

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

Attempts by commerce

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

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

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

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

Mugabe message for UCT

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

Mr Grubb was to have spoken on the new budget and prospects for graduates in Zimbabwe; Mr Holland on why he broke away from the Rhodesian Front and why he believed it was important that whites work with the new government instead of against it; and Senator Norman on "Zimbabwe, the Road Ahead".

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

The message from Mr Mugabe, which was to have been read by Senator Norman, is as follows:

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

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

cialist principles.

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

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

Urgent tasks

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

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

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

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

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

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

the FORMAT state-
tions), there is not
minus sign is interpreted
is a minus character,

the card are ignored.

which is -12340;
which is -12340;

is 1234;

s -123;
102034;

s 0.

1.2.3. FORTRAN Language

FORTRAN is one of many higher level languages than have evolved from assembly language. It is considered a higher level language because the translation of a FORTRAN statement may result in many machine language instructions. This conversion is performed by a program called the FORTRAN compiler. The design of a FORTRAN compiler is definitely machine-oriented and is not part of the FORTRAN language.

Offsetting this relative complexity (and consequent increased overall computer time), FORTRAN is a self-documenting language that cuts down the cost and time required for learning, writing, debugging, and maintenance. In standard FORTRAN there are approximately 30 statements to be remembered by the programmer; whereas, in assembly language there may be from 50 to 350 mnemonics. The compactness and self-documentation of FORTRAN are apparent in Figure 1-1. For instance, a program that requires from 10 to 20 pages of assembly coding may require only one page of FORTRAN coding.

FORTRAN	ASSEMBLER	MACHINE
$Z = ((R+S-T)*X)/Y$	ENT*R	772110002
	ADD*S	770110010
	SUB*T	770210020
	MUL*X	770310030
	DIV*Y	770510040
	STR*Z	772510050

Figure 1-1. FORTRAN-Assembler-Machine Coding

1.3. SOURCE AND OBJECT PROGRAMS

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

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

1.4. COMPILATION AND EXECUTION

The complete compilation process follows the steps below:

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

- (2) The FORTRAN memory (main s

Zimbabweans flood in
CT 21/8/87 Political Staff 362
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa is being flooded with immigrants from Zimbabwe — 12 326 immigrated in the 12 months up to December 31 last year.
The figure, part of the annual report of the Department of Internal Affairs tabled yesterday, represents 42.2 percent of the total immigration for last year. The United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland was next, providing South Africa with 10 158 or 34.7 percent of the total. The report showed that South Africa gained 19 099 immigrants last year.

Ban New Zealand

- Zimbabwe

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe will ask that New Zealand be barred from the 1982 Brisbane Commonwealth Games because the Muldoon government has allowed the tour by a Springbok rugby team to go ahead.

Zimbabwe Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, also appealed yesterday to the United States government to halt a planned tour of America by a South African rugby team.

Addressing a ministerial conference here of southern African members of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, Muzenda said it was a matter of great disappointment that New Zealand had disregarded the Gleneagles agreement which sought to end Commonwealth sporting links with South Africa.

Zimbabwe fully support the Organisation of African Unity position to have New Zealand barred from the Brisbane Games in 1982, he told delegates from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Minister of Youth Sport and Recreation, Ernest Kadungure, told the meeting that those who asked that politics be kept out of sport were those who wanted to maintain elitism in sport.

Freedom stops for those reactionaries as soon as their sporting privileges are challenged, he added. — SANS

COMPULSORY SECTION

OPTIONS

TERM I : A.

PERIOD OPTIONS

1. William Blake	JM	5
2. Victorian Poetry	MTB	5
3. George Eliot and Her Age	VHH	5
4. Tennyson and Browning	BSL	6
5. Melville	JMC	6
6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel	IEG	6
7. Contemporary American Poetry	JMC	7
8. Introduction to Modern Drama	TJB	7
9. Beckett, Ionesco	JB	7

8. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

10. The Literature of the Middle Ages	JSC	11
19. Conrad and James	GNC	12
20. W.B. Yeats	DGG	12
21. D.H. Lawrence: Creativity and Corruption	JSC	13
22. T. S. Eliot	TJB	13
23. Modern Poetry: Eliot & Lawrence	ECB	13
24. The Poetry of Frost & Dickinson	RK&NF	14
25. Twentieth Century English Poetry	MMC	14
26. Contemporary British Poetry	IEG	15
27. Modern British Drama	MMC	16
28. Saul Bellow	IEG	16

MONDAY	8. Introduction to Modern Drama (TJB) 9. Beckett, Ionesco (JB) 12. 'Troilus and Criseyde' (NHF)	11.15	1. William Blake (JM) 7. Contemporary American Poetry (JMC)	2.15	3.15
TUESDAY	LECTURE				
WEDNESDAY	LECTURE		2. Victorian Poetry (MTB) 4. Tennyson and Browning (BSL) 36. Development of the English Language		
THURSDAY	10a. Language and Attitude (KMcC) 11a. Arthurian Legend (RCB)		5. Melville (JMC) 10b. Language and Attitude (KMcC) 11b. Arthurian Legend (RCB)		
FRIDAY	LECTURE				

8/10/22/12/87
Students unite

The Star's Africa
News Service 362
SALISBURY — The newly
formed National Union of
Zimbabwe Students for-
med to represent students
at teachers' training col-
leges, will be launched at
a meeting in Gwelo next
month.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amend-
ments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within
the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case
(supra) the amendment has achieved this result.
The words transaction, operation or scheme were said in the Fere-
case (supra) each to be of wide and general import. In Meyero-
witz's case (1963 (3) SA 863 (AD), 18 SATC 115) the term scheme
was said to be a wide term.
It is important to decide what elements of a scheme can be hit.
In Meyerowitz's case the court found that one company had been
formed not as part of a scheme but because it had been pressed in-
to service of the scheme it became part thereof. In the Hicklin
case (1980 (1) SA 481 (AD), 41 SATC 179) the court refused to ac-
cept that the scheme under attack could be extended to cover all
the transactions said by the Secretary to comprise part thereof.
Which has the effect of avoiding tax - in King's case (supra) it
was made clear that an attempt to avoid an actual liability for tax
was probably not contemplated because a transaction to avoid such
tax was probably bogus or sham and s90 (new s103) was not necessary
to set aside such a transaction. The section was intended to hit
avoidance of an anticipated liability. See also Smiths and Hick-
lin's cases (supra).
In King's case it was said that the section would only hit at avoid-
ance of tax on income which would but for the scheme have normally
and naturally accrued to the taxpayer. In Smiths case the court
found that the 1959 amendments served to overcome the need for re-
strictive interpretation as applied in King's case but also in that
case discussing the abnormality test they did say that it was a fea-
ture of such abnormal transactions that it may be presumed that the
income, . . . has not been permanently placed out of his (the tax-
payer's) reach. Effect and purpose must be distinguished - in Geus-
tyn's case (supra).
Having regard to the circumstances - in Geustyn's case (supra) the
absence of security for a loan and of service contracts was not
abnormal in the circumstances. [Emphasis was placed on this test
in the Hicklin case (supra) where the financial position at the
time of entering into the transaction had to be considered.
Normality generally - nature of the transaction. In Smith's case
(supra) the normality test was said to have been introduced to over-
come the problems raised in King's case (supra). In Fereira's case
(supra) the court said that the normality test was referred to were those
proposedly of normal

Maize train problems in Zimbabwe

S. Tribune
23/8/77 (362)

Tribune Correspondent in Salisbury

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

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

With a surplus of one million tons it is going to take much more than 500 tons a day to move the record crop piling up throughout the country. The problem has been worsened by the diesel

shortage which has meant long delays in shifting the maize from farms to depots.

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

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

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

limited by the fuel crisis.

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

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

This year the Authority is expected to borrow 500 million Zimbabwe dollars (R750 million) to

finance its operations. It will make considerable difference to the money market in the country and the money supply will alter accordingly.

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

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

Hate letter for Zim columnist

saved 24/8/81 362

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

The newspaper reported yesterday that the letter, which has been handed to the state security department, is believed to be the work of "members of a ring operating as agents for

South Africa in Zimbabwe."

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

It recalls various incidents from the seven-year guerrilla war.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras.(g),(h); 11(f),11(g),11(h),12,13, 8(4),8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411

Mugabe outlines Koreans' role

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — The North Korean soldiers who are in Zimbabwe will not be used in any military operation outside the country.

This was said by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, when he broke his government's silence on the presence of the 106 communist military advisers in his country.

The North Koreans, who slipped into Salisbury Airport before dawn last Saturday, have been sent to barracks outside Inyanga, near the Mozambican border, which has led to speculation that they might be used in a drive against the anti-Frelimo guerrillas of the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MRM).

But Mr Mugabe said the North Korean team was in Zimbabwe to train and equip a brigade for the new Zimbabwean National Army.

A consignment of equipment for the new brigade, including tanks, transport vehicles and heavy weapons, is due to arrive in Zimbabwe from Mozambique in the near future.

'False'

"The brigade is being trained and equipped purely for the purpose of defence and not for any external use beyond the borders of Zimbabwe," Mr Mugabe said.

"Any reports and speculation to the contrary are entirely false and without foundation whatever."

His rejection of speculation that the North Koreans might have a role in helping to crush the Mozambican dissidents comes at the same time as top-level talks between security officials of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Zimbabwe's Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, left Salisbury for Beira yesterday to hold talks with his Mozambican counterpart.

A government spokesman confirmed that Mr Munangagwa would discuss security and defence matters with the Maputo delegation.

Last year the two countries signed a military co-operation pact which included an agreement for joint action against the Mozambican guerrillas who sometimes use Zimbabwe as a sanctuary.

- interest payable on acquisition

21 September

REVISION

T.1424, T.1425
T.1431, T.1432
T.1525, 14.5
16.7, 16.9

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zim-
babwe's 57-year-old Prime
Minister, Mr Robert Mu-
gabe, thrives on plenty of
work and little sleep.

Which means that right
now he should be in good
condition, for in addition
to his duties as Prime

Minister and Minister of
Defence, and the man
whom everybody wants to
see, he has taken on the
demanding task of revital-
ising his Zanu (PF) party.

Following the dismissal
of Mr Edgar Tekere from
the post of secretary-
general, Mr Mugabe took
personal responsibility for
pulling the party together.

One of his first tasks
was to go on a four-day
tour of Manicaland, the
province in the east of
Zimbabwe — and Mr
Tekere's home area.

Throughout the tour Mr
Mugabe emphasised the
need to forget regional
and tribal loyalties.
People must think of
themselves as Zimbab-
weans, he said, a theme
which he will repeat
during planned visits to
all eight provinces of the
country.

The identification of
certain Ministers with re-
gions or tribes and the
appointment of people
from these groups to
favoured posts in govern-
ment or quasi-government

Mugabe tries hard to pull party together

fields have contributed to
the tensions within the ru-
ling party.

There have been accusa-
tions of corruption in
high places and allega-
tions that party funds
have found their way into
private bank accounts.

Mr Tekere's dismissal
has served to focus atten-
tion on the party's prob-
lems.

But there are other
issues demanding action,
especially that of the allo-
cation of land to the
many thousands of the
party faithful who were
led to expect a greater
reward than calls for hard
work and patience.

Mr Tekere as an indivi-
dual has been largely dis-
credited. But there are
many in the party who
must share the view that
the revolution which was
to transform the people's
lives has gone off the
rails.

A letter published in
The Herald, after a slash-
ing attack by the news-
paper on the former
secretary-general said



Mr Mugabe . . . touring all
the provinces in Zimbabwe.

what Mr Tekere stood for
was not wrong.

The letter said he might
have made mistakes but
the central committee of
the party had yet to ex-
plain these to the people.

It was not enough to say
that for a variety of
reasons he was not con-
sidered suitable to con-
tinue in the post of
secretary-general.

The letter said: "When
Mr Tekere talked about
nepotism, tribalism and
decay of the revolution,
was he wrong? To the
lunatic fringe, yes."

Calling for an explana-
tion for the sacking, the

letter concluded: "We
shall not follow blindly."

But it is not only prob-
lems within his own party
that Mr Mugabe is facing.

After some months of
harmony, at least on the
surface, inter-party quar-
rels are emerging again.

The leader of Zanu, Mr
Joshua Nkomo, who is
one of five Zanu Ministers
in the coalition Cabinet of
25, has said that the con-
tinual talk of a one-party
state is not contributing
to the stability of the
country. He complains of
not being consulted on
important matters.

He went further by alle-
ging that the formation of
a special trouble-shooting
fifth brigade of the natio-
nal army was possibly in-
tended as muscle for the
imposition of a single-
party system.

Mr Nkomo's fears have
arisen from the belief that
the North Korean-trained
fifth brigade will be made
up largely of former Zanu
guerrillas loyal to Mr Mu-
gabe during the liberation
war.

Mr Mugabe and his de-
fence spokesman, Mr
Emerson Mnangagwa, say
the brigade will be for-
med of integrated nation-
al army battalions and
deny there will be any
political bias.

The resurgence of oppo-
sition party activity has
been confirmed by the
Minister of Home Affairs,
Mr Richard Hove, who
took over control of the
police from Mr Nkomo in
the January Cabinet shut-
tle.

Mr Hove warned that
parties that failed to stay
within the law would be
banned.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa's
UANC, while it has only
three seats in Parliament,
is still active.

Significantly, the UANC
used a traditional Zanu
venue for an executive
committee meeting recent-
ly.

So Mr Mugabe while
restoring his own party to
a healthier state must also
watch his flanks. He is in
for a busy period.

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s7(5).

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Transport hitch
SALISBURY — Transport problems are threatening Zimbabwe's hope of exporting up to a million tons of maize by the end of March next year.

The chairman of the Grain Producers' Association, Mr Bill Francis, told The Herald this week that unless problems on the railway are sorted out, less than 350 000 tons will be shipped out.

He added that more than 2-million tons would be delivered to the Grain Marketing Board from the present crop and, with the internal sales accounted for, almost 1.5-million tons would be left for export and reserves. — The Star's Africa News Service.

The tax structure in South Africa accruals of a revenue on gross income in the tax year is a consideration as to whether the obligations imposed are possibly even more important than the expenditure

at all receipts and public source fall into accrual without consideration of whether the taxpayer has completed the income and, whether or not he has

incurred such obligations. Expenditure, in terms of s11(a), is deductible only when actually incurred and even though the courts have found that the words actually incurred do not mean actually paid see Port Elizabeth Electric Tramways' case (1936 CPD 241, 8 SATC 13) there is no general right to create a provision for expenditure yet to be incurred, s23(e) specifically provides to the contrary. The matching concept in terms of which the accountant brings to account both the income and the expenditure relating to a transaction in the same time period so as to arrive at the correct profit cannot normally be applied to arrive at an equitable solution to tax problems. Serious problems can result for the taxpayer. For example assume that a French contracting firm tenders in South Africa for a project with a total contract price of R50million budgetting for a profit of 7% or R3,5million and, to assist with covering the risk of exchange losses, calls for a R5million advance payment to cover plant and set up costs in South Africa. Assume further that by the end of the 1981 tax year the company has been awarded the contract and has been paid the amount of R5million in terms thereof but has as yet incurred no expenditure, the R5million will comprise gross income but there will be no expenses to be set-off. Without special relief the company would be taxed on R5million in year one even though the contract profit will not reach that figure according to the budget. In strict law tax will be paid in year one and at the end of the contract there will be an assessed loss of R1,5million which cannot be set-off against anything unless the French company is fortunate enough to obtain another contract on which sufficient profit is earned to utilise the assessed loss. Apart from the possibility of the useless loss there is the cash flow problem of paying tax right at the start of a contract instead of towards the end where profit can be more accurately determined. This can be very serious in a case similar to the example used as instead of having R5million available to finance the contract more than R2million of this sum will be needed for income tax.

The problems referred to above were particularly pressing in industries where long term contracts were the order of the day, particularly the construction industry. The problems were brought to the notice of the Revenue authorities who agreed that it was necessary to provide for some relief and s24C was the result. In

V. Pareto : Cours d'économie politique.

F. Wieser : Natural Value. (Tr. by A. Malloch)

W. von Böhm-Bawerk : Positive Theory of Capital (Tr. by Smart)

(There is also a very important essay on Power in Economics.

'Macht oder ökonomisches Gesetz' in the Gesamte Schriften, which has been translated into English by J.R. Mez under the misleading title: Control or Economic Law.)

For a general survey of the Schools which also includes snapshots of the individual theorists an excellent book is:

T.W. Hutchison: A Review of Economic Doctrines (1870-1929)

Of the three leaders only Walras has continued to spark a major controversial literature right through into modern times. An early distinguished contribution is:

W. Jaffé: Léon Walras' Theory of Capital Accumulation (in O. Lange editor: Studies in Mathematical Economics and Econometrics.)
While Walras' monetary theory and its relation to the quantity theory is carefully set out in the appendices to D. Patinkin Money, Interest and Prices.

A very sophisticated attempt to interpret Walras' capital and monetary theories as non-Walrasian or even Keynesian is:

(2) With the approval of the Government.

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

(iii) Mr. Brian Grubb
(ii) Mr. André Holland

WEDNESDAY

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The Austrians approach to the Austrians have been touted as distinct from Böhm-Bawerk to Hayek and the stress on uncertainty and disequilibrium.

South African Trade Mission
23. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:
(1) Whether the South African Trade Mission recently advised certain Zimbabweans on a proposed visit to South Africa to address Zimbabwean university students; if so, (a) what was the nature of such advice, (b) who were the persons advised and (c) why were they given such advice;
(2) whether the advice was given with his approval?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

- (1) Advice was given on a proposed visit to participate in a two-day "Focus on Zimbabwe" programme organized by the Zimbabwe Society of the University of Cape Town.
 - (a) That the proposed visit would be inopportune at the present time.
 - (b) (i) Senator Dennis Norman, Minister of Agriculture

- * Ensuring that letters are promptly answered and such correspondence is carried out in very clear and sympathetic styles.
- * Information sheets and/or house magazines.
- * Periodical visits to each distributor. Such visits must be well planned with clearly defined objectives.
- * Invitations to distributors to visit head office and/or regional headquarters.
- * Occasional conferences held in a central point or at some resort where all distributors can get together and discuss major issues of mutual interests.
- * The establishment of a 'distributor consultative council'.

CHANGING DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS IN FOREIGN MARKETS

Changes are often such changes occur. Certain account. An unfair or clumsy addition, once the sales may be advised. Other distributors that their distribution near future. This trade and subsequent In many countries, and well respected toward the company. Lastly, in some countries which could involve following is often compensation:- the value of inventory records and custody value of good-will

Ballistics

The children, Philip, 13, and Frank Muteri, 5, were playing with catapults near their home when Frank went into a ditch and spotted the nozzle of the weapon inside a drain. He called his brother, who thought it was a bicycle pump. When he pulled it out, he saw it was a gun and told his father, who contacted the police. A police spokesman said the children had earned a reward. Ballistics experts tested the firearm and found it matched with bullets and cartridges found at the scene of the shooting. — Sapa.

Kids find Gqabi murder weapon

SALISBURY. — The curiosity of two black children has led police to the weapon used to murder the African National Congress representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Joe Gqabi.

The UZI sub-machinegun, which was fitted with a silencer, was found in a drain about 500m from the spot where Mr Gqabi was gunned down outside his house in Ashdown Park, Salisbury, on July 31.

in mind:- distributors must be taken into distribution network, and when hostility in the trade. In me into effect, the firm's the manner of the change. s or countries may feel it also be changed in the amount of insecurity in the ce standards. reement with a well liked like the government's hostility subsequent legal implications. The awardment of a fair stocks,

Nkomo fears takeover grab



MR ROBERT MUGABE
Under attack



MR JOSHUA NKOMO
"Not consulted"

362 11/11/81 26/8/81

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

This was reported by the Chronicle in Bulawayo yesterday.

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

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

The pro-government Chronicle quoted Mr Nkomo as saying: "... I was supposed to be consulted on the formation of

Report: Sapa-AP in
Bulawayo and Mail
Correspondent in London.

this brigade, which, to me, is for the possible imposition of a one-party state in our country".

Mr Mugabe has said he favours a one-party system of government but that it would be introduced only with majority support of the people.

Meanwhile Britain's influential Daily Telegraph has warned that Mr Mugabe would be in the position of a dictator if he established a one-party state.

Guarantee

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

The Telegraph said that the parties to the Lancaster House agreement — including Mr Mugabe — were drawn to London on the understanding that the new constitution would guarantee each of them a political voice.

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

Viewing the prospect of a one-party state it cautioned that Mr Mugabe would first "have to lock up his political adversaries, and, on discovering how this does not quell opposition, he must needs outlaw those allies whose marginal dissidence can at present be safely accommodated."

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO. TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
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	VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER
14 September	21 Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions - partnerships and joint ventures (briefly) - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition

Zimbabwe papers need staff

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe Newspapers, the national daily and Sunday newspaper group, has asked the Government to import skilled staff because of its serious shortage of editorial and technical employees.

In its results for the six months to June 30, the company says both technical and editorial staff are needed urgently.

All newspapers, except for the Herald, achieved record average circulations in the period, but trading profit was 7.4% down on the corresponding period last year. An unsuccessful application for a price increase was made in April and the application is being followed up.

Operating costs were substantially higher than those in 1980 and the price of newsprint from the Umtali mill was 8% higher. Newsprint stocks at branches are at "an uncomfortably low level", says the company.

Taxed profit for the half-year was 13% up on that for last year at Z\$396 000. An unchanged dividend of 5c a share has been declared and the company forecasts trading profit for the year similar to that of last year. — Sapa.

21 September

REVISION

T.1424, T.1425
T.1431, T.1432
T.1525, 14.5
16.7, 16.9

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

^{Star} Zim rail crisis: ^{27/8/71} 'Ask SA for help'

The Star's Africa
News Service

³⁶²
SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government has been urged by RF members of Parliament to turn to South Africa for help in the current transport crisis.

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

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

Another RF backbencher, Mr Esmond

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

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

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

Mugabe warns

Smith

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, yesterday warned former Rhodesian leader Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole that they were being watched and would be punished if they did not stop their "subversive" activities. According to a report in today's Herald newspaper, Mr. Mugabe told a several thousand-strong crowd of Zanu (PF) supporters that he was giving the three internal settlement leaders "enough rope to hang themselves" adding that a strong army had been formed to deal with subversion.

In answer to the needs of a microcomputer laboratory, the first is a Terminal Network (STN). The first is a costing in the region of supports CP/M) and sells a cost effective method where large numbers of glorified desk-calculators submit the results of experiments in BASIC and similar cases which do not require expensive equipment. It is a full-time employment of administration. It is a requirement of other facilities: yet there has been no planned date of implementation.

However even Apple has introduced an optional UNIVAC mainframe. Unfortunately that many users of service will not be able to answer to the needs of a microcomputer laboratory.

As in the case of word processing, the introduction of microcomputers requires careful planning as there is a bewildering array of hardware which is being marketed very aggressively. Because there are so many variables it is very easy to select equipment which is not the best for the application. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the level of local support for hardware and software is sometimes insufficient to meet the needs of the user. However some general guidelines are beginning to emerge. It seems that the CP/M operating system is becoming accepted as an industry standard. The amount of software which has been written to run under CP/M makes this very attractive to the user who envisages a wide range of applications (as is usually the case in a university environment). The use of this operating system simplifies the running of the same program on different makes of microcomputer giving the flexibility to change equipment to meet changing circumstances. This may be disputed as two of the more popular microcomputers, the standard Apple and the Commodore Pet, do not support CP/M.

Being at the bottom corner of Africa, our lines of communication are long and often slow. In spite of this UCT has recognised that the microcomputer is going to make an ever more significant impact on our lives. The Mini-computer purchase of microcomputers has processed requests for about 9 micros since the beginning of the year. Most of the applications were for Apples which are linked directly to specialised equipment. The trend could change as groups apply for equipment to be used for more general applications including teaching. This raises the problem of competition for funds which would otherwise be spent on the central computing facility. As a result very careful motivation is required in the case of microcomputers for general purpose computing. A number of teaching departments have already expressed the need to give students some exposure to this type of equipment in addition to their use of the mainframe machine.

As in the case of word processing, the introduction of microcomputers requires careful planning as there is a bewildering array of hardware which is being marketed very aggressively. Because there are so many variables it is very easy to select equipment which is not the best for the application. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the level of local support for hardware and software is sometimes insufficient to meet the needs of the user. However some general guidelines are beginning to emerge. It seems that the CP/M operating system is becoming accepted as an industry standard. The amount of software which has been written to run under CP/M makes this very attractive to the user who envisages a wide range of applications (as is usually the case in a university environment). The use of this operating system simplifies the running of the same program on different makes of microcomputer giving the flexibility to change equipment to meet changing circumstances. This may be disputed as two of the more popular microcomputers, the standard Apple and the Commodore Pet, do not support CP/M.

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John Newmarch
THE MIGHTY MICRO

MP queries cost of Mugabe trip

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — White Zimbabwean MPs were told yesterday that they should forget about parliamentary propriety and in future take African customs into account.

The advice was given to them by Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr. Oliver Munyaradzi, who implied it was improper to ask for information regarding the expenses of certain leaders.

He refused to divulge details of the expenditure of the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, whom he said should be respected by all Zimbabweans.

Dr. Munyaradzi was answering a question from a Republican Front MP, Mr. Donald Goddard, about the cost of Mr. Mugabe's recent visit to the Far East and how much money had been issued to each member of the delegation.

The deputy minister did, however, disclose that the 15-day trip to China, Japan, India and Pakistan by Mr. Mugabe and his delegation had cost the government about R75 000.

He said each delegate was entitled to a daily business allowance of about R130.

Dr. Munyaradzi said it was necessary for the newly independent country to establish links with the outside world.

He said visits were not just for pleasure, as Mr. Goddard's questions seemed to imply.

In answer to other questions, Dr. Munyaradzi said about R102-million in foreign currency had been issued to private individuals for holiday purposes last year.

He also disclosed that about R290 000 in foreign currency was issued to government Ministers and deputies for official and personal use and for air travel in the first year since independence.

Of this amount, there was a balance of about R13 000 that had not been spent.

8/28/87 362
**Ministerial finger goes
on Union Carbide**

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

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

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

If such companies fail to

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

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

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

A mining source in Salis-

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

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

Mr Nyagumbo says the mineral-selling corporation will not discriminate against any market and "will sell to any market which has paid the price." Nor is the purpose of the corporation to stop products falling into the wrong hands. "There are no wrong hands if we are getting paid," he says.

At the same time there will be a clamp on illegal export of precious stones.

Household goods ban bitter blow to whites

Star 28/8/81 362

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Africa
News Service

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

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

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

ABUSES

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

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

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

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

Mr Alex Moseley said people feared that they might eventually be allowed to take nothing



Senator Enos Nkala . . . statement has shocked the white community.

more than the clothing they were wearing when they left: "Then they would not be emigrants but refugees."

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

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

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

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

new restriction as "unduly harsh."

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

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

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

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

CANCELLATIONS

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

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

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

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

Retailers had already reported heavy cancellations which were already being passed down the line, the statement said.

star 28/8/81

SA aims to overthrow Zimbabwe, says Mugabe

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The Star's Africa
News Service

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

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

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

The auxiliaries were among about 5 000 who fled before independence to South Africa where they were trained to over-

throw his Government, said Mr Mugabe.

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

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

DISSIDENTS

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

And the new Fifth

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

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

Mr Mugabe had earlier accused both of them, and Mr Ian Smith, all former partners in the 1978 transitional Government, of subversive activities.

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

The Computing Service will, as a matter of course, recover the latest available copy of any file lost because of system problems. A file which has been 'rolled out' will be 'rolled back' without further user intervention if any run tries to assign it. There is obviously a delay while the correct tape is found and loaded. This can be a problem if the run which requires the file is a demand run - see the section for users below. Obviously files cannot be 'rolled back' when the computer is unmanned.

Users can request the Computing Service to recover files in various other circumstances. A file which has been REMOVED by the Computing Service within the last year can be reloaded on request by the user. Fill in the form provided for this purpose at Reception. Reloading of the files is normally done only in the late afternoon or evening.

A file which has been accidentally deleted may be recoverable if a request is made before all copies on backup tapes have been destroyed - this may be days or weeks depending on circumstances. Enquire at Reception. A file which has been corrupted by a user error should likewise be recoverable provided the request is made before the last uncorrupted backup copy is destroyed. If a user realises immediately that he has corrupted a file he can REVERT his file in a demand or batch run. In this case the file must not be deleted - see the explanation in 'Tips for users' below. The advantages of REVERT are that the process can be initiated by the user without having to call at Reception and that the recovered file should be available for use within perhaps half an hour) provided the computer is manned (rather than hours).

Users frequently corrupt (or accidentally delete) elements rather than whole files. Recovering the whole file from backup involves losing all changes made since the backup copy was made. If an earlier uncorrupted copy of the element (or the accidentally deleted element) still exists in the file (i.e. if the file has not been packed by the Computing Service or the user since the corrupted element was created or the accidental deletion occurred) it can be reinstated. This can be done by the user using RESCUE. See 'Tips for users'. However RESCUE cannot be used from an S account. It is unfortunately necessary for S account users to have their elements RESCUED by the HOT SEAT advisors.

Backup of files that are not often used

User files which are not regularly used cause problems for both the Computing Service and the users. Any file not used for approximately fourteen months WILL CERTAINLY BE LOST. Fortunately this doesn't happen often!

Any user who has had a run fail because a file has been REMOVED and has had to wait for it to be recovered will know that this is a frustrating experience worth avoiding. There is also a seldom used file is corrupted this way and rumours of petrol rationing outside filling stations last night.

The statements stressed there was no shortage of instant noodle buying could harm the economy.

the Zimbabwe Ministry of Trade and Commerce
night in the wake of rumours that petrol rationing was

SALISBURY — Television and radio appeals to people not to start "panic buying" petrol were made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce last

The Star's Africa News Service

Zimbabwe petrol panic

time. Users' tapes

recent quote gives a cost per work station in the region of R20 000 for a pilot project consisting of only 5 work stations. If the system were to be expanded to 80 work stations the average cost per work station would be reduced to approximately R6000.

The last option is use of the UNIVAC mainframe computer. At present there are approximately 50 video-display terminals connected to the UNIVAC, and each one of these can be used for word processing. So why all the preceding discussion? For four reasons - these terminals are very heavily utilized already for about 22 weeks of each year, the terminals are not located at the user's work place, the terminal response time is slow because of bottlenecks which can be overcome only by acquiring extra hardware, and the level of convenience for word processing is not acceptable at the moment. There is only one solution to the first three problems. Extra terminals and equipment will have to be purchased. At a current cost in the region of R1200 per terminal this is far more attractive than either micros or word processors. At present these terminals can direct printed output to any one of three high speed line printers which produce only upper case characters, to a queue for duo case printing or to a queue high quality low speed printer (which produced this issue of @DEBUG). Although this arrangement may be acceptable for some word processing work stations, others will require a low cost 'draft' printer (approx. R1500), while yet others will require a 'letter quality' printer (approx. R4000). This presents a difficulty in the short term due to a software problem which causes characters to be lost when a relatively low speed printer is used.

The fourth problem with using the UNIVAC for text handling is that the existing text handling software (@DOC, @CTS, @ED) is not particularly convenient to use as it was not designed specifically for text handling. The greatest problem at present is the lack of screen based editing for asynchronous terminals. UNIVAC have announced a new editor which may alleviate this problem significantly. The Computing Service intends to investigate text formatting programs with a view to replacing @DOC. This approach is not ideal as it does separate the phases of document creation and formatting (justification, page breaks, table of contents, index, etc.). However it is expedient as a temporary solution until specifically designed text processing software is available.

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

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

He said he believed the government and the church could meet "on mutual grounds" and that the Government would continue to extend the hand of co-operation.

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's President, the Rev. Canaan Banana, himself a Methodist minister, has assured clergymen that fear for the future of the church in the country were unfounded.

Follow must be governed to a solution which must be answered is: will yield the most favourable void spending the money in the

processing at UCT. At the time ors have been purchased by two time how well these systems of the microcomputers of (TY MICRO) should be available is also been accepted that five programme should be set up as word processing facilities at the UNIVAC to the existing determining the requirements of wish to provide input to these the Printing Department, Prof atics, or Mr Newmarch at the

The Star's Africa News Service

'unfounded'

Zim church fears are

ms and Technology, Stanford May

Reference: [1] Committee University: 1980.

We can turn now to the current of writing, different stand departments. A close watch perform. The Computing Service the envisaged pilot study (se) for word processing on a terminal out of the next word processing work sub-committee is investigating UCT. Initial projects phototypesetter in the print the central administration. Investigations should contact ELIS at the Department Computing Service.

result? Unfortunately the given a certain amount of mon large extent by cost consid The choice of which of these

Repatriation of Zimbabwean Blacks
 151 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

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

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) No. Commissioners, however, will in cases where repatriation costs were deposited with administration boards require that administration boards make such deposits available for repatriation purposes of the Zimbabweans concerned.
- (2) Yes. The instructions issued do not apply to Zimbabwean workers whose repatriation was suspended on the ground of documentary proof that they were continuously employed in the Republic of South Africa by more than one employer at least since January 1953 or by one employer at least since January 1958.

R195 000
 40 000

45 000

85 000

R110 000
 45 000
 155 000

120 000
 75 000

Fixed Assets
 Land and buildings, at valuation 31.3.1981
 Plant and machinery, at cost
 Less Accumulated depreciation

Current Assets

Stock
 Debtors
 Bank

Less Current Liabilities

Trade creditors

Net Current Assets

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RDM.
28/2/81

Ban is brutal attack, say MPs

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

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

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

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

Brutality

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

British firm in new deal

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

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

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

White MPs 'Ask SA' call jeered

By DAVID FORRET

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aid with railways may stop chaos, they said

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

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

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

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

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

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



MR BILL IRVINE
I'm not SA envoy

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

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

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

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

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

Guerrillas fill MPs' shoes

SALISBURY. — The Patriotic Front has chosen two prominent nationalists to fill Parliamentary vacancies caused by the deaths of the Minister of Roads, Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr "TG" Silundika, and Matebeleland

South MP, Mr Boyson Nguni.

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

Economy sliding daily — Smith

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

Mr Smith pinpointed a "breakdown" in the country's

Zimbabwe GNP rises 13,9%

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's gross national product rose by 13,9% in 1980 — more than three times the official estimate of 4%.

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

Between 1974 and 1979 GNP fell by 12,5%, reaching its lowest in 1978.

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

Top buyers' lists were cloth-

ing, footwear and household goods, up by 50%. The motor trade was busy, as were department stores.

But the boom could not have been sustained without a rapid and inflationary rise in money supply. Notes and coins in circulation leapt by 46% in 1980, and money supply was up by 8,7% for January 1 to May 31 this year.

Earnings were also up by a quarter — from Z\$1 501-million to Z\$1 881-million. Employment crept back over a million, although there were falls in the number of farm labourers, public administration and domestic staff. — Sapa.

Beckett out of Tanganda

SALISBURY. — The South African shareholding in two Tanganda Tea subsidiaries is being bought out by the Zimbabwe company which will become the sole owner. Tanganda is buying the minority shareholding of T V Beckett in Tanrose Foods and Tanrose (Pvt). Negotiations are at an advanced stage. Both subsidiaries make and distribute food products. The agreement has still to be approved by the Zimbabwe and South African exchange-control authorities. — Sapa. *corr*

DIVIDEND PAYOUT

Traditionally in this country it is usual for the company to declare an interim dividend which is in most cases smaller than the final one. There are no cases here where the dividends are paid out more than twice a year except in the case of a liquidating dividend.

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

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

ZIMBABWE OIL

Change of route

FM 28/8/81

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

Oil Procurement Consortium chairman, Jerry Musson of Shell, says the Beira-Umtali pipeline, closed since 1966, will re-open in December with an annual capacity

of 1 Mt of oil a year.

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

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

ly this year.

When the pipeline comes on stream, it will carry diesel fuel for 10 days a month and refined petrol for the remaining 20. The Maputo railway line will handle aviation spirit and other liquid fuel imports.

Zimbabwe is to spend Z\$3.8m on depot storage facilities at the Feruka refinery and a further Z\$650 000 will be spent on installations at Beira.

The need for enhanced transport facilities has been dramatically underlined in Zimbabwe by two developments this year. First, the economy is critically short of diesel fuel. At the weekend, farmers in different parts of the country were warning that unless diesel supplies were improved soon, the 1981/1982 crop would suffer. Some farmers are reportedly down to three or four days diesel stocks at a time when they are preparing lands for 1981 plantings.

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

Informed sources say the oil refinery is unlikely to be reopened because it is no

longer a viable proposition in the much-changed oil market situation. It was constructed in the early Sixties to serve Zambia and Zimbabwe at a time when Zimbabwe was using Iranian crude and was far less reliant on diesel. These conditions have now changed and industry sources believe the pipeline may not be revamped and re-opened.

Record SA influx from Zimbabwe

Mail Reporter

A RECORD total of more than 1 500 white Zimbabweans emigrated to South Africa in May, according to latest immigration figures issued by the Department of Statistics — and it means Zimbabwe's white population has fallen below 200 000.

The May figures strengthen the forecast of more than 40 000 new settlers by the end of the year if present trends continue.

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

Of 3 995 immigrants in May, 1 599 came from Zimbabwe and 1 804 from Britain.

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

Flood

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

Yesterday's figures show that during the first five months of this year 16 519 people settled in South Africa, mostly emigrants from Zimbabwe and Britain.

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

Net gain during the five-month period was 12 600 compared to 4 385 in 1980.

There will be sections on quality control and acceptance sampling in many business-oriented statistics texts. More specialised texts are:

Duncan, A.J., "Quality Control and Industrial Statistics,"

4th Edition, Hometext, Inc., 1974.

Grant, E.L., "Statistical Quality Control", 3rd Ed, McGraw Hill, 1964
Grant, E.L. & Leavenworth, R.S., "Statistical Quality Control, 4th Ed.", 1972
Cordun, D.J., "Statistical Methods in Quality Control", Englewood Cliffs,

1957

McCraw-Hill, 1962.

Jusam, J.M.

Zimbabwe 'bans' Smith ⁽³⁶²⁾ rom 24/8/81

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

The order, which takes effect from September

1, is described as "The prohibition of objectionable souvenirs" and is enacted under the emergency powers regulations.

It forbids anyone from importing, manufacturing, selling, using or wearing in a public place a wide range of articles of termed "Rhodesiana". — Sapa.

New shock for whites who want to leave Zimbabwe

By DAVID FORRET: Salisbury

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

The latest shock came this week when the export of certain household goods by emigrants was banned in a bid to ease shortages and save foreign exchange. Hundreds of whites on the verge of leaving Zimbabwe have been severely affected by the new measure, which restricts them to taking out only their basic furniture requirements to start a new life elsewhere.

Expensive

Like many of the 25 000 whites who left the country in the 15 months since independence, prospective emigrants bought expensive household goods to boost their assets.

These included refrigerators, deep-freezers, stoves, washing machines, hi-fi equipment, and lounge and dining room suites, which, when exported, supplemented the R1 300 in cash each departing family was entitled to leave with.

The new measure has closed the loophole.

The government has also restricted emigrants to taking out only one car for each family. It has to be owned for at least two years before departure.

Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front has attacked the measures, describing them as "punitive and vindictive". "People will go out not as emigrants but as refugees," an angry RF MP, Mr Alex Moseley, told Parliament.

Another MP, Mr Denis Walker, likened the latest ban to that imposed by Nazi Germany to stop Jews leaving the country.

Even the pro-government Herald, Zimbabwe's largest daily newspaper, criticised the move for being "unduly harsh".

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

Dissatisfied

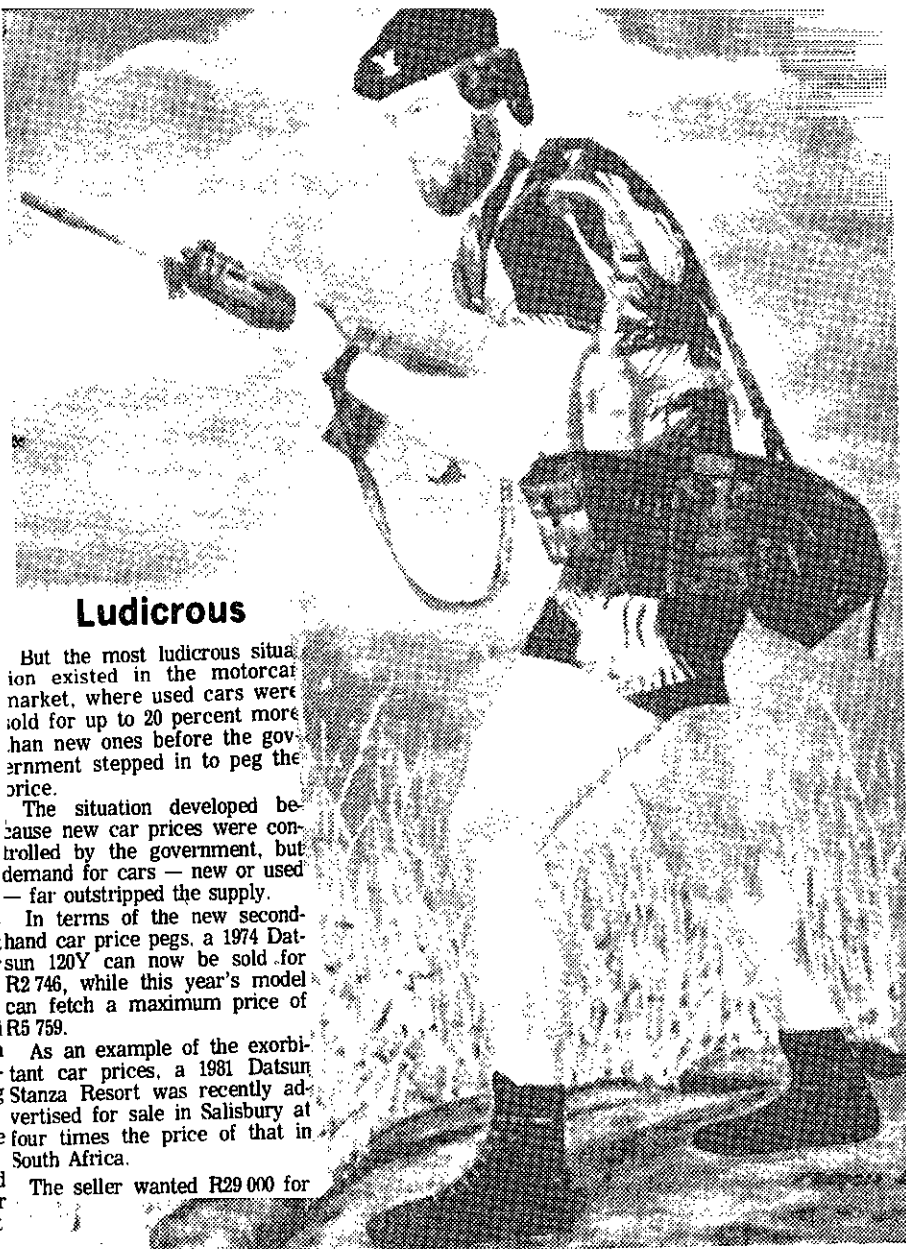
"The combination of all the restrictions now applied to emigrants could have the effect of retaining here a hard core of dissatisfied and perhaps disloyal people which the country could well do without," it said.

Meanwhile, many whites who are unwilling to quit Zimbabwe and leave their possessions behind, are also being hit by the government's economic policies.

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

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

Measures that will eat into the profits and pockets of the pre-



Ludicrous

But the most ludicrous situation existed in the motorcar market, where used cars were sold for up to 20 percent more than new ones before the government stepped in to peg the price.

The situation developed because new car prices were controlled by the government, but demand for cars — new or used — far outstripped the supply.

In terms of the new second-hand car price pegs, a 1974 Datsun 120Y can now be sold for R2 746, while this year's model

As an example of the exorbitant car prices, a 1981 Datsun

Stanza Resort was recently advertised for sale in Salisbury at four times the price of that in South Africa.

The seller wanted R29 000 for

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

Woman is war artist

By JON SWIFT

A WAR artist with a difference — that's Francis Lategan.

She has written and illustrated a children's cookery book, but her latest commission is the one which gave her an outlet for an interest she has held for a long time.

It is an oil portrait of a Selous Scout and will be printed on the dustjacket of the book "Selous Scouts — Top Secret War" due out in October.

The book is being co-written by author Peter Stiff and the man who led the scouts, Lt-Col Ron Reid Daly.

He is now Maj-Gen Reid Daly, officer commanding the Transkei Army.

"I made between six and eight trips north while the war was being fought between 1976 and 1980," says the artist.

"The human aspect of the war interested me.

The way the mothers had sons going off to fight.

"I was also intrigued by the way the guys walked around up there... tuckies and vests, long hair. The didn't look particularly soldierly."

That interest has been harnessed both for the dustjacket and another illustration for the book.

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

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

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

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

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

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

group were introduced by Senator Nkala a few weeks ago.

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

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

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

At 90c a litre motorists are paying about 50 percent more for

their petrol than their South African counterparts.

This is bound to fuel the rate of inflation, which has already risen by about 14 percent for higher-income urban families in the year ending at the beginning of July.

Shortage

Rents and accommodation are cheaper than in South Africa, as are some Zimbabwean foodstuffs — particularly beef, in spite of a shortage — which are price controlled.

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

Since independence the price of alcohol and tobacco has rocketed by 47 percent.

A bottle of whisky costs about R17.70, while a bottle of beer costs about 71c in a public bar. A packet of cigarettes sells for about 52c.

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

A shopowner said a hair-drier that would normally cost about R8 or R9 across the border was being retailed in Salisbury for about R32, while a whistling kettle sold for about R46 and a heat-regulated iron at about R39.

A 12 cubic foot fridge costs about R980 and an average three or four-plate stove retails for between R590 and R650.

As mentioned above user files stored on drum are not backed up. In fact they are liable to be lost if the system has to be 'rebooted', for example after a system crash. Furthermore the operators normally run a program called REMDRUM each morning. This program deletes user files from the drum without making a backup copy.

Recovery of files or elements of

The Computing Service will, as available copy of any file lost been 'rolled out' will be 'rolled' any run tries to assign it. The is found and loaded. This can be is a demand run - see the section cannot be 'rolled back'.

Users can request the circumstances. A file the last year can be re provided for this purpose done only in the late

A file which has been made before all copies or weeks depending on been corrupted by a request is made before user realises immediately in a demand or batch re explanation in 'Tips process can be initiated that the recovered hour (provided the com

Users frequently corrupt files. Recovering the since the backup copy (or the accidentally file has not been PACK corrupted element was reinstated. This can However RESCUE cannot necessary for S account advisor.

Backup of files that are

User files which are Service and the users. WILL CERTAINLY BE LOST.

Any user who has had a wait for it to be recovered worth avoiding. These corrupted this may not copies have been corrupted.

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

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

ZIMBABWE FURNITURE BAN TOUGH

Tribune Correspondent Salisbury

THE latest Zimbabwe Government attempt to make it more difficult for whites to leave the country may in fact have the opposite effect. A ban on furniture and electrical goods for emigrants was imposed last year, but its severity was unexpected. Overtly imposed because of abuse by emigrants, the way it has been applied contradicts the official reason. The Government says many people were taking out household appliances, such as fridges, and

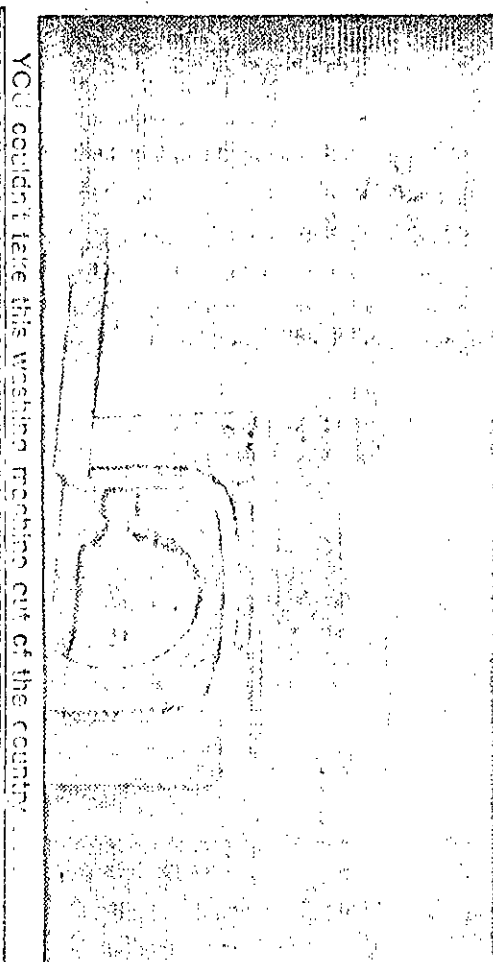
to possibly one of each article. Also, the same principle could have been applied as for motor vehicles - putting on a restriction as to the age of the furniture. The blanket restriction has taken everyone by surprise and caused much resentment among the white community. Nobody is impressed by the families' allegation of abuse and the extent to which foreign currency is affected. Official figures show

that in April exports of household goods totalled Zimbabwe \$1 million, the highest since records were first kept in January 1970. Emigrants in that month was 1600, not a record by a long way.

It is claimed this shows the extent of abuse of the rules. However, the value of goods taken out has recently fallen out of favour, been classified as second hand and each month which is nothing more than a reflection of their cost. In fact, the shortages are caused by the increase in demand from blacks, who through their higher wages, can now afford to buy many more consumer goods.

Most people see the ban as a move to make leaving more difficult for whites. But it could lead to abrupt decisions to go. This is entirely compatible with the 'white and seat' attitude long associated with the whites. Those who have stayed on undecided as to what to do have said they will wait to see what happens.

From their point of view they have seen wages increase, productivity fall, consumer goods become more scarce. Against this travel allowances have been halved, restrictions stepped on vehicles being taken out, and now furniture.



Whereas they might have earlier wanted to stay and save to buy more belongings to take with them, it is now useless doing so. Emigrants are down to having to leave with no car and with only a few suitcases. They also have to leave that much sooner in order to make a worthwhile life in another country. As one emigrant said who went 'in 1970, while I am still allowed to keep the clothes I am wearing.' Time will tell whether this outlook is shared by others.

30/5/71
562

262
Ser 31/89

Zapu man withdraws

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

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

Mr. Musarurwa is editor of the Sunday Mail in Salisbury after having been publicity secretary for Zapu for about 18 years.

He was due to have addressed the conference tomorrow.

His place will be taken by Mr. Eddie Cross, the white president of the Zimbabwean Institute of International Affairs.

801 31/8/81
 Ammo to be
 blown up
 The Star's Africa
 News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe army engineers plan a series of controlled explosions tomorrow to destroy unstable ammunition scattered over a wide area around Inkomo Barracks, west of Salisbury, when ammunition dumps at the military camp blew up two weeks ago in a series of explosions reported to be accidental.

People living within 10 km of Inkomo Barracks will be evacuated and aircraft have been warned to keep clear.

Keep happy QUMEing up to PRINTIT.

As reassurance to would-be-users or to novices at this 'wordy pursuit', an exciting new course on Word Processing now features on the Computing Service education programme. Enthusiastic enrolments were received for the first such course which took place earlier in the year and by now the participants will be well on their word processing way. As always, registrations for the education courses are accepted on a first-come first-served basis. Thus those who are interested are reminded of the next Word Processing course which is imminent! This course was announced in bulletin No 213/E34 which gave the complete education programme for the second half of this year. The nature of this course necessitates restricting the numbers so jump to it if interested or it may already be too late!

But he who hesitates is lost, so why not make use of these facilities now!

The secret to this new delight is the wizardry of the Computing Service whose boffins have now made available new routines called PRINTIT and PAGER, as well as a high quality printer. In reply to simple questions at the terminal, PRINTIT will produce beautifully formatted documents at the touch of the keyboard. For the record, and your reference, details on PRINTIT can be found in the Computing Service bulletin No 184/A40 issued in January this year. To assist the proof reading of a document at a terminal before it is printed, the routine PAGER can be used. This routine is described in bulletin No 199/A42. The other magical instrument now at your disposal is the QUME high quality printer which will produce 'letter quality' printing comparable with that produced by electric typewriters. The standard paper provided is 70 gram white bond which can easily be trimmed to A4 size. But everything has its price and the sting in this tale is that using this marvel costs 8c per page. Again for your reference complete details about the QUME can be found in bulletin No 180/047 issued in December 1980.

It is the manipulation of words, sentences, paragraphs and phrases to produce documents such as manuals, reports and letters. (Do I hear departmental secretaries pricking up their ears too?)

But what is word processing?

Word processing at UCT is now as easy on the UNIVAC for beginners with no previous computing experience, as it is for seasoned users of the computing facility. (Do I hear departmental heads pricking up their ears?)

Gerrard Boule

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS

There's a crisis, says gloomy Smith

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

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

"I believe we are very near

the point where the situation could become quite chaotic," he said.

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

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

"Very clearly there are members of Mr Mugabe's gov-

ernment who do not go along with his declared philosophy of reconciliation.

"They go out of their way to hurl abuse and insults at the white people. They live in the past, and stir up bitterness about what happened in the war years. That is not reconciliation. That is not forgetting the past," he said.

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

Warning

Mr Mugabe recently warned the white leader and heads of black minority parties who joined Mr Smith in a short-lived multiracial administration they would be "punished" if they did not stop making "subversive" statements.

Mr Smith, however, renewed his criticisms of Mr Mugabe's expressed hope to get a one-party state through electoral support.

"I believe the white people of our country who have devoted so much time and energy to fighting for freedom would obviously resist a one-party state or a dictatorship," he said.

In the interview, recorded in Salisbury, Mr Smith said he spoke out on the serious economic position in the hope of "bringing the government to their senses". — Sapa-AP

Blast munition to be cleared

SALISBURY. — The Zimbabwean Army will mount a clearing operation on Tuesday to destroy unstable munitions flung large distances by the exploding ammunition dumps at Inkomo barracks, 46 km north of Salisbury, two weeks ago.

Mugabe wants 'soldier' children

SALISBURY. — Military training would be given to Zimbabwe children if places could not be found for them in schools, says the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe. He told a meeting at Mrena that training would be given "to prepare the children to defend the country if and when the need arises".

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Mugabe, currently making a tour of tribal areas to drum up support for his

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said last night that everyone within a 10km radius of the devastated military camp would be evacuated at least two hours before the first "controlled detonation" at 11am.

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

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

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

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

Tekere: I'm not forming new party

By TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA

SALISBURY. — Mr Edgar Tekere, who was recently removed from the powerful post of secretary-general of Zanu (PF), has strongly denied rumours that he intends forming a new party.

He told a local news agency that "these malicious rumours" were being spread by people with fertile imaginations.

Mr Tekere, who was earlier relieved of his Cabinet post after being acquitted on a charge of murdering a white farmer, said he was going

Zanu (PF) daily, urged children in or out of school be allowed to join the party. Youth wings of political parties all over the world included children who were in or out of school, he said.

His call came at a time of an official disclaimer from his office that earlier in the week he had called for an end to the banning of political activity in schools.

Sapa.

through a period of reflection.

He said no suggestion had been made to him to form a new party and added: "Even if they do, they will find it difficult to get me to listen."

He scoffed at the explanation that he was relieved of his posts because he needed a rest.

"When I need a rest, I shall ask for one. I do not want it offered to me."

Mr Tekere opposes the formation of a one-party state.

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Zimbabwe prefers to use SA ports

By Joao Santa Rita,
The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — South African ports handled R20-million of Zimbabwean tobacco bound for the Communist People's Republic of China early this year but Mozambican railway officials in Salisbury do not smile at the irony of the operation.

They regard it as yet another defeat in their attempts to convince Zimbabwe's exporters to use Mozambique's railways and ports.

Two years after the end of sanctions against the former Rhodesia, only 24 percent of Zimbabwe's trade goes through Mozambique and the country's railways officials complain openly about the underuse of their country's transport system by Zimbabwe.

They claim that their country has the capacity to increase the number of trains in both lines to Zimbabwe (Beira and Maputo) but cannot do so because the present trains are travelling with hundreds of empty wagons to Zimbabwe each month.

They do not attack Mr Robert Mugabe's government for this situation.

Instead they blame it on some of Zimbabwe's private companies which, they say, have economic links with South Africa and tend to favour their white counterparts in the south.

"The Zimbabwe Government cannot force private companies to use our ports" said one official, who then argued about the advantages of the State controlling the economy.

According to the same sources, Zimbabwe's companies expressing fears about using Mozambique are the ones that have never used the Mozambican transport system since the end of sanctions and which have strong links with South Africa.

Mozambique openly acknowledges that its ports and railways are not as efficient as South Africa's. A poor system of radio and telephone communications, shortage of skilled staff and lack of modern equipment are some of the causes of lower productivity.

However, the authorities point out that in the

last two years huge investment have been made to improve this situation.

The country has bought 72 locomotives from the United States, Brazil and Romania at the cost of R54-million in the last two years. It also spent millions of rands in forklifts, cranes, tractors and other port equipment, investments that so far have not been compensated with the expected increase of rail traffic to the ports.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Corporation, which uses Mozambique for 80 percent of its exports, said that the company was "astonished with the improvements" registered in the last few months. However, he said "there are many things still to be done in the Mozambican ports."

The Mozambicans say that the shorter distances between Zimbabwe and the Mozambican ports, as well as the lower rates charged in Mozambique, should be enough reasons to cover any inefficiency. Because of congestion in South African ports, it is also claimed to be faster to export or import through Mozambique.

TAB 27
COLUMNS...CATEGORIES OF COMPLET

YES	NO	TOTAL	OTHER	MISSING	COUNT
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70	1	71			

TAB 28
COLUMNS...CATEGORIES OF NUMBERED

YES	NO	TOTAL	OTHER	MISSING	COUNT
57	4	61		396	457
58	4	62			

TAB 29
COLUMNS...CATEGORIES

ALL	MOST	OTHER	MISSING	COUNT
67	54	16	317	494
68	55	17		

TAB 30
COLUMNS...CATEGORIES

YES	NO	TOTAL	OTHER	MISSING	COUNT
22	16	38	122	317	477
23	17	39			

Powerful attack on stance on Zimbabwe

By David Breier,
Chief Reporter

In a powerful attack on South Africa, a Zimbabwean today accused the country of a deliberate campaign to weaken Zimbabwe.

Answering questions at the conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg, Mr Eddie Cross, general manager of the Zimbabwean Dairy Marketing Board said bluntly: "Your situation is terminal unless you change."

Mr Cross compared yesterday's speech by former South African Foreign Minister Dr Hilgard Muller to "listening to a broken record."

Mr Cross said that South African businessmen had exploited the captive market in pre-independence Rhodesia and said that many businessmen in Zimbabwe today had "bad memories of the more avaricious South African businessmen."

"South Africa is doing its damndest to disrupt its neighbours," he said.

He hammered the South African Government for offering to return diesel locomotives recently withdrawn from Zimbabwe on condition a Zimbabwean Minister came to Pretoria "to kneel at the front of the hill."

Mr Cross, who was applauded at several points during his impassioned defence of Zimbabwe and attack on South Africa, said most whites still had a deep commitment to Zimbabwe and added: "We hope our commitment will not be misplaced."

See Page 12

Zimbabwe presses to buy farmland

RDM 11/9/81
SALISBURY. — Farmers and landowners in Zimbabwe who want to sell their land must give first refusal to the government.

Lands Minister Sydney Sekeramayi said such land could be used for resettlement schemes, at present severely hampered by buyers acquiring land out of "self-interest".

"We demand that all farmers or landowners who decide to sell should — and must — make the first offer to the government through my ministry," he said in a policy statement.

If the government turned down the offer, the land could be sold privately.

The Minister, visiting North Korea, did not say how the new ruling would be enforced.

Unused

The government has promised a massive programme to move blacks from overcrowded reserves to land once owned by whites.

Official figures show only about 1 400 families have been resettled. The government hopes to resettle another 18 000 families in a R95-million programme, partly financed by Britain, in the next three years.

Dr Sekeramayi says the government has bought about 400 000ha and another 2.5-million are unused.

Zimbabwe's 5 500 white farmers own most of the country's 4.7-million hectares of good land. About 60% of the seven-million blacks live on reserves totalling about 16-million hectares. — Sapa-Reuter.

Deadline today for guns and Smithy mugs

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe police are empowered from today to mount a blitz against ex-guerrillas still bearing arms and whites who flaunt souvenirs of their seven-year war against black nationalists now in power.

Midnight last night was the deadline for a two-month amnesty for illegally holding arms from the war.

A Government Gazette notice bans the sale, wearing or display of memorabilia reflecting the last 14 years of white domination, from today.

By yesterday fewer than 2,000 weapons — including machineguns, rockets, mortars, rifles and pistols — had been handed in under the amnesty.

Police said they suspected 10 times that number were probably still being hoarded by former guerrillas.

From today, people who illegally hold arms can be imprisoned for five years.

Souvenirs which found popularity among whites during the war are also banned in the gazette notice, ordered by



MR MUGABE

Home Affairs Minister Mr Richard Moyo under emergency powers regulations originally introduced by the Smith Government to crack down on black nationalists.

People who defy the regulations and wear T-shirts proclaiming "Rhodesia is super," sellers of beer mugs showing Mr Ian Smith as prime minister, or pub-owners who display plaques of disbanded army units such as the Selous Scouts, can be jailed for a year and fined R1 200. — Sapa-AP.

Star 1/9/81 (362)
Mugabe
wins
media
award

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has been named "Communicator of the Year" by the Zimbabwe Institute of Public Relations.

Its president, Mr George Foot, said at a presentation lunch in Salisbury the award had gone to Mr Mugabe because of the "almost miraculous adjustments" he had achieved in bringing a war-torn country to peace and reconciliation.

"The Prime Minister's leadership has been an inspiration," he said, adding that Mr Mugabe's ability to communicate with all of Zimbabwe's people had helped significantly in his success.

The Prime Minister said he viewed communication, and the mass media, as the essential link between Government and the people. Government policies, he said, had to be translated into meaningful concepts which would be understood and supported by the majority of people.

— Sapa.

Dangerman shakes his shadow

The Star's Africa
News Service

ACCRA — Ghana's High Court has ruled that "dangerous man" Captain Kojo Tsikata, on whom a 24-hour surveillance had been mounted, should be left alone.

Mr Justice Roger Korshah said the retired army officer was entitled to the fundamental human rights enshrined in the Constitution.

He ruled that until compelling reasons for the shadowing were given he could not sanction such a practice.

Security agencies must act within the parameters of the law, he said, because the individual looked to them for protection of his rights and liberties.

Captain Tsikata had sued the director of military intelligence and 18 officers for damages for unlawful interference with his rights to freedom and liberty.

The action was regarded as a test case in Ghana, which recently returned to civilian rule after years of military

Zim Govt to get top-quality land

SALISBURY — Farmers and landowners wishing to sell their land must first offer it to the Government for use in Zimbabwe's resettlement scheme, the Lands and Resettlement Minister, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said in a statement.

Dr Sekeramayi said yesterday the resettlement programme was being severely hampered by buyers acquiring land out of self-interest.

"We therefore demand that all those farmers or landowners who decide to sell their land should and must make the first offer to the Government through my Ministry."

If the Government turned down the offer the land could be sold privately.

The Minister, who is on an official visit to North Korea, did not say how the new ruling would be enforced.

The Government has promised a massive land resettlement programme,

moving blacks from overcrowded reserves on to land previously owned by whites.

The most recent official figures show only about 1 400 families resettled so far. The Government hopes to resettle another 18 000 families in a R95-million programme, partly financed by Britain, in the next three years.

The Government has bought about 400 000 ha of land. Dr Sekeramayi says another 2.5-million ha are lying unused.

He said in the statement that most blacks felt land owned by whites should simply be expropriated since it had been "forcibly grabbed by the settler pioneers."

Expropriation without compensation is prohibited under the 1979 Lancaster House agreement which ended the war.

Zimbabwe's 5 500 white farmers own most of the country's 4.7-million ha of top-quality land, while about 60 percent of the 7-million blacks live on less fertile reserves totaling about 16-million ha.

— Sapa-Reuter.

An arms blitz in Zimbabwe

(362)

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe police have been empowered from today to mount a blitz against ex-guerrillas still bearing arms — and against whites who flaunt souvenirs of their seven-year war against black nationalist guerrillas now in power.

Last night was the deadline for a two-month amnesty for people illegally holding arms from the war.

And today is the date set by a Government Gazette notice for the banning of the sale, wearing or display of memorabilia reflecting the last 14 years of white domination.

By yesterday less than 2 000 weapons — including machine-guns, rockets, mortars, rifles and pistols — had been handed in to police under the amnesty.

Police said suspect 10 times that amount were probably being hoarded by former guerrillas. — Sapa.

'SA is not disrupting Zimbabwe'

2/9/81

362

Chief Reporter
South Africa maintained "correct" relations with Zimbabwe, informed sources in Cape Town said today in reply to allegations that South Africa was deliberately trying to disrupt the Zimbabwean economy.
The accusations were made at yesterday's conference in Johannesburg of the SA Institute of International Affairs, by Mr Eddie Cross, general manager of the Zimbabwean Dairy Marketing

Board, and Mr. Abner Borish, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe.
The sources state that South Africa adhered to correct relations while any provocative language came from the Zimbabwean side.
Any movement towards co-operation and the improvement of relations would have to come from Zimbabwe, "The ball is in their court," according to the sources.

The Zimbabweans referred specifically to South Africa's decision to withdraw diesel locomotives from Zimbabwe's hard-pressed railways which have a severe shortage of locomotives in working order.
A spokesman for South African Railways said today that Zimbabwe had approached South Africa for the loan of 60 diesel locomotives.

But the S A R turned this down as South Africa's service would be adversely affected by hiring out any locomotives.
The spokesman said that any decision to lend locomotives to Zimbabwe would have to be taken by the Government rather than S A R.
Earlier this year S A R withdrew 25 diesel locomotives on loan to Zimbabwe on the grounds that South Africa needed them for domestic services.
Relations between the two countries have further deteriorated recently with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe accusing South Africa of aiming to overthrow Zimbabwe.

He said South Africa aimed to infiltrate trained subversives into Zimbabwe among thousands of repatriated workers.
Zimbabwe still has 20 steam locomotives on loan from S A R, and the S A R spokesman said South Africa had no intention of recalling these in the immediate future.

SA Govt trying to sabotage Mugabe claim

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE South African Government was deliberately sabotaging Zimbabwe economy as part of a wider campaign to destabilise neighbouring black states, Zimbabwe businessman Mr Eddie Cross claimed in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking at the "Southern Africa in the World" conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs, Mr Cross said South Africa's actions against Mr Robert Mugabe's government included the ending of the trade agreement, tourist visa requirements, the withdrawal of diesel locomotives on lease to Zimbabwe and South African support for the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement.

Mr Cross, general manager of the Zimbabwe Dairy Marketing Board, said his suspicions had been confirmed by recent talks with senior businessmen and officials in South Africa. He warned that the apparent attempt to force his government to moderate its political stance would backfire.

Since independence Zimbabwean importers had diversified away from South Africa because they found cheaper markets elsewhere. There had also been tremendous growth in various sectors of the Zimbabwean economy.

On the question of a one party state, Mr Cross said it could have advantages. The Zimbabwe Government needed to be secure for about 10 years to make changes to promote a sound economy. These could include massive price rises in basic commodities.

The important question was how a one-party system could be implemented. A prerequisite was that it be acceptable to the other major political groups, excluding the whites — who no longer counted.

'Good model'

A French strategic analyst and director of the French Institute of International Affairs, Professor Thierry de Montbrial, told the conference the South African Government's envisaged constellation of states could become a reality — but only after apartheid was scrapped.

The constellation idea was a good model and highly meaningful in a purely economic sense, but it would not work because the Government's present policies did not give it the

necessary internal or external legitimacy.

There would probably be a radicalisation of South Africa's neighbours, who would strive to lessen their economic dependence on this country and apply for foreign aid to do so.

If the "liberal approach" prevailed in South Africa and there was some sort of power sharing among all races without revolution, it would be one of the most positive developments of our time and would have major consequences throughout the world, he said.

If this approach failed, South Africa was headed towards inevitable revolution.

Working Example (1) : Suggested Solution

Use of Borrowed Funds

- (i) Net profit before tax and interest
- (ii) Net profit before tax to sharehold
Net profit after tax to shareholde

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This indicates that although sale
sales have increased even more.
manufacture or a reduction in sel
- (ii) Net Profit Margin
This indicates an increased retur
(Rand amount), with satisfactory
- (iii) Expenses to sales
- (iv) Net Profit before interest to sa

Relative to (i) investment on total ass

- (ii) Stock turnover

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increasing stocks in expectation of an

Full benefit will probably be reaped ir

Zimbabwe Govt to run family planning

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — The Zim-
babwean Government has
taken over the country's
highly successful Family
Planning Association
which announced yester-
day that it was winding
up for lack of funds.

Announcing the FPA col-
lapse, its director, Mr
Peter Dodds, said the as-
sociation had received
only a quarter of the
R1,9-million provided for
this year in Government
estimates.

He advised his 450 staff
members that they would
be out of a job by the
end of September.

According to June
figures the association
had 64 608 women on its
books.

The FPA programme
was credited with making
Zimbabwe the first Afri-
can country to reduce its
population growth rate.

In a statement publi-
shed in today's Herald
newspaper, Health Minis-
ter Dr Herbert Ushewo-
kunze was quoted as
saying that all FPA em-
ployees would be taken on
by the Ministry of Health.

The Minister said the
flow of funds to the asso-
ciation had been frozen
pending the outcome of a
legal action brought
against him by the FPA
over the banning of the
controversial contracep-
tive, Depo Provera.

Asked to comment, Mr
Dodds was quoted as
saying that the takeover
did not "fill me with
optimism for the future."

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Zimbabwe economy slowing

Work:

Own Correspondent

Use:

- (i)
- (ii)

Note

Oth

SALISBURY — As Zimbabwe's planners bask in mutual self-congratulation over the economic performance of the first post-independence year, there are ominous signs that the national output this year will fall far short of 1980.

Certainly, a 14 percent real growth rate last year was something to be proud of. This was caused mainly by the rise in agricultural and manufacturing output.

Manufacturing accounts for a quarter of gross domestic product, and just what its output will be depends in part on

South Africa.

Rail transport delays are getting worse, and an increasing amount of wagons are having to be used to shift diesel, stocks of which are down to less than a week's supply.

Political differences are not helping, with little prospect of extra locomotives forthcoming from South Africa.

Imported raw material stocks are also running down because new supplies have to wait their turn in the rail queue while fuel takes priority.

Adding to the burden is the stockpiling of exports.

Sugar is the prime example. At the moment,

there are 50 000 tons waiting to be railed, and by the end of the year this will have risen to 100 000 tons.

At a time of a depressed world market, it is vital the industry gets rid of this, but instead the pile is mounting up and producer losses this year will run into millions of rands.

But possibly the most disappointing sector will be agriculture.

The old system of guaranteeing farmers a pre-planting price is being done away with, and will mean greater cautiousness on the part of foodcrop

growers.

And unending political statements on the redistribution of commercial land are having their effect on farmers wanting to expand — why expand when the government might take it away?

Ironically, observers note that the share of production of the white-owned farms is as high as ever.

Resettlement of squatters and peasant farmers is not going to improve agricultural yields, it has been pointed out to the Government, and Zimbabwe could end up a food importer in a few years' time.

(i) Gross Profit Margin

This indicates that although sales (Rand amount) have increased, cost of sales have increased even more. This could be due to rise in costs of manufacture or a reduction in selling prices.

(ii) Net Profit Margin

2,1% 2,3%

This indicates an increased return due to increased gross profit (Rand amount), with satisfactory control over indirect expense.

(iii) Expenses to sales

21,4% 17,1%

(iv) Net Profit before interest to sales

3,6% 4,8%

Relative to (i) investment on total assets (or earnings power)

13,6% 10%

(ii) Stock turnover

10 8,5

The business appears to be making less use of funds available. Turnover on assets employed is down. This is probably due to the benefit of refitting the shop and increasing stocks in expectation of an upsurge in trade not yet having occurred.

Full benefit will probably be reaped in the next accounting period.

Squatting: Zimbabwe farmers unhappy

By Howard Barrell
The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — "I propose a motion of no-confidence in the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development for his inadequate dealing with the squatter problem," said the burly white farmer from Zimbabwe's eastern border district.

His fellow delegates to the annual congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU) sat in stunned silence.

Was he mad? Did he think he was still in Rhodesia?

But Mr Mike Cullinan stuck to his guns.

There sat the relevant Cabinet Minister on the podium, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, and they were going to have it out.

Dr Sekeramayi did not flinch either.

He sat impassive, heard Mr Cullinan out, listened as CFU president Mr Jim Sinclair skilfully steered the motion from debate, and then replied — equally forthrightly.

Dr Sekeramayi had been called on to address himself to what is possibly Zimbabwe's most explosive political issue, the defusing of which seems to demand the expenditure of millions more dollars than this 16-month-old state can presently afford.

The issue is land, and its immediate representation is the dispute between the 5000 white commercial farmers, who own more than 40 percent of agricultural land, and about 50 000 land-starved peasants now squatting illegally on white farms.

LIBERATION

White farmers should realise, said Dr Sekeramayi, that the bitter seven-year guerilla war had as one of its primary objectives repossession of

the land by Zimbabwe's black majority.

They should know that, for many squatters, their occupation of white farmers' land was perceived as the "liberation of the land."

White farmers should accept that brutal removal of the squatters was regarded as no solution to what was essentially an historical and political problem.

Stories of confrontations between farmers and squatters before and since the CFU conference have been numerous.

And police have been issued instructions to deal with the issue with discretion lest police action shorten the fuse.

Dr Sekeramayi has said he will allow three kinds of squatters to stay where they are pending resettlement.

They are: people who moved on to vacant or abandoned farms during the guerilla war, farm workers who were abandoned by their employers during the war and returning refugees who happened "haphazardly" or otherwise to land on somebody's farm because communal areas (formerly the Tribal Trust lands) were overcrowded or there was nowhere else to go.

Two categories of squatters would not be tolerated — the families of employed urban-based breadwinners who left their kin on farms they had chosen to "occupy" and people who left their lands in the communal areas to squat on neighbouring farms.

Dr Sekeramayi sees the solution to the problem in an accelerated pace of "resettlement of squatters and in landowners bringing all land into "conspicuous, meaningful and effective production."

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3/9/81

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ster of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said.

Dr Shamuyarira made headlines last year when he reportedly said SA tourists were not welcome in Zimbabwe. Afterwards he repeatedly emphasised they were welcome.

When both countries imposed visas on June 1, many South Africans assumed it was at Zimbabwe's instance.

In an exclusive interview with The Star the Minister said:

● Earlier this year SA told Zimbabwe it would require visas from June and Zimbabwe reciprocated.

● No visas had been refused to tourists from SA "as far as I know."

● There was no political reason for South Africans having to wait six to eight weeks to get a visa to Zimbabwe. "It's just an administrative delay."

● Zimbabwe is "taking measures" to speed up the issuing of visas.

"We want South African tourists to come here," he said. "It benefits our economy from the point of view of foreign currency and buying our local products."

"SA tourists would not be subject to indignities in Zimbabwe or any racism in reverse. I don't think that has ever happened and it will not happen. liberating the masses."

'We want tourists'

Minister makes his point on visa issue



Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, Zimbabwe's Minister of Information and Tourism. "We are completely colour-blind."

By Jasper Mortimer
SALISBURY — Among the foreign Press here, Nathan Shamuyarira has the reputation of being a Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) (PF) hard-liner, if not an extremist.

He is known for his comments on South Africa and urging journalists to be committed to the "ideology of

**SA
was
the
first**

The South African Government was the first to call for visas for travel between South Africa and Zimbabwe. the Mini-

Yet when one meets him, one finds he has a heavy but quiet presence. He receives his interviewer exactly on time, does not raise his voice and does not use marxist jargon.

The son of a Methodist preacher, Shamuyarira taught at a Plumtree High School before becoming the first editor of the African Daily News in 1956. He joined Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) in 1962 but left it to help found Zanu in 1963. He went to the United States the next year to take a degree in politics at Princeton University and subsequently worked as a lecturer at Dar es Salaam University in Tanzania.

He speaks about visas and SA-Zimbabwe relations:

"There are two points I want to make. First, the Zimbabwe Government left its trade mission in Johannesburg as a demonstration of our desire to continue trade with SA, and that includes tourism.

"The subsequent disruption has been at the insistence of the SA Government. They were the ones who in-

formed us that the trade agreement would not be renewed. They were the ones who withdrew the locomotives which had been leased to Zimbabwe, and they also indicated they would be requiring visas as of June 1.

"Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs works on the principle of reciprocity. We do to other nations what they do to us."

"Second, Zimbabwe is favourably disposed to the SA people. We abhor apartheid, we think it's inhuman, and to that extent we support those people who are fighting against apartheid and want to see a just society."

Q: Do you see SA whites as the enemies of the anti-apartheid fighters?

A: "No. There are many whites who are opposed to apartheid. We know that. Some of them are in Parliament — Helen Suzmann and the Progressive Party — and there are many "other" whites who are completely opposed to the system.

"We are completely colour-blind in this.

We see the system as a system. The evidence is clear. The majority of the population, whites, blacks, Indians and coloureds, are opposed to apartheid. It is a small minority of nationalists who are in power.

Q: In August 1980 you said SA tourists were welcome but were "security risks" and would get no "special privileges." What did you mean by that?

A: SA whites used to come here without visas although SA blacks were required to have visas, and Rhodesian whites went to SA without visas, but blacks had to have them. This privilege of whites was an extension of apartheid and so we couldn't have it.

As to the security risk, the SA Government has been training 5 000 Muzorewa auxiliaries for sabotage work and that clearly poses a security risk to us if they were to come in as tourists.

Q: What is your evidence? Do you know where they are being trained?

A: We do know where. The Prime Minister has issued a very detailed

statement on that and I wouldn't want to elaborate.

Q: There are those who say that South Africans should be welcomed to Zimbabwe as the experience would influence them against apartheid, besides providing foreign exchange. Others say Zimbabwe should isolate SA for moral reasons. Does your Government apply the first view to SA tourists and the second view to the Pretoria Government?

A: We are not putting political considerations on this.

Q: Then is there no way you are going to close the door to South Africans?

A: That depends on the nature of the political quarrel. We didn't take any punitive steps; it's the South Africans that have taken those steps.

Q: How do you look back on your widely-reported comment that South Africans were not welcome?

A: No, I didn't say that. I must have been misquoted. I cannot remember the context. was replying to interjections in Parliament.

SA will help — but Mugabe must ask

RDM 3/9/81

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By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — South Africa is willing to help Zimbabwe overcome its current transport crisis — but Pretoria is apparently insisting on an official approach from Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

This has been reliably learnt in Salisbury, where there is strong resistance in the ruling Zanu-PF party to direct government-to-government contact with South Africa.

Despite the serious effects of the transport crisis — now costing the country more than R5-million a week — it seems unlikely that the Zimbabwe Government will do anything that could possibly be interpreted as political recognition for South Africa.

White parliamentarians of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front (RF) have appealed to the government to "swallow its pride" and ask South Africa for help.

These calls were greeted with anger from black parliamentarians, who accused the RF front-benchers of being "unaccredited ambassadors" for South Africa.

A shortage of diesel fuel, the reduced number of serviceable locomotives in Zimbabwe and the loss of artisans to maintain them have all added to the transport problem, which was made worse in May when South Africa withdrew 24 locomotives which had been on loan.

Imports have slowed down, as well as foreign currency earnings on exports because of Zimbabwe's inability to transport its goods to the market. And, because of the lack of diesel fuel, farm production next season is expected to be hit.

A 51 000-ton stockpile of sugar has built up in Zimbabwe and the tobacco industry — the country's largest foreign currency earner after gold — is being allocated less than half its truck requirements.

Food distribution within the country is also being hampered.

Family
RDM 3/9/81
planning
centre 362

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Family Planning Association will shut down at the end of September, throwing 450 medical and administrative staff out of work, FPA director Mr Peter Dodds said yesterday.

The Ministry of Health's financial aid to the association had been heavily cut back and it could not continue its operations any longer, Mr Dodds said.

The FPA claims responsibility for cutting the national birthrate from 3.7% to 3.5% in the past three years, making Zimbabwe the only country in Africa to slash its population growth.

Educators

Mr Dodds said the 83 medical staff, 50 administrators and 312 birth-control educators and field workers had been given notice to quit by the end of the month.

A record 64 063 women were receiving contraceptives from the FPA at the end of June, 15% more than the figure for the same period last year, he said.

At 3.7% Zimbabwe had one of the highest birth rates in the world. Government sources said there were plans to take over the FPA work but no definite decision had been made. — UPI.

UPI.

ZIMBABWE FM 4/9/81

Buying State control

(362)
The ink was scarcely dry on the surprise statement from the British-controlled Zimbabwe Omnibus Company that government was seeking an equity stake in its Bulawayo-based bus operations, when PM Robert Mugabe intervened, in an obvious effort to reassure the business community. He announced that government would only participate in private enterprise after a "dialogue" with the companies themselves. Coming hard on the heels of the Zimbus affair — in which there appears to have been no clearcut private sector initiative — the PM's statement is unlikely to resolve the uncertainty that previous ministerial statements have created.

The present position is that in the past nine months the Zimbabwe government has purchased effective controlling equity shareholdings in three major listed companies: the Zimbabwe Newspapers group, Zimbank (formerly Rhobank) and Caps Holdings. In all three cases, government says the initiative came from the foreign shareholders who wished to divest, though it is known that in Zimbank's case, the previous owners (Nedbank) were, in fact, negotiating to sell to the Bank of America when government stepped in.

In all three cases, the Zimbabwe government purchased shares, at market-related prices, from external shareholders.

This could also be the pattern with Zimbus, which last week revealed that the government had instructed Bulawayo City Council not to pay the subsidy due the company from May 1 this year. The government is, instead, insisting on negotiations between Zimbus's majority shareholder (United Transport Overseas Company in the UK) and itself on possible government participation in the equity.

In addition, the government wants a review of bus fares and of the existing subsidy machinery. As a result of the withdrawal of the subsidy, Zimbus showed a loss of Z\$230 000 in the three months to July 31 and warns that these losses will continue "at an increasing rate" until a "reasonable" fare increase is allowed.

Zimbus says it has not increased bus fares for two years and, in the interim, wages of drivers and conductors have increased 75%, while the cost of buses has gone up 70%. The net result is that the interim dividend has been passed and the controlling shareholder has been asked to provide temporary finance to help Zimbus meet its day-to-day operating expenses.

Businessmen in Zimbabwe argue that this is precisely the type of action that is deterring foreign investment. Of course, the move is consistent with government policy to the extent that ministers have stressed the need to reduce foreign "control" of the economy. But businessmen point out that the piecemeal acquisition of shares in foreign-controlled business (for which \$20m was set aside in the budget) will deter new foreign investment as companies wait to see whether or not they are on the shopping list. So there is a great need for Mugabe's "dialogue" before action is taken.

Suitcase syndrome

Star 4/9/81 (362)

From The Star's Africa News Service
By Robin Drew



Ian Smith ... being watched.

SALISBURY — The morale of white Zimbabweans has slumped after a series of events which has left more people ready to reach for their suitcases.

The suitcase syndrome is old hat to seasoned Zimbabwe-watchers. It is an attitude which finds people mentally packing up after some, particularly sharp jibe at the colonialists, but only too eager to unpack if they can find something reassuring in the next official pronouncement.

Right now some reassurance is needed if the numbers who actually go are not to be swollen.

June saw more than 2 000 officially listed as emigrants. Others just took their holiday allowance and did not come back. After allowing for immigrants, many of them returning black Zimbabweans, the official net loss was 1 270.

The latest events which have caused morale to dip appear unconnected. But they add up to a situation where whites feel they are being victimised or that their future is threatened.

Actions which have contributed to this feeling are:

- The ban on a variety of household goods which emigrants can take with them including stoves, refrigerators and lounge and dining room suites.

- The clamp on the further development of private hospitals.

- The warning by the Prime Minister that racism is still being practised in schools, hospitals and clubs and his statement that he wanted to see blacks outnumber whites at former white schools.

- The allegation that Mr Ian Smith, Bishop Muzorewa and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole are being subversive and the warning that they are being watched.

- The statement by the Minister of Justice that the constitutional right to dual nationality is dangerous and will be amended.

- The announcement that there should be politicisation of the young and that youths will get military training.

● The publicity being given to the ruling party's hopes for a one party state and the growing belief that the Korean-trained fifth brigade of the army will be a political instrument.

One reason why these developments have caused such unease is that they have followed hard on each other's heels. The cumulative effect, coupled with the tendency of people who feel threatened not to look closely or dispassionately at the reasons for certain actions, have led to the depressed atmosphere.

However, the point has not been lost on observers here that many of the recent statements have been made during the campaign by the ruling party, Zanu (PF), to revitalise its followers after the dismissal of former secretary-general Edgar Tekere.

The party has its power base among the mass of the people, and it is perhaps to be expected that statements of a radical nature will be made.

But even if this is the case it does not help to inspire confidence among the section of the community whose contribution to the economy is out of proportion to its numbers.

In addition, there is concern at the inability of the transport system to cope, mainly because of the shortage of skilled manpower, and at the continuing diesel shortage.

At a time when the country needs all the skills it can lay its hands on, it would make sense were the government to put the brake on the outflow of whites through a considered review of its policy towards them.

would require that the price of a manufacturer's good be

the same around the world and that the customer absorb

freight and import duties. This approach is

extremely simple with no information being required

on competitive or market conditions. The policy has

the disadvantage in that it does not respond to the

competitive and market conditions of each national

market and thus does not maximise profits.

The second pricing policy Keegan mentions can be termed

polycentric. This is a policy of allowing subsidiary

or affiliate companies to establish whatever price

they feel is most desirable in their circumstances.

Prices are in no way co-ordinated from one country to

the next. The only constraint in this policy is

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SA is blamed for fuel

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Simba Makoni, yesterday officially conceded that the country was short of petrol and accused South Africa of deliberately holding up supplies.

His remarks, in an interview with the State-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, came after a day of panic as thousands flocked to petrol pumps all over the country, only to be allowed 20 litres of petrol or less.

Some Salisbury garage owners said petrol stocks were running low because of panic buying a few days ago when rumours spread that petrol rationing was imminent.

Most garages stretched out stocks by imposing voluntary rationing yesterday — some allowing only 10 litres to each motorist.

But several pumps in the capital ran dry by noon yesterday. — Sapa.

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subsidiary pricing

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within the company.

207 4/9/81
**Mugabe
warns of
'sabotage'**

SALISBURY. — The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, says Zimbabwe is not free because factories and mines are not yet under Zimbabwean control.

He has accused foreign-owned companies of holding secret meetings to plan "sabotage" against the economy, the semi-official Ziana news agency reported.

Mr. Mugabe told a rally this week in Enkeldoorn during his "meet the people" drive that "the enemy is still among us".

He warned Zimbabweans against the 5 000-strong former auxiliary forces of Bishop Abel Muzorewa who, he said, would be planted among the people to commit acts of sabotage.

He urged all Zimbabweans to join his ruling Zanu-PF party to unite against "enemy threats of destabilisation".

Substantial progress had been made in Africanising the civil service and removing "saboteurs". — Sapa.

Ref 4/9/8
**Zimbabwe's
fuel problem**

SALISBURY. — Zimbabweans had to tighten their petrol caps yesterday. Though there had been no official restriction on petrol supplies by lunchtime, individual petrol stations were already severely cutting down on supplies to customers. Motorists who were being allowed 20¢ per car early yesterday morning were later being restricted to 10¢. The owner of a major garage said some petrol stations in Salisbury had already run dry. — Sapa.

S/S 4/7/84 (2/7/84) P62
SALISBURY — Zimbabwe
and Mozambique yester-
day signed a health co-
operation agreement.

Terms of the agreement
include co-operation in
training, restructuring of
the pharmaceutical sector
and organisation of na-
tional health services.

The two countries also
agreed on ensuring medic-
al care for border popula-
tions regardless of nation-
ality and to exchange un-
dergraduate and post-
graduate medical
students, health workers
and tutors. — The Star's
Africa News Service.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO. TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20 Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 8(4), 8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411

VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13

14 September	21 Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions - partnerships and joint ventures (briefly) - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition	ss.11(a), (i), (j), 12, 13; 22, 22A, 24A, 103(1), 103(2)
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21 September

REVISION

T.1424, T.1425
T.1431, T.1432
T.1525, 14.5
16.7, 16.9

18 RAND DAILY MAIL,

Maputo sugar terminal

SALISBURY. -- The Zimbabwe and Swaziland sugar industries are to finance jointly a Z\$1 400 000 improvement project for a bulk sugar terminal in Maputo, says the Zimbabwe Sugar Association.

The association's general manager, Mr Geoffrey Thomas, said the move followed a breakdown at the terminal earlier this year which resulted in the blocking of exports.

Both states use the port for all their sugar exports.

Industry sources say Zimbabwean sugar earned Z\$63-million in foreign exchange last year and a record production of 370 000 tons is forecast for 1981.

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

Bush war men smuggling guns over Limpopo

8.4. RETURN

Function

To return
unit that

RETURN

DURBAN — The smuggling of communist-manufactured arms and ammunition into South Africa, and particularly to Durban, has taken on a new dimension with the arrival of thousands of Zimbabweans.

Rules: The smuggling problem facing the South African Police was highlighted by the arrest near Durban last week of two former Zimbabweans following the discovery of a large cache of arms and ammunition in a house at Botha's Hill.

- (1) There must be at least one RETURN statement in every subprogram.
- (2) When executed, the RETURN statement terminates the subprogram that contains it.

Examples:

See 8.5.2.2 and 8.6.3.

8.5. EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS

External functions are of two types: external subprograms in FORTRAN, and *basic functions*. Basic functions are supplied with the processor and stored in auxiliary storage. These basic functions do not require compilation and are utilized by non-FORTRAN users of the processor.

8.5.1. Basic External Functions

Table 8-3 lists standard basic external functions.

Own Correspondent

Police suspect that the men smuggled in some of the arms, which included AK-47 assault rifles, from Zimbabwe.

Immigrants are still pouring in from across the Limpopo River, with Durban being a favourite settling place for many "displaced Rhodesians" because it is mainly English-speaking.

SOUVENIRS

Most of the men were involved in the protracted bush war in Zimbabwe and many collected souvenirs in the form of terrorist weapons.

Obviously the temptation to bring these souvenirs with them to South Africa has proved too strong for some immigrants who have smuggled them across the border.

Police are concerned that unlicensed arms, particularly fully automatic rifles and grenades, are in the hands of some of the "new South Africans."

While accepting that the weapons are brought in mainly as souvenirs, the biggest fear of the police is that they will fall into the wrong hands.

WARNING

With the high prices some people especially faction fighters, are prepared to pay for these weapons, this is a very real concern.

The head of the Detective Branch in the Port Natal Division, Brigadier John van der Westhuizen, said police had uncovered a few cases of Zimbabweans with unlicensed firearms.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen warned that the illegal possession of firearms was a very serious offence.

Don't knock Mr Mugabe says MP

FORMER Rhodesians now living in South Africa were knocking their country to such an extent that South Africans believed Zimbabwe was a Marxist state.

This was said in Johannesburg this week by Mr Peter Bottomley, a British Member of Parliament.

He told the Institute of International Affairs' conference immigrants were "poor mouth-ing" to justify their leaving the country after Mr Robert Mugabe's government came to power.

Mr Bottomley made his remark when he was analysing South Africa's attitudes to Zimbabwe.

"One has to ask the question: What kind of Zimbabwe does South Africa want to see?"

"I believe that one possible result of any South African attempts to destabilise Zimbabwe economically and politically would be a break in the political structure.

"If Mr Mugabe went, Zimbabwe would not have hope of a successful future which would make it a peaceful and prosperous neighbour of South Africa."

Mr Bottomley said in the



PETER BOTTOMLEY

Whites fear what blacks want South African situation, "what blacks want, whites will fear."

He said it was recognised that the outside world could not make South Africa's changes — change could only come about "from within the National Party."

He added: "The continued and continual reminder to the West that white South Africa is saving South Africa from communism, is false.

"People here live where the government says they may live, they work where the government says they can work.

"That's what one finds in a Stalinist state.

"The government powers of censorship, media control and withdrawal of passports is all part of Stalinism.

"It cannot be in our interests to turn the majority of people living in South Africa into Marxists or real socialists."

SOUTH Africa was "doing its damndest" to wreck Zimbabwe's economy, it was claimed at the "Southern Africa in the World" conference in Johannesburg this week.

SA's deteriorating relations with the former Rhodesia came under fire from two leading Zimbabwe businessmen, who said South Africa was trying to keep the country an "economic prisoner."

But Mr Ray Killen, deputy director-general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, said South Africa was not trying to destabilise Zimbabwe, and that what was needed was political contact.

Mr Killen told the conference that Zimbabwe had indicated they were not prepared to enter into political contact with the result that relations between the two countries had fourdered because of four actions by the South African Government.

These were the decision to demand visas, the termination of the trade agreement, and withdrawal of locomotives, and the ending of labour contracts in Zimbabwean workers in South Africa.

Mr Killen said that on the question of labour contracts, there was "no indication from Zimbabwe that they wanted the contracts continued after the original five year period had lapsed.

"The contracts were the re-

Relations with Zimbabwe hit at conference

sult of an inter-departmental arrangement between South Africa and the then-Rhodesia in the 1970s."

Mr Killen said that to improve relations with Zimbabwe political contact was needed — but Zimbabwe has said it is not prepared to enter into such contacts. Now we have a scatered communication and that's the problem."

He denied that South Africa was trying to destabilise neighbouring states such as Zimbabwe and Angola.

"We are primarily concerned with stability in this part of the world," he said. "It is not in our interests to see a deterioration — we wish to see these states succeed."

Mr Eddie Cross, general manager of the Zimbabwe Dairy Marketing Board, rebutted Mr Killen when — after delivering a hard-hitting speech on Zimbabwe's role internationally — he told a questioner that "South Africa is doing its damndest to destabilise the region."

He claimed that South Africa was supporting the Mozambique

Resistance Movement and said it was "inconceivable that this is being done unless you want to keep Zimbabwe and Zambia as economic prisoners by destroying railway lines to seaports."

Mr Cross said a "deliberate campaign" was being waged to harm Zimbabwe's economy "and since arriving in Johannesburg this view has been strengthened."

He claimed that on the question of locomotives — which has severely curtailed Zimbabwe's ability to transport goods — South Africa had this week invited Zimbabwe to send a Cabinet Minister to Pretoria to sign a new agreement.

"But it appears they want him to kneel at the foot of the mountain and eat humble pie ... I don't think the Zimbabwe Government is too keen on that sort of thing," he said.

The president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Zimbabwe, Mr Abner Botsh, also accused South Africa of "a deliberate attempt to sabotage my country's economy."

Zimbabwe to get Aussie military aid?

3-621000
AUSTRALIA is considering options to provide Zimbabwe with military aid, including advisers, in a bid to counter the growing influence of North Korea.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is reliably believed to be greatly concerned over the recent introduction into Zimbabwe of more than 100 North Korean Army advisers, and the further promise of tanks and other heavy military equipment.

In Canberra, Ministers are considering an options paper setting out a range

of possible Australian responses

One solid reason for Mr Fraser's concern is his high standing with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, given the fact that Australia helped clear the way in 1979 for the elections which led to majority rule.

While Australia has had no formal request from Zimbabwe for military aid, the review is seen by political analysts as being born out of Commonwealth determination not to allow the

West) to be out-manoeuvred by the Communist bloc.

While the issue of aid to Zimbabwe is receiving top priority, it is not expected to be considered in detail by the Prime Minister until he returns to his office after recovering from a recent illness.

His doctors have advised him to rest for several weeks, which means he will probably next appear in public at the gathering of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in Melbourne at the end of September.

Mr Fraser is expected to raise the issue of military aid with Mr Mugabe at

that meeting.

Australian newspapers have headlined South Africa's raid into Angola, with almost all reporting faithfully on both sides of the story.

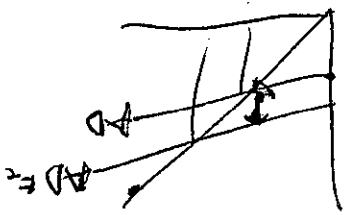
But General Magnus Malan's bombshell report of the capture of a Russian warrant-officer, and later pictures and reports of massive supplies of recovered weapons, have thrown even the sceptics off balance.

They finally agree that perhaps the Soviets are meddling in Southern Africa.

6. 10. 1964

$\frac{181}{12} = 15 \frac{1}{4}$

The overall interpretation is that the cost of capital is not the same.



Another swipe at SA on fuel crisis

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — There was a deliberate effort by South Africa to disrupt the flow of traffic between it and Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said last night.

In a television interview on the fuel crisis which has left some outlets without petrol and cut diesel supplies, Dr Makoni said transport difficulties within the country had contributed to this.

He said all Zimbabwe's diesel supplies came from or through South Africa but recently Zimbabwe had arranged for all its petrol to come through Mozambique and this was happening now.

Apart from Zimbabwe's internal difficulties, the Government believed "honestly and with absolute justification" that South Africa was deliberately disrupting the flow of diesel.

"It is not flowing at the rate we expected," he said. Zimbabwe had ordered supplies for five and a half months but most of this was held up in South Africa.

"They would like us to alter our position on apartheid and the liberation struggle but this position, as had been made clear by the Prime Minister, is non-negotiable. The independence of Namibia and the elimination of apartheid are not matters we can trade off," said Dr Makoni.

Thief beaten to death after murder in shop

BULAWAYO — A handit who shot and killed the owner of a Bulawayo store during a robbery was beaten to death by members of the public who chased him.

Bulawayo police said Sitie Ngwenya, armed with an AK rifle, entered the grocery store in Magwegwe West and demanded money from the shopkeeper.

The robber was given about R40 and left the store.

He then shot the owner of the shop, Mr. Juzi Gumede, in the chest and ran off with several onlookers giving chase.

They eventually caught him and, according to the police statement, beat him to death. — Sapa.

Mugabe bodyguard jailed for robbery

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — A former bodyguard and driver of the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Johannes Maxwell Ziweya, was last week sentenced to six years in jail for armed robbery.

A Salisbury court heard that on the afternoon of February 17, Mr Ziweya borrowed a car from a friend and drove to a petrol station on the outskirts of Salisbury.

There he produced an AK rifle which had been issued to him by office of the Minister of State and had held up the two garage attendants.

He forced one attendant to fill the car's tank and robbed the other of R100. As he sped from the scene one of the attendants noted the car's registration number.

Mr Ziweya was later arrested by the police and the rifle recovered from his flat.

He was identified by both attendants at an identification parade at police headquarters.

Mr Ziweya claimed to have been visiting relatives at the time of the offence.

ROM 7/9/81
**Everyone will
learn to fight**

SALISBURY. — Women will be included in a military-training-for-all plan outlined on Saturday by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Addressing a party rally in Que Que at the end of a four-day tour of the Midlands province, Mr Mugabe said it was necessary for everyone to learn to handle arms in defence of Zimbabwe.

Men and women would receive training in their spare time, but youths, with whom the scheme would start, would be mobilised into special centres. — Sapa.

a burning
issue . . . 362

atement function and logical

SALISBURY. — Some white Zimbabweans, incensed by the Government's ban on the export of most household goods, are planning a fiery protest.

A diplomat who was absorbed into a noisy group of young whites in a Salisbury bar recently was invited to a furniture burning party.

statement. This procedure

His new-found drinking buddies explained they were emigrating soon and because they could not take their furniture they intended ceremoniously burning it.

the depth of feeling ts, a list of variables

The depth of feeling about the ban, which covers stoves, fridges, hi-fi equipment and lounge and dining-room suites was illustrated by an advertisement in The Herald.

A seller trying to quickly dispose of more than R2 000 worth of household goods advised: "Any goods unsold to be destroyed."

s, expression except that it
d-ay not reference, in any

The man who placed the advert explained today that all but a R7 mukwa lounge suite had been sold.

There is no standard

re "If that has not gone
tic the end of next week
ts am most definitely d
troving it."

- by arithmetic expression.
I correspond in number, order,

For example, the statement function

$$\text{AVERAGE}(A, B, C) = (A + B + C) / 3.0$$

can be used with the following statement:

$$Z = Y - \text{AVRGE}(R, S, T)$$

The value for the actual argument R is substituted for its dummy argument A, S for B, and T for C. A value is returned to the statement function reference so that the arithmetic expression $Y - \text{AVRGE}(R,S,T)$ can be evaluated and assigned to Z. The statement function reference

RDM
8/9/81
552

'Slav cash for Zimbabwe

SALISBURY. — The Yugoslav bank, Udruzena Beogradska Banka, yesterday provided Zimbabwe with about R47 500 000 in credit to buy Yugoslav goods, the semi-official Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency reported.

The Zimbabwe Finance Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, and the bank president, Mr Slobodan Milosevic, signed the agreement at a ceremony in Salisbury. Mr Milosevic said his bank would soon open a branch in Salisbury. — Sapa-AP.

$$\text{Var}(\bar{x}_{\text{opt}}) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \right)$$

If c_i is the same for (8.31) reduces to

$$n_i =$$

Zimbabwe beef being smuggled out — claim

(8.32)

(8.33)

Case b)

$$n_i = \frac{W_i S_i}{\sqrt{c_i}}$$

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Using an illegal bridge over the Limpopo and light planes whites are smuggling large quantities of beef and personal possessions of emigrants into South Africa, a deputy Cabinet Minister has claimed.

(8.34)

If c_i are all the same, this reduce

$$n_i = \frac{W_i S_i \sum_{i=1}^k W_i S_i}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k W_i S_i^2}}$$

The beef smuggling could be costing Zimbabwe R200 000 a month, according to the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge.

(8.35)

Formulae (8.33) and (8.35) are known as after J. Neyman, who first proved them.

When is it worthwhile using Optimal Allocation?

i.e. When do the gains in efficiency outweigh the extra problems of calculation? We shall only consider Neyman Allocation.

Let us define $\bar{S} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k W_i S_i}{k}$

Then using (8.27) and (8.32) we

$$\text{Var}(\bar{x}_{\text{prop}}) - \text{Var}(\bar{x}_{\text{opt}}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k W_i$$

As each W_i and each squared term $\text{Var}(\bar{x}_{\text{opt}})$ must always be less than $\text{Var}(\bar{x}_{\text{prop}})$.

He said the beef smuggling was being carried out by former Zimbabwe farmers now living in South Africa who still owned farms, mostly cattle ranches, in the Limpopo Valley and Beit Bridge areas in Zimbabwe.

Mr Mvenge said in Bulawayo that the farmers, after obtaining meat import permits in South Africa, slaughtered cattle on their Zimbabwe farms and smuggled the meat either across Beit Bridge or across temporary bridges over the Limpopo.

"We are aware there is an illegal, temporary bridge in operation 45 km west of Beit Bridge," he said.

Mr Mvenge said the bridge was also being used to smuggle out furniture and other belongings of people leaving Zimbabwe.

Mr Mvenge said more than 150 000 kg of meat was being smuggled across the border every month.

But the chairman of the Matabeleland branch of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Rob Savers,

tion,

proportional

ed costs
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c.)

disputed Mr Mvenge's allegations.

"I do not believe this happens at all," he said.

BAN

Zimbabwe Minister of Finance Senator Enos Nkala recently banned the export of furniture, refrigerators, deepfreezers, stereo sets and other possessions in a move to stop these goods being taken out by whites leaving Zimbabwe.

Signature row is throttling Zimbabwe

Star 9/9/81

362

SALISBURY — Politics and economics have become interwoven in the latest dispute between Zimbabwe and South Africa which has left the two Governments in a stand-off position of benefit to neither.

At the core of the matter is a signature.

South Africa is insisting that Zimbabwe's request for diesel locomotives, to help it over the transport crisis which is damaging the economy, should come from a Minister.

Zimbabwe is standing firm on the principle that it can have no diplomatic or political dealings with Pretoria.

INSISTING

From Salisbury's point of view the involvement of a Minister rather than an official, would make the transaction a political deal.

Why then is South Africa insisting on an official request from Mr Mugabe's Government?

The argument goes that it is customary in deals of this nature. Capital equipment worth millions of rand would be exported to a foreign country. A civil servant could not speak for his government on a matter like this.

It is claimed that in under-the-counter trade deals with many black African countries Ministers' signatures were obtained and the confidentiality of those deals was always respected.

But agreements had to be made on a government-to-government basis.

PRESSING

In Zimbabwe the need for more locomotives is pressing. Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano told Parliament that it was a tragedy that the railways could not handle the greatly expanded amount of traffic on offer.

This currently amounted to 16-million tons a year, he said. But the railways, because of a shortage of staff and func-

The signature of a Zimbabwean Minister is all that is required to relieve the transport crisis throttling that country's economy. Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service examines the political factors which have prevented this. He weighs the implications of the Zimbabwean crisis for both South Africa and Zimbabwe and concludes that it is in the interests of both to resolve the problem.

tioning locomotives could handle only 14.5-million tons.

Sixty locomotives are on order from the United States but they will not reach Salisbury until next year. Nine diesel electric units have been hired from Mozambique and four from Zambia.

But the fact is that without South African assistance the squeeze will continue for many months.

The choked transport system is hitting exports, particularly of sugar and maize, and is hampering the movement of coal and other minerals. It has also had a devastating effect on fuel supply.

DISRUPTED

It has been estimated that in delayed exports alone the cost is nearly R6-million a week.

The diesel shortage has hit farmers, bus companies, transport concerns and a host of activities. Because of the priority being given to moving diesel by road tankers, the supply of petrol has been disrupted, bringing home the crisis to the ordinary man.

But up to now Mr Mugabe's Government has stood firm on the principle of no political dealings with South

Africa.

Minister Chinamano says: "Although diplomatic ties have been severed, economic and trading ties remain. It is to be hoped that South Africa will accept this position and recognise that its own long-term interests, as well as ours, will best be served by co-operating with us in the field of transport to the maximum extent possible."

Certainly it cannot be in South Africa's interests to see a deteriorating economic position.

CONFRONTATION

It will weaken the Zimbabwe Government which is already under some stress because of strains within the ruling Zanu (PF) Party.

An unstable Zimbabwe is far more likely to fall victim to extremists who would throw caution to the winds and open the door to confrontation with South Africa through the provision of guerilla bases.

This is something Mr Mugabe has resisted, however powerful his rhetoric might be.

Earlier this year, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister said: "We hope that South Africa will recognise we have left an area, economics and trade, where relations can be harmonious."

WAY ROUND

At the moment there is not much harmony in evidence. For the good of both countries it is to be hoped that a way round the impasse can be found.

One possibility is an approach through a third country to convey a message from the Minister. Another is to exclude Ministers concerned with economic matters from the ban on dealings with South Africa.

Or — finally — South Africa could make an exception to what it regards as customary.

Mugabe outlines radical changes

RDM 9/9/77
(362)

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Radical changes are to be made to Zimbabwe's educational system to bring it into line with the new social and political order in the country.

The plans were outlined on Monday by the President, the Rev Canaan Banana, and the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, in two separate speeches at the University of Zimbabwe.

Both advocated radical and revolutionary changes to "Africanise" Zimbabwe's seats of higher learning to produce socialist-orientated graduates.

President Banana said "critical surgery" was needed to make the radical changes in both the content of the country's education and the methods of teaching.

"The educational set-up must be brought into line with the new social and political order. It should aim at creating an atmosphere where children are not deprived of knowledge of government programmes."

President Banana said initially it would be necessary to "de-educate in order to re-educate" many of the teachers.

Individualists

Mr Mugabe also outlined his government's education policy when he opened an international conference on "The role of the University and its Future in Zimbabwe".

"Our universities will have failed us if their products turn out to be imbued with an individualistic, elitist and reactionary outlook more suited to other social environments."

"Individualists who put themselves first and society after, and would rather society served them first, are anathema to the society we wish to build," he said.

These people were a "dangerous intellectual bourgeoisie" and there were many members of "this clan" in Zimbabwe. The university could not be a copy of alien institutions but must sink its roots into African soil.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, has issued a stern warning to pupils and teachers about disobedience which appears to be creeping into Zimbabwean schools. He lashed out at undisciplined pupils as well as "unprincipled" headmasters and teachers.

Argus 10/9/87 (362)

IMPASSE OVER A SIGNATURE

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At the core of the matter is a signature.

South Africa is insisting that Zimbabwe's request for diesel locomotives to help it over the transport crisis, which is damaging the economy and the standing of the Government, should come from a Minister.

Zimbabwe is standing firm on the principle that it can have no diplomatic or political dealings with Pretoria. For a Minister, as opposed to an official, to become involved would mean a political deal, seen from their position.

Why then is South Africa insisting on an official request from Mr Mugabe's Government?

The argument goes that this is customary in deals of this nature. Capital equipment worth millions of rands would be exported to a foreign country. A civil servant could not speak for his government on a matter like this.

And, it is claimed, in under-the-counter trade deals with many black African countries, Ministers' signatures were obtained and the confidentiality of these deals was always respected.

But agreements had to be made on a govern-

ment-to-government basis.

In Zimbabwe the need for more locomotives is pressing. Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano told Parliament that it was a tragedy that the railways could not handle the greatly expanded amount of traffic on offer.

This currently amounted to 16-million tons a year. But the railways,

**By ROBIN DREW
of Argus Africa
News Service**

because of a shortage of staff and locomotives in working order, could handle only 14.5-million tons.

Sixty locomotives are on order from the United States but they will not be here until next year. Nine diesel electric units have been hired from Mozambique and four from Zambia.

But without South African assistance, the squeeze is going to continue for many months.

The choked transport system is hitting exports, particularly of sugar and maize, is hampering the movement of coal and other minerals, and has had a devastating effect on the fuel supply position.

It has been estimated that in delayed exports alone, the cost is nearly R6-million a week.

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panies, transport concerns and a host of activities, and because of the priority being given to moving diesel by road tankers, the supply of petrol has been disrupted, bringing home the crisis to the ordinary man.

But up to now Mr Mugabe's Government has stood firm on the principle of no political dealings with South Africa.

Mr Chinamano says: 'Although diplomatic ties have been severed, economic and trading ties remain. It is to be hoped that South Africa will accept this position and recognise that their own long-term interests, as well as ours, will best be served by co-operating with us in the field of transport to the maximum extent possible.'

Certainly it cannot be to South Africa's interests to see a deteriorating economic position. It will weaken the Government which is already under some stress because of the internal strains within the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

And an unstable Zimbabwe is far more likely to fall victim to the extremist elements who would throw caution to the winds and open the door to confrontation with South Africa through the provision of guerrilla bases.

This is something which Mr Mugabe has resisted, however powerful and, to Pretoria, distasteful the rhetoric might be.

Army will
start 10/7/77
combat

smuggling
to SA (362)

The Star's
Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Zim-
babwe's Finance Minister
Senator Enos Nkala, says
his Government will use
emergency powers to com-
bat smuggling across the
border to South Africa.

In an interview with
The Herald newspaper
Senator Nkala said the
measures would include
stopping exchange control
allocations for those sus-
pected of being involved
in the racket.

Senator Nkala's com-
ment followed a claim
made by the country's
Deputy Minister of Trade
and Commerce, Mr Moses
Mvunge, that farmers in
the Beitbridge area near
the South African border
were smuggling out large
quantities of beef and per-
sonal effects including
furniture.

Policemen who had re-
signed from the Zimbabwe
police and joined the po-
lice on the other side of
the border, together with
businessmen and highly
placed civil servants, were
involved in the racket,
said the Deputy Minister.

Backing Mr Mvunge's
call for the deployment of
a border guard force, Sen-
ator Nkala said he would
ask Prime Minister Robert
Mugabe to deploy mem-
bers of the Zimbabwe
National Army.

Organised trips by black
women to South Africa
would also be clamped
down on, he added, as
they were being used for
contacts by dissident pol-
itical parties in Zimbabwe.

FM 11/9/81 (362)

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Leaning on Mugabe

Pretoria is playing a tough economic and diplomatic game with Zimbabwe. This is seen most clearly in Zimbabwe's transport crisis which has led to a critical fuel shortage in that country.

Salisbury has accused SA of deliberately delaying fuel supplies in order to put pressure on the Mugabe government. Railways headquarters denies this and Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman calls the charge "inexplicable."

He says that there have been discussions with Zimbabwean officials who were told that their ministers should either contact him or Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha about the problem. This, says Schoeman, was never done.

The message, as diplomatic sources confirmed to the FM this week, is quite clear. If Zimbabwe wants SA's help then it must deal with Pretoria on a government-to-government basis and not adopt the "insulting attitude" that it will only deal with the "pariah" state through lower-ranking officials.

In addition, according to one diplomatic source: "There is little point in sending fuel tankers to the border if Zimbabwe does not have the locomotives to haul them into the country."

Salisbury can justifiably reply that its locomotive shortage is partly due to SA's action in withdrawing the locomotives previously on loan and that there is no reason why SAR locomotives should not haul fuel tankers all the way to Bulawayo, or even Salisbury.

Pretoria does not see things that way.

There is little doubt that SA could help alleviate Zimbabwe's inter-related fuel and transport crises. But as long as the Mugabe government insists on treating SA as an outcast state and is even prepared to endorse sanctions — at least in principle — Pretoria will not go out of its way to help Zimbabwe solve its economic problems. Officials deny, however, that SA has done anything to make those problems worse.

The treatment meted out to Zimbabwe is in marked contrast to the earlier, and seemingly present, policy on Mozambique. Far from insisting on government-to-government contacts with Maputo, Pretoria allowed the SAR to help run Mozambique's railways and harbours and the mining industry to keep recruiting Mozambican workers — although on a reduced scale.

So low-key were the contacts with Maputo that at times it seemed that railways GM Kobus Loubser was in charge of diplomatic relations with Mozambique. The major difference between the Zimbabwean and Mozambican situations is that SA needed Maputo harbour and the rail line to it to compensate for its own transport and harbour bottlenecks. And the mining industry needed the Mozambican workers — although that reliance has been much reduced.

Ironically, Pretoria would dearly love closer economic relations with Zimbabwe, particularly to force that country into some sort of de facto membership of the proposed Constellation of States. Indeed, the present tough stance could be partially designed to try to force Zimbabwe into a closer relationship on SA's terms.

Whether the gambit will work is another matter. Kenneth Kaunda's Zambia accepted enormous economic damage rather than be seen to kow-tow to Ian Smith's Rhodesia. Whether Mugabe, by all accounts a more pragmatic man than Kaunda, will be less tough about relations with Pretoria remains to be seen.



Zimbabwe's Mugabe . . . facing economic muscle

No mercy for smugglers, warns Nkala

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe might use emergency powers to clamp down on smuggling and economic sabotage, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said in an interview published in Salisbury yesterday.

He said a certain group of people throughout the economy were engaged in economic sabotage. Items such as emeralds, gold and beef were being smuggled across the border to South Africa.

The Minister said extraordinary measures would be taken against whites and blacks involved in the racket. He singled out farmers who were staying in South Africa and owned land in Zimbabwe, and black-organised groups who were constantly visiting South Africa.

Although the measures might seem to be vindictive to whites, those who were innocent had nothing to fear. "There is no question of colour here. All that we are doing is to stamp out all saboteurs," Senator Nkala said.

The measures would involve stopping exchange control for travellers to South Africa suspected of being involved in the racket.

The Minister said he would try to find out which companies were organising tours for black women to South Africa. "I do not know who gives these women money, because no such trips have been organised to friendly countries like Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi."

The government had information that some black women were being used as contacts by dissident political parties in the country. There was a need to act fast instead of waiting until the situation got out of hand.

Farmers who were now staying in South Africa and owned land in Zimbabwe, and policemen who had resigned from the Zimbabwe Republic Police and joined the South African Police, were involved in the racket, he alleged.

Some farmers were using their private aircraft to smuggle out goods. Some highly placed public servants and people in the private sector were believed to be involved.

The axe would fall on public servants and those in the private sector would be dealt with on an individual basis.

"My view is that the Ministry of Home Affairs should take measures to see if police at Beit Bridge are effective and loyal to the country," the Minister said.

A team of experts from the Treasury had been asked to assess the exact amount the country was losing through smuggling. Senator Nkala said he would soon meet the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in his capacity as the Minister of Defence, to ask him to deploy some members of the Zimbabwe national army to patrol the border and track down the culprits.

The Minister also deplored what he alleged was clandestine trade between some local businessmen and South Africa. — Sapa.

Muzorewa is subverting Zimbabwe — Mugabe

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — The former Rhodesian Premier, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, has been accused of collaborating with South Africa to subvert the Zimbabwean Government.

The accusation was made by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who has repeatedly warned during his current "meet the people" tour that action would be taken against subversive elements.

He has named Bishop Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of Zanu, and Mr Ian Smith in these warnings.

At the latest rally in the Victoria Province, Mr Mugabe said Bishop Muzorewa would have to account at some stage for his collaboration with the South African Government.

He claimed that South Africa was intent on provoking a war with Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe added that Bishop Muzorewa would have to give an explanation for an arrangement he had with Pretoria to train 5 000 of his supporters to subvert the Zimbabwe Government.

He said there were still disgruntled elements who lost last year's election and were involved in clandestine activities

aimed at bringing down the government.

Mr Mugabe warned that strong force would be used to crush those who wanted to get power through the barrel of a gun.

"Some say there will be a new government . . . there will never be another government controlled by a party other than Zanu-PF," Mr Mugabe said.

Bishop Muzorewa said yesterday that he was not prepared to comment on Mr Mugabe's remarks at this stage.

"Of course, there is nothing to it," he said, adding that the allegations were being made by people who were losing support in the country.

Staff shortage -- not SA -- is causing railway crisis

Special Correspondent

Zimbabwe's economy is taking a severe pounding from the prolonged rail transport crisis. Not only are fuel stocks at critical levels but the supply of all raw materials has been reduced and farmers, with almost no diesel, are being forced to delay crop plantings.

Only one source of comfort is providing hope for the future. This is the growing use of Mozambique and 27 percent of Zimbabwe's traffic is coming from its eastern neighbour.

Railway sources point out this has been achieved since 1979 when all goods went through South Africa.

Traffic handled includes that bound for Zaire and Zambia but these take up only eight percent of the total.

Politicians continue to try to pin the blame for the crisis on South Africa but they tend to ignore some of the statistics showing just how much

the system is under strain.

In the year to June 30, a total of 14-million tons was handled, the highest since the railway system with Zambia broke up in 1967.

The traffic on offer was 15 to 16-million tons, indicating a 10 to 15 percent shortage in capacity.

Significantly, the record performance was achieved with 180 steam and diesel locomotives. Five years ago, 204 locomotives snuffed only 13-million tons.

Against this, however, is the deteriorating manpower shortage.

The fleet availability is 255 diesels and 80 steam engines but less than half are in service at any one time compared with the target of 70 percent. This is due entirely to the shortage of artisans.

The World Bank estimated a few months ago that the shortfall in artisans was 20 percent but today it is thought to be 30 percent.

To solve this there have been recruiting drives in Britain, with moderate success, and India and Pakistan are sending artisans to help. Training

more Zimbabweans is the only solution.

Officials are keeping quiet about the real reason for the situation but it is known they are a combination of locomotive shortages and administrative inefficiency.

As an example, Mozambique recently used a number of Zimbabwe tank cars to carry sugar. This means not only further delays in supplies but also a lengthy cleaning operation later.

The position is not helped by silly actions as happened in Zimbabwe recently and noted in Parliament.

Tank cars destined for South Africa had slogans saying "racist pigs" daubed on them. Back they came still empty with a polite request for them to be cleaned before being filled.

The largest sugar producer, Anglo American's Hippo Valley, says it will probably have 100 000 tons stockpiled at the end of the year, worth about ZD25-million (R33-million). This is the third biggest agricultural earner.

Sta 12/9/1 362

Botswana victim of rail crisis

The Star's
Africa News Service
GABORONE — Botswana has become the victim of the political and economic standoff between Zimbabwe and South Africa, according to Botswana's Minister of Finance, Mr Peter Mmusi.

The transport crisis along the railway line run-

ning through Botswana which links South Africa and Zimbabwe is "badly affecting Botswana," Mr Mmusi said.

The carrying capacity on the line which is critical to Botswana's economy, has been substantially cut by the problems confronting the National Railways of Zimbabwe, which still administers the railway on Botswana soil.

The NRZ is experi-

encing serious shortages of locomotives, diesel and skilled personnel, and Zimbabwe has accused South Africa of hampering attempts to overcome the crisis.

A Botswana source said Zimbabwe was giving priority to its own traffic which meant Botswana was being badly affected by the crisis.

Mr Mmusi said Botswana seemed destined to

"suffer because of the conflicts in the neighbourhood."

The railway line, which links up with the Zimbabwean system at Bulawayo and the South African system at Mafeking, forms the major part of Botswana's transport infrastructure taking in the main centres of Gaborone and Francistown, and adjoining coal and copper/nickel deposits at Morupule and Selebi Phikwe.

South Africa is insisting on a Zimbabwean ministerial request as the means to ease the railway crisis, but Zimbabwe holds that such a step would constitute an unacceptable political contact.

South Africa has agreed to allow Botswana to import sufficient quantities of petrol and diesel to fill fuel storage tanks designed to enable Botswana to cushion any short-term disruption in supplies.

At present levels of consumption, the storage tanks would give Botswana about six weeks' supply of petrol.

Abercal exports slip

SALISBURY. — Strong domestic demand enabled Abercal Central Africa, the Zimbabwe associate of Abercom Holdings, to increase overall turnover by 62% and pre-tax income by 112%, says the chairman, Mr P J. T. Herbert, in his annual report.

In the year to June 30 the company paid dividends of 14.5c.

Mr Herbert says this year's higher tax charge and the greater dividend cover provide a new base from which the company can "sustain further consistent earnings and dividend growth".

In the second six months of the year export sales declined for the first time in many years, and efforts will be made this year to at least maintain the market share and develop new markets.

He is convinced Zimbabwe is a safe and profitable home for foreign funds, but it would help if the Government reconsidered its export incentive policies.

Sapa.



The actual Beit Bridge — the only legal bridge between Zimbabwe and South Africa. Smugglers cross on the “invisible bridge.”

By WILLIAM
SAUNDERSON-MEYER

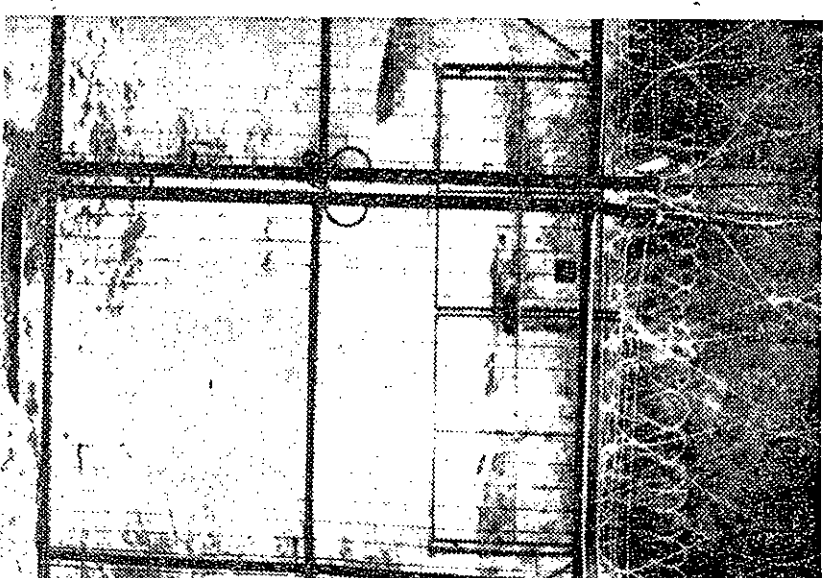
ZIMBABWEAN farmers are smuggling across South Africa's Limpopo border — with the risk of causing a foot-and-mouth disease epidemic among South African cattle.

The white farmers are using a so-called “invisible bridge” across the Limpopo River to bring across herds of cattle, slaughtered beef, farming implements, furniture and personal possessions illegally. It is believed that former Zimbabweans now living in South Africa are helping the smugglers to avoid Zimbabwe's tough curbs on removal of assets by emigrants.

CATTLE AND GOODS FLOW IN OVER THE LIMPOPO'S
‘INVISIBLE BRIDGE’ AS ZIMBABWE'S WHITE
FARMERS BEAT EMIGRATION CURBS — AND RISK
SPREADING FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN SOUTH AFRICA

BORDERS

5 Tribune, 13/9/81 (362)



The gates leading between the two rows of security fence, sometimes the gates are left open and the smugglers are said to move through from the Limpopo to the road.

Cordon

At the Northern Transvaal town of Messina, 12 kilometres from the border, the Sunday Tribune found that the existence of the "invisible bridge" as the locals have dubbed it, is common knowledge.

It appears the smugglers move with impunity through South Africa's cordon sanitaire. The cordon runs the length of the Limpopo and is patrolled.

The fence has gates to give South African farmers access to the Limpopo in daylight.

The Sunday Tribune found at least half a dozen places in a 60-kilometre stretch where smugglers' four-wheel-drive vehicles and herds of cattle can cross the dry river.

A farm labourer, who pointed out cattle tracks leading from the river bed to the road used by patrols along the security fence, said the cattle were herded through the gates in the fence and straight into trucks.

Until recently Messina was a foot-and-mouth area and livestock inspectors set up roadblocks to prevent local farmers from spreading the disease by taking cattle or meat into uninfected areas of South Africa.

Roadblocks

To avoid the roadblocks, the trucks take devious routes through farmland and then set course for the main centres of the Transvaal. Through sympathetic farmers, often former Zimbabweans, the cattle are marketed through the normal channels as coming from a disease-free area.

The racket is organised by white Zimbabwean farmers who own land in Zimbabwe but live most of the time in South Africa.

One Zimbabwean, who has used the route to bring out furniture, said the smugglers were helped by former Zimbabweans who have bought land on the South African side of the Limpopo.

This was denied by a former Zimbabwean, Brian du Preez, who over the past two years has carved his Limpopo farm out of virgin bush.

"We would be foolish to get involved in any scheme to bring cattle from Zimbabwe, where foot-and-mouth is rampant," he said. "Although I don't farm with cattle, some of my neighbours do and they would hardly thank me for causing an epidemic."

A Zimbabwean businessman said: "Why should we be held financial captives in a country that has been taken away from us? It's like the Great Trek in reverse."

The Zimbabwean Government this week estimated the value of carcasses being smuggled to be R200 000 a month. It believes the smugglers also take out gold and emeralds and claims the smugglers are acting in cahoots with former Zimbabwean policemen now in the South African Police.

S. Tribune.

13/9/81

SA WANTS
ZIMBABWE
ECONOMICALLY
DEPENDANT

The train drain

S. Express
13/9/81

SA is prepared to lend locomotives but only on a govt-to govt basis

- BRITAIN:
SWA makes it cautious
- SOUTH AFRICA:
Fears ANC springboard
- ZIMBABWE:
No sanctions against SA

By Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY in Cape Town and JENNIFER MORAN in Salisbury

THERE is growing concern in Western diplomatic circles — particularly in Britain and the United States — at South Africa's apparent role in disrupting the Zimbabwean economy through its selective withdrawal of services and symbolic acts of severance.

According to diplomatic sources both countries — which have a collective commitment of more than R600-million in foreign aid to Zimbabwe — are monitoring recent developments with a mixture of concern and anger over what they see as an organised attempt by South Africa to show who is the economic boss.

"There is now sufficient evidence to allege that South Africa is deliberately using its economic muscle to show Zimbabwe who is boss," one Western diplomat told the Sunday Express.

"As recent events in Zimbabwe — such as the rail transport crisis which has led to the current fuel crisis — testify the South African actions are having a destabilising effect on the country.

"We regard this as a very dangerous and short-sighted game that South Africa is playing and one which could have serious long-term consequences," he said.

The latest impasse between the two countries began with the announcement in March that South Africa was scrapping the preferential trade agreement between the two countries.

This was followed by the withdrawal of 26 South African locomotives on loan to Zimbabwe in July, the announcement in August that 20 000 Zimbabwean nationals living in

South Africa would be expelled, and the allegation by Zimbabwe last week that South Africa was deliberately delaying fuel deliveries passing through its rail network.

Another gnawing factor raising questions about South Africa's intentions has been repeated allegations that South Africa is supporting the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement which has been responsible for blowing up railway lines and disrupting supplies of diesel from Mozambique to Zimbabwe.

A top-level economic commission under the auspices of the South African Foundation and led by Anglo American deputy chairman Gavin Kelly, which met Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe at the end of July to discuss the deteriorating relations between the two countries and their implications for businessmen, was

unable to defuse the situation.

According to diplomatic sources the only reason why Britain and the United States have not formally expressed their displeasure at the South African role is because of the delicate stage which has been reached on the negotiations for an internationally acceptable independence settlement in South West Africa.

The US has committed itself to giving R285-million to Zimbabwe over the next three years while Britain's commitment is more than R340 million over the same period.

Both countries are optimistic about Zimbabwe's future potential and are encouraged by developments so far. They are also very anxious that the new State should be successful.

Top-level allegations by several Zimbabwean Cabinet Ministers that South Africa is involved in a deliberate

campaign to disrupt the Zimbabwean economy have met with low-level denials from South African Railways officials.

South Africa has indicated that it is prepared to negotiate the loan of locomotives to Zimbabwe on a government-to-government or ministerial level.

Although Zimbabwe has 60 locomotives on order from the US they will not be delivered until next year and the squeeze — which is costing Zimbabwe up to R6-million a week — is going to continue.

Why, then, have the two governments arrived at a stand-off which is of benefit to neither?

The answer, observers believe, is to be found in South Africa's insecurity about the prospect of an African National Congress (ANC) presence in Zimbabwe on the one hand and Mr Mugabe's non-negotiable commitment to full political

and diplomatic support for the Southern African liberation movements.

They also believe the South African action must be seen against the background of repeated threats that it will retaliate with economic sanctions against any neighbouring State which supports even voluntary sanctions against South Africa.

Pretoria is also anxious that Mr Mugabe's counter-constellation initiative — the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordinating Council — should not succeed.

Pretoria apparently believes that by exerting economic muscle at this stage it can influence the formulation of Zimbabwean foreign policy but, more specifically, that it can keep reminding Zimbabwe that even to allow the ANC to set up office in Salisbury would be considered an act of aggression against South Africa.

Furthermore, Pretoria appears to believe that as long as Zimbabwe can be kept heavily economically dependent it will be able to keep the ANC out.

Mr Mugabe has given repeated assurances that he will not allow Zimbabwe to be used as a base for military operations against South Africa and has said he will not take part in sanctions against this country.

South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha holds the view that the opening of ANC offices in Salisbury would lead to Zimbabwe being used as a guerrilla springboard.

As one Western diplomat put it: "South Africa is using the same economic muscle in an attempt to manipulate Zimbabwe as it used to drag former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith to the negotiating table, which in turn led to Mr Mugabe's victory."

No cap-in-hand begging for aid from SA

SALISBURY — With Zimbabwe still in the throes of a two-month transport and fuel crisis, one fact has emerged clearly — the Government will not plead with South Africa for help.

Among accusations that South Africa is sabotaging the Zimbabwean economy by holding up fuel deliveries and recalling leased locomotives, the official Government line is that South Africa knows what Zimbabwe needs in the field of transport and there will be no top-level begging bowl.

Since the first cut in quotas nearly two months ago after a 10-day delay in deliveries from South Africa, the situation in regard to diesel, petrol and aviation fuel has steadily declined.

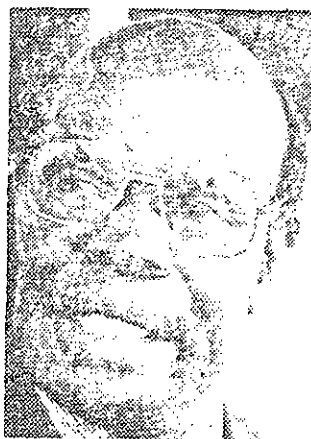
Garage owners in Salisbury said that if motorists were allowed all they wanted stocks would run dry in a day.

Although the economic consequences of the shortages are not yet obvious, there is certain to be a major effect.

● Sugar has been stockpiled in the Lowveld because of transport problems and more than R9-million worth of coffee — a prime foreign exchange commodity — is in jeopardy.

● Bus services have been cut back and many people left stranded.

● Worst hit are the tobacco and maize districts in the North. Last



Mr Josiah Chinamano

from the point of loading to the border had become extended, partly because of congested traffic on the South African rail system.

The normal fuel stock is 30 days, but at times in the last two months this has dropped to four, and even, once, to two days.

Mr Chinamano said the Government's policy on South Africa was that although diplomatic ties had been severed, economic ties and trade links remained.

"It is to be hoped that South Africa will accept that position and recognise that their long

Zimbabwe will receive 60 new diesel electric locomotives early next year.

There are 25 on order from the United States to be delivered in mid-January and a further 35 will be ordered for early next year.

Meanwhile Zimbabwe has hired nine units from Mozambique and four from Zambia.

Another 22 locomotives are being overhauled and should be in operation by April next year.

Eighty-seven steam locomotives which had been retired are being overhauled and 40 are already operating.

South Africa took back 25

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S. Express

month, with only weeks to plough before the new season's crops had to be planted, farmers had no fuel for their tractors.

- Just over 25% of the record maize crop orders have been moved and at the present rate of transport it would take 10 years to transport the entire crop.

- The tobacco industry has been allocated less than half its truck requirements.

- Dairy farmers have warned that there might be problems in delivering milk to the depots.

Three reasons have been given for the fuel shortfall — a

... fuel left in SA

boom in the Zimbabwean economy, overloading of rail lines through South Africa and a number of derailments in Mozambique and South Africa.

This year consumption is up by 20% on last year's figures of 179 630 tons of petrol and 296 166 tons of diesel.

Minister of Transport Mr Josiah Chinamano told Parliament that the Zimbabwean Government had bought 4½ months supply of diesel but it was still somewhere inside South Africa.

The turnaround time of the rail tankers carrying the fuel

term interests, as well as ours, will best be served by co-operating with us in the field of transport to the maximum extent possible," he said.

Officials of the Ministry of Transport and the national railways of Zimbabwe had the necessary authority to contact and work in close co-operation with South Africa at both railway and official level and South Africa knew precisely what Zimbabwe needed, said the Minister.

"There is therefore no need for any approach to be made to South Africa on our behalf," he said.

To combat the shortages

diesel electric locomotives this year when the leases expired but have sent Zimbabwe 13 steam shunting locomotives.

But in spite of the increase expected in locomotive power the transport problems are unlikely to be solved until the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline is reopened.

The Government hopes this will be in operation by December so that fuel links with South Africa can be cut.

Once mended the line will be capable of handling all Zimbabwe's fuel requirements, having an initial capacity of 1-million tons of diesel and petrol a year.

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Zvobgo comes to aid of DRC land

The Star's Africa News Service

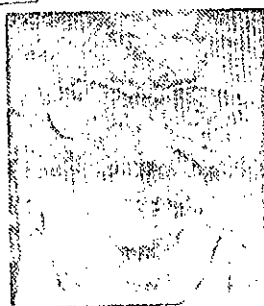
SALISBURY — A Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister has come to the rescue of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, told a meeting of squatters near Fort Victoria that their settlement in the area was strictly prohibited.

Hundreds of people have settled near the famous Zimbabwe Ruins tourist site and near Lake Kyle without authority.

Dr Zvobgo said the two farms on to which they moved were owned by the Dutch Reformed Mission church station at nearby Morgenster.

No govt approach for loan of locomotives



MR CHINAMANO

The Stars' Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zim-
babwe's Minister of Trans-
port, Mr Josiah China-
mano, has ruled out any
possibility of a govern-
ment approach to South
Africa over a possible
loan of locomotives.

Mr Chinamano said yes-
terday he could not un-
derstand why contact at
Ministerial level was
necessary in view of the
agreement under which
diplomatic ties with South
Africa had been severed,
but economic and trading
ties remained.

He was commenting on
remarks made last week
by his South African
counterpart, Mr Hendrik
Schoeman, who said his
country could help Zim-
babwe with more locomo-
tives if an approach was
made at Ministerial level.

Mr Chinamano said a
request for locomotives
had been made through
officials at the Ministry of
Transport and of the
National Railways of Zim-

babwe.

"South Africa knows
precisely what we re-
quire," he said in a
statement.

He added that he hopes
that South Africa "will
recognise that their long
term interests as well as
our own will be best ser-
ved by co-operating with
us in the field of trans-
port to the maximum
extent possible."

AUTHORITY

Mr Chinamano said offi-
cials from his Ministry
and of the National Rail-
ways had the necessary
authority to work in close
co-operation with their
South African counter-
parts.

Mr Schoeman has been
quoted as saying that con-
tacts at Ministerial level
were required because of
"the large amounts of
money involved." If The
Zimbabwean Minister did
not want to deal with
him, he could deal with
Foreign Affairs Minister,
Mr Pirk Rotha.

Mugabe won't ask for locos

BULAWAYO. — The Zimbabwe Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, has effectively ruled out the possibility of the country approaching South Africa for a loan of locomotives.

Mr Chinamano's South African counterpart, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said last week his country could help Zimbabwe with more locomotives — but only if an approach was made at ministerial level.

The Zimbabwe Minister said in Bulawayo at the weekend he could not understand why contact at ministerial level was necessary in view of an economic and trading agreement between the two countries.

A request for locomotives had been made through officials of the Ministry of Transport and of the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

"South Africa knows precisely what we require. I have little to add to my statement to Parliament on September 2. — Sapa.

Youths to get army training

1982
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By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Military training camps will be established for youths throughout Zimbabwe — particularly near the South African border.

This has been announced by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who said young people would be given military training to help strengthen the country's defence capabilities.

He told mass rallies in the Victoria Province that the trained youths would help the regular army defend the country's independence, which was threatened by South Africa's belligerent policies.

Priority would be given to the establishment of these camps in areas that were vulnerable to "infiltration by the enemy".

He said Nuanetsi — which is about 100km from the South African border — was one possible site for a training camp.

Mr Mugabe said it was untenable to expect youths who had never been to school to do so now.

Instead, they should have camps built for them where, in addition to military training, various agricultural and craft skills would be taught.

are buried in the
financial ratios
assets and net inc
involve these two

PP Cem gets out of Zimbabwe

Financial Reporter

The following table
companies that will
accordance with FA

PRETORIA Portland Cement, a Barlows subsidiary and the biggest cement producer in SA, has sold its 50,5% stake in Premier Cement of Zimbabwe to Portland Holdings for Z\$2,85 a share.

The shares will be bought inclusive of all dividends declared by Premier after the interim declared on April 1.

THE IMPACT

Premier Cement minorities are to be offered a similar price.

The deal is subject to the consent of shareholders, the Zimbabwe and Johannesburg stock exchanges and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

However, not all
are mainly non-current
and many ratios do not

on the EPS of American
capitalise interest in
cember 1979.

NEW RULING

alizing interest costs
ld increase earnings
share this much ...

Company

American Cyanamid	\$.14	4%
Armco	.04	1
Celanese	.44	6
Deere	.04	1
Dow	.31	10
Du Pont	.56	3
Hughes Tool	.11	2
R.H. Macy	.16	2
Merck	.07	2
Polaroid	.07	2
Union Carbide	.39	6
United Technologies	.08	2

Data: Lee J. Seidler - Bear, Stearns & Co.
(based on 1978 data)

A different survey carried out in the U.S.A. found that if
companies had to expense their previously capitalised
interest, the result would range from a decrease in EPS of
296,83%, to a minimum decrease of less than 1%.⁵¹ Obviously,

EN Zimbabwe railway wagons trundle over the South African border bearing chalked slogans such as "Boers — racist pigs," it is understandable that Afrikaner railwaymen are affronted.

But Zimbabwe's transport bottleneck, which has resulted in serious shortages of diesel and petrol and an inability to shift a record maize crop, owes more to the shortcomings of the state-owned National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) than political retaliation from Pretoria for the verbal attacks on apartheid from Salisbury.

Earlier this week Mr Simbi Makoni, Minister of Energy, acknowledged that the country's fuel stocks were "dangerously low," putting diesel supplies at little more than three days and petrol reserves only a little higher. "We believe there is some deliberate effort on the part of the South Africans to disrupt the flow of traffic," he said.

Disruption

A South African Railways (SAR) spokesman promptly denied the charge, saying that fuel shipments were normal. Transport between the two countries had been halted for three weeks up to August 25, at Zimbabwe's request, but oil supplies had been excluded from the ban, he said.

Diesel is railed by SAR to Beit Bridge border depot, where disruption — by road — becomes a Zimbabwean responsibility. The petrol shortage cannot be blamed on Pretoria since it is being brought by rail from Mozambique, and some aviation spirit (also in short supply) comes by road from Zambia. There has been a dispute be-

Why Mugabe faces a transport crisis



tween the two countries over the terms on which South Africa would renew the lease of locomotives withdrawn earlier this year — ostensibly needed to help shift the Republic's maize crop. While most observers believe that Pretoria is prepared to use transport as a political weapon in Southern Africa, Mr Mugabe's government has so far failed to

prove that it is the main cause of the difficulties. The more likely explanation is NRZ's serious internal problems. In the year to June 1980 the system moved some 14 million tons of goods — the largest level recorded since the break up in 1967 of the unitary system that served both Zimbabwe and Zambia. But traffic on offer was

probably more than 15 million tons, suggesting that the system is 10%-15% short in capacity. NRZ faces two major difficulties: inadequate motive power and a skills shortage. Less than 50% of the 255-strong diesel fleet is in service at any point, while about 60% of the 80 steam locomotives are operational. Seven months ago, the World

Bank estimated the shortfall of technicians at 20% — which has since risen to 30%. In an effort to overcome these problems, expatriates are being recruited from India, Pakistan and Britain, while the first of 25 diesel electric locos ordered from General Motors of the US start to arrive in early 1982. This order was increased recently to 60 locomotives and motive power has also been boosted by hiring nine diesels from Mozambique and four from Zambia. A further 22 locos are currently being rehabilitated and will come on stream in the second quarter of next year.

Progress

Relief is also in sight on the fuel front. The oil pipeline from the Mozambique port of Beira to the eastern border town of Um-tali is expected to reopen by the end of this year. The line may be vulnerable, however, to sabotage by the anti-government Mozambique Resistance Movement. Meanwhile, the government has been making progress in ef-

orts to reduce Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa outlets. Before independence all rail traffic went south to the Republic's ports. But latest figures show that the two Mozambique ports of Beira and Maputo are carrying some 27% of total rail traffic (which includes ship-ments for Zaire and Zambia). The aim of the nine-member Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), most of whom use South African railways and ports, is a substantial reduction of traffic to the south through increased capacity of black African railways and ports. Zimbabwe's difficulties cannot remain a long-term target. — Financial Times, London.

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Mrs. Maitland-Stuart, who has been editor of the newspaper for the past year and who first worked on the same paper 40 years ago, was told last week she must go.

After the publication of the story, Mrs Maitland-Stuart was called to Salisbury to see the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

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COLUMNS...CATEGORI

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The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — While Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) continues its campaign for a one-party state in Zimbabwe, rival black parties are stepping up their resistance.

The two main parties involved are Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu and Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC.

Zapu, which is in partnership with Mr Mugabe's party in the government, holds five of the 26 Cabinet posts and 20 of the 80 black seats in the House of Assembly.

The UANC has three seats in the Assembly with the remaining 57 held by Zanu (PF). The UANC is not represented in the government.

In his recent speeches Mr Mugabe has repeatedly called for the strengthening of his party's structures to pave the way for a one-party state. But he has stressed this will come about only when the people wish it.

At one meeting he said, "We are going to ask you, some time in the future, whether you want a one-party state."

"When you, the people, give your consent, then we shall have it and nobody will be able to stand in the way."

However, Mr Nkomo has expressed doubts about the ruling party's promise to obtain this consent. He has said that

'One-party' plan stirs resistance

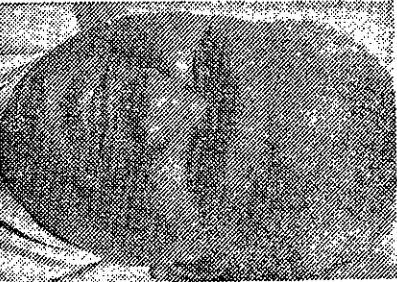
The police and army are being drawn into the increasing controversy over Mr Mugabe's campaign to turn Zimbabwe into a one-party state.



Mugabe... wants a stronger party.

the new trouble-shooting Fifth Brigade of the national army is being established to help impose a one-party state.

When Mr Nkomo's comments were criticised in the government supporting Herald newspaper, a Zapu statement



Nkomo... doubts about promises.

said it was Mr Mugabe's actions which could have serious repercussions in the army and for the country.

Zapu asked why it was necessary to form a crack brigade when at the same time the government was trying to reduce the size of the army



Muzorewa... "minorities being oppressed."

At a meeting in Bulawayo last weekend, Mr Nkomo said his party intended to win the next election and was busy reorganising itself to mobilise the people.

In Umtali, the UANC leader and former prime minister, Bishop Muzorewa,

wa, told a party rally that minorities were being oppressed in Zimbabwe.

The local newspaper reported that the bishop drew a crowd of more than 4500. But a Zanu (PF) rally the same weekend addressed by a deputy minister, Dr. Ndomi Nkhawitwa, reportedly drew less than 500.

A police spokesman reported that about 50 Zanu (PF) supporters started stoning their rivals but stopped when police intervened. At the Zanu (PF) meeting the police were denounced for protecting people at the UANC rally.

Subsequently Mr Mugabe accused Bishop Muzorewa of saying that the war being fought in Mozambique would soon be fought in Zimbabwe.

This followed earlier allegations of subversion and warnings by government Ministers that minority parties which did not obey the law would be banned.

Govt controls alarm mines in Zimbabwe

New marketing system attacked

THE mining industry in Zimbabwe has expressed concern at the growing degree of government controls being applied or contemplated for the mining sector.

After the Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala, said in his Budget speech that the tax allowance on capital expenditure had been reduced to 30% from 100%, a director of a multinational mining company with interests in Zimbabwe said the legislation would render 90% of new investment in mining unprofitable.

By JOHN
MULCAHY

It added to the prohibitive restrictions on remittances of dividends, which some companies had complained were controlled on an arbitrary basis, and the legal requirements were inconsistent.

The restrictions on remittances include a limit of 50% of earnings to be distributed as dividends; that audited accounts have to accompany any remittance application; that dividends must relate to current earnings; and a company is prevented from going into borrowings to pay dividends.

All these requirements are regarded as reasonable because of a developing nation's need to limit outflows of profits, but in many cases remittance applications complying with the requirements have been turned down arbitrarily.

In some cases the rules have been relaxed in response to representations from Zimbabwean shareholders, who said they would be prejudiced by an enforced conservatism in dividend declarations.

The announcement by the Zimbabwe Government that it will set up a State-owned minerals marketing agency, the Minerals Marketing Corporation (MMC), has provoked fears of nationalisation, which the Government has tried to allay.

The Government is justifiably suspicious of profits being made outside Zimbabwe, and some multinationals have the reputation of arranging shipments and billings to suit them and minimise export tax.

The formation of MMC appears to be aimed at vertically integrated multinationals, which sell a big proportion of their products to parent companies overseas, and whose export practices are difficult to monitor without direct control of the marketing function.

The authorities have said that MMC will have a monitoring function over the mining industry, but its powers go far beyond this and give the Minister of Mines extensive powers over the industry.

They amount to a takeover of the entire commercial function of the mining industry by MMC.

The relationship between

seller and buyer of any mined product, whether copper or chrome, cobalt or ferrochrome, is delicate, involving a high degree of trust which relies on an element of personal trust between the negotiating principals, assuring at all times commercially just, but constructive relationships between buyer and seller.

Commenting on the MMC, the London Metal Bulletin agrees with the wisdom of monitoring to prevent abuses, but suggests that in a country "where every development penny is so essential", Zimbabwe should think twice before taking such a fundamental course of action.

The Bulletin warns that there is potentially much more that can go wrong with Zimbabwe's sales of its mineral products, consequent on a change in its national sales effort of such magnitude.

"It is a plain commercial fact that very, very few state trading organisations make a better job of selling than do the corresponding private enterprise sellers from whom they took over."

Assuring social equity from the revenues of the national productive effort is the concern of any democratic government, but this is a different matter from sheer efficiency in getting the best overall return for the national product, which is where the MMC would be concerned.

An ominous sign is that "at least two members" of MMC's nine member marketing board should have some previous expertise in marketing. The implication that nearly 80% of the MMC will comprise bureaucrats casts doubts on the body's efficacy in negotiation.

Many marketing decisions are required to be made on the spur of the moment to close a deal, and the unwieldy size of the MMC board is likely to interfere with the marketing process.

As one SA mining man put it this week: "Committees are notorious in achieving little in a long period — it is well known that a camel is merely a horse designed by a committee."

The consequences of an inferior commercial performance

by Zimbabwe's new organisation goes further than simple "revenue today, profit tomorrow" — it extends to the area of investment in future mineral and mineral-related activity.

Zimbabwe is attractive to mining companies, and can use more investment in developing its mineral wealth, but next to the threat of nationalisation, there is nothing so likely to turn away an investor as the thought that production will not be marketed to the best advantage.

An added "problem in the MMC is that it will effectively eliminate the middleman, on the surface a proposition to be welcomed in any industry.

But in Zimbabwe, where middle men, such as Derby Metals and Associated Metals, cater for the "small worker" their demise can only be counter-productive.

These agents are prepared to accept small parcels of minerals from small producers and market them. This allows the small workers, or prospectors, to develop prospects to a stage where bigger companies can economically move in and develop reserves on a bigger scale.

Markets are found all over the world for these small parcels of commodities, and at the same time an effective exploration industry is kept going.

For all of these reasons Zimbabwe would be well advised to reconsider its apparent determination to exercise dogmatic control over the mining industry.

Mugabe unhappy, so editor is sacked

SALISBURY. — The white editor of a weekly newspaper said yesterday she had been fired after writing an editorial on North Korean army instructors which had offended Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mrs Jean Maitland-Stewart, 60, a journalist in Zimbabwe since 1941, reported last month that more than 100 North Korean army instructors had arrived in the territory to train a 5 000-man special force.

Mrs Maitland-Stewart, editor of the Umtali Post which circulates in the east of Zimbabwe, also wrote an editorial on August 7 questioning the need for North Koreans. *Wm*

About 150 British soldiers are training four army brigades.

16 9/8 Motives *362*

The government later admitted that 106 North Koreans were in the country training the Fifth Brigade of the army and Mr Mugabe said the new force was designed to crack down on ex-guerrilla dissidents and defend Zimbabwe against a threat from neighbouring South Africa.

"He wasn't very happy about it," Mrs Maitland-Stewart said. The Prime Minister, she said, had asked what her motives had been in writing the article. Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira had accused her of "adopting a South African line".

The Umtali Post article was followed by allegations by both former Prime Minister Ian Smith and Mr Mugabe's junior coalition government partner Mr Joshua Nkomo, that the Fifth Brigade was designed to impose a one-party state in the former British colony.

Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd, to which the Post belongs, is 45% owned by the government-financed Mass Media Trust, which is headed by Dr Davidson Sadza. The group owns all Zimbabwe's main newspapers. — Sapa.



Bishop Muzorewa . . . minorities being oppressed.

SALISBURY. — While Mr Robert Mugabe's ZANU (PF) continues its campaign for a one party state in Zimbabwe, rival black parties are stepping up their resistance.

The two main parties involved are Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU and Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC.

BY GEORGE!



'Captain Phillips and Miss Rippon would like to state that they are just good gossip material.'

Mugabe bid for one party resisted

Argus 17/9/87
(362)



Joshua Nkomo . . . we'll win next time.

The ZAPU statement asked why it was necessary to form a crack brigade when at the same time the Government was trying to reduce the size of the army.

At a meeting in his home town in Bulawayo last weekend, Mr Nkomo said his party intended to win the next election and was busy re-organising itself to mobilise the people.

At the other end of the country in Umtali, the UANC leader and former Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Bishop Muzorewa, earlier this month told a party rally that minorities were being oppressed in Zimbabwe.

The local newspaper reported that the bishop drew a crowd of more than 4500. But a ZANU (PF) rally the same weekend addressed by a Deputy Minister, Dr Naomi Nkomo, reportedly drew fewer than 500 people.

A police spokesman reported that about 50 ZANU (PF) supporters started stoning their rivals but stopped when police intervened. At the ZANU (PF) meeting the police were denounced for protecting people at the UANC rally.

Subsequently Mr Mugabe accused Bishop Muzorewa of saying that the war being fought in Mozambique would soon be fought in Zimbabwe.

This follows earlier allegations of subversion and warnings by Government ministers that minority parties which did not obey the law would be banned.

ZAPU, which is in partnership with Mr Mugabe's party in the Government, holds five of the 26 cabinet posts. It holds 20 of the 80 black seats in the House of Assembly.

The UANC has three seats in the Assembly with the remaining 57 held by ZANU (PF). The UANC is not represented in the Government.

'When you, the people, give your consent, then we shall have it and nobody will be able to stand in the way.'

However, in recent weeks Mr Nkomo has expressed doubts about the ruling party's promise to obtain this consent.

On a number of occasions he has said that the new trouble-shooting Fifth

**From ROBIN DREW of
Argus Africa News Service**

In his recent tours around the country to meet the people, Mr Mugabe has repeatedly called for the strengthening of his party's structures to pave the way for 'the democratic creation of a one party state.'

He has stressed that this will come about only when the people wish it. At one meeting he said, 'we are going to ask you, some time in the future, whether you want a one party state.'

Brigade of the national army is being established to help impose a one party state.

When Mr Nkomo was criticised in the Government-supporting Herald newspaper for his remarks about the Fifth Brigade, a ZAPU statement countered with an accusation that it was Mr Mugabe's actions which could have serious repercussions both in the national army and for the overall spirit in the country.

only gain in the long term by facilitating the servicing of these needs. This would solve issues such as whether to capitalize a financial lease or not. In the short term there is a political cost in respect of vested interests in standard setting bodies, however, these costs would be superceded by the benefits from satisfying users.

Zimbabwe slowing down, says bank ^{17/11/81} (362)

SALISBURY. — A Zimbabwe bank forecasts slackening industrial production over the next year, blaming increased taxation and a continuing loss of skilled white workers.

In its quarterly economic review, the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation (Zimbank) said production growth had been slowed by a lack of skilled labour, a shortage of foreign exchange and rail transport bottlenecks.

A tough Budget two months ago which raised taxes across the board to pay for a 37% increase in Government spending — mainly on social services — provided little incentive to expand output, which last year reached record levels.

"The next 12 months are likely to provide a major test of economic management. The taxable capacity of the economy is nearing its limits," Zimbank says.

The departure of about 25 000 whites since the black majority Government of Mr Robert Mugabe came to power 18 months ago has drained Zimbabwe's reserves of skilled labour and dealt a severe blow to the economy.

The review is also gloomy about prospects in Zimbabwe's mining industry, noting that production volume has fallen by 7% over the first four months of 1981 compared with the same period in the previous year.

Mineral production for the

first two months of the year earned \$260-million compared with \$272-million for the same period in 1980.

Manpower and transport problems are partly to blame for the shortfall.

"But full development of the country's undoubted potential for greatly increased metal and mineral output depends primarily upon the authorities' ability to create a favourable climate for investment," Zimbank says. Sapa.

Smith attacks starry-eyed Mugabe Govt

Star 17/9/81
362

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The Western world was becoming disenchanted with Zimbabwe because of the Government's reckless spending, the leader of the Republican Front, Mr Ian Smith, told Parliament yesterday.

The Speaker repeatedly had to call for order during the debate on a finance Bill as Government backbenchers shouted down Mr Smith, telling him to go to South Africa.

The RF leader said he was speaking as the representative of whites and warned that the Government was heading for serious trouble because of its socialist policies.

Socialism had failed wherever it had been tried, he said. It was a fool's paradise because it led people to expect that the Government had a never-ending supply of money and the result was bankruptcy.

There were howls of protest when Mr Smith said it had been recognised at the Lancaster House Conference that the confidence of the white people had to be retained if Zimbabwe were not to go the way of other countries in Africa.

There was uproar when he said the starry-eyed idealism of the leaders was leading to the suffering of the people.

He added that the Government must face the fact that South Africa was Zimbabwe's lifeline.

Sacked editor's article slated

SALISBURY. — An editorial by Umtali Post editor Jean Maitland-Stuart criticising the presence of North Korean military advisers was "reactionary and contrary to the country's interests", says a Zimbabwe Government spokesman.

Ms Maitland-Stuart has been sacked for her comments.

"We regard the editorial as reactionary and totally insensitive to the interests and wishes of the government, the country and the people," the spokesman said.

Ms Maitland-Stuart was sacked after a meeting on August 11 with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, who both angrily denounced the editorial.

She is to leave her post by the end of the month.

Replaced

The editorial criticised the arrival last month of 106 North Korean instructors and advisers to train the National Army's new Fifth Brigade in the use of tanks and heavy weapons supplied by North Korea.

It described the North Korean presence as "a sinister development" and an example of "the worst kind of neo-colonialism".

The Umtali Post is one of five papers run by the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, set up by the government late last year after it bought the South African shareholding in the chain with money from Nigeria.

The group's board met yesterday and was expected to name a new editor.

Three white editors were sacked and replaced with blacks when the trust took over.

Worried

The North Koreans have set up a training base in the Inyanga mountains, north of Umtali and on the Mozambique border.

The formation of the 5000-man brigade has been attacked by Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the minority Patriotic Front Party in the ruling coalition.

Mr Nkomo told a public meeting on Friday that he and his party had not been consulted about the brigade and he was worried that it could be used to enforce a one-party state.

Sources within Mr Nkomo's party say the new brigade will be formed only of Mr Mugabe's former guerrillas and owe allegiance to his ruling Zanu-PF.

Mr Mugabe has denied the brigade will be used outside Zimbabwe, but said it would deal with "dissident elements and any other trouble in the

enclosed in parentheses. A DO-implicit list is a list

a parameter of a DO-implicit is an I/O list. No I/O list m

V2 statement, the I/O list is sa

An I/O list is a simple list, or two lists separated by a c

V2 that array in the order desc is a simple list. Previous ex

by a comma. For example, A simple list is a variable, e

to define an input/output list complete unless all items in referenced in the program. A

other kind of country". Other units of the 60 000-strong National Army are being formed and trained by 150 British Army instructors, in the country since before independence last year. — UPI

There were used to denote a punch unit number than the one or it becomes necessary to acc ing the file being referenced The logical unit number is a

6.2.1. Logical Unit Number

and a logical unit, and may c

Each READ or WRITE statem

6.2. ELEMENTS OF READ AND W

FUNDAMENTALS OF FO

UP-7536 Rev. 1

has the format: a DO-implicit specification, all

cept in a subscript expression or as

ME))

parentheses, a DO-implicit list, 'O list in a READ or WRITE

simple lists in READ and WRITE st, it refers to all elements of

or two simple lists separated

and a DO-implicit list. en transferred. It is convenient EAD or WRITE statement is not

ferred items so that they can be

for assigning numbers to logical er, but these numbers were only

examples, the integers 1 and 3 it will have a different logical d from one medium to another. If

assignates the I/O device contain-

T statement or specification

PAGE:

SECTION:

6

2

TAB 9

COLUMNS.....CATEGORIES OF GRAZING

	YES	NO	TOTAL	OTHER	MISSING	COUNT
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
*****	119	2	121	17	319	*****
*****	98.35	1.65	100.00	*****	*****	*****
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

TAB 10-1

COLUMNS.....CATEGORIES OF NOPROD

	NONE	SOME	TOTAL	OTHER	MISSING	COUNT
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
*****	37	7	44	95	319	*****
*****	94.09	15.91	100.00	*****	*****	*****
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

TAB 10-2

COLUMNS.....CATEGORIES OF MEATPR

	NONE	SOME	TOTAL	OTHER	MISSING	COUNT
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
*****	2	123	125	63	269	*****
*****	1.60	98.40	100.00	*****	*****	*****
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

TAB 10-3

COLUMNS.....CATEGORIES OF MILKPR

	NONE	SOME	TOTAL	MISSING	COUNT
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
*****	56	39	94	363	*****
*****	59.57	40.43	100.00	*****	*****
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

Mugabe's R96-m trip

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, leaves for Sweden on Sunday for an official visit that has already been assured of financial success.

Mr Mugabe has already been promised R13-million in co-operation aid for 1981/82 and during his stay in Stockholm the Swedish International Development Authority will inform him of its plans to spend R96-million in assistance to Zimbabwe over the next five years.

When Mr Mugabe was in exile in Mozambique, the Stockholm government was already providing his Zanu liberation movement with "humanitarian" aid.

This fell in line with previous policies in sever-



Mugabe . . . an old friend of Sweden's.

al other African countries.

Praised by Third World countries and attacked by conservative Western politicians, that policy seems now to be paying off. Last month, when Sweden signed a R30-million aid programme to Mozambique, one of Frelimo's highest officials, Mr

Marcelino dos-Santos, said Sweden showed that "one could be from the West without being colonial."

On the same day that SIDA announced its R96-million aid programme the bus and truck manufacturing giant, SAAB, announced that it will soon start producing trucks in Zimbabwe.

Swedish exports to recently independent African countries have been constantly rising. Exports to Zimbabwe rose from R37 000 in 1979 to more than R1-million in 1980.

Angola is now Stockholm's third largest customer in Africa. It imported R51-million of Swedish goods last year.

And last year Maputo imported more than R13-million of goods from Swedish firms.

MADISON ACADEMIC COMPUTING CENTER
 TRAINED COMMUNITIES - BASIC HOUSEHOLD TABULATIONS

TAB 2
 ROWS.....CATEGORIES OF HOUSEHOLD
 COLUMNS.....CATEGORIES OF APPENDIX

	* MALE *	* FEMALE *	* TOTAL *	* OTHER *	* MISSING *	
(5,14)	78.77	41.23	120.00			COUNT
	78.77	41.23	120.00			PCOL
(15,24)	6.00	2.74	8.74			COUNT
	6.00	2.74	8.74			PCOL
(25,34)	83.22	19.57	102.79			COUNT
	83.22	19.57	102.79			PCOL
(35,44)	47.50	13.10	60.60			COUNT
	47.50	13.10	60.60			PCOL
(45,54)	61.00	38.10	99.10			COUNT
	61.00	38.10	99.10			PCOL
(65,130)	66.67	32.33	99.00			COUNT
	66.67	32.33	99.00			PCOL
TOTAL	76.62	22.13	98.75			COUNT
	76.62	22.13	98.75			PCOL
MISSING						COUNT
						PCOL

Mugabe: we
 Star 18/9/81
 had to
 take action

The Star's Africa
 News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said today that he had been disenchanted and dismayed at the abuse of the regulation allowing people to take personal effects with them when leaving the country.

He said a roaring trade had been going on in South Africa in furniture taken out of the country by emigrants and the government had been forced to take action.

Mr Mugabe, answering a question at the Public Services Association annual meeting, said if the restriction had disappointed the majority of whites it pointed to a psychological situation in which the people had no confidence in the country. He said cases of extreme hardship would be considered by the Minister of Finance.

Of established posts in the public service, 58 percent were now held by blacks, Mr Mugabe said.

8.1.3. Communication Between Program Units

Values may be transmitted to a procedure or a procedure subprogram through the actual arguments of the reference or call and returned through a function name and actual arguments. The COMMON statement is another method of transmitting information between different program units. The EXTERNAL statement identifies a symbolic name used in the list of actual arguments as the name of an external subprogram.

8.1.4. Valid Forms of Arguments

Table 8-1 lists, for reference purposes, the valid forms of procedure arguments. These are explained, in more detail, in the applicable paragraphs.

PROCEDURE		FORM OF ARGUMENT(S)	
statement function	arithmetic expression, logical expression	variable	—
basic external function	arithmetic expression of required type	—	—
function subprogram	name	variable, array name, name of external procedure	—
subroutine subprogram	dimension, logical	variable, array name, name of external procedure	—
intrinsic function	dimension of	—	—

① If an actual argument is defined in the subprogram or array name.

There were now 13 black and 17 white permanent secretaries, 43 black and 41 white deputy secretaries and 49 black and 38 white undersecretaries.

SALISBURY. — Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said yesterday that Zimbabwe's civil service had almost been cleared of the racial imbalance created by the former minority governments of Rhodesia.

He told an annual congress of public servants that only 3 000 of the 10 000 civil servants were black when his government took office 18 months ago.

Mr Mugabe said 58% of established civil service posts were now occupied by blacks, compared with 26% a year ago.

There were now 13 black and 17 white permanent secretaries, 43 black and 41 white deputy secretaries and 49 black and 38 white undersecretaries.

"Significant progress has been made in redressing the racial imbalance and in a number of ministries the exercise has, in fact, been completed and normal promotion procedures are operating," he said.

Mr Mugabe urged white civil servants to make up their minds to stay and fully commit themselves to the young nation or to join the 2 000 whites leaving each month.

"Loyalty surely flows in both directions and if the government is expected to act as a good employer, then civil servants must also make up their minds whether they intend to stay and serve the country," he said. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe
corrects
racial
imbalance

SALISBURY. — Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said yesterday that Zimbabwe's civil service had almost been cleared of the racial imbalance created by the former minority governments of Rhodesia.

EDITORS IN THE FIRING LINE . . .

... as one S. Tribune 20/9/81
gets the sack (362)
for being racist

Tribune Africa News Service

SALISBURY: One of the two remaining white newspaper editors in Zimbabwe was fired this week at the instigation of the Government.

Mrs Jean Maitland-Stuart was dismissed from the weekly Umtali Post after the Government had objected to an editorial on a North Korean offer to train and equip a brigade of the Zimbabwean army and to a news report on the presence of North Korean soldiers.

Speaking about Mrs Maitland-Stuart's dismissal, Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said in the Zimbabwe Parliament on Friday that the Government had not fired the editor but had "merely made our views known loudly and clearly".

Dr Shamuyarira said the editorial was inaccurate and had taken a "racist and South African line" in opposing the presence of military personnel from Eastern, communist countries.

The minister said that a phrase in the editorial that assistance "least of all from foreigners from eastern Asia" implied that foreigners from Western Europe or America would be tolerable.

Dr Shamuyarira was responding to a question from Republican Front MP D. Butler on whether the firing meant the

Press was being muzzled.

Mr Butler said Mrs Maitland-Stuart was a journalist of "the highest repute".

But Dr Shamuyarira said the editor was due to retire at the end of the year anyway.

He said "fifth columnists and racists" had to be weeded out of the newspapers in Zimbabwe.

Of the white editors who ran the five major newspapers in the country before independence only one remains — David Walker



Robert Mugabe

of the Sunday News in Bulawayo.

Black editors replaced the white editors of the two Salisbury newspapers, the Herald and the Sunday Mail and of the Chronicle in Bulawayo shortly after the majority shareholding in the parent Zimbabwe Newspapers was taken over by the Government-appointed Mass Media Trust.

Mrs Maitland-Stuart was a veteran journalist

who started at the Umtali Post 40 years ago and became its editor about a year ago.

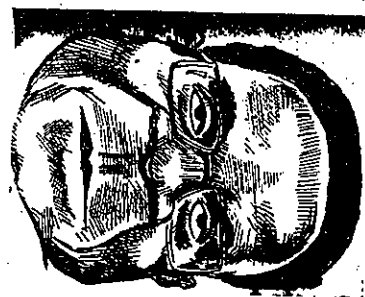
After the offending articles appeared in her paper last month, she was summoned to Salisbury for what appears to have been a dressing-down by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira.

The news item included speculation, since disproved, that the North Koreans were being deployed on behalf of Mozambique against the insurgent movement that is trying to overthrow the Maputo Government.

The editorial expressed the fear that the presence in Zimbabwe of troops from communist North Korea might lead to replacing one form of colonialism with another.

Editors in Zimbabwe are believed to have been asked by the Government not to publish any reports about the North Koreans until an official statement had been issued.

Zimbabwe Newspapers is understood to have come under heavy pressure from the Government to find a new editor for the Post. Last week Mr George Capon, chairman of the group, travelled to Umtali to tell Mrs Maitland-Stuart she would be replaced.



MUGABE

SHAPING UP FOR A SCRAP



NKOMO

Mugabe and Nkomo on a collision course over one-party state ideal

By DAVID FORRETT, Salisbury

RELATIONS are becoming increasingly strained between Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and his junior partner in government, Mr Joshua Nkomo, over the establishment of a one-party state.

The war-time allies in the former Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance appear to be on a collision course over Zanu-PF's clear determination to become the only legitimate political party in Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe has forcefully declared his intention to establish a one-party State during his current "meet-the-people" tour, which is designed to revitalise Zanu-PF's organisation at grassroots level.

The Prime Minister this week called on his supporters to make a

vigorous effort to strengthen his party to ensure its permanent rule.

He said the establishment of party structures throughout Zimbabwe would pave the way for the "democratic creation" of a one-party state.

Accused

But Mr Nkomo — whose Patriotic Front (Zapu) officials are trying to revitalise their own organisation — has declared that his party intends to win the next general election.

Zimbabwe's two major political leaders are clearly at loggerheads over the issue, which has been aggravated even further by the pres-

ence of about 100 North Korean military instructors who arrived last month to train a special fifth brigade of the national army.

Mr Nkomo believes the North Koreans, who were staunch supporters of Mr Mugabe's Zanu faction during the armed struggle, are training a brigade that could be used against his supporters.

He has already accused Mr Mugabe of forming the communist-trained brigade of 5 000 men "for the possible imposition of a one-party state".

Mr Nkomo, who is Minister without Portfolio in Mr Mugabe's Cabinet, again brought up the subject a few days ago when he insisted that

weapons should not be channelled to "one brigade only".

He demanded that weapons procured from outside should be sent to the national armoury for use by the national army, adding that there was no need for the special fifth brigade.

Warned

Mr Nkomo has warned that any talk of establishing a one-party state will have a destabilising effect in Zimbabwe.

Though he is not against the principle of a one-party state, he maintains that this should be introduced with the unanimous agreement of the entire population — including the minority Ndebele tribe that backs him.

Mr Nkomo realises he is the biggest stumbling block to the orderly establishment of a one-party state and, as such, would like to negotiate the transformation to strike the best bargain for himself and his officials.

But Mr Mugabe, who is clearly bent on minimising Mr Nkomo's influence in government, has expressed his preference for a straight referendum — which would leave his Zapu rivals out in the cold if they opposed one-party rule.

The Prime Minister and some of his senior officials have also lashed out at the minor political parties — such as Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC), the Zanu faction led by the Rev Ndadabangi Sithole, and even Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front.

These parties have been accused of taking part in subversive activities and trying to sabotage the country's economy, sometimes in collaboration with South Africa.

Denied

The allegations have been denied, but Mr Mugabe has continued to direct most of his attacks against Bishop Muzorewa.

He has warned Bishop Muzorewa that he will have to give an explanation for an agreement he had with South Africa to train 5 000 of his supporters to subvert the Zimbabwean Government.

"Some say there will be a new government... there will never be another government controlled by a party other than Zanu-PF," Mr Mugabe said at one of his most recent rallies.

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

Boom days are over for Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — After a boom registered last year, Zimbabwe's economy is on the decline and there are no signs that the downward trend will change.

An economic review released in Salisbury by Zimbank, in which the Government has a 61 percent interest, says production growth is being inhibited by inadequate foreign exchange allocations, shortages of skilled labour and transport bottlenecks.

DROP

There will be little increase in overall private sector profits and investment and the rate of real national economic growth is expected to drop from 14 percent registered in 1980 to five or six percent.

In the mining sector, both the value and volume of mineral production fell during the first four months of 1981, compared with the same period of the previous year.

"Full development of the country's undoubted potential for greatly increased metal and mineral output depends primarily upon the authorities' ability to

create a favourable climate for investment," the report says.

However it points out that the recent Budget's withdrawal of the capital expenditure and redemption allowances "have not been well received."

The Government's decision to create a mineral marketing agency might also affect the industry and in general terms "the Budget provides little incentive to expand output."

The construction and building industry is also facing harder times.

Higher interest rates, a 26 percent increase in building material costs over the first half of the year, continuing white emigration, difficulty in obtaining mortgage bonds and Government plans to control rents are likely to result in lower rates of expansion.

Levels of construction activity are depending increasingly on the Government's development plans and these are governed by the availability of foreign aid.

EMIGRATION

Zimbank says that continuing white emigration is affecting the public sector. Its efficiency has fallen, "at least temporarily," and as a result of the departure of highly qualified skilled labour the

Government might have to change its policy of opposing the employment of expatriates.

"Plugging the skills gap left by continuing emigration in time to prevent serious adverse economic repercussions could prove difficult," it says.

The country's trade balance is also bound to continue to deteriorate. Imports rose by 50 percent in value and 35 percent in volume in the first four months of the year while exports fell by 12 and 30 percent respectively.

"With world economic recovery delayed until 1982 the trade and current account positions could continue to deteriorate," the report says, adding that "more foreign borrowing and some trimming of less essential import allocations is likely."

A 37 percent increase in Government expenditure in 1981/82 and a possible rise in the minimum wages are likely to cause an increase in demand and subsequent increase in consumer prices.

Basic food prices will be boosted by the government's proposed reduction in subsidies and "further moves by the authorities to administer prices along the lines of controls recently introduced on second-hand cars can be expected."

Zimbabwe policy queried

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government seemed to have changed its policy on transport relationships with neighbouring states, particularly Zimbabwe, Mr Ray Swart, the chief Opposition spokesman on transport said yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Railway budget, Mr Swart said that in this regard the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman's budget speech had been more noteworthy for what he had not said than for what he had said.

Mr Schoeman's predecessor, Mr Chris Heunis, had devoted a large section of his budget speech 18 months ago to what he had termed "economic inter-dependence of Southern African states and the role of the South African Railways and Airways".

Mr Schoeman had not even referred to this aspect in his speech this year.

"What has happened to our commitment to use our transport services to bring prosperity and peace and security to the Southern African region?" Mr Swart asked.

"What has happened to the benefits we can offer in transportation of our unique knowledge and understanding of the problems of Southern Africa?"

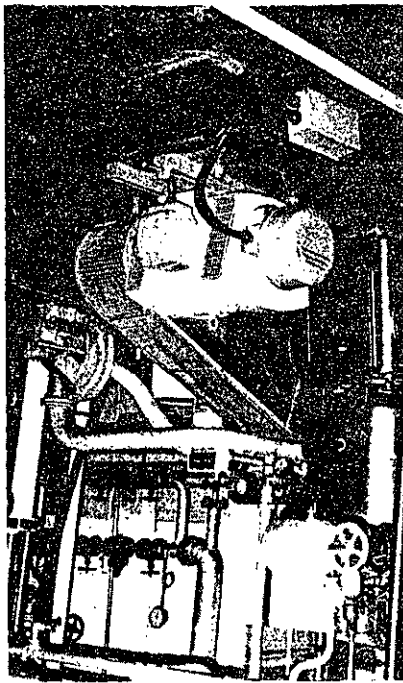
"Instead of positive initiative we see severe signs of withdrawal."

A nominated Nationalist member, Dr P J Welgemoed, said it was silly to suggest that South Africa was adopting a new policy regarding transport.

The South African Railways had simply not renewed a perfectly normal business contract because of various economic and logistic reasons.

The facts of the matter were that South Africa had leased to Zimbabwe 25 diesel locomotives for a given period of time on a contractual basis.

Due to unexpected circumstances in the Republic at the end of the contract it was no longer in the Railways' interest to renew the contract. Among the reasons was an unexpectedly cold spell, which necessitated extra coal movements, and a bumper mealie crop. SAR could simply not afford to lease the locomotives to Zimbabwe. — Sapa



indicate how NOSA best can meet
ous NOSA Committees. They give of
merce, Industry and Government who
echelons of management representing
ere are some 400 dedicated men and
etersburg in the North to Cape Town
an extensive volunteer system which
ner. (8)
ministered by the Workmen's Compen-
finances comes from the State Accident
missioner form the Board of Directors.
ns of NOSA and the Workmen's Com-
together with representatives from
Chamber of Commerce, Afrikaanse
employer organisations like the Chamber
agement as set out above, representatives
se accident prevention is seen as a

Photograph: NOSA

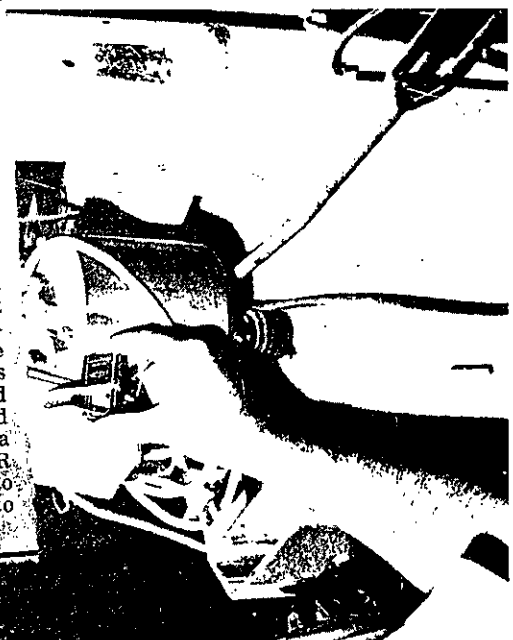
In order to prevent the accidental starting of a machine while maintenance staff are doing repairs, it is a requirement that switch buttons be locked out physically with a padlock

Photograph: NOSA
Note how these guards have been closed both inside and outside.
Proper guarding of transmission machinery is one of the first requirements of any safety programme; because of the severity of injuries caused by mechanical equipment, guards must be of sound construction and must not create a false sense of security.

In the 1950's the then Minister of Labour, the able B. J. Schoeman, instigated an investigation and means of reducing this terrific waste power. This led to the establishment in 19 National Occupational Safety Association (NOSA) is modelled on the pattern of the Industrial Prevention Association of the province of O

Establishment of NOSA

Step No. 5—Loss of People and or Property
Once the entire sequence has taken place a loss involving people or property the results chance events. The element of chance is quality and production losses as well as those with safety, health and security. Results of accident be evaluated in terms of physical harm and damage as well as humane and economic effect



Railways and Harbours Administration:

12/58
Q.C. 465 22/7/8

*3. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

Whether there was any reduction recently in the staff of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration employed in (a) Zimbabwe and (b) Mozambique; if so, (i) when and (ii) why, in each case?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Zimbabwe's need of IMF loan

Star
23/9/81 362

By Robin Drew
of The Star's
Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The rise in the bank rate in Zimbabwe —, up three percent last week to nine percent — could be connected to moves to raise a R100 million loan from the International Monetary Fund.

There has been nothing official said about this move but it is understood that soundings have been taken in correspondence with the IMF.

OUT OF TUNE

Financial circles say that a rise in the bank rate would be in keeping with the kind of advice the IMF would give in Zimbabwe's circumstances where the bank rate of six percent was low by world standards and out of tune with the inflation rate, expected to be about 15 percent this year.

Announcing the increase the Finance Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, said it had

become clear that imbalances in the economy would take longer to resolve than had been expected.

The about-face is, because of, in no small measure, to the transport bottleneck now conservatively estimated to be costing Zimbabwe R6,5-million a week in delayed exports of maize, sugar, minerals and other products.

RESERVES LOW

Mr Nkala described the foreign-exchange position as very tight. The reserves are standing at less than R195-million. This covers only about two months' imports.

It is believed the government is reviewing salaries of civil servants and, if recommendations are accepted, this could cost the country another R117-million.

The bank-rate increase and the cut in imports probably go along the correct road as far as the IMF is concerned. However, another requirement — to reduce government subsidies which this year will total R208-million — will be more difficult to implement, though the government has said it intends to reduce this sum.

Peasant maize farming forecast

20M 23/9/81
(362)

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Minister in charge of land redistribution says a ceiling may be put on the amount of land commercial farmers — mainly whites — may work, to relieve land hunger.

Mr Sydney Sekeramayi, Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, blamed the 1979 Lancaster House conference which led to the end of the seven-year Rhodesian bush war for the present situation.

He says Mr Robert Mugabe's government is compelled to buy land rather than simply expropriate it without compensation, which had been, he said, the aim of the guerrilla war.

Army coup

"Ideally, if we had come into Salisbury, fought our way into the city and effected a complete military takeover, we should have had a situation where the majority of commercial farmers would have run away," he said.

If land was re-distributed 41% of the land would be based on the communal mode of production, relying primarily on "the peasants", Mr Sekeramayi said.

Although the country needed foreign exchange it could not rely on maize being produced by a handful of commercial farmers "who did not have maize as their staple diet".

He suggested a shift towards people who depend on maize for their living "to produce most of it".

Zimbabwe squatter

town to go

The Star's
Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Chirambahuyo, a huge squatter settlement which mushroomed rapidly on the outskirts of the capital during the war, is being demolished.

The shanty town had a peak population of about 26 000 people, who lived in various dwellings, from solid brick houses to grass huts to flimsy corrugated iron and cardboard shelters.

After the war few of the population of the "village" returned to the tribal areas from where they had come.

Some of the dwellers had, in fact, made a fairly comfortable life for themselves at Chirambahuyo, and radios and record players were in evidence in some of the houses.

**'Arrogant'
official
trapped by
angry mob**

Star 24/9/81
(362)

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — A hapless Zimbabwean district official was still under siege in his office today, 24 hours after an angry crowd of about 500 had marched on Rusape's administrative buildings demanding his dismissal.

Residents of Rusape's former black township, Vengere, about 200 km east of Salisbury, are accusing Mr Oliver Nematikanga, the area superintendent, of favouritism and arrogant behaviour.

The crowd vowed yesterday to continue its siege until the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, had seen to its grievances.

Mr Nematikanga has not been allowed any food, according to reports.

Police gathered in the vicinity have not taken any action, according to an official.

This is the fourth time in a week that Dr Zvobgo has been called on to intervene in disputes between township residents and allegedly corrupt or inefficient officials.

TAB 16
COLUMNS.....CATEGORIES OF FIELDSIZ

	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	TOTAL
1	1	10	66	77
1.30	12.09	85.71	100.00	

	OTHER	MISSING	COUNT	PROW
1	2	1		

TAB 17-1
COLUMNS.....CATEG

	NONE	SOME
1	5.06	94.94

TAB 17-2
COLUMNS.....CATEG

	NONE	SOME
1	87.31	12.69

TAB 17-3
COLUMNS.....CATEG

	NONE	SOME	TOTAL
1	6.25	93.75	100.00

COUNT
PROW

Zimbabwe

tourist aim

Star 24/9/81 (362)

unrealistic

Gardner

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY -- Zimbabwe's target of 1-million tourists a year by 1986 is unrealistic, says an authority on tourism.

Mr Michael Gardner, former chairman of the country's tourist board, says that all visitors to Zimbabwe go to the Victoria Falls. As a result the country's capacity to accept tourists "is determined not by how many hotels we build or how many new air services we introduce but by a rather fragile 1000 m of pathway" through the rain forest.

Mr Gardner, in a recent address to the Executives Association, warned against future hotel development at Victoria Falls saying the area cannot cope with more than 1500 visitors per day or 547 000 a year.

DANGEROUS

This number of visitors would constitute a dangerous level because "if they all stayed one day we would be looking at approximately 27 Viscount flights per day... a situation when the present or planned airport facility (at the Falls) would be hard pressed to handle."

The optimum point for Zimbabwe would be 270 000 tourists who would be staying an average of two days. By 1986 the Government should aim at 250 000 with an average stay of four nights and not 1-million. "A target which is neither realistic nor desirable."

Mr Gardner maintains that other tourist attractions such as the Zimbabwe ruins or the national parks, can cater for only 56 percent of the Victoria Falls capacity and therefore complementary accommodation must be developed.

EXPENSIVE

With the accepted decline of tourism from South Africa the development of new attractions and facilities must be geared towards small highly specialised and expensive amenities to cater for the sector of the overseas market that can afford to visit Zimbabwe.

Mr Gardner says there have been many applications from European airlines for landing rights in Salisbury, but they have been rejected because they pose an economic threat to Zimbabwe Airways.

Rail snags hit vital ^{20m} exports ⁽³⁶²⁾

24/9/81

BULAWAYO. — Zimbabwe is losing up to R7 500 000 a week because of its inability to control its rail traffic, the chief traffic manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr John Avery, said yesterday.

Giving evidence to a commission of inquiry into the agricultural industry, Mr Avery said the NRZ was critically short of staff and locomotives.

Because of the shortage of locomotives, Zimbabwe was unable to fulfil its maize export commitments to neighbouring countries.

"This will force these countries to look elsewhere for grain, and this will probably be South Africa," said Mr Avery.

However, the picture was not entirely bleak: 19 locomotives had been provided by Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia to offset 25 withdrawn by South Africa, and it was hoped that 60 new locomotives from America would be in service by this time next year.

Mr Avery said more than 60 artisans had arrived from India, and more than 200 other railway tradesmen were expected in the next few weeks.

Sapa.

Don't
blame us
says
Maputo

24/9/81
362

18. FASB DM: Op. 20 (6).
19. Ibid, paragra
20. Suggested by ents to my questionnaire.
21. Respondent to Mr T.K. Woolley.
22. Interview with & Sells. ys, of Deloitte, Haskins
23. FASB 34: Op 1.
24. FASB DM: Op 27.
25. Arthur Young Memorandum - n Response to Discussion
26. Coopers & Ly terest Cost".
27. Ernst & Erns
28. FASB ED: "Capitalisation of Interest Cost", December 15, 1978, paragraph 10.
29. Ernst & Whinney: "Financial Reporting Developments : Capitalisation of Interest Cost", January 1980, page 13.
30. Martin, D. Edward: "Something New in Accounting : Capitalisation Interest", Financial Executive, May 1980, page 26.
31. FASB DM: Op. cit., paragraph 61.
32. Ibid, paragraph 62.
33. Ibid, paragraph 63.
34. Ibid, paragraph 64.
35. Ibid, paragraph 65.
36. Deloitte, Haskins & Sells: "Letter in Response to proposed Statement of Financial Accounting Standards - 'Capitalisation of Interest Cost'", April 4, 1979.
37. Arthur Young & Co: "Letter in Response to Discussion Memorandum - Accounting for Interest Cost".
38. FASB DM: Op. cit, paragraph 16.
39. Gray, O. Ronald: "Implementation of FASB Statement No. 34 : Capitalisation of Interest Cost", The National Public Accountant, April 1980, page 24.

MAPUTO. — Mozambique Railways believe they are being unjustly blamed for the shortage of petrol and other petroleum products in Zimbabwe, the official news agency, Aim, reported in Maputo yesterday.
The agency said officials at Maputo Harbour and Mozambique Railways reacted "with astonishment" to last week's claim by the National Railways of Zimbabwe that they were partly to blame for the shortage.
The General Director of NRZ, Mr Lea-Cox, said the reason for at least part of the crisis could be found in Mozambique's transport system.
But a Mozambican Railways spokesman said yesterday: "We have done exactly what the Zimbabweans have requested from us," Aim reported. "We could do more if NRZ would send more petrol wagons." — Sapa.

Zimbabwe/Mozambique; railways services
1010 7 20 512-3 25/9/74 25/9/74
2. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any rolling stock of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration used in (a) Zimbabwe and (b) Mozambique was recently withdrawn from service in these states; if so, (i) when and (ii) why, in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) Yes.

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FRIDAY, 25 SEP

(i) 25 Diesel locomotives were gradually withdrawn during the period 26 April to 4 July 1981.

(ii) Expiration of leases. The leases were not renewed as the locomotives were required locally for the winter peak period.

(b) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

362
S. 30012 2/7/51
Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE
the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Railways and Harbours Administration recently changed its policy with regard to (a) co-operation with, and (b) the provision of railway services in, (i) Zimbabwe and (ii) Mozambique; if so, (aa) why and (bb) what was the nature of the change, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b)(i) and (ii) No.

(aa) and (bb) Falls away.

University freedom under fire

File 25/19/7
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SALISBURY — The winds of change have reached Salisbury's "Kremlin on the hill," as Zimbabwe's university was once dubbed by the former Rhodesian political establishment.

Attacked in the past for its alleged left-wing views, the university is now criticised for being conservative, and an instrument of foreign and cultural domination.

Last week the university organised a four-day conference during which Zimbabwean and foreign academics discussed in detail its role in the future of the country.

The problem under discussion is not a new one. Most of the recently independent third world countries had to face the reality of having universities which, in most cases, were not in touch with the realities of their respective countries.

Universities in the third world stem from Western models and most colonial powers limited the expansion and scope of high education in their colonies.

There was generally little scientific and technological training available. In Zimbabwe's case, a beef producer and exporter, a faculty of veterinary science will only be opened next year.

Even in the arts there was strong bias towards the European relevant curriculum, such as Greek and Latin. As Dr H H Murerwa pointed out

Can Western-style universities exist in the Third World? Joao Santa Rita of The Star's Africa News Service looks at the problem in Zimbabwe.

during the conference, in West Africa no African language could be studied at university level for many years.

It is this anachronism combined with fears of political unrest, that has led Third World governments to interfere in the university's affairs.

Zimbabwe is no exception. The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, clearly stated what the government expects from the university when he told the conference that any research carried out in the institution must be "socially relevant."

"High education is too important a business to be left entirely to deans, professors, lecturers and university administrators," he said, leaving no doubts that his government intends to have a strong say on what should be the university's priorities.

The utilitarian approach to the university taken by Mr Mugabe, according to whom the curriculum must lay emphasis on Zimbabwe's "national realities," has been seen in some quarters as the end of academic freedom.

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
21 September		<p>only regular is Zaire and all the other neighbouring territories (excluding SA) have serious BoP problems and rely to varying degrees on aid funds to pay for food imports.</p> <p>It has been estimated that the nine SADCC (Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference) states consume an estimated 15 Mt of grain a year. Zimbabwe's chief current role in the SADCC is providing food security. This the maize stockpile could do, if transport capacity and funds to finance grain imports can be provided.</p> <p>There had been speculation that Zimbabwe would cut the maize producer price to growers this season in an effort to avoid a further embarrassing build-up of stocks next year. But last week Agriculture Minister Denis Norman said it was policy to maintain an unchanged price for maize.</p> <p>It is estimated that the area under maize will decline this season partly because farmers are switching back to tobacco following the excellent leaf prices this year and the 37% increase in the flue-cured production target to 96m kg from 70m kg last year, and partly because diesel and fertiliser shortages will result in reduced plantings.</p> <p>The current estimate is that there will be at least a 10% reduction in the area under maize, from 330 000 ha last season to below 300 000 ha. At the same time, it is unlikely that yield will be as high as last year, but with a yield of 5,5 t/ha, the commercially grown crop - ignoring that produced by peasant farmers - will approximate 1,6 Mt.</p> <p>After allowing for retentions, this suggests that maize deliveries will be at least double consumption and that in 1982, the maize stockpile could rise by a further 500 000 t at the very least. Unless there is a dramatic improvement in the transport situation, the maize stockpile at the start of next season looks like being even higher than it is now.</p> <p>For economists, the performance of the peasant sector in 1981/1982 will be extremely important. The conservative white Zimbabwean view is that when the peasant's grain bins are full, he plants less maize. The economists' view is that if the price incentive is right - as it is at present - then the producer will, like any other businessman, seek to maximise profits by planting as much as he can. Accordingly, there is much interest, at a theoretical as well as a practical level, in the level of peasant plantings. However, these too are bound to be adversely affected by input shortages, like fuel and fertiliser.</p> <p>Just how serious the financial implications of the maize stockpile will be, remains to be seen. One view is that the trend towards tighter liquidity will worsen over the next few months. However, the more generally-held view is that liquidity will ease because of the recycling of the maize borrowings which are being paid out to farmers for last season's crop and which is immediately finding its way back into the system.</p>	<p>acquiring ass liabilities acquiring sha interest paya acquisition</p>			<p>T.1319 T.1409 T.1411</p>
						<p>16.10 T.1051 (b) and (c) T.1401</p>
						<p>24, T.1425 31, T.1432 25, 14.5 , 16.9</p>

ZIMBABWE
Mealie mountain

FM 25/9/81

Zimbabwe started the 1981/1982 growing season with a maize stockpile estimated at 1,25 Mt, equivalent to two years consumption. Last year's decision to increase the maize price more than 40% led to a substantial jump in plantings. This, along with a superb growing season, resulted in total maize production in 1980/1981 of some 3 Mt. An estimated 2 Mt is currently being delivered to the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) - the balance being peasant production for own consumption and on-farm retentions by the commercial growers.

After taking a small carry-over from last year of 162 000 t into account, the GMB was left with some 2,2 Mt of maize to dispose of. Domestic consumption is expected to absorb 650 000 t. At best, the railways will manage to move a further 300 000 t to export markets, leaving a carry-over into 1981/1982 of 1,25 Mt.

Not only is the movement of this crop and its storage imposing a considerable burden on physical capacity, but the costs are frighteningly high. The stockpile itself will be worth Z\$150m. This will have to be lent to the Agricultural Marketing Authority, mainly by the commercial banks whose liquidity position will be strained at a time when farmers are borrowing to plant this season's crops.

In addition, finance costs of the maize stockpile are estimated at Z\$10/t/year with storage costs adding a further Z\$2/t. In other words, merely storing the stockpile is going to cost a further Z\$15m/year. To make matters worse, it is being estimated that it will take the national railways of Zimbabwe at least two, and possibly three, years to move such a stockpile, always assuming that export buyers can be found. The

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

Hiking Bank rate

FM 25/9/81

Canute-like assertions by Finance Minister Enos Nkala (on July 31) and Zimbabwe Reserve Bank Governor Desmond Krogh (in June) that there was no case for higher interest rates, rebounded embarrassingly last week when Bank rate in Zimbabwe was raised for the second time in seven months.

It was embarrassing not simply because the authorities have been seen to be saying one thing and doing another. This, after all, is common enough in any economy — but because it was clear that the previous policy had failed to do the trick and it is now time for harsher measures.

The timing was intriguing, too, coming days before the Zimbabwean delegation set out for the annual IMF and World Bank jamboree. Did this mean Zimbabwe was in the throes of negotiating drawing down its second tranche from the IMF? And, that the fund, unhappy at the size of the budget deficit and at the deteriorating BoP situation, was demanding monetary restraint?

It is likely that all these considerations played a part in the decision to raise Bank rate to 9% from 6% (it was raised from 4.5% to 6% in February), and to push up the prime overdraft rate of the banks from 9%-13% (it was raised from 7.5% to 9% in February).

The February package, which includes tightening up the liquidity ratio of the merchant banks and "advising" the commercial banks to work to a 40% rather than a 35% liquidity ratio, clearly has not worked. Latest figures show not only falling external reserves, but rising inflation (averaging 13% in the first half of this year). Growing capacity shortages are mirrored in the fact that retail sales are rising two and a half times as fast as industrial production.

Zimbabwe's officially-held reserves have fallen 30% in the past year and stand at \$150m. This is equivalent — on the June import figure of \$100m — to six weeks

import cover. It is likely that Zimbabwe will have a small trade deficit this year as against a trade surplus of some Z\$70m last year. The deficit on invisibles will rise due to increased investment income outflows. "There is no sign of any measurable inflows of direct investment from abroad, though several public sector agencies are borrowing on a significant scale abroad. Aid inflows, too, should help bolster the current account position, but overall, it is clear the economy is substantially overheated.

Whether the dosage is severe enough is a moot point. Import quotas have been cut by some 10% to 15% for the final quarter, which will save a mere Z\$25m. The authorities obviously hope the sharp upward adjustment in interest rates will work its way through to deter consumption spending, but whether it will or not is another matter. It may well deter investment spending which is not what is wanted at this stage.

The entire policy package, which includes unspecified measures to curb public and private spending (public spending was raised 37% in the budget in July) is described in an official statement by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as "corrective steps to reduce overall demand relative to available internal and external resources." No one doubts this is necessary. What is in doubt is how effective the twist — though a savage one — to the monetary screw is likely to be if consumer demand and government spending are not to be checked by a more frontal attack.

Official measures

The hard fact is that government spending this year is likely to approach 40% of gdp — roughly double the levels of the early Seventies. Last year consumer spending rose 28% and wages and salaries were up 25%.

The authorities have taken several — somewhat tentative — bites at the deflationary cherry. They are pushing up interest rates and imposing curbs on credit and higher taxes on consumption. And now we have the cutback in import quotas. But, at least to date, demand has remained overly buoyant. Supply grew rapidly with industrial output (up 18.5% in the first seven months of the year) simply failing to keep pace.

The monetary measures are probably appropriately severe.

But, at least to date, demand has remained overly buoyant. Supply grew rapidly with industrial output (up 18.5% in the first seven months of the year) simply failing to keep pace.

Zimbabwe: trains are for tobacco, not maize

DAVID FORRET
AFRICA BUREAU

AFRICAN countries that were hoping to import adequate maize supplies from Zimbabwe will probably still have to look to South Africa for grain.

The main reason is that Zimbabwe — which has earmarked about 1-million tons of its record maize crop for export — cannot fulfill its export commitments because of a shortage of locomotives to transport the food.

This has been disclosed by the Chief Traffic Manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ), Mr John Avery, who says Zimbabwe is losing between R6-million and R8-million a week because it cannot control its rail traffic effectively.

The NRZ has received 19 locomotives from three neighbouring countries — Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia — to offset the shortage of engines caused by South Africa's withdrawal of 25 locomotives on loan to Zimbabwe earlier this year.

It is believed that the six locomotives from Botswana are, ironically, on loan to that country from South Africa.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, has effectively ruled out a direct government approach to South Africa for locomotives, saying that NRZ officials had the

necessary authority to work in co-operation with their South African counterparts.

Mr Hendrik Schoeman, the South African Minister of Transport, has said that Pretoria is willing to help Zimbabwe with more locomotives, but only if an approach is made at Ministerial level.

Mr Avery has, meanwhile, told the commission of inquiry into the agricultural industry that the 19 "new" locomotives will not be replaced if "they start giving us problems".

It was hoped that by next year this time Zimbabwe would have an additional 60 locomotives that are on order from the United States.

Explaining why Zimbabwe was unable to fulfill its maize export commitments because of the locomotive shortage, Mr Avery said one wagon of tobacco was worth about R29 000 while the equivalent shipment of maize would bring in about R7 900.

He said priority for wagons was therefore given to tobacco because it was more valuable as a foreign currency earner.

"We are supposed to ferry 80 to 90-wagons of maize a week to Zaire, but will only manage 56," he said.

The same cut-back applied to the 30 wagons of maize due for Malawi and the 75 000 tons for

Mozambique's Maputo province.

Mr Avery said these countries would be forced to look elsewhere for grain — "and this will probably be South Africa".

Referring to the shortage of skilled manpower, Mr Avery said 60 artisans had arrived from India and more than 200 railway personnel in various trades were expected in the next few weeks.

Meanwhile, a top Mozambique railway official has denied that the Maputo port was partly responsible for the shortage of petrol in Zimbabwe.

He said Mozambique could help ease the shortage if the NRZ sent down more petrol wagons to the Maputo refinery.

He was reacting to a claim by the General Manager of NRZ, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, who said the present petrol shortage was caused partly by handling and loading problems at Maputo.

Saying that South Africa was not involved in Zimbabwe's petrol crisis, Mr Lea-Cox said virtually all Zimbabwe's petrol requirements were imported in refined form from Maputo.

Until June this year Zimbabwe's petrol was refined at Sasolburg and brought in through Beit Bridge, but the switch to Maputo was made for "strategic and cost reasons."

Diesel, which is also in short supply in Zimbabwe, still comes in from South Africa.

its next
on the
satisfied,

DO n := m1, m2, m3

- (1) The terminal statement must be in the same program unit as the DO statement. It must not be a GO TO, arithmetic IF, RETURN, STOP, PAUSE, or a logical IF containing any of these forms. However, if the logic of a DO range indicates that such a statement is a terminal statement, such a statement can be followed by a CONTINUE statement (which has no logical function); the CONTINUE statement is then labeled and used as the terminal statement of the DO range. If the terminal statement is a CALL statement, the subroutine will be executed; after the RETURN of the subroutine is executed, the control variable is tested to determine whether the DO range shall be executed again.
- (2) At execution time the parameters of the DO statement must be defined as values greater than zero.
- (3) Because the control variable is tested at the end of the DO range execution, a DO statement will always be executed at least once when encountered.
- (4) No statement in a DO range may redefine the control variable or any parameter of the DO statement; however, the control variable may be referenced in the DO range, as in:

Rules:

Sentences upheld for Zanla killers

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Supreme Court has upheld death sentences passed on three former Zanla guerrillas who were convicted of the murder of four whites in the Fort Victoria area last March.

Gibson Mucherechedzo and John Rwizi were sentenced to death for the murder of Mr

and Mrs Abraham Roux at their Victoria East farm on March 11.

Tenford Mafema received the death sentence for the slaying of Mrs Helena van As and her grandson Philip at Mudspruit farm on March 16.

In two judgments

Focus on Africa

handed down yesterday the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, said no extenuation existed in either case.

At their trials all the murderers claimed they were under the influence of a woman spirit medium who commanded them to kill Europeans.

They claimed to have obeyed her for fear of death or that she would not continue to minister to their spiritual needs.

Judge Fieldsend also dismissed allegations that they had acted because they believed the spirit medium had the support of the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

The spirit medium, Sophia Jairos, is expected to appear in court next month. She claims to be the reincarnation of revolutionary spirit medium Mbuya Nehanda, who was hanged after leading an uprising in the 1890s.

Besieged official free

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A Zimbabwean Deputy Minister yesterday broke the siege laid by about 500 angry people on the office of an allegedly corrupt official in Rusape, about 200 km east of Salisbury.

The Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, succeeded in freeing Mr Oliver Nemaunga, an area superintendent, who had been under siege in his office without food for about 36 hours.

Police in the area had not taken any action to free Mr Nemaunga.

The angry crowd had earlier vowed to release him only when the country's Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, had heard their grievances.

Mugabe gets Swedish aid

Nov 26/9/81 (362)

Own Correspondent

STOCKHOLM — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has left Sweden with a 20-million dollar aid agreement in his pocket.

Mr Mugabe talked at a Press conference here on Thursday about his "broad agreement" with Sweden on a variety of issues, including opposition to the apartheid system in South Africa and the settlement of the SWA/Namibia question as laid down by the United Nations.

He also talked about his thoughts of introducing a one-party state in Zimbabwe, and described the present two-party system as nonsensical and absurd.

"We are one nation with one government, so why can't we have one party?" he asked.

He said his one-party system would be "fully democratic," catering for a wide spectrum of opinion. "It will allow for

opposition," he said. "But at the end of the day we will have one verdict."

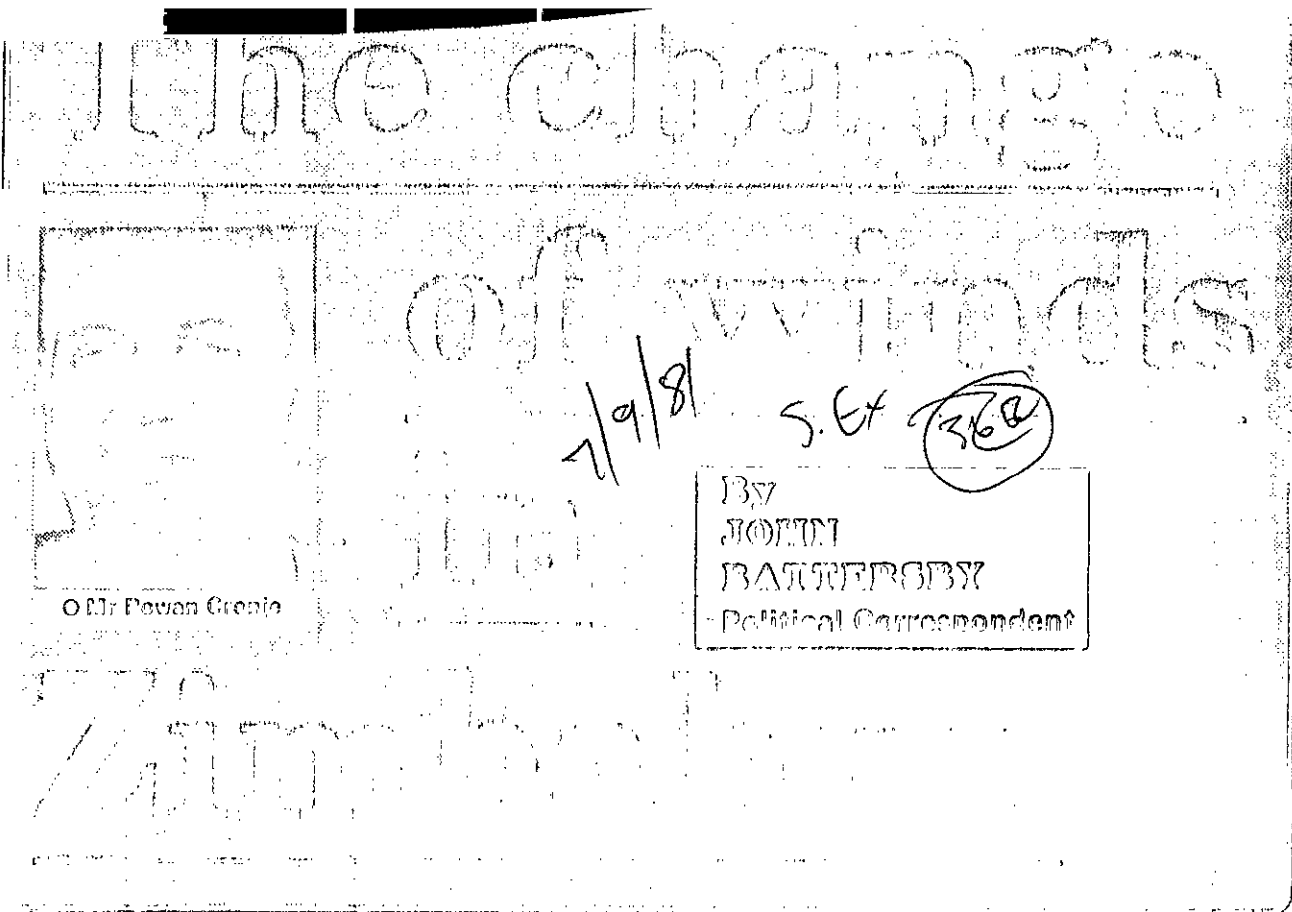
The Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Thorbjorn Fall-din, said the one-party issue was an internal matter for Zimbabwe and would not affect Sweden's aid agreement.

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe would welcome Swedish high technology in its future development. He said agriculture, mining and hydro-electric schemes were areas where Swedish firms could provide assistance.

Asked about sanctions against South Africa, he said he was in favour of them in principle, but "sanctions can have the effect of simply proving that sanctions do not work."

Asked about the presence of North Korean military advisers in Zimbabwe, he said he had British military advisers too.

Mr Mugabe was making his first visit to Scandinavia as Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.



Why Rowan Cronje is losing faith in Mugabe

THE ZIMBABWEAN SHIFT

SUNDAY EXPRESS: When I interviewed you a year ago you expressed considerable optimism over Zimbabwe's future and admiration for the consistent and conciliatory stance adopted by Mr Mugabe. What has made you alter your position so drastically in the course of 12 months?

Mr Cronje: I have changed my views over the past six weeks. The reasons for my grave concern about the future are threefold. Firstly there are the stated intentions (of Zimbabwe) to become a one-party state. Secondly there are serious economic problems (in that country) which are manifest in a sharp rise in the cost-of-living and a shortage of basic commodities. Thirdly there is the growing dissatisfaction of the man-in-the-street brought about by a crisis of expectations.

But perhaps what is of the most concern to me is the change in tone of some of (Zimbabwe Prime Minister) Mr Robert Mugabe's recent pronouncements. In the past he has always been very considered about what he has said. But some of his recent pronouncements have been unfortunate to say the least.

What do you regard as the root causes of your country's economic problems?

MR ROWAN CRONJE is an opposition MP in Zimbabwe and a former member of the South Cabinet. He is a prominent Afrikaner leader there and was tipped for a post in the Mugabe Cabinet.

In an interview with the Sunday Express a year ago Mr Cronje was optimistic about Zimbabwe's future under Mr Mugabe and said the degree of peace and stability there after six months of independence was "very close to a miracle".

A fortnight ago Mr Cronje warned that Zimbabwe was on the road to economic collapse and had begun the process of sliding to a one-party state.

In a wide-ranging interview with Sunday Express political correspondent John Battersby, Mr Cronje warned that unless urgent action was taken, the country's economic crisis — caused by foreign currency — largely due to the transfer of assets — could bring Zimbabwe's economy to its knees.

What do you regard as the root causes of your country's economic problems?

Recent moves by the Government of Zimbabwe — such as the cut in the foreign exchange quota to industrialists, and cuts in holiday allowances — all point to an alarming shortage of foreign currency which is, of course, a result of the transfer of assets. Goods that need to be exported are not being moved out of the country. There have been comments that you are having a nervous breakdown. How do you feel about this and how do you see the future of the country?

Another factor is the vast

spending on social programmes

a move which is commendable and understandable for political reasons. But now is not the time to do this. At the present all the emphasis should be on promoting production.

I don't think that the situation has reached the point of no return but I am that it is very serious and that the economy is in danger of total collapse if something is not done as a matter of urgency.

What do you think about the possibility of a one-party state? I think when your survival is at

stake you must be realistic. The reality is that Zimbabwe is dependent on its lifeline through South Africa. Instead of being politically embarrassed by that dependence we should say: Right we will use that line as long as it is in our interests to do so.

South Africa has said that it is prepared to discuss at ministerial level matters such as the renewal of the contract for 25 locomotives which are desperately needed by us at present. Surely then, that is the thing to do. I think that both sides are being foolish in taking up uncompromising stands when it is in their mutual interest.

There has been serious concern expressed in various quarters recently that South Africa is planning a destabilising role in Zimbabwe by selectively applying pressure to sanctions against Zimbabwe in order to achieve its own political goals. Do you think this is the case?

If that is the case I can only say that I think South Africa is being extremely short-sighted. However, I have not seen any evidence of that.

It has been suggested that the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa is using South Africa's economic

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS??

S.E. ... THEY'RE TINY...



THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXPRESS

Why the gr... aren't runni

THE Government has let slip its real reasons for putting the economic thumb-screw on Zimbabwe — it wants top-level assurances from the Zimbabwean Government on the role of the African National Congress in that country.

The Government's intentions were revealed in two key speeches in Parliament this week — one by Minister of Transport Hendrik Schoeman, the other by a nominated MP, Dr P J Welgeroed.

This confirms a Sunday Express report of September 13 in which it was suggested that the real reason behind the South African brinkmanship in Zimbabwe was to secure watertight assurances that it would not allow the ANC to operate from its soil.

Sunday Express sources say SA Railways is unhappy about what it sees as the Government's orchestrated withdrawal of SAR locomotives by ordering the cancellation of an existing contract.

It is understood that the general manager of the SAR, Mr Kobus Loubser — known to be committed to a positive role for the railways in promoting sound interstate relations and regional stability — is concerned about the disruptive consequences that the withdrawal could have on the region.

Sources say there is also concern about the way the SAR has been used by the Government to apply economic pressure on Zimbabwe to attain objectives based primarily on security considerations.

There are fears in some influential quarters that this is another manifestation of a defence-orientated siege psychosis which has gripped the P W Botha Government and is threatening to strangle reasoned opinion in its own ranks.

The international controversy over South Africa's motives in withholding locomotives from Zimbabwe — at a crucial time for that country — reached a new pitch in Parliament this week during the debate on the Railways budget.

Mr Schoeman, in response to questions from PPP transport spokesman Ray Swart, conceded that the Government needed to talk to Mr Mugabe's Government about "the role the ANC is

playing in Zimbabwe, as well as the presence of terrorist bases in that country".

"Is it so wrong of this Government to say that it will not withhold diesel locomotives from Zimbabwe, but just that an opportunity should be created to discuss matters of mutual interest?"

"Is it so wrong if I say to my Zimbabwean counterpart, Mr Josiah Chinamano, that we are prepared to help him and that we can discuss matters?"

"If he doesn't want to talk with me he can talk to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, or even to the Prime Minister," Mr Schoeman said.

"The matters we must talk about are, for example, the role of the ANC in Zimbabwe, and the presence of terrorist bases in that country."

"The honourable Member for Berea (Mr Swart) must not forget that his own child, or the son of the Leader of the Opposition,

muscle to ensure that the African National Congress will not gain a foothold in Zimbabwe. The theory goes that South Africa's bottomline is no official ANC presence in Salisbury. Do you have any comment?"

Mr Mugabe has given repeated assurances that he will not allow Zimbabwe to be used as a springboard for attacks against South Africa. But if South Africa is going to insist that the ANC does not have offices in Salisbury I think it is asking for the moon.

You have expressed concern about the prospect of Zimbabwe becoming a one-party state. Why do you think that would be a bad thing?

Mr Mugabe reportedly told an audience in Denmark the other day that you can only have a Watergate in a democratic state and not in a one-party state. He is right, of course. But the only reason that you don't have it is because you don't get to hear of it in a one-party state.

The problem with a one-party state is that criticism of the party becomes criticism of the government itself. And then there is the problem of how do you change the government. It is a system that opens the doors to all sorts of evils and indeed goes against the Zimbabwean declaration of rights which enshrines the right to freedom of association.

With his recent pronouncements alleging collaboration between South Africa and Mr Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabingi Sithole in plans to destabilise Zimbabwe do you think Mr Mugabe is using a deliberate and orchestrated strategy to achieve unity with the Nkomwino of the Patriotic Front for a one-party state?

Yes I think he is looking for a justification for motivating the need for a one-party state by defining the enemy who is involved in a so-called plot to destabilise the country. But from our side it is absolute nonsense. You have suggested that it is time that South Africa's



SHIFT

ain trains ing anymore

could be attacked by gangs hiding in Zimbabwe," the Minister said.

Mr Schoeman's remarks were preceded by a lengthy speech on South Africa's transport relations with Zimbabwe and other states to the north by Dr Welgemoed, a member of the NP's transport group.

Speaking after Mr Swart during the second reading debate on the Railways budget, Dr Welgemoed devoted his entire speech to the subject.

He was at pains to refute suggestions that South Africa had changed its transport policy in respect of Zimbabwe and insisted that the cancellation of the contract whereby 25 diesel locomotives were given to Zimbabwe was because it was no longer in the Railways' interests to retain the contract.

Among the reasons he gave for this were the severe winter and unexpected cold, which necessitated extra coal move-

ments, and a bumper mealie crop.

He strongly denied that South Africa intended to undermine the economies of other states.

"The truth is, in fact, that those countries are showing their inability to stand on their own feet, and that they are already trying to make South Africa the scapegoat for their own failures," he said.

But Dr Welgemoed also let slip the underlying reasons for South Africa's action when dealing with Zimbabwean allegations that South Africa was delaying the transport of fuel to that country.

He said that, in fact, the reason for the delay was that Zimbabwe had to wait until it had sold one supply before it could afford to pay for the next.

Speaking during the third reading debate on the Bill Mr Swart accused the Government of applying economic sanctions against neighbouring states as a

political bargaining weapon.

"From the responses of the Minister and other Government speakers it appeared quite clearly that the Railways, through influence perhaps beyond its own control — perhaps through influence of the Department of Defence or the Department of Foreign Affairs or the Government itself — was involved in an operation of sanctions against our neighbouring states in so far as availability of our transport services were concerned," Mr Swart said.

Mr Swart called on the Government to come into the open over its motives for withdrawing locomotives from Zimbabwe.

"Let the Government be honest and say that we want to punish these people because we believe they may be harbouring people and organisations which threaten our internal security."

"Let them say honestly that we are imposing sanctions."

"I believe it is a very, very dangerous game to play and it will do nothing to stabilise the region or increase our sphere of influence in it," Mr Swart warned.

"We must remember the situation of Malawi and Zaire. These countries are not hostile towards South Africa, but they will also be directly affected if Zimbabwe is placed under pressure to the extent that it is unable to move its own traffic."

Whites woke up to what is happening in the world around them and sort out, as a matter of urgency, what they regard as worth fighting for. Could you enlarge on that? I think South Africans must sort out what are the real fundamen-

tals. And I can only say that, in retrospect, many things that one considered as fundamentals when things were going well, seem today to be totally irrelevant.

They should identify those things that are necessary for a

reasonable and decent survival for all South Africans. There is nothing more dangerous than the wishing away of realities and taking things for granted.

If South Africans are to learn from the mistakes of Rhodesia they must get on with it now.

Nkala's bid to salvage economy

Nov 28/9/81

(362)

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — The drastic financial measures taken by the Zimbabwe Government which include a halt to hire purchase deals point to the rate at which the economy has slipped into the quicksands.

For months opposition spokesmen have been warning of the dangers of overspending and of politically inspired statements which have led to a crippling collapse of confidence among the largely white-controlled business community.

Plunging indices on the Stock Exchange have reinforced the warnings in Parliament that bankruptcy will follow unless the Government alters course.

In his Budget statement eight weeks ago, Finance Minister Enos Nkala emphasised that the country was at the crossroads and would have to tighten its belt.

His cautionary words were not backed up by the Budget proposals which saw an increase in Government expenditure of 37 percent and a promise that the interest rate structure would not be altered.

Within two months he had to change his tune. Bank rate shot up three percent and was quickly followed by a sharp increase in mortgage and lending rates and the clamp on credit finance for finance houses which has blocked all new hire purchase deals.

societies have

tional eyes after the UDI years of isolation.

The fall in efficiency caused by rapid Africanisation in the civil service, where the number of established posts held by blacks more than doubled in a year, was coupled with an exodus of white skills in the artisan and technical spheres.

When the leader of the Republican Front, Mr Ian Smith, warned of the dangers of mismanagement of the economy which would lead to galloping inflation, he was threatened with detention or deportation by the Minister of Finance.

This kind of political reaction served only to lower confidence among the business community and among whites generally.

With foreign reserves down to two months' imports, the Government will have to look for international support to tide it over, and this on top of a Budget deficit of R582-million.

Meanwhile, Zimbabweans are counting the cost of supporting the Government's socialist policies aimed at raising the living standards of the mass of the people, and finding it a painful business. The Government needs to soak an additional R300-million from them in the current financial year.

Building

stopped lending

The objective is to curb inflation, running at 15 percent, encourage savings and slow down the economy which had a remarkable real growth rate last year of more than 14 percent.

A major cause of the current economic crisis is the shortage of skilled manpower to cope with the expansion which followed Zimbabwe's return to legal status in interna-

Wankie's profit. sales slashed

REDUCED sales and production, as well as increased labour and material costs, had the effect of cutting Wankie Colliery Company's trading profit to Z\$57 000 for the year to August 31 from Z\$5 144 000 the previous year.

By JOHN MURRAY

Coal sales fell to 1 982 288 tons from 2 382 199 tons, and sales of coke dropped to 210 709 tons from 235 168 tons.

Wankie had expected to improve on the previous year's performance, but the sales target was not achieved because of transport difficulties, some slackening of demand from certain customers and the loss of an export order.

Net interest and dividends receivable amounted to Z\$880 for the year to August compared with Z\$933 000 the previous year, leaving taxed profit at Z\$937 00, against Z\$4 287 000 for the year to August 1980. Earnings fell to 3,7c a share from 16,92c.

Negotiations on the coal price agreement with the Zimbabwe government are continuing, say the directors.

The agreement forms an integral part of the arrangements with the financial institutions providing long-term loans for the expansion to serve the new power station, and any alteration to the coal price agreement must be approved by the institutions.

"It is essential that these matters be resolved speedily. Imme-

diately thereafter, realistic adjustments should be made to local coal and coke prices. Without an increase in these prices, the company's financial position will continue to deteriorate markedly", say the directors.

Zimbabwe checks SA visitors

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe security authorities are already taking measures to screen all people coming to the country from South Africa, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said today.

"We are anxious to know who they are and what they are doing," said Mr Hove.

He said the government was also looking into the matter of dual citizenship, held by many whites. All Zimbabweans should have one allegiance and not treat Zimbabwe as a second country, he said. Dual citizenship is enshrined in the constitution.

— Sapa.

Zimbabwe screws fuel taps tighter

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SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's chronic fuel crisis deepened yesterday with the Government announcing emergency measures to cut back garage opening hours — including a complete ban on Sunday sales — and to reduce by 25% the amount of petrol delivered to retailers.

The Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr John Nkomo, announced the new fuel conservation clampdown in a statement last night and said it had been agreed after talks with the major oil companies and with the Motor Traders' Association.

"During the past weeks our petrol reserves have dropped considerably due to transport difficulties arising from a shortage of tankcars used to transport fuel," Mr Nkomo said. The conservation measures were designed to help the country replenish its reserves. — Sapa.

Credit restrictions hit Zimbabweans

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By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Zimbabweans are now feeling the pinch of the credit squeeze that is being imposed by Mr Robert Mugabe's government in its attempts to curb inflation.

And the worst hit by the new reserve bank clamp-down on credit to the private sector will be the man in the street, particularly black workers who are now getting bigger pay-packets since independence.

The latest reserve bank restrictions will effectively put a stop to new hire-purchase agreements.

Frustrate

This will particularly frustrate an increasing number of blacks who can afford to improve their lifestyles but need short-term credit to do so.

Hire-purchase loans for domestic appliances — including cars, electrical goods and furniture — are no longer being considered by some financial institutions.

Small "personal" loans are being restricted to about R2 000.

At the same time, many people who already have hire-purchase agreements face the prospect of higher interest rates following the recent three-point increase in the bank rate.

The new 9% bank rate, introduced to curb mushrooming domestic expenditure by making short-term credit more expensive, has also led to corresponding rises in lending and savings rates.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation has increased its interest rate on all existing and new short-term loans to farmers from nine to 12%, while mortgage rates have also been raised and now stand at between 12.5% and 14.75%.

Electrical, car and furniture dealers are also likely to be severely affected with fewer orders on credit which, in turn, might compel factories to reduce production and lay off staff.

Warnings

There have been warnings in financial circles that unemployment might result from the government's move to take the floating cash that is available by cutting out the man in the street.

The pro-government Herald, Zimbabwe's leading newspaper, yesterday expressed concern at the new credit restrictions, warning that they could have a bad effect on commerce and industry.

The paper said amendments to the hire-purchase regulations should be investigated to discourage reckless spending.

Zimbabwe's tourism rebounds

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SALISBURY. — The relative political and social calm that has returned to Zimbabwe in the last year has brought with it a sharp upturn in the country's important tourism industry.

And it has stimulated the interest of some of the world's major airlines in resuming scheduled flights to Salisbury.

Air Portugal has just restarted schedule services from Lisbon to the Zimbabwe capital after a four-year suspension.

The Portuguese carrier and South African Airways were the only international airlines serving Zimbabwe, then Rhodesia, during the long period of United Nations sanctions, but it suspended its flights in 1977 in accordance with those sanctions brought against the Ian Smith regime.

Now, with the service, Air Portugal becomes the seventh airline to start flights to Zimbabwe since independence; the others are British Airways, Kenya Airways, Air India, AIM of Mozambique, Royal Swazi Airline and Ethiopia Airways.

Forecast

There will be one flight weekly to and from Salisbury via Brazzaville. The resumed connection comes when Zimbabwe is looking for tourist traffic from Europe and further afield as its number of tourists from South Africa start to decline.

The official forecast is that Zimbabwe will attract 350 000 tourists this year, up more than 50% on 1980 levels, but this may turn out to be optimistic after the reduction in the number of South African visitors from mid-year.

Figures for the first half of 1981 show that tourist arrivals more than doubled from less than 69 000 last year to 142 000 in 1981.

The new regulations requiring South African passport holders to have visas for visits to Zimbabwe only came into effect in June and the impact of this regulation will only become evident during the current half-year.

Consumer

After South Africa the main source of tourists is Zambia which provided 34% of visitors last year.

Visitors from Zambia increased 166% in the first five months of this year. Hoteliers point out, however, that many, indeed most, of these are not genuine tourists but people visiting Zimbabwe to buy consumer items or even visit the dentist.

Europe's share of Zimbabwe

Visitors return with new peace

tourism is less than 12%, mainly from the UK, whose share last year was 7%. According to the official figures, the average tourist spends some 11 nights in Zimbabwe and the total amount of money spent last year was must over Z\$24-million (£18-million).

In the first five months of 1981 tourists spent nearly Z\$14-million.

Several major hotel projects are under consideration and work will start on the first of these in November when foundations will be laid for a Z\$10-million hotel in Salisbury with 205 rooms.

Completion date for this Holiday Inn Hotel — the second in Zimbabwe — is mid-1983.

Shelved

The Zimbabwe Government is to participate in a second major hotel project in Salisbury costing £12 500 000 and which is to be built as part of the capital's civic centre.

Despite the boom in the statistics, two hotel developments announced earlier in the year — both at the Victoria Falls which is the country's premier tourist attraction — have been shelved.

Plans to rebuild the Elephant Hills Hotel, virtually destroyed during the guerrilla war and to reopen the Rainbow Hotel, closed due to lack of customers in the war period, have been postponed indefinitely, with the owners saying that, despite the statistics, market demand simply isn't there.

Zimbabwe petrol down by quarter

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SALISBURY — Because of fuel supply problems, petrol stations in Zimbabwe are to close between 6 pm and 6 am and petrol will not be sold at the weekends after midday on Saturday.

Supplies to petrol stations have been cut by a quarter. Diesel users have already had their consumption cut by 20 percent.

The new measures have been introduced because petrol reserves have dropped as priority was given to importing diesel. All petrol supplies come through Mozambique and diesel through South Africa.

An announcement said the petrol reserves had fallen considerably because of a shortage of tank cars. — The Star's Africa News Service.

35 against SA

SALISBURY — A group of 35 people from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Zambia has formed an anti-apartheid organisation to support the attainment of majority rule in Namibia and South Africa.

The Southern African Anti-apartheid and Anti-racism Movement hopes to aid refugees from Namibia and South Africa with material support in the form of medicine, clothing, food and education, says the Secretary General, Mr Philemon Muzorewa. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Militant Mugabe wades into SA

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By Jean-Jacques Cornish of The Star's
London Bureau

MELBOURNE — Zimbabwe's Premier Robert Mugabe today urged his Commonwealth colleagues not to close the decolonisation book after SWA/Namibia is freed.

His message to the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of 41 Commonwealth countries was clear.

South Africa is next.

In his speech to the official opening of the Commonwealth summit he tore into South Africa's policies at home and abroad.

He charged South African "demons of aggression" with invasion, creating border incidents, kidnapping, assassination and destabilisation attempts in its neighbouring territories.

Mr Mugabe called for a "positive stand in condemnation of South Africa," from the summit and backing for United Nations, OAU and African Frontline resolutions against apartheid.

He shot down Western attempts to make the UN settlement plan on SWA/Namibia more palatable to South Africa.

There could be no modification of Security Council Resolution 435, he said, echoing the Swapo line.

He opposed the American-inspired confidence building measures for SWA/Namibian minority groups.

Mr Mugabe said the more sympathetic South African policy of the Reagan Administration was a "cause for great concern to the whole continent of Africa."

The Zimbabwean leader was one of seven invited to speak at the opening. He was singled out for a particularly warm welcome by Australia's Premier Malcolm Fraser.

'MIRACLE'

He responded with thanks for the key role played by the Commonwealth in the "seeming miracle" of Zimbabwe's independence.

But for Mr Mugabe's outbursts, the firm hand of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was evident in the tone of other opening speeches.

The British Premier, reined in those leaders, including Mr Fraser, who are calling on the summit to advance the course of SWA/Namibian independence.

The issue was in the hands of the United Nations and the Western contact group and nothing should be done to impede their efforts, she said.

Today, she blandly asked the leaders to "Show the same broad spirit of co-operation and understanding of others, problems that led to our success in 1979 (in Lusaka)."

Mr Fraser and the Commonwealth Secretary General Mr Shridath Ramphal, were restrained on the SWA/Namibia question.

Mr Fraser, however, maintained his strongly anti-South African line.

● See Page 29

Mugabe's own squatter problem

White Rhodesian settlers drove Sirio Kaswa and his family from their land and named it Chinyamanda Farm half a century ago. Now, at the age of 67, he has returned to the farm without permission, and is felling trees, building huts, preparing for next month's planting season.

His unilateral action — in the best Rhodesian tradition — is denounced as squatting by white farmers who, in recent months, have seen more than 60 000 such people move on to their lands. For Premier Robert Mugabe it is the thorniest political problem his government has had to

Land-hungry blacks are pouring out of their tribal lands on to white-owned farms in Zimbabwe. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe faces an explosive situation, reports Nick Worrall of the Sunday Times, London.

face since independence 16 months ago.

Promises that the land would be handed back to the indigenous people when white rule ended have not been fulfilled. Zimbabwe's 5 000 efficient white farmers still control 40 percent of the best land. The cry for land from nearly 8-million blacks is rising to a crescendo.

"It's a crisis of expectation we are facing here," says John Laurie, vice-

president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, representing the white farmers, on whom, says Laurie, after a record agricultural year, Zimbabwe's economic prosperity depends.

The union has warned Mr Mugabe in forthright terms that the issue is hypersensitive and that, while promising full co-operation with the government, it would welcome proposals now to resolve the "potentially

explosive" situation.

Land-hungry blacks, such as Sir Kaswa, attracted by the lure of vacant or underused white-owned farms, have lately been pouring out of the overcrowded communal lands set up as tribal areas in 1980, when the settlers in a manner grossly in their favour.

A United Nations expert advising the Government believes that up to 3-million blacks would

move tomorrow if better land were available. Another million were estimated to be landless.

Sirio Kaswa and his family of 11 are back on what he claims is ancestral land and another 141 families, of whose "committees" he is chairman. He brandishes a government document which entitles him to be given land, though not necessarily the land he claims.

Kaswa says: "We were promised land by the government when we won the war. Now we have moved on to our land. We are not going to leave."



DISTURBED: Joshua Nkomo

SALISBURY — The training of an élite army brigade by North Korean military instructors is straining relations in Zimbabwe's coalition government.

The breach between premier Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) party and the Patriotic Front of his old rival, Joshua Nkomo, stems from a break with the cardinal principle in Zimbabwe's delicate military equation of assimilating their former guerrilla followers into integrated army units in equal numbers.

When more than 100 North Koreans arrived here last month to start implementing a military aid programme proposed to Mugabe in Pyongyang last year, it was understood that they would be training and equipping a 5 000-man brigade on integrated lines.

Military sources have now disclosed that the rank and file of the brigade will be made up almost exclusively of former ZANLA men loyal to Mugabe and that ZIPRA followers of Nkomo will be appointed to only a handful of senior positions.

That kind of arithmetic disturbs Nkomo, who has claimed that he was not consulted about the new unit and has voiced the fear at a PF rally that Mugabe might use it to force on the country his oft-stated desire to introduce a one-party system.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African Na-

Nkomo not happy with new elite brigade

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TIGHT REIGN: Robert Mugabe

tional Council which has three seats in Parliament, has similar fears after being the subject of public vituperation by Mugabe in recent weeks.

The Government has not improved matters by its handling of the issue. The arrival of the North Koreans went unannounced for more than a week

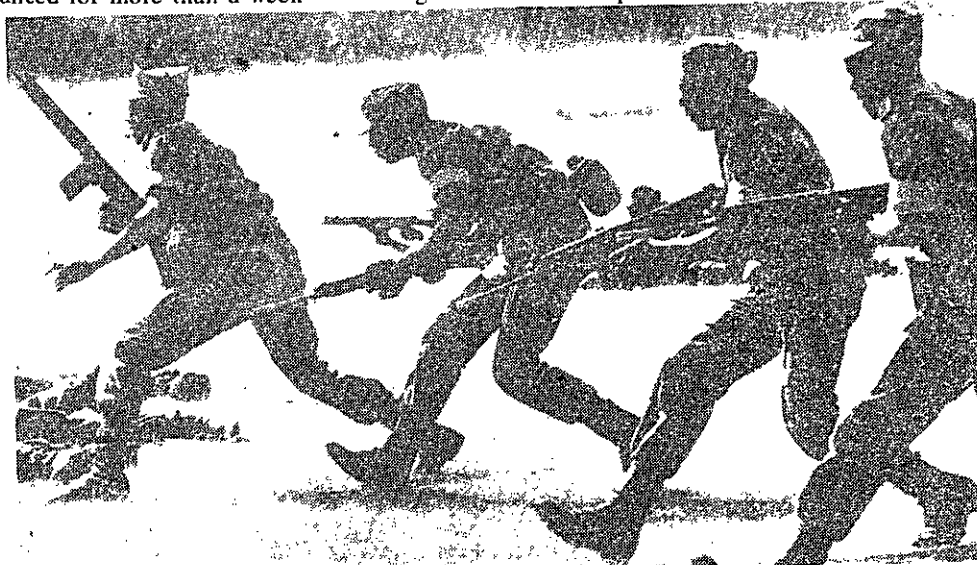
guerrillas and that exclusively ZANLA units were inevitable under the Government's pledge to find every former guerrilla a place in the national army.

With the integration exercise approaching completion, 36 battalions have already been formed, the Government is addressing itself to another prob-

fields.

Mugabe told Parliament last week in a debate on the defence allocation that it was the Government's intention to shed about 20 000 soldiers in a demobilisation programme launched in July.

A directorate has been established with a brief to persuade



IN QUESTION: Who's who in who's army.

and no statement has yet been made on the composition of the brigade, giving rise to speculation and rumour.

In the few public utterances he has made on the subject, Mugabe has described the brigade as a 'gukurahundi' — an élite unit — which would be used to crush dissidents.

Mugabe supporters made the point that there were always more ZANLA than ZIPRA

lem. That is how, having absorbed all former guerrillas into the army, it can persuade about a third of them to quit. A small country with a population of 7.5 million simply cannot afford to sustain one of the biggest armies in Africa.

The 65 000 force will soak up about 15 percent of the country's budget next year at a time when there are pressing needs across a range of social

soldiers to leave the army and train for a civilian job.

The project is in its infancy but there is no indication that former guerrillas are rushing to leave. Army life is for many a comfortable and secure alternative to the grim realities that many young blacks whose education was interrupted by the war are encountering in the outside world.

LONDON OBSERVER SERVICE

ZIMBABWE IN FOCUS



A group of 35 Zimbabwe, aziland, Zambia an anti-isation in Namibia

the Southern partheid and Movement. ugees from outh Africa support.



DEMO: Against Zimbabwe MP, Dr Eddison Zvobgo.

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Protest against new corp

SALISBURY - Korean military experts working in Zimbabwe were told on Sunday by a crowd of placard waving demonstrators to "go home".

Several hundred ZAPU supporters marched through Salisbury centre protesting against one party rule and the formation of the controversial Fifth Brigade being trained by North Koreans. (See page 8).

A week before about two thousand people demonstrated in support of ZANU (PF) calls for the formation of a one party state.

The organier of Sunday's demonstration, ZAPU's secretary for Central Province, Mr Elknah Tjuma, said the demonstration was called to protest against the

imposition of one party rule, military training institutions for children, the creation of the Fifth Brigade and the alleged interference of the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, in local administration. Zapu's leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, is minister without portfolio in the coalition government led by Mr Robert Mugabe.

Recently Mr Nkomo accused Mr Mugabe of going ahead with the formation of the Fifth Brigade with the aim of using it to establish a one party state.

Mr Tjuma said that had the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, not been out of the country the demonstrators would have sought an audience with him at his official residence.

ZIM
Anti
apar

SALISBURY people from Lesotho, S Botswana a have forme apartheid org support of the majority rule and South Afri The group, t African Anti-A Anti-Racism hopes to aid re Namibia and S with materia

The party's vice-president Titus Mukarati defied Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to prove his accusation that UANC "auxiliaries" were sent after independence to South Africa for military training to subvert Mr Mugabe's black majority government.

Millions in US aid for Zim's

SALISBURY - The United States yesterday signed an agreement providing for an immediate grant of \$4 million 280 thousand to Zimbabwe.

The money will be used in rural reconstruction programmes, especially in the rebuilding of schools destroyed during the war for independence.

The agreement was signed by the American ambassador Mr Robert Keeley and Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Finance Dr Oliver Munyaradzi who described US assistance to his country as unparalleled.

Since independence the United States have provided Zimbabwe with more than \$56 million in aid.

Yesterday the American Embassy also announced contribution of \$4 thousand to Zimbabwe's Adult Literacy Organisation.

Muzorewa denies force

SALISBURY - Bishop Muzorewa's UANC has vigorously denied that has any connection with 5000 former Rhodes security force men which the Zimbabwe Government says are

Sept / October 81

ZIMBABWE'S PRESS

More rhetoric than change

The Zimbabwe government took over the country's major newspapers. Many people predicted a rapid disintegration of the press' quality or integrity. Were they right?

JENNY CARGILL reports.

Not a month after easing himself into the editor's chair at the Salisbury paper, *The Herald*, Albert Muryuki was called a 'kaffir' by a white employee.

Was the man fired? No. Management which had the right to do so, did nothing, says Muryuki.

But he wrote an editorial a little while later urging the expulsion from Zimbabwe of 'scum' - white opportunists who had neither sought-after job skills nor any commitment to the post-colonial society.

That's the way it is in the Zimbabwean Press these days - plenty of rhetoric, but not as much change.

The old settler style has survived in the weekly bevvy of predominantly white brides that still fills the newspaper columns, and Rich Man Po - Man, which helps to keep the real-life social issues of beggarman and thief off TV.

Herald House in downtown Salisbury is as grey and civil-service-like as every other Argus edifice in South Africa.

It was Argus who sold out a 40 percent holding in five Zimbabwe newspapers, to the government-capitalised Mass Media Trust for R2.85 million in January.

But, despite the hullabaloo that the Trust meant the demise of press freedom in Zimbabwe, the Trust, even by Muryuki's own account, has the reputation of being toothless.

Certainly, it is no match for the still-intact Argus management, which, according to one report, posted a notice in the Herald building instructing journalists not to take complaints to the Trust, which was not the administrator, only a shareholder.

The battle is not over, and the media is a good illustration of the contradictions in the society. Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda lambasted international imperialism and neo-colonialism in a recent Africa Day broadcast to the nation - only to be followed by an advertisement proclaiming the virtues of a major bank enabling access to the centres of world capitalism.

SWOPPING THE SHACKLES OF POWER

A lot is vested in Zimbabwe's ability at mass political mobilisation to counter the all-too-real structures of economic and bureaucratic power, both of which are predominantly white. Mugabe's government inherited a state structure from Smith and

Muzorewa which is still very much intact. The media has the arduous task of helping to break this down, even though it too is tied by the same shackles.

White ethnocentrism - resulting some extent from the years of Anglo Saxon dominance in the world media - expresses itself in allegations that Press standards must, and have, dropped.

But according to Robin Drew, previous editor of the Herald, and the man largely responsible for initiating Africanisation of the paper: "The newspapers are meeting the need of informing the people".

And for one foreign journalist, declare a prohibited immigrant by Smith's government and now living in Zimbabwe: "They are better than before".

For, censorship aside, the RF seemed well earned by Argus publication. As the war intensified, the newspaper increasingly gave the impression of being willing parties to rather than enforcers participants in the Government propaganda machinery.

Although Drew, said to have had numerous editorial battles during UJ days, insists the Herald was never an R rag and was always in favour of a peaceful

PLEASE TURN OVER



The comrades and the soap operas

CONTINUED

settlement "But a war is not a time for reasonable assessment," he adds.

Today, Press, radio and TV exhort the masses to work hard, to realise that the country is in a state of transition, to concede that changes take time, and to accept even the white or black who may have killed a close friend.

Radio beams a thrice-weekly 15 minute spot entitled "The Struggle Against Apartheid", punctuated with the ANC equivalents of the freedom songs Radio Mozambique carried just over a year ago for Mugabe's Zania forces.

H Heard frequently on radio and TV where the changes are more striking are the nomenclatures "apartheid-ruled South Africa", "Zionist Israel" and "expansionist Morocco". Favour is shown a local or international figure by the prefix "Comrade". Hence Comrade Machel and Comrade Tambo, but Mr. Botha. The revolutionary jargon comes mixed together with enough British and American soap operas to satisfy even the most virulent supporters of Western culture.



MUNYUKI



MUSARURWA

Many whites object both to the new phraseology and the selection of news, not enough 'international news', namely Europe. But, for the country's black majority, news is now welcomed as being more about "us" written by "us" rather than "them" writing about "them".

The media is leading and prominently reflecting the policy of reconciliation and reconstruction initiated by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government. In this role, it is a self-conscious agenda-setter of the issues of the day.

To Munyuki and Willie Musarurwa, editor of the Sunday Mail, journalism in third world nations is a service to mankind to inform, educate and mobilise the people for the task of nation-building. For Ministry of Information Director Justin Nyoka reporters must be committed to promoting revolutionary ideas.

But this view, common to radical black journalists in South Africa, has yet to acquire the theoretical underpinnings it needs in order to become a substantial counterforce in Zimbabwe.

Rumour has it that a few hotlines from key government officials and Ministers ring when an extra-delicate story is on the editor's desk or has found its way into print.

But insists Munyuki, who himself stands accused of taking the meat out of a story after government pressure. "I've never been told by the Ministry of Information how to treat a story".

A TWIST TO TOUCHY STORIES

On Government-owned TV there is a twist to the pressures. According to one source, it's the senior white employees who sabotage touchy stories - those with the black nationalist view of Zimbabwe's war.

Willie Musarurwa, a veteran of this nationalist struggle on the Nkomo wing of the Patriotic Front alliance, is known as a fiercely independent spirit. He has warned against a "stooge Press", and by all accounts he means what he says.

But the position of Zimbabwean editors seems more lonely than that of editors elsewhere. Munyuki, who says he is surrounded by Rhodesian Front lieutenants, adds: "Even as editor, I don't feel comfortable here".

Patriotic Front leader Joshua Nkomo complained bitterly that he had not been informed about the decision to create the Trust.

Not surprising - if one report is correct. The Trust takeover was apparently accelerated in order to stop Nkomo from buying Bulawayo's Chronicle and Sunday Mail with Libyan money.

There have been no visible signs that the three black editors appointed by the Trust are not allowed free expression of their editorial opinions. But some people, of course, are less free than others, like their South African counterparts.



(JWT) 60289

Zimbabwe's Asians are being driven out

8201 30/10/87

Zimbabwe's Asian community has welcomed majority rule and appears to have no intention of leaving the country, although there is concern in some quarters over the Government's socialist policies. Joao Santa Rita of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

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SALISBURY — The Indian businessman was adamant: "I will never leave this country. I am a Zimbabwean so why should I leave?"

In the air-conditioned office above his large clothes store in Manica Road, central Salisbury, Mr R Dhaya seems to reflect the view of the estimated 15 000 members

of the Indian community in Zimbabwe, the majority of whom were locally born.

Apprehension that followed Mr Robert Mugabe's sweeping victory in the 1980 general elections has given place to "hope that business will be allowed to go on as usual," one said.

Mr Dhaya said he didn't fear for his future and was "one of

the most happy men in Salisbury" when the results were announced. In the early 1960s he was a member of the National Democratic Party and tried to fight legally against the white-ruled government until the party was banned.

For him majority rule meant the end of discrimination. "We were classified as Whites for tax purposes but we were discriminated against," Mr Dhaya said. Some- what surprisingly he laughs when he recalls his experiences with racism.

"In 1964 after negotiating for a place in First Street shopping centre I was told I could n't have it because I was Indian," he said.

The end of racial discrimination was the most important aspect of majority rule. Indians told me.

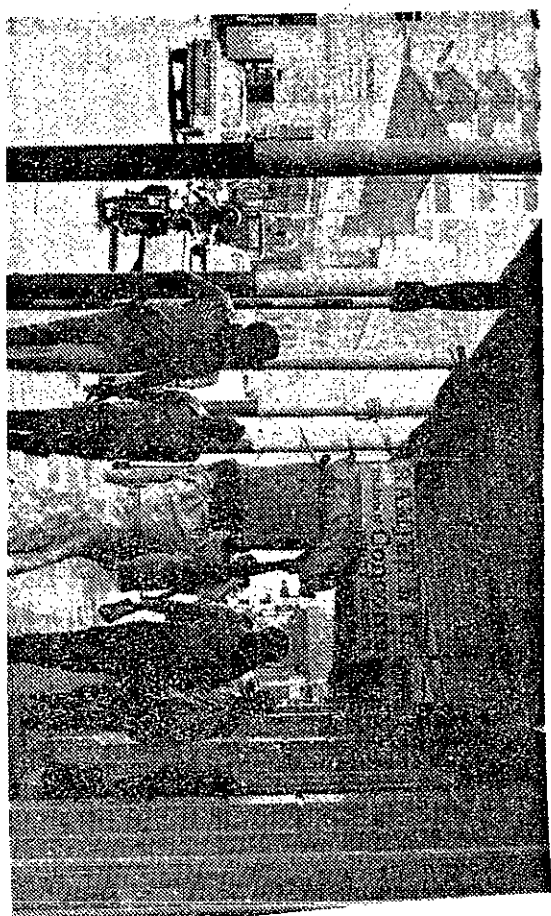
"Now I feel I am a citizen of this country. I can move anywhere, buy a house anywhere, I like," Mr K G Patel, another businessman, said.

Earlier this year Mr Patel handed the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, a cheque for R20 000, a first anniversary - of - independence gift from Salisbury's Asian business community.

Mr Patel said that since independence his business has improved because "there is more money going around," an opinion shared by other Asian businessmen.

However, some of them said they were concerned about recent radical statements by the Government on socialism and the introduction of a one-party state.

"They talk about socialism but they have not defined it," a Muslim Asian, who declined to be named, said, adding that he would not object to "the type of socialism



The Indian business district of Salisbury.

He said he was also worried about "problems with South Africa" and complained about the shortage of foreign exchange. He said that it was the older generation which was "a bit restless" while the younger members of the community are prepared to adapt themselves to change.

A visit to the calm Ridgeview suburb where most of Salisbury's Asians live shows that majority rule and the concern about the future have not changed the lifestyle of the community.

The only signs of change are the Cuban and North Korean embassies which occupy two large houses in a small street not far from Ganges Avenue.

There are no empty houses to indicate a sudden departure and gardens in large homes are well kept by African servants.

At the Hindu religious and cultural in-

fare societies "because there are no poor Indians," a statement confirmed by a Muslim Asian.

Every afternoon 260 students attend the Hindu school where they are taught religion and Gujarati, one of the many Indian dialects.

Two hundred and eighty students are also taught at the Islamic Madressa (Arabic for school) every afternoon. Its headmaster, Gari Abdullah Diwan, who is also president of the Council of Imamas, the highest Islamic religious authority in the country, told me the students are taught Arabic, Urdu and also Gujarati.

Religious freedom has not been affected by the new order and the Islamic community is now building a new mosque next to the Madressa, in the grounds of the Islamic Cultural Institute.

Mr Dhaya was more direct in his advice. "I feel terrible when I think that change will have to be brought by the guns. They must look into our country. Gun never solved any-

He suits all tastes!

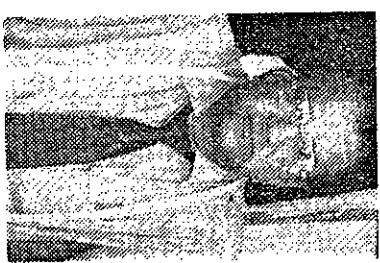
SALISBURY — Liberty tailors stands on the ground floor of the mid-20s building in a Salisbury area where most shops are owned by Asian citizens.

It is an old-fashioned tailor shop with shelves packed with material and fashion pictures from old magazines.

There is an official photograph of President Canaan Banana, hanging on the wall behind the counter. It is the same photograph that one sees in all government offices, but with a small and important difference.

It is signed by President Banana, a personal gift to the only man who is in the shop to serve you. He is 54-year-old "Solly", the most famous tailor among Zimbabwe's political leaders.

One of Solly's neighbours, who owns a fishes shop, said



Mr Khalil "Solly" Parbhoo — President Banana's tailor.

He has made suits for politicians of all shades of opinion and his clients' names reflect the changes that have occurred since "Solly" was first requested to make a suit for Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of the then Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland between 1967 and 1963.

do even

He told me there had never been problems with the country's 125 mosques which cater for the country's 6 000 Indians and 60 000 Africans who adhere to the Muslim religion.

Many members of the Asian community consider that what happened in Zimbabwe should be an example to South Africa.

"I had been told the blacks would ruin everything and now I find we can sit down and discuss problems," a young teacher told me.

The fears the whites have in South Africa are based on prejudices which they must abandon," he added.

Mr Dhaya was more direct in his advice.

"I feel terrible when I think that change will have to be brought by the guns. They must look into our country. Gun never solved any-

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pedestrians stop in disbelief every time the President arrives with his motorcade and then calls on the modest tailor shop to order a suit or a pair of trousers.

For Mr Khalil Parbhoo (nicknamed "Solly" by a former Jewish employer) it is no longer a surprise. He has been the tailor of Zimbabwe's politicians since the late '50s when the country was still under colonial rule and was known as Rhodesia.

Since then his reputation hasn't ceased to grow.

He tailored for Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the last British governor before UDI and for Rhodesia's President Clifford Dupont. The head of state of the short lived Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Republic, Mr Josiah Gumede, also visited "Solly" as does the present President, Reverend Canaan Banana.

"Solly" showed me with pride one of the many invitations Pre-

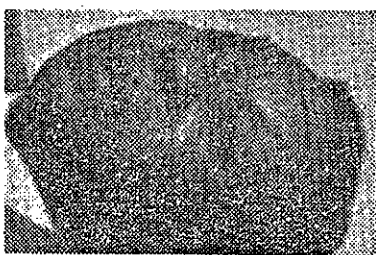
People power on the march

More and more people in Zimbabwe are taking to the streets in a wave of demonstrations which has led to questions being asked in Parliament.

The main focus in this display of people power has been on the activities of black officials at local government level.

Crowds have gathered outside township offices demanding the removal of officials on a variety of grounds including corruption, political bias in the allocation of jobs and houses, nepotism and tribalism.

In one incident in the small town of Rusape, an official was besieged in his office for 35 hours before a Minister intervened to secure his release.



Zvobgo . . . personal interventions questioned in Parliament.

In Parliament this week members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's minority party in the coalition government questioned the action of

The Zimbabwean Government is concerned at political activity by minority parties and the increasing number of demonstrations. Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Salisbury.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, in intervening personally in several demonstrations.

On occasion he has summarily ordered the suspension or removal of the target of the complaints.

At other times he has promised full investigations.

Mr Zvobgo appeared on television to urge people not to resort to demonstrations until all available channels for redressing grievances had been exhausted.

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But, he told Parliament, while he decried some of the demonstrations as a mode of communication citizens had a right to demonstrate peacefully and demonstration was a form of speech.

Demonstrations have not been confined to the high density townships.

A group of nurses this week marched to Parliament to champion their candidate for the post of chief matron at Salisbury's leading hospital.

On successive Sundays

there have been marches through Salisbury city centre, on the first occasion for and on the second against, the introduction of a one-party state.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, has said the Government is concerned at the increasing tension and the extent of political activity by minority parties.

He said some of the demonstrations could end in a breakdown of law and order.

Unless there was an improvement, regulations governing the holding of public meetings — which were relaxed when Mr Mugabe's Government came to power 18 months ago — would be tightened.

AFRICA BRIEFS

dence of a large section of the business community in Zimbabwe is at an extremely low ebb, says the new chairman of the Stock Exchange, Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts.

He said it appeared possible the Government was following a more radical socialist policy than seemed likely 12 months ago.

Mr Burdett-Coutts said if the Government did not moderate its public pronouncements and if socialist policies or developments were pursued too far the potential for the future growth of Zimbabwe might be still born.

He told The Herald he believed the Stock Market and the free enterprise system could be of tremendous assistance to the Government if the two could work together.

Foreign investment was not forthcoming despite the great interest shown in Zimbabwe since in-

dependence because uncertainty regarding Government policies did not make the investment background attractive enough. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Aggrieved

SALISBURY — Nurses at Salisbury's municipal clinics have demanded the immediate dismissal of the city's Medical Officer of Health and threatened to strike unless the Government meets their grievances.

And about 250 trainee teachers marched on Bulawayo's regional education officers this week.

They threatened to boycott classes until Zimbabwe's Minister of Education, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, had addressed them on low wage rates. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Low ebb
 SALISBURY — The comm.

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Star 2/10/81
New schools

The Star's Africa
News Service

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SALISBURY — In an attempt to cope with a massive influx of new students Zimbabwe plans to build more than 400 secondary schools before June next year.

THOUSANDS of tons of grain from Zimbabwe's bulging larders are pouring through this little Mozambique railway town for Africa's needy.

But the flow of maize, the staple diet for most of Africa, should be double its present rate. Both Zimbabwe and Mozambique are suffering transport problems which are pinching this umbilical cord for the hungry continent.

Only one train a day runs towards the sea from the Vila de Manica railroad, hauling an average of 300 tons of maize to Beira for onward shipment to East and West Africa. international aid officials here said.

But to meet a world food programme (WFP) target of 100 000 tons by the end of March, 500 tons a day ought to be shifted by rail.

WFP officials admitted their relief operation was not as efficient as they would wish.

"The amounts are not as good as we would like — but to critics I say at least we are getting maize out," said WFP deputy representative for Zimbabwe Mr Desmond Taylor.

An acute shortage of locomotives in Zimbabwe and a lack of skilled railway personnel in Mozambique combine to hinder the supply of maize.

Zimbabwe's Grain Marketing Board says it could move more than 1 000 tons a day if transport were available. "We can fill every wagon we are given," said general manager Mr Bill Long in his central Salisbury office.

Zimbabwe has something of an embarrassment of food riches at a time when much of

Africa is haunted by drought and famine.

An all-time record 1931-82 maize crop of three million tons is piling up, leaving a surplus of 700 000 tons for export. Mr Long said transport difficulties meant landlocked Zimbabwe would probably be able to move only about half of the surplus beyond its borders this year.

Zimbabwe's transport crisis, which has created severe fuel shortages as well as costing the country about seven million dollars a week in lost export earnings, has been caused mainly by a deterioration in relations between Zimbabwe.

Transport problems pinch the cord

Ev Post 2/10/81

(342)

By Rodney Pinder in Vila de Manica, Mozambique

black Africa's newest independent nation, and South Africa, its giant white-ruled neighbour.

They co-operated closely in trade when Zimbabwe was white-run rebel Rhodesia. But diplomatic and economic ties have soured since ex-guerrilla leader Mr Robert Mugabe gained power in black-rule elections 18 months ago.

Earlier this year South Africa withdrew 25 locomotives it had leased the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ). The abrupt pull-out meant Zimbabwe's railway network all but slammed into the buffers.

NRZ traffic manager Mr John Avery told a special inquiry the shortage meant Zimbabwe could not fulfil all of its maize export commitments.

It was unable to provide about 10 000 tons to Malawi, 75 000 tons to Mozambique and one-third of its promised 3 000 tons a week to Zaire, he said. Priorities had to be selected

for the strained network and financial considerations meant food had to take second place to tobacco.

"One wagon of tobacco will sell at more than Z\$22 000 (R28 500) while one maize wagon will sell for Z\$6 000 (R7 930)," he explained.

Mr Avery added that African nations denied Zimbabwe's grain, would probably be forced to buy from South Africa.

The emergence of Zimbabwe from 12 years of international isolation imposed by the United Nations on rebel Rhodesia meant a new source of food for world relief agencies.

The WFP supports emergency food supply projects in Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Angola, Senegal and Mali with Zimbabwean grain. It previously transported maize from the United States and Canada, but aid officials said Africa prefers the "white" maize grown by Zimbabwe and South

million scheme drawn up by black Southern African states to reduce their economic dependence on South African ports and railways.

Mozambique Transport Minister Mr Alcantara Santos said recently that his networks also lacked skilled labour at all levels, from management through to the workforce.

WFP officials on the dusty Vila de Manica station platform complained of delays in wagon turn-around in Beira and of shortages of essential such as tarpaulins to keep the maize from rotting when the summer rains come soon.

"It's a frustrating exercise at times," one official said. "One day we have trucks from Zimbabwe but no wagons to take the maize; another day we have wagons but no trucks. But both sides are trying hard."

— Sapa-Reuter

Paper attacks Minister

LUSAKA — The Times of Zambia, in a sharply worded defence of Press freedom, has accused the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Mr John Banda, of intimidation and hypocrisy.

The newspaper made this attack after charges by Mr Banda in a speech at the closing of a journalism course last week that a free Press was an illusion of journalists and did not exist anywhere in the world.

"Those journalists who do not understand this will end up without jobs," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

More aid

SALISBURY — The US Government has given the Zimbabwean Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs another R180 000 to help with the training of magistrates and other presiding officers. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Losers?

SALISBURY — The Republican Front says it is finding it difficult to urge whites to stay in Zimbabwe because of the talk of a one-party state and the recent ban on furniture exports.

The chairman of the party, Mr Geoff Kluckow, told The Herald the white reaction was that those who had already left the country were the lucky ones. Those who had chosen to stay were "the losers." — The Star's Africa News Service.

Guards out

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government has withdrawn the security guards allocated to the RF leader, Mr Ian Smith, and the UANC president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, shortly after independence last year.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's of-

fice, Mr Emmerson Mnangangwa, said the measure had been taken when it was learnt this was the practice of the former Government. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Hardware

LAGOS — Nigeria is understood to be buying a considerable amount of military hardware for the Angolan Government.

Recently the Nigerian leader President Shehu Shagari promised "unflinching solidarity with Angola and the Frontline states."

The Angolan President, Mr José Eduardo dos Santos, recently visited Nigeria and had closed talks with the Nigerian President. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Sale fury

ACCRA — Four ships of the State-owned Black

Star line have been sold for R5-million because they apparently generated little profit.

The sale has infuriated the Ghanaian public which apparently feels that some Government officials secretly sold the vessels and pocketed the money. — The Star's Africa News Service.

FM 2/10/81
ZIMBABWE IMMIGRANTS

Closing the gap (362)

There are indications that the flow of Zimbabwean immigrants to SA is on the wane. And the recent Zimbabwe government ban on the movement of household effects out of the country could have a lot to do with this.

In May, 1 599 Zimbabweans took up residence in SA. In June, the figure dropped to 1 138. Although figures for July and August are not yet available, officials of the Depart-

ment of Statistics say they expect them to reflect a similar declining trend. Zimbabwe finance minister Enos Nkala's unpopular pronouncement on the exportation of household goods was made in August.

In the first year of independence, SA took 17 249 immigrants from Zimbabwe. Until June this year, a further 9 000 had entered SA. With an average of 1 800 Zimbabweans leaving the country each month, the white population of Zimbabwe was expected to decline from a pre-independence 200 000 to closer to 140 000 over the next few years.

Growing economy

Zimbabwe's loss, in manpower terms, has been SA's gain. SA, with its growing economy, needs all the skilled manpower it can get and has absorbed the Zimbabwe emigrants. Natal, with its predominance of English speakers, seems to be first choice as a new home base for expatriate Zimbabweans. But, owing to the limited number of job opportunities in Natal, many have ended up accepting positions in the PWV area and elsewhere.

Given SA's expanding economy, jobs have been fairly easy to come by "down south." Placement agencies in Natal say they process on average 20-40 written or personal job applications each month from Zimbabweans. Says Ron Seymour, MD of Executive Search: "It tends to surge during school holidays, with people coming down on holi-

day and checking out the job scene while they're here." Seymour claims that Zimbabweans generally make ideal candidates. They are familiar with the work situations, have the right skills to offer and find the lifestyle adjustments fairly easy.

What sort of Zimbabweans are currently beating a trail to SA? An entire cross-section, claim the local placement agencies. "Most of the professional people and upper echelon executives have already taken the plunge. What we are getting now is a variety of administrative types, civil servants and ex-servicemen," says one.

Zimbabweans have long regarded SA as a second home, but newcomers nevertheless have to make adjustments. The main problems Zimbabweans encounter revolve around setting up home in their new country. A maximum allowance of Z\$1 000 per family head is not much on which to start a new home — especially considering the current inflation rate. That kind of capital makes buying a home of your own all but impossible.

Trevor Oliver, loans manager of the NBS, says it is possible for building societies to offer 90% bonds with collateral security instead of the customary 75% bonds. He says employers should show compassion and help where they can by putting up collateral or offering some form of housing subsidy.

Naturally, opinions vary on how effective

expatriate Zimbabweans are as employees, depending on individual experiences, but generally employers have a high regard for the ability of their northern neighbours.

Perhaps the comments of a local building society manager, who has eight former Zimbabweans working in his small branch office, sum it up: "They're good people to have around," he says. "Because they need their jobs they tend to work well."

week: "We don't provide statistics on trade with individual African countries."

Lumping most trade with black Africa into an undifferentiated "global" figure makes sense. Many African countries need to do business with SA but hate being seen to do so. For them guaranteed secrecy is a positive incentive to trade.

But Zimbabwe is in a different category altogether. There is no secret about its economic links with SA and the Robert Mugabe government has gone strongly and frequently on the record about its need to maintain a sound commercial relationship with the south — no matter how bitter the political rhetoric becomes at times.

In addition, since August last year, Zimbabwe has started providing its own overall monthly figures on bilateral trade with SA. They lack detail and some doubt whether they are comprehensive, but they do give an idea of the extent of the trade — as well as illustrating that facts SA regards as secret are openly acknowledged by a trading partner.

Potent weapon

In SA terms the trade is not large, although it is very important to Zimbabwe and to sections of the SA economy. And, of course, it doesn't reflect items like transport routes for Zimbabwe's non-SA imports and exports although transport is one of SA's most potent economic weapons in its disputes with Salisbury.

According to Zimbabwean figures, SA exported about R71m worth of goods to Zimbabwe between January and May this year and imported goods worth about R61m. Zimbabwean figures also imply that Zimbabwean exports to SA are increasing while imports from SA are falling. But without information on seasonal variations it is not possible to assess the trend.

What the figures do show is that in the first five months of this year Zimbabwean exports to SA were about R17m higher than in the preceding five months while SA exports to Zimbabwe fell by about R7.5m. The fall in Zimbabwean imports from SA, although marginal, could be the first result of that country's attempts to diversify its sources of supply.

In the past, certain sectors of SA's economy have been particularly susceptible to competition from Zimbabwean goods — particularly those that came in duty free (or on quota) under the preferential trade agreement. Heavily affected were the clothing, textile and footwear industries.

Industry spokesmen tend to welcome Pretoria's cancellation of the trade agreement while admitting they have no way of assessing exactly what it will mean.

Thus Frank Whitaker, director of the National Clothing Federation, welcomed the ending of the agreement. He told the *FM* that under it the Zimbabweans "had all the advantages and we got nothing."

Reciprocal rights for SA exporters in Zimbabwe were largely negated by that

country's import controls, Whitaker said, and there were times when SA producers had grave trouble meeting competition from Zimbabwean imports.

More recently, complaints from federation members about unfair competition had fallen off. Whitaker said, possibly because escalating wages in Zimbabwe had made the imported products less competitive.

However, because of government secrecy, he was unable to give any figures on the volume of Zimbabwean clothing imports. "Government won't make any statistics available."

Indications are that last year, at any rate, there were still substantial textile and clothing imports from Zimbabwe. According to the Commissioner for Customs and Excise's *Monthly Abstract of Trade Statistics*, imports of "textiles and textile articles" from the whole of Africa amounted to more than R40m in 1980.

On the assumption that "textile articles" includes clothing, and on the basis of known import sources, it is reasonable to assume that the bulk of this supply came from Zimbabwe. Similarly it is a reasonable assumption that a large part (but certainly not all) of the R6m-odd in footwear imports came from there.

REGIONAL LINKS

Trading in the dark

FM 2.10.81

Government's obsession with secrecy over trade with black Africa makes it almost impossible for the business community to calculate the effects of Pretoria's tough attitude towards Zimbabwe. This is a serious matter for those who do business with that country or face competition from Zimbabwean exports to SA.

Next March, SA's cancellation of the Zimbabwe preferential trade agreement takes effect. Calculating the practical effect is a matter of guesswork, intuition and inspired detection. There are no published statistics on the trade, and government refuses to provide any.

As a spokesman for the Department of Commerce and Industries told the *FM* this

ZIMBABWE

Inflation spirals

FM 2/10/81

When Zimbabwe Finance Minister Enos Nkala presented his 1981 budget, he told Parliament that, in his view, an increase in taxes could not be held to be inflationary. But financial commentators predicted that it would immediately add 4%-5% to the consumer price index.

They attributed the anticipated rise to the one-third hike in the price of petrol, a rise in sales tax from 10% to 12%, a 5% tax on certain consumer durables and a 5% customs surcharge on imported goods. As a result of the budget — along with other inflationary factors in the economy — the cpi rose more than 4% in August, taking the year-on-year inflation rate to 18.9% and the average rate for the January to August period to 13.6%.

The official forecast for the year is that inflation will average 15%. But these latest indicators suggest that Zimbabwe will be lucky to get away with anything below 16%. And there is little to suggest that inflation will slacken in the first half of 1982. It has been estimated that real wages have been falling in the last six to nine months because inflation has risen faster than average money wages. That being so, the pressure on government to agree to another substantial rise in minimum wages can be expected to increase. Indeed, in the forefront of calls for higher wages is Albert Mugabe, PM Robert Mugabe's brother and probably the most powerful trade unionist in the country.

Just how long government can postpone action on the wages front is unclear. But the consensus view among Zimbabwean businessmen is that the minimum wage will be raised again before the end of the year or in January 1982. The big question now is what



Zimbabwe's Mugabe . . . facing rising prices

sort of wage increase will be awarded.

The Riddell Commission on incomes and prices recommended that government increase wages over the next three years to bring them virtually up to poverty datum line levels by mid-1984. It has been calculated that if this were to be done — with inflation averaging 15% a year — industrial wages would have to rise 30% annually and agricultural wages some 60% a year. With prices having risen more than 12% since the last wage hike was granted (in January), clearly a further upward adjustment must be imminent.

The wage award, when it comes, will possibly be part of a broader package — being suggested by the Ministry of Finance — that would involve the gradual phasing out of subsidies on food over a period of years. This, too, will give the inflationary spiral another cruel twist.

The signs are that year-on-year inflation in Zimbabwe will push above the 20% level in 1982 unless government takes tougher and more effective steps to cool the economy. Wider and tighter application of price controls is also being widely canvassed, but therein lies no lasting solution.

(362)
440 more schools

SALISBURY. — A project to build more than 440 secondary schools before June next year was well under way, the deputy Minister of Works, Mr Grafton Ziyenge, said in an interview published in Salisbury yesterday. — Sapa. RPH 3-10-81

Zimbabwe township demos over nepotism

Sunday Times
4/10/81
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By DAVID FORRET
Salisbury

WIDESPREAD allegations of administrative malpractices — ranging from nepotism and tribalism, to favouritism in the allocation of houses — have surfaced in Zimbabwe's black-run townships.

Disgruntled township residents have discovered a novel way of rooting out the evil — by staging demonstrations against local government officials who are suspected of being involved in the malpractices.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Ed-dison Zvobgo, has intervened by dismissing one administration officer pending an investigation.

He has promised to probe the activities of even more officers who have angered local residents.

But the success of the protests has now led to fears that local government officials could be victimised if the "mob rule" gets out of hand.

Editorial

Zimbabwe's leading newspaper, The Herald, warned in an editorial this week that "a dangerous precedent" was being set by people who thought demonstrations were a novel way of solving their problems.

"The personal intervention of Dr Zvobgo has probably prevented violence so far, but that is no guarantee that future demonstrations will be peaceful.

"Nor is there any guarantee that, encouraged by their 'victories', residents will not turn against the Ministry of Local Government itself whenever they think they have a case against it," the editorial said.

Star 5/10/81
Private clinic plan
(362)
criticised

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zim-
babwe's President,
Reverend Canaan Banana,
has attacked proposals for
the construction of three
private hospitals.

Opening the Cancer As-
sociation fund-raising fete
in Salisbury yesterday,
President Banana said
such plans were contrary
to the government's aim
of establishing a national
health service.

"Machines and drugs
would be imported not for
the good of all but for
the benefit of a few. Our
limited medical personnel
would cater to the de-
mands of the rich rather
than to the needs of the
many," he said, adding
that the plans aimed "to
divide sufferers on the
basis of wealth."

Last month, plans to
build private hospitals
were also attacked by the
Minister of Health, Dr.
Ushewokunze, who des-
cribed them as "a lux-
ury."

Astles charged with murder of fisherman

AFRICA BRIEFS

ing money. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Fuel problem

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Minister of Finance, Mr Josiah Chinamano, told parliament last week that he had heard there had been cases of sabotage on fuel transports from South Africa.

Mr Chinamano said he had heard rumours of petrol tankers coming empty to Zimbabwe from South Africa or returning to South Africa without their fuel being offloaded.

He said this could be the result of retaliation by South African officials after seeing "racist South Africa" written on some of the tankers by unknown people.

Mr Chinamano reaffirmed that it was his government's intention to transport all the country's rail traffic through Mozambique.

He said not only was this route politically more acceptable to reduce Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa, but it was also a shorter route to the sea.

He told parliament that the Mozambican authorities had improved the quality of their services and that the ex-



Bob Astles . . . faces murder charge.



Eddison Zvobgo . . . accused of acting like a nazi storm-trooper.



Josiah Chinamano . . . rail problems.

port and import traffic from Zimbabwe now amounted to an average of about 23 percent through Mozambique. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Stay calm plea

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Minister of Education, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, has reassured white parents about their children's education following the announcement of plans to close two of Salisbury's formerly exclusive white schools.

Mr Mutumbuka said in a statement that the government was not motivated by "small minded revenge" but that whites could not expect facilities and privileges at the expense of blacks.

Mr Mutumbuka denied that the education of white children would be adversely affected in any way by the closure of the Allan Wilson High School, which is to be turned into a teacher-training college, or the Marlborough High School, which will become a sixth form college.

He said he wished to state "unequivocally" that the government's policy of providing a high standard of education for all children meant that "white children will not be discriminated against in any way." — Sapa.

Tensions up

SALISBURY — Tensions between the black coalition partners in the Zimbabwe Government sur-

Assembly during a demonstration against local Government officials.

Members of Mr Nkomo's Zapu party accused the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, of acting like a nazi stormtrooper. They claimed the demonstrations had been organised and were more tribal than anything else.

Dr Zvobgo in reply accused Zapu, which has five ministers in the 26-seat cabinet, of undermining the government.

He said if they did not work with the Government they should quit it.

He claimed Zapu members were busy campaigning for the next election.

In a statement this week, Mr Nkomo's party attacked Zanu (PF) for a one party state which it said it opposed.

It said the warning from the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Moyo, that he might have to re-introduce regulations controlling meetings and demonstrations negated the fundamental principles for which the people had struggled. — The Star's Africa News Service.

No support

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government has denounced two anti-apartheid bodies formed here last weekend.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also warned Zimbabweans against involvement with the two organisations whose driving force is Mr Philemon Muzorewa, son of former Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The organisations are the Southern African Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Southern African Charitable Rehabilitation and Refugee Relief Fund. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Pay up order

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has been ordered by the High Court here to settle an unpaid debt of almost R3 500 for furniture he bought from a local company.

Dr Ushewokunze was taken to court recently by Banet and Harris Ltd after he failed to meet in full the R5 200 he owed them for furniture he bought in June.

The company's attorneys said the Minister had R1 660 and "neglected and/or refused to pay" the balance.

Mr Justice John Pittman, the Pretoria-born judge who presided at the order trial of former Cabinet Minister, Mr Edmore Tekere last year, also ordered that the furniture company be granted interest on the outstand-

Zimbabwe may get more aid from UK

LONDON — More aid for Zimbabwe to carry out a controversial scheme to buy white farmland has been recommended in a report by a Commons all-party committee of MPs.

The foreign affairs select committee said the pledge of R127.5-million given by the British Government in 1977 should be increased.

The Zimbabwe Government plans to resettle about 35 000 families on about 2-million ha of land over the next three years. Although the scheme falls short of the political expectations of the pre-independence period, the committee said it was substantial by any international standards — The Star Bureau.

Blackened

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's black bosses are rude, inefficient and poor payers, according to a poll among African domestic workers conducted by the Sunday Mail last week.

But black employers accused their servants of being bone-idle and shoddy, said the paper yesterday.

Job agencies said there was a marked reluctance

AFRICA BRIEFS

by servants to work for Africans. Even out-of-work servants refused to be employed by blacks. — Sapa.

Sea help

GENEVA — A major programme is being launched to protect and preserve the seas of eight East African and Indian Ocean countries threatened by oil pollution and by fishing with dynamite and poison.

Planned by the UN Environment Programme (Unep), the project will cover a vast coastal and marine area stretching from Somalia in the Horn of Africa and down past Kenya and Tanzania to Mozambique and including the islands of Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Comoros.

This is the sixth of 10 regional ocean protection schemes to get under way. Programmes are already operating in the Mediterranean, Kuwait region, West and Central Africa, Caribbean and East Asia while others are planned for the south-east Pacific, Red Sea and south-west Pacific. — Own Correspondent.

Growth eroded by cost spiral

RDM 6-10-81

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SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's economy is increasingly running into problems but will still expand strongly, by more than 20%, this year the Standard Bank group predicted yesterday in its quarterly economic bulletin.

However, inflation would double to about 16%, so real growth in 1981 would be halved to between 6% and 8% compared with last year, it said.

The bank said the main boost to growth would come from agriculture with output rising by about 40% to about R888-million, largely due to a 233% increase in the value of maize deliveries to R288-million and to higher tobacco and cotton earnings.

But the bank added that mining production was falling, damaging the country's balance of payments position. Last year's surplus of R84-million was likely to turn into a deficit this year.

Zimbabwe also suffered from foreign exchange shortages, a lack of skilled labour due to white emigration and transport problems caused mainly by poor relations with South Africa.

The bank said the challenge to economic policy-makers in 1981-82 would focus on increasing the productive capacity by investment in transport and skills with the assistance of foreign loans, while preventing domestic demand pushing inflation to unacceptably high levels. — Sapa Reuter.

ZIMBABWE

Policy shift

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FM 11/1/81
Economy-watchers in Zimbabwe are asking whether they can determine a slight shift in government policy towards private enterprise and foreign investment.

The most concrete aspect of the incipient shift towards a more benign stance came in a weekend speech by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe who emphatically ruled out nationalisation as a policy option.

It is true that the pledge was made in an address to businessmen and true also that he has made similar remarks on several previous occasions. But the thrust of his comments was well-received by the business community which in recent months has been inclined to take an increasingly bleak view of official policy towards the private sector.

The Mugabe pledge made no reference to state control over strategic industries, though it is believed that this remains official policy. But it was rapidly followed by a softer line from the hitherto hardline Minister of Mines, Maurice Nyagumbo.

Nyagumbo is in the forefront of those pushing for the establishment of a state-owned minerals marketing corporation. There is no change in this plan in that Nyagumbo promised that legislation to establish such an agency which would market

all the countries' minerals and metals would be put before Parliament early next year. But he did promise a highly qualified staff, competent to manage the corporation, and did stress the need for the closest co-operation with the privately-owned producer mines. This was a decidedly softer line and it was underpinned by his comments on the need to attract new private sector investment from abroad into the Zimbabwean mining sector.

Other major policy decisions that government must take include the new strategy in respect of prices, subsidies and wages. The Riddell report, released in mid-year, urged the government to accept a three-year strategy of linking wage minima to poverty datum line levels in different sectors, but as yet no action has been taken. The same report also advocated the phasing out of food subsidies and this has won enthusiastic support in the Treasury, though not apparently in some more "political" ministries concerned about the impact on the price level of sharply higher prices for bread, milk and maize meal.

The recently published Standard Bank Economic Bulletin concluded that real wages in Zimbabwe have been falling this year as rapid inflation (forecast at 16% for the year) has overtaken rising wages. Mugabe has promised a policy statement on wage policy soon and the general expectation is of a significant increase in wage

minima from January 1982 which is likely to further exacerbate inflationary pressures at work in the economy.

Above all, there is the need for more rapid progress in respect of land resettlement. The current official programme aims at settling 50 000 families over the next three years, after less than 5 000 in the first 18 months of independence.

Inflation threat to Zimbabwe growth

2017/10/18 362

SALISBURY. — While it is clear that 1981 will be another year of above-average growth, the doubling of the inflation rate will keep real growth within the range of 6% to 8%, says the October economic bulletin of the Standard Bank in Zimbabwe.

The main growth impetus this year came from agriculture where output is forecast to grow by 40%, mainly because of a 233% increase in the value of maize deliveries and higher cotton and tobacco earnings.

The bulletin says there are signs that growth in manufacturing will slacken. About 12% growth was achieved in the first seven months of this year, but this will fall towards the end of the year because of physical capacity constraints, raw materials and skills shortages and some weakening in consumer demand for durables and non-essentials.

Retail sales by volume increased 33% in the first four months of this year and it is likely growth will be little different from last year's 24.5%.

The value of mining production will fall about 10% because of lower gold prices and lower output volumes for almost all minerals, predicts the bulletin.

Inflation is a serious problem. By August the year-on-year inflation rate had risen from its trough of 6.6% a year ago to nearly 19%, and the average inflation rate for the first eight months of the year is approaching 14%.

While the official forecast is 15%, this could be optimistic and a rate of 16 to 17% is more likely. The seriousness of the transport situation cannot be underestimated, says the bulletin. Inability to move exports and vital inputs — such as fuel — into Zimbabwe is having adverse repercussions on the balance of payments and on inflation and production. — Sapa.

SA 7/10/81

Inflation battle in Zimbabwe 362

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The seriousness of the transport situation could not be underestimated, says the bulletin. — Sapa.

United army marches on

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwean Army has every prospect of becoming one of the most efficient in Africa, according to the commander of the British military training team here, Major-General Patrick Palmer.

Over the past 18 months the British military advisory and training team has grown from 30 to 150.

Its main task has been to help train new officers and to provide a wide variety of specialist instructors.

The national army — dubbed "the friend of the people" — is made up predominantly of former guerillas of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanla forces and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra army and includes former members of the Rhodesian Army.

The integration exercise is now nearly complete but it is planned to reduce the size of the 60 000-strong army to about 40 000 through a demobilisation scheme in which incentives, inclu-

ding cash payments, will be offered.

Mr Mugabe's "friend of the people" is being pulled together — with the help of Britain and North Korea. But the special Fifth Brigade is providing food for thought.

The framework of the army is derived from the British system, and this, according to General Palmer, was one reason why the British Government was asked to help.

Two months ago a 106-strong North Korean military team arrived with the specific task of training a new trouble-shooting Fifth Brigade.

The Korean military presence and Zimbabwe's acceptance of its offer to equip a brigade reinforces the Government's claim to be non-aligned.

But the establishment of a brigade singled out for special treatment has led to some unease about its possible political role in the light of reports that it will be made up essentially of former Zanla members.

The Fifth Brigade aside,

the formation of a national army is generally regarded as having gone remarkably smoothly since the fighting in February in Matabeleland between Zanla and Zipra elements which claimed 200 lives.

General Palmer, quoted in a special supplement on the army in The Herald, said the initial mistrust and suspicion had given way to acceptance of the purpose of creating a united army.

"I am sure that as it becomes harder to identify which army people originally came from, and as it becomes less irrelevant, then I think there will be an even greater sense of unity," he said.

The army is commanded by Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, a former Zanla leader and member of the Zanu (PF) central committee. His deputy is

a Zipra military commander, Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku.

Above them is the commander, combined operations, General "Sandy" Maclean, the former Rhodesian Army commander.

General Nhongo said that on the training side he felt it was essential for the country eventually to have all its own instructors.

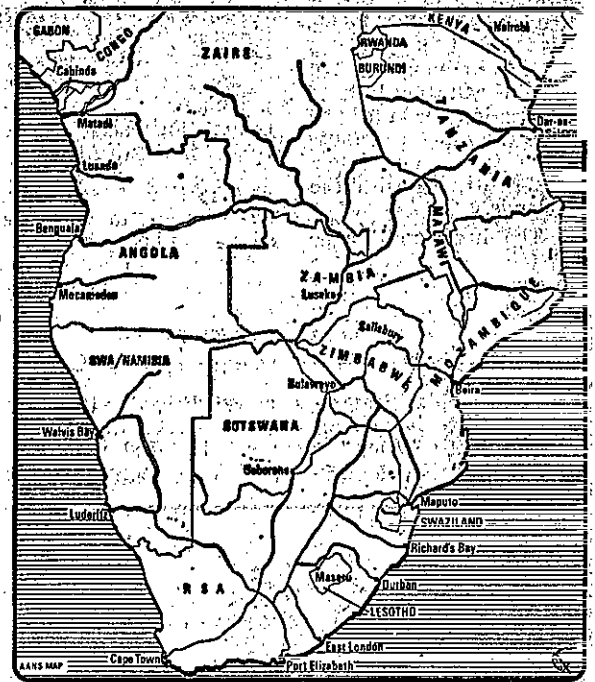
Plans to implement this were going ahead.

On day-to-day problems, he said, "We are dealing with human beings, not a system that can be switched on and off. If there are five people, there are five problems. But I am satisfied things are going well."

General Palmer said the smaller army of the future would become more efficient, but a considerable amount of training was necessary.

So far the exercise has cost the British Government R6,5-million.

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Whites have a definite part to play in Zimbabwe, says a leader of the Afrikaans community and former Cabinet Minister. By Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service.

If there was a country which hoped that by destabilising the economy of Zimbabwe it could force the government to toe the line, it was making a very serious and sad mistake.

This view was expressed in an interview not as might be thought by a member of Mr Robert Mugabe's government, but by the leader of the Afrikaans community in Zimbabwe and former RF Cabinet Minister, Mr Rowan Cronje.

Mr Cronje is one of the breed of white Zimbabweans who hopes there is a permanent place for them. But he believes the government must act quickly to restore waning confidence, especially in the transport dispute with South Africa.

Mr Cronje, a former dominee who graduated in classics and theology from Pretoria University, has lived in Zimbabwe for nearly 20 years. He entered politics in 1970 and from 1974 until last year he held Cabinet posts. He is still in Parliament occupying one of the 20 white reserved seats.

Mr Cronje says he is deeply concerned at recent events and the decline in the economy which have left many whites depressed and uncertain about their future.

'Stay on' call to whites

But he believes the essential need for whites who intend to stay is to try to understand the values and priorities of an African Government.

"The whites who want to stay must commit themselves, knowing they have a contribution to make but in a very different situation.

"If they are not prepared to do this, to adapt themselves, then they should leave, for if a country is not worth contributing to, it is not worth living in," he said.

It is lack of understanding, he says, which might lead some to think that destabilisation of the economy would force change. But not a person who lives in Africa.

"The African approach is totally different. Zambia and Mozambique are examples. They are prepared to suffer whereas a country like Britain no sugar, salt or bread would mean the overthrow of the government."

Loco stranglehold

six cargo trains that daily through the station provide evidence of South Africa's far-reaching stranglehold on the economy of some of its vociferous critics.

Half of all copper exports from Zaire and Zambia major producers earn most of their foreign earnings from mining, through this north-west Zimbabwe resort en route to South African ports.

Trains returning from Africa carry food, fuel supplies and vital equipment for the mines. Zambia and Zimbabwe, like countries in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), have voted in the Nations for economic sanctions against South Africa yet trade with the country. South African ships

The recent withdrawal of 25 SAR locomotives from service across the border to Zimbabwe emphasises South Africa's stranglehold on the transport services of all southern Africa.

stop at most African ports to drop off anything from apples to air-conditioners. South African air freighters frequently land in cities like Kinshasa, Kitwe and Kigali to offload maize.

The 17-month government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe accuses South Africa of weakening the black-ruled states surrounding it.

Specifically, Zimbabwe accuses South Africa of slowing down the flow of

trade, especially oil, to effectively put the brakes on the political designs of black countries to the north.

Zimbabwe is presently gripped by its worst transport through Dar-es-Salaam. A million tons of maize, a third of the record crop grown last season, is trapped in stockpiles (along with mountains of sugar, tobacco and minerals) because the locomotive shortage is moving only three-fifths of the wagons needed.

Consequently countries like Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Zaire and Zambia which ordered maize from Zimbabwe may be forced to ask for the badly-needed staple food from South Africa. And inquiries from as far afield as Senegal and Somalia have had to be shelved. — Sapa-AP.

Star 8/10/81
**Record sale
of tobacco**

SALISBURY — A record 67 356 107 kg. of tobacco was sold at 183,76c a kilogram compared with 79c last year, by the close of this season's fluenced tobacco sales on Monday, it was announced yesterday.

The Zimbabwe Tobacco Association president, Mr Bert Palmer, said the 1981 season's success marked the country's acceptance into world markets and reflected the industry's stability.

EMPHASIS

"Emphasis is now on the Government to recognise that the commercial farmer has his part to play in the future of Zimbabwe," said Mr Palmer.

"The second post-sanctions season has done much to encourage growers back into the industry and there has been a 14 percent increase in grower registration." — Sapa.

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Zimbabwe tobacco record

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— Sapa.

Anglo bids for Shangani

By JOHN MULCAHY

ANGLO American's Bindura Nickel Corporation of Zimbabwe is making an offer of one new Bindura share for every five Shangani shares in a bid for 100% control of Shangani Mining Corporation.

In terms of the proposed scheme of arrangement announced in Salisbury yesterday, Shangani's present shareholders — Johannesburg Consolidated Investments has 48,7% — will hold 17,8% of Bindura's share capital, with JCI holding 8,7%.

If the scheme is accepted, Shangani's mining assets, certain mining claims and Shangani's current assets and liabilities will be acquired by Trojan Nickel Mines from Shangani.

Shangani will then be sold back to JCI and Anglo American Corporation of Zimbabwe (Amzim) "at a nominal price".

Shangani's sole asset will then be a loan of Z\$15 600 000 to Bindura, with liabilities of Z\$12 500 000 for loans from third parties and the existing loans of Z\$6-million and Z\$13 500 000 from Amzim and JCI respectively.

In recent years full provision

has been made in JCI's accounts in respect of its investments in, and loans to, Shangani. Because of the provisions, the proposed scheme will have no material impact on JCI's net asset value and earnings a share in the current year.

Shangani and Bindura share the use of the large nickel refinery near Bindura, and both companies have felt the adverse effects of the depressed metal market.

In the half-year to December 1980 Shangani reported a loss of Z\$328 000 compared with a profit of Z\$697 000 in the comparable period the previous year.

Production at that stage was reported to have been below forecast because of the low head grade, and this combined with increased working costs and weakening in the nickel market to depress earnings.

The unfavourable factors were still evident this year, although a JCI spokesman said some weeks ago that underground development was continuing at Shangani after the phasing out of open-pit operations.

Bindura's taxed profit last year was Z\$9 250 000, but forecasts for this year are in the Z\$6-million range.

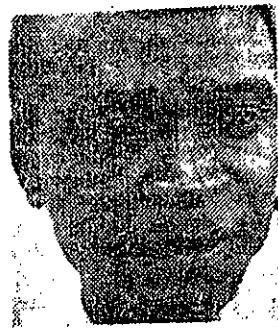
How LO Repatriation
9/10/81 GC 702 362
*8. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many Black Zimbabwe workers have been repatriated to date;
- (2) whether Administration Board officials and immigration officials in his Department were informed of the exemptions to be granted in the cases of such Blacks who had been employed in the Republic since 1953 or by one employer since 1958; if not, why not; if so, how many suspensions of repatriation have been granted in respect of such Blacks to date?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) 140.
- (2) Yes, 1 462 suspensions of repatriation.

ZIMBABWE



Ushewokunze . . . spewing forth socialist dogma with revolutionary fervour.

Picking up the tone

Stew 9/10/89
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By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Since the departure from the public gaze of Mr Edgar Tekere, Zimbabwe's theatrical health minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has emerged as the main defender of the revolution.

Mr Tekere who was outspokenly critical of the failure of the government to keep the fire of the revolutionary spirit burning, was sacked from his post as secretary-general of the ruling Zanu (PF) in August.

Since then, little has been seen or heard of him. Now Ushewokunze has become most vocal in his pleas for the continuation of the socialist revolution. In two major speeches within four days, the Durban-trained medical practitioner has presented himself to his audience as a revolutionary.

Dr Ushewokunze said that the people who had fought for the revolution had done so to bring about socialism. But the Government had learnt since independence that the road to socialism was not an easy one. The politics of peace were more muddy than the politics of war.

The people's enemies believed that the water of capitalism could wear away the stone of socialism. But let me inform them," he said, "that our socialism is the bedrock of our country. It is as patchily in

"evidence, but it will become more evident — that's the purpose of the struggle."

Deeds not words

PM 9/10/81

Robert Mugabe says he wants to be judged not by his government's words so much as by its actions. It is worth keeping this in mind when assessing his tough-line international statements — especially on Namibia — and also some of the policy statements on developments at home.

Tough statements on SA are one thing, but reduced reliance on SA's transport system is still a long way off. Some Melbourne reports have suggested Zimbabwe is making far greater use of Maputo and Beira than the locally-published information suggests.

The reality is that Zimbabwe is still tied to SA by the umbilical cord of the transport

system. Officials estimated that no more than 30% (at best) of Zimbabwe's total traffic is using the Mozambique ports. The strain on the transport system, even with access to SA, is illustrated by the fact that the sugar stockpile at Hippos Valley Estates alone is approaching 100 000 t, while Zisco Steel has more than 150 000 t of steel stock-

piled near Que Que in the Midlands. On the import side, both diesel and petrol supplies to consumers are restricted because of the inability of the transport system to move the traffic on offer. Another indicator of the seriousness of the transport problem is the fact that it is expected to take at least three years to move the maize stockpile. It seems

therefore, that Zimbabwe is hardly well placed to impose sanctions against SA.

SA is Zimbabwe's main trading partner, having long been more than 20% of the country's foreign exchange earnings. In the period from August 1980 to April 1981, it has only managed to reduce its dependence on SA by 1% in terms of total exports, since the growth of the trade volume can be expected to continue. On the import side, the country's dependence on SA has increased by 10% in the last 12 months. The fact that the country's trade balance is in deficit is a reflection of the fact that the country's manufacturing sector is still in a state of stagnation. The country's dependence on SA is a result of the fact that the country's manufacturing sector is still in a state of stagnation. The country's dependence on SA is a result of the fact that the country's manufacturing sector is still in a state of stagnation.

Of course, domestic statements are — in the view of political analysts here — partly designed to head off criticism from the military and radical left within the ruling Zanu-PF Party, which is critical of the pace of reform and structural change. The fact is that promises made in the 1980 elections by all political parties were simply incapable of being honoured.

The Mugabe government can show impressive progress in education (the number of children at school has more than doubled), the opening up of hospitals to all races, the dismantling of the police and steady progress towards integrating former guerrillas into the new national army.

The scope for radical policy measures is more deeply hampered by economic realities — a deteriorating job situation attributable to the transport position, rising inflation, which reached 12% in August, and a severe shortage of skilled manpower fuelled by the high rate of white emigration. The swelling increases in interest rates announced last month and the cutbacks in import allocations mean that job generation and wage increases are going to be more difficult. That being so, the expectation — both in respect of domestic and international spheres — is that there will continue to be a gap between rhetoric and practice. This is not to suggest that strong pressures for more radical policies at home and militant policies abroad are abating. It merely suggests the country's economic problems must constrain the policymakers.

ZIMBABWE FM 9/10/81

Economic problems

After an "exceptional" year in 1980, the Zimbabwe economy is increasingly running up against serious foreign exchange, transport and skilled labour constraints. According to the Standard Bank (Zimbabwe) October *Economic Bulletin*, the strength of consumer spending, an estimated 37% rise in government expenditure, a record agricultural season, rising investment, further strong expansion in manufacturing and "another powerfully-favourable" terms of trade boost will, between them, ensure economic growth at current prices comfortably in excess of 20% for the second successive year.

But the inflation rate will double to around 16%, mining production is down for the first time since 1963, the BoP position is deteriorating and government is implementing policies designed to cool an overheating economy. As a result, the real growth will fall from a phenomenal 14% in 1980 to 6%-8% in 1981.

The Standard believes inflation is a more serious problem than at any time since the early Fifties. The year-on-year inflation rate has nearly trebled from 6.6% in August 1980 to 19% a year later. The bank believes the average rate for the year — currently running at 13.6% — will exceed the officially forecast 15% though much will depend on government's use of price controls and the timing of the next round of wage hikes.

Commenting on economic policy, the Standard sees little evidence to suggest that consumer spending has peaked out and estimates that the volume of retail sales rose by a third in the first four months of the year. It says government must intensify its efforts to curb public spending and switch the emphasis away from defence and public administration towards economic outlays. It points out that in the mid-Seventies state spending represented 23% of gnp, but this has now risen to an estimated 40% for the current year. While at 10.7% of gnp, the budget deficit is far too high for comfort.

It says that the fact that bank rate has been doubled from 4.5% early in 1981 to 9% still does not mean the achievement of positive real interest rates. At the short end of

the interest rate spectrum, the negative real rate has been reached at the long end there is a negative return of at least 3%.

The Standard says it is impossible to ignore the serious effects of the transport position. Tighter foreign exchange and fuel imports — as a result of having adverse repercussions not just on the BoP but also on inflation — are inevitable. The planned opening of the Beitbridge-Gwelo pipeline at the end of this year, the purchase of new diesel locomotives, the maintenance and the employment of the repair shops, the savings on contracts from India and J. Robinson, should alleviate the position in the next two years. But the bank says that for the immediate future, growth and the BoP will be constrained by transport problems.

The Standard sees the challenge to Zimbabwe policymakers in the form of increasing the country's productive capacity by investing in transport and skills while at the same time preventing domestic demand from spilling over into unacceptably high levels of inflation. The complexity of this challenge is deepened by the political commitment to rapid expansion in job opportunities and substantial investment in the social infrastructure, while, at the same time, narrowing income and wealth differentials.

Reaching and maintaining economic balance in the midst of so many conflicting and contradictory social, economic and political pressures is going to be an extremely difficult task, the rewards of which will comfortably outweigh the necessary sacrifices to be made, the Standard concludes.

Nkala lashes the 'prophets of doom'

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday lashed out at foreign newsmen for giving prominence to "wild statements" made by the country's "prophets of doom."



MR ENOS NKALA
Hitting at "doom-mongers"

He said he was seriously concerned about the "unholy alliance" that appeared to have been established between locally-based foreign correspondents, Mr Ian Smith's Republic Front (RF) and black minority "puppet parties".

Mr Nkala, who has already accused the RF of trying to sabotage the economy, has just returned from international finance conferences in Britain, the United States and the Bahamas.

"Foreign correspondents continue to file reports which too often exaggerate, misrepresent and sometimes simply sensationalise events and developments in this country."

Citing reports on the recent controls on emigrants taking out furniture and cars, Mr Nkala said some news items overseas had been sensationalised to the point of being "mischievous".

Outrageous

"Sometimes outrageous statements by people such as Ian Smith and others who are set to undermine the economy are given prominence without checking the facts."

The Minister was particularly incensed by a remark reportedly made by Mr Smith that Zimbabwe's economy was on the road to disaster.

"Whatever action government takes, it is seen as vindictive and intended to victimise whites to the detriment of the economy."

Mr Nkala said the government had done everything possible to demonstrate that it did not want to live in the past and that reconciliation was the order of the day.

"Not one single white man has been victimised for past performances", he said.

"The classical example is that Ian Smith is allowed to make all the irresponsible noise he is making without being detained, imprisoned, abducted or disappearing from society."

He said what concerned the government more than Mr Smith's "wild predictions" was the fact that they were given prominence overseas and could influence potential foreign investors.

Mr Nkala also had a word of warning for a top official of the Salisbury stock exchange — apparently the former chairman, Mr Tony Quenet — whom he said had criticised state participation in private enterprise.

"I would advise him to revise his ideas or get out of our country and go elsewhere."

Mr Nkala said the problems facing the government and its achievements since independence were not being highlighted by the international Press.

Nkala: Press irresponsible

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday accused foreign journalists of deliberately distorting reports of events in the country.

Senator Nkala accused them of having entered into an "unholy alliance" with the Mr Ian Smith Republican Front and other small opposition parties to create an unfavourable image of the country's economy.

He said foreign journalists gave prominence to "irresponsible utterances" and accused Mr Smith of making "wild statements and predictions."

"What bothers us is that such wild reports are given prominence in the world press and therefore tend to give wrong impressions to those who have not been here," he said.

Senator Nkala complained about the coverage of recent statements

made by the Republican Front members, who said taxes were aimed at victimising whites.

He said his government remained loyal to the policy of reconciliation and that the measures taken by his government "are used world over to control the economy."

"Not one single white has been victimised," he said. His government had done "everything possible to show that we don't want to live in the past."

Reports on the country's rate of inflation had been exaggerated. He criticised the former chairman of the stock exchange, Mr Tony Quenet, for saying that a destabilising factor in the market was the manner in which the government had acquired control of certain companies.

Senator Nkala said that if Mr Quenet was concerned about government participation in industry "he should revise his ideas or get out of our country."

RDM 12-10-87

Disease threat to Salisbury

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SALISBURY. — Salisbury could face a serious health hazard unless the government takes swift action to solve the growing Epworth Mission squatter problem before the onset of the summer rains, the Sunday Mail reported at the weekend.

Epworth community leaders said the 15 000 squatters were causing a health hazard.

The mission is situated in a catchment area of the Hunyani river at Lake McIlwaine, the main source of the city's water supply. The houses are haphazardly placed and wells for drinking water are dug immediately below or next to toilets.

Sewer water permeating toilet walls or flowing out during the coming rainy season will contaminate the wells, causing pollution, disease and suffering, community leaders said.

They said: "If the houses are not removed, typhoid, cholera and other water-borne diseases could break out. When that happens, it (the government) will have to assume full responsibility. Salisbury is in danger."

Last week the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said the Methodist Church should consider handing over a large part of the farm for the government to develop as a township. — Sapa.

Scaly earnings

SALISBURY (2/10/67) The Zimbabwe Government plans to go into extensive crocodile farming within the next few years, says the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Senator Joseph Msika.

The crocodiles would be bred in selected rivers and their skins exported to earn valuable foreign exchange.—Sapa.

October 12, 1981

Zimbabwe fuel crisis solved

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's fuel supply crisis has been overcome and the transport system should soon be able to meet all important traffic demands, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said in an interview published in Salisbury yesterday.

The Minister denied there was a dispute between the national railways of Zimbabwe and the Mozambican authorities, according to the semi-official news agency Ziana.

He said joint action had resulted in Zimbabwe's petrol reserves more than doubling from three days' supply last week to seven days' supply by Monday. He said the diesel shortage had already been overcome.

Zimbabwe was determined to decrease its dependence on South African routes and use Mozambican outlets instead. He pledged that by next June, the railways would be able to meet all essential demands.

The arrival of more than 200 Indian technicians — with more due from Pakistan and Britain soon — would mean that more locomotives, rolling stock and signals equipment would be kept in working order. — Sapa

The Star Monday October 12 1981

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SALISBURY (3621 m)
Zimbabwe's rate of inflation is the most serious in 30 years and in August the year-on-year rate rose to nearly 19 percent.

An economic report issued by the Standard Bank Group says the average inflation rate for the first eight months of the year was approaching 14 percent.

The official forecast for 15 percent inflation this year "would turn out to be slightly optimistic and 16 to 17 percent is more likely," the report says.

The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development in its annual economic review confirms that "double digit rates of inflation" are expected for this year. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Guns or butter?

LISBON — Portugal's rush to replace weapons lost during South Africa's August offensive in southern Angola — at the expense of food shipments — has triggered "lively controversy" and opposition.

Zimbabwe inflation rate highest in 30 years

Citing "well-informed sources," the conservative O D I said authorities ordered "several" freighters loaded with basic foods out of Luanda to make room for three big Soviet vessels to unload armaments.

The newspapers said the decision caused "lively controversy" in the city — where shopping for primary necessities is a major problem — and main streets to close 12 hours while the arms were unloaded. — Own Correspondent.

'Radical' Zimbabwe Health Minister sacked

13 RDM 10-81
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By DAVE FORRET

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's controversial Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has been summarily dismissed from Mr Robert Mugabe's cabinet.

The announcement was made last night in a news bulletin by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC), which quoted a spokesman for the Prime Minister's office as saying that Dr Ushewokunze was being removed from office.

His deputy, Dr Simon Mazorodze, will take over his portfolio with immediate effect.

Dr Ushewokunze's sacking comes only hours after the return of Mr Mugabe from a three-week overseas visit.

The move was immediately welcomed by whites, who have been incensed by the "radical" statements made by Dr Ushewokunze.

The only other cabinet minister who has been dropped by Mr Mugabe in the 18 months since independence is Mr Edgar Tekere, the ex-Manpower Minister, who was equally unpopular among whites.

Blamed

Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front (RF) has repeatedly blamed Dr Ushewokunze for breaking down the country's health services, forcing whites to leave Zimbabwe.

But it was not clear last night whether Mr Mugabe's decision was taken to boost the sagging morale among whites, or whether he had had enough of Dr Ushewokunze.

The two men have already clashed and Mr Mugabe publicly warned Dr Ushewokunze three months ago for being "highly irresponsible".

The Prime Minister rebuked Dr Ushewokunze after he had criticised the Public Service Commission (PSC) — which falls under Mr Mugabe's portfolio — for hampering the radical changes he was trying to implement in the country's health services.

Despite that warning, Dr Ushewokunze brought up the subject again while Mr Mugabe was in Scandinavia a couple of weeks ago.

Mr Geoff Kluckow, chairman of the RF, last night welcomed Dr Ushewokunze's removal as "a step in the right direction".

He said the move would go a long way to restore white confidence because the government now seemed to realise the deterioration in health services was "driving the whites out of the country".

Dr Ushewokunze has angered whites, particularly medical staff, with his statements and unorthodox actions to stamp out alleged racism in the country's hospitals.

He has also warned repeatedly that "white privilege" in hospital services will have to end.

He has attacked private medical practice and is known to be against the establishment of private hospitals.

German firms invest in Zimbabwe

RDM 13-10-81

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By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — West German industrialists are taking a keen interest in Zimbabwe and a number of firms are considering substantial investments in the country.

Many of them would particularly like to take part in joint mining and electrical ventures, according to the West German Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr Richard Ellerkmann.

He disclosed that 12 West German firms had opened offices in Salisbury and three were already engaged in joint ventures

Trade

In an interview with a local newspaper, Dr Ellerkmann said efforts were being made to improve trade between his country and Zimbabwe.

Last year West Germany imported goods worth about R55-million from Zimbabwe, including tobacco, cotton, copper and chrome. Zimbabwe's imports from West Germany amounted to about R18-million and included machinery, chemical products, pharmaceutical and electrical appliances.

West Germany has earmarked almost R28-million this year for Zimbabwe's reconstruction and resettlement projects.

RD 13 81 (362)

Mugabe sacks controversial health chief

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's controversial Health Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has been sacked.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office yesterday said that Dr Ushewokunze had been "removed from office" and gave no reason for the move.

He said the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, would take over the post today.

The sacking has been long expected in government circles, and Dr Ushewokunze himself has told colleagues in recent weeks that he did not expect to hold his post for long.

He has been an outspoken critic of Zimbabwe's colonial era, and has launched scathing attacks on white health administrations and other medical staff in Zimbabwe. — Sapa



RICHARD HOVE



CANAAN BANANA

Zimbabwe plans clampdown on political gatherings

SALISBURY — ^{Tough} new measures controlling political meetings are expected to be announced in Zimbabwe this week.

An upsurge in political activity has led to warnings by the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Hove, that parties must keep within the law or face banning.

It is understood the Cabinet has agreed that all public meetings or gatherings will have to be approved by Mr Hove. Organisers will have to give one week's notice of any meetings and to agree to allow the police to record the proceedings on tape.

Ministerial approval will also be needed for demonstrations or marches of which there have been a

AFRICA BRIEFS

spate in recent weeks. —
The Star's Africa News
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Controversial Minister out as Mugabe cracks down

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The Star's Africa
News Service
By Robin Drew

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has again shown that he is boss with the dismissal of Health Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

On his first day back in office after visits to Scan-

dinavia and Australia, Mr Mugabe called in the controversial Health Minister and sacked him.

A one-sentence announcement on radio and television said he would be replaced today by the Deputy Health Minister, Dr Simon Mazorodze.

Dr Ushewokunze said last night he was shocked

by his dismissal.

"At this stage I feel so low that I cannot afford the dangerous luxury of commenting. I do not know what I will be doing next," he said.

He said he was a "whipping boy" and whipping boys did not complain.

Dr Ushewokunze defied the Prime Minister, while Mr Mugabe was in Australia, by attacking the Public Service Commission for allegedly blocking black advancement, a subject he had been publicly warned by Mr Mugabe to leave alone.

When Dr Ushewokunze's highly critical remarks were reported to the Prime Minister, he was said to have been extremely angry.

In recent days Dr Ushewokunze has spoken out against people acting "against the spirit of the socialist revolution" by living in big houses and building up "fat bank balances."

His dismissal as Health Minister will be widely welcomed in medical circles where his tempestuous style of ministerial action has caused widespread concern.

But his arbitrary actions, his failure to consult senior personnel in the Ministry and his sharp tongue, which was often aimed at whites, made him a highly controversial Minister in a particularly sensitive area.

But there is no doubt that among the younger, more volatile members of the ruling party and among blacks generally Dr Ushewokunze's dismissal will be viewed with dismay.

Five who fled
to SA held

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY

white Zimbabweans who sought asylum in South Africa have appeared in court after being handed back to Zimbabwe.

All five pleaded guilty to contravening the Immigration Act and have been remanded in custody. They are: Abbie Hoffman, Kenneth Carrick, Robert James Carrick, Paul Steven Heymans and Edward Reginald Stevens.

They were arrested by South African immigration authorities and returned.

ZIMBABWE

Biting the hand

FM 13/11/81

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Political doublespeak is not the prerogative of black Africa. Most nations, SA prominent among them, have endured it for years.

But such verbal machinations are usually designed to achieve political ends. So what possible profit can there be in the purposeless and racist invective employed by Robert Mugabe at a rally of 40 000 followers in Zimbabwe last week?

Quote: "From today I give you my permission to hit everyone who calls you a kaffir."

Hurtful "kaffir" slurs understandably cause deep resentment among black citizens and should be punishable by law, as indeed they are — even in SA. But for a prime minister to extend such a public invitation to illicit violence is an appalling misuse of office which flies in the face of civilised norms. Yet PM Mugabe wasn't finished.

Quote: "It is the blood and sweat of the workers that has made these (business) people millionaires. They have sucked the blood of the workers like vampires so that they could board expensive aeroplanes and go for long holidays."

The reference was plainly to whites — and it came from a man who has sacked two Cabinet ministers, at least partly for their anti-white sentiments.

Such immoderation is thus surprising. Mugabe, after all, is rightfully credited with holding Zimbabweans together through the critical formative days by a policy of pragmatism and reconciliation.

Yet it is even more surprising that he should be swinging so crudely at the investment sector at a time when he needs it most. Foreign eyes are on Zimbabwe, and behind them are men with money to spend. Mugabe needs it to maintain the credibility of his reformist policies at home and to encourage further commitments from abroad.

But purse strings will remain tightly drawn, one suspects, if the major distributors of Western largess detect a further tilt to the Left in Zimbabwe economic thinking.

Regretfully, that process is in motion. Mugabe has not yet learnt history's lesson that the poor cannot be enriched by impoverishing the wealthy.

Company tax stands at well over 50% and the fiscus is now creaming off still more on capital gains, estate duty and non-resident interest.

The Riddell Commission, whose recommendations the government has approved in principle — at least tacitly — speaks of freezing real incomes of Z\$20 000 or more and closing the wage differentials by revaluing lower income jobs.

It's not the stuff of which investor confidence is made. Zimbabwe, like SA and all under-developed nations, needs to address itself to the opportunity gap rather than the wage gap. It needs to place in the hands of the masses the skills and expertise for the creation of wealth.

Redistribution of income will do no more than shoo off fixed capital from abroad and put Zimbabwe on the rocky road to beggar nation status which already prevails among its neighbours to the north and east.

Hopefully it won't come to that. But the sounds now emanating from Salisbury are far from encouraging.

Part of the problem appears to be growing personal paranoia. Analysts perceive a morbid physical fear of SA in the Mugabe makeup. They say he genuinely believes the story that a 5 000-man hit force is being trained in the Republic to overthrow him.

There are still those, of course, who believe that Mugabe has one message for the workers and peasants and another — the real one — for the business community which must shoulder the major burden of achieving national goals.

The facts tend to suggest otherwise. In the euphoria of reconciliation many have tended to forget that Mugabe is a committed Marxist.

The one-party state is on the way, the major newspapers are in Zanu hands and the party brass no longer bother to deny that official press control is a national priority.

Government is set on gaining senior partner status in major industries, particularly in mining. It already controls some of them, like Central African Pharmaceuticals, and Zimbank is effectively nationalised.

Now Mugabe wants more blacks on company boards — irrespective of merit, one suspects — and is suggesting that worker committees should get together with managements to decide how profits should be divvied out.

"If this is communism," he says, "then forward with communism." That was in May. But, keeping all options open, a month later he was saying:

"To try to destroy it (the capitalist infrastructure) is to destroy the basis on which our country can survive."

The confusion in business is thus understandable. The danger is that by looking for the best of both worlds, Mugabe will get neither.

But what are his true colours? The answer will surely decide the future of one of Africa's most promising young nations. His initial responses suggested that he was going to make the most of the opportunity.

It will be a tragedy for all if he blows it now.



The six cargo trains that left daily through the tiny Victoria Falls station provide graphic evidence of South Africa's far-reaching stranglehold on the economies of some of its most vociferous critics.

Half of all copper exports from Zaire and Zambia, major producers earning most of their foreign earnings from mining, move through this north-west Zimbabwe resort town en route to South African ports.

Trains returning from South Africa carry food, medical supplies and vital equipment for the mines.

Zaire and Zambia, like all countries in the 50-member Organisation of African Unity (OAU), routinely vote in the United Nations for economic sanctions against South Africa.

South Africa, target of African hatred for its refusal to grant independence to SWA/Namibia and for its apartheid policies, claims it trades heavily with virtually all of those opponents.

South African ships stop at most African ports to drop off anything from apples to air-conditioners. South African air freighters frequently land in cities like Kinshasa, Kiteve and Kigali to offload maize. More than one OAU summit meeting has drunk toasts in South African wine.

And South African experts supervise the mining of copper and gold in Ghana, Mauritania, Zaire and Zambia, advise on the running of ports and railroads in Marxist Mozambique and service aircraft of a dozen African states.

"South Africa has no need to resort to war if it wants to destroy us," a white Zimbabwean MP, Mr. Bill Irvine says of South African warnings that it

states harbouring guerrillas. "They have merely to throttle our railway system ..."

The 17-month government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe, accuses economically powerful South Africa of weakening the black-ruled states surrounding it.

Specifically, Zimbabwe charges that South Africa is slowing down the flow of trade, especially oil, to put the brakes on the political designs of client countries seeking to end white minority rule in the Republic.

Coupled with the withdrawal by South Africa of 25 diesel locomotives, a fifth of Zimbabwe's fleet, and an exodus of a third of Zimbabwe Railways' white artisans, the former British colony is gripped by its worst transport crisis ever.

A million tons of maize, a third of the record crop grown last season, is trapped in stockpiles (along with mountains of sugar, tobacco and minerals) because a locomotive shortage means only three-fifths of the wagons needed can be provided.

Consequently, countries like Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Zaire and Zambia, which ordered maize from Zimbabwe, may be forced to ask for the badly-needed staple food from South Africa. And enquiries from as far afield as Senegal and Somalia have had to be shelved.

The strain on the Zimbabwean rail network — the most efficient in Africa outside South Africa — is slowing the flow of trade to several countries in the region.

Winning from the arm-lock South Africa has on

South Africa's rail transport stranglehold

By JOHN EDLIN, Victoria Falls.

their economies, nine countries — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — last year formed a club to strive for economic independence.

Called the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), its leaders set as a priority plans to loosen South Africa's grip.

"Excessive dependence on South Africa perpetuates exploitation," Mr Mugabe said at a SADCC summit here in July.

In a year the member countries diverted a few million tons of trade away from South African Railways, roads and ports to Mozambique. Zimbabwe, for one, increased its export traffic through Mozambique from five to 27 per cent.

But few experts here believe that Mozambique — desperately short of money and skills to run its railroads and harbours — will be able to handle much more of the region's trade for several years.

South African threats to attack countries harbouring guerrillas bent on toppling the Pretoria government, don't help. Nor does alleged support by South Africa for guerrillas fighting against the Marxist governments of Angola and Mozambique.

Both are former Portuguese colonies whose railroads are at the mercy of the rebels who, in Angola, have kept the otherwise important Benguela Railway closed to Zairean and Zambian copper since the mid-1970s.

"South Africa's aim is to isolate Mozambique Railways and ports in order to hit at SADCC," says the Mozambique Information Minister, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco. "Their ultimate goal is the collapse of SADCC itself."

This year, SADCC has allocated an initial 600 million US dollars (R570 million) of two billion US dollars earmarked over a decade, to re-lay rail track, streamline port handling, electrify hundreds of kilometres of line and buy locomotives and rolling stock.

Zimbabwe alone has ordered 60 General Motors diesel-electric locos from the United States and Canada and is refurbishing 87 steam locomotives.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Transport, Josiah Chinamano — will never go cap in hand to Pretoria for help.

"We should be self-sufficient by early next year," says the Transport Minister, Josiah Chinamano.

But in its bid to be self-sufficient Zimbabwe has run into other problems.

Since June, when all petrol shipments were diverted from South African to Mozambique routes, erratic supplies have forced nation-wide rationing.

And while diesel fuel still comes through South Africa, white railmen in that country have sometimes been sending tankers back empty — when Zimbabweans have scrawled offensive slogans such as "racist pigs" on them.

"You can't one day hurl insults at people and next day go and ask them to help you," former Prime Minister Ian Smith said in an interview.

"Clearly South Africa is

favoured treatment to this country because of its belligerent attitude."

South Africa's Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, recently offered to ease Zimbabwe's transport woes — on condition that the Salisbury government agree to minister-to-minister meetings. But Mr Chinamano said he would never "go cap in hand" for help.

Therein lies Zimbabwe's dilemma. "We've got to sup with the devil or starve," an aide to Mr Mugabe, who preferred anonymity, said. "But if we starve, many other African countries starve with us. And that's where South Africa knows it's got us cornered for a long time to come."

Some Zimbabwean economists privately express fears that dependence ultimately on a single route for regional trade through Mozambique, might not be in the best interests of the nine SADCC member nations.

They recall that the Chinese-built Tazara railway, intended to siphon off all land-locked Zambia's cargo to Dar es Salaam runs at half capacity, forcing the Lusaka government to move traffic expensively through South Africa.

They also note that even OAU member states are not always the best of friends.

The border between Kenya and Tanzania, one-time trading partners which shared transport links, has been closed since February, 1977, at a cost to both governments of millions of rands. —SAPA-AP.

West

NM 13/10/81

German eyes

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on Zimbabwe trade

Salisbury Bureau

WEST German industrialists are taking a keen interest in Zimbabwe and a number of firms are considering substantial investments in the country.

Many of them would particularly like to take part in joint mining and electrical ventures, according to the West German Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr Richard Ellerkmann.

He disclosed that 12 West German firms had opened offices in Salisbury and

three were already engaged in joint ventures with local companies and individuals.

In an interview with a local newspaper, Dr Ellerkmann said efforts were being made to improve trade between his country and Zimbabwe.

The political situation in Zimbabwe was favourable enough for foreign investment, he said, and the potential for economic and industrial growth would be utilised by German businessmen.

A former head of finance and administration at the Zimbabwe High Commission in London has warned that Zimbabweans living in South Africa could have their pensions delayed because of inexperienced staff handling the work.

Mr Arnold Harper (54) who, with three civil servants at the High Commission, was given an hour to get out, said this week: "Had we been allowed to stay we would have been able to overcome the problems."

These were "minor technical and administrative problems and arose when the payment of pensions was transferred from South Africa to London nearly a year ago. The difficulty was compounded when the pension office in London was shut down and Mr Harper and his staff were absorbed by

the High Commission of

"It was a new mission with new, inexperienced staff. It was too much to ask that they could cope with the pension problems or overcome them," Mr Harper said.

The delays would affect about 800 former Zimbabweans living in South Africa, he estimated. — The Star Bureau.

Armed robbers

Robbers armed with machine-guns attacked a car in Lagos this week, killing Mrs Maude Eagle, a secretary at the British High Commission, and seriously wounding her husband.

The British High Commission, Sir Mervyn Brown, went to the

Nigerian Ministry of External Affairs to express concern about the safety of British residents in the capital. — Reuters.

Prisoners

President Milton Obote, denying that his political opponents are being killed or jailed, has announced in Kampala that the Ugandan Government will release 2,000 prisoners by Christmas.

Radio Uganda yesterday quoted the President as saying: "The propaganda which has been spread around that the Government is pursuing a policy of destroying political opponents by jailing them or killing them is untrue and baseless." But Red Cross officials and opposition politicians

AFRICA BRIEFS

Zimbabweans face delay in pensions

here insist that hundreds of people have been detained for political reasons in prisons, police stations and military barracks throughout Uganda since Dr Obote returned to power last year. — Reuters.

Mob justice

Two men suspected of being robbers were stoned, beaten to death and set alight this week in Kibera, Nairobi. The two men were believed to be part of a gang which has been terrorising the village by knocking on doors, pretending to be

police and robbing anyone who lets them in. So far this year "mob justice" has claimed the lives of at least 11 people in Kenya. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Rationing

Start rationing may have to other dairy products by next February, the Dairy Marketing Board general manager, Mr Eddie Cross, has warned.

In an interview broadcast on Zimbabwe Television, Mr Cross said that unless supplies of butter and milk powder are soon from the European Economic Community, rationing would have to be introduced.

He said the shortages of

dairy products had been caused by the tremendous increase in demand since independence. The Star's Africa News Service.

Suit dismissed

A Lagos High Court has ruled that the chairman of the Nigerian People's Party, Chief Ademola Ogunsanya, had no legal right to challenge the continued stay in office of Professor Ishaya Audu as Foreign Minister.

The court dismissed a suit brought by the party, which broke a coalition accord with the President's Party last July, the National Agency of Nigeria, reported. — Reuters.

6 asylum seekers sent back home

By CHRIS OLCKERS

SIX white Zimbabweans, including a teenage girl, who tempted death by swimming across the crocodile-infested Limpopo River to seek asylum in South Africa, had their hopes dashed when they were arrested near Messina earlier this month.

They were returned to Zimbabwe.

Yesterday the five men, Abbie Hoffman, brothers Kenneth and Robert Carrick, Paul Heymans and Edward Stevens, all of Bulawayo, appeared in the Beit Bridge Magistrate's Court where they pleaded guilty to a charge of leaving Zimbabwe illegally.

The 16-year-old girl was not charged but was still being held in custody.

An official of the South African Department of the Interior confirmed in Pretoria yesterday that the six people had crossed the dangerous river and that they had been detained by immigration officials.

He did not know the exact date the incident took place but he believed it was at the beginning of last week.

He said the runaways were returned to Zimbabwe because they had entered South Africa illegally.

Zimbabwean sources said the six were arrested on October 3 soon after crossing the Limpopo River, near Messina.

They also said some of the men were wanted for questioning in connection with several criminal charges. The men will appear again on October 19.

ZIMBABWE'S Health Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, was the Cabinet Minister that whites most-loved to hate.

That is, of course, apart from Mr Edgar Tekere, the former Manpower Minister whose political fortunes have hit rock bottom since the prime minister gave him the chop early this year.

Now it's Dr Ushewokunze's turn, and there surely can be no coincidence in the fact that Mr Robert Mugabe has axed two of the most radical members of his cabinet despite their apparent popularity among blacks.

Outspoken

Though neither of them pose a threat to Mr Mugabe's leadership, it is undeniable that they both enjoy broad support among the masses for their radical views.

Like Mr Tekere, Dr Ushewokunze has seen himself as an outspoken trouble-shooter whose job it is to root out racism at the core.

His radical statements have undermined the confidence of those whites who are prepared to stay in Zimbabwe but are seriously concerned about the deterioration of health services and the education of their children.

Dr Ushewokunze, the Natal University graduate and former commander of the Zania guerrilla medical corps, has become notorious among whites.

The urbane, Western-trained medical practitioner is also a spirit-medium — a high priest of traditional African religion — who insists that African healing methods must become an integral part of the country's health services.

He has already initiated moves for the government to formally recognise the health roles of the country's 8 000-odd spirit mediums and ngangas, who want to set up consulting rooms ad-

The end of a man

the whites loved to hate



DR HERBERT USHEWOKUNZE

DAVID FORRETT reports from Salisbury on the sacking from the Zimbabwean cabinet of the radical Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

joining clinics and hospitals so that they can prescribe herbs and mull to their patients in modern style.

Most whites believe that "witchdoctors" are bone-thriving quacks and any move to put them on a par with medical practitioners is bound to lower the standards of health that they are accustomed to.

Their fears, whether justified or not, have been fuelled by Dr Ushewokunze's repeated attacks on the inequitable distribution of health services between urban and rural areas.

He made it clear that he wanted to make radical changes so that the privileged white minor-

ity would not enjoy modern medical services at the expense of the black masses in remote rural areas.

Dr Ushewokunze has also made scathing attacks on private medical practice and has been reluctant to sanction the current tentative moves by a couple of companies to establish private hospitals.

And his unorthodox style of visiting hospitals and berating some white medical staff for alleged racism has also had a demoralising effect on key personnel.

His high-handed and undiplomatic way of operating has led to increasing calls from whites

for Mr Mugabe to "Give Ush the push."

Much of his invective has so far amounted to no more than that, although Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front has accused him of breaking down the health services and chasing whites out of the country.

But ultimately it was his high-profile, more than the anger it engendered among whites, that cost him his job.

Dr Ushewokunze overstepped the mark when he openly clashed with Mr Mugabe.

The prime minister publicly slapped him down three months ago after Dr Ushewokunze claimed that the radical changes he was trying to implement were

being hampered by existing prohibition policies pursued by the Public Service Commission.

Mr Mugabe, who is responsible for the PSC as Minister of the Public Service, warned Dr Ushewokunze at the time against his "unjustified attacks" and his "highly irresponsible behaviour".

He staunchly defended the decisions of the five-man PSC — three of whom are blacks — and added: "Rather than blame the PSC for the problems of his ministry, Dr Ushewokunze should sit down and set to work vigorously to correct them."

But that rebuke was not to be the end of the affair.

No sooner had Mr Mugabe turned his back when Dr Ushewokunze again slated some public service commissioners, this time as reactionaries who should be replaced by people who had fought in the bush during the war.

Summoned

It is understood that the contents of Dr Ushewokunze's provocative statement were immediately sent to Mr Mugabe while he was on his way to the Commonwealth Conference in Melbourne.

Mr Mugabe returned home on Sunday night. Only hours later on the following day he summoned Dr Ushewokunze to his office and sacked him.

It seems doubtful at this stage whether the former Deputy Health Minister, Dr Simon Mazorore, will change the thrust of the government's health policies now that he has taken over the portfolio.

But whether there is a policy shift or not, the newly-independent country can only benefit from a minister who handles this ticklish portfolio with the sensitivity it deserves.

And that, above all, means keeping a low profile.

Milk is going to be short

RPT 14.10.81 (362)

SALISBURY — The general manager of Zimbabwe's Dairy Marketing Board, Mr. Eddie Cross, fears that dairy products might be rationed by February unless supplies of skim milk powder and butter oil are obtained soon from the European Economic Community.

In a television interview he said the DMB and government experts had drawn up a 10-year plan that would enable farmers to meet an ever-increasing demand for dairy products.

"If overseas supplies don't arrive on time, I'm afraid we'll have to start rationing liquid products by February.

"We'll try to avoid that if we can. It takes up to three months to get supplies from Europe, and although we started working on this in June, we still don't have a final decision."

Mr. Cross listed the factors which had led to increased consumption of dairy products as: the broadening of the consumer market by the accessibility of rural areas in peace time, minimum wages which had increased the buying power of low-income workers, and rapid economic growth over the past 18 months.

"As a result of all these changes, the consumption of dairy products is rising faster than we can keep pace. We started at independence not only self-sufficient in all dairy products, but were exporting milk and other products to neighbouring states." — Sapa

Sacked Minister 'Involved' in Killings

Say you
1416/362

FORT VICTORIA — just-dismissed Health Minister, Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze consulted with a group of blacks before and after the killings of white farmers with which they are charged, according to court evidence.

He was fired from his ministerial post on Monday after having made a series of hard-line statements that angered whites, earned him a public rebuke from Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe and, according to an official spokesman, threatened the Government policy of racial reconciliation in the post-war period.

The Zimbabwe High Court is trying Sophia Jairoso Muchini, who claims to be the medium of the tribal spirit Mbuya Nehanda whose previous incarnation helped lead the 1896-97 war against white settlers in then-Rhodesia.

Ms Muchini (44) is accused of involvement in the killings of four whites on two farms in the Fort Victoria area over a five-day span in March. She pleaded not guilty when the trial opened.

Prosecutor Hendrik du Toit told the court that Dr Ushewokunze, who claims to be a spirit medium as well as a medical doctor, had visited Muchini in her village on February 21.

The prosecutor said a witness had heard Muchini tell the minister that "Europeans should be removed from the land, so that it could be settled by the tribesmen."

The prosecutor, said the spirit medium had blessed two of the guerrillas later sentenced to hang, and told them to kill whites to open up their land for the people of the farm. — AFP.

Blame Mugabe if I die — Muzorewa

RDM 15/10/81 (362) By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, has attacked Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for alleging he is in cahoots with the South African Government.

The bishop, first black Prime Minister of what was Rhodesia, said Mr Mugabe was telling a "heap of groundless lies", and hinted for the first time that he believed Mr Mugabe's government intended taking "physical" action against him.

Asked if he would leave the country, he replied: "I plan to stay in the country and die here."

Bishop Muzorewa said that if he was to "disappear or die or something else of the sort" it would be because Zanu-PF wanted to get rid of a "real political threat".

Mr Mugabe has repeatedly claimed that 5 000

former UANC men are in South Africa to be trained to commit sabotage in Zimbabwe.

He has also implicitly warned that he will have Bishop Muzorewa and his wife detained.

The bishop said: "Assertions that the UANC and South Africa are in league to sabotage or overthrow our government, and the accusation that we hold secret meetings, are not only false but preposterous rubbish of the highest degree."

In one of the most scathing attacks on his successor since independence, the bishop accused the government of trying to find scapegoats for errors and failures.

"When the present government collapses — and I didn't say 'if I said 'when' — it will have been overthrown by its own irresponsibility, not by us," he said.

"They must not look outside for scapegoats to justify their own failure to run a truly democratic country. The coup, if there be one, will come from within Zanu-PF."

Bishop Muzorewa said one of the saddest facts of African leadership was that they could not accept there were parties, such as the UANC, which truly believed in democracy.

"Instead, they are more prepared to believe and imagine that there is a coup behind every word, a rebellious soldier behind every vegetable, a dissident behind every shadow, even their own."

He claimed Mr Mugabe's accusation was intended to destroy him politically and physically, and to pave the way for a one-party state.

Bishop Muzorewa said Mr Mugabe had, in January, said there was no truth in the allegations of UANC subversion.

RDM 10/10/81 362

Minister's wife gets Zimbabwe's plum nursing job

SALISBURY. — The wife of a Zimbabwean Minister has been given the country's plum nursing post in a move that appears likely to spark resentment among hospital staff.

A Ministry of Health announcement said that Mrs Dorothy Shamuyarira, wife of the Information and Tourism Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, had been appointed principal matron of the Parirentyatwa group of hospitals, the former ultra-mod-

ern Andrew Fleming group in central Salisbury.

Last month nurses and domestic staff from the hospital group demonstrated outside parliament against the Public Service Commission, saying they had heard Mrs Florence Chitauuro, principal matron of the group, of whom they approved, was to be replaced by a Minister's wife.

Health Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze appeased the demonstrators, telling them he had talked with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and that Mrs Chitauuro would remain in her post.

However Mrs Chitauuro has since lost her job and been given time to decide on an alternative job in the ministry, the statement added.

Mrs Chitauuro, who last week claimed civil servants and politicians were demanding sex from single and married women in return for jobs and promotions, was not available for comment.

Mr Mugabe dismissed Dr Ushewokunze as Health Minister earlier this week, accusing him of continually criticising the Public Service Commission and of organising the staff demonstration. — Sapa-AP.

RDM 16 10 81 (362)

'Come back' plea to skilled Zimbabweans

SALISBURY. — The Zimbabwean Government has issued a world-wide appeal to skilled Zimbabweans living abroad to return to their homeland.

The Manpower Planning and Development Minister, Mr Frederick Shava, this week launched the campaign by visiting neighbouring Zambia, home for thousands of Zimbabweans ranging from company managers to coal miners, the Herald newspaper reported yesterday.

In Lusaka, Mr Shava told a news conference Zimbabwe faced serious shortages of skills — particularly in agriculture, health and engineering.

In four years, he said, Zimbabwe had lost 4 000 qualified artisans mainly through emigration of whites.

At least 1 600 whites have quit the territory each month since independence. Quoting official figures, Mr Shava noted that 88% of aircraft apprentices were whites. So were 84% of apprentices in electrical industries and 69% in the motor trade.

In an interview later with the State-owned Zimbabwe Radio, Mr Shava said the country had about 5 000 mainly black students abroad — but only 200 of them are training as engineers — even these should return. — Sapa.

Mugabe clamps down on party politics

RDM
16 10 81

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SALISBURY. — Political meetings are to be restricted in Zimbabwe to reduce tension.

The Zimbabwe Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Richard Hove, said yesterday he was re-applying provisions of the Law and Order Maintenance Act, which was relaxed by the government in July last year.

He said political parties wishing to hold meetings or processions would now have to apply for police permission seven days in advance — a restriction first introduced by the former white Rhodesian governments to control rising black nationalist activity.

For the past 15 months political parties were required to tell police two days in advance when they intended holding meetings or marches.

Full details of date, place and speakers would now be necessary. "So I can use my discretion whether any particular meeting should not be held," Mr Hove said.

Ministers performing official business would not be affected.

Rights

Mr Hove said the government believed in free political activity. "We have no intention of cutting down on the democratic rights of the people of Zimbabwe."

But he said the police had been stretched to the limit by the number of political meetings held in the country recently: 52 in August, 67 last month and 43 so far this month.

Mr Hove said there was "an alarming prevalence of inflammatory and sometimes even near-subversive" statements by irresponsible elements which he did not identify. He said some meetings resulted in violence but gave no examples.

The country was behaving as though there was going to be an election tomorrow when it should be concentrating on building itself up and improving its economy, he said. — Sapa-Reuters

d this week of Health Minister Dr Herbert
d Ushewokunze has gone a long way to lifting,
3 at least temporarily, sagging spirits.

3 The hardline politician's statements and
3 often bizarre actions have done more to
3 antagonise the now less than 200 000 whites
3 than anything else since the Tekere affair.
Attacks on "parasite" private medicine,
threats to stop the construction of private
facilities, and personal abuse of senior staff
at government hospitals have also led to
doctors deciding their services will be
better appreciated elsewhere in the world.

Whether the resulting mood of mild eu-
phoria will last for long depends not only on
the stance taken by his successor, Deputy
Minister Dr Simon Mazorodze, but also on
the attitude of PM Robert Mugabe.

Much has been made of Ushewokunze's
public clashes with the Prime Minister.
Most notable of these was an accusation
that the Public Service Commission, respon-
sible for appointing civil servants, was
blocking appointments. The PM later re-
buked him for his criticism.

But the disgraced Minister has also been
cited in a witchcraft murder trial — a spirit
medium is on trial for allegedly inciting the
killings of four whites and it has been
charged that Ushewokunze was consulted.

Mugabe's actions have probably stemmed
from his dislike of Ushewokunze's extra-
political activities, while not necessarily im-
plying criticism of the aim of nationalising

ZIMBABWE FM 16/10/81

A little surgery (362)

Good cheer is a sentiment which has be-
come markedly absent among the white
community in Zimbabwe. But the sacking



Sacked Minister Ushewokunze
... overall policy remains

the health service.

Central to the future of the health system
is the fate of proposed private clinics. Con-
struction work on two is due to start soon
and Mugabe has given private assurances
that they can go ahead.

On the other hand, he has not said publicly
or privately that the overall policies are
wrong.

New Minister Mazorodze gained stature

among Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party during the
guerrilla war when he secretly attended to
wounded guerrillas, operating from his pri-
vate practice in Fort Victoria. The impres-
sion he has given so far of being low-key is
purely because he has had to take a back
seat to his controversial senior.

The medical profession and the white
community have breathed a sigh of relief
over the end of a reign which saw such a loss
of trained staff that, for example, the inten-
sive care unit at Salisbury's Central Hospi-
tal is now able to cater for only two patients
at a time. Originally it catered for five.

It is doubtful the change will lead to
renewed faith in the government as far as
whites are concerned. Fears over the long-
term policies towards health and its twin,
education, are too strong to be outweighed
by any temporary morale booster.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, was the cabinet minister that whites most loved to hate.

That is, of course, apart from Mr Edgar Tekere, the former Manpower Minister whose political fortunes have hit rock bottom since the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, gave him the chop early this year.

Now it's Dr Ushewokunze's turn; and there surely can be no coincidence in the fact that Mr Mugabe has axed two of the most radical members of his cabinet despite their apparent popularity among blacks.

Though neither of them poses a threat to Mr Mugabe's leadership, it is undeniable that they both enjoy broad support among the masses for their radical views.

Like Mr Tekere, Dr Ushewokunze has seen himself as an outspoken trouble-shooter whose job it was to root out racism at the core.

His radical statements have undermined the confidence of those whites who are prepared to stay in Zimbabwe but are

DAVID FORRETT reports from Salisbury on the sacking of Zimbabwe's controversial Minister of Health.

seriously concerned about the deterioration of health services and the education of their children.

Dr Ushewokunze, the Natal University graduate and former commander of the Zania guerilla medical corps, has become notorious among whites.

The urbane Western-trained medical practitioner is also a spirit-medium — a high priest of traditional African religion — who insists that African healing methods must become an integral part of the country's health services.

He has initiated moves for the government formally to recognise the health roles of the country's 8 000-odd spirit mediums and

ngangas, who want to set up consulting rooms adjoining clinics and hospitals so that they can prescribe herbs and muti to their patients in modern style.

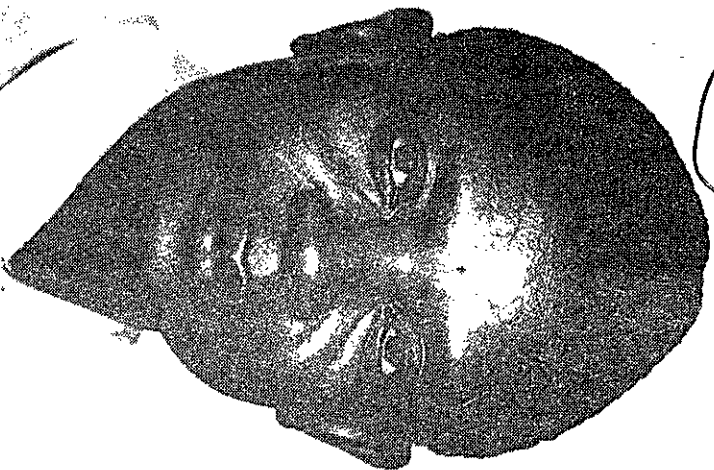
Most whites believe that "witchdoctors" are bone-throwing quacks and any move to put them on a par with medical practitioners is bound to lower the standards of health to which they are accustomed.

Their fears, whether justified or not, have been fuelled by Dr Ushewokunze's repeated attacks on the inequitable distribution of health services between urban and rural areas.

He made it clear that he wanted radical changes so that the privileged white minority would not enjoy modern medical services at the expense of the black masses in remote rural areas.

Dr Ushewokunze has been scathing about private medical practice and

Why Robert gave Ush the push



Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the cabinet minister Zimbabwean whites loved most to hate.

has been reluctant to sanction the current tentative moves by a couple of companies to establish private hospitals.

His unorthodox style of visiting hospitals and berating some white medical staff for alleged racism, has had a demoralising effect on key personnel.

His high-handed and undiplomatic manner has led to increasing calls from whites for Mr Mugabe to "give Ush the push".

Much of his invective so far has amounted to no more than that, although Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front has accused him of breaking down the health services and chasing whites out of the country.

But ultimately it was his high profile, more than the anger it engendered

among whites, that cost him his job.

Dr Ushewokunze overstepped the mark when he openly clashed with Mr Mugabe.

The Prime Minister publicly slapped him down three months ago after Dr Ushewokunze claimed that the radical changes he was trying to implement were being hampered by existing promotion policies pursued by the Public Service Commission (PSC).

Mr Mugabe, who is responsible for the PSC as Minister of the Public Service, warned Dr Ushewokunze at the time about his "unjustified attacks" and his "highly irresponsible behaviour".

He staunchly defended the decisions of the five-man PSC — three of whom are blacks — and added: "Rather than blame the PSC for the problems of his ministry, Dr Ushewokunze should sit down and set to work vigorously to correct them.

But that rebuke was not to be the end of the affair.

No sooner had Mr Mugabe turned his back when Dr Ushewokunze again stated some public service commissioners as reactionaries who should be replaced by people who had fought in the bush during the war.

It is understood the contents of Dr Ushewokunze's provocative statements were immediately sent to Mr Mugabe while he was on his way to the Commonwealth Conference in Melbourne.

Mr Mugabe returned home on Sunday night. Only hours later he summoned Dr Ushewokunze to his office and sacked him.

It seems doubtful at this stage that the former Deputy Health Minister, Dr Simon Mazorodze, will change the thrust of the government's health policies now that he has taken over the portfolio.

But whether there is a policy shift or not, newly-independent Zimbabwe can only benefit from a minister who handles this ticklish portfolio with the sensitivity it deserves.

And that, above all, means keeping a low profile.

57 000 Zimbabwe squatters

File 16/10/87 (362)

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — About 57 000 squatters are now illegally occupying commercial farming land in Zimbabwe, according to figures given in the latest issue

of the weekly magazine, **The Farmer**, the official organ of the Commercial Farmers' Union. The worst-hit area is Manicaland on the country's eastern border which has seen an influx of 45 000 squatters.

Zimbabwe curbs political meetings

sta 16/10/87
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By Brendan Seery
The Star's Africa News
Service

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government is to clamp down on the number of political meetings and processions being held in the country, Home Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Hove, announced yesterday.

From today, when the emergency regulations come into operation, the Minister himself will have the final say about whether or not a meeting may go ahead. Applications to hold meetings or processions will have to be lodged at least seven days before they are to be held.

Conveners of meetings will have to conform to a set of rules, which include allowing police to record the proceedings. A total ban on the hiring of buses to transport supporters to distant meetings will also take effect today.

Explaining the Government's move, Mr Hove said that in the past three months political parties in Zimbabwe had been acting as though an election was imminent. In August, 52

political meetings had been held, while in September the figure climbed to 67.

This month already there had been a total of 43 meetings and processions of a political nature, he said.

At some of these meetings violence had erupted between opposing political parties, the Minister added, although he would not elaborate or give a breakdown of the parties involved in the incidents.

It was his intention to cut down on the number of meetings so that adequate protection could be provided by police for those present and those ordinary citizens attempting to carry out their daily business.

Mr Hove stressed that the Government believed in democracy and freedom of expression and would consider lifting the restrictions if political parties behaved "responsibly."

The regulations will not apply to those Government Ministers who address meetings in the course of Government business, he added.

White MP calls ⁽³⁶²⁾ for reconciliation

ZIMBABWE's former Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, who was fired this week, was probably responsible for more unhappiness among whites than any other Cabinet Minister, commented Mr Rowan Cronje, a former member of Mr Ian Smith's Cabinet. RDM 15:10:81

After independence Mr Mugabe had appealed to the nation to follow a path of reconciliation, saying there was no point in bitter recriminations, but not all Ministers had agreed.

Mr Cronje's speech echoed Mr Mugabe's wish for reconciliation in Zimbabwe and although Zimbabwe had opened up relations with socialist countries like Yugoslavia and Romania, it could hardly be called a Marxist state.

"Too many members of the government are not Marxist for it to be a Marxist state," Mr Cronje said.

While the government accepted the reality of capitalism and

Mall Correspondent

free enterprise it also had socialistly orientated programmes, Mr Cronje said.

He also said he did not know a single person who was forced out of the army, air force or civil service — apart from maybe the medical service — because they were white.

One of the big problems was the departure of white artisans who were not so tied as farmers and businessmen, and this was one of the factors leading to breakdown in the transport system.

Land-starved Zimbabwe peas

262 18/10/81

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Robert Mugabe: land hunger among Zimbabwean peasants is a major priority

SALISBURY: Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is sitting on an inherited time bomb primed by his victory at the country's pre-independence poll: land hunger.

A million Zimbabwean peasants need to be resettled on more land "as soon as possible" if they are to be able to support themselves, according to a recent Zimbabwean economic document, the Riddell Commission Report.

More than 50 000 land-starved peasants are squatting on white-owned commercial farming land creating a situation in which a confrontation between farmers and squatters continually threatens to ignite.

The Zimbabwe Government has ambitious plans to resettle people over the next 10 years, details of which are not yet clear, but the problem is an immediate one.

There are signs of restiveness among some rural peasants over the slow pace and resettlement and some farmers angrily claim they are being driven to the wall by the ravages wrought on their farms by squatters.

The police response to the problem has been to treat it with kid gloves.

And, as the Zimbabwe cabinet minister charged with implementing the resettlement programme, Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, told the recent congress of the Commercial Farmers Union (CFU) strong-arm action by any farmer against squatters could result in a burnt-down homestead.

This land hunger is, to use a favourite term of Mr Mugabe's, a major "contradiction" in Zimbabwe 18 months after independence.

It constitutes a potential political threat both to his government and continued peace and stability in the country.

According to Dr Sekeramayi, many so-called squatters moved on to deserted white farms during this country's bitter seven-year guerrilla war genuinely believing they were "liberating their own piece of land".

But now, in terms of laws enforced by government they put in power and which they call their own, these landless peasants are still defined as illegal squatters on farms owned by whites who have returned with post-independence stability and peace. However, the government has pledged not to move squatters in this category.

A major aspect of the guerrilla war rhetoric employed by Zanu and Zipra forces was the repossession of the land by the African majority, but 18 months after independence some 5 000 white commercial farmers still own more than 40 percent of Zimbabwe's agricultural land.

The Zimbabwe Government has so far bought more than 435 000 hectares of farmland for its massive resettlement programme and the eventual figure is likely to be millions of hectares.

Over the next three years R143 million has been earmarked for the purchase of land and basic infrastructural development necessary for resettlement.

But fewer than 3 000 people have so far been resettled.

The government has now set about trying to accelerate the process. But a major problem it faces is

ants could spark confrontation

S. Tribune
18/10/81

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Mugabe on time bomb

By Howard Barrell, Tribune Africa News Service

a shortage of the skills needed to prepare the land for resettlement: surveyors, planners, and borehole drillers.

Well-informed World Bank projections of the programme reveal Zimbabwe intends settling about 20 000 families (about 120 000 people) over the next three years on about 1.2 million hectares, and a further 70 000 families on 4.5 million hectares together with another 50 000 families on irrigated land by 1990.

Mr Mugabe's government is clearly treating the land hunger

problem as a major priority.

But there is another set of interests his government has been at pains to satisfy. Those 5 000 white commercial farmers are responsible for most agricultural production. As such, they largely feed the nation, and earn the country much of the foreign exchange so vital to finance Zimbabwe's ambitious development projects.

Hence, Mr Mugabe has to steer a difficult course between satisfying his constituency and protecting the security and viability of commercial farmers.

Failure to satisfy either could lead to disruption of his economic principle "growth with equity," and his pledge to ensure that all Zimbabweans will have bread or mealies during the process of radical economic transformation.

So far, his government has been able to buy enough farm land on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis. This means it has not had to disturb white farmers' security through expropriation, not satisfy the awkward foreign exchange requirements of the Lancaster House agreement which hold that payment for expropriated land must be available to

the seller in the currency of his choice.

Dr Sekeramayi told parliament recently enough farms were on offer to the government at this stage.

The leader of Zapu, Joshua Nkomo, recently told a party rally that colonial structures established over 90 years could not be changed in 18 months.

But Zimbabwe's "black masses," as they are referred to here, are looking to the immediate future to satisfy the shortages of today, not the past to explain those shortages.

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land, who had about 150 people illegally on his farm, said their farming methods were ruinous, and that in some cases the land would take years to recover. Theft is a major problem.

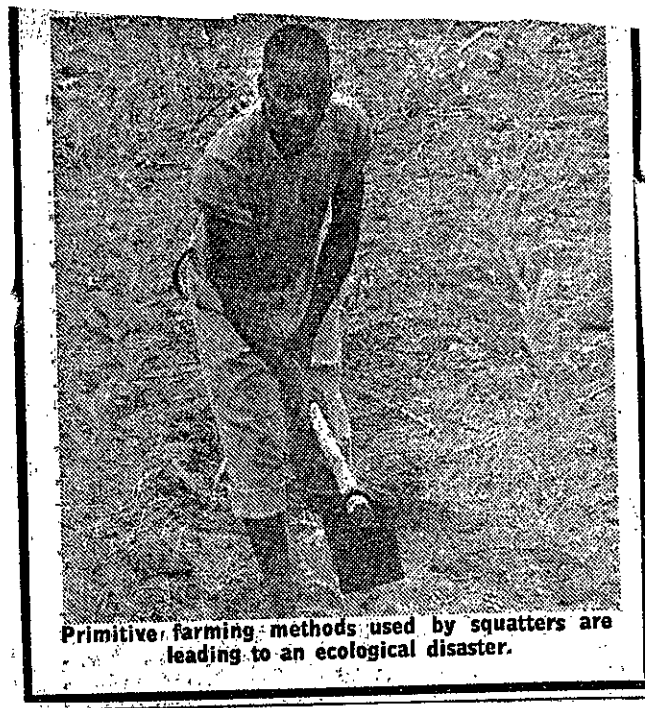
Farmers fear that unless the Government takes firm, drastic action soon, vast areas of national park and farming country will become unproductive "tribal trust land."

They also doubt that the latest moves will have any serious effect on squatters who seem set to stay.

(c) Argus Co, 1981.



Laden with thatch grass, women head back towards a squatter settlement near Lake Kyle. Conservationists fear that squatters may strip the area of vegetation.



Primitive farming methods used by squatters are leading to an ecological disaster.

Squatter threat in Zimb

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa
News Service

FORT VICTORIA —
The Zimbabwe Ruins — now known officially as Great Zimbabwe — and the area around Lake Kyle are to be fenced to protect them from squatters.

But some people in the lake area are not convinced that this will be enough to prevent the zone becoming, as one hotelier put it, "one national monument surrounded by miles and miles of desert."

Changes in the lush woodland around the dam have been startling in just the last three months when the squatter invasion increased in tempo.

Before, driving along the narrow tarred road to the magnificent ruins at Great Zimbabwe, a motorist could see monkeys, small buck and even kudu bounding across the road.

Now, as one nears the ruins, a pall of smoke from burning grass and hundreds of cooking fires hangs over the road. There is still life along the road, but now it is different; children, goats, dogs and cattle roam about in the dust.

Most shocking to people who know the area is the destruction of the trees. On both sides of the road, squatters have chopped down hundreds of the old indigenous trees. Thickly forested areas have now been turned into fields of blackened grass and tree stumps.

The National Park surrounding portions of the lake has also suffered. Illegal fishing has risen dramatically since the beginning of the year, and for the last few months a ban on commercial fishing on Lake Kyle has been in force.

Animals in the park and the surrounding commercial farming area have fallen victim to wire snares.

The Government's stated intention is to develop the area of

Great Zimbabwe as a tourist attraction, while still preserving its natural beauty.

The museum at Great Zimbabwe has been renovated and was recently re-opened to the public by President Canaan Banana. The area, considered the spiritual heart of the nation, has been shown off proudly by the government to visiting heads of state and dignitaries.

Until about three months ago, there was practically no problem.

But then the Dutch Reformed Church mission at Morgenster donated large tracts of its farm land to the government's resettlement programme. This land was adjacent to other farming land and to the National Park.

Before this land could be allocated for resettlement, tribespeople from the surrounding areas moved in and set up house. They quickly spilled over into the park and on to both deserted and operating farms around the lake.

The core of the squatter problem around Kyle is the same as it is throughout Zimbabwe — land hunger. The tribal area around Fort Victoria is the second most densely populated zone in the country and the people there have always strongly supported Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party.

A large proportion of the Cabinet Ministers, including the Local Government and Housing Minister, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, come from there.

This has made moving the squatters something of a political hot potato, and despite repeated appeals from groups of ministers over the past few weeks, the people have refused to shift.

An added factor is tribal rivalry, which local people say may have accelerated the influx. The land around Great Zimbabwe traditionally belongs to the people of Charumbiras who descended from Chief Nema mwa who once ruled the area.

Just after the

Pioneer Column arrived in the country in 1890, the Charumbira clan clashed with the Mugabe clan who lived further south.

The British South Africa Company stepped in and armed the Mugabe people. The Charumbira people were defeated and moved out, and the Mugabe clan occupied the area until they were removed when the area became a national monument and national park.

When it became known that Morgenster land was available, people from the Mu-

gabe area moved in, followed shortly afterward by those from the Charumbira clan. There have been acrimonious verbal exchanges between the two groups, but so far there has been no violence, although residents of the area believe it could happen.

The squatter invasion has not, however, been confined solely to the tourist area around Lake Kyle. Farmers on the north-eastern side of the lake, in the Victoria East farming area, were also inundated about a month ago by about 3 000

squatters.

Squatters were eventually moved after police brought in a task force of about and many were given suspended fines R32. Tension in area appears to have subsided.

Less fortunate farmers in the G area, including what Senator George H. ley, who is believed have at least 200 squatters on his cattle ranch about 40 km from Fort Victoria.

The unwitting destruction of good farming land worries the farmers. Mr John B.

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Banana's apartheid war call

LONDON. -- The Reverend Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe, has suggested churches around the world declare total war on apartheid.

Preaching to a Methodist congregation of 600 in London on Sunday, he claimed:

- South Africa used the name of God in vain.
- Security police were becoming murderers.
- A "huge serfdom" was being created in the homelands.

He was in London for a three-day Methodist seminar on Christian heritage in government and left yesterday for America.

'Integrity'

He recalled the recent South African raid into Angola and said most South African whites who claimed to be Christians were unable to react against their "so-called Christian Government and leaders".

"In their definition of national reality, the Christian element will not let them doubt the integrity of their leaders and the civilised standards of their country," he said.

"Are we going to let South Africa continue using the name of God in vain while their prisons are bursting, their legal system is a mockery of justice and their security police are turning into a bunch of murderers?"

However, there was a "bright side" in South Africa -- the growing activity of guerrillas and the concerted action of workers, women and students were, he said, a clear resonance of the voice from Robben Island.

"Action has also been co-ordinated among the Frontline states to advance the struggle for the complete overthrow of apartheid and race domination."

He said there would be hope when churches in South Africa and around the world accepted the invitation that victims of apartheid addressed to them.

'Disobedience'

"Would it not be possible for all the Christian churches to declare a total war on apartheid?"

"This may entail a campaign of civil disobedience and unqualified support to the struggling masses of South Africa."

"The churches would then be seen as leaving the ivory tower, the pulpit, the altar and the pews and joining the progressive forces of the country."

He ended by telling the congregation that those who bought South African goods were in an "unholy alliance with apartheid". -- Sapa

Clashes in Zimbabwe (362)

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Hundreds of supporters of the ruling Zanu (PF) and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu have clashed violently. Five people were injured.

Two political rallies in Mbizo township at the mid-lands town of Que Que were disrupted by yelling, stone-throwing youths.

A Zanu official at one point fired a revolver into the air in an attempt to bring order.

A police support unit was sent to help the outnumbered local police.

The clashes came within days of a Government restriction on the holding of political rallies.

Mugabe 'meets the people'

By DAVID FORREY

SALISBURY — Zimbabwean Premier Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday started an extensive seven-day tour of Matabeleland as part of his "meet the people" campaign.

His week-long visit to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Ndebele stronghold is likely to be the most testing part of his campaign, which began early last month.

During his "meet the people" tour — which was interrupted for three weeks when Mr Mugabe visited Scandinavia and attended the Commonwealth Conference in Melbourne — the Prime Minister has strongly advocated the establishment of a one-party state.

This has been coolly received by Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front (Zapu) and supporters and observers are interested to see how the Prime Minister is received in the heartland of the Ndebele.

He will visit a number of outlying districts before climaxing his tour with a mass rally in Bulawayo on Saturday. He will also meet trade and commerce representatives there.

It has not yet been announced whether Mr Nkomo will join the touring party.

**The Star's Africa
News Service**

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government has pledged to crack down on illegal demonstrations after yesterday's wave of protests by striking teachers and nurses which spread from the capital to the outlying towns of Sinoia and Gatooma.

A statement issued by the country's Ministry of Home Affairs late yesterday afternoon said the strikers had been arrested and subsequently released. They would not be prosecuted but in future would be shown no lenience.

The Minister, Mr Richard Hove, had authorised the police to arrest and prosecute anyone taking part in illegal gatherings or those not dispersing after being asked to do so.

The statement said 400 nurses and 200 teachers had been arrested under the recently promulgated emergency regulations controlling public gatherings which state that authorities must be given seven days' notice beforehand.

But reliable sources put the number of nurses and teachers taken away by police at more than 1 000.

The arrests of lorry-loads of teachers and nurses at demonstrations in central Salisbury yesterday underlined the dilemma facing the government: how to maintain order and discipline while living up to the promise to be a people's government.

In recent weeks there have been demonstrations in many parts of the country by groups exercising their right to protest. But the Government has now clearly decided that there has been enough street shouting.

דעת

'Aim is to create atmosphere of fear, hopelessness and de-

Sabotage in S A up by 200 pc in six months, says Gen Malan

NM 21/10/61

(362) (24)

JOHANNESBURG—Incidents of sabotage in South Africa had increased by 200 percent in the past six months, the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, said here last night.

Speaking at the national executive banquet of the Southern Cross Fund, he said it was not impossible that Zimbabwe and Zambia were hiding behind allegations against South Africa as a cover to enable the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress to open a second front against South Africa.

'I want to mention that, should we compare the first six months of last year with the last six months of last year, internal sabotage incidents

had increased by 200 percent,' Gen Malan said.

The sabotage had been aimed mainly at creating an atmosphere of fear, hopelessness and defeatism among the civilian population of South Africa.

'All our military victories will serve no purpose if we allow the morale of our civilian population to be undermined,' he said.

Some African leaders, such as Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, insisted with their accusations — against their better judgement — that South Africa was destabilising the southern African sub-continent.

ing assault on South Africa would make greater demands on everyone.

'We will have to accept these responsibilities if we wish to win.'

A large section of the population was not yet aware of the full extent of the battle in which South Africa was involved.

South Africa's economic progress as well as the heavy casualties the security forces had dealt Swapo have created the impression among many South Africans that we have won the battle.

People should guard against a false sense of security. The man in the street must realise that his freedom and continued existence was at stake. — (Sapa).

'cautism'

'These people are clearly hiding behind the door, as they have done for years, with active and passive support for the terrorist organisations,' Gen Malan said.

'It is not completely impossible that they want to hide behind these allegations to have a reason to give active support to the ANC and the PAC to open up a second front, this time against the South Africa itself.'

He urged members of the public to take heed because it was the who had to counter the threat.

Close co-operation between the security forces and the people of the country could only increase in future, Gen Malan said. The increa

Zimbabwe independence — a moral boost to Indians

Asian bliss up north

SALISBURY — The Indian businessman was adamant. "I will never leave this country. I am a Zimbabwean so why should I leave?" **22/10/87**

In the air conditioned office above his large clothes store in Manica Road, central Salisbury, Mr. R. Dhaya seems to reflect the view of the estimated 15,000 members of the Indian community in Zimbabwe, the majority of whom were locally born.

Apprehension that followed Mr Robert Mugabe's sweeping victory in the 1980 general elections has given place to "hope that business will be allowed to go on as usual", one said.

Mr Dhaya said he never feared for his future and was "one of the most happy men in Salisbury" when the results were announced. In the early 1960s he was a member of the National Democratic Party and tried to fight legally against the white-ruled government until the party was banned.

For him majority rule meant the end of discrimination.

"We were classified as whites for tax purposes but we were discriminated against," Mr Dhaya said. Somewhat surprisingly he laughs when he recalls his experiences with racism.

"In 1964 after negotiating for a place in First Street shopping centre I was told I couldn't have it because I was Indian," he said.

The end of racial discrimination was the most important aspect of majority rule, most Indians I talked to told me.

"Now I feel I am a citizen of this country. I can move anywhere, buy a house anywhere I like," Mr K. G. Patel, another businessman said.

Earlier this year Mr Patel handed the prime minister, Mr

Robert Mugabe, a cheque for R20 000, a first anniversary-of-independence gift from Salisbury's Asian business community.

Mr Patel said that since independence his business has improved because "there is more money going around", an opinion shared by other Asian businessmen.

However, some of them said they were concerned about re-

lim Asian, who declined to be named, said, adding that he would not object to "the type of socialism they have in Sweden,

He said he was also worried about "problems with South Africa" and complained about the shortage of foreign exchange. He said that it was the older generation which was "a bit restless" while the younger members of the community are prepared to adapt themselves to change."

Religious freedom has not been affected by the new order and the Islamic community is now building a new mosque next to the Madressa, in the grounds of the Islamic Cultural Institute where Qari Diwan lives.

He told me there had never been problems with the country's 125 mosques which cater for the country's 6 000 Indians and 60 000 Blacks who adhere to the Muslim religion.

'Now I feel I am a citizen'



For him majority rule meant the end of discrimination.

cent radical statements by the Government on socialism and the introduction of a one-party state.

"They talk about socialism but they have not defined it," a Mus-

A visit to the calm Ridgeview suburb where most of Salisbury's Asians live shows that majority rule and the concern about the future have not changed the life style of the community.

The only signs of change are the Cuban and North Korean embassies which occupy two large houses in a small street not far from Ganges Avenue. There are no empty houses to indicate a sudden departure and gardens in large homes are well kept by servants.

At the Hindu religious and cultural institute I was told that there are no Asian welfare societies "because there are no poor Indians," a statement confirmed by a Muslim Asian.

Every afternoon 260 students attend the Hindu school where they are taught religion and Gujarati, one of the many Indian dialects.

Two hundred and eighty students are also taught at the Islamic Madressa (Arabic for school) every afternoon. Its headmaster, Qari Abdullah Diwan, who is also president of the Council of Imams, the highest Islamic religious authority in the country, told me the students are taught Arabic, Urdu and also Gujarati.

Many members of the Asian community consider that what happened in Zimbabwe should be an example to South Africa.

"I had been told the blacks would ruin everything and now I find we can sit down and discuss problems," a young teacher told me.



"Mugabe must define socialism."

"The fears the whites have in South Africa are based on prejudices which they must abandon," he added.

Mr Dhaya was more direct in his advice.

"I feel terrible when I think that change will have to be brought by the guns. They must look into our country. Guns never solved anything." — SANS

Inflation sky-high, hundreds emigrate

RDM 22-10-81 (362)

SALISBURY — Inflation soared in Zimbabwe during August and the exodus of emigrants continued unabated.

The monthly digest of statistics released by the central statistical office in Salisbury yesterday showed an increase in the all-items consumer index of 11.1 points, the largest points leap ever recorded in a single month. The treasury recently announced a two percent hike in the bank rate in an attempt to control inflation which officials estimate may exceed 16 percent this year.

Meanwhile, after July's low net exodus figure of 731, the total rose again in August to 1 113, with 1 602 people leaving Zimbabwe and 489 arriving.

Since a breakdown by race is no longer given in Zimbabwe migration statistics, it is not clear exactly how many of the emigrants were whites and how many of the immigrants were diplomatic personnel or blacks returning from training overseas.

The gross emigration total for the first eight months of this year is now over 14 000 compared with 10 000 for the same period last year. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe BoP in ^{23/10/87} the red ³⁶²

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's balance of payments for the half-year to July fell Z\$27 600 000 into the red. There was a surplus of Z\$84-million for the corresponding period in 1980.

The Digest of Statistics also shows that if immigrants' and emigrants' effects were excluded, the visible deficit would be Z\$49 500 000 (1980: Z\$70 400 000 surplus).

Emigrants accounted for Z\$29-million.

Until June, imports more or less balanced exports. However, a hefty petrol and diesel bill of Z\$30 700 000 tipped the scales.

Petroleum and allied products accounted for Z\$95 600 000 of the Z\$476 800 000 import bill from January to the end of June.

Tobacco continued to be Zimbabwe's prime source of foreign exchange, earning Z\$86 500 000, followed by ferroalloys (Z\$41-million), asbestos (Z\$39-million), raw sugar (Z\$28-million), nickel (Z\$26-million) and cotton lint (Z\$22-million).

South Africa continued to be the dominant trading partner in exports and imports.

Mugabe gives his word

By DAVID FORRET

PLUMTREE. — Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday promised Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front (Zapu) supporters that their party would be accommodated in a future one-party state.

He told about 1 500 people in the border village of Plumtree, in the heart of Mr Nkomo's Ndebele stronghold, that a one-party state would not be forced on Zimbabweans.

Mr Mugabe and his entourage received a lukewarm reception from polite and curious Plumtree residents — most of whom are staunch supporters of Mr Nkomo's minority government party — on the third day of his "Meet the people tour" in Matabeleland.

Making a strong plea for national unity, Mr Mugabe said: "Some people suspect that because I have talked about a one-party state that their party must die."

Join hands

"That is not what I have said," Mr Mugabe told his audience. "There are only two parties in Zimbabwe and if we join hands by agreement we will have a one-party state."

He claimed that the minority parties led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Mr James Chikerema "do not matter anymore".

He said there should no longer be a Zanu or a Zapu, the two organisations "which fought for Zimbabwe's independence".

"We have achieved the same objective and we should have the same objective now — unity."

He said this unity was demonstrated at the highest level of government where there were both Zanu-PF and PF (Zapu) Cabinet Ministers.

"We will not force anything on the people if they don't want it."

"If they don't want a one-party state the government will continue as we are in the hope that the people will change," he said.

Zim's *Sadza* nurse *26/10/77* strike *(262)* over

SALISBURY - Striking nurses at Salisbury's Harare Hospital, whose walkout has promoted more than three days of strike action by black medical staff all over Zimbabwe, returned to work at the weekend.

Harare Hospital's hundreds of nurses and medical orderlies began their strike last Tuesday, demanding higher pay and better working conditions. They refused to negotiate until the Health Minister, Dr Simon Mazorodze, met them.

However, the chairman of the Mass Media Trust, Dr David Sadza, negotiated an end to the impasse, and persuaded the nurses to return. Dr Sadza, who is also a Salisbury medical practitioner, read them a letter from the Minister promising improved salaries and conditions of service as soon as possible.

Dr Sadza explained that the Minister had been unable to meet the nurses personally because of a Cabinet ruling earlier this week that Ministers were not to address "unapproved organisations."

Dr Mazorodze's letter read: "I am appealing to you all to go back on duty at one o'clock. Government has looked into your grievances and improved conditions of service and salaries will be announced, as indicated by the Prime Minister, as soon as possible." — Sapa

Tells 12 000 at stronghold of rival party

MUGABE CALLS FOR UNITY

South 26/10/81
(862)

BULAWAYO. — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe told a rally on Saturday that a one-party state in Zimbabwe was desirable to avert the kind of political strife that caused the deaths of several hundred people near here eight months ago.

Mr Mugabe was addressing about 12 000 people at a sports stadium towards the end of a tour of western Zimbabwe. The area is the stronghold of the Patriotic Front, the main rival party to Mr Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu).

"My heart goes out to those who lost relatives in the recent disturbances," the Prime Minister said, referring to the February fighting between former guerrillas loyal to him and others loyal to PF leader Joshua Nkomo.

Several hundred people were killed in the fighting in Entumbane township, in southwest Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe said that when discussing the "tragedies of the disorders, the question of unity naturally comes up." Unity — both political and ethnic — has been the theme of the Prime Minister's tour, which ends today.

"The existence of many parties causes friction among the people," Mr Mugabe said. Four parties currently hold seats in Zimbabwe's 100-member parliament.

Example

The Prime Minister said that Zanu had given an example of unity by bringing the PF into the coalition Government even though the party held enough legislative seats to govern alone.

"This unity which we have in Government is what we want in party politics," Mr Mugabe said. Some leaders of Mr Nkomo's party have said that the imposition of a one-party regime as envisaged by many Zanu officials would offend the minority

Ndebele people of the west and lead to more strife.

During his five days of speech-making, Mr Mugabe has tried to quell such fears, by saying a single-party system would not be imposed but should flow naturally from the unity in Government and the armed forces.

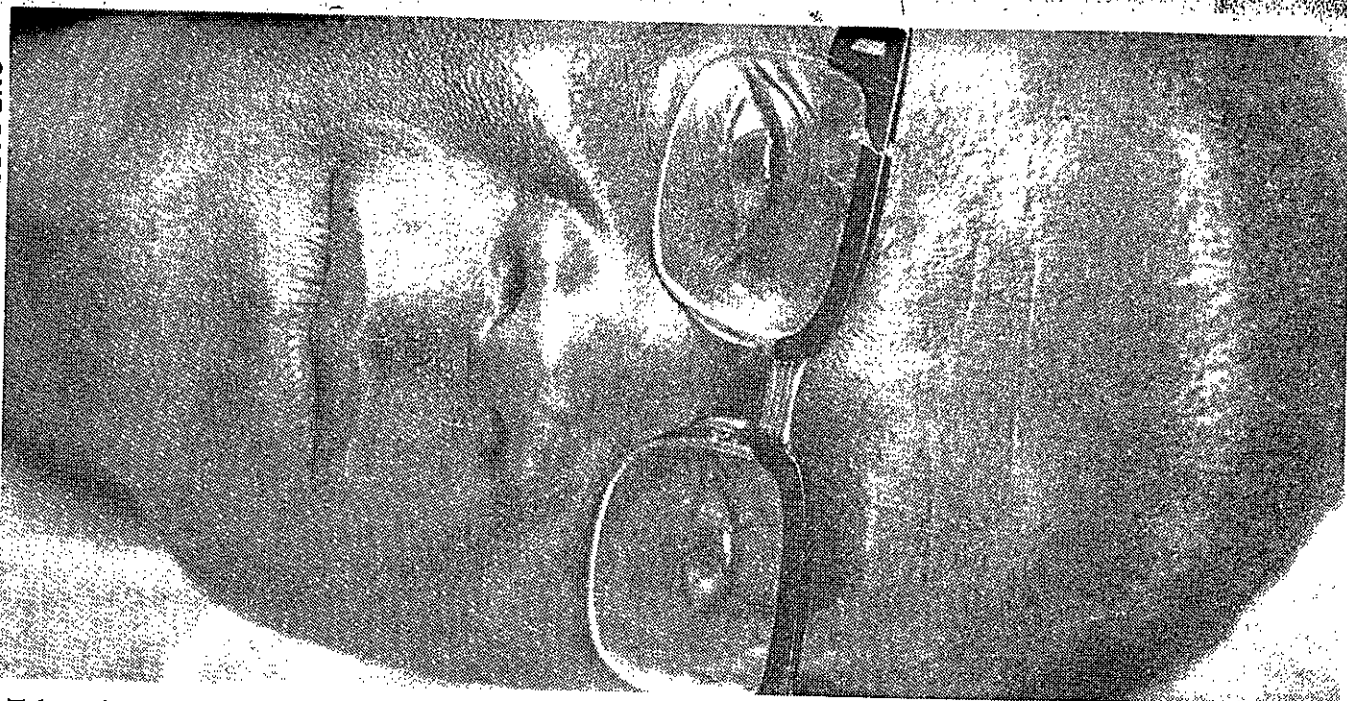
Arrests

Shortly before Mr Mugabe's appearance, unconfirmed reports said police arrested a dozen blacks who threw stones at a group of people waiting for a bus to take them to the stadium where the rally was held.

The Youth, Sport and Recreation Ministry hired about 20 buses to bring supporters to the rally, but attendance was discouraged by rain all afternoon.

On Saturday at a rally at Ntabazinduna north-east of Bulawayo, Mr Mugabe repeated warnings to former Prime Ministers Ian Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, whom he accused of trying to destabilize his Government, but gave no evidence. — AFP

ONE-PARTY STATE: Mr Robert Mugabe.



be pleads for one party state

Muga

state — presidents Samora Machel and Kenneth Kaunda.

Mr Nkomo has spoken against the establishment of a one-party state at this stage, particularly after Mr Mugabe's earlier announcement that a referendum might be held on the contentious issue.

Suspensions

Officials belonging to Mr Nkomo's party fear that their interests could be eroded if they were by-passed in a straight test of opinion in a referendum.

This has fuelled Ndebele suspicions that a one-party state could be used by the majority Shona tribal grouping to subjugate them.

But Mr Mugabe has insisted that no tribe is superior to any other in Zimbabwe, and has assured the Ndebele that a one-party system will not be forced on them against their wishes.

On Saturday Mr Mugabe also addressed a rally at Ntabazinduna where he accused Bishop Muzorewa of continuing to work underground to subvert the government.

"Muzorewa has 5 000 men being trained for sabotage in South Africa."

Bishop Muzorewa has denied Mr Mugabe's allegations.

By DAVID FORRETT

BULAWAYO. — A merger between Zimbabwe's two major political parties — the Zanu and Zapu former guerilla allies of the Patriotic Front — is the way that will bring about a one-party state.

This has emerged from the conciliatory statements made by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who has taken his campaign for a one-party state into the politically hostile territory of Matebeleland.

But while he has wooed Mr Joshua Nkomo's Ndebele supporters, Mr Mugabe has repeated warnings to Mr Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabasingi Sithole not to take part in anti-government activities.

He dismissed the Shona-based minority parties — such as Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) and Rev Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) — as "inconsequential".

Coalition

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe's "only two parties" — his ruling Zanu-PF, which is backed by the majority Shona tribal grouping, and his junior coalition partner in government, Mr Nkomo's Ndebele-based Zapu — should come together to form a one-party state by "agreement".

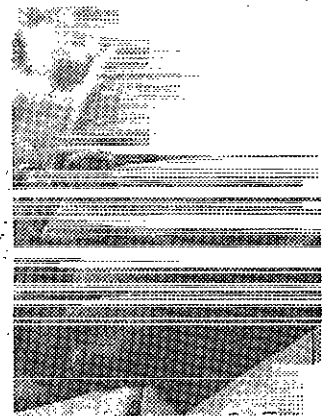
"When we say, let us have a one-party state, we are saying that that should come about after we have demonstrated to you how the government of unity operates," he said in Bulawayo at the weekend.

Addressing a rally at Barbour Fields Stadium on Saturday, the Prime Minister said the co-operation between the two parties in the government of unity should be extended to the party level.

The 12 000 people who braved the weather to attend the rally, gave Mr Mugabe and his entourage a rousing welcome.

Most appeared to be Shona-speaking residents of Bulawayo, which is controlled by Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front (Zapu).

It was the first time that Mr Mugabe has personally held a rally in Bulawayo, although he has attended previous rallies in the city for two visiting heads of



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End of the SA connection Zimbabwe in search of new markets

Mall Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwean exporters are looking for new markets to match their South African sales which are expected to dry up in March.

The search for the substitute markets follows South Africa's decision to scrap the 17-year-old preferential trade agreement that Mr Robert Mugabe's Government inherited from the Rhodesian regime.

Pretoria gave Zimbabwe a year's notice of termination of the agreement which allows Zimbabwean goods preferential treatment in South Africa.

In terms of the agreement, Zimbabwean exports carry only a 5% duty in South Africa instead of the normal 30%.

Scrapping of the pact will make Zimbabwean goods less competitive in South Africa.

Worst hit will be exporters of footwear, furniture, textiles and electronics.

"There are markets for these goods to the north of us, but those countries have trouble in paying for them," said Mr Cyril De-whurst, vice-president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.

The "traditional" export market to South Africa would be badly hit.

Companies were busily searching for new markets overseas.

One Bulawayo textile firm is phasing out exports to South Africa and trying to offset the loss by increasing domestic sales.

Exports to the south used to account for about 30% of the company's production, but this will fall to a mere 4% by March.

Mr Tony Chanesky, marketing manager of a Gwelo shoe company, said: "We'll have to see if SA customers will stand for this. We won't know the full effect until the end of the trade

agreement."

He said more than 90% of his company's annual exports — worth about R9-million — went to South Africa.

Mr Brian Smith, general manager of a Bulawayo furniture firm, said: "If we lose our South African markets and don't make them up elsewhere we might as well close up shop and go home."

"We've been told already that we're losing most of our contracts," he said, pointing out that more than half of his production is sold in South Africa. This brought in about R180 000 a month in foreign currency.

I will use knobkerries if required — Mugabe

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News Service

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has threatened to use knobkerries to knock sense into the heads of dissidents opposed to unity.

Continuing his tour of Matabeleland where he has addressed thousands on the need for a unified nation, Mr Mugabe asked what those people who were against unity wanted.

"If it means fist-fighting, I know how to use my fists. If it is knobkerries, I also know how to use them. And if it comes to guns, I have too many of them."

"We now have one national army, one government and one Prime Minister, not two," he said.

The Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, who did not accompany Mr Mugabe on his tour, draws his support from Matabeleland.

Mr Mugabe told one rally a one-party state could come about if his party and Zapu could come together.

"The other parties of Muzorewa and Sithole are of no consequence," he said.

Mr Mugabe said: "When we call for a one-party state we are saying that should come about after we have demonstrated to you how the government of unity operates."

Zapu has five Ministers in the 26-man Cabinet but little is heard these days of Mr Nkomo, who holds the position of Minister Without Portfolio. But one of the key Ministries, Transport, is handled by Mr Nkomo's deputy, Mr Josiah Chinamano.

Firms warned

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe firms which practised racial discrimination in housing and job opportunities would be nationalised, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said last week.

He told a rally of more than 10 000 people at Wankie where he was on a tour of Matabeleland: "We do not want to do it but if a company does not obey the will of the people and serves foreign interests, we will nationalise it."

Mr Mugabe, whose words are likely to have an unsettling effect on the business community, said the Government's role was to look after the interests of the workers and the peasants.

The Prime Minister also announced that a plan for new wage structures and conditions of service would be published next month. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Firms warned

ZIMBABWE firms which practised racial discrimination in housing and job opportunities would be nationalised, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, stated at the weekend. *on 26/10/81*

He told a rally of more than 10 000 people at Wankie where he was on a tour of Matabeleland: "We do not want to do it but if a company does not obey the will of the people and serves foreign interests, we will nationalise it."

Mr Mugabe, whose words are likely to have an unsettling effect on the business community, said the Government's role was to look after the interests of the workers and the peasants.

Any company that maltreated workers risked Government intervention. —

SANS.

Zimbabwe's two-toed bush people coaxed to settle down



The Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr George Ruthanhire (right) and a member of the Dema tribe.

The Star's Africa News Service

Their bushcraft is so good that it is said they disappear behind their fingers. They can run like the wind and shin up trees with ease. And some of them have only two toes.

These are the shy Dema people who live in a remote area of the Zambezi Valley, about 300 km north of Salisbury.

Now the Zimbabwe government is trying to persuade them to put aside their primitive ways and to settle down and create a better life for themselves and their children.

At the weekend a Government is trying to MPs and officials travelled to the area to hand out food, clothes and promises of assistance.

They want to persuade the tribespeople to come down from the mountainous area of the escarpment where they

live in caves and rough shelters and build homes in the valley.

The Dema people live by hunting, fishing, and gathering wild fruits, honey and roots.

No one knows how many there are. Recently about 100 had gathered at the home of a chief who had made several journeys on foot into their hilly terrain to pass the word around that peace had returned to Zimbabwe and that the government of Robert Mugabe wanted to help them.

A reporter who travelled with the government team said that naked men, women and children of a shy and timid nature queued to receive gifts of mealie meal, dried fish, beans and salt.

They told a deputy minister, Mr George Ruthanhire, that they would begin building homes and preparing lands for the coming growing season.

They originally moved into the area

near Kanvumba from Mozambique many years ago. They speak a language similar to the Korekore people of the Shona-speaking group of Zimbabweans. The two-toed feet of some of the people excited the interest of anthropologists when reports were published in the 1960s.

The deformity is thought to be the result of the isolation of a mutant gene.

The Dema people are said to be extremely shy. They took to the mountains after a war broke out in the area and have very little contact with strangers.

Attention was drawn to them earlier this month when a group of ZANU (PF) Members of Parliament called on the Government to launch a programme of aid.

Senator Freddie Moyo said there were people in parts of the Zambezi Valley who still did not know there was a black government in power.

By Angus I. W. [1981]



Mugabe beats first major challenge to his Government

NM 27/10/81

362

ZIMBABWE's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has returned to Salisbury from a week-long provincial tour with considerable confidence after a potentially bruising week for his 18-month-old administration.

He has successfully overcome the first major public-sector challenge to his Government by quelling an outbreak of strikes by teachers and nurses seeking more pay and better working conditions.

He forced them back to their schools and hospitals with a combination of tough

points again at Binga, Victoria Falls, Wankie, Plumtree and Bulawayo, capital of Matabeleland and home of the Ndebele.

Descendants of South Africa's Zulus, the Ndebele form 15 percent of Zimbabwe's population of about seven million. Although fewer in number than the majority Shona, who voted Mr Mugabe into power, they dominated their more peaceable neighbours for centuries through military prowess.

Rodney Pinder BULAWAYO

action — arrests and dismissals — and public shamings.

He also made his first tour of the south-western province of Matabeleland, power-base of his arch-rival, Mr Joshua Nkomo, since faction fighting in Bulawayo threatened the stability of the State in February.

The visit passed without incident and Mr Mugabe was given a polite, if unenthusiastic, reception by the warrior Ndebele people whose 'king', Mr Nkomo, he soundly defeated in last year's independence election.

'I feel gratified, very happy,' Mr Mugabe told reporters at a remote bush village north of Bulawayo on Saturday. 'We have made tremendous progress. We have laid the basis for an even greater peace than we have now.'

Mr Mugabe's message was one of unity, hard work and discipline. He stressed the

They now find it difficult to adjust to Shona political ascendancy.

Mr Mugabe's Shona-based forces and Mr Nkomo's predominantly Ndebele forces fought together against white rule in Rhodesia until independence in April 1980, but in February an estimated 300 men were killed when the two factions fought in the Entumbane suburb of Bulawayo before the fledgling national army restored peace.

Mr Mugabe told 4 000 schoolchildren, teachers and parents at Mpomomo High School, opposite Entumbane, that he was trying to convey a sense of national equality.

'Whatever our beliefs, religion, tribe we are one in Zimbabwe,' he said. 'There cannot be better tribes or people of higher quality. We are all the same.'

Mr Nkomo, Minister without Portfolio, did not join

Mr Mugabe on the tour of his homeland. He told reporters in Salisbury he believed the Prime Minister was on political-party, not government, business and that as such he had no role to play. Mr Mugabe told meetings Mr Nkomo had been too busy to come.

Mr Nkomo has told reporters he was suspicious of Mr Mugabe's frequently expressed desire to set up a one-party state in Zimbabwe. Mr Mugabe has said he would never force this on an unwilling people but scepticism remains in Matabeleland.

'Mugabe says in Mashonaland that everyone should join Zanu-PF (the Prime Minister's party),' said a middle-aged black businessman in the Dingumuzi suburb of Plumtree. He preferred not to be named.

'He says here that Zanu-PF and Zapu (the previous name of Mr Nkomo's party) must join together. People see the difference and wonder,' he said.

Mr Mugabe's message was harsh for other parties. Only Zanu-PF and Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front (PF) party existed, he said. The parties of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole were inconsequential, he added. He made no mention of the all-white Republican, formerly Rhodesian, Front of the ex-Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith.

Four parties are represented in Zimbabwe's 100-seat House of Assembly — Zanu-PF with 57 seats, the PF and the Republican Front with 20 each and the United African National Congress (UANC) of Bishop

Muzorewa with three. Under the constitution, a one-party state can be introduced before 1990 only by a 100 percent vote in Parliament.

Bishop Muzorewa, Mr Sithole and Mr Smith have all strongly criticised Government policies. They say Zanu-PF is fast losing support because of rising prices and fuel shortages.

Two weeks ago the Government reintroduced legislation to curb political activity — laws last enforced by former white regimes seeking to quell black nationalism. More than 1 000 striking teachers and nurses were arrested and held briefly last week under these provisions.

The strikers had all returned to work by the end of the week after Mr Mugabe said they would be dismissed or banished to the bush. The Government promised to look at their grievances but only in the general context of a national review of wages and conditions.

Political analysts said Mr Mugabe appeared to have won a convincing victory, but some wondered about the long-term cost to Government popularity. Some blacks expressed disquiet at the sight of black police herding black teachers and nurses into armoured riot vehicles.

Mr Mugabe made his position perfectly plain. He accused nurses and teachers of neglect of their duty and disloyalty to the nation.

'We would rather start from scratch than make do with people like these,' he said at Mpomomo High School. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Zimbabwe aid Bill is through US Senate

27/10/82 (362)

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A conservative attempt to block R75-million in United States economic aid to Zimbabwe has been defeated in the Senate.

When the Senate considered the Foreign Aid Bill yesterday, conservatives led by Senator Jesse Helms proposed an amendment that would have denied Zimbabwe this aid as long as North Korean military advisers remained in that country.

The money is part of a R225-million aid package the Reagan Administration promised Zimbabwe.

Mr Helms was backed by Senator Harry Byrd, who pushed through the Byrd Amendment in 1961 ending the embargo on strategic metals imports from Rhodesia.

AFRICAN POLICY

Opposition came from Senator Nancy Kassebaum, chairman of the Senate Africa sub-committee, who claimed in the Senate that the Helms amendment suggested that the Reagan Administration's southern African policy was a fraud.

She warned that a vote against the aid programme for Zimbabwe would amount to a vote of no confidence in the President.

In any case there were three times as many British military advisers in Zimbabwe as North Koreans, she said.

When the issue was brought to the vote, Senators rejected the Helms amendment by 61 votes to 14.

Senators voted 66 to 29 in favour of the repeal of the Clark Amendment, the 1975 provision which prohibited the United States from covert or overt military involvement in Angola.

The House of Representatives is examining its version of the Foreign Aid Bill.

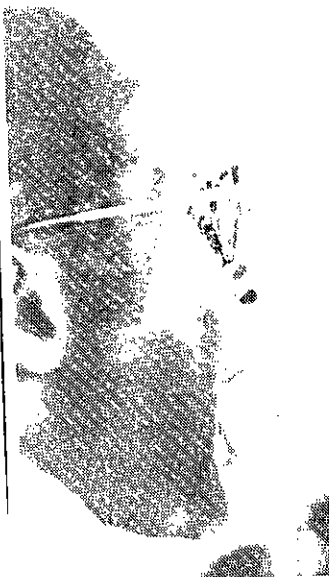
Both versions will go to a conference of representatives of the two houses.

Whatever they can agree on will go to the President for signature and will then become law.

The house, still controlled by Democrats, is unlikely to agree to the repeal of the Clark Amendment but will support the aid for Zimbabwe.

Mugabe comes out fighting mad

Sawyer
27/11/87
362



NOBKIERIES: Threat from Mugabe.

SALISBURY - The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe has threatened to use a knobkerrie to knock sense into the head of dissidents who are opposed to unity.

Continuing his tour of Matabeleland where he has addressed thousands of people on the need for a unified nation, Mr Mugabe asked what those people who were against unity wanted.

"If it means fist-fighting, I know how to use my fists. If it is knobkerries, I also know how to use them. And if it comes to guns, I have too many of them.

"We now have one national army, one Govern-

ment and one Prime Minister, not two," he said.

The Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, who did not accompany Mr Mugabe on his tour draws his support from Matabeleland.

Mr Mugabe told one rally that a one party state could come about if his party and Zapu could come together.

"The other parties of Muzorewa and Sithole are of no consequence," he said.

Mr Mugabe said: "When

we call for a one party state we are saying that it should come about after we have demonstrated to you how the Government of unity operates."

Zapu has five ministers in the 26-man cabinet but little is heard these days of Mr Nkomo who holds the position of Minister Without Portfolio. But one of the key ministries, transport, is handled by Mr Nkomo's deputy, Mr Mosiah Chinamano.

Sta 27/10/81
**Five who
swam to
SA jailed**

The Star's Africa News
Service

SALISBURY — Cases of people trying to cross into South Africa from Zimbabwe without completing the proper formalities were prevalent, a Beitbridge magistrate said yesterday.

Mr Neil Brown was speaking when jailing five unemployed white Zimbabweans who swam across the Limpopo to South Africa.

Paul Heymans, Edward Reginald Stevens, Bie Hoffman and Robert James Carrick were each jailed for an effective two months. Kenneth Carrick, was jailed, for an effective three months.

They were handed back to the Zimbabwean police by the South African authorities.

R213m US aid is allocated to Zimbabwe

RVH 28 10 31 362
SALISBURY. — Talks between Zimbabwe and America yesterday resulted in R213.7-million in aid being allocated to Zimbabwe.

The aid will come from the United States Agency for International Development.

Aid targets would be the raising of agricultural productivity, and the training of Zimbabwe's manpower.

The director of the agency's office in Salisbury, Mr Roy Stacy, said the American government was impressed with the manner and the efficiency with which Zimbabwe was administering aid it received.

He said Zimbabwe was the largest African recipient of US economic assistance. — Sapa.

By Robin Drew

Many and varied questions about the nature and direction of socialism in Zimbabwe are being debated in newspaper columns, Parliament and in speeches up and down the land.

One view is that it is misleading nonsense to maintain that Zimbabwe is a socialist country. The foundation of socialism, in this view, is the public ownership of the means of production — the land, the factories and the mines. Until the economic base had been built there should be no talk of socialist health or education systems.

Another view adopts a similar line. Exploitation will cease only when the means of production and distribution cease to be owned by a small class of capitalists and become the common property of society as a whole.

Those who hold this view want all political parties to face up to the question of whether they stand for the immediate abolition of capitalism. If not they were standing in the way of social advance which will ultimately lead to the classless society in which there will be no rent, interest, profit, wages, buying or selling, but simply the practical application of the principle "From each according to his ability, to each according to need."

This view is certainly an extreme one in Zimbabwe and does not reflect government thinking. The Ministers in charge of

the economy and related matters have stressed repeatedly that Zimbabwean socialism is a very mild, pragmatic version in which there is a place for private enterprise alongside industries and activities in which there is State control of participation.

Finance Minister Enos Nkala on his return from the World Bank and IMF meetings in Washington declared that pragmatism would dictate Zimbabwe's socialist approach. "If you want us to be outrageous, capitalistic, forget it. We are a nation with

some vision, some pride. "We will not be a duplicate of the United States or of Moscow or of anybody. We are African. We have always been socialists because we always share whatever we have with others."

But there are members of government who are not all that happy with the dual economy that operates here.

The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, commented recently that while colonial rule had been ended, Zimbabweans should be equally determined to end capitalist

Socialism — How far do we go?

Zimbabwe is committed to socialism. Both parties in Mr Robert Mugabe's coalition government — his own Zanu (PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu — proclaim their fervent support for this political philosophy.

But how far and how fast along the socialist road should Zimbabwe go?

28/10/81 362

exploitation. He posed the question of whether Zimbabwe could, in fact, disengage itself from the capitalist system that had organised the economy during the last 90 years.

He said the degree of Zimbabweans' political will and ability to do this was a vital question.

Another Cabinet Minister, Dr Sidney Sekeramavi, who completed his education in Czechoslovakia and Sweden where he obtained a degree in medicine, said in a recent interview that he did not see Zimbabwe being able to build a socialist country on a capitalist base. Other participants in



Mugabe... collective aspect

the debate have argued that Zimbabwe should stick to the essentials of socialism, which they regard as a more equitable sharing of the wealth. But it should not make the mistake of over-centralisation and the consequent suppression of all forms of free enterprise and personal initiative.

Other protagonists have called for a clear distinction between socialism and marxism, equating the former with a system of government based on love of one's fellow men and a desire to eradicate exploitation, and the latter with a totalitarian system of government backed by a godless philosophy and an interpretation of history based on the class struggle.

Mr Mugabe has spoken of his hopes for a socialist state on a number of occasions, emphasising the collective aspect of ownership of the means of production. But he stops a long way short of the radical marxism by proclaiming that individuals or groups of individuals should retain ownership of what they produce.

The debate will no doubt go on. But in the midst of all the theories, sight should not be lost of the fact that socialism was born out of generosity, the rejection of injustice and concern for the less fortunate.

Zimbabwe halts SA magazine imports

Star 28/10/67 (362)

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — South African magazines and periodicals will cease to be imported by Zimbabwe by the end of next month, a spokesman for a firm of importers said in Bulawayo yesterday.

The number of magazines from Britain, the United States and Australia

lia would be cut by 50 percent.

The government recently cut the foreign allocations for booksellers by 47 percent.

The foreign exchange restrictions are expected to hit business badly. A Salisbury shop, Philpot and Collins, which sells books, magazines and stationery, is to close at the end of the year because of the import cuts.

Zimbabwe mining squeeze

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Despite strong opposition from mining companies, the Zimbabwean Government intends to press ahead with the creation of a state-owned Mineral Marketing Corporation.

The Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, told a local television programme this week that the company is intended to "encourage" mining companies to co-operate with the Government.

He accused them of having stockpiled minerals outside the country, a move "which is unacceptable to the Government."

Multinational companies, which largely control Zimbabwe's mining sector,

had established their own external markets which could not be disclosed to the State, Mr Nyagumbo said.

The creation of the company, which will be charged with the sale of the country's mineral production, has met with widespread opposition from the mining sector which doubts that it will be able to cope with sophisticated market operations.

Mining industrialists fear the new organisation will be too bureaucratic and therefore unable to meet the rapidly changing needs of the mineral market.

The State-owned marketing corporation is considered by the private sector as a blow to the already hard-pressed mining industry.

According to several economic reports published in Salisbury, the value of mining production will fall this year for the first time since 1963 and the volume of output is likely to be the lowest for at least ten years.

Figures for the first seven months of this year show that the value of production fell nine percent and the volume of output by more than seven percent.

There has been signifi-

cant declines in the production of chrome, copper and coal.

The downward trend of Zimbabwe's mining sector is reflected in the stock exchange mining share index which is going through the most severe depression since the index base was established at 100 in 1967.

The mining index level has slumped to just above 70 from 270 in March last year. It dropped below its base level for the first time in August.

The mining industry is suffering from low productivity, staff shortages, rising costs, weak international prices and transport problems.

It is unlikely that there will be a commitment to new projects at least until the function and role of the new marketing company is clearly outlined.

Investors also fear new minimum wage levels will affect their profits.

The chief executive of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Ken Vanderplank, said recently that the mining industry was being seriously affected by the drain of skills from Zimbabwe.

He said the industry was losing a number of well-trained artisans with a lot of experience who

were being replaced by people who had just completed their training.

Mr Vanderplank said the lack of skilled instructors in the technical training colleges increased the difficulties.

The colleges were not in a position to handle all the apprentices who had been signed on by employers because they were also short of staff.

However the biggest problem for the industry was the rising inflation rate which is expected to reach 16 percent this year.

Mr Vanderplank said the industry was being "squeezed" by rising prices and there was a danger of Zimbabwe's minerals ceasing to be competitive in the world market.

Women's affairs:

Aug 28/10/81

Zimbabwe (362)

AFTER the formation of The Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, there were dark mutterings and witty remarks in drinking places.

Although the politicians proclaim loudly that Zimbabwe has been liberated, there is still a large group of people in the country who are struggling for their freedom and rights in the community.

They are women in general, and blacks in particular, who remain very much second-class citizens in the newly-independent state, fighting discrimination in all walks of life.

Black women are, according to traditional laws, without legal rights, particularly in relation to property.

At the moment, a widow has no legal claim in customary law on her husband's property after his death. The estate is usually divided among the man's male relatives, some of whom may not even have seen him for years.

This is but one example of a situation where a woman is discriminated against. Employment is another area in which women are up in arms against what they say is blatant chauvinism on the part of male employers.

A recent 'sex for jobs' scandal hit the headlines in the local newspapers. Mrs Florence Chitauto, a nurse who heads the women's section in the Zimbabwe congress of trade unions, alleged that sex on demand was the price to be paid by women looking for promotion. She claimed male employers were using this form of 'blackmail' on both married and single women.

The male chauvinism would seem to be deeply ingrained in the Zimbabwean man's mentality. One possible reason for this is the traditional structure of black society, where a woman is very much the cook, labourer and bearer of children.

Once a husband has paid the lobola, or bride-price, to acquire a wife, then he assumes total authority over her. This includes the right to beat her if he sees fit.

Another reason could be that the country felt only the ripple effects of the tides of women's liberation which swept over the developed countries some years ago.

Zimbabwe, or Rhodesia, it was then, was involved in a more serious matter — a bloody and bitter civil war fought for majority rule.

Ironically, it was the situation which gave impetus to the feminist movement which is today flexing its muscles in the country.

Thousands of young black girls fled the country to train as guerrilla fighters and many of them were killed in the conflict. On the white side of the fence, women were left to look after homes and families by themselves as their husbands went off into the bush on military call-up.

In the training camps in Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania, the guerrilla girls were put through rigorous training programmes, and more im-



portantly, were treated on a par with men.

When the ZANU (PF) Government took office in April last year, the proponents of women's liberation began to make themselves heard. Two women were given top posts in the new government.

Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, wife of guerrilla army commander Rex Nhongo, was given the portfolio of Youth, Sport and Recreation. Dr Naomi Nhwatiwa was made Deputy Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications.

Both women were then transferred to the newly-established Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs — Mrs Nhongo as Minister and Dr Nhwatiwa as Deputy Minister.

Mrs Nhongo (her guerrilla name, Teurai Ropa means 'Spill Blood') and her deputy are both outspoken on the subject and often trade verbal blows with 'male chauvinist' MPs in the country's parliament.

The Prime Minister's wife, Mrs Sally Mugabe, an independent woman who for many years taught in Ghana her home country while her husband was in detention in Rhodesia, is another energetic proponent of equal rights.

She told a conference in Gwelo earlier this year that women in Zimbabwe were 'the forgotten majority workers of society.'

'The emancipation for which we fight is equality of men and women before the law and equality in political and social systems,' she added.

In spite of having such articulate advocates, women in Zimbabwe still face an uphill struggle.

The country has certainly not seen the last of verbal skirmishes between the sexes, because the men, particularly the blacks, are largely opposed to women being elevated to their status.

After the formation of the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs there were dark mutterings and witty remarks in drinking places.

The debate spilled over into the country's Senate, where Senator Sam Whaley announced, tongue in cheek, that a woman's place was in the home. This brought forth chuckles from the males and angered the two women senators present.

In the Lower House, the House of Assembly, there are a number of women MPs, but one only has to sit through a debate to see the looks of amused toler-

ance on the faces of the men during a speech by a woman. Mrs Rught Chinamano, Zapu MP of Matabeleland and wife of Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano often draws gales of laughter from the men when she speaks.

However, black men take a far more serious view of the aspirations of their womenfolk. Rural women are the ones with the most unenviable positions in society. Men have been known to refuse to allow their wives to attend meetings of women's clubs, on occasions enforcing their will with the back of a hand.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe himself warned men to stop the practice and give their wives more freedom.

A young woman, married for seven years, complained in tears to the local newspaper, the Sunday Mail, that her marriage was on the rocks because she was infertile. Her husband beat her, complained he had wasted his lobola money, and that he would demand a refund from her parents and divorce her.

Education and sophistication are no guarantees that a man will take an enlightened view of women's liberation.

The country's Director of Information, Mr Justin Nyoka, caused a few gasps of astonishment when he recently addressed a seminar of women journalists in Marandellas, about 80 km from Salisbury.

He told them that women in society should choose whether they wanted to raise children or take part in the development of the country. He claimed that women had exploited men with the trappings of so-called 'chivalry'.

'I am just a man, not a gentleman. Don't try that one on me,' he said.

He went on to say that although he accepted that women should be given a better deal, they should not get up on platforms and openly denounce or challenge men.

'For instance, my wife challenges me in the home. That is okay. But, if she tries to challenge me in the street, then I will challenge her back,' he added.

However, other men in government openly espouse the cause of equal rights for women.

Mr Kumbirai Kangai, the Minister of Labour and Social Services



Enough of what?

Why is it that white use free textbooks and we use the books in school any at all? Don't you think that's unfair?



You're right! And what about the number of children in our classes



that pregnant women, whether married or single, will be able to take maternity leave and be re-engaged by their employers with no loss in status.

Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Mr Simbi Mubako has on a number of occasions spoken out against the position of women in customary law. He has put in motion changes to these laws which will ensure that a woman will be treated on the same footing as a man.

These have been hailed as significant victories by the feminists, but there are still hurdles to be surmounted before a woman can take her place in Zimbabwean society. One of these is that Zimbabwean women, so long at the bottom of the social scale, have developed an inferiority complex which prevents them from standing up for themselves.

In the long run, it will be up to individual women to effect change in their lives or attitudes of their men.

Mrs. Nhongo put this simply when she said at a women's meeting in June: 'They (women) must not think that I or the government will solve things because of their complaints. They must do it themselves.'

BRENDAN SEERY
in SALISBURY

And cold in That's nothing... Look I haven't even got shoes



SSshh? about time and something

Let's get everyone together at lunch time



ETING

ave schools always been like this?

It all started with settlers...



NAPPY LINERS

& J NAPPY LINERS 00's **189**

APPLE-TISER 250 ml 6 PACK **169**

350 ml 6 PACK **219**

SKIP 1 kg **139**



AT THE OFFICE

AT THE OFFICE, MISS O'REILLY SHOPS BY PHONE AND LETS US DELIVER THE GOODS RIGHT TO HER KITCHEN DOOR.



FORT VICTORIA. The Zimbabwe Ruins — now known officially as Great Zimbabwe — and the area around Lake Kyle are to be fenced to protect them from squatters.

But some people in the lake area are not convinced the promised action will be enough to prevent the zone becoming, as one hotelier put it, "one national monument surrounded by miles and miles of desert."

The changes in the lush woodland around the dam have been startling in just the last three months, when the squatter invasion increased in tempo.

Before, driving along the narrow tarred road to the magnificent ruins at Great Zimbabwe, a motorist could see monkeys, small buck and even kudu bounding across the road.

Now, as one nears the ruins, a pall of smoke from burning grass and hundreds of cooking fires hangs over the road. There is still life along the road but now it is different — children, goats, dogs and cattle roam about in the dust.

The most shocking thing to people who know the area is destruction of the trees. On both sides of the road, the squatters have chopped down hundreds of the old, indigenous trees. Thickly forested areas have now been turned into crude fields — blackened grass and tree stumps.

The National Park surrounding portions of the lake has also suffered because of the influx. Illegal fishing has risen dramatically since the beginning of the year, and for the last few months, a ban on commercial fishing on Lake Kyle has been in force.

Wire snares are being used with increasing abandon in the area and a number of the animals in the park and in the surrounding commercial farming area have fallen victim to them.

Although the problem of squatters is not unique to the Lake Kyle area, it has grown there into a situation of national importance for a number of reasons.

The Government's stated intention is to develop the area of Great Zimbabwe as a

tourist attraction, while still preserving its natural beauty.

The museum at Great Zimbabwe has been renovated and was recently reopened to the public by President Canaan Banana. The area, considered the spiritual heart of the nation, has been shown off proudly

was adjacent to other farming land and to the National Park.

Before this land could be allocated for resettlement, tribes-people from the surrounding areas moved in and set up house. They quickly spilled over into the park and onto both deserted and

party of Mr Robert Mugabe.

Also, a large proportion of the Ministers in government, including the local government and housing minister, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, come from there.

This has made moving the squatters something of a political "hot potato," and

Just after the Pioneer Column arrived in the country in 1890, the Charumbira clan clashed with the Mugabe clan who lived further south.

The British South African Company stepped in on the side of the Mugabe people, supplying them arms and the Charumbira people were defeated and moved out. The

bar exchanges between members of the two groups, but so far there has been no violence, although residents of the area believe it could happen.

The squatter invasion has not, however, been confined solely to the tourist area around Lake Kyle. Farmers on the north eastern side of the lake, in the Victoria East farming area, were also inundated about a month ago by about 3 000 squatters.

Four white members of the farming community were inundated this year by armed former guerillas of Mr Mugabe's ZANLA army, who said at their trial they were acting on the orders of a spirit medium who had told them that once the white farmers had been killed the land could be given back to the tribespeople.

The squatters were eventually moved after the police brought in a task force of about 80.

Many of them were given suspended fines of R32. For now the tension in the area appears to have subsided.

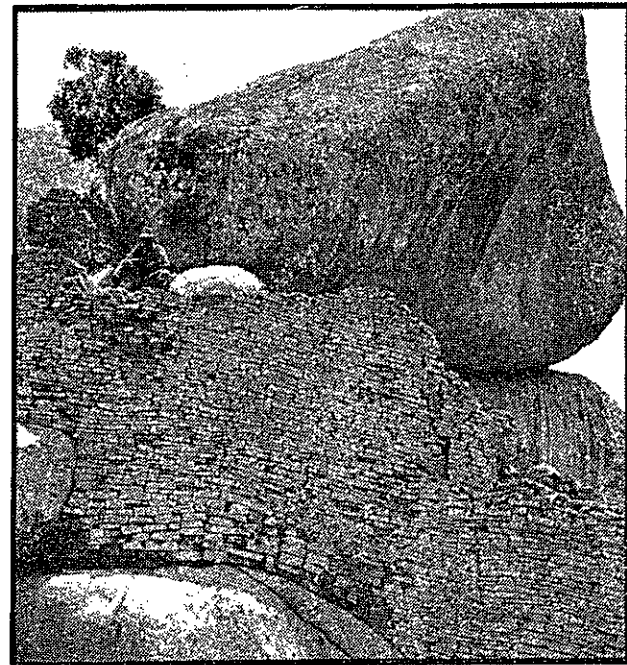
Less fortunate are farmers in the Gutu area, including white Senator George Hartley, who is believed to have at least 200 squatters on his cattle ranch about 40 km from Fort Victoria.

It is the unwitting destruction of good farming land which worries the farmers. Mr John Borland, who had about 150 people illegally on his farm, said their methods of farming were ruinous and that in some cases, the land would take years to recover. Theft too, is a major concern. One farmer lost thousands of dollars when the squatters stripped his citrus orchard clean.

The squatters also show no regard for colour. One of the farmers hardest hit is coloured rancher Mr Abd Arab.

The general feeling of people in the area is that unless the Government takes some firm, drastic action soon, vast areas of national park and farming country will be turned into unproductive "tribal trust land". They doubt that the latest move will have any real effect — the squatters, who seem set to stay — SANS

A people in search of land



Great Zimbabwe is to become a protected area once again — from people such as these.



by the Government to visiting heads of state and dignitaries.

Up until about three months ago, the problem was virtually non-existent.

Things began to get more serious when the Dutch Reformed Church mission at Morgenster donated large tracts of its farming land to the government's resettlement programme. This land

operating farms around the lake.

The core of the squatter problem around Kyle is the same as it is throughout Zimbabwe — land hunger. The tribal area around Fort Victoria is the second most densely populated zone in the country and the people there have always strongly supported the ruling ZANU (PF)

despite repeated appeals from groups of ministers over the past few weeks, the people have refused to shift.

An added factor is tribal rivalry, which local people say may have accelerated the influx. The land around Great Zimbabwe traditionally belongs to the people of Charumbira, a descendant of the chief Nemamwa who once ruled the area.

Mugabe clan then occupied the area until they were removed when the area became a national monument and national park.

When it became known that the Morgenster land was "available" people from the Mugabe area moved in, followed shortly afterward by those from the Charumbira clan. There have been a number of acrimonious ver-

Trade talks with

Mugabe ease ter

By Robin Drew
The Star's Africa News Service

Salisbury

Indications of an easing of the strained relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa are apparent in two developments which have come to light.

South African locomotives are to be used to take some of the pressure off Zimbabwe Railways and senior officials of the two countries have held talks in Pretoria on trade and allied matters.

The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has said he is pleased with the latest move on the transport front.

Mr Mugabe said yesterday his country's transport problems had been worsened by South Africa's decision to withdraw locomotives which had been on loan to the former government.

Then he added: "I am happy to say they are now considering giving 26 locomotives to us to use, together with Zambia and Zaire."

Until now South Africa has insisted that Zimbabwe must negotiate at government level for a renewal of the agreement to hire South African locomotives.

Zimbabwe has resisted on the ground that it has no political or diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

The stalemate has contributed to the transport crisis which is costing Zimbabwe more than R6-million a week in delayed exports.

Zimbabwe has ordered 60 new locomotives from the United States and Canada, but these will not start arriving until next year.

It is understood the

ision

locomotives to
Mugabe referred will
operate through Botswana,
Zimbabwe and Zambia to
Zaire.

By hauling traffic along
the Zimbabwe section they
would release local loco-
motives for use elsewhere
on the system.

Trade talks

Last month the South
African Minister of
Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik
Botha, told Parliament
that his government did
not want to be difficult
over the supply of loco-
motives.

It is believed that since
that speech an official
Zimbabwean delegation
has had talks in Pretoria
about trade and allied
matters.

The trade talks team is
understood to have inclu-
ded senior black and white
officials from Zimbabwe.

Mugabe: Magazine blast was sabotage

PM 29 10 81 362
SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has confirmed that the massive explosions at Inkomo Army Base in August resulted from sabotage.

His confirmation conflicts with earlier official statements that they were accidental.

Large areas around the Inkomo garrison, which once housed the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, had to be cordoned off as fires raged out of control and experts disposed of ammunition.

Condemned

According to the semi-official news agency, Ziana, Mr Mugabe again condemned alleged "underground collaboration" between the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Premier, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the South African Government.

He urged people to be on their guard against the "enemy manoeuvres" which were aimed at alienating the government from the people.

He said the Inkomo garrison sabotage had been designed to put the Zimbabwe Government "in a position of weakness". — Sapa

Zimbabwe, SA in loco loan talks

RPM 30/10/81 (362)

SALISBURY. South African and Zimbabwean spokesmen confirmed yesterday that negotiations over the loan of SA Railways locomotives to Zimbabwe were under way.

And the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday Zimbabwe's trade links with South Africa would continue even though the Pretoria Government was trying to strangle Zimbabwe economically.

Zimbabwe's Transport Minister, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said yesterday talks on the locomotives were going on between officials but "nothing has been concluded, either formally or informally".

In a telephone interview with Sapa he stressed that neither Mr Mugabe nor any of his Ministers had been directly involved in discussions with South Africa over the use of its locomotives.

In Johannesburg, a spokesman

from the Railways confirmed that the SAR was considering hiring locomotives to Zimbabwe.

He would not say how many were involved, but said no single neighbouring state had more than 26 of South Africa's locomotives on hire.

Transport

Mr Mugabe told white farmers in Glendale yesterday: "We know they are doing this because we have denounced their political policies but we shall not stop criticising until they have abandoned these inhuman policies."

Commenting on Zimbabwe's transport problem, Mr Mugabe said the situation was expected to improve within the next six months.

Zimbabwe had been badly hit by transport difficulties he said, especially by the shortage of locomotives, which had affected overseas markets. — Sapa

Maize dumping claimed

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — The chairman of the Zimbabwe Grain Producers' Association, Mr Bill Francis, has accused South Africa of trying to strangle Zimbabwe economically.

Mr Francis said in an interview that South Africa was trying to undercut Zimbabwe by selling its maize at "cheaper prices than ours."

Mr Francis said South Africa had taken advantage of its reliable transport system and reduced its grain export prices so that it could have more buyers than Zimbabwe.

TRANSPORT

He added that South Africa was buying its maize from the producers at about R125 a ton and selling at R118 to export markets. This

8/30/10/87
Bid to
'strangle'
Zimbabwe

figure was highly subsidised by the South African Government, he said.

The price of Zimbabwe's export grain is estimated at R200 and the country could not afford to reduce its prices.

"We, unlike the South Africans, have to hire our own transport to deliver the maize," he said, adding that the country was paying heavily for transport due to the shortage of reliable transport.

"The South Africans have been competing with us in selling maize to Zaire but we have been beaten because we have not got the wagons to send to Zaire," he said.

'A realistic appraisal'

The following is a shortened version of the questions the FM telexed to the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, and the replies received from his department.

FM: Is South African foreign policy towards its frontline neighbouring states being re-thought?

Department of Foreign Affairs: During the debate on the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information vote on 17 September 1981, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information made the following remarks:

"What is required is a realistic appraisal of the dilemma in which we find ourselves. If we fail to do this, the drift towards confrontation and conflagration in southern Africa will become inevitable... and no winner will emerge from such a conflict situation. I believe the Angolans, the Zambians, the people of Zimbabwe and the people of Mozambique are tired of the turbulence of our region. If that is the case then I believe there rests an historical responsibility on all the leaders of southern Africa to get together somehow and objectively and constructively to review the whole situation in southern Africa. I believe the time for this is ripe... This government is prepared to do so and act in that spirit."

Zimbabwean businessmen claim that South African policy towards that country recently is to "destabilise" it. Is SA

being negative in any sense towards Zimbabwe and its economy, and if so, why? Is it in SA's interests to have stable, prosperous neighbouring countries, including Zimbabwe?

Since Zimbabwe attained independence last year, SA has often expressed its desire to engage in practical and positive relations with that country. On May 19, 1980 the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information said in the House of Assembly: "Our attitude is basically that Mr Mugabe must be given a chance... and the government is ready to continue practical constructive and positive relations with Zimbabwe."

In the face of expressions of support for the ANC and Swapo by the Zimbabwean government, SA warned of the dangers of harbouring SA's enemies, but has always stressed its willingness to co-operate with Zimbabwe. In an interview broadcast on the television programme *Meet the press*, the Minister said on August 17, 1980 that whereas the South African government had accepted Mr Mugabe's victory it would not accept that country being used as a springboard for attacks against SA. The Minister, however, continued: "The Republic of SA stands ready to make available to Zimbabwe all its infrastructure and assistance in many other ways."

The charge that SA is following a policy to destabilise Zimbabwe was refuted by the Minister on July 8, 1980 during an interview with SABC TV saying: "The

South African government would do nothing to stir up trouble in that country." And during an interview with ABC TV on August 26, 1980 he said: "We stand ready to be friends and allies of Africans, but the question is whether Mr Mugabe is ready to be an ally of progress in Africa and of stability in Africa."

The then Zimbabwean Minister of Foreign Affairs Simon Muzenda announced in September last year that his country would support sanctions against SA. Reacting to this announcement, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said on September 30, 1980: "This type of rhetoric does not upset me any more, but makes our people fed-up. It makes co-operation in the interest of the people of Zimbabwe difficult."

The present South African approach to Zimbabwe is further illustrated by the statement made by the Minister in the House of Assembly on September 19, 1981: "The Zimbabweans took it amiss that we had withdrawn locomotives... they think that we want to use government-to-government discussions to humiliate them... That is not our purpose. There are indeed certain practical matters that must be discussed at government level. We will not, however, be intransigent about that. If there is another practical way to do this, we are prepared to follow that course... I do not approve of many aspects of their internal policies and practises, but I do not shout at them about it. I respect their right to conduct

their affairs their way..."

The Prime Minister is on record on numerous occasions to the effect that it is in SA's interests to have stable neighbours. Thus, for instance, it is common knowledge that SA co-operates with Lesotho in various spheres, including the successful programme of co-operation to increase food production. In a letter (October 9, 1981) from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information to UN Secretary-General Waldheim, circulated as an official document of the UN, it was stated that practical co-operation is given to Lesotho to contain the security threat against Lesotho.

It has been widely reported that Zimbabwe is experiencing rail transport problems. As a result, rail transport to Botswana was affected and SA has given Botswana assistance to help overcome the problem.

How important is the role of the SADF in determining and carrying out policy?

During the debate on the Defence vote on September 24, 1981, the Minister of Defence said: "The SA Defence Force should have the means to preserve and be geared to preserving the highest democratic body — Parliament — and affording it an opportunity to bring about the essential changes in an evolutionary way, so as to meet the reasonable constitutional and cultural needs of our peoples..."

"With such a security aim, the security policy for the defence force should main-

tain certain essentials... Firstly, the security of the Republic of SA must be maintained by every possible means at our disposal... Secondly, the body politic of the Republic of SA must be protected and safeguarded by every possible means... against any form of foreign and internal revolution... Thirdly, all population groups should be involved in the maintenance of public law and order and the defence of the Republic of SA... Fourthly, to underpin the civil infrastructure of our country, the preservation of life, health and property, and the maintenance of essential services is a requirement.

"The fifth and final aim is to make the Republic of SA as self-sufficient as is practicable in respect of arms. This defence or security policy will ensure that the SA defence force... will have to perform tasks which will ensure that the present state structure is maintained. They will ensure that there is only room for evolutionary development in this country..."

Does SA apply the same style in conducting relations with Zimbabwe as it does in SA-Mozambique relations?

Both countries mentioned are, together with SA, part of the southern African region, and relations with them are strongly influenced by the facts of the regional situation. However, relations with every country in the region are determined by the specific factors applying to that particular country.

WANKIE

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Coal talks

FM 30/10/81

The recent arrival in Zimbabwe of the International Finance Corporation, main backer of Wankie's R120m opencast mine project, represents yet another effort to resolve stalled negotiations over a coal price increase.

The terms of the loans to Wankie are based on a coal price coupled to a 12.5% return on capital, an agreement with the government which has been the subject of new negotiations since April.

Deadlock has been reached as to what would legitimately be justification for increasing the price. The chronic rail transport logjam has meant that coal cannot be moved and in theory the company could claim a price increase on the amount actually sold.

The government has balked at this and said it is unfair for one company to be allowed an automatic price increase, in effect escaping the consequences of a national problem, while all other industries have to suffer. Counter proposals submitted by the government have been rejected and the de-



Wankie coal ... gloomy prospects

bate drags on while the colliery's troubles deepen.

These would be only partly relieved if a price increase were to be granted immediately. It is the transport crisis that has really created the problems, with sales of coal for the year to August 31 17% down on the previous year. Coke sales were 10% less.

Prospects are certainly no better this year. The number of trucks allocated by the railways are way down on demand, by as much as 40% in a month. The company's

forecast is for 2,1 Mt of coal to be sold this year and 216 000 t of coke, compared with 1,9 Mt and 210 000 t respectively last year. Even at this stage of the year, it is touch and go as to whether the target will be met.

But there are other problems. Somewhere along the line the company has to come up with Z\$9m (R11,7m) in the form of a rights issue, as part of the agreement to provide funds for the opencast mine. The share price is languishing in the 60c range, way below even the nominal value of 100c, which casts

doubts on the issue.

Another Z\$32m (R41,6m) has to come from internally generated funds. It will

have to do better than an after-tax profit of Z\$937 000 (R1,2m) if it hopes to achieve this. Total transfers to capital reserves during

the year were a mere Z\$234 000 (R304 000), compared with Z\$2,5m (R3,25m) the previous year.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

The cool war

362 FM 30/10/81



Businessmen are beginning to wonder whether the series of prickly incidents involving SA and Zimbabwe add up to a pattern. Whether, in short, Pretoria has decided to turn the

screws on its economically dependent marxist neighbour because of its hardline attitude towards SA in such international forums as the OAU and the Commonwealth — and its support for the ANC. So far at least, Zimbabwe's support for anti-apartheid insurgency has stopped short of providing bases or, as far as is known, logistical support. But, unfortunately, the indications are that matters are not going to stop there.

On both sides of the Limpopo it is agreed that tension in the subcontinent has reached unhealthy proportions. Zimbabwe's premier Robert Mugabe has accused SA of "destabilising" his economy and the region, and SA's Foreign Minister Pik Botha addressed himself to the question in Parliament last month when he called for "a swing back to constructive co-operation." Unless this was done soon, he added, "the drift towards confrontation will become irreversible, with disastrous consequences for us all."

At this stage of the game, Pretoria's strategy appears to be to make life that much more difficult for the Mugabe administration, already beset by rising unemployment and an economy faltering after the post-independence surge of investment and open access to world markets. This is being done through a sequence of economic and rhetorical "signals" directed at Salisbury. An important question is whether this strategy represents a policy turnaround in the highest echelons of government — which has hitherto been content to permit, or even encourage, trade with hostile nations — or whether lower level bureaucrats are doing most of the running.

The practical effects of this "tension diplomacy" are real enough and many instances are put forward by businessmen in both countries. Abner Botsh, chairman of the Zimbabwe Chambers of Commerce (Accoz) says that trade is now subject to "obstacles which we don't understand." There is the marked slowness of imports and exports transported through SA, resulting in serious losses of foreign exchange, while the ending of the preferential trade agreement has raised concern about alternative markets for Zimbabwe. Other examples include the imposition of visa controls and repatriation of Zimbabwean workers in SA.

Eddie Cross, general manager of the Dairy Marketing Board of Zimbabwe and president of its Institute for International Affairs, told the FM "I believe that SA has

consciously decided that it would not be in its long-term interests to have stable, prosperous neighbours. In my discussions with senior officials of the SA Department of Foreign Affairs, my view was virtually confirmed."

While Cross believes that this approach concerns most or all of SA's neighbours, he sees Zimbabwe as being the key focus. In the case of Zimbabwe, it takes the form of "dislocating our transport activity." He elaborates: "SA support for the Mozambique Resistance Movement (which aims at overthrowing Frelimo) leads to dislocation of our road, rail and pipeline links with Mozambican ports. It is also manifested by the withdrawal of locomotives on lease to Zimbabwe, the long turn-around times for our rail wagons in SA, the artificial constraints on fuel supply to Zimbabwe, which

amounts to deliberately holding us on five days' supply, and SA's requirement that a Cabinet Minister go to Pretoria (to negotiate rail connections)."

But, according to the SAR, allegations of obstruction are "entirely baseless. Transport is as free as it always was. If there is a fall in efficiency, it is on their side."

Locally, evidence of a squeeze on Zimbabwe trade comes mainly from road hauliers — although it should be borne in mind that truckers are officially discriminated against in favour of SA Railways.

One large operator reports that temporary transport permits (for specific cargo) are no longer being issued, while the number of permanent authority permits this year is minimal. "Applications are supposed to be decided on merit. They don't seem to be finding merit in any applications. The

official excuse is that goods can go by rail. But that doesn't hold much weight. If the transport environment has not changed, why should the number of permits issued?" The National Transport Commission receives about 160 applications a day, but will not say how many are granted.

Truckers find, too, that there is no consistent policy between different government departments, and that trucks are sometimes held back for minor irregularities leading to freight delays and loss of revenue — R60 000 in one recent case. An importer based in Cape Town says he has been told by Department of Commerce officials that no permits will be issued this year — "not if they have anything to do with it."

A Department of Commerce and Industry spokesman said that truckers are perhaps prejudging the permits issue following the ending of the preferential trade agreement. No directive regarding Zimbabwe has been received, he explained, but: "it must be recognised that all the benefits of trade are in Zimbabwe's favour. Like a marriage that

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has broken down, you have to ask if the situation is irrevocable. We cannot be the party that is silent and criticised. We have given an indication that unless there is a change in attitude we will terminate the marriage. They have lost all affection for us. Are we to be sacrificed for the sake of businessmen?"

So, bureaucratic spokes are, it would seem, deliberately being put into the wheels of trade — with or without senior-level directives. According to an Assocom economist, there is a feeling among some MPs that SA must make Zimbabwe realise that we don't need them and that it is they who must realise which side their bread is buttered on. Another problem, he says, is that there is no government-to-government approach. All negotiation is left at civil service level, hence the danger of obstructionist bureaucrats taking policy into their own hands.

There is also the feeling, publicly expressed by some MPs, that it is Mugabe, not SA, who is destabilising the Zimbabwean economy. Why should we step in and help when their entire economic and political policy is opposed to us, runs the argument. In the event of a border closure — remote as that may seem at the moment — it will take place irrespective of what businessmen say, avers an Assocom spokesman.

For their part, businessmen are concerned that the channels of trade be kept open in spite of overall political tensions. Safto's Piet Keyser explains: "SA is a part of Africa and we must live with it. If we divorce ourselves from Africa then we are part of nothing. The more business we do with Africa, the better." And Anglo American's Dennis Etheredge has said: "The states of southern Africa must distinguish between political opposition and economic reliance and put more emphasis on the lat-



Zimbabwe's Mugabe ... perhaps he is now getting the message

ter." Deterioration in the trade environment has received the attention of Assocom, which recently said that ideological differences should not thwart business between SA and Africa.

A parallel may be drawn between the co-existence of trade and political tension between America and Russia, or between the EEC and Comecon, where cordiality exists beneath the horizon of ideology.

However, it is possible that Pretoria views the fledgling Southern African Development Coordinating Council — with Zimbabwe as its hub — as a threat to P W Botha's Constellation of States. SA may well have calculated that, just as the "signal" inherent in the Maputo raid on ANC houses drove home the message that it will not tolerate sabotage staging posts over its borders. Likewise, some heavy nudging of its

detractors' economies may at least moderate their anti-SA diplomacy. In short, the message is that Zimbabwe (and Africa) cannot have its cake and eat it.

Pik Botha said in Parliament last month: "We should put aside ideological differences for the time being ... right now the drift towards confrontation must be arrested before we reach the precipice. The SA government stands ready to make that decision."

The snag, of course, is that SA's willingness to do so is being predicated on the abstention of states like Zimbabwe from calls for boycotts and embargoes against SA. And this is unlikely unless internal reforms in this country are perceived as "meaningful." For the moment, inter-state tensions in southern Africa have become a fact of life. That is a reality businessmen will have to accept, like it or not.

Star 2/11/81

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Eliminating Opposition

The Star's Africa
News Service
By Robin Drew

SALISBURY — Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party is aiming at a situation where there is no separation between Party and State, according to a Cabinet Minister and party central committee member, Dr Eddison Zvobgo.



Zvobgo... by the end of next year it will be impossible for any other party to operate.

ish. Time was spent in quarrelling with other parties for nothing. "You know the line, but you find impediments being put in your way," he said.

He said a committee of seven with Zanu (PF) was working out a strategy for "neutralising" other parties.

A consensus of the people would bring about a one-party state. "You agree on definite goals, definite programmes, a definite vision of the future. Once the people agree on those basics, then you have brought about a one-party state, regardless of what the leadership thinks.

Dr Zvobgo said he was quite sure there would be many in Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party who would share this viewpoint.

He said that as Zanu (PF) became stronger it became more capable of neutralising the traps which had been built into the Lancaster House constitution.

"Under the constitution

In an unprecedented crackdown the Zimbabwe government at the weekend banned political gatherings of three opposition parties while approving a meeting called by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF). The moves are seen as the first on the road to a one-party state and the "neutralising" of the Lancaster House Constitution.

it was said we must buy land in order to give it to the peasants. But we do not have the money to buy all the land that is needed.

"We cannot nationalise it. We can take it, but pay for it. Meanwhile the peasants have moved on to the land and the farmers come screaming to us in tears.

"They go to the police and the police say the Government does not want them to arrest the peasants. So they come to the Government and we say we are sorry about it. It is not right that the peasant should do that.

"But we do nothing about it.

"So," said Dr Zvobgo,

"slowly we have been able to neutralise some of the provisions of the Constitution."

In another revealing response, Dr Zvobgo spoke about plans to transform Zanu (PF) into a vanguard party.

At this stage, he said, they were building a mass base throughout the country. This was necessary because they had not been able to operate legally for 16 years and the people had not received enough ideological instruction.

The second stage would be to transform the party into a vanguard party whose conditions of membership would be...



Mugabe... his Government sees the multi-party system as divisive.

to satisfy. Not everyone in the mass party would be able to join the transformed party automatically. "People would have to

learn to understand party history, the history of the war, the decisions of the first congress and so on.

A booklet was being prepared which would contain 52 lectures so that every week people everywhere would be studying the same thing.

On white attitudes, Dr Zvobgo said very few understood the party's fundamental anti-racist policy. It was taking time but new class alliances were being formed across the colour line.

Dr Zvobgo accused the Republican Front Party of Mr Ian Smith of adopting a negative approach. He said both the RF and Bishop Muzorewa's UANC were bent on destabilisation and subversion.

"We have taken note of each and every move they make and we are sure that at the appropriate time they will be paying more respect for the law than they are doing now."

Mugabe

accuses

SA of

sabotage

Star 2/11/81

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zim-
babwe's Prime Minister,
Mr. Robert Mugabe, has
blamed South African
saboteurs for blowing up
a large ammunition depot
at an army camp near
here in August.

In a weekend speech
near Bindura, about 60
km north of Salisbury, Mr
Mugabe said the Nkomo
barracks explosion, which
destroyed large quantities
of ammunition, "were the
results of attempts at
sabotage by South
Africa."

At the time of the ex-
plosions military and po-
lice sources said they had
been caused by leaking
gas bottles at the bar-
racks.

The pro-government
Sunday Mail newspaper
reported that Mr Mugabe
did not elaborate on the
statement and no official
comment was immediately
available today.

Mugabe reassures industry

BINDURA. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has dismissed businessmen's fears that his 18-month socialist government will nationalise industries.

"We can assure you there is no need to fear," Mr Mugabe told mainly white businessmen in Bindura, 60km north-east of Salisbury at the weekend.

"We will keep your industries private as long as you conform with government policy."

Mr Mugabe said his government had inherited an efficient private enterprise system. "We found this economic system and we would like to carry on with the same system," he declared.

It was the first time he had publicly rejected nationalisation as an economic policy.

In the past Mr Mugabe has stated the government would seek state participation in strategic industries, but terms would be negotiated first.

His government has bought interests in a bank, the country's biggest newspaper group, a Holiday Inn being built in Salisbury and a pharmaceutical manufacturing company. — Sapa-AP.

But at FE or over FE more security to have more in company
 as PPF moved on to build up

SA is ³⁶² blamed

SOWETAN 3/11/81

SALISBURY

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has blamed South African saboteurs for blowing up a large ammunition depot near here in August.

In a weekend speech near Bindura about 60 km north of here Mr Mugabe said the Nkomo Barracks explosions which destroyed large quantities of ammunition were the results of attempts at sabotage by South Africa.

At the time of the explosions military and police sources here said that the explosions had been caused by leaking gas bottles at the barracks.

Since then an official inquiry has been held but its findings have not yet been released. — SANS

ANC bases ^{STAR} 'would give ^{3/11/81} SA entry to ⁽¹¹⁰⁾ Zimbabwe' ³⁶²

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — The creation of ANC bases in Zimbabwe would provide South Africa with an opportunity to intervene militarily in the country, Zimbabwe's Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, has said.

In an interview with the Mozambique news agency AJM, released last week, Mr Mnangagwa indicated that his Government does not intend to change its position of not allowing the African National Congress to establish military bases in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's political and economic successes had been detrimental to South Africa which was now "waiting for an opportunity when Zimbabwe would have ANC bases."

OPPORTUNITY

"That would be the opportunity to invade this country as they have done in Angola," Mr Mnangagwa said, adding that even the event of a conflict with South Africa would not change his Government's stand on the question of ANC bases.

"The Zimbabwean Government cannot say, 'Because South African troops have entered Zimbabwe we should now put ANC bases in Zimbabwe.' The decisions are separate," he said.

Mr Mnangagwa, who is in charge of security matters, repeated allegations that South Africa is providing shelter for armed supporters of former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the so-called auxiliaries.

However, because of Zimbabwe's repeated "pronouncements" on the issue, the auxiliaries had been moved from where they were stationed near the border at Phalaborwa, into the interior of South Africa.

He said some of these auxiliaries are fighting in Namibia and others were fighting with Mozambican rebels inside Mozambique.

Abel Muzorewa and the Zanu of the veteran nationalist, the Rev Ndababingi Sithole, are "dead," he says. (He does not even bother to mention, in this context, the all-white Republican, formerly Rhodesian Front, of Mr. Ian Smith).

'We all fought together'

Once Zapu and Zanu-PF unite, Zimbabwe will be a one party state, he says, but he makes clear he is not prepared to force Mr Nkomo into a shotgun wedding.

The Prime Minister says frequently: "We all fought together. To discriminate now would be contrary to the spirit of the struggle."

He clearly does not include the UANC and Zanu-Sithole parties, let alone the Republican Front, in that statement. Indeed he often threatens Bishop Muzorewa, who draws his political support from the same Shona tribal people as Mr Mugabe, with detention. He charges the cleric with conspiring with Mr Smith to destroy his government.

One of the lighter moments of the tour comes in the stuffy hall of Ntabazinduna. Mr Mugabe breaks up a hitherto stolid gathering into laughter when he shows his contempt for Mr Smith and the country's former white rulers.

Explaining his post-war policy of national reconciliation, he says: "When we build roads we build them for everybody, even Ian Smith. His car also runs on these roads so we don't discriminate, you see?"

Smith goes to our hospitals

Warmed to his theme by chuckles rippling through the hall, he says: "When he (Smith) falls ill he will go to our hospitals and our doctors will look after him. His children must go to our schools — we can't punish them because their father used to oppress us."

"What we refuse is that Ian Smith should start now planning against the government. Forgiving a person his past wrongs is not forgiving him future wrongs, otherwise you are granting him a licence to continue to be a criminal." The laughter has now ceased.

Mr Mugabe's policy shows through again when he publicly warns striking teachers and nurses they will be dismissed or banished into the bush if they do

not return to work. The Prime Minister makes his views plain to 3 000 schoolchildren gathered in Bulawayo.

"We are used to hardship and suffering," he says. "Let no one here consider that by imposing a degree of suffering on the population we shall thereby be impelled to kneel. On the contrary, we become more stubborn if blackmailed."

Mr Mugabe's basic message was of partnership between people and state.

He asks tribal elders for lists of their needs and ideas for development, because without them, he says, government is helpless. It needs to know how many schools and clinics are required, which councillors are lazy, which government Ministers are responding to their plans and which are not, he says.

"We are your government," Mr Mugabe proclaims, his voice rising in a rare display of passion. "We are the peoples' government, we must do the peoples' wishes. You are not beggars before government. You are people with demands which must be fulfilled."

The hall at Ntabazinduna resounds with growls of approval. — Napa-Reuter

The process, unfolding through city rallies and bush ndabas, has incidentally provided a rare public view of the personal side of a man who frequently cuts a lonely and aloof figure.

Mr Mugabe's capital of Salisbury usually sees him as a solitary figure slumped pensively in the corner of a black armoured limousine, speeding to and from his office escorted by racing out-

riders with sirens wailing and headlights blazing. The 57 year-old former guerrilla leader, son of a village carpenter, appears more approachable and more at home among peasants, discussing their problems over creamy tipples in fly-blown village halls, or surrounded by schoolchildren at a provincial prize-giving.

Mr Mugabe's style changes from the urban, rather stiff academic to the relaxed man of the people in the countryside. He appears to sympathise more with the problems of the peasants, who bore the brunt of the seven-year war against white rule, than with the city-dweller who largely escaped the conflict. In a packed hall, watched by

grizzled elders and sharp-eyed youths, Mr Mugabe quietly and painstakingly spelled out a message of unity, discipline and hard work. Providing adults with sufficient land for growing crops and grazing cattle and children with adequate education are the government's top priorities, Mr Mugabe says. The slight, bespectacled figure in dapper safari suit, white shirt and tie, speaks fluently, without notes, his hands rarely still.

"It is a moral obligation of the government to ensure the intellectual and physical development of all children," he says. He calls for unity in pursuit of his often-stated goal of a socialist and egalitarian society. "Whatever our beliefs, our religion, our tribe, we are one in Zimbabwe," he declares.

HE Prime Ministerial style and purpose of Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, leader of black Africa's newest nation, have been displayed with unprecedented force over recent weeks

Mr Robert Mugabe reveals his policies to the country

Mr Robert Mugabe visits rural areas for the first time since becoming prime minister and reveals his preference, above city people, for the peasants who bore the brunt of the war. RODNEY PINDER reports.

MR ROBERT MUGABE



Mr Mugabe says he only recognises the bonafides of two political parties, his own Zanu-PF and the Zapu of his wartime ally Mr Joshua Nkomo. The UANC of the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Prime Minister, Bishop

Mugabe's message of unity — but dissenters watch out!

EV Post 4/11/81 (362)

By Rodney Pinder in Ntabazinduna (Zimbabwe)

THE Prime Ministerial style and purpose of Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe have been displayed with unprecedented force over recent weeks.

In a series of meetings across the country, his first grassroots tour since taking office 18 months ago, Mr Mugabe has been explaining Government policy and objectives in detail.

The process, unfolding through city rallies and bush ndabas, has incidentally provided a rare public view of the personal side of a man who frequently cuts a lonely and aloof figure.

Mr Mugabe's capital of Salisbury usually sees him as a solitary figure slumped pensively in the corner of a black armoured limousine, speeding to and from his office, escorted by racing outriders with sirens wailing and headlights blazing.

The 57-year-old former guerrilla leader, son of a village carpenter, appears more approachable and more at home among peasants, discussing their problems over creaky tables in fly-blown village halls, or surrounded by school-children at a provincial prize-giving.

Mr Mugabe's style changes from the urbane, rather stiff, academic to the relaxed man of the people in the countryside. He appears to sympathise more with the problems of the peasants, who bore the brunt of the seven-year nationalist war against white rule, than with the city-dweller who largely escaped the con-

flict swirling through the bush.

He often refers scathingly to those who continued to work and earn throughout the war, compared with those who suffered hunger, disease and death in the battle zones.

The style of Mr Mugabe was typically demonstrated in Ntabazinduna village, 40km north of Bulawayo.

In a packed hall, watched by grizzled elders and sharp-eyed youths, Mr Mugabe quietly and painstakingly spelled out a message of unity, discipline and hard work.

Providing adults with sufficient land for growing and grazing and children with adequate education are the Government's top priorities, Mr Mugabe says.

"It is a moral obligation of the Government to ensure the intellectual and physical development of all children."

He calls for unity in pursuit of his often-stated goal of a socialist and egalitarian society. "Whatever our beliefs, our religion, our tribe, we are one in Zimbabwe," he declares.

Talk of unity leads Mr Mugabe to his constant theme of eventual creation of a one-party state. He promises repeatedly his ideal will not be forced on an unwilling nation — "If you don't want it, then that's fine," he tells followers of the opposition Zapu party near the southern border town of Plumtree.

Mr Mugabe says he only recognises the bonafides of

two political parties, his own Zanu-PF and the Zapu of his wartime ally Mr Joshua Nkomo.

The UANC of the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Zanu of the veteran nationalist, the Rev Ntabaningi Sithole, are "dead", he says.

(He does not even bother to mention, in this context, the all-white Republican Front of Mr Ian Smith).

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One of the lighter moments of the tour comes in the stuffy hall of Ntabazinduna. Mr Mugabe breaks up a hitherto stolid gathering into laughter when he shows his contempt for Mr Smith and the country's former white rulers.



MR ROBERT MUGABE... we are one in Zimbabwe

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The laughter has now ceased. Mr Mugabe's tough policy against dissent shows through again when he publicly warns striking teachers and nurses they will be dismissed or banished into the bush if they do not return to work.

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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

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in any year of study.

P.C. Key

There's little for people to complain about in Zimbabwe

PERHAPS one of the biggest differences between societies in Southern Africa and those in other parts of the world, is the way in which conversation in this area is obsessively concerned with politics.

This is as true of Zimbabwe as it is of South Africa, and if one does some talking to Zimbabweans as well as simply admiring the sights, you very soon become aware that the country is nothing like as calm as it appears on the surface.

Yet the surface appearances should not be written off: it does say something for a society when it strikes an outsider as being neatly and efficiently run.

While one constantly hears laments from whites about deterioration, there are no signs of this visible to the tourist.

In the towns in fact, the great majority of people appear in several respects to be better off than their counterparts in South Africa.

Whites certainly enjoy a good standard of living — outstanding in many instances — which has been affected practically not at all since independence, despite a fairly steep rise in the cost of living.

There are complaints about health and fears for the future of education, but the situation is by no means intolerable.

As far as blacks are concerned, the system of property-ownership in black suburbs has for a long time been a long way ahead of that in South Africa, better employment opportunities are available, as well as better schooling and wider health facilities. It was significant that when I asked a number of blacks what they saw as the greatest achievement since independence, they replied not in terms of material advantages, but talked about the attainment of a new dignity and sense of self-respect among their people.

The transition from a racially divided society to an integrated one has been smooth and, largely incident-free.

One liberally inclined white says of residential and educational integration: "It has happened in the way we always said it would, peacefully and without fuss."

Lifestyles seem to have altered very little. In fact, in restaurants and resorts I visited I sometimes had the same feeling of unease one experiences in the all-white establishments of South Africa — you feel it is an artificial situation.

After a moment or two in this kind of situation in Zimbabwe it hits you that of course there are no legal barriers preventing the entry of blacks — only economic and social.

Strange dichotomies

Whites and blacks still tend to play and relax in different milieus.

Yet it is as one relaxes and the conversation begins to flow more freely (the beer-drinking habits of Zimbabweans have not changed either) and

to appreciate the strange dichotomies of Zimbabwean thinking. Those dichotomies consist mainly of the divergence between public and private attitudes. Here, blacks and whites tend to present mirror images, while in private many whites tend to be harsh and racist in their talk — "nuns", "houts", "carbon copies" are frequently heard terms — they are polite and even jovial in their personal relations with blacks.

Blacks on the other hand, tend to strike tough postures in public, but to be very charming and affable in private.

It is not surprising that whites, who fought so long to retain an old order, should not be very interested in identifying with the new.

That feeling is compounded by the double adjustment they have had to make; not only do they find themselves in the new and strange situation of living under black majority government, but under a government which places itself within the 'progressive' block of non-aligned states.

Dumped in a completely new ethos, bombarded with unfamiliar jargon (in which for instance, "comrade" is a standard form of address) it is to be expected that whites would be nervous.

The scorn continually heaped on the 'colonialist' past (which they regard as great and glorious), makes them feel unwelcome and unwanted, and they watch with dismay as things are tackled from an angle entirely different to that which they know.

There are fears of administrative and economic collapse, and wild rumours abound.

Bittery

One was that the withdrawal of 25 diesel locomotives by South Africa was due to a black clerk having mislaid a letter from the SA Railways offering to extend the lease of the locomotives.

That rumour was obviously false, but the impossibility of verifying stories leads to a fit-tery mood.

Thus, the white exodus from Zimbabwe is continuing, and perhaps increasing.

Blacks for the most part, find these attitudes incomprehensible. And yet it must also be recorded that one meets as many, if not more whites who say they have no intention of leaving, and there is even a thin trickle of whites returning to Zimbabwe.

Garrison Sabotage:

Whites
fight to

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army is
blamed

SALISBURY. — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday made detailed allegations about the sabotage in August of the Inkomo garrison arms dump.

The semi-official news agency Ziiana said the bias — which continued for days — were deliberately triggered off by "some elements" in the newly-formed Zimbabwe National Army, as part of an apparent attempt to topple Mr Mugabe's government.

Ziiana said that at a rally in the Midlands town of Hartley Mr Mugabe repeated statements he had made at nearby Mubara earlier in the day that the government planned to release a list of people to be arrested for plotting to overthrow the government.

Conspiracy claim

Mr Mugabe again accused former Prime Ministers, Mr Ian Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, of conspiring with South Africa.

Last week, after a commission of inquiry made a confidential report to him, Mr Mugabe contradicted army statements, made at the time of the Inkomo garrison explosions, that they began accidentally with the detonation of gas bottles.

"Some elements of our national army blew up about 250 000 worth of our ammunition. They thought that by doing that we would be left with guns without bullets.

"They forget that we were seasoned by war. We are now building our national army because in our midst we have such saboteurs," Mr Mugabe said.

"The government's policy of reconciliation and our ability to forgive should not be taken as a sign of weakness."

Ziiana said Mr Mugabe urged unity.

He was "happy that you all like a one-party state". But he said such a state could be achieved by unity.

"There are still some Dzakutsaku (the nickname given to

members of the militia formed to fight guerrillas during Bishop Muzorewa's rule) and others who are plotting to overthrow the government."

Names

Promising for the second time to publish the names of the alleged participants in a plot to bring down the government, he urged the crowd to watch the Press and listen to the radio in the coming weeks.

Inkomo garrison, 30km north-west of Salisbury, was the headquarters of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts regiment, which was disbanded by Mr Mugabe shortly after he came to power.

The explosions — which destroyed much of the Soviet-made war materiel gathered from former guerrillas in assembly points during the exercise to disarm them — came shortly after the attack on Voortrekkerhoogte outside Pretoria. — Sapa.

SA may ease Zimbabwe railway crisis

RSM 362
7/11/81

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's transport crisis, which is costing the country about R6 500 000 a week in foreign exchange earnings, might soon be eased by South African locomotives.

Delicate negotiations are being held between Zimbabwean and South African railways officials which could effectively lead to the return of 25 locomotives that were withdrawn by Pretoria in April.

The withdrawal of the locomotives, which has severely affected the carrying capacity of

the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ), came at the expiry of the previous lease agreement.

This has led to accusations that SA is bent on tightening the transport screws on Zimbabwe, which has refused to have direct government dealings with Pretoria to resolve the issue.

However, despite the poor relations between the two countries, it would seem as if an agreement is being reached for South Africa to provide 26 locomotives to its black-ruled neighbouring states.

A spokesman for the South African Railways said this week that an application for the loan of locomotives to Zimbabwe was being considered "at the highest possible level".

It was reliably learnt in Salisbury yesterday that 16 South African locomotives have now been granted in a loan agreement which was initiated by Botswana and Zambia.

SA boost

It is understood the locomotives — six to Botswana and 10 to Zambia — will be supplied at the rate of two a week and that they have already started to arrive on the railway network of the African states.

The remaining 10 in the package are apparently still being negotiated and are earmarked for Zimbabwe, which will also benefit indirectly from the loans to Zambia and Botswana.

The arrival of the SA engines will boost Zimbabwe's hard-pressed fleet of 130 diesel locomotives and considerably improve the country's capability to move its goods.

The transport difficulties have already curtailed Zimbabwe's supply of petrol and diesel fuel.

Underlining the critical transport position is the fact that last week there were 38 days of accumulated exports waiting to be moved from Gwelo, the main railhead in the country.

The main commodities that are being held up are steel, sugar and coal — major Zimbabwean foreign exchange earners.

Mugabe

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STAR
9/11/81

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The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Whites who had refused to change their racial attitudes since Zimbabwe's independence came in for a tongue-lashing from the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, at the end of his latest meet-the-people tours.

Mr Mugabe told a rally at Gatooma that many whites still called their workers "kaffirs."

"From today I give you my permission to hit anyone who calls you kaffir," he is reported as having told a crowd of 40 000 at Gatooma.

"But," he went on, "do not go beating the innocent ones, only those who ill-treat you." He said whites refused to recognise that the workers were the most important people in Zimbabwe.

His remarks, coming in the wake of warnings earlier in the week to white farmers and to the management of Mangula Copper Mine to mend their ways, are bound to have a depressing effect on white morale.

They will see the Prime Minister's reported comment as an encouragement to people to take the law into their own hands.

The Democratic Party leader, Mr Andre Holland, said yesterday that the Prime Minister's criticism of whites was aimed at supporters of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front.

At the rally Mr Mugabe vowed to expel all "racists who continued to insult the black majority."

"It is the blood and sweat of the workers that has made these people millionaires," Mr Mugabe said of wealthy white owners of farms, factories, mines and businesses.

"They have sucked the blood and sweat of their workers like vampires so they could board expensive aircraft and go on long holidays."

But, during his four-day tour, Mr Mugabe also assured whites that if they were prepared to change their attitude to blacks, accept the importance of the workers and pay and treat them accordingly, there would always be a place for them in Zimbabwe.

The Herald said in an editorial this morning that Mr Mugabe's underlying message was one of reassurance. Those who accepted the new order wholeheartedly had nothing to fear.

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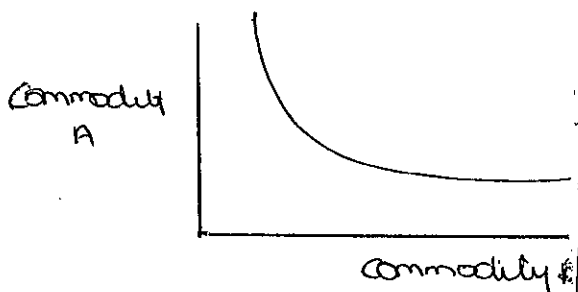
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Zimbabwe army parade

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SALISBURY. — A passing-out parade of 1 050 soldiers yesterday marked the end of Zimbabwe's most crucial post-independence programme — the merger of three armies that once fought each other into a single national force.

The last integrated battalion of the Zimbabwe National Army marched past Lieutenant General Rex Nkhomo in Bulawayo to join the biggest army between South Africa and Nigeria.

The soldiers, former guerrillas of two rival armies that battled for seven years against previous governments, wore the brown and green camouflage combat drills of their old foes — the Rhodesian Army.

When the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, won British-supervised elections in February last year he set the integration of the three rival forces as a priority, drawing on 160 British Army soldiers to help supervise the delicate operation.

Twice since then, clashes between Mr Mugabe's Zimbabwe African Liberation Army fighters and Mr Joshua Nkomo's smaller Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army forces nudged the country to the brink of civil war. To end the bloodshed in the second clash in Bulawayo last February, Mr Mugabe was forced to order his old enemies, remnants of the white Rhodesian Army, to subdue and capture the mutineers.

Since then, integration has been speeded up to create an army of some 60 000 men, which saps more than 12% of the postwar budget.

North Korean

Some 5 000 of these men comprise a special brigade of crack troops being trained by 106 North Korean army instructors in the Inyanga Mountains of eastern Zimbabwe. But it does not include combatants of all three former armies, comprising instead ex-guerrillas mainly loyal to Mr Mugabe.

Mr Nkomo and Rhodesia's last white Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, charge that the so-called Fifth Brigade is being raised as a partisan political force to pave the way for a one-party dictatorship. But Mr Mugabe has often argued that the presence of the North Koreans, a counter-balance to the British role, is evidence of his country's

Trimmed down

avowed non-alignment.

Mr Mugabe has ordered that the army be trimmed down to about 40 000 men to make it more manageable and to save money for more pressing social reforms and war reconstruction projects. Volunteers for demobilisation are being tempted by two-year pensions of R245 a month — almost double minimum army pay — and a promise of jobs, land to farm or advanced education. The response to the inducement has been slow with only about 3 000 seeking demobilisation.

● Meanwhile, many petrol stations in Salisbury were closed on Saturday — they just had no petrol. Queues built up at other stations.

Since last month when national supplies ran low because of rail transport difficulties, garages have been cut to 75% of their previous supplies and allowed to open only in restricted hours.

Many garages around Salisbury were closing down during Saturday as supplies ran out and will only open on Monday.

Some have genuinely no petrol, while others have imposed their own rationing schemes, selling only a certain amount each week. Most restrict motorists to a maximum of 10l a car.

A Bulawayo report yesterday said a number of petrol stations there have decided to close permanently on Saturday mornings. — Sapa.

Wages

Mr Mugabe attacked affluent businessmen for refusing to recognise the need for their positions to their workers. He said representative workers' committees should be formed within business firms and that employers should stop trying to abuse or circumvent the minimum wage level — now at about R110 a month in urban areas. "It is the blood and sweat of the workers that has made these people millionaires," he said. "They have sucked the blood of the workers like vampires so that they could board expensive aeroplanes and go on long holidays." He warned employers to respect their workers and treat them in accordance with government policy.

"But don't go beating the innocent ones — only those who ill-treat you," he cautioned. "From today I give you my permission to hit everyone who calls you kaffir," Mr Mugabe said.

He accused some managers and foremen of scolding and beating up their workers, while other continued to address their employees as "kaffirs".

Mugabe told an estimated 40 000 people at Gatooma whites had failed or refused to recognise the worker as the most important person in Zimbabwe.

Mugabe lashes white racism

Mail Correspondent

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has lashed out at white racist attitudes in his country. He said at the weekend that he was finally convinced the racial attitudes of Zimbabwean whites had not changed. Addressing one of his biggest ral-

'SA hand' in barracks blasts, says Minister

By DAVID FORRET
SALISBURY. — South Africa was yesterday accused of having "a hand in" the series of explosions which destroyed almost R50-million worth of ammunition at Zimbabwean military barracks near Salisbury in August.

The accusation was levelled by Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Minister of State in charge of Zimbabwe's security, when he released the findings of the Board of Inquiry into the massive explosions at Inkomo barracks three months ago.

The board, under the chairmanship of Major-General Javed Maseko, found the blasts were caused by modern timing devices as part of deliberate "enemy action".

Mr Munangagwa said negligence or accidental detonation — the reason initially given for the blasts by officials — had been ruled out.

He said there was no doubt the explosions were the work of an "internally based enemy or en-

emy agent" and that South African nationals were involved.

"Whether it was the South African Government or not I cannot say, but if they are nationals of South Africa we blame South Africa," he said in reply to questions at a news conference.

Throughout the conference Mr Munangagwa was vague about alleged direct South African involvement in the explosions.

He said, however, that even if Zimbabwe did not expect to be attacked directly by South Africa "there are things that can happen by South African agents under the control of the Government".

Arrests

Mr Munangagwa also implied that South African military personnel and members of the "underworld" might have been involved.

The Minister said there was evidence that "an internal enemy" was used and that the security branch was now working "by the law of elimination" to

catch the culprits.

He said some of the people who had not yet been eliminated were still in the Zimbabwe National Army.

He skirted a question about whether a white army officer — recently arrested in Bulawayo on allegations of being a South African spy — was connected with the explosions.

There was no evidence to date that any Zimbabwean political parties were implicated in the explosions.

"We are in no doubt that the work was done by professionals ... professional enemies."

The board heard evidence from 25 witnesses and also consulted three British and Yugoslavian technical experts who had agreed the explosions were "pre-determined".

● In Pretoria a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said: "The Zimbabwean authorities are well aware of the fact that South Africa had nothing to do with the explosion and they can only lose credibility by making such unfounded statements."

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Sabotage may be work of ex-Rhodesians

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The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Western diplomatic and intelligence sources in Salisbury believe that former Rhodesian soldiers have been used in sabotage operations in Mozambique aimed at stopping Zimbabwe from reducing its dependence on South Africa.

They believe that highly trained former members of the Rhodesian Special Air Services were involved in the recent blowing up of the vital Pungue River road and rail bridges outside Beira.

The bridges were blown in an elaborate operation which, the sources say, involved several hundred highly disciplined men. It cut off the port of Beira from Zimbabwe and delayed the recommissioning of the oil pipeline to Umtali that was Zimbabwe's main hope for solving the current fuel crisis.

RELYING

The bridge-blowing was followed 16 days later by the reported sabotaging on Friday of eight buoys marking the channels used by ships to enter Beira harbour.

Diplomatic sources in Salisbury do not yet have information on this operation but Mozambique Government officials are reported to have said it was the work of a "highly trained commando group."

Beira and Maputo are the two ports Zimbabwe must rely on to reduce its dependence on South Africa's ports and rail system.

Beira also handles traffic for Zambia, Zaire and Malawi but officials say that, despite the sabotaging of the buoys, the port continues to function.

But the Pungue River bombing destroyed a large

Western sources in Salisbury believe that recent acts of sabotage in Mozambique have been carried out by former members of Rhodesia's Special Air Services in collaboration with the Mozambique National Resistance and are aimed at frustrating Zimbabwean efforts to reduce its dependence on South Africa.

section of the road bridge, leaving the oil pipeline intact but unusable and put the railway bridge out of action for weeks, if not months.

Officials say it will be many months before oil can be pumped through the pipeline which was about to come on stream after being closed by the war in Rhodesia.

Both the sabotaging of the buoys and the bridges has been blamed on the Mozambique National Resistance insurgent movement that is seeking to topple President Samora Machel's Frelimo Government.

The Government claims the MNR is being given arms, ammunition, food, medicines and other support by South Africa.

According to Mozambique, the group that sabotaged the Pungue bridges was also involved in an earlier attempt to blow up another bridge in Manica Province on the line to Zimbabwe.

In an attack by Frelimo troops three white members of the group were killed by their own explosives. Photographs of portions of white bodies were published later in a Beira newspaper with allegations that they were South Africans.

Reliable sources in Salisbury claim the men were, in fact, former white Rhodesians.

In its early days the MNR was secretly backed, if not initiated, by Rhodesian intelligence. It operated from bases in Rhodesia and broadcast anti-Frelimo propaganda from a radio station inside Rhodesia.

After the creation of independent Zimbabwe under Mr Robert Mugabe the MNR lost its Rhodesian bases and logistic support. But it continues to make guerilla strikes in Mozambique and to broadcast propaganda from a radio it claims is kept on the move inside Mozambique.

There has been speculation that the radio may now be broadcasting from the Northern Transvaal.

Mozambique's claim that the MNR is backed by South Africa is supported by the Zimbabwe Government which said that, up to October last year, South African aircraft had frequently violated Zimbabwe air space on their way to drop supplies to the MNR.

But the Zimbabwe Cabinet Minister responsible for security matters, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said that, with one exception, South Africa had heeded a warning from his Government to stop the overflights.

Mozambique claims that South African helicopters and Hercules transports now fly directly into Mozambique from the Transvaal with supplies for the MNR.

The South African Defence Force has repeatedly dismissed allegations of South African support for the MNR as blatant propaganda.

The SAS (Special Air Services) was a crack unit specialising in commando raids, sabotage and other unconventional operations.

By RODNEY PINDER

ZIMBABWE'S only oil refinery, moribund for 15 years, is being brought back to life.

This fuel-starved nation hopes it will have been revived within weeks and transformed into a symbol of efforts by black Africa's newest state to declare its economic independence from white-ruled South Africa.

Petroleum products should soon be coursing through the Feruka refinery, ending landlocked Zimbabwe's dependence on South African roads and railways for fuel supplies, recently rationed because of chronic transport shortages.

That is the plan, but some political analysts here wonder if South Africa will allow it to happen.

Feruka was opened in 1965 to provide Rhodesia and Zambia with refined products from crude pumped up a 280km pipeline from Mozambique's Indian Ocean port of Beira.

It operated for less than a year. White-ruled Rhodesia illegally proclaimed its independence from Britain in 1965 to stave off black rule and international trade sanctions were imposed the following year. The oil supply to Feruka was cut and the refinery and pipeline were put into mothballs.

When Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe under Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in April 1980, the new black administration immediately put into effect plans to restore the Beira connection and end reliance on South Africa.

The British-based multinational company, Lonrho, which owned the pipeline, began work and its reopening was scheduled for next month after damaged sections had been repaired or replaced.

But the long-awaited event

Zimbabwe's pipeline to independence

ADN 17/11/81

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has been postponed by the activities of Mozambican rebels who the Maputo and Salisbury governments say are directed, supplied and organised by South Africa.

Guerrillas of the Mozambique Resistance (MNR) last month blew up a road bridge which carried the pipeline across the broad River Pungwe near Beira. The line is now hanging unsupported above the river, under immense strain, Lonrho says.

The time it will take for repairs varies from a pessimistic three or four months to an optimistic few days, according to oil company officials. Engineers are due to make a report in about a week's time.

The MNR, locked in a bush war against the Mozambique government of President Samora Machel, has threatened to sabotage the pipeline in reprisal for what it calls Zimbabwe's support for the Mozambique government, according to diplomats here. President Machel supported Mr Mugabe and his guerrilla forces during the Rhodesian war and the two leaders are close friends.

Mr Mugabe and President Machel have cited MNR activity as an example of what they say is a South African attempt to destabilise its black neighbours and keep them economically subject to the Republic.

Diplomatic sources said the pipeline attack bore all the hallmarks of sabotage operations staged by Rhodesian commandos during the seven year war. Many Rhodesian commandos are known to have fled to South Africa when Mr Mugabe won power.

Mozambique's ports, roads and railways are keys to ambitious plans by Southern Africa's black states to reduce their reliance on South Africa and its transport networks.

Zambia, Botswana, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland as well as Zimbabwe plan to increase their export and import traffic through Mozambique. Zimbabwe now obtains all its diesel, 30% of its petrol, and half its aviation fuel from South Africa, whose apartheid policies it abhors.

The Beira pipeline's capacity of 1-million tons a year is more than enough for Zimbabwe's

needs, which this year are estimated at 750 000 tons.

Some Non-Aligned diplomats in Salisbury draw parallels between the activities of the MNR in Mozambique — threatening road, rail and pipeline links — with the Unita forces in Angola, who have cut the Benguela Atlantic rail link which could carry much black African trade now going through South Africa.

The re-opening of the Beira-Umtali pipeline would benefit Zimbabwe's economy enormously, said Mr Jerry Musson, chairman of the Zimbabwe Oil Producers Consortium (ZOPCO).

Not only could Zimbabwe's fuel supplies be transported more cheaply and more directly but Zimbabwe's railways, desperately short of wagons and locomotives, would suddenly have thousands of tons of spare capacity for other important traffic, he said.

According to business sources, Zimbabwe currently pays South Africa about R133 a ton for its fuel, compared with a rate of up to R39 being negotiated for transport with Mozambique.

Officials in Salisbury estimate Zimbabwe is also losing R9.5-

million a week in potential exports of minerals, tobacco, and food because its railways do not have the capacity to carry them.

"We will be ready to handle the fuel supplies at the end of this month," said Mr Musson. "Beira will be ready to receive fuel from ships and inject it into the pipe and Feruka will be ready to receive, store and on-pass by rail and road."

All but about 800m of the pipeline are buried two metres underground and in the dry season military patrols can drive along its length, Mr Musson said. "There is a security problem with the pipeline — but so is there with road and rail traffic," he said. "And if anything happens to the line we have our existing rail operations from Maputo and Durban to fall back on."

Initially the pipeline will carry refined oil products to Zimbabwe. Feruka is in no condition to refine crude — and some doubt whether it ever will be.

The refinery is owned by the consortium Capref (Central African Petroleum Refineries) comprising Shell, British Petroleum, Mobil, Total, Caltex, the Kuwait National Oil Corporation and American Independent.

They have estimated it would take 18 months and about R85-million to rehabilitate the refinery. The government response is still pending, awaiting the result of a World Bank study of energy needs to Zimbabwe and the region.

The pattern of the world's oil business has changed dramatically since Feruka was built almost 20 years ago. Oil producing countries are now increasingly refining their own crude. Zimbabwe could find that before long, only refined products will be readily available.

Although the government is politically committed to reopening Feruka, Mr Mugabe has said the operation must be economically feasible.

Mr Musson said current economics favoured Feruka being used solely as a transit depot for refined products. — Sapa-Reuters

Some diplomatic sources suggest that he may have embarked on a campaign during his nationwide tour to appease some of his own supporters, who always find it gratifying when the former "racist colonialists" are slapped down.

But his apparent shift has been a blow to white morale, not least because of the begrudging respect he has earned in their ranks, even among the most hardline whites.

This has been worsened by the economic difficulties caused by Zimbabwe's transport crisis that many whites believe could be solved with a little less anti-apartheid rhetoric in Salisbury.

On the contrary, however, Mr Mugabe has been guilty of making some sweeping statements aimed not only against his southern neighbour on which his country is economically dependent, but also against his internal opponents.

Colonialists

He and some of his Cabinet Ministers have estranged many whites by accusing people in key positions of trying to undermine the economy and making unsubstantiated allegations of subversion against Zanu-PF's political opponents, who are supposed to be in cahoots with South Africa, to destabilise the newly-independent country.

In his forceful campaign for the establishment of a one-party state, Mr Mugabe has also implicitly threatened his predecessors, Mr Ian Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, with arrest for alleged subversive activities.

Mr Mugabe, who has always been considered in his remarks, has worried people with this type of uncharacteristic politicking.

"When things get tough it is no good turning around and blaming everything on external factors and white colonialists," says Mr Rowan Cronje, leader of the Afrikaans community in Zimbabwe.

"Many whites are doing their utmost to make the whole thing work because this is their country too and they want to stay."

Denigrated

Mr Geoff Kluckow, Chairman of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front, believes that most whites who could not accept the new government have already left the country.

"I believe there are some isolated (racial) incidents but these should be investigated by the appropriate authorities and the people concerned should be dealt with seriously," he added.

"The way he (Mr Mugabe) denigrated us gives whites the impression that they are not liked. We cannot go on like this."

The Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) also took Mr Mugabe to task for his remarks, which were followed by an ominous warning from the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo.

Mr Nyagumbo said the government would now interfere with the private sector — even if it means a breakdown in economic development — in an effort to get rid of racist diehards.

'Racist' accusation stirs up hornet's nest

DAVID FORRET
Africa Bureau

ZIMBABWEAN Premier Mr Robert Mugabe, has stirred up a hornet's nest with his accusations that whites in his country are still clinging to their elitist and racist attitudes 18 months after independence.

Castigating affluent white businessmen for "sucking the blood of their workers" to enrich themselves, Mr Mugabe also gave his black constituents "permission" to hit any person who called them "kaffirs".

His emotional remarks, followed by the predictable warnings from a couple of his Cabinet Ministers that white racists must get out of Zimbabwe, have caused a great deal of uneasiness and anger even in the most moderate white circles.

The indignant response from whites has prompted questions about the fairness of Mr Mugabe's attack — one of the strongest he has made against whites — at the end of his nation-wide "Meet the people" tour.

Are whites refusing to adapt to the new order or, on the other hand, is there a deliberate anti-white campaign being launched by Mr Mugabe's government?

To answer either of these two questions affirmatively would be a bit too harsh.

Transition

But there seems little doubt that the country is going through a transition that could spell the end of the honeymoon that began at independence with Mr Mugabe's racial reconciliation policy.

While many whites still have to change their ingrained racist attitudes that blacks find offensive, it is equally true that Mr Mugabe has taken a notably tougher line against whites in recent weeks.

And this shift cannot be attributed solely to the hardline behaviour of some whites.

Many political observers believe that the prime minister undertook his "Meet the people" tour — and consequently made some of his most disturbing statements since independence — because of a perception in ruling Zanu-PF circles of growing disenchantment among many of their black supporters.

Exodus

Mr Mugabe, trapped as he is between the need to retain white confidence in the country and his promises to satisfy black aspirations, must be disappointed at the white exodus which continues despite his reassurances that whites have a place in the Zimbabwe sun.



ROBERT MUGABE ...
whites cling to racist attitudes

They should get out of Zimbabwe irrespective of whether they were skilled or not, he added.

The CZI said in a statement that if Zimbabwe was to avoid the downward slippery economic slope of many other independent African states, it could not afford to lose white skills.

"Put in the mildest terms, it is unfortunate that the vast majority of (white) people are condemned because of the doubtful actions of a few."

Expressing hope that the reconciliation policy would continue to be one of the government's key objectives, the CZI said Mr Mugabe's reported condonation of violence would lead to a dramatic deterioration in industrial relations.

In fact, the work-place is where most of the complaints about racialism emanate.

Some employers have been accused of abusing or trying to circumvent the minimum wage levels — about R110 a month in urban areas — and also of insulting their workers.

Race relations seem reasonably good on the surface, even though there is sometimes an underlying tension that does occasionally flare into a racial incident.

Insulting

Many whites still use derogatory racial terms, mostly in private, and there are many more who offend blacks with their old paternalistic attitudes.

Like the elderly white man driving through the centre of Salisbury with only one passenger, a black man, seated in the back of the car; or the insulting reference to black adults as "boy" or "girl"; and the racial stereotyping which produces embarrassing incidents like a black businessman being referred to as a messenger by a white receptionist.

Blacks could quote many other humiliating examples and, whatever Mr Mugabe's motives for his hardened attitude towards whites, he is quite convinced that their racial attitudes have not changed.

Many white Zimbabweans who have adapted to the new order might still need to look at themselves again and shed some of the old supremacist habits that they were brought up with.

Nationwide Zimbabwe manhunt for SA 'spy'

STAR

19/11/81

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Captain Gericke



Mrs. Varkevisser



Inspector Varkevisser

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A nationwide search has been launched in Zimbabwe for an army officer, alleged to be a South African spy, and a senior detective said to have helped him escape from Salisbury police cells.

Captain Frank Patrick Gericke escaped on Sunday after being arrested by military police in Bulawayo five weeks ago.

According to a Ministry of Home Affairs statement, Captain Gericke, believed to have served with the Zimbabwe National Army's engineers, was taken from the cells by Detective-Inspector F G N Varkevisser "ostensibly for further inquiries."

Neither of the men, former members of the Rhodesian Army and police who stayed on after independence, has been seen since.

Also missing are Mr Varkevisser's wife, Marisa, and the couple's two children, a boy of nine and a girl of five.

Photographs of the three adults were shown on national television last night and were splashed on the front pages of local newspapers today.

The escape came within days of a public accusation by Zimbabwe's Minister in charge of Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, that South Africa had a hand in the series of explosions that demolished a huge weapons stockpile at Inkomo garri-son, near Salisbury, in August.

Mr Mnangagwa described the Inkomo barracks blasts as the result of deliberate enemy action carried out by professionals.

At the time the Minister did not provide evidence to support the allegation. Nor has the missing Captain Gericke been publicly linked to the blasts.

Police are also searching for a third man allegedly involved in the escape. This man has not yet been named.

Policemen kept watch at the abandoned Varkevisser home in Salisbury's Hillside suburb today and questioned anyone arriving there.

Two pet dogs were still in the house and sandwiches that appeared to have been cut for the children to take to school were untouched in the kitchen.

Unease over demobilisation

STAR
20/11/81

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SALISBURY — What is perhaps one of the most remarkable exercises in military history — the welding together into a unified force separate armies which fought each other in a bloody protracted civil war — has been completed in Zimbabwe.

Now that the integration of members of the former Rhodesian security forces and the Zanu and Zipra forces of Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo is complete the planners are looking at the next stage — the demobilisation and assimilation into civilian life of large numbers of former fighters.

The massive exercise, which will cost the country about R150-million, got under way earlier this year.

The aim is to reduce the size of the country's standing army from about 60 000 to between 30 000 and 40 000.

Under the scheme every soldier wanting, and allowed, to stand down, will get R240 a month for up to two years while establishing himself or herself in civilian life.

The package also includes educational and training benefits.

So far the demobilisation programme has gone slowly but there are plans to speed things up now that the integration exercise is complete.

Although many people in the Government regard the demobilisation incentives as fair and also as a token of appreciation for sacrifices made during the war others in Zimbabwe have expressed unease at the scale of the payments.

Paying a man or a woman a certain amount every month for two years could rob them of the incentive to go out and establish themselves in society unless the payments are coupled with large-scale rehabilitation programmes, it is argued.

Many argue that young former guerillas could slide into crime if job opportunities are not forthcoming. Brendan Seery of The Star's Africa News Service reports.



ROBERT MUGABE . . . keeping them off the streets.

If the practical training schemes are not run with a job finding service the large group of disgruntled people could become a liability, politically sneaking for the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

Others argue that if job opportunities are not forthcoming for the young former guerillas, they could possibly return to their previous footloose lives and could even slip into crime.

There are also fears that some former fighters

could turn to armed banditry using weapons from buried caches around the country.

The recent announcement of a ban on overtime by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, might go some way towards creating more job opportunities, although Zimbabwe's economy generally is not capable at present, in tight monetary circumstances, of generating the necessary jobs.

Perhaps that could even be part of the reason Mr Mugabe wants to keep his army comparatively large by African standards.

Critics and observers in other countries might question the need for such a large army and speculate whether it would be used for aggression.

However, the answer could be that in keeping a reasonably large army Mr Mugabe is simply keeping a volatile and potentially dangerous segment of the population off the streets.

While many are sceptical about the chances of success of the demobilisation programme it would be as well to bear in mind that doubting Thomases abounded when the integration exercise started.

Its successful completion proved them wrong although there were many times — such as during the Entumbane disturbances earlier this year — when it seemed it would fail.

From the ashes of the Entumbane fighting, in which hundreds of former guerillas were killed, the new Zimbabwe National Army, dubbed "the people's friend," seemed to emerge stronger and more united.

It now only remains for the demobilisation exercise to be smoothly completed to cap one of the success stories of a country emerging from the shadows of war.

ZIMBABWE

The Canadian link

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PM 28/11/81
Since independence, a major ambition of Zimbabwe's new leaders has been to demonstrate that it can stand on its own feet economically. Furthermore, that it can fulfil a strong role in the "counter-constellation" of frontline African states opposed to SA.

The goal is a long way from realisation. Indeed, if anything, Zimbabwe's dependence on SA has been brought home by the highlighting of its transport links with the "white south." The recent Zimcord conference was designed to enable the country to take a few tentative steps along the road to a more meaningful independence. Western observers will be pleased that the recent signing of several soft loan agreements with Canada indicate that Zimbabwe is prepared to utilise its links with the Commonwealth to this end.

The Canadian government is to provide loans amounting to (Canadian) \$21m to Zimbabwe, specifically for the improvement of its transport system, and the purchase of railway rolling stock — a key area of weakness.

Some \$6m will be provided via the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for the purchase of five locomotives and related spare parts from General Mo-

tors (Canada). Financing from other sources will enable Zimbabwe Railways to purchase a further 20 Canadian locomotives, to be delivered in the first half of 1982. This should be of particular benefit to exporters, many of whom have been groaning under recent restrictions imposed by bottlenecks and the withdrawal of railway stock by SA.

Another major problem facing the Robert

Mugabe government — one, in the medium term, of more importance than the ideal of economic independence from SA — is that of the rehabilitation of unused or abandoned land, and the resettlement of war refugees who can find no work in the cities. The Canadian link is proving useful here as well.

The CIDA is also to provide a further \$15m soft loan tied to the purchase of Canadian commodities such as road graders, combine harvesters, fertilisers, veterinary supplies, rural electrification and irrigation equipment.

In order to develop or improve rural infrastructure, Canada will extend a \$1m grant to pay for consulting services related to commodities purchased with the \$15m CIDA loan.

This aid fulfils part of Canada's pledges at the Zimcord conference to provide Zimbabwe with at least \$10m/year for five years. Canadian agricultural expertise is evidently a prime consideration in the scheduling of the aid and loans.

By BERND DEBUSMANN

"SO YOU are based in Kenya," a young white said to a visitor at a country club outside Salisbury. "How are your houts up there? As bad as ours?"

He squinted into the sun from his deckchair on the immaculately manicured lawn around the swimming pool and, noticing the visitor's hesitation, added helpfully: "You know, houts, munts, kaffirs, afs ... ours are difficult."

The statement was made a day after Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Africa's youngest nation, complained that the attitudes of whites towards blacks had not changed since white-ruled Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe in February last year.

In his angriest denunciation of whites since independence, Mr Mugabe accused them of exploiting black workers and calling them abusive names. "From today, I give you my permission to hit everyone who calls you kaffir," he told a mass rally. "But don't go beating the innocent ones, only those who ill-treat you."

Resented

For a visitor back here for the first time in six years, one of the most remarkable aspects of independent Zimbabwe is how freely whites still use derogatory terms for black — at least in conversation with other whites.

While "kaffir" and "af" appear to be the most widespread expressions, "hout" and "munt" are running closely behind and are as deeply resented by Africans as "kaffir".

"Hout" is an abbreviation of the Afrikaans "houtkop" (wood-head) and "munt" is short for "muntu" which means man in Zulu and a number of other Southern African languages. The plural of muntu is bantu.

The use of linguistic shorthand for blanket condemnation of a whole race is not restricted to whites. In recent speeches, black government officials have described the white community with the term "magunu", which means boer in the widely-spoken Shona language.

Mabunu is a term of loathing for whites no matter

No way you won't hear those words in Zimbabwe

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whether they are Afrikaners or not. In Afrikaans, boer simply means farmer.

Some black Zimbabweans, taking their cue from the language of black power in the United States, now refer to members of the former white ruling class as "guruve chena" — white pig.

To what extent the use of such phrases signifies deeply held racist beliefs is open to conjecture. But language has clearly become one of the more sensitive issues in relations between blacks and whites.

A few days after Mr Mugabe gave his black compatriots licence to use force in retaliation to terms of abuse, his Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, took up the theme in a speech to miners at a colliery west of the capital.

Singling out whites who used the word "kaffir," he said the government would make sure they left the country even if they possessed skills needed for its reconstruction.

Meikles

"If their leaving means a breakdown in our economic development, let it happen," Mr Nyagumbo was quoted as saying.

Many whites here are firmly convinced that this breakdown is inevitable.

"The munts are running the place down," grumbled a businessman in the ground-floor bar

of Salisbury's elegant Meikles Hotel. "They are making a mess of it, mark my words, just as they've done elsewhere in Africa. Look at what happened to Zambia."

But by almost any standard, Zimbabwe has been a success so far. Pre-independence predictions of economic chaos, corruption, nepotism and tribalism — the curse of many black African states — have failed to come true.

"One of the most peculiar things about Zimbabwe whites," said a European resident here, "is that many of them seem to fervently hope that the place will disintegrate — and their own livelihood with it — just so that they are proved right."

Fears of the future and unwillingness to live under a government run by blacks have caused a steady exodus of whites, many of whom left for South Africa. The white population has shrunk from a peak of 270 000 to 180 000. On average, 1 500 per month are still leaving.

Of those who remain, roughly two thirds are racists, if you believe the leader of the white liberal Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland.

He told the national news agency, Ziana, that 40 percent of the white community supported his party. The other 60 percent, he said, supported "the old racists" in the Republican Front (formerly the Rhodesian Front).

"I don't think its possible to quantify the problem," said a diplomat. "Some people speak of 'kaffirs' by force of habit. Are they necessarily racists? Some whites have joined Mugabe's Zanu-PF Party. How do you know they joined out of conviction rather than to protect their position and lifestyle?"

Many whites here enjoy a standard of living equalled in few other countries. In the sedate suburbs of Highlands and Borrowdale, homes with swimming pools and tennis courts are the rule rather than the exception.

Some residents of Salisbury's moneyed suburbs obviously find it hard to stomach that their previously all-white preserves are now open to blacks. In one district someone changed a road sign — Montgomery Road briefly became Muntgomery Road.

Surprisingly, in a country where the ruling whites fought black nationalism not least for the preservation of privileges, Zimbabwe's wealthy whites can enjoy the luxury of their suburban homes with little fear of violence.

Guards

In similar areas of Lusaka, capital of Zambia, homes are routinely protected by 24-hour guards. In Nairobi, there is hardly a wealthy home without guards, burglar alarms, and iron bars in front of all the windows.

"The trouble here is that many whites are just not well travelled enough to realise how good they have it," observed one foreign resident. "This is anything but a cosmopolitan community."

During 15 years of international sanctions against Rhodesia, the isolation of its white population was increased by a constant barrage of propaganda by the tightly-controlled mass media which painted the world in simplistic, literally black-and-white, terms.

Some white liberals cite Rhodesian government propaganda as one of the chief reasons why old attitudes tend to die hard, and why whites tend to enjoy retiring behind their fences to complain about the "munts" and tell jokes at their expense. — Sapa-Reuter

ANC killing linked to 'spy' escape

S. Times 22/11/84

By DAVID FORRET
and VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

THE unexplained killing in Salisbury earlier this year of Mr Joe Gqabi, representative of the African National Congress (ANC) in Zimbabwe, has been linked with the mystery surrounding the escape from jail of alleged South African "spy" Captain Patrick Gericke.

And as security forces in Zimbabwe intensified their hunt for the missing army captain, his mother, Mrs Georgina Gericke, who lives in a Cape Town cottage, waited anxiously for news.

She said she "knew nothing" of her son's activities and "had no idea" about whether or not he had been spying for South Africa.

"I cannot tell you anything because I know absolutely nothing," said Mrs Gericke.

Capt Gericke was "sprung" from police cells in Salisbury, allegedly by Inspector Fred Varkevisser, and an unidentified "thud man".

Questioning

The inspector went to the jail where Capt Gericke was being held, and said he was wanted him for questioning, say official sources in Salisbury.

This was readily agreed to because Inspector Varkevisser was investigating the Gericke case.

Yesterday it emerged that Inspector Varkevisser had been involved in the investigation of the murder of Mr Joe Gqabi, who was assassinated in the driveway of his Salisbury home.

At the time of the killing, officials in the Zimbabwean capital claimed it was the work of South African spies.

For the past five weeks Inspector Varkevisser has also been investigating the "spying" allegations against Capt Gericke.

Inspector Varkevisser, 31, his wife Marisa, 32, and their two children - Jason, 9, and Kelly, 5 - disappeared shortly after he had used his authority to get Capt Gericke out of the police cells.

Though Zimbabwean police have refused to divulge any details of their investigation, it is

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ZIMBABWE

Transport trauma

FM 27/11/81

Earlier this month the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe gave a stern warning that foreign reserves cannot continue to be financed for much longer by short-term foreign borrowing. Its concern was underlined this week by the publication of figures showing a trade deficit of Z\$76m in the first seven months of 1981. In the comparable period last year, a trade surplus of Z\$79m was recorded.

To make matters more worrying, the deficit was incurred almost entirely in the two months of June and July when imports, which had averaged Z\$75m a month in the first five months of 1981, rose to more than Z\$100m a month. Small wonder that in September a 15% reduction in imports was imposed for the final quarter of the year.

But import growth is only half the story. More serious is the fact that exports grew a tiny 1% in the seven-month period — entirely attributable to a 20% improvement in export prices. The volume of exports, constrained by falling productivity in some sectors, transport congestion and booming domestic spending power, fell 18% in the seven-month period to its lowest levels since 1970. Fortunately, import prices were lower — down 4% — and as a result Zimbabwe's terms of trade improved 25%, mitigating the joint effects of soaring imports and falling export volumes.

Given the worsening transport position in the second half of the year, it is virtually certain that exports in 1981 will fall short of

their 1980 peak of Z\$909m unless, of course, government decides to unload some of the gold it has been withholding from the market this year. Gold sales amounted to a mere Z\$25m, but gold production for the seven-month period is valued at Z\$68m. Present indications are that total exports will fall by some 5%-10%, approximating Z\$875m — at best — over the year as a whole.

Of the leading exports, only tobacco, maize and sugar are likely to be higher than last year. In all three cases exports will be substantially below capacity levels due to transport congestion. On current form, there will be substantially lower exports of gold, cotton, copper, nickel, ferro-alloys, coal, tin, cement and steel.

The deterioration in Zimbabwe's trading position has spawned rumours in the business community of a dollar devaluation. Last week, the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Desmond Krogh, described the rumour as "nonsense."

He said Zimbabwe was borrowing abroad in short-term markets as a "bridging operation" and at the same time had tightened exchange and import controls. Domestic spending is being restrained and priority is being given to resolving Zimbabwe's transport problems.

The trade problem is likely to be exacerbated next April when the preferential trade agreement between Zimbabwe and SA is terminated.

Debts hit Mugabe party's credit li

RDM 2/12/81

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By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu-PF party is in dire financial straits as huge bills run up by purported party officials pour in from all over the country.

Mr Robert Mugabe's party has slapped credit control on party officials after losing as much as R80 000 through connen using it for hotel accommodation, petrol and car repair costs.



SEN ENOS NKALA
Warning to businesses

The scandal was disclosed yesterday by the Zanu-PF treasurer-general and Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala.

He issued a public warning to businesses that if they gave credit to any party official in future it would be at their own risk — unless the customer had a written order signed by Sen Nkala himself.

In a statement to the Herald, Zimbabwe's largest daily newspaper, Sen Nkala said the party's new credit control system would also apply to members of its central committee — many of whom are Cabinet Ministers.

The statement was being issued to forestall any court action against the party for debts incurred by its officials.

Seizure

Sen Nkala said the bills had already led to the High Court issuing a seizure order on Zanu-PF property.

"We have been taken to court for things we don't know about. The Deputy Sheriff issued a court order saying these debts were created in the name of Zanu-PF and therefore the party must pay."

He pointed out that the High Court could now seize any Zanu-PF property, depending on the size of the debt.

Mr Nkala said the practice had been going on since party members returned from Mozambique at the time of independence last year.

"We have this thing going on all over the country, with party members — and even non-members — incurring debts and saying Zanu-PF will pay," he said.

"Anybody who takes us to court after this statement will have himself to blame, because we will produce this statement

be
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as evidence that we warned the public not to be taken for a ride."

Juicy

In an editorial yesterday, the Herald, which supports the ruling party, described the affair as a "juicy morsel of scandal" that could be used by opponents of a one-party state.

"If ordinary people believe that it is indeed bona fide Zanu-PF officials who have been acting with such criminal intent, imagine how they will react to the idea of a one-party state."

Laying the blame on people masquerading as Zanu-PF officials, the Herald said:

"The magnitude of what their action can do to the reputation of the party should be clear to all but the most dimwitted party members."

The newspaper called on the party to track down the culprits and give them "the punishment they so richly deserve."

"Ordinary people will become cynical if no action is seen to be taken against such party saboteurs."

"And the task of convincing the country at large that a Zanu-PF one-party government would be incorruptible could be made a hundred times more difficult."

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The nine Southern African Developing Countries Conference (SADC) states still need large quantities of equipment and if they are to realize their production plans to reduce regional economic dependence on S.A. Of their needs, SADC will be in a position to help in the future, but the fact that it has been raised as a common goal is significant.

Members of the SADC, comprising Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, and Mauritania, are making progress.

The recent ministerial conference of the SADC was largely concerned with a review of developments, focusing primarily on transport. According to the official communiqué issued at the end of the meeting, more than 40 projects are either underway or already completed.

The transport projects include road and railway developments in all nine countries, port facilities in Angola and Mozambique and civil aviation projects in Lesotho, Swaziland and Mauritania. One of the jointed oil pipelines for the region, and considered by the Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho and Botswana, the four projects are those designed to increase railway capacity in Zimbabwe and the rail and road capacity of Mozambique. Some \$400m are earmarked for deepening Mozambique port, specifically for increasing the draft of the channel, constructing a coal terminal and providing more equipment for the container terminal. More than \$400m are earmarked for developing the port of Beira, half of which will be spent on dredging the entrance so that it can handle large vessels.

The third major port development in Mozambique is at Nacala where there are plans to spend some \$200m. Nacala has better natural potential than Beira and its development would assist Malawi and help open up northern Mozambique. But for the

way and road traffic between Zimbabwe and Beira, but also threatens to delay the re-opening of the oil pipeline from Beira to Umtali in Zimbabwe, which will reduce transport capacity in the region to move other traffic.

The oil pipeline was scheduled to re-open in January 1982 but could be delayed for some weeks. Once it does re-open, and provided it is not subject to disruption, it will allow the SADC to move oil from the S.A. oil fields and ports for petrol and diesel. The pipeline is being built by a consortium of SADC member states and is expected to be completed by 1984. It will be a major factor in the economic development of the region and the fact that it is being built by the member states is a significant achievement. The pipeline will be a major factor in the economic development of the region and the fact that it is being built by the member states is a significant achievement. The pipeline will be a major factor in the economic development of the region and the fact that it is being built by the member states is a significant achievement.

The pipeline will be a major factor in the economic development of the region and the fact that it is being built by the member states is a significant achievement. The pipeline will be a major factor in the economic development of the region and the fact that it is being built by the member states is a significant achievement. The pipeline will be a major factor in the economic development of the region and the fact that it is being built by the member states is a significant achievement.

hard-pressed Zimbabweans and Zambians, the key to an improved transport situation lies primarily with Maputo and thereafter with Beira.

The Pungwe River bridge was blown up by a mine laid by the Mozambique Movement (MIM) last month and no traffic has been moving to the port of Beira from

Zimbabwe since late October. This, of course, is the second dimension of the transport plans. There has to be security against sabotage, which has not only disrupted rail-

ZIMBABWE F.M. 18/12/81

Mine houses edgy

Details of Zimbabwe's draft legislation for the establishment of a minerals marketing agency were leaked to the media last week (December 10). They confirm some of the worst fears of the mining industry.

The mining houses have never hid their distaste for such legislation, arguing that while there may be a case for a supervisory or monitoring authority and a case for an agency to market minerals of small-workers, the large mining houses are best left to their own expertise and experience to

sell the country's minerals exports.

PM Robert Mugabe's government, particularly Mines Minister Maurice Nyagumbo, does not see it that way. Accordingly, the draft Bill which is due to come to Parliament in the new year (though it may be changed before then) provides for the ultimate nationalisation of the marketing function.

In terms of the draft Bill the proposed marketing corporation could either authorise a mining house to sell its production; or it could operate as a middleman negotiating contracts on behalf of the producer; or buy the minerals itself from the mining company, then resell them.

The Bill provides for a nine-man authority made up of a chairman appointed by the Minister of Mines, a managing director and seven other board members. One board member would represent the mining trade unions; two would be nominated after consultation with the Chamber of Mines and would represent the producers; one would represent the transport sector, one would represent the central bank; and two other members would be appointed for their experience and expertise in the mining or commodity marketing fields.

Specific aspects of the Bill criticised by the Chamber of Mines include the fact that, in general, the corporation would not be liable for any contracts that it either authorises or negotiates, and the provision that mines be precluded from stockpiling beyond some certain maximum level.

The root problem is that the marketing function simply cannot be neatly isolated from production and financial decisions. In other words, the State's participation in the marketing decisions of the mining industry also means that by extension government will have a greater influence on financial, production and investment decisions.

This, presumably, is what the Minister wants, but mining spokesmen warn that the legislation - if adopted in its present form - can be expected to deter new foreign investment in the industry.

This dastardly deed

THE TIMES 20/12/74

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CHRISTMAS shoppers stayed away from central Salisbury in their thousands yesterday as a grimaced Prime Minister Robert Mugabe denounced Friday's bomb blast in his party headquarters as "a murderous and dastardly act".

Unusually for a Saturday morning, hundreds of parking spaces were available in the central shopping area and stores gaily decorated with Christmas tinsel and paper streamers were practically deserted.

Racial tensions, seldom far below the surface in recent weeks, were apparent after the massive explosion shattered the ruling Zanu-PF headquarters in Manica Road, just a stone's throw from the famous Melkies Hotel.

Mugabe speaks out on terror bomb blast

Sunday Times Reporter: Salisbury

Mr Mugabe, alleged to be the target for the bomb outrage, went personally to the wreckage after going to the Parrenyawa Hospital to visit victims.

Later he left by air for Mozambique for a five-day state visit as the guest of President Samora Machel.

Before leaving Salisbury, Mr Mugabe spoke of the sabotage as an "outrage", but appeared significantly, to counter allegations by the state-controlled media that it was the work of South African agents.

The semi-official Ziana news agency quoted him as saying: "There are groups of people who

have rejected the spirit of reconciliation.

"I can assure you that we do not want to force upon those who reject this spirit our own will.

"If they reject reconciliation, reconciliation will reject them and my government will soon show that this is so.

'Opposite effect'

"If this cowardly act was intended to sow seeds of disunity among the peace-loving people of Zimbabwe, I can assure you it will have the opposite effect in bringing us together, regardless of our race and colour, in con-

demnation of the incident itself and in the quest for peace, unity, understanding and the maintenance of law and order in the country."

Mr Mugabe made no reference to the "external influences" blamed by the state-run media for the blast, and it now seems that the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation's attribution of blame to "internal reactionary elements in co-operation with Pretoria" did not have official approval.

The Prime Minister's pointed omission will doubtless promote suspicion that the bomb may have been the work of his black political opponents. Since independence he has



Mr Mugabe (foreground) talks to hospital staff during his visit to people injured in the blast

been at loggerheads with the minority Patriotic Front faction, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, which forms part of the ruling coalition.

Yesterday, significantly, Mr Mugabe spoke of "people trying to destroy Zanu", but added: "Zanu is magnanimous. It has invited other groups to join it."

Six people died and nearly 90 were injured in the explosion. Despite Mr Mugabe's apparent attempt to cool tempers,

there can be little doubt that the blast came at a bad time in terms of race relations. This was apparent even in its aftermath on Friday.

A scuffle between a white policeman and a black police auxiliary was witnessed by hundreds. Black pedestrians kicked cars driven by whites.

A television cameraman was chased by a crowd, and another newsmen had pages torn from his notebook.

Silence grips



Mugabe ...
grim warning

Salisbury

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SUN TRIB

20/12/81

Shoppers stay away after bomb blasts hopes for peace

**Tribune Correspondents
in Salisbury**

AN EERIE silence descended over central Salisbury yesterday after the massive blast which devastated Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's party offices, killing six people and injuring more than 100.

The bomb has shattered all hopes of racial harmony in Zimbabwe.

Christmas shoppers stayed away from the central area in their thousands on the last Saturday before Christmas.

Scores of parking bays were available in the centre of the normally crowded town and the gaily decorated department stores were hardly ticking over.

The only people doing brisk business were newspaper vendors who by 8am had sold all copies of the local morning paper, reports Sapa.

Police denied local reports that they were holding a white man in connection with the blast.

"We have made no arrests," said a spokesman.

He denied reports that Zimbabwe had closed its borders or that there had been any serious looting.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said his government would soon show that it was ready to deal with people who rejected national reconciliation.

A grim-faced Mr Mugabe had earlier visited the injured before flying to Mozambique on a five-day visit.

A series of sinister incidents has shattered Zimbabwe's calm this year.

Although not necessarily related, the incidents have evoked suspicions that they could be the work of people determined to destabilise the delicate balance in this multiracial society.

In the latest incident, on December 12, a white MP in Mr Smith's Republican Front Party, Wally Stuttford, was detained in connection with an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the government.

The day before Mr Stuttford's detention, Mr Mugabe had said: "You'll be hearing soon about Republican Front members who have been plotting a coup."

He noted at the time: "I have much cause for concern about the white community."

Observers thought Mr Mugabe may also have been referring to white by-election victories by the Republican Front over the pragmatically liberal Democratic Party earlier this year. The RF victories were seen as a slap in the face for Mr Mugabe and his attempts at racial reconciliation.

After Friday's explosion at the Zanu (PF) headquarters, only quick police action averted a number of ugly incidents when angry blacks threatened and manhandled whites near the scene.

...esp. we cannot deny government denials, it is widely believed in Zambia that Tanzanian troops are secretly stationed on the Copperbelt amid doubts about the loyalty of Zambia's own army. FRANCIS MWANZA reports on the cause — labour unrest that has already threatened to topple President Kaunda's government.

IT IS still widely believed here that Zambia has "imported" Tanzanian troops and sent them to the country's "boiling-pot" — the Copperbelt Province — following the strikes there which nearly brought down the Kaunda government and caused extensive damage to the economy.

The government, however, adamantly and persistently refuses to confirm that Tanzanian soldiers have been called in to help in the tense security situation.

But reports persist. A number of Zambians on the Copperbelt — one of the nine provinces — continue reporting having sighted foreign black soldiers.

It is not yet clear how many Tanzanian soldiers may be in the country nor exactly where they are camped. Informed sources say there is a battalion camped at Kitwe.

What is clear about the issue is that President Kenneth Kaunda's confidence in his army seems to be wearing thin.

After Zambia's only independent newspaper, the National Mirror, reported the presence of foreign troops, its executive director was understood to have been harassed by government authorities for printing the information.

The newspaper said: "...one evening while on a visit to Kitwe, (our comrade) was stopped by a group of soldiers as he was travelling from town to Ndeke ownership passing through two mining townships. The soldiers could not speak any of the Zambian local languages.

Prestige

"Our comrade was baffled and even thought they were bandits, the following day he was apply to learn from his good friend that the soldiers he thought were bandits are from a good neighbouring country."

President Nyerere's soldiers have amassed much international prestige following their successful "invasion" of Uganda and subsequent uprooting of the notorious Idi Amin government.

Some of them are believed to have been in Zambia since as long ago as mid-1981, following the crippling industrial unrest which was fuelled by hostile relations between the country and

KK's

army

falls

under

ing party, UNIP, and the labour movements, especially the powerful Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU).

The government was apparently unsure whether the Zambian army would support it, or would side with the labour movement. Several leading military figures were detained in connection with alleged coup plots, and others for attempting to rescue alleged plotters.

tense, but the labour leaders were released after filing successful writs of habeas corpus.

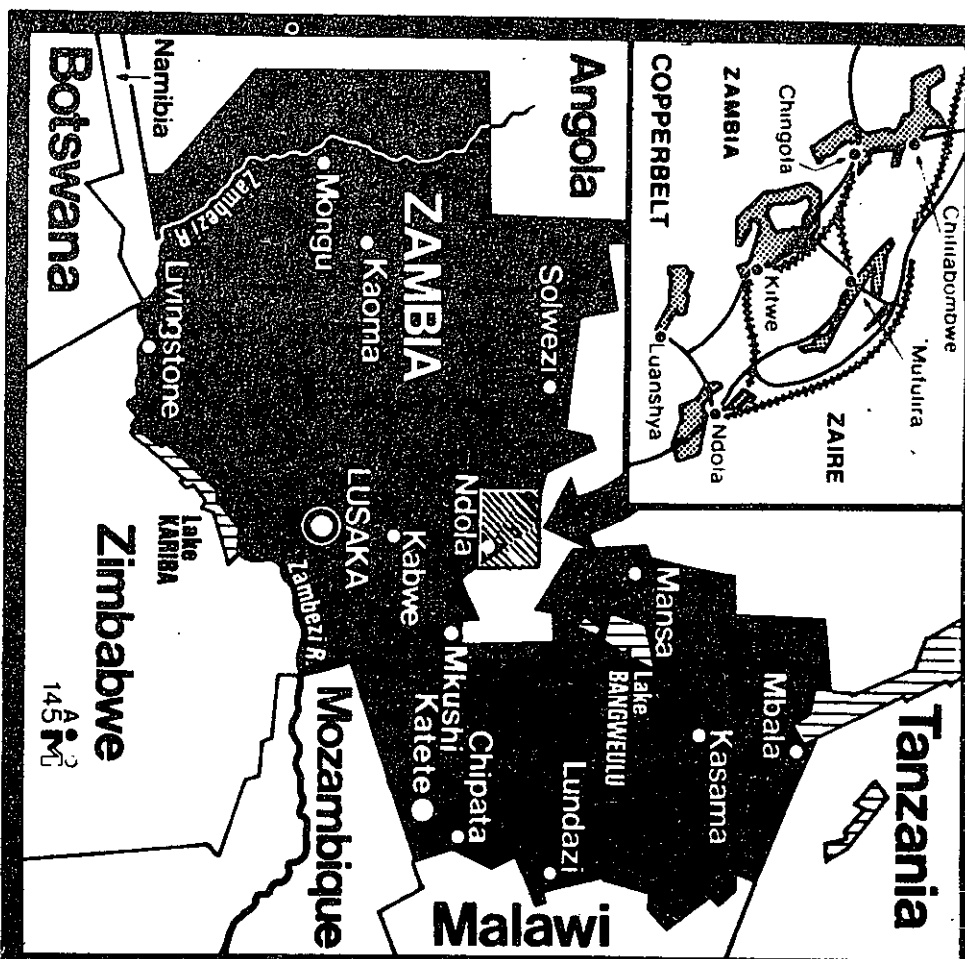
Injured

In the first few months of 1981 a total of 84 strikes has been recorded. In one of the strikes a miner's 12-year-old boy was shot dead by police.

Tens of miners were injured — some seriously, a UNIP office

ZAMBIA

ms 300
Kms 483



suspicion

major mining companies lost millions of Kwacha.

Visiting the "boiling-pot", the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr. Basil Kabwe, had his official car damaged by the irate miners he was addressing.

There have been some material grounds for the security scare. In the capital, Lusaka, a truckload of arms was reportedly stolen from Arrackan Barracks op-

In Mdoia, 90 AK 47 assault weapons — the type ZAPU freedom fighters used in their struggle against the Smith regime — were found buried at a home in one of the high-density townships.

The Copperbelt province has always been a trouble-spot. Most of the bitter political confrontations before and after independence have been staged there. It is also the country's eco-

industries, which contribute over 95 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings, are there. Any further great disruption through strikes or otherwise would likely cripple the already sick economy. It is little wonder therefore that there is anxiety to thwart any possible disruption of industrial peace or an attempt to topple the Kaunda regime by the

By Robin Drew

The year in Zimbabwe began with a bang and ended the same way.

In between there was a mighty battle to find a safe path between the clamour for demonstrable change and the compelling necessity to reassure nervous nucleus of the country's economically powerful white group.

Inevitably the man trying to find a middle course leaves many on either side dissatisfied.

But Prime Minister Robert Mugabe can look back on a year in which there are many pluses to balance the minuses.

A major achievement was the successful operation to integrate the three armies.

At the beginning of the year the threat of civil war hung over Zimbabwe. The Entumbane battle saw Bulawayo under siege as former combatants reached for their rifles and bazookas, leaving several hundred dead before order was restored.

But fears that the integration exercise would collapse after this disastrous episode proved groundless.

Another feather in Zimbabwe's cap was the staging of the Zimbabwe donor conference at which R1500 million was pledged, much of it for rural development.

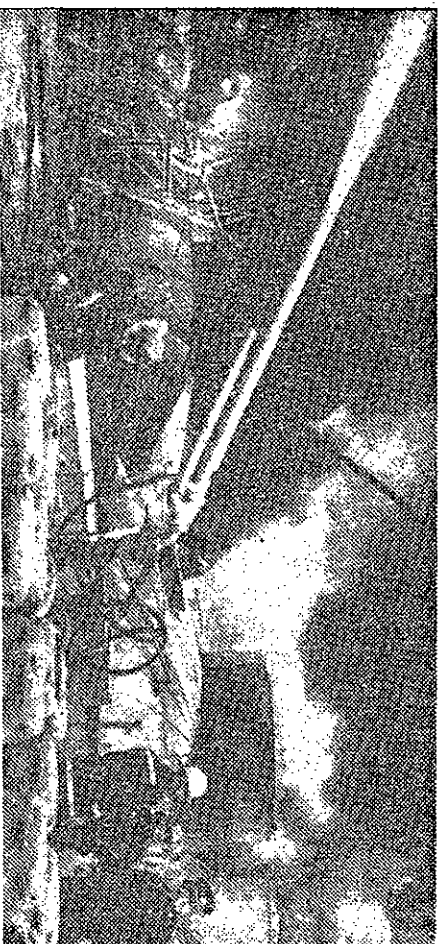
And in the agricultural world — still the mainstay of the economy — record crops and a resurgence of confidence

The pluses and minuses

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One reason for declining confidence is the concern that Government expenditure is outstripping the country's ability to pay for it.



The ups, downs and bangs of 1981 in Zimbabwe

saw food bins overflowing and tobacco back in its place as a golden money spinner.

Other areas of the economy did not fare so well. After the spectacular 14 percent growth in real terms in 1980, the pressures on the financial and business structures became glaringly obvious. Nowhere was this better illustrated than in the inability of the transport

system to cope with the demands on it.

At the heart of the matter was the shortage of skilled manpower to keep the ageing locomotive fleet on the rails. Stockpiles grew, exports could not be moved quickly enough and the fall in foreign exchange reserves led to cuts in import quotas which in turn contributed to the chronic shortage of equipment

and spares to keep the wheels of industry turning.

The drain of skilled manpower flowed basically from lack of confidence among whites about their own long-term future in the country and the ability of the Government to manage the economy efficiently.

A survey of the business community, too, showed a drop in confidence, with nearly 60 percent of those surveyed by the University of Zimbabwe describing themselves as less optimistic than they were last April.

One reason for declining confidence is the concern that Government expenditure, particularly in areas like education and health, is outstripping the country's ability to pay for it.

This is the tightrope that Mr Mugabe has to tread. He has to halt the erosion of confidence but he must see to it that the people who put him in power derive tangible benefits. Free primary education and health services for the poor fall into this category.

Remarkable progress has been made. One million more children are at school than there were before independence 20 months ago. More than 100 rural health care centres are being built in the current financial year.

Among the workforce the higher minimum wages have meant more money in their pockets and the price freeze means that for the time being at least rising prices will not wipe out their gains.

On the political front it has been a year of mixed fortunes. Mr Mugabe showed his strength with the removal from positions of influence of the radical spokesman like Edgar Tekere and Herbert Ukwokunze.

But in the process of revitalising his party, his hard-hitting attacks, some of them well justified, on whites threatened to upset the finely balanced relationship with the white community.

Undoubtedly the absence of a white representative body more in sympathy with black aspirations than the Republican Front of Mr Ian Smith has contributed to the friction.

Suspensions of South Africa's intentions, the incidents of sabotage and the detentions of white in Bulawayo on allegations of plotting to overthrow the Government have put dents in the policy of reconciliation.

Whatever emerges in the aftermath of the bomb which ripped through Zanu (PF) headquarters, to bring the year to an explosive end Mr Mugabe's comment gave cause for hope.

The action, he said, would unite not divide Zimbabweans of all races. It is to be hoped that his prophecy will prove correct. For without active reconciliation from all sides, Zimbabwe will find the path ahead to a perilous one.

● Robin Drew, former editor of The Herald, on the staff of The Star Africa News Service in Salisbury.

SA agents behind big blast, says Mugabe

By Brendan Seery
The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe emphatically claimed South African agents were responsible for the bomb blast at the headquarters of his Zanu (PF) party on Friday in which seven people were killed and more than 120 injured.

Answering questions

last night at an airport news conference on his return from an official visit to Mozambique, Mr Mugabe said: "Where is South Africa not to be found in actions like these?"

The agents of the "Pretoria regime" were those people who had refused to accept his government's stated policy of reconciliation, and who, for "filthy lucre" were prepared to

"throw bombs and plan devices in our ammunition depots."

Mr Mugabe identified the "saboteurs" as people within the Republican Front of Mr Ian Smith and the UANC of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

He said his government would take "practical action very soon" against such people, who would have to repent if they wanted a place in Zim-

babwe.

He added: "They can have a place provided they are isolated from the rest of the people for re-education and discipline." However, he refused to be drawn about exactly what "re-education" meant or when the government would act.

He said: "All I can say is it will be soon, very soon."

He commented that the "very people we forgave" were the ones bent on sabotage and even overthrowing his government.

Many of these people were still working for the "old order" and were used to UDL. Like habitual criminals, law and order was a foreign concept to them.

He said that because the government would act against such people, it did not mean that the policy of reconciliation was dead.

Speaking about his trip to Mozambique, Mr Mugabe told newsmen that both countries had "identified in clear terms" their joint enemy as the Pretoria Government.

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ANOTHER of Mr Ian Smith's
Republican Front members
of parliament has resigned his
seat in the Zimbabwe
parliament.

The MP, Mr Alec Moseley, 63, has sold his farm near Bulawayo and is in South Africa on holiday.

The news of his resignation comes soon after Mr Rowan Cronje announced that he was leaving the RF and Zimbabwe to take up a job offer. Reliable sources say that

Reliable sources in the RF say Mr Cronje — regarded as the most moderate of the RF MPs — is to take up a job as political adviser to Chief Lennox Sebe in the Ciskei.

Indications are that Mr Moseley will also be leaving Zim-babwe, although he gave no details in his letter of resignation to Mr Geoff Kluckow, the RF chairman.

The RF will be facing two by-elections in the new year in which it will face opposition from Mr Andre Holland's breakaway Democratic Party.

Mr Holland left the RF earlier this year because he said it was being obstructive in parliament and had rejected Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's policy of reconciliation.

Mr Holland, who had hoped to recruit Mr Cronje to the party, has said that it will contest the by-election for his seat. The DP will also contest Mr Moseley's Matabeland constituency.

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Mugabe aims at 'SA agents'

By Robin Drew
The Star Argus
News Service

SALISBURY — Keen attention will be focused now on how far the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, intends to go in taking the "real action" he has promised to deal with people regarded as agents of South Africa.

On at least four occasions in the past three weeks Mr Mugabe has said practical steps will be taken soon to safeguard Zimbabwe against agents trying to destabilise it.

He has linked the Republican Front of Mr Ian

Smith and the UANC of Bishop Muzorewa with these activities, saying agents within these parties lend themselves to manipulation by South Africa for its own purposes.

In a weekend television interview, Mr Mugabe said his government was justified in taking action which would be regarded by some as "a negation of the policy of reconciliation" but which was necessary to consolidate Zimbabwe's independence. And last week the government assumed new powers under the state of emergency to enable it to seize the property of enemies of the state.

An enemy was defined as a person who had been acting as an agent of a foreign country or organisation prejudicial to public safety or government authority.

Mr Mugabe has also said that if any party is banned it will be because the government regards it as subversive.

He has promised to weed out "agents of the regime down south" still serving in Zimbabwe's armed forces and the police force, saying "there are saboteurs in the system."

"We still have Gerickes and Varkevisser in the services," he told his television audience, in a reference to Captain

Frank Gericke, the alleged South African spy, and Iefekaya Inspektor and Varkevisser who are now believed to be in South Africa.

Seven whites are in detention while investigations continue into allegations of plots to endanger the security of the state and to overthrow the Government.

The RF member of Parliament for Bulawayo South, Mr Wally Stuttaford, has been held incommunicado in a detention centre in Salisbury for three weeks.

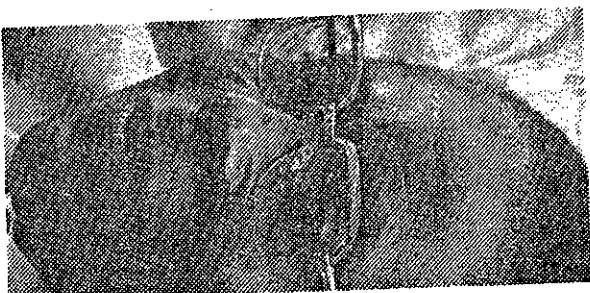
Mr Mugabe has so far refused to specify what action his government will implement, but has said

the government has perhaps been too kind to whites who have not responded to the policy of reconciliation.

"There are those who live in the past, who are obdurate," he said. "We live in the present. We will have to find them a new home elsewhere."

On another occasion he said such people could have a place in Zimbabwe provided they were isolated from others for re-education and discipline.

The Prime Minister is due to make a major address to the nation on New Year's Eve. He may say more then about the threatened deportations, detentions and banings.



Mr Mugabe . . . "saboteurs in the system."