

ZIMBABWE - GENERAL

1983

JANUARY - MARCH

KIDNAP STUDENT SEES TWIG TRAIL

ARGUS
3/1/83
362

Argus Africa News Service

NYAMANDHLOVU (Matabeleland). — A student from South Africa, Mr David Bilang, 24, kidnapped by Zimbabwean dissidents on New Year's Eve, is thought to be alive and leaving a trail of deliberate clues for pursuing government trackers and soldiers.

According to sources close to the Bilang family, Zimbabwean security forces were three hours behind on the tracks of the fleeing group on Saturday night.

Mr Bilang has been sighted twice — reportedly once by peasants and once by air from a military spotter plane.

He was said to be moving very fast with his abductors, a group of at least 20 men armed with AK rifles and machine-guns.

Spoor

He is understood to be aiding the pursuing trackers by leaving an obvious spoor, and by breaking twigs from bushes on the way.

Mr Bilang, a post-graduate commerce student at the University of Natal, Maritzburg, was abducted along with his grandfather, farmer Mr Benjy Williams, on Friday afternoon near Turk Mine about 80 km north-west of Bulawayo.

Latest reports say a third man, an employee of Mr Williams who has not been named, was also abducted.

On fire

Before leaving the mine, the bandits set fire to a vehicle and an office. Mr Williams was forced to write a note explaining that his captors were former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zippa guerrilla forces.

They were demanding the immediate return of properties belonging to Mr Nkomo's Zapu Party, which were confiscated earlier this year after massive arms caches were found on them.

Mr Williams's note assured his wife, Geraldine, that "they say they will not kill us".

Soldiers shoot at motorist

Argus Africa News Service

BULAWAYO. — A South African motorist came within centimetres of a bloody death yesterday when he was fired at by Zimbabwean soldiers at a roadblock in the strife-torn southern province of Matabeleland.

Visibly shaken by his experience, the man pointed out four bullet holes through the passenger side window of his car.

BURN MARK

Another hole in the back window of his Transvaal registered car was surrounded by starred and cracked glass. A burn mark left by a bullet scored the backrest of the passenger seat.

The man, who refused to give his name, lives in Sydenham, Johannesburg and spent the Christmas holidays at Victoria Falls and Hwange National Park.

CAMOUFLAGE

On his way back to South Africa on Sunday, 30 km from Bulawayo, he saw a roadblock being set up by armed men in camouflage uniforms.

Not seeing policemen nor any official roadblock signs, he changed down to second gear and accelerated through, at the same times ducking his head below the dashboard.

The bullets fired by the soldiers missed the man by centimetres.

"I was very lucky I had no other people with me," he said.

After that his main aim was to get out of Zimbabwe as quickly as possible, he said, although he was concerned he might not reach Beit Bridge with the fuel he had left in his tank.

Butchered

Hours later, he was dead, having been butchered by his abductors near the spot he was taken from. His family believe he was bayoneted, but a police spokesman said he was also decapitated with an axe.

Security forces found Mr Williams's body buried in a kopie about 6 km from the mine at 12,45 pm on Saturday while engaged in follow-up operations.

Friends think that Mr Williams, aged 71, who had cancer, was killed because he could not keep up with the group.

Mr Bilang's mother, girl friend and a student friend waited anxiously

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

Student hostage

ARGUS 2/1/83 (362)
(Contd from Page 1)

in Bulawayo for news, but refused to speak to the Press.

The abduction occurred on the same day as the slaughter of six people in the Nyamandhlovu district.

Official sources say 15 to 20 armed dissidents ambushed ranch manager Mr David Walters, 26, killing him, his son Sean, 22 months, his son Michael, 4, his brother-in-law John Hearne, 18, security officer Phillipe Buinot, 42, and security guard Themba Ndebele.

Outrage

Both incidents have stirred up outrage among the white farming community.

Republican Front leader Mr Ian Smith, who was a personal friend of Mr Williams, expressed shock and horror and said the Turk Mine farmer was an "outstanding and dedicated member of the community".

A prominent Nyamandhlovu farmer, Mr Tim Gibbs, son of former Southern Rhodesian Governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs, was forthright.

Military

"Mr Mugabe is trying to apply a military solution to a political problem. Ian Smith found out years ago that that does not work," he said.

"One must be honest and say we are thinking about leaving. I mean the killings of youngsters..." Mr Gibbs broke off and looked at his own three children playing happily on the lawn in front of his homestead.

There have been several recent incidents in the district, as yet unreported by the local media, including a dairy farmer wounded in an ambush by about eight dissidents, and a black farm foreman shot dead.

Massive search for Zimbabwe killers

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — As Zimbabwean security forces scour Matabeleland for the dissident terrorists who turned the festive season into a killing spree, anxious farmers and miners in the area are preparing their defences against further attacks.

Soldiers, trackers, helicopters, spotter planes, police and horsemen are all being used in the hunt for the dissidents who shot dead six people, including two young boys, and kidnapped an elderly farmer and his grandson in two separate incidents north of Bulawayo on New Year's Eve.

The beheaded body of kidnapped farmer, Mr Benjy Williams, 71, was found on New Year's Day near the spot where he and Mr David Bilang, 24, were abducted the previous morning.

Mr Tim Gibbs, a Nyamandhlovu farmer and grandson of a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, said the tracker unit had picked up the abductor's trail at nearby Tuffnut mine on Friday.

On Saturday afternoon Mr Gibbs and Mr Cyril Bilang, David's father, flew to Harare in a government aircraft where it is understood

they had urgent talks with government officials.

The two men were kidnapped on Friday morning and by about 2.30pm that day a ransom note signed "Zipra forces" — the former guerilla army of Zapu opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo — reached Mr Williams' wife, Geraldine.

According to a source in Bulawayo the note, in Mr Williams' handwriting, contained a threat to kill the hostages unless Zapu detainees were released and confiscated Zapu property was returned by New Year's Day.

The bloody New Year's Eve ambush by about 15 to 20 dissidents on a farm off the main Victoria Falls road about 60km north-west of Bulawayo claimed the lives of a ranch manager, Mr David Walters, his two sons, Shaun, 4, and Michael, 2, his visiting brother-in-law, Mr John Hearne, 45, Mr Philippe Boiron, a security guard, and Mr Themba Ndebele, a farm militiaman.

According to the Sunday Mail newspaper the six victims were transporting maize when the dissidents opened fire at their vehicle. A police spokesman said the vehicle was riddled with automatic rifle fire thought to be from AK-47s.

Matabele Brigade

is trained in SA'

362
Star
3/1/83

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — South Africa was accused last night of constantly violating the border with Zimbabwe.

The Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, claimed South Africa had established a "Matabele Brigade," commanded by a Colonel Breytenbach, who sent bandits to Zimbabwe.

The Minister named a number of camps which he said had been set up in South Africa, including one at Phalaborwa, where he said thousands of men were being trained.

Mr Mnangagwa said occasional violations of Zimbabwe's air space also took place.

But he said that South African aircraft, since he warned of this last October, were no

longer flying at low level. "They now fly very high," he said. "But we are taking measures to protect our air space."

Mr Mnangagwa said the camps in South Africa where dissidents were being trained were Spacer Camp, Madibo Camp, Ntibi Camp and Phalaborwa.

Some of the bandits had been captured and others killed on their return to Zimbabwe, he said.

He claimed that some had been instructed to operate as members of Zipra, the former guerilla army of Mr Joshua Nkomo.

● A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said in Pretoria today:

"Mr Mnangagwa is obviously trying to camouflage Zimbabwe's present internal problems and escalating

violence by blaming South Africa for its ills.

"It has become fashionable to blame South Africa for the failure of the marxist system in neighbouring countries.

"We doubt the value of commenting on this sort of repetitive outburst."

Zimbabwe kidnapping — student leaves clues

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service
Bulawayo

Maritzburg student David Bilang (24), kidnapped by Zimbabwean dissidents on New Year's Eve, is thought to be alive and leaving a trail of deliberate clues for pursuing government trackers and soldiers.

According to sources close to the Bilang family, Zimbabwean security forces were following tracks just three hours behind the fleeing group.

Mr Bilang has, sources say, been seen twice—once by local blacks and once by air from a military spotter plane. He was said to be moving very fast with his abductors, a group of at least 20 men armed with AK rifles and machine guns.

He is understood to be aiding the pursuing trackers by leaving an obvious spoor, and by breaking twigs from bushes on the way.

Hope for Zimbabwe hostages — Minister

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Five of the six foreign tourists taken hostage by dissidents in Matabeleland in July may still be alive, Zimbabwe's Security Minister, Mr Emerson Munangagwa, said last night.

Speaking on a television programme, he said: "Everything is being done to secure their release quietly."

Mr Munangagwa did not explain why the government believed the five were still alive or enlarge on the efforts to free them.

Two Britons, Mr James Greenwell and Mr Martyn Hodgson, two Americans, Mr Brett Baldwin and Mr Kevin Ellis, and two Australians, Mr Tony Bajzelj and Mr William Butler, were seized at a roadblock while on a transafrica trip.

Thousands of troops hunted for them after their capture in the same area where the operation is going on now to track down the killers of six people on New Year's Eve.

Mr Munangagwa claimed that Operation Octopus, to crush dissidents in Matabeleland, had been a "very big success."

Mr Bilang, a post-graduate commerce student at the University of Pietermaritzburg, was abducted along with his grandfather, well-known farmer Mr Benjy Williams, on Friday afternoon near Turk Mine about 80 km north west of Bulawayo.

Latest reports say a third man, an employee of Mr Williams who has not been named, was also abducted.

Before leaving the mine, the bandits set fire to a vehicle and an office.

Mr Williams was forced to write a note explaining that his captors were former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla forces. They were demanding the immediate return of properties belonging to Mr Nkomo's Zapu party, which were confiscated earlier this year after massive arms caches were found on them.

Mr Williams's note assured his wife, Geraldine, that "they say they will not kill us."

Hours later he was dead. His family believe he was bayoneted, but police say he was also decapitated with an axe.

Security forces found Mr Williams's body buried about 6 kilometres from the mine at 12.45 pm on Saturday.

Mr Williams (71) who had cancer, was believed to have been killed because he could

To Page 3, Col 3

362 Star 3/1/83

Zimbabwe rebels safe in their terror triangle

362

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4/1/83

By Brendan Seery
The Star's Africa
News Service

NYAMANDLOVU

The hunt for Maritzburg student David Bilang (24) and his armed kidnappers appears to be heading into Zimbabwe's "Beremuda Triangle" where dissident groups disappear without trace into a vast unpopulated area of dense bush.

The dissident-infected zone extends south-east through Wankie National Park to a point close to Bulawayo, then north-west to near the Midlands city of Gweru, then back through Northern Matabeleland district to the Zambezi Valley.

The hub of the most serious armed violence in the country, the area has seen groups of bandits melt away without trace after killing, burning and robberies.

The six foreign tourists abducted at gunpoint in July have not been heard of since being marched off into the centre of this area.

David Bilang, whose grandfather, Mr Benji Williams, was slaughtered when he could not keep up the blistering pace the group

of kidnappers set, is now apparently trying to leave clues to help government forces he knows are on his trail. It seems Mr Bilang and his abductors are racing towards the little-known, dense and virtually impenetrable forests around the Lupane area.

The Government believes at least five of the abducted tourists are still alive and being held prisoner in the same area.

ENCLAVES

The dense forests of Northern Matabeleland would be the ideal choice for a hideaway.

Even State Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa has admitted that dissidents have established themselves in "enclaves" in the province.

The area, which includes the tsetse fly-ridden lowlands of the Zambezi Valley, was the stronghold of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zebra guerrilla forces during Rhodesia's bush war.

At one stage during the war it was reported that the area was virtually a no-go zone for security forces. Former Rhodesian soldiers speak of being aware

that Zipra guerrillas operated two field hospitals in the area, equipped with electricity generators and radio communications with rear bases in Zambia.

COMPASS

One of the hospitals was once attacked but the other was never found, the former soldiers recall.

The forest areas are virtually uninhabited and featureless. The thick tree canopy provides excellent cover from aerial detection, while the lack of geographical features by which to navigate makes troop movement extremely difficult.

A former member of the Rhodesian army's mounted unit, the Grey's Scouts, recounted a five-day patrol he had been on through the area.

"We went in with a compass at one end and came out with it at the other. In between, we did not have a clue where we were."

To many farmers, former soldiers and those who experienced the liberation war, the dissidents appear to be former Zipra guerrillas returning to their old haunts. Most of the incidents

of violence reported this year have been blamed on ex-Zipra guerrillas who were either demobilised or deserted from the Zimbabwe National Army.

The violence erupted early last year soon after the Government confiscated property owned by Mr Nkomo's Zapu party after mass give arms caches had been found on them.

According to Mr Nkomo, thousands of former Zipra men and women had bought the farms collectively and had therefore lost all they possessed.

The subsequent kidnapping of the six tourists included demands for the return of these properties and also the immediate release of detained former high-ranking Zipra officials. Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku and Mr Dumiso Dabengwa.

JET THREAT

A number of arms caches were found in the Lupane and Gwaii River areas.

During the ceasefire after the Lancaster House talks, thousands of Zipra guerrillas gathered at two main assembly points in the

area — St Paul's Mission in Lupane and Gwaii River Mine.

During bloody clashes between Zipra and Mr Mugabe's Zanla guerrillas in February 1981, a heavily armed column of Zipra vehicles advanced on the city from the Gwaii River camp.

It dispensed only when Mr Mugabe threatened to use air force jets to annihilate it.

It is believed that more Zipra arms caches are hidden in the vast triangle, waiting to be used.

The killing of these people in ambushes on buses on Christmas Eve and the murder of six people, and the Williams-Bilang abduction on New Year's Eve appear to have been planned to coincide with the relaxed festive period.

During the last week of 1982 in the troubled Nyamandlovu district, farm and mine machinery was burned, a black farm foreman was executed and a white dairy farmer was wounded in an ambush. Whether the incidents are connected or are part of a detailed plan of assault

aimed at shattering law and order remains to be seen. So far, however, observers believe the banding in Matabeleland is haphazard rather than coordinated.

White farmers on the receiving end of attacks do not think so.

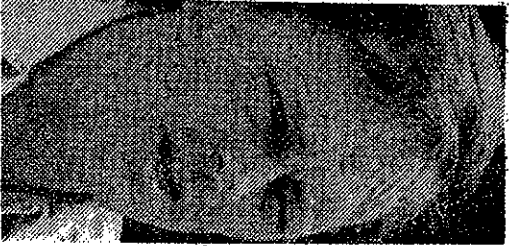
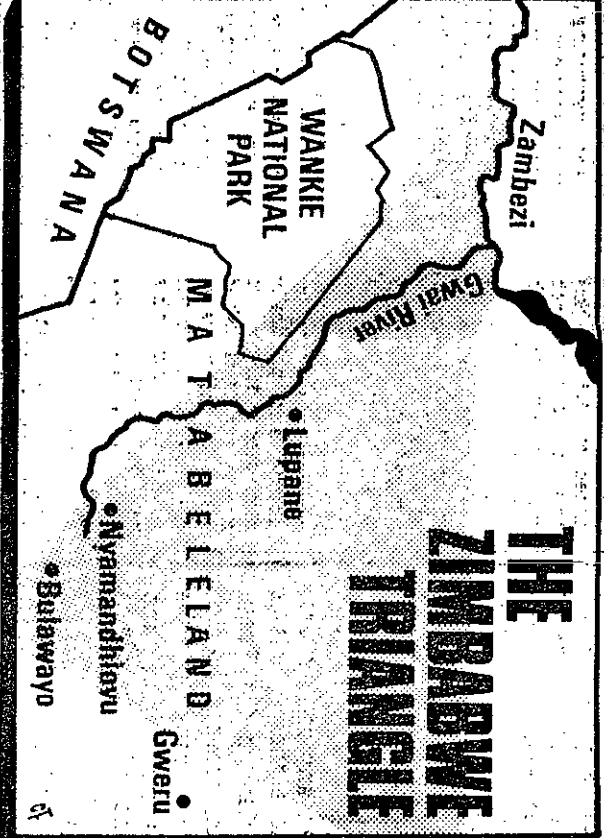
"They are just too good now. Everything they have aimed for they have hit. It isn't just a case of squirt and run like it was during the war," said one farmer.

Massive Government troop deployments have, on the surface at least, done little to combat the problem.

"It's because these people worked in here during the war and they know the area. They are the sons and daughters of the local people who are 100 percent behind the dissidents," said one policeman.

Many people believe Mr Mugabe can solve the problem only by reaching a political compromise with the dissidents and their leaders.

If political solution is not offered, Mr Mugabe could see his troops, together with innocent civilians and farmers, disappearing into the treacherous "triangle."



A leading Matabeleland farmer, Mr Tim Gibbs, son of the former Southern Rhodesian governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, says morale among local farmers and miners is low following the upsurge in violence which, if unchecked, will force whites to quit the land.



This South African motorist (right) who flatly refused to give his name, missed death by centimetres when his car was fired on by Zimbabwean soldiers in violence-torn Matabeleland on Sunday. The man, who lives in Sydenham, Johannesburg, said he did not want to alarm his parents after a holiday in Zimbabwe.

Harare seals border with SA

362
Star
4/1/83

Staff Reporters and Associated Press

Zimbabwean police have sealed off the Beitbridge border post after acts of sabotage destroyed telephone and power lines last night.

By 11.30 am today only one car had passed through into South Africa. A long queue of cars had built up on the Zimbabwean side of the border as police searched all vehicles heading south.

Reports that the border was closed on the Zimbabwean side were emphatically denied by a government spokesman in Harare and by a spokesman for the Zimbabwean Trade Commission in Johannesburg.

Immigration officials on the South African side of the border said vehicles were not travelling through from Zimbabwe. Instead of the usual flow of traffic only one car had crossed the border today.

Harare sources said cars were being held up for security checks.

Immigration officials at the South African Beit Bridge border post said vehicles were still travelling from South Africa into Zimbabwe today.

The main power line from the Lake Kariba hydro-electric station to the eastern Zimbabwean town of Mutare (formerly Umtali) was sabotaged as well as the telephone lines between Harare and South Africa.

Travellers delayed

Mutare, Zimbabwe's third main centre, was still without power this morning.

The sabotage follows 10 days of escalating lawlessness in Matabeleland.

The temporary closure is likely to delay hundreds of travellers.

Government spokesmen in Harare would not comment on the sabotage attacks.

Last night lights in Harare dipped and the television station went off the air during the transmission of the main evening news bulletin.

Today senior officials of the Electricity Supply Commission were inspecting the site of the damaged lines, thought to be along the main road south from Harare, about 20 km outside the city.

A government spokesman emphasised that the measures were a follow-up operation and did not amount to a border closure.

"The border has not been closed," he said. It is expected that vehicles will be moving again later today.

Hard hit

In April last year power supplies to the eastern districts were cut when saboteurs struck at a pylon carrying major transmission lines.

Factories in Mutare were hard hit when they lost two weeks' production until full power could be restored to the area.

Zimbabwe's Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said this week that anti-government agents were being sent into Zimbabwe from South Africa to commit acts of sabotage.

Fuel crisis

Apart from the security checks at the border motorists travelling to South Africa were also having to contend with Zimbabwe's fuel crisis.

Officials at the Zimbabwe Trade Commission in Johannesburg said they believed some motorists had been stranded at Masvingo (formerly Fort Victoria) and Beitbridge because of the petrol shortage.

White families flee to Bulawayo for safety from rural slaughter

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — Several white farming and mining families have fled the upsurge of slaughter and violence in rural Matabeleland and sought refuge in Bulawayo.

Morale among farmers and miners in outlying areas is described as low following two bloody weeks in which dissidents have exacted a high toll in life and property.

A crisis meeting is planned this week between local farmers and the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, and the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair.

A prominent local farmer, Mr Tim Gibbs, son of former Southern Rhodesian Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, says people in Matabeleland are suffering a crisis of confidence in Government security forces' ability to deal speedily

and effectively with the dissident violence.

Zimbabwean authorities have put a news blackout on the hunt for abducted Pietermaritzburg student Mr David Bilang (24).

Other than a terse official statement on New Year's Eve, there has been no more news of the manhunt that was launched after Mr Bilang was kidnapped by armed men, with his grandfather, prominent Matabeleland farmer, Mr Benjy Williams, on

December 31.

The kidnappers, identifying themselves as members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's wartime Zipra guerilla army, forced Mr Williams to pen a ransom note.

Mr Williams (71) was hacked to death in a grisly execution later that day, presumably when it was found he could not keep up with the fast pace the group was setting on their march through the bush.

● See Page 15.

Friends pray for 'Mr Nice Guy'

By Andrew Walker

For the friends and family of kidnapped student Mr David Bilang the New Year began in horrifying fashion — they were waiting for him to arrive at a New Year's Eve party when they learnt he had been kidnapped by Zimbabwean gunmen.

Friends said today that Mr Bilang was travelling with his grandfather, Mr Benjy Williams, to a party at Mr Williams's farm, north of Bulawayo, when they were held up.

Mr Williams was murdered.

"They were going out to Mr Williams's farm at Turk Mine for a big New Year's Eve thrash when it happened," said an old friend of Mr Bilang today.

"We are hoping that these people decide they

will get more publicity by letting David go free than by murdering him."

Friends said that Mr Bilang, a commerce student at Maritzburg, was "one of the nicest people you could hope to meet."

Said Mr Hugh Ross, who has known him from his earliest school days: "David is always full of fun and a really nice guy. We are just praying that he manages to escape or is released unharmed."

A pupil at Bulawayo's Christian Brothers College before going to university, Mr Bilang spent most of his vacations at home in Bulawayo.

He is a keen tennis player and recently competed in the Zimbabwe open tennis championships.

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Zimbabwean security force trackers yesterday continued to follow a "strong" track of David Bilang, a 24-year-old student, and a band of dissidents who kidnapped him and his farmer grandfather, Mr Benjy Williams, 71, on New Year's Eve.

In the biggest military operation since the end of the bush war three years ago, several thousand troops and police using armoured cars, helicopter gunships and warplanes swept western Zimbabwe for the gangs of armed dissidents.

Mr Williams' body was found on New Year's Day near where he was abducted in the Turk Mine area about 50km north of Bulawayo. According to a police spokesman he was beheaded with an axe but his wife, Mrs Geraldine Williams, said she understood he had been

Troops out in force for Zapu abductors

30 RDM 4/1/83

bayoneted.

By yesterday the fleeing dissidents were thought to have crossed the road to Victoria Falls about 30km to the west in the Nyamandhlovu area where security forces are hunting for the killers of four men and two children who were gunned down in a van soon after the kidnapping.

There is suspicion in some government circles that the New Year's Eve attacks and the killing of three people and wounding of 21 in a rifle attack on buses and cars north-east of Bulawayo on Christmas Eve is the work of South African-trained men instructed to pose as support-

ers of Zapu opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

According to an informed source, the government has had evidence since early December that South Africa was training "phony" dissidents.

In a television interview broadcast this week the Minister of State charged with security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said South Africa had created a "Matabele brigade" under a "Colonel Breytenbach" to infiltrate Zimbabwe.

Sapa-AP reports that the dissidents, believed to be former fighters loyal to Mr Nkomo, have killed 12 people, two of them pre-school

children, and wounded at least 21 others in ambushes since December 21.

The violence in Matabeleland province, the stronghold of Mr Nkomo's followers, has further heightened tensions between him and the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe, who led a rival faction in the seven-year bush war, ordered extra troops into Matabeleland

"Such perpetrators of evil must surely be hunted down until they are found, and when apprehended and proven guilty must receive the sternest of all punishments—death," Mr Mugabe declared angrily in a New Year's Eve broadcast to the nation.

Zimbabwe clamp after sabotage

Big traffic snarl-up at SA border

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE.

AFTER more sabotage road traffic from Zimbabwe into South Africa ground to a standstill for several hours yesterday.

The snarl-up occurred as police conducted an intensive security search of travellers and vehicles at the Beit Bridge border post.

Some observers linked the search with the sabotage of four power pylons 20km south of Harare early on Monday night but one informed source said it was unlikely the two incidents — about 500km apart — were related.

According to the source a man in possession of a pistol and a mortar was arrested during the border search. It was not clear in which direction the man was travelling.

The Zimbabwean Ministry of Home Affairs yesterday released a statement denying the border had been closed. It said it was regretted that south-bound traffic had been held up by police searches but said these were "essential for security reasons".

Some motorists spent up to four hours in a fenced compound, after they had been searched before they were allowed to cross into South Africa.

The powerline sabotage near Harare, in which the stays supporting four tall pylons were apparently sawn through, was in the same spot near the Hunyani Bridge on the Beatrice road where pylons were felled in a similar way last Easter.

The sabotage, thought to be the work of anti-government dissidents, caused major power blackouts in the eastern districts. Power was only restored at the region's main centre, Mutare, during yesterday morning.

Telephone lines between Harare and South Africa were also blown up, it was reported.

Security force trackers yesterday continued the search for 24-year-old student David Bilang and the dissidents who kidnapped him and his farmer grandfather Mr Benjy Williams about 50km north of Bulawayo on New Year's Eve. Mr Williams was brutally murdered soon afterwards.

The manhunt also continued for the dissidents who killed men, woman, and children in bloody attacks on motor vehicles north of Bulawayo in the past fortnight.

The morale of white farmers in the area is at an all-time low according to a prominent Nyamandhlovu farmer, Mr Tim Gibbs, who said this week it was hoped that an anticipated meeting of farmers with the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, and the president of the Commercial Farmers Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, would result in the adoption of improved anti-dissident measures.

Mr Gibbs said this week that farmers believed a "political solution" was needed in the area.

The recent acts of terrorism in Matabeleland are attributed by most to disaffected former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's former Zimpra army who deserted from the national army this year.

The Zimbabwe Government has accused South Africa of sending saboteurs into Zimbabwe to create disorder in the south of the country, Sapa-Reuter reports.

And the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe yesterday condemned the recent acts of murder and called upon all people to co-operate with government forces hunting the killers.

Traffic back to normal at Beitbridge

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal
Bureau

MESSINA — Scores of southbound motorists were delayed for up to five hours yesterday when Zimbabwean police and Customs officials searched vehicles in a security clamp-down at the Beitbridge border post.

The build-up of traffic grew to about 300 vehicles by midday and disgruntled drivers said there was nothing they could do but sit it out in the 40 deg C heat.

Those who became impatient and objected were threatened with arrest.

NORMAL

The Star's Africa News Service reported this morning that traffic was moving normally through the border post.

The security clamp followed the sabotage of power supplies on the main road south from Harare. Four pylons carrying a 330 kv line collapsed and it is believed that saboteurs had cut the stays supporting the masts.

The drivers of two trucks which struck the cables dangling over the road had narrow

escapes but no one was hurt.

In a similar incident last April a man was killed and another seriously hurt when a bus struck a cable after the pylon stays had been cut.

It is understood that Zimbabwe's Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, happened to be in the area soon after the pylons collapsed on Monday night and ordered the security clamp at the border.

SHORT OF FUEL

Many of the motorists barely made it to Beitbridge on limited fuel supplies and some said it was a relief not having to queue at filling stations in South Africa as had become customary in Zimbabwe.

Suitcases were ransacked and all containers were opened — even personal diaries were checked despite protests. Camouflage uniforms and other war souvenirs found in the possession of emigrants were confiscated.

A young mechanic, accompanied by his wife and small son said they arrived at Beitbridge at 8 am and

passed through to the South African side only at 3 pm. They had been stopped and searched at road blocks several times before reaching Beitbridge he said.

Some of the older model cars overheated as the procession moved forward slowly.

Most motorists had no idea why the huge security check was being carried out.

CALLED OFF

Inexplicably, the operation was called off at 4 pm and late motorists were not stopped.

Many families, not expecting the delay, booked into hotels in Messina, while some camped in the caravan park.

About 200 cars reached Pietersburg between 4.30 and 5 pm, aggravating peak-hour congestion in the town's main street.

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The bloody and brutal murders of seven people, two of them small children in an ambush and a kidnapping on New Year's Eve, is a chilling reminder of the terrible toll of human life being exacted by armed rebels in southern Zimbabwe.

What is not as obvious, yet equally important, are the millions of rands the country's struggling economy is losing in destroyed equipment, disruption of production, lost man-hours, loss of foreign investment and the dramatic shrinking of tourism — all directly due to the continuing banditry.

The latest, and most serious, incident happened in the last week of 1982 in the Tsholotsho area, an arid black peasant farming land about 80 km north-west of Bulawayo.

Eight dissidents, dressed in a motley assortment of camouflage uniforms and black overalls and claiming to be former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla forces, set fire to heavy construction equipment near a dam which was being built in the area.

In the blaze, bulldozers, scrapers, trucks and other equipment worth R2,5 million were destroyed.

In other attacks in the strife-torn Matabeleland province last year, equip-

Zimbabwe rebels hit economy

ment valued at R1,5 million was destroyed by dissidents.

Among the main incidents were:

● On August nine Land-Rovers, 10 tractors, six lorries and two trailers, valued at more than R240 000, were set alight and destroyed at a saw-mill near Nkayi.

● On August 20 a government truck, worth about R9 600, was burnt out in the same area.

● In early September, a bus, with a replacement value of R48 000, was fired on and burnt by bandits on the main Bulawayo-Beit Bridge road.

● In early November road construction equipment worth more than R96 000 was destroyed by fire in the Tsholotsho district.

● Two virtually new buses worth a total of R120 000 belonging to the Zimbabwe Omnibus Company, were burnt by dissidents.

● Two buses and a car, with a total value of R132 000, were destroyed by bandits on December

19 in Kezi, south-east of Bulawayo.

● On Christmas Eve, three people died, 21 were wounded and two buses and a car, valued at R120 000, were destroyed.

● Mining and farming equipment was destroyed by a dissident gang in a rampage in the Nyamandhlovu district. Total damage was R130 000.

Apart from the obvious losses in dollars and cents resulting from the destruction of capital equipment, the campaign of violence in the province has left its mark on the economy in other ways.

Maintaining a strong military presence and pursuit operations in the province is costing the taxpayer thousands of rands a day.

PRODUCTION

There were cuts in production at factories in Bulawayo — a main industrial centre — when the tight security nets around the city's black townships caused workers to arrive late, or not at all, on several occasions last year.

But tourism is probably the area of the economy which will suffer the most as the security situation deteriorates. The effect of the kidnapping of six foreign visitors in July last year has been felt by the industry in a large number of cancellations.

A film company which had intended producing a feature-length science-fiction film with a budget of more than R14 million has cancelled its plans because insurance companies are reluctant to provide cover for its cast, equipment and crew in remote locations in Zimbabwe.

RESERVES

Farmers who, along with people from small mines, are being forced back into the cities because of deteriorating law and order, are important sources of foreign currency for the economy. Foreign reserves are at their lowest levels.

Government construction projects and welfare operations are also being hampered by the dissidents. These appear to have been selected specifically as targets.

Mr Robert Sandberg, head of the Matabeleland Chamber of Industries, said: "Political, financial and personal confidence built up after independence is being negated."

He called on the government to step in quickly before irreparable damage was done to the fabric of society.

Zimbabwe in secret petrol deal with SA?

Argus Africa
News Service

HARARE — A secret deal under which Zimbabwe will get part of its fuel requirements from South Africa over the next three years is believed to have been reached after intensive negotiations at official level.

The key to the deal is thought to lie in Botswana where, according to informed sources here, the Zimbabwe Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, had talks last week.

Because of Zimbabwe's insistence that it will not talk to the South Africans at ministerial level — an attitude that was re-stated by the Prime Minister's office last night — the Botswana connection is seen here as a way out of the impasse.

CHRISTMAS

Dr Makoni is understood to have had talks in Botswana sometime between Christmas and New Year. No South African minister was present at this meeting which has enabled Prime Minister Mugabe to hold

to his position of no ministerial contact.

The need to secure a reliable source of supply, reinforced by this week's fresh attack on the oil pipeline from Mozambique, led to the negotiation of an agreement to buy fuel from South Africa.

An increase in the price of fuel is expected here shortly, due partly to last month's devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar.

RELUCTANT

While Zimbabwe has obviously been most reluctant to become involved in an agreement under which fuel from South Africa is imported, Dr Makoni did say recently that the Government was flexible and pragmatic and would review its policies in the light of circumstances at the time.

Although the blasting of the pipeline in Mozambique on Wednesday night is not expected to cause a delay of more than two days in getting it ready to pump again, the vulnerability of this route is such that the Zimbabwe Government cannot rely on it for regular use.

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Mutasa ⁷⁵⁷¹ ordered ³⁶² to SA for discharge ^{7/1/83}

By Sheryl Raine
Pretoria Bureau

Corporal Stephen Mutasa (25), who was abducted by Zimbabwean soldiers last month and released in Harare this week, will be regarded as a deserter unless he returns to South Africa to be honourably discharged from the SADF, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information has announced.

The former Zimbabwean and member of the British South Africa Police who came to South Africa with his family in 1980 and joined the SADF has refused to return to this country.

Since his abduction in the Messina area on December 3 last year, South Africa has consistently demanded his release and repatriation.

On Monday Corporal Mutasa was freed in Harare. At the headquarters of the Zimbabwe Security Forces and before members of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation, Corporal Mutasa told two representatives of the South African Trade Mission that he wished to remain in Zimbabwe.

"Corporal Mutasa is still a member of the SADF and it is his duty to return and be honourably discharged," the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information said. "If he does not return he will be regarded as a deserter and will be dishonourably discharged."

At the time of his abduction, reports in Harare referred to the corporal as a suspected black South African agent.

South Africa labelled his abduction part of a

● To Page 2 Col 8.

Mutasa decision

▶ from page 1

Zimbabwean campaign against former citizens who had fled the country after the start of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's rule.

According to General Constand Viljoen, chief of the SADF, Corporal Mutasa's wife and children were already in Zimbabwe the day before his abduction.

He was interrogated for a few weeks after arriving in Zimbabwe.

Expert: Beware phone deals

CAPE TOWN — Insurance cover arranged by telephone may not be binding, warns a senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Lionel Hodes, writing in the latest issue of *Businessman's Law*, says: "The insurance company, being a fictitious legal person, can act only through its human agents. Did the person you spoke to over the telephone have the necessary authority to bind the insurance company?"

"A contract of insurance, like all contracts, requires an offer and an acceptance of it. Only when the insurance company accepts will a valid contract come into being and will you be insured," writes Mr Hodes.

"The person who takes the call may not have the necessary authority to conclude the contract on behalf of his company.

Usually the function of the insurance agent is merely to canvass business for the insurer and to transmit the proposal and the premium, and his authority ends there. Occasionally he may be authorised to issue interim cover until the insurer decides whether to accept."

REFUSE

Mr Hodes says an insurance company reserves the right to refuse a proposal, even if it has already accepted payment of the premium. A receipt is not an acceptance of the insurance.

But insurance proposal forms often provide that there will be no cover until the premium has been paid.

Mr Hodes gives the assurance that all is not lost for one who finds he has no cover because the agent lacked authority. "If the agent has assured the proposer that he had authority to accept the proposal and the proposer was covered, the proposer may proceed against him for damages

Kidnappers are thought to have set fire to Zimbabwe clerk

The Star's Africa News Service
HARARE — The dissident gang responsible for the abduction of two whites in Matabeleland on New Year's Eve is also thought to have poured petrol over a black mine clerk and set him ablaze.

The clerk, who worked at the Durban Gold Mine in the Inyathi area, received serious burns but is now recovering in hospital.

The same gang is believed to have gone on a rampage in the area, destroying thousands of rands worth of mining equipment and setting fire to houses.

The gang is thought to have gone on later the same day to the Tuffnut Mine and abducted Mr Benjy Williams (71) and his grandson, Mr David Bilang (24).

Mr Williams was killed by his abductors after being forced to write a

ransom note demanding the return of properties confiscated from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party last year in the wake of the arms cache crisis.

Mr Bilang is still missing and government soldiers backed by spotter aircraft, helicopters and paratroops are pursuing the gang which is heading north-west into dense forest areas.

In Bulawayo on Wednesday there was a high-level meeting between defence and security chiefs and farmers' representatives.

The State Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Minister responsible for Defence, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, and the army commander, Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, held lengthy talks on the deteriorating security situation with Mr Jim Sinclair, president of the Commercial Farmers' Union.



MR LESTER ABRAMS

Lodge's leader re-elected

Mr Lester Abrams has been elected grand president of the Hebrew Order of David, Southern Africa, for a second term.

This is the first time in the order's long history that anyone has held this office twice.

Mr Abrams (45), of Lakefield, Benoni, who was grand president in 1974, will be in charge of lodges in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Israel.

Exiled Swapo man may go to Namibia

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A leading member of Swapo's central committee, Mr Peter Katjavivi, who is living in London, is believed to be considering a visit to Namibia to attend his mother's funeral on Saturday.

Mr Katjavivi's mother, Mrs Alma Haufiku (61), died of throat cancer in Cape Town on New Year's Day.

A friend of the family said Mr Katjavivi told his sister, Miss Elizabeth Haufiku, in a telephone call that he would like to attend the funeral at Okahandja in central Namibia.

The director of the Administrator-General's department, Mr John Viall, says he does not foresee any problems for Mr Katjavivi if he visits the territory.

"If he has any doubts, all he needs to do is contact us about his travel arrangements," he said.

Mr Katjavivi was Swapo's Western European representative in London until a few years ago when he fell from grace in the party hierarchy.

Since then, however, he appears to have regained strength in the central committee, although he is said to be still without portfolio.

He has been in self-imposed exile for about 20 years.

Vaal bridge to

Abducted soldier home won't return to Republic

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

CORPORAL Stephen Mutasa, a black professional soldier whose whereabouts have been unknown since early last month, when he was abducted by Zimbabwean soldiers from South African territory, emerged in Harare this week and said he had no intention of returning to South Africa.

The former member of the British South Africa Police, who joined the South African Defence Force in 1980, after Mr Robert Mugabe was voted into power, is a free man again and has been reunited with his family in a Harare suburb, according to a spokesman for the South African Government.

He delivered his message of not wanting to return when he met representatives of the South African Government in Harare on Wednesday.

A spokesman for the South African Trade Mission in Harare last night confirmed that such a meeting with Corporal Mutasa had taken place.

"I saw him yesterday (Wednesday) in Harare. He has since been released by

the Zimbabwean authorities and I believe he has been reunited with his parents, wife and children in a Harare suburb", the spokesman said.

Commenting on his decision not to return to his unit in the Northern Transvaal, the spokesman said:

"Corporal Mutasa indicated that he is happy to be back in Zimbabwe with his family and said he does not believe that he wants to return to South Africa. He spoke well of South Africa and the treatment he received while serving as a member of the South African Defence Force".

Although several Zimbabwean Government officials were present during the meeting, Corporal Mutasa did not appear to be under any kind of pressure from the Zimbabwean authorities.

He was dressed in civilian clothing for the meeting, the South African Government representative said last night.

Although Corporal Mutasa did not say so in direct terms, he did indicate that he had been forced across the border by Zimbabweans, thought at the time to be members of that country's army dressed in civilian clothing.

The news of Corporal Mutasa's release must have come as something of an embarrassment to the South African authorities, who made a big issue of his abduction at the time.

Yesterday, the Department of Foreign Affairs had a statement prepared on the subject. The statement was only released "on enquiry", indicating that the Government was not going out of its way to publicise these latest developments.

It read: "Corporal Mutasa, who was abducted on December 3, 1982, and who was held by the Zimbabwean authorities, was released last Monday. In the presence of Zimbabwean authorities, he told representatives of the South African Government that he had no intention of returning to South Africa.

"He is and remains a member of the South African Defence Force and he is free to return to South Africa at any time to obtain an honourable discharge. Unless he returns to South Africa, he will be regarded as a deserter and will be dishonourably discharged from the army".

362 RDM 7/11/83 BA

Minister denies Zimbabwe fuel supply report

By **DON MARSHALL**
Pretoria Bureau Chief

THE Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, has denied a report emanating from London that South Africa has signed a three-year agreement to supply petrol and diesel fuel to Zimbabwe.

The denial comes as Zimbabwe's critical fuel supply position worsened yesterday with a fourth attack on the country's 288km fuel pipeline to the Mozambique port of Beira.

Official sources said Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRN) rebels blew a massive hole in the pipeline late on Wednesday at Mafora, the half-way point in the line.

The pipeline was scheduled to come back on stream on Saturday after an MRN

attack on a Beira fuel depot that feeds the facility.

According to a report by the British newspaper, The Guardian, a Zimbabwean minister, probably the Energy Minister, Mr Simba Makoni, met his South African counterpart, Mr Du Plessis, in Botswana last week to sign the supply contract.

Yesterday, a spokesman for Mr Du Plessis denied there had been discussions between South Africa and Zimbabwe at Ministerial level.

Neither had an agreement been signed between the two countries, the spokesman said.

And a spokesman for the Prime Minister's office in Harare said yesterday Zimbabwe has held no meetings with South Africa at Ministerial level and has no intention of doing so.

'Negative! He's dead!'

— a wife's anguish...

w/c ARBUS 8/1/83 362

Theories, however, are cold comfort to the farmers, who, as during the liberation war, are in the front line. Being a major stay of the country's economy, they are a prime target for the terror tactics of the dissidents.

Not sure of the ability of the security forces to react to "incidents", the men of the land are trying to organise themselves. Almost every adult in the Nyamandhlovu farming district now carries a firearm.

In discussions, the farmers propose forming reaction "Sticks" — armed and trained in first aid — to go to the assistance of those attacked.

They are, however, realists, not not gang-ho fighters.

"We realise that if we go after somebody who is hurt, and we don't know what we're doing, we'll get hurt as well," commented a young farm manager.

It is the children they also worry about, living so close to violent death.

A five-year-old girl, at the back door of her parents' homestead called out to the family's cook as he made his way home before dusk: "Don't get killed on the way home".

A bright eight-year-old, accustomed to seeing his mother and father wearing 9 mm automatic pistols strapped to their waists, saddened the grown-ups

when he commented, a very long life, would I said a young farm manager, just getting used to the idea of a family, in the form of a young baby girl.

"These are the things you must think about"

"Daddy, if that had been me, I wouldn't have had you"

by BRENDAN SEERY, Weekend Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Many of them heard the drama as it unfolded over the "agric-alert" emergency radio link: The young farmer's wife frantically calling from her isolated homestead, saying there had been firing nearby.

Then, the seemingly endless silence, before the emotion-choked voice of the white farmer, first at the scene of the bullet-riddled land rover, crackled over the sets.

Children, mothers, and other farmers listened in shocked disbelief as the voice, asked, could only reply: "Negative, he's dead... Negative, he's dead too..."

The final toll — six slain: farm manager David Walters (26), his two sons, Sean (22 months) and Michael (four years), Mr Walters' brother-in-law John Hearne (18), Phillippe Boiron (42) and Themba Ndebele.

The stunned Zimbabwean farming community of Nyamandhlovu in the heart of dissident-infested country, about 50 km north-west of Bulawayo by road, reeled under another blow.

But there was more to come. That afternoon, another gang of bandits, surfacing in an area about 50 km away, kidnapped Mr Benjy Williams (71) and his grandson David Bilang (24). Hopes rose when the ransom note Benjy was forced to pen assured his wife Geraldine, "they say they will not not kill us."

Hours later, Benjy was dead, throat slit and bayoneted, probably because he could not not

keep up with the pace of the kidnap group. He had cancer.

Through the grief — everybody in the community knew the dead — came anger and frustration, but always courage.

Caught up in a conflict they have nothing to do with, the farmers of Nyamandhlovu, and indeed, the whole of the troubled Matabeleland province have suffered.

In Nyamandhlovu alone, since violence flared up around March last year, at least six white farmers have been killed or wounded in brutal attacks. At least twice as many blacks have been victims.

The immediate desire for revenge, has been tempered by the realisation that the bandits have the upper hand — very few are ever caught or killed — and the feeling that the violence will not subside until Mr Mugabe's government talks to the rebels and reaches a political compromise with them.

Much of the killing is being attributed to former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla forces, who are angered at the seizure by the government last year, in the wake of arms cache finds, of property which they had bought collectively with thousands of their Zipra colleagues.

Many observers also see a political motive to the violence — to restore to Mr Nkomo's party the power it enjoyed in heyday.

(362) 204 8/11/84

Zimbabwean group calls for fewer capital offences

HARARE — A Zimbabwean advisory committee has recommended that the death penalty be imposed only for murder and treason.

The Advisory Committee on Law Reform, headed by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, urged scrapping the present death sentence for a wide range of offences.

These include attempted murder, rape and attempted rape, "potentially dangerous" offences, particularly under sections of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, and a section of the Railways Act, and for any offend-

ers either under 18 or pregnant.

It also recommends considering abolishing the present death penalty for aggravated robbery, attempted robbery and some offences under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

The offences under the Railways Act, which carry the death penalty are interference with the railway track or throwing objects at trains.

The recommendations have been submitted to the Minister of Justice, Mr Simbi Mubako. Sapa.

Last-minute ban on reception shocks Nkomo

362 204
8/1/83

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Zimbabwean Opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday had to start last-minute arrangements to change the venue of his daughter's wedding receptions today and on Sunday for "tens of thousands" of guests.

The government has prohibited the holding of the receptions at the family farm at Kezi, about 80km south of Bulawayo.

Asked how he felt about the ban, Mr Nkomo said: "I am shocked. I did not expect a thing like this to be done to a wedding."

President Canaan Banana, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and government ministers had been invited to the celebrations, he said.

The order under the emergency powers regulations was handed to Mr Nkomo on Thursday by a senior police officer who said it was feared the receptions could provoke an attack by dissidents.

During the past two weeks, 10 people have been killed and two abducted by gunmen demanding political concessions from the government. The government says the dissidents are loyal to Mr Nkomo.

After a wrangle in the Bulawayo High Court yesterday in which Mr Nkomo sought to have the order declared null and void, a compromise was reached and it was agreed to stage the lavish celebrations elsewhere.

The reception was switched to the White City soccer stadium in Bulawayo, reports UPI.

His 28-year-old daughter Thandiwe married Mr John Ndlovu, son of the Zimbabwean ambassador to Senegal, in the Bulawayo city hall last night.

Meanwhile the Zimbabwean Government has refused to return to South Africa Corporal Stephen Mutasa, the South African soldier released from custody on Monday.

A government spokesman also repeated an earlier denial that the soldier had been abducted from South Africa by Zimbabwean security forces on December 2.

He said Cpl Mutasa was a Zimbabwean citizen and was with his parents in Harare.

"We have allowed the South Africans to speak to him but we cannot hand over a Zimbabwean citizen to a foreign country. That is completely out of the question."

Doubts over bull trend erodes gains

By Pieter de Vos

Growing doubts over the market's ability to sustain the recent bull trend eroded recent gains yesterday. Industrials faltered for the first time since mid-December and gold shares, retreated as investors appeared to become increasingly nervous.

The recent bull market has seen gold shares persistently outstripping bullion and establishing a trend which cannot continue indefinitely. The rising rand could also neutralise gold's higher value in dollars.

Institutions and other cash-rich investors moved into the gold-share market in a big way last year, but demand is expected to slacken once this demand is satisfied.

Even in international trading, signs of nervousness have increased.

Bullion has registered immediate declines on signs of a recovery by the US dollar, but has been reluctant to rise on the opposite trend.

In the case of industrials, mounting hesitancy to invest at present levels is understandable. The industrial index has soared to the highest level yet recorded amid deteriorating economic conditions — a strange turn of events by any standards.

By Trevor Walker
Assistant Financial
Editor

The Zimbabwe Government's recently announced three-year national development plan is ambitious, based on socialist principles and totally ridiculous.

The plan calls for a 26 percent cumulative growth in the economy by the end of 1985 which is worked back and translated out at a year for the next three years.

GOALS SET

The plan is intended to accelerate the Africanisation drive, reduce foreign investment in the country and expand the government sector in accordance with socialist principles.

In drawing up the plan the, the Ministry argued the need for extensive change and then followed through by setting goals for the different sectors of the economy.

The individual economic sectors are expected to

Zimbabwe plan cannot succeed

(762) Star 8/11/83

contribute to an overall economic growth rate in real terms of eight percent. Meanwhile the rate of inflation is expected to be contained at 15 percent during the plan period.

The choice of the eight percent growth rate was made in recognition of three factors, stated in the plan as:

- The need to achieve a significant and sustained real improvement in the living standards of Zimbabweans and to build a strong base for further economic growth, development and transformation.

- Recognition of the economy's capacity to generate growth based on a careful analysis of its past performance, current and expected potential and constraints, and certain realistic policy, management and other assumptions.

- Recognition of the commitment and determination of the plan and all its implications.

The conservative RAL merchant bank is moved to remark that while these considerations indicate the belief that economic growth during the plan period is capable of being achieved, they do

not explain how a rate of eight percent will be possible.

The same point can be made about the various other sector targets. The plan, therefore, contains a description of a desired ideal socio-economic situation, but does not include a strategy for achieving this ideal.

Because the conditions on which targets are based will possibly prove very different from those prevailing during the plan period, it is not certain that the targets can be achieved as planned.

The plan has been introduced at a time

marked by a combination of unfavourable factors, including low commodity prices, increases in labour and material costs and price controls. These have led to falling revenues which, in turn, have been directly responsible for the unprofitability of several companies.

The recent 20 percent devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar will not be sufficient on its own. For the plan to be successful a large inflow of funds is required to help industry import components and raw materials.

In the plan agriculture is expected to grow at

five percent a year, manufacturing at 11 percent, construction at 15 percent and zero growth is forecast for the mining sector.

The country's trade account is expected to fall back to a deficit of 710 million Zimbabwe dollars at the end of 1985, while the balance of payments current account is expected to show a deficit of 2 279 million with the capital account showing a 2 478 million surplus.

The underlying philosophy can be seen by the plan stating that the strategy requires a comprehensive structural and institutional reorientation of the inherited system and establishment of new institutions and organisations to underpin the new one.

The plan envisages greater state involvement in the economy, including the nationalisation of state enterprises and promotional co-operative development and worker participation.

Thousands crush into airport

Five die as

Zimbabwe streets Zhao

BY ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE.

FIVE women were crushed to death and 64 people were injured when a gate at Harare Airport was opened yesterday morning to admit a crowd of several thousand people gathered to welcome the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Despite the tragedy about 20 minutes before his arrival, Mr Zhao was given a rousing welcome and with the

Mugabe accuses Britain and US

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, last night criticised the United States and Britain for not condemning "vigorously" last month's South African raid on ANC houses in Maseru.

Welcoming the Chinese Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, to a state banquet in Harare, he said there had been "no real vigorous voice of condemnation" from countries which had recently criticised Zimbabwe for human rights violations.

He did not name the countries, but British and US officials have recently expressed concern at the detention of air force officers and other political opponents of Mr Mugabe's government.

Mr Mugabe said South Africa had used naked aggression against Frontline states "in a blatant and defiant manner".

"She has with impunity chosen the strategy to use armed bandits in a campaign to destabilise her peace-loving neighbours."

He said the "unprovoked and cold-blooded massacres of innocent refugees, men, women and children" in Maseru was a "typical demonstration of the level of barbarity to which the South African apartheid regime has sunk in flagrant violation of international law and in abject disrespect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of its neighbours."

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2. Names must be printed (e.g. graph paper) where possible.
3. Names must be printed (e.g. graph paper) where possible.

Any dishonesty will render

Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, watched traditional dancers performing on the airport apron before leaving for a courtesy visit to President Canaan Banana.

Most of the people at the airport yesterday morning, including journalists, did not notice the accident or the subsequent removal of the dead and wounded people by ambulance.

The victims were taken to Harare's Parienyatwa Hospital. By the time the Chinese leader's aircraft touched down at 9.45am the airport appeared calm and orderly.

Among those who witnessed the fatal human stampede were the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, who both rushed to the scene immediately.

"It was very unfortunate," Dr Mangwende said afterwards.

Another observer said the five women were crushed against a steel barrier by the crowd surging behind them.

Dr Doreen Shannon of the Parienyatwa Hospital, said all the dead had obvious crush injuries, Sapa reports.

Another woman and a nine-year-old girl were kept in hospital and 62 others were treated for minor injuries. Most would be released last night, she said.

A witness said: "Bodies were jammed hard against the wire as the crowd surged towards the gate. Others who fell were trampled in the rush."

Despite the fuel crisis, a larger and more enthusiastic crowd had turned out for Mr Zhao than for other heads of state who had visited Zimbabwe recently, observers said.

People waving flags lined the road for several kilometres from the airport towards the city. Besides Zimbabwean and Chinese flags the flag of the ruling Zanu PF party, which was strongly supported by China during the bush war, was also in evidence.

Mr Zhao, who is on the eighth leg of a 10-nation African tour, had talks with Mr Mugabe yesterday afternoon. He leaves Zimbabwe tomorrow.

At a dinner he hosted for the Chinese leader last night, Mr Mugabe said no other country had helped his party more than China during the war.

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● See Page 2

He also expressed concern about South Africa's "naked aggression against the Frontline States" and accused countries, which he said criticised human rights in Zimbabwe without any "real vigorous voice of condemnation of South Africa", of being hypocritical.

Mr Zhao, who had talks with the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, and representatives of Swapo in Lusaka last week, said in reply that the independence of Zimbabwe had "inspired the Namibian people in their fight for national independence and the South African people in their struggle against racial discrimination".

"Though the South African racist regime is still putting up a desperate struggle it has never been so isolated as it is today," he said.

● Mr Zhao also called on rival black nationalist guerrilla organisations to unite to overthrow the South African Government, UPI reports.

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362

Smith angered by Harare Press 'lies'

HARARE. — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith has attacked Zimbabwe's main newspaper, the Herald, for what he termed "accusations (against him) based on a pack of lies".

Mr Smith, who has been reported as having criticised the Zimbabwean Government during a visit to the United States and Britain last year, said the newspaper had indulged in "abusive attacks" against him without evidence to support its case.

He claimed that during his overseas visit he had consistently urged influential people interested in Zimbabwe to increase their participation and interest in the country.

"So, in fact, I was doing the opposite of what the Herald has accused me of doing."

He said the newspaper's attacks were designed to eliminate his Republican Front party and pave the way for a "one-party dictatorship".

The British Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr

Cranley Onslow, also complained at the weekend of "negative" treatment by the Zimbabwean Press.

Speaking at a Press conference in Harare on Saturday at the end of a four-day visit, Mr Onslow said his meeting with Mr Smith and a slip of the tongue in calling Zimbabwe "Rhodesia" did not indicate sympathy for the RF.

He said: "I think you would have been quick to ask me, if I had not seen Mr Smith, 'Why not?'"

Mr Onslow said he had been "a victim of negative journalism" during his visit. "I don't think we should read anything by way of sympathy to the RF by my having met Mr Smith," he said.

"As for the fact that the local newspaper has elevated a single slip of the tongue to headline status, this is distorted journalism."

The Herald on Saturday carried the page one lead headline: "UK-Rhodesia Links Good, Says Envoy."

Mr Onslow said: "My aim on this visit was to strengthen links between Britain and Zimbabwe and I regret that the newspaper does not seem to see that as

the most important thing to report," Mr Onslow said.

Asked about an earlier comment, when he was reported as saying he did not believe South Africa was following a policy of destabilisation in neighbouring countries, Mr Onslow said this was not a "wholly accurate record" of what he had said.

He said he was on record as condemning acts of sabotage "which can directly be attributed to South Africa", citing last month's SADF attack on Maseru as an example.

"We have no doubt about South Africa's involvement in that and we condemn it most strongly," he said.

On the South West Africa issue and the demand for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as part of a settlement, Mr Onslow said: "If it proved possible in the process of negotiation to achieve a lasting settlement which embraced the question of Angola as well, then I think it is something that the government of Angola would like to achieve, because it must be in the interests of their people." — Sapa.

Farmers act to prevent more killings

BULAWAYO. — Farmers in the Nyamandhlovu area of Matabeleland have devised secret security measures to prevent more of their number being killed, according to a prominent farmer in the area, Mr Tim Gibbs.

The move comes in the wake of the murder of six people by dissidents in the

area's farming community 11 days ago.

The day after the multiple murder a Nyamandhlovu farmer Mr Beny Williams, 71, was killed by dissidents who had kidnapped him and his grandson, Mr David Bilang, 24, the previous day. A massive manhunt has been launched, but Mr Bilang has

still not been found.

The killings prompted a meeting between Matabeleland farmers' representatives and the government's security chiefs.

A check with Nyamandhlovu farmers indicated that security had been stepped up.

Mr Gibbs said: "It seems to

be quiet. It's quieter now than it was last week but you never know when it is going to blow up again. However, we have taken precautions so that none of our number gets killed again."

Another farmer in the area, Mr C A Miles, said: "The security situation is all right now." — Sapa.

Motorcycle pair died in crash

By ANN PALMER

TWO men died in a motorcycle crash and a municipal worker was injured in accidents on the Witwatersrand yesterday.

The two men were killed early yesterday morning when they crashed into a pole on the corner of Purse and Fourth streets, Westdene.

They have not yet been identified.

An electrician, Mr C Tassingham, of Sophia Street, Dersley, Springs, injured an arm when it was trapped between the bucket at the end of an extending boom — mounted on a Johannesburg Electricity Department truck — and a highway sign

on the Jan Smuts Airport off-ramp of the M2 East.

Mr Tassingham was fixing a light behind the sign when his arm got caught in the controls in the bucket. The wires at the bottom of the boom had to be cut to release the arm.

He was taken to Milpark Hospital. His condition was described as stable.

Sapa reports that six black people were killed and 45 injured when a bus left the road and overturned at Pinetown, near Durban, at the weekend.

The SABC reported that the bus was travelling along Intake Road when the driver apparently lost control. There were about 85 people

in the bus.

The grim holiday death toll continued to mount in Cape Town with another drowning as thousands of people flocked to beaches and swimming pools yesterday — the hottest day so far this summer as temperatures soared to 33.8°C.

Drownings in the Peninsula rose to seven when a rescue attempt failed to save the life of a man dragged from the water at Marina da Gama.

Among holiday casualties were two pedigree Doberman's chained in a backyard without water or shelter in Steenberg. They died of heat exhaustion.

SA envoy is to leave UK

LONDON. — Mr Marais Steyn, South African Ambassador in London, is to return home in September.

Mr Steyn, 67, arrived in England in September 1980 to fulfill a three-year term as Ambassador to the Court of St James. His return is not seen to be connected with anti-apartheid demands for his recall because of the "Swapgate" burglary trial at The Old Bailey.

The plans of Mr Steyn and his wife Susan were confidential at this stage, said a South African Embassy spokesman. Mr and Mrs Steyn are thought to favour Cape Town for their future home.

Zimbabwe keeps faith

VATICAN CITY. — The Pope yesterday praised the work of Roman Catholic bishops in Zimbabwe, a country where he said the Roman Catholic

A record, thanks to you

By IAN REID

A VERY big thank you indeed to all concerned readers of the Rand Daily Mail. Today the Mail closes its Christmas Fund at the record figure of R56 151 17.



Ye who now do bless the poor
Shall yourselves find blessing.

And in closing its books for the 1982 Christmas Fund, thanks go most sincerely, to:
Witwatersrand Region Dis-



Mr Percy Fletcher points out splinters when it was struck by

Mental hea

As if a nightmare returns ...

Argus Bureau

MISCHIEVOUS

LONDON. — It is almost as if a nightmare is returning to Zimbabwe, the Financial Times here reports.

The newspaper's correspondent, Michael Holman, who recently visited Harare, has drawn parallels between the present troubles and the dark days of the guerrilla war.

He listed the brutal killings and insecurity in Matabeleland, the fuel rationing and the rigorous application of draconian security laws.

TO DWINDLE

These had caused the morale of the white community to dwindle and had discouraged potential foreign investors, said Holman, who has reported extensively on the country before and after independence.

He said senior and respected Zimbabweans from differing political and economic backgrounds had two things in common. They agreed that Zimbabwe was not simply slipping back to the bad old days of civil war. But they were deeply uneasy about the future.

Zapu man slams rebels

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A Zimbabwean Minister and senior member of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party has said armed dissidents in Matabeleland were discrediting his party by committing acts of banditry in its name.

Water Resources Minister Mr Cephas Msipa, a Zapu central committee member, said the party was not and would not be involved in the murder of innocent people.

He said it was "mischievous" to think Zapu was behind the violence. The people in Matabeleland, who were predominantly Zapu-supporting, were suffering at the hands of the dissidents.

Zapu regularly used channels of communication with Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu Government to inform other Ministers about Zapu's grievances.

Zimbabwe's successes in education and health care were being overshadowed by its problems.

"Of all the stresses and strains the government is under, perhaps the most painful, and ultimately the most dangerous, involves South Africa," said the report.

"As in the days of Mr Smith, Pretoria can exert its influence through rail and fuel supplies — and once again Pretoria's hand is on the petrol tap."

The country's army was being tested in Mozambique, where it was guarding the oil supply line against the allegedly South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance movement, and domestically in Matabeleland.

About 100 people died at the hands of army deserters in the south last year. The number of deserters was anywhere between 2 000 and 4 000.

Villagers in Matabeleland were caught between the deserters demanding food and the tough, sometimes brutal tactics of the security forces hunting them.

Holman reported there were also strains in the ruling Zanu PF party between the radical and the pragmatic groups.

HIGH PRICE

He said the projected growth rate of eight per cent was unrealistic. It is likely to be nil.

"Zimbabwe is discovering its vulnerability as a frontline state. An unfriendly neighbour can exploit those tensions.

"As long as Pretoria and black Africa are at loggerheads, Mr Mugabe's government, along with other states in Southern Africa, will pay a high price," said the report.

Nkomo: We suffer more today

Argus Correspondent

PARIS. — Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo says he has suffered more in the past eight months than he did in three decades of white rule.

"I have never suffered so much," he told the correspondent of the Paris-based Liberation daily newspaper in Bulawayo.

"My family and I have suffered more in these past eight months than during 33 years of the liberation wars.

"I am no longer allowed to hold meetings. The Interior Minister has me followed. We are arrested and beaten by soldiers. My own son was arrested, whipped for four hours, then released without any charges being made.

"We fought for one man, one vote, but by secret ballot. Today many elections are held by raising hands.

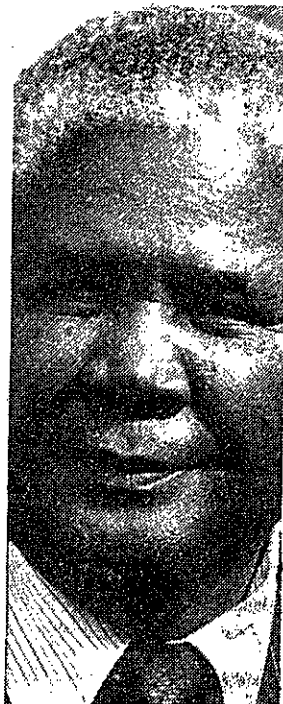
Getting worse

"And police watch how you vote. In the evening they knock at your door and you are beaten up if you have not voted for the government.

"The general policy of the government is a failure. The economy is getting worse, there is no foreign currency, taxes are going up and businessmen are unhappy.

"Then there are extravagant accusations against me and my supporters. This has caused insecurity in the country and I presume that is why whites are leaving.

"As for land reform, there is none. People do not own land but have a permit to work it. The Ministry of Agriculture can revoke this permit without giving any reason."



Mr Joshua Nkomo

Mugabe blasts US 'blackmail'

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Washington's African affairs specialist Dr Chester Crocker yesterday rejected an accusation by the Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe that the United States and South Africa were guilty of "blackmail" over the South West Africa independence negotiations.

Mr Mugabe said at the opening of the five-day Africa-American Institute conference in Harare yesterday that the demand by the US and South Africa that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola as a precondition to a SWA settlement, amounted to blackmail.

But Dr Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, responded in an interview later: "I wouldn't use the same word (blackmail) myself. We think it's a realistic policy."

If he (Mr Mugabe) has other ideas, we'd be willing to hear them."

Dr Crocker said he preferred to think of the policy as one of "parallel progress on the two (Cuban and South African) withdrawals".

He said he intended to have talks this week with Swapo representatives attending the Harare conference, including the president Mr Sam Nujoma. But he had no plans for talks with the three-man Angolan delegation which joined the conference at the last minute, because he understood it was not a political delegation.

In his speech yesterday, Mr Mugabe slammed South Africa's occupation of southern Angola and said it continued to assist "Unita bandits" who apparently had a "history of connections with the United States".

"The United States has not demanded South African withdrawal from that country," he said.

He said US insistence on the Cuban linkage policy "has given solace to the South African regime. Not only has South Africa continued its plunder, incarceration and murder of the Namibian people but it has also escalated its campaign to destabilise the independent states of the subcontinent."

"That South Africa is now more daring and aggressive than before cannot be doubted."

Mr Mugabe added: "As a member of the Western contact group, which was supposed to play a mediating role, the United States has obviously introduced a stumbling block that may well impede the decolonisation process in Namibia, albeit temporarily."

The Zimbabwean leader's attack before more than 200 delegates from the US and Africa came minutes after he had ended formal talks with the visiting Chinese Prime Minister Mr Zhao Ziyang.

The start of the five-day conference was

delayed for 90 minutes because of the Zimbabwe-China talks.

During his African tour, Mr Zhao has also condemned US policy on South West Africa.

The former US Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, said yesterday he "tended to agree" with Mr Mugabe's blackmail charge, reports UPI.

"I frankly think the linkage policy is a lost cause. Angola is anxious to get rid of the Cubans but they fear the South Africans. It's a Catch 22 situation," he said.

The co-chairman of the conference, Republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum, who visited South Africa last week, told delegates in her opening speech: "Apart from in South Africa and the continued occupation of Namibia are concerns to all of us."

But she said people who simplified the South African problem into "white hat and black hat roles" should stay out of the discussion. A non-violent solution should be sought.

By Andrew Walker

Senior Zimbabwe Air Force officers who were allegedly tortured in detention after the sabotage attack at the country's main air base last July are now being well treated in prison, according to intelligence reports reaching Pretoria.

It is believed the men are now being held in Gweru Prison and are not being ill-treated.

The former Chief of Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, and the Staff Officer (Training), Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, were tortured, their lawyers said last September. Air Commodore Philip Pile, another of the officers arrested after the attack at Gweru's Thornhill air

Jailed airmen are being given 'good treatment'

362

base, is also believed to be in Gweru Prison.

Intelligence sources said the officers were now allowed "privileges" such as sending and receiving censored mail.

In the attack on the air base, a quarter of the country's air force was crippled.

Among the aircraft blasted were the pride of the Zimbabwe Air Force

— new British Hawk jet aircraft.

It is believed one Hawk was completely destroyed and two others were damaged beyond repair. A fourth has been salvaged and four more have been received from Britain.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Justice, Mr Simbi Mbakoko, has said that if evidence to support the allegations of torture is produced at the officers' trial an investigation into the claims will be held.

Zimbabwe slumps

13/1/83 362 20M

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's economic position deteriorated in the first nine months of last year, and industrialists see little prospect of any quick reversal of the trend this year, according to official statistics.

Output from manufacturing industry, the second largest employer, declined 2% up to the end of September, and the recession deepened in the third quarter as output slumped 5.6% compared with the previous year.

Industrialists attribute the drop in output — the first since 1978 — to a 25% reduction in currency allocations for imports last year, overvaluation HARARE. — Zimbabwe's economic position deteriorated in the first nine months of last year, and industrialists see little prospect of any quick reversal of the trend this year, according to official statistics.

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Industrialists attribute the drop in output — the first since 1978 — to a 25% reduction in currency allocations for imports last year, overvaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar, which reduced exports to South Africa and a slowdown in the growth of domestic consumer demand.

Over the year as a whole, mining output is expected to fall 4% because of the world recession.

Agricultural production figures for the first seven

months of the selling season — April to October — show substantial falls in maize, cotton and other crops because of the 1981-82 drought. Farm production is again likely to suffer in 1983 because of drought.

Zimbabwe's trade deficit almost trebled from Z\$60 600 000 in the first eight months of 1981 to Z\$175 100 000 in the same period last year. — Sapa-
Reuter

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Justice holds its breath in Zimbabwe . . .

(362) Stan.
14/1/83

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The black judge who takes over from Mr Justice John Fieldsend as Zimbabwe's Chief Justice will have the task of steering the judiciary through challenging and possibly difficult times which lie ahead for the country.

He will have to maintain a balance between the rights of the individual and the interests of the State — something which could become more difficult as Zimbabwe squares up to deal with a serious security situation.

Mr Justice Fieldsend, who took up his appointment in July 1980, has been described as a staunch defender of justice and individual rights who would brook no interference with the law, regardless of the pressure.

Trained in South Africa, the judge was on the High Court bench at the time of UDI in 1965. He opposed the declaration of independence on legal grounds and resigned in 1968 after the Privy Council ruling that the regime was illegal.

During the two-and-a-half years he has been Chief Justice, Judge Fieldsend has seen the judiciary and the legal profession weather the pressures and traumas of transition remarkably well.

Last year the judiciary was severely criticised by the Government for ruling as illegal certain detentions, including those of the York brothers. The refusal by the authorities to produce the brothers when ordered to do so by the High Court, led to conflict.

Another area of contention were the "in camera" bans by the Government on several important trials, including a civil suit brought by the Republican Front MP, M Wally Stuttaford, against members of the country's Central Intelligence Organisation for as-

saults and torture he allegedly suffered in detention.

In probably his final public statement before stepping down in June, Mr Justice Fieldsend referred to both the human rights and secrecy issues.

He said individual rights must be safeguarded and that it was important for the public to be able to see that justice was being done.

Decisions handed down by the country's magistrates and judges have not always been well-received.

In July last year the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, accused the judiciary and the legal profession of sowing seeds of revolt and dispensing perverted justice. He turned about the unholy alliance of the Bench and the legal profession with governments hostile to Zimbabwe.

The Chief Justice later issued a statement saying he had been assured by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and by the Minister of Justice, Dr Simbi Mubako, that the attack was unjustified, intemperate and did not reflect the views of government.

Dr Mubako said during a recent television interview that some of the country's judicial officers (by implication the whites) were resisting change. However, he assured the country that the large-scale Africanisation of the magistrates' benches and, in time, the white-dominated High Court, would mean presiding officers had the "correct orientation".

Already, government officials and security force members are immune from prosecution while they are acting in the interests of State security.

For Zimbabwe's black judges in line for the job — Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena and Mr Justice Wilson Sandura — pressure will be intense and expectations high.

Crocker has a rough passage in Harare

The Assistant Secretary of State has found plenty of critics at the African-American Institute conference, writes Howard Barrell of The Star's Africa News Service in the Zimbabwe capital.

Dr Chester Crocker, widely acknowledged by friend and foe as a "smart and fierce" academic-turned-politician, is also, in their opinion, facing the bleak prospect of coming a cropper over Reaganite policies in southern Africa.

A case in point, several leading figures among the more than 200 African and American political and corporate leaders gathered in Harare for the conference of the African-American Institute projected the view that the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs was feeling more than a little embarrassment over his inability to produce the goods.

Two years after he helped chisel the American policies of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria and endorsed the linkage of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola to Namibian independence, his critics can see no progress, instead only a rising spiral of violence in the subcontinent.

A predictable critic, Mr Howard Wolpe, Liberal chairman of the US House of Representatives Africa subcommittee, said he believed Dr Crocker was "embarrassed" over his failure. Another less predict-

able critic and former senior US Government official agreed, echoing Mr Wolpe's view that "no-one among us doubts Chet's good faith in wanting progress towards Namibian independence."

Dr Crocker, the ex-official said, was something of a prisoner of the right wing of the Republican administration, and hence found himself unable to apply the "stick" to Pretoria when the "carrot" of improved relations with Washington proved insufficient to move the ox-wagon.

Earlier, Dr Crocker had sat, somewhat isolated in his views at the overwhelmingly liberal gathering, listening to Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's articulate anger over US policy on Namibia.

The linkage principle, Mr Mugabe said, amounted to "blackmail" by the US. Dr Crocker, of course, rejected the charge, adding to reporters that, if Mr Mugabe had any better ideas, the US "would be pleased to hear them".

That he should make such a comment after several rounds of talks with Mr Mugabe, which have included the linkage principle, was a little strange.

The view among liberal conference participants was that Dr Crocker sees a Cuban withdrawal as providing a basis on which Mr P W Botha and the Reagan Administration could sell Namibian independence and a likely Swapo government to their respective right-wings.

How could the Reagan Administration sell a Swapo government in a Windhoek as a foreign policy achievement to its right wing? As far as they are concerned, it's a disaster. So, the administration has got to be able to say we got the commies out," said one American delegate.

That is a requirement of realpolitik for Dr Crocker. For his critics, it means US policy on Namibia is the hostage of the worst reactionaries South Africa and America have on offer.

Largely for this reason, at the first closed session of the weeklong conference on Monday, dealing with Africa's security needs, Dr Crocker faced an overwhelmingly hostile audience - at any rate that part of it which was vocal.

Its two leading spokesmen, Mr Ben Mkapa, Tanzania's ambassador to the US, and Mr Johnny Makhathini, the ANC's United Nations Representative, challenged an apparently impassive US Assistant Secretary.

Earlier, Dr Crocker had repeated a speech given in October last year to the Baltimore Council on Foreign Relations. The message to the Harare meeting: US policy remained "constructive engagement" and "linkage".

"It would not not have been unrealistic to expect Crocker to introduce something new. His policies have achieved nothing," commented a South African delegate.

For Congressman Wolpe, Dr Crocker's speech meant United



Crocker... worse barrage today?

States policy was being patently linked to Pretoria's interests in the region. This "spells disaster," he said.

Mr Mkapa expressed the opinion in an interview that the policy was "completely discredited in Africa," but he could see no sign of a change in the American attitude.

The view in interviews of Mr Wolpe and former US ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, was that, until the issues in the Namibian dispute were again separated, and "linkage" was dumped, there was no no possibility of progress.

Word from South Africa at the first day of the conference was that Dr Crocker had made it known that, if the conference became a forum for ANC and Swapo, he would leave.

For this reason, people queried his sudden departure early on Tuesday for Madagascar. But it turned out to be planned. Dr Crocker is expected back today. Then he will probably face a worse barrage. The subject is specifically Namibia, and Mr Sam Nujoma and some of his top Swapo aides are expected to be there with polemic primed.

Zimbabwe keeps faith

The message was clear and unmistakable: It was

Because of the close links with Mr Mugabe's party, it is important for China that Zimbabwe succeeds. It can be expected that in the follow-up to the Premier's goodwill tour, the Chinese will seek to extend their influence in Harare.

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Motorcycle
By ANN PALMER

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Farmers

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BARABARE — Former H. Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith attacked Zimbabwe's main paper, the Herald, for what he 'accusations (against him) a pack of lies'.

Cranley Onslow, also complained at the weekend of "negative" treatment by the Zimbabwean Press.

Speaking at a Press conference in Harare on Saturday at the end of a four-day visit, Onslow said:

"I am not at all surprised that the press in Zimbabwe should have taken this line. I do not believe South Africa was falling in line with the rest of the world when he was reported as saying he did not believe South Africa was falling in line with the rest of the world."

Smith angered by Harare Press 'lies'

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, January 10, 1983

SATURDAY DIGEST

New blast, but oil is ⁽³⁶²⁾ flowing into Zimbabwe

15/1/83 Own Correspondent Stan

HARARE — Oil is again flowing along the Beira to Mutare pipeline after a five-week closure since December 8 when Mozambique Resistance Movement guerillas attacked the Beira oil tank farm complex. Informed sources said diesel fuel, which is in critically short supply, started to flow on Wednesday despite a further sabotage attack which blew a new hole in the 288 km-long pipeline on January 5.

The pipeline carries about 75 percent of Zimbabwe's liquid fuel requirements and is supplemented by imports by rail direct from the port of Maputo or via the South African railway system.

The pipeline has resumed operations at a time when Zimbabwe's fuel reserves are believed to be at "dangerously low" levels.

362 DOM 15/1/83

Piped petrol flows again in fuel-starved Zimbabwe

HARARE. — Fuel flowed again yesterday through the 288km Beira-Harare pipeline which was sabotaged last month.

Informed sources said diesel oil started to flow on Wednesday and petrol was pumped through the pipeline yesterday to relieve the worst fuel crisis suffered by Zimbabwe.

The pipeline, the source of 70% of Zimbabwe's fuel, was

knocked out on December 8 when saboteurs blew up storage tanks and feeder pipes at Beira.

It created chronic shortages in Zimbabwe, with petrol queues for up to three days. The pipeline had been due to resume operations last Saturday, but guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance movement blew a hole in the pipeline four days earlier. Sapa-Reuter.

14/1/83 12.42

Harare

Where a child is scared to go to the loo without taking an armed guard

STIMES 16/1/83

TIM and Sue Gibbs, with their four young children are one of several hundred white Zimbabwean farming families determined to continue living in Matabeland where death by automatic rifle fire lurks and life is a struggle against relentless drought.

Why do they stay? I could understand partly as I sat enjoying tea and cake on a shady patio of their rambling old tastefully furnished thatch-roofed family home overlooking a deceptively cool-looking field of irrigated meales and kilometres of dry, indigenous nyamandlovu scrub and forest beyond.

But Sue, an attractive blonde with a gun on her hip, a cigarette on her lips ("I've never smoked so much") and surrounded by tired, strained children who periodically burst into tears, is clearly paying a high price to maintain this lifestyle.

"I would never sit in front of open curtains in a lighted room and I don't like to sit anywhere with my back to a window."

"Our eight-year-old son, David, also insists that we escort him with our weapons when he visits the lavatory at night," she said.

We also spoke of her hobby, keeping bees, and it was difficult to accept that somewhere in that dry panorama spread out below us ruthless gunmen could be marching with their hostages past fields of dead meales and thin cattle.

Tim, whose father, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, was a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, says he has accepted the

new order ("I abhor apartheid") and so felt the seemingly pointless terrorism very acutely.

Like all the other white farmers I interviewed in a recent visit to the area, he said the security situation was "far worse" than it had ever been during the seven years of war before 1980.

But he was hopeful that a crisis meeting between district farmers and government Ministers in Bulawayo just after the funerals of five of the six whites and one black man murdered during the New Year weekend, and another meeting between the Commercial Farmers' Union president, Mr. Jim Sinclair and security force Ministers and chiefs would bring results.

"All the farmers in Matabeland are extremely anxious and we hope the C.F.U. will really swing into action now," said Mr Gibbs.

Disidents have also wounded more than 20 people in ambushes on public roads and have threatened and beaten-up farm labourers and set fire to buses and destroyed millions of rands worth of government equipment used to build dams in the drought-ravaged area.

Death note

According to informed sources the worst massacre in Matabeland since violence erupted early last year following government action against opposition ZAPU leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and his former ZAPU military leaders is linked to government action following the Marula meeting.

The sources say that Mr David Walters, who with his two sons, Shaun, 4, and Michael, 2, and three other men died in a hall of AK 47 bullets which ripped through their four-wheel drive pickup on New Year's eve morning, had received a death threat note from dissidents 10 days before the killing on the Lonho-owned farm about 70km north west of Bulawayo.

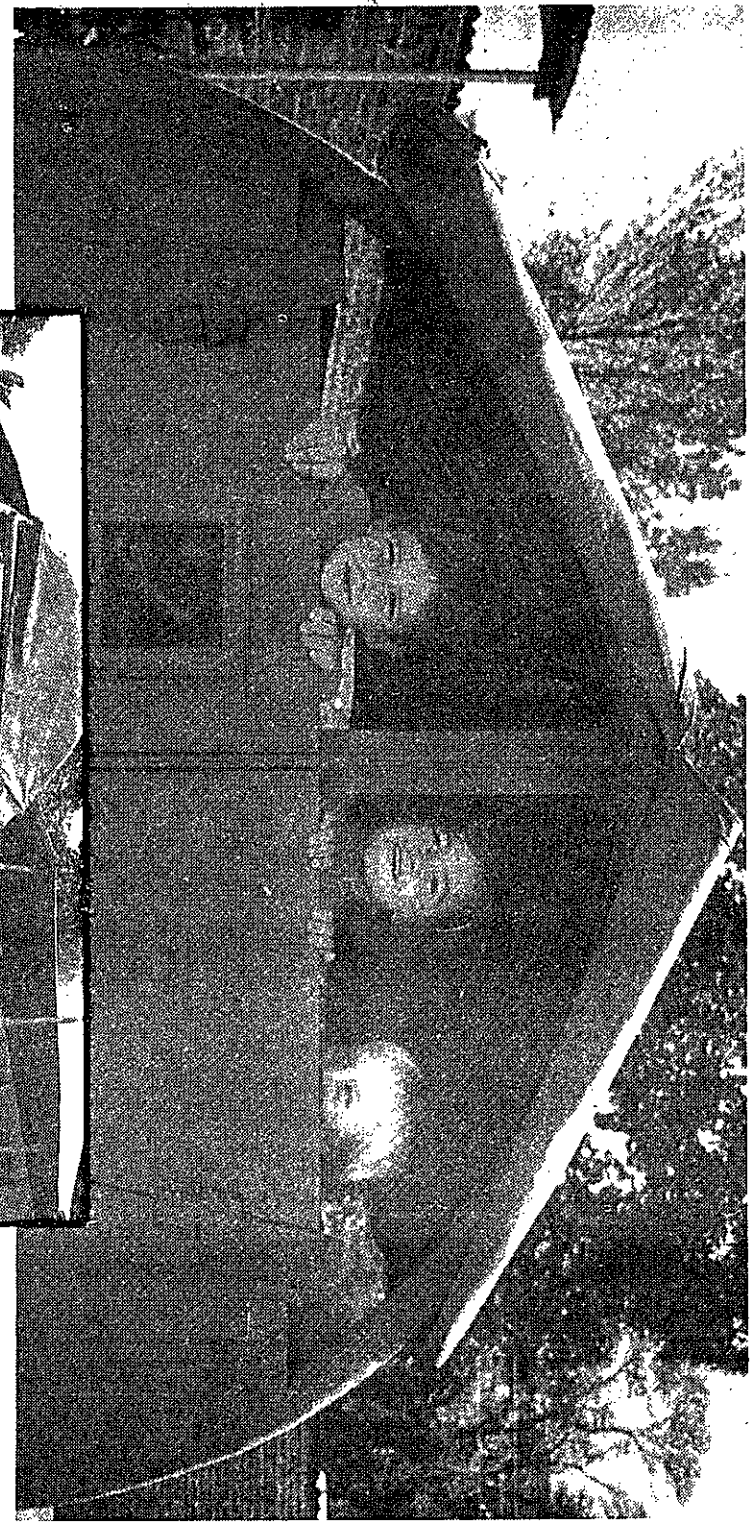
The note said the newly-arrived young farm manager would die unless security

Ambushes

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe met the farmers in Marula, south west of Bulawayo and promised to look into their problems.

There was a marked decrease in violence in October and November, but came the festive season and all hell broke loose again — worse than before.

Since a few days before Christmas, 11 people mostly whites, have been shot dead by dissidents, an elderly



forces stopped evicting squatters from the farm.

At Marula, farmers appealed for government assistance in fighting the problem of squatting and illegal grazing.

The sources say the government action failed by not being coupled with improved security measures.

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Militia

Following this week's meetings the farmers are hopeful for:

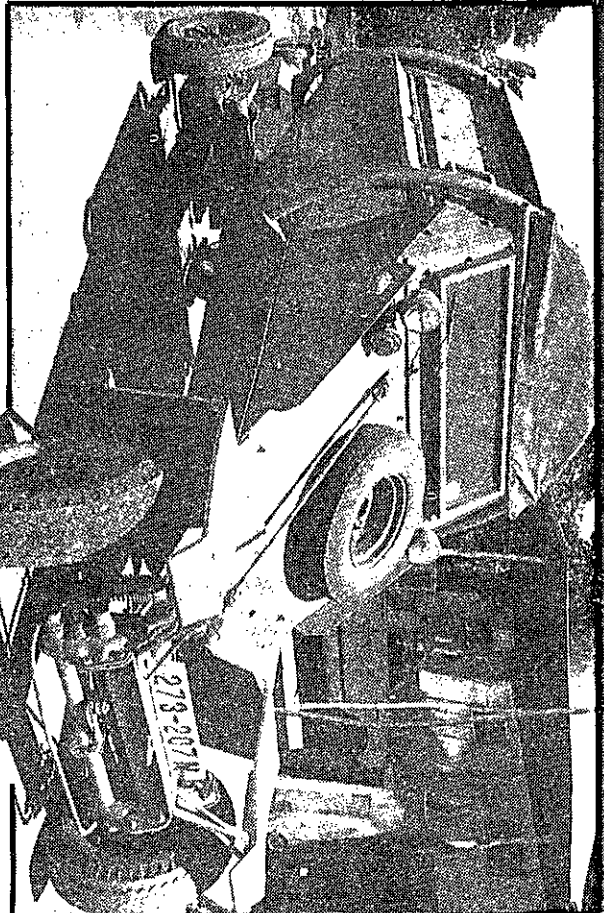
- The appointment of more white police and army officers in Matabeland.
- "No matter how good he is you can't be ride and angry to a black (police) member in charge."
- "But in a crisis one should be able to tear a strip off him if he makes a blunder," said one farmer.
- The re-issuing of FN automatic rifles and any other available weaponry to most of the farmers.

After a peak of violence in May, farmers who were police reservists were given back their FNs, but this was denied to army reservist farmers.

● Co-operation from the police in the operation of the agric-alert radio system and a tightening up of airways procedure and discipline.

The farmers also propose to form a "militia" to move as fast as possible to the scene of any incident to evacuate the wounded and also to comfort the bereaved.

For this work they have two private bullet-proof se-



The Gibbs children (top) David, James and Sarah with the family security vehicle always ready to go

curly vehicles which have been kept in running order since the war times and a third security vehicle which is being prepared for service.

The homesteads are all surrounded by security fences and many are spottily at night.

Ominous

But despite their own measures and new hopes of further government security co-operation, the mood among farmers is one of despondence.

Many feel if there is any solution to the problem it is political. They have little faith in Mr Mugabe's New Year's pledge to hunt out dissidents and kill them.

And to make matters worse there is now a rumour

among farmers that dissidents have brought mines into the Marula area.

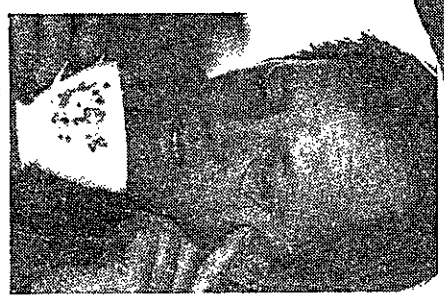
They believe they are also obtaining fresh supplies of arms — some say from Russia and others say from South Africa.

The farmers also believe they are the main targets of the dissidents who want to drive them out of the area in order to cripple the government financially.

Since the latest blow-up a number of farmers have taken up temporary residence in Bulawayo.

A Nyamandlovu farmer who had planned to sell his property in April wants to get rid of it immediately now because of an ominous dissident visit this week.

Dissidents asked the farmer's labourers if they worked at night. When they



TIM GIBBS Hopeful

said they did some irrigation and dairy work at night they were told that they would all be killed if any of them ever worked after dark again.

According to Mr Henry de Lange, a general dealer in

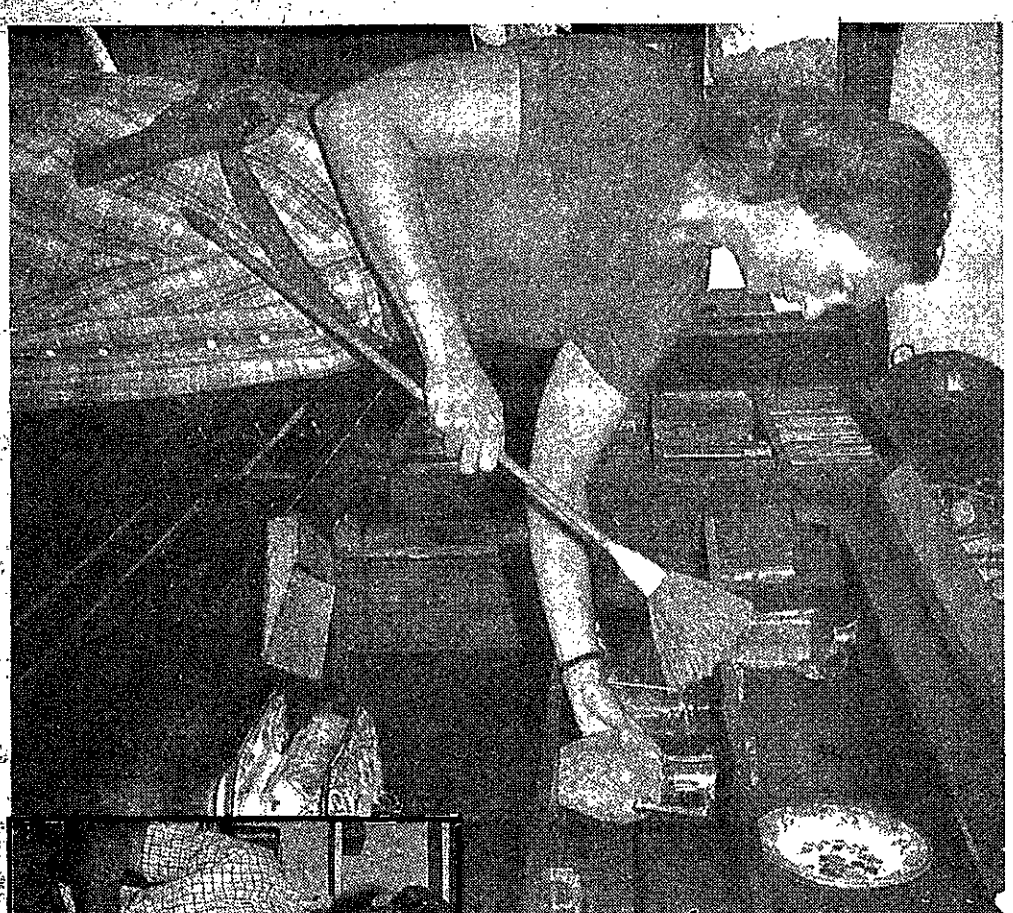
Drought

Mr de Lange said Petronella would soon move to Bulawayo where she would teach. "She can't take it any more."

As a manager his biggest problem was never to lose his temper with his employees or customers.

"It's difficult sometimes at the end of a long, tiring day. But that's just what the goods are waiting for," he said.

One farmer attempted to quantify the plight of Matabeland farmers "It's 80 per cent security, 15 percent economic (especially petrol and diesel shortages) and five percent drought. It is also the worst drought in living memory," he said.



Sue Gibbs, left, doing housework with a gun on her hip and Henry de Lange in his store with his FN rifle

UK 'didn't
refuse jets

HARARE — The British Government had not refused to supply Hawk aircraft ordered by the Zimbabwe Air Force, a spokesman for the British High Commission in Harare said yesterday.

He was reacting to Press reports from London that British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher had vetoed the sale of four British Hawk aircraft to Zimbabwe.

"There has been no question of any refusal to supply. British Aerospace have supplied all the Hawk aircraft ordered by Zimbabwe and are helping with the repair of those damaged by sabotage," the spokesman said.

The British Press reports said Mrs Thatcher's refusal was an expression of her concern over the treatment of senior air force officers in detention in Zimbabwe. — Sapa

ZIMBABWE (362)

Dry prospects

FM 21/1/83

Very little rain has fallen in Zimbabwe in the last six weeks. And agricultural experts now warn that unless there are excellent rains in the next two months, the crop and livestock situation in Zimbabwe's communal lands could be disastrous. These lands support more than two-thirds of the population.

Even with good rains, maize production in the communal lands (formerly tribal trust lands) could be down to 20% of the normal crop, while as much as half the cattle population could be endangered.

In commercial farming areas dominated by white farmers responsible for the bulk of Zimbabwe's agricultural output, the position is a little better.

Maize has been the worst hit crop. Last year, deliveries fell to 1.4 Mt from the record 2 Mt in 1981. Just over 1.1 Mt came from commercial growers and almost 400 000 t from peasant producers.

This year there may be no peasant surplus at all while commercial deliveries could be as low as 700 000 t-750 000 t. Consumption

is expected to be 1.2 Mt, which means that the 1983 stockpile of 1.5 Mt could fall below 1 Mt.

Depending on exports, stocks could be down to 700 000 t by April 1984, when the

next harvest begins.

Reassuring is the fact that — provided the rains arrive soon — cotton and tobacco performance may not suffer too severely. Cotton and soya bean plantings by commercial growers were raised by some 15% last year and it is not too late for the soya crop to exceed last year's estimated 88 000 t level. Cotton is a drought-resistant crop, but there will be losses in communal lands, which grow well over a third of Zimbabwe's output. And, in some parts of the country, the irrigation position is so bad that it is no longer possible to water irrigation crops.

Tobacco output may be little different from last year's 89 000 t (the target was 96 000 t) but quality may have suffered in some areas.

Tobacco, with exports worth some Z\$200m last year, and cotton are the two key foreign exchange earners. The third really critical crop could turn out to be winter wheat. If Zimbabwe is to avoid substantial wheat imports this year, it needs above-average rains between now and Easter for the irrigated winter crop.

The outlook for the cattle industry is depressing. The 1982-83 drought is the second in as many years to have struck the livestock industry. It will again delay the rebuilding of the national herd, depleted by disease and rustling during the war years.

For the economy as a whole, the drought

is serious. Having devalued by 20% in December, Zimbabwe needs to exploit its export opportunities and avoid importing foodstuffs. But the drought will certainly cut export capacity of maize and, possibly, cotton and will probably result in increased wheat imports.

Mugabe gives PW fuel for thought

ZIMBABWE's refusal to negotiate with South Africa at ministerial level for urgently needed fuel supplies will greatly enhance Mr Robert Mugabe's reputation when the leaders of nine front-line states meet in Maseru next week for further discussions on means to lessen their dependence on South Africa.

The question being asked in diplomatic circles in Pretoria is: How much longer can the Zimbabwean premier hold out against the wishes of the Government of Mr P W Botha, which has been trying to gain some form of recognition from Zimbabwe in its drive for regional status.

To Pretoria's chagrin, Mr Mugabe refused to allow his country's fuel problems to be discussed with South Africa's Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis.

It is known in Pretoria that the Harare Government approached South Africa for emergency fuel supplies after the trans-Mozambique pipeline was disrupted last year by saboteurs, said to be members of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

But the negotiations were called off when the South African Government tried to make the supplies conditional on ministerial talks.

Instead, Mr Mugabe repeated earlier accusations that South Africa was backing the MNR as part of its Southern Africa strategy of ensuring that Zimbabwe — and other members of the South African Development Co-ordination Committee (SADCC) — remain in a perpetual state of economic dependency on this country.

South Africa had tried previously to force Zimbabwe to negotiate economic links between the two countries at ministerial level, when the 17-year-old Preferential Trade Agreement between the two countries was due to terminate at the end of last March.

Although the termination of the agreement threatened to cost Zimbabwe about R40-million a year, Mr Mugabe only allowed the negotiations to proceed as long as they did not involve ministers.

In the end the agreement was extended — within two weeks of its scheduled termination — after a visit to Cape Town by Zimbabwean officials, although not at ministerial levels.

SADCC delegates to the Maseru conference next week will witness a diplomacy of a different kind ... from the blackened and shrapnel-pocked walls of private houses to the 40-odd freshly dug graves in the local cemetery where the victims of South Africa's most recent strike against its political opponents are buried.

Maseru is symbolic ... not

so much for the SADCC as for South Africa's resolve to use force on her neighbours to achieve security goals and using its economic might to maintain her influence in Southern Africa.

It amounts to a mixture of wielding the sword and waving the olive branch at her neighbours, almost simultaneously.

Events during last December bear testimony to this ...

Early in December, Mr Pik Botha, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, flew to the Cape Verde Islands for what were supposed to be secret talks with representatives of Luanda's MPLA government.

There was no statement after the talks, although a Washington government official said they had focused on security of the Angola-South West Africa border and the possibility of completing the giant Ruacana irrigation and hydroelectric scheme on the Cunene River.

"They were not negotiating the Cuban withdrawal, although I am certain it came up. They were talking about coexistence along that border, about trying to avoid a military escalation," the official said.

Scarcely 12 hours after the two South African Ministers had returned to Pretoria, specially trained assault teams slipped across the Caledon River border into Lesotho under cover of darkness to attack homes used to plan raids on South African targets by members of the banned African National Congress.

Ironically, and possibly as a decoy, accredited military correspondents had that day been taken on a tour of South Africa's eastern border with Mozambique to witness for themselves the lack of tension in the area.

The Mozambicans had been accusing South Africa of a troop build-up along this border.

A few days earlier, Mr Pik Botha had warned that South Africa would not tolerate ANC operations from Mozambique into South Africa.

At the same time, he warned Cuba not to send troops to Mozambique — presumably from Angola — because "such an eventuality will not be tolerated".

In spite of the increased tensions between South Africa and Mozambique, ministerial representatives from Pretoria and Maputo met at a hotel near Komatipoort three days after the SADF raid on Maseru to discuss closer economic ties.

That the talks took place at all is surprising in view of events which led up to them.

Officials in Pretoria like to give the impression that they were initiated by Mozambique ... proof of the desperate situation into which their economy had fallen.

Mozambique apparently wanted to talk about MNR sabotage to the powerlines which feed electricity from Cabora Bassa into the South African grid, about the employment of more Mozambicans in South African mines and South Africa's continued use of Maputo as an import-export harbour ... all factors which could aid her ailing economy.

South Africa, on the other hand, is said to have advanced the idea of the two countries investigating the possibility of setting up joint water schemes in rivers which form their common boundaries.

"Forget about direct aid ... we have tried that. Talk instead about the age of water diplomacy," a Pretoria Government official said after the Komatipoort talks.

The official could be right, bearing in mind South Africa's interest in the Ruacana scheme, of buying water and power from Botswana and Lesotho and the new possibility of schemes which would benefit herself and Mozambique.

Schemes such as these would also ensure that South Africa's close links with her neighbours remain intact ... which conflicts with the aims of the SADCC.

This, according to Dr Peter Vale, of the South African Institute for International Affairs, is where the policies of the sword and the olive branch are linked.

"By providing regional prosperity (increasing the dependence of her neighbours on South Africa) the temptation of hosting the ANC by these neighbouring states is weakened."

"The very geographical closeness means a deep economic reliance — more a dependency — on South Africa," Dr Vale said.

Only Zimbabwe remains aloof of Pretoria's overtures.

THE CROSS AND SICKLE

(362)

S. Tribune

23/1/83

By LEON BEKKER

MARXISM and Christianity exist comfortably side by side in the Zimbabwe Cabinet.

The country's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who came to power with the aid of communist, weaponry and Marxist-trained fighters, is a committed Catholic who attends mass in Harare regularly on Sunday mornings.

Other cabinet ministers who received their political and ideological training in Marxist countries have also retained their Christian affiliations and combine regular churchgoing with Marxist convictions.

The president of the Methodist Church in Zimbabwe, the Rev Caspen Makuzwa, told the Sunday Tribune it seemed that Marxism and Christianity were able to "live together quite comfortably."

There had been no rebuffs to the country's churches from the Government since Mr Mugabe's takeover.

"We have seen nothing of the anti-Christ or any anti-Christian attitudes from the Government. In fact they encouraged us to carry on. We have been invited to participate in the process of development, and to become involved in the reconstruction of the country," he said.

The Methodist church was "quite happy" with the relationship between the Government and the churches.

The only obstacle in the church's way when it came to a fuller involvement with the country's development was money, Mr Makuzwa said. However, churches in Zimbabwe were hopeful that the World Council of Churches would be of significant assistance in this regard.

Mr Makuzwa was not worried about a speech recently delivered by the country's President, the Rev Canaan Banana, in which he called on churches to be "more involved, to examine the struggle from inside and abstain from theologising."

President Banana told a gathering of clergy at the National Pastors' Consultation that the churches must accompany the people in their struggle, and added that they would have to face the "very concrete and painful realities of the Zimbabwe revolution."

A senior Anglican office-bearer interviewed by the Sunday Tribune said the language used by President Banana was "first-grade Marxist propaganda" which did not seem to carry much weight.

The Anglican, who asked not to be named, said certain of Mr Banana's remarks at the pastors' meeting could certainly be construed as critical of the churches. Other remarks appeared to be threatening.

However, he was not worried.

"They make these political noises in public, but in private they assure you that they're just playing to the gallery," he said.

"The Christian church can live as easily with a socialist regime as it did under a capitalist regime," he added.

'5 000 detainees held in Zimbabwe camps'

CAPT Times 24/1/83

362

LONDON. — Some 5 000 detainees, nearly all black, are being held in at least six camps in Zimbabwe, according to a report published here.

The report, in the New Statesman weekly magazine, claims the presence of the camps has not been previously disclosed, and that those detained are being held illegally because detention orders do not seem to have been issued against them.

It also states that a special "task force" formed from members of former Rhodesian army units under the command of a white colonel is being used to counter guerilla dissidents.

New Statesman correspondent Fred Barnes says the camp sites are at Nkayi, Lupane, Mushumbi Pools, Gonakudzingwa and two at Tsholotsho.

"Journalists are not allowed into the areas. Indeed, the very existence of the camps has not been reported before," he says.

"At a conservative estimate there are now some 5 000 people in these camps. Detention orders do not seem to have been issued, so all are being held illegally."

He reports that the task force has its headquarters at a former Rhodesian army camp at Tsholotsho.

"It was set up under the command of Colonel Lionel Dyke, head of the Parachute Regiment and

a former member of Rhodesia's Selous Scouts.

"It was made up of about 1 000 personnel from ex-Rhodesian units — Rhodesian African Rifles, Rhodesian Light Infantry, police anti-terrorist units, the central intelligence organization and military intelligence.

"The striking thing about it is the absence of former liberation fighters. The much publicized British-supervised integration process which

camp, where he claimed he and others were tortured. They were tied to trees and beaten with sticks, and some detainees had pieces of barbed wire tied to their genitals.

"According to a separate report from Khami prison, near Bulawayo, one detainee, Mr Skinford Bhebe, was castrated during interrogation," says the report.

It also quotes an eyewitness to a public execution at a village in the Tsholotsho district as saying the task force had rounded up everyone with threats and beatings.

"They accused us of feeding dissidents," the unidentified witness is quoted as saying. "They hit one old woman and said that she was a mother of dissidents."

"Then the white soldier picked one boy and asked him what he was going to say. He said he knew nothing to say about dissidents. The white soldier took his gun from his belt and just shot the boy in the head."

Barnes reports: "All this happened before the post-Christmas violence which claimed at least 14 lives."

"The brutality of the guerillas may be indefensible, it may also be politically counter-productive. But set against the brutality of the security forces it becomes rather more understandable."

Sapa



was supposed to have created the integrated Zimbabwe National Army has largely failed," he reports.

Barnes quotes a former detainee, Kenneth (not his real name), as saying he had been arrested in Bulawayo because he had no identification card, beaten for two days at a police station and then taken to Tsholotsho with several dozen others.

He said he had admitted being an unemployed former guerilla, and described the camp as having no shelter, no toilet and a food issue once every two days.

He was taken to another

Ruling in 'SA spy' trial today

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — A Zimbabwean High Court judge will rule today on a defence application for the discharge of two alleged South African spies on charges under the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Adrian de Bourbon, counsel for the two men, told the court yesterday that there had been no evidence that the two former Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organization (CIO) officers, Mr Phillip Hartlebury, 30, and Mr Colin Evans, 27, had passed official information to South African agents, or even that South Africa was an enemy.

Statements which the two allegedly made while in detention were ruled inadmissible by Mr Justice McNally at a hearing on December 7, when he found factors overbearing "their freedom of volition".

The two men, who have been behind bars since they were detained on December 31, 1981, are also charged with unlawful possession of arms of war in terms of the Law and Order Act.

Mr Andrew Chigovera, for the State, said a prima facie case, based on certain indications, had been made in support of the allegation that the two men had supplied information

to South African agents.

The indications included photographs of the men pointing out a Harare flat which Mr Chigovera said had been used by members of a foreign intelligence organization; passport evidence that the two had made a number of trips to South Africa; the possession by one of the men of an unauthorized CIO-issue lock gun and Mr Evans's purchase of a car for which he had paid a R3 600 cash deposit.

Mr Chigovera also asked the court to consider the various indications in the light of allegations by government leaders of South African "destabilization" in Zimbabwe.

Mr Justice McNally said no evidence of South African destabilization had been led and no ministerial certificate identifying South Africa as hostile had been handed in to the court.

"It is a very startling and very terrifying proposition to me that I should tell a minister of State or the world who our enemies are," he said.

Mr Chigovera then referred to a case last month in which two men convicted of undergoing military training in South Africa with the purpose of committing subversive acts in Zimbabwe had been sentenced to life.

Worker strife (362) is averted as Zimbabwe steel factory reopens

Star
26/1/83 The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Possible violence by laid-off steel workers has been averted by the reopening of one of Zimbabwe's largest steel manufacturing concerns in the Midlands town of Kwekwe.

More than 600 workers at Lancashire Steel, a subsidiary of British Steel, were sent on indefinite unpaid leave late last year when the factory was forced to close down.

Management decided to cease operations when the company was not given permission by the Government to increase prices for its products even though there had been a large rise in the price of raw steel from the country's only producer, the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Corporation.

A spokesman for Lancashire Steel said the Government had granted increases of between 25 and 30 percent.

There were reports last week that angry laid-off workers had surrounded the factory and threatened senior management officials who were part of the skeleton staff on duty.

Blood pressure drug linked to hair growth

HARTFORD — A drug that lowers blood pressure might also be the answer to certain kinds of baldness, doctors say.

Men whose hairlines are not receding but who have patches of baldness are being recruited by about 20 dermatologists throughout the United States to test samples of the drug, Minoxidil.

Minoxidil has been marketed by the Upjohn Company since 1979 to control high blood pressure, but some of its users have noticed a side effect known as hirsutism, or an increase in hair growth.

"Upjohn has no idea why Minoxidil produces hirsutism," said Dr Ronald C Savin, of New Haven, one of the dermatologists.

"They want this group of investigators to see if there are any side effects from topical applications of the drug, and to determine how much growth it stimulates," he said.

Original studies of Minoxidil showed that hair on the face, body or scalp of some patients grew rapidly, said Ms Susan Ford O'Brien, an Upjohn spokesman from Kalamazoo, Michigan. — Associated Press.

Lone sea ordeal for boy

Own Correspondent

MADRID — The 17-year-old son of a Canary Islands fisherman has described how he survived 27 days with no food and only seven litres of water while drifting in the Atlantic in a small boat.

He was finally rescued, unconscious, by a Soviet fishing.

"This is a miracle," said the father of Jose Martin Hernandez. "I never expected to see him alive again."

Aircraft and fishing vessels searched in vain for the youth who put to sea in a seven-metre boat two days before Christmas from La Palma, the westernmost island in the Canaries.

Jose is not a trained fisherman and had to have psychiatric treatment some years ago.

Now recovered, he said had tried unsuccessfully to fish, but had eaten nothing during his time at sea.

"The water lasted for a week," he said. "After that I had nothing."

He slept at night covered only by two blankets and by day "I did nothing."

He did not even see his Russian rescuers. They spotted him and picked him up from the boat.

It was three days before he recovered consciousness.

Kidnap area encircled

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe security forces yesterday threw a massive cordon around the area where Pietermaritzburg student Mr David Bilang was kidnapped on New Year's Eve.

The army operation, described as the most thorough and comprehensive in the area, involved a close search of homesteads and the questioning of

areas were turned back by army and police road blocks.

Mr Bilang was abducted together with his grandfather, well-known farmer Mr Benjy Williams, by bandits claiming to be former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla forces.

Mr Williams was later brutally executed by the kidnappers.

Nothing has been heard of Mr Bilang since, nor has there been any further news of six foreign tourists ab

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RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, January 26, 1993

Two cleared of spying for SA

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — A Zimbabwean High Court judge yesterday acquitted two men on charges of spying for South Africa, saying he had "not the slightest doubt" there was insufficient evidence against them.

Mr. Justice McNally said: "In fact, I am surprised the state persisted with the case in the light of my finding last month."

On December 7 he ruled that statements the men made in detention were inadmissible as evidence.

Mr. Phillip Hartlebury, 30, and Mr. Colin Evans, 27, both officers of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) until

their detention on December 31, 1981, still face charges of unlawful possession of arms of war.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Adrian de Boubon, for the two men, Mr. Hartlebury said yesterday that the weapons — including rock-ets, sub-machineguns, automatic rifles, shot-guns and pistols — were mostly needed in undercover CIO operations.

He said the operations included an official CIO rocket attack before independence, a post-independence attack in which he had been asked to produce "a required effect" and left to manage it his way, "hits" in which armed CIO men "gained entry to premises" and in "extreme cases" weapons were needed for planting on suspects.

He had moved a number of weapons into

his office after the CIO armory was closed down in 1981 and the weapons transferred to a central armory. "It is not possible in my type of operation to withdraw weapons from a central armory. One accepts the responsibility that everyone would deny any knowledge of such operations and so one takes one's own precautions."

He said in his last two years of CIO service he had worked in a number of departments, including the "Dirty Tricks desk", the "Russian desk", the "VANC desk" (now disbanded) and the "Terrorism desk".

One of his instructions had been to infiltrate "a certain political party".

Under cross-examination by Mr. Andrew Chigovera, for the State, he denied knowledge of a CIO circular in September 1981 which

said CIO members were not exempt from a government order to surrender unlicensed weapons.

Mr. Chigovera said three CIO officers had testified about the release of the circular.

On Monday Mr. De Boubon applied for the men's discharge on the spying charges.

The judge said the State case rested on a photograph of Mr. Evans pointing at a block of flats where people connected with South African Military Intelligence had once lived; passports which showed the two men had visited South Africa in 1980 and 1981; Mr. Hartlebury's possession of an allegedly unauthorised CIO-issue gun and a camera with a macro lens, and Mr. Evans' R3 600 cash payment on a deposit for a car.

A Police chief at

at son's case

By JOHAN BUYS

A BENONI detective, accused of being involved in an accident with a police vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, told a court yesterday he crashed into a circle when he lost control over his vehicle while chasing a suspect in a car.

Detective-Sergeant Andre Spies, 24, appeared before Mr. J. J. Koze in the Benoni Magistrate's Court on a charge of driving a police vehicle while under the influence and two charges of assaulting his wife, Mrs. Persia Amanda Spies, in July last year. He denied all allegations.

According to the charge sheet, the accident happened at a circle at his home at the Van Rhyu police cottages in Brakpan. The couple, who were divorced, have since been reconciled.

Detective-Constable Deon Labuschagne of the Benoni CID told the magistrate that he saw Sgt. Spies in the charge office on May 18 last year. He heard later that Sgt. Spies had been involved in an accident with a police vehicle.

"I saw the car with a dent on the front mudguard. I phoned Captain Spies, the accused's father. We went to the accident scene together. The accused smell of alcohol. Capt. Spies

Jo'burg public implored to curb water use

Mail Reporter

THE general public needs to be far more conscious that water is a precious commodity, says a concerned City Engineer, Mr. John Bates, on the water situation in Johannesburg.

Restrictions introduced earlier this month are still in force, but Mr. Bates said South Africans were ignorant about the country's water problems and warned that it was "time our people got to grips with the limited supply of water".

He also called on the Government to introduce more educational programmes on the situation.

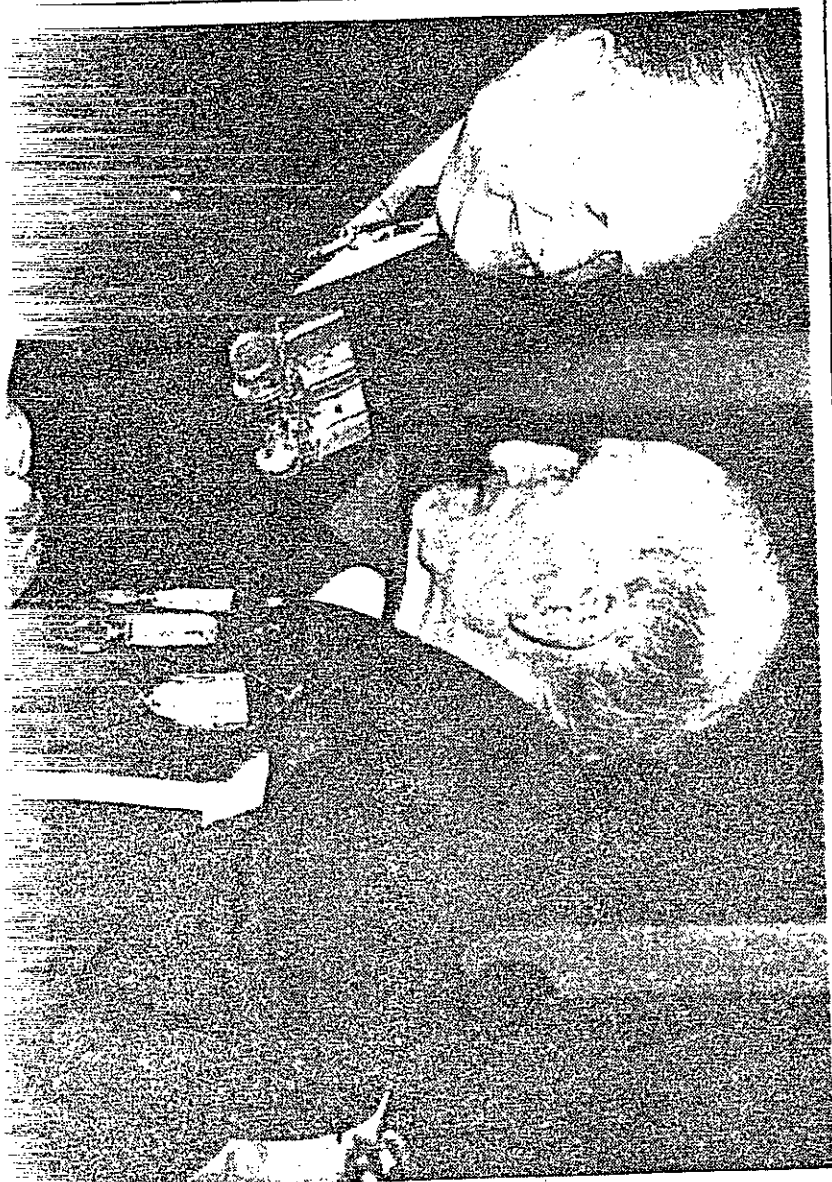
Mr. Bates said the present water restrictions were showing limited success.

"Once we have our results, probably at the end of this week, we will be able to say whether there is a need for further restrictions and how stringent they should be," he said.

Mr. Du Plessis said the Vaal Dam now 42% full, was 79.84% full at the same time last year.

If further restrictions came in, they would probably involve a plan along the lines of people being allowed to water their gardens only every second day, or being restricted to using watering cans and buckets.

The Rand Daily Mail's Durban correspondent reports that the city would have a serious water problem.



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(36) 26/11/81
**Steel works
opened again**

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's biggest secondary steel producer, Lancashire Steel, resumed production yesterday after a two-month closure of the works to curb mounting losses.

The managing director, Mr Bill Perry, said the government had approved a 25% price increase for steel rod and a 30% increase for wire.

The price approval has saved 600 jobs at the works near Kwekwe.

The company, a subsidiary of British Steel, ran into trouble last year when the price of its basic raw materials, steel billets from the state-controlled Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company, was increased by 25%. — Sapa.



MR NKOMO

Witness tells of murders

By Robin Drew
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Three people who were officially reported killed in crossfire during a security force operation against dissidents in Matabeleland were deliberately murdered, Mr Joshua Nkomo claimed today.

At a news conference here, Mr Nkomo read parts of a statement by a teacher, named as Mr Sithole, who witnessed the incident.

The statement said soldiers had come to his house and ordered him to attend a rally.

On the way he had been stopped by other soldiers and ordered to join a group of people.

Three people were then ordered by a soldier —

who appeared to be the leader — to step forward and explain why they had been beaten.

"They walked slowly and appeared to be in pain. The leader then told the three peasants to move off. They began to do so.

"Their backs were turned away from the leader, who was between them and the crowd.

"When they were about three metres away, the leader raised a rifle and fired many shots at them. All three fell down and remained lying on the ground.

"The leader then handed his rifle to another soldier and ordered him to finish off the people. This man took the rifle and at very close range fired several shots at them."

Mr Nkomo named the dead as Enoch Ndebele, Stephen Nyati and a woman, Menya Mdlawuzo.

Tribal massacre in Matabeleland

The Star's Africa
News Service
Harare

Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, claimed yesterday that Zimbabwean security forces were massacring men, women and children in Matabeleland. There were 47 confirmed dead and, possibly, another 50 had been killed, he told a Press conference.

Mr Nkomo said he had appealed to the acting Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, to stop the carnage but, from reports he had received, it seemed the killing was continuing.

A government spokesman last night dismissed the allegations.

No one safe

Mr Nkomo said that the killing started last weekend.

"No one is safe from the guns of these young men with very hot fingers," he said.

The people who were committing the murders called themselves "Support Unit Fifth Brigade", he said, and he understood that members of the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade had been drafted into the para-military Police Support Unit.

Mr Nkomo alleged there was a tribal and political background to the killings.

The Zapu leader, who appealed to his supporters not to take the law into their own hands, said the soldiers had told the people: "You Ndebeles, we will teach you a lesson. We will kill you until you call on Prime Minister Mugabe to bring party cards for you to join."

Dissident area

Mr Nkomo said the murders were taking place in a wide area north of Bulawayo. It is in this area that dissidents have been most active.

It would be a tragedy to see the country divided tribally, Mr Nkomo said. The young people responsible for the killing had probably been misled by certain politicians.

Asked what he would do if the killing did not stop, Mr Nkomo replied: "Let us cross our bridges when we come to them."

But, he said, the problem would not be solved by dividing the people.

He said the acting Prime Minister, Mr Muzenda, had appeared very disturbed and had called an immediate meeting with the Ministers responsible for Defence, Dr Sekeramayi, and Police, Dr Ushewokunze.

Mr Mugabe returned to Zimbabwe today from a visit to Tanzania.

Zimbabwe court hears of "dirty tricks" in security organisation

29/1/83 Argus 362

HARARE. — In the sombre, wood-panelled High Court room in Harare this week, an interested observer could have had a fleeting glimpse of the nebulous, secretive "dirty tricks" world of intelligence services.

As fascinating and disturbing about what was revealed during the trial of alleged South African spies Phillip Edward Hartlebury and Colin David Evans, was what evidence never saw the light of day, through blanket "in camera" orders made by the court.

Not guilty

Mr Hartlebury and Mr Evans, who have been in custody since New Year's Eve 1981, were found not guilty on the main charge of contravening the country's Official Secrets Act by passing on information likely to be "useful to an enemy" alleged to be South Africa.

Members of the country's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) and former members of the Rhodesian police Special Branch, Mr Hartlebury and Mr Evans were found not guilty after confessions they made to their interrogators were ruled inadmissible be-

cause "undue influence" had been used to obtain them.

However, in their defence to a second charge of possessing quantities of arms of war, both men talked briefly and very vaguely about the "undercover" operations they had been involved in both before and after Mr Robert Mugabe's government took power in April 1980.

The State case against them on the arms charges was led by evidence from a senior white intelligence officer known as "Mr X" and other intelligence officers whose names may not be published, and was heard behind closed doors, because it dealt with matters related to national security.

However, when they gave evidence, both accused referred to, in oblique terms, undercover operations — "hits or attacks" — they had carried out as members of the Special Branch before independence and as CIO officers after 1980.

Commenting on why they had the huge haul of weapons in their offices,

both men said they would have used the rifles, shotguns, pistols, rocket launchers and projectiles and rifle grenades in possible "future duties" in the CIO.

Under cross-examination, they both stated that the intelligence organisation could not have drawn the weapons legally from any government armoury for operations of a "clandestine" nature.

Mr Hartlebury referred to them as "covert" weapons, of which nobody outside of the CIO had knowledge.

"Dirty tricks"

Mr Hartlebury, who testified that he and Mr Evans often worked as a "team" on such operations, had worked for a time on the "A desk" of the intelligence organisation, a section he said would probably be referred to as the "dirty tricks" department.

Among the tasks they had been allotted since independence was the planning of the infiltration of a political party in Zimbabwe, he said.

Their superiors were at all times aware of

what they were doing and had even ordered certain missions. Senior CIO officers were also aware of the arms the CIO operatives kept for use in their various tasks.

Surveillance

Mr Evans said that among his CIO equipment which he used were lock picks and house-breaking tools, and a camera and lenses for surveillance.

Explaining a large wrapped cob of dagga found in his possession, Mr Hartlebury said it was common practice for such items, and even weapons, to be kept on hand for use in "extreme" cases when they would be "planted" on a person or people they wanted to incriminate.

The arms had come from various places, the men explained.

Some, said Mr Hartlebury, he had acquired during the war on anti-guerrilla operations with the Special Branch. Others had come from a number of "safe houses" which had operated around Harare both before and after independence. One of the "safe houses" was referred to by Mr Hartlebury as a "Selous Scout" house. Another "safe house" was still being used by the CIO in the capital, the court heard.

Pistols

Both CIO officers spoke freely of possessing personal unlicensed pistols at their homes, saying they often left on tasks at night from home. Mr Hartlebury also told the court he had a special silencer made by the former Rhodesian Special Air services fitted to his communist-made Tokarev pistols.

The men also described the interrogation side of the CIO from first-hand experience of an interrogation centre where they were taken after their arrest.

Mr Evans, nicknamed "Tubby" before his arrest, lost 18 kg during his detention, which included long periods of solitary

deprivation

Mr Hartlebury told the court it would be normal for the CIO to employ methods of interrogation which left no mark of physical injury on the subject.

He admitted that the chief investigator of their case had handled things very well.

"But this time I was on the other end," he added.

Row on 'destabilisation' brewing

Rebels get SA support, claims US

362 RDM
29/1/83

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

AN INTERNATIONAL row is brewing over South Africa's alleged destabilisation of its neighbouring states — particularly Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is expected to deal with the matter when he enters the No-confidence Debate next week.

SA 'interference' condemned

Political Reporter

MASERU. — South Africa's "deliberate interference" in the economies of neighbouring states was strongly condemned yesterday in the final communique at the end of the annual Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference here.

The communique was issued by the nine SADCC states. 29 countries from

Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and North and South America and 23 international organisations and development agencies.

The document noted that economic development in Southern Africa was being hampered by a number of factors including "growing external intervention, and in this regard the conference strongly condemned deliberate

interference by South Africa affecting the economic stability of the SADCC region and called for the immediate cessation of such 'interference'.

Among the Western powers represented at the conference were the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

● Harsh words for Pretoria — Page 7

The row has taken a dramatic turn with the claim by the US State Department that the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) "receives the bulk of its support from South Africa".

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night it was news to him that South Africa was providing the MNR with the bulk of its support.

Mr Botha was reacting to a written statement by the US State Department in the American magazine Africa Report.

"This is news to me. Why don't you ask the source for additional information?" Mr Botha said in reply to a query by the Rand Daily Mail.

The Mail's Washington correspondent Simon Barber has reported that the State Department stands by its statement which in the Mail correspondent's view is a "highly considered expression of US policy".

The Governments of Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho have repeatedly accused the South African Government of destabilising their countries and the matter has been raised on several occasions in Parliament by the Opposition's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin.

After a visit to Lesotho last year, during which he was shown purported evidence of South African destabilisation, Mr Eglin met the Minister of Foreign Affairs to voice his concern.

However, the US statement has added a new dimension to the controversy.

The new line by Washington, which until now has been careful not to contradict repeated denials by South Africa of alleged destabilisation, indicates a growing impatience with South African actions which are seen to be hindering the US objective of stabilising Southern Africa.

The apparent US policy shift also comes at a time when the Reagan administration is actively involved in efforts to improve relations with Maputo.

One of the expected benefits for Mozambique is believed to be US diplomatic pressure on South Africa to halt its aid to the MNR.

Yesterday the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said at the opening of Parliament that where destabilised conditions occurred in Southern Africa "they are the result mainly of the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union to expand its influence in Southern Africa in its pursuit of world domination."

"Stability in Southern Africa is indispensable to the effective realisation of the Government's peaceful goals and the prosperity of the inhabitants of the region," Mr Viljoen said.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

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RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, January 29, 1983

I'll use 'mailed fist', Mugabe warns whites

DAR ES SALAAM. — Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday he would build a socialist society and warned he would use "a mailed fist" on dissenting whites.

Speaking to students and staff at Dar es Salaam University, Mr Mugabe said that while a percentage of whites in Zimbabwe had accepted black rule, there were still many who refused to accept political change.

He said: "Naturally we will use a mailed fist and not a velvet glove any longer in dealing with such incorrigible racist monsters who are simply agents of destruction for South Africa".

He said that when such action was taken, Britain and its allies would protest, but he would "tell them to go to hell".

Outlining Zimbabwe's three-year development plan for 1982-1985, Mr Mugabe said his country would build a socialist society, and warned that there would be "great resistance from enemies both at home and abroad".

In reply to a question on the ownership of land in Zimbabwe, which is mostly in the hands of white farmers, Mr Mugabe said his government was continuing to buy land as outlined in the Lancaster House agreement.

He said the British Government had supplied funds to buy land, but he was informed that no more funds would be available.

When this happened he would not tax his people so that they could buy back their own land. He added: "I do not know what we are going to do about it."

When he arrived back in Zimbabwe later yesterday from his visit to Tanzania, Algeria and Malta, Mr Mugabe told a Press conference he believed the visit had done Zimbabwe a lot of good.

Speaking at Harare Airport Mr Mugabe said there had been economic as well as political discussions during his visit.

Political discussions had included talks on Southern Africa, South Africa's "destabilisation policy", the Organisation for African Unity, Chad and Western Sahara.

Both the Algerian President, Mr Chadli Bendjedid, and the President of Tanzania, Dr Julius Nyerere, were concerned that African countries might go to the conference of non-aligned countries in Delhi in March divided on issues which were of importance to the continent.

Mr Mugabe said he shared this view. He and Dr Nyerere had agreed it was necessary for African countries to get together before the conference.

He had been impressed by the degree to which technology was utilised at the Algerian University in Constantine. — Sapa-Sapa-Reuters.

Zimbabwe white kids in cut-price SA schools

HUNDREDS of white Zimbabwean children will attend schools in South Africa this year — at Transvaal taxpayers' expense.

The Transvaal Education Department is spending more than R100 000 in bursaries at boarding schools in the far north of the province.

About 250 pupils have already been granted study permits this year.

Boarding fees at the schools range from R600 to R800 a year. But Zimbabwean parents will only have to pay R200 — to avoid exchange regulations.

A TED spokesman in Pietersburg said: "If the parent decides it is better for the child to have its education in the republic and there is space in the schools, then why not?"

"Some children had had trouble crossing the border because they had obtained study permits while still in Zimbabwe, he said.

As a result, parents preferred to get permits once their children were in South Africa.

Many children of former Zimbabweans are already at schools in Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg and Messina, among other places.

There has been a steady trickle of pupils from north of the Limpopo since independence, but this year the number has risen dramatically.

By BRIAN McCULLOCH

Capricorn High School in Pietersburg, the only totally English-medium high school north of Pretoria, is taking 90 Zimbabwean pupils this year.

Headmaster Mr Cedric van Duyn said so many had applied that the school, which has 885 pupils, had had to refer some to Eric Louw High School in Messina.

Many were from farming families and had been at boarding schools for most of their schooldays.

Mr van Duyn said several of his former pupils from Zimbabwe had excelled at work and sport.

"Last year there was one girl who was the head prefect in her hostel and who was awarded six distinctions in matric.

"Their parents obviously face problems in attending school functions but a large number of them manage it, sometimes even flying here.

"There are always problems when children change schools but I don't think they are any worse than if they had changed schools in Zimbabwe.

"The standard of Afrikaans is not as high in Zimbabwe as it is here but most of the children manage to get through."

The children gave various reasons for coming to school in South Africa.

"I was in a hostel where the majority of children were black," said one.

"There wasn't any trouble — they kept to themselves and we kept to ourselves — but my parents were not happy with the situation."

Excel

Another said he had come because 12 teachers at his previous school had left and nobody knew whether they would be replaced.

Tom Naude Technical High School in Pietersburg has 74 Zimbabweans out of a total of 990 pupils.

It is an Afrikaans-medium school and most of the Zimbabwean children there speak Afrikaans as their home language.

Deputy headmaster Mr E L Nielson said most of the boys went to the school for technical education.

"There are no technical schools in Zimbabwe and we are the closest school to the border.

"The boys from Zimbabwe excel in sport and in the academic field. Nicer children would be hard to find."

At Eric Louw High School in Messina there are 160 Zimbabwean pupils out of a total of 432.

Captain's MA thesis pinpoints Rhodesian mistakes

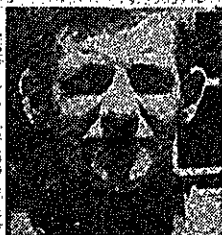
By ADA STUIJT

WHITE Rhodesians made a basic strategic mistake in the bush war from which South Africa should learn, according to a captain in the SA Army.

Captain J K "Jakkals" Cilliers is the first person in the country with a Master's degree in strategic studies.

White Rhodesians completely misunderstood that their war was a political one and so decided on a military solution, says Capt Cilliers in his MA thesis entitled "A Critique on Selected Aspects of the Rhodesian Security Forces' Counter-Insurgency Strategy: 1972-1980".

As part of his research, he interviewed many former Rhodesians now in



CAPTAIN CILLIERS

South Africa and also travelled to Zimbabwe.

Capt Cilliers found that white Rhodesians had based their tactics on the — in his view faulty — belief that the threat against them was from outside.

And any such threat, they felt, could be solved by military means, their basic mistake.

The threat facing Rhodesians was one of black nationalism within their own borders, a political problem.

Capt Cilliers found that the military's aggressive tactics turned the rural population firmly against them, especially those moved to "protected villages".

Army commanders realised too late the potential of a politically matured local militia from the people themselves.

As a result, a large gap was opened in the civil action programme, especially in the protected villages.

Undeniable

"Instead of proper protection of the local population, including assistance to bring back their standard of living to what it had been before they were moved into protected villages, security force actions tended rather to be aimed at the local population than in defence of them."

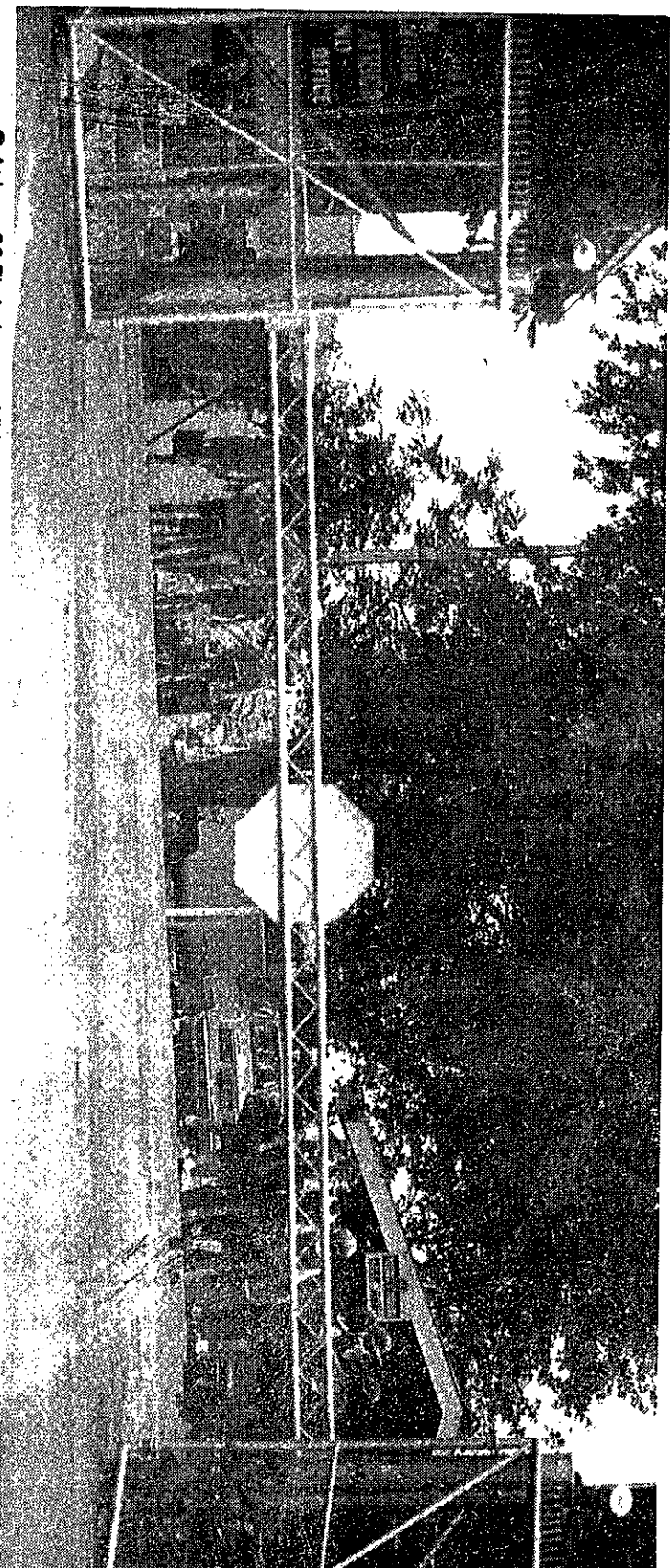
These tactics seemed successful in the short term because they succeeded in obtaining the information needed to kill many insurgents.

However, in the long term, their military solution "caused an undeniable loss of legitimacy by the security forces vis-a-vis the local inhabitants."

The security forces had been unable to formulate a successful overall and unified counter-insurgency strategy.

Negotiations to have his thesis published are under way.

Why white Zimbabweans kids attend SA schools



● At least 30 Zimbabwean children cross the Limpopo daily to attend school in South Africa. A bus meets them at the customs checkpoint to ferry them to Messina schools.

Picture: DOUG LEE



● Mr Okkie van Wyk, headmaster of the Eric Louw Hoërskool in Messina. The school's student population has more than doubled since last year — and many of the new pupils are Zimbabwean.

By CHRISTINA
PRETORIUS

AT LEAST 30 Zimbabwean children cross the Limpopo River daily to attend school in South Africa.

At 6.10am a bus arrives at the South African border post at Messina to collect the children of customs officials — and the children of Beit Bridge, the small Zimbabwe border town just a few kilometres away.

Some cycle across the metal bridge which spans the Limpopo, some walk, and for others a mothers' lift club is their means of crossing to meet the bus.

There are no problems with customs clearance as the children kiss their mothers goodbye and simply climb aboard the school bus which delivers them in time for assembly at 7.15am.

For the children of Beit

AND THE BUS THAT HELPS THEM BRIDGE THE EDUCATION GAP

EXPRESS

34/1/83

Bridge crossing the river to attend school in South Africa is a matter of necessity, not choice. There is neither a high school nor a primary school in the village.

But for hundreds of white Zimbabwean parents the small mining town of Messina — dusty dry in places, tropically lush in others — presents a welcome choice of schools.

Once the first welcome stop for bush-war emigrés, at the beginning of January it saw droves of white Zimbabwean parents arriving to enrol their children as boarders.

The Eric Louw Hoerskool in Messina, which turned

dual-medium for the first time this year, was a popular choice for many.

The number of pupils at the school grew from 255 in December last year to 450 this year.

"Of course," says headmaster Mr Okkie van Wyk, "some of the children are English speakers from Messina.

Previously these children attended school at Capricorn in Pietersburg and Settlers outside Pretoria.

The huge intake of new pupils has caused a severe accommodation shortage in the classrooms and the hostel of the high school.

At the hostel, children

have been forced to sleep three to a room, instead of the usual two.

"But," Mr van Wyk said, "improvements to our facilities have already reached the planning stage. I doubt that we will be overcrowded for very much longer."

Two Zimbabwean boys both Std 9 pupils at Eric Louw, said they are struggling to catch up on work they had "just never seen before."

Another boy said: "There were just no teachers left. It was chaos. The only people teaching us were trainees or graduates of a crash course in teaching."

According to some pupils, their parents were forced to use their \$300 (Zimbabwean) holiday allowances to enrol their children at school in South Africa.

And although the allowance is available to each person leaving the country on holiday, it is not always sufficient to enrol two or three children at a South African boarding school.

We learnt reliably that in many cases the Department of Education granted bursaries to Zimbabwean schoolchildren whose parents, although rich across the border, were penniless in South Africa.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Education Department refused to comment on this information.

The department has no idea how many white Zimbabwean children are attending school in the province.

"We won't know until the end of the first term," said a spokesman.

Mr Peter Nixon, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education for the Transvaal Provincial Council, said if Zimbabwean children were being offered bursaries by the TED, it meant the South African taxpayer was paying for their schooling.

"Black Zimbabwean children are not being offered these opportunities."

"It is a very unusual thing for one country to provide schooling for children of another in this selective fashion without some arrangement between the governments," he said.

Mr Nixon intends raising the matter at a meeting of the Provincial Council next week.

moves in

THE deployment of Zimbabwe's notorious Fifth Brigade against dissident troops in Matabeleland is striking fear into the hearts of many black and white residents.

This week the veteran Zanu opposition leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, told journalists in Harare that Fifth Brigade soldiers and police support unit members had killed more than 95 innocent civilians in the northern districts of Matabeleland since last Saturday.

Terror as notorious Fifth Brigade

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Harare

of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, and his wife and children were among those slain.

Mr. Nkomo has since denied the report, but added he did not wish to contradict Mr. Nkomo.

Yesterday Mr. Nkomo said in an interview he had just met with Mr. Nkomo, who comes from a village from which atrocities have been reported, and

that neither of them would comment on the matter until after a meeting which Mr. Nkomo sought with the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe.

According to sources in Matabeleland reports of Fifth Brigade and support unit executions of villagers are rife in the northern districts where a dusk to dawn curfew is in force.

"We are looking all our gates. I have never been so nervous of anything as I am about these

people (Fifth Brigade) and the labourers are terrified out of their wits," said a farmer's wife who has lived in the area throughout the Rhodesian bush war and the recent intensification in dissident terror which has claimed at least 17 civilian lives since a few days before Christmas.

But Zimbabwe's Minister of State charged with Defence, Dr

Sydney Sekeramayi, who has repeatedly accused the infrastructure of Zanu of aiding dissidents, views Matabeleland security operations through different coloured glasses.

Some innocent civilians could be caught in crossfire between security forces and dissidents and this would be regrettable, but there would be no compromise in crushing dissidents, he told the Herald newspaper in response to Mr. Nkomo's massacre allegations.

In an editorial yesterday the government-supporting Herald said the "security forces have good reason to be pleased with the results of their (Matabeleland) operations", and said Zimbabweans opposed to Zupira violence should also be pleased.

In the past year a number of dissidents have claimed allegiance to the former Zupira guerrilla army of Mr. Nkomo.

According to informed sources there have been meetings between farmers and Fifth Brigade officers in a bid to defuse some of the tension.

One of the big causes of tension is that most of the inhabitants of Matabeleland are Zanu supporters while the Fifth Brigade is reportedly made up of soldiers loyal to the ruling Zanu PF party who were trained separately by Korean instructors.

Stores in some areas are allowed to open between noon and 2pm only and soldiers constantly monitor them for any large movement of food.

MR NKOMO
Allegations



Farmer's may only buy sufficient maize meal for their own labourers.

ZIMBABWE SPY TRIAL

A glimpse into
the shady world
of intelligence 362

Dirty tricks

By BRENDAN SEERY
Tribune Africa News Service

HARARE: In the High Court in Harare this week an interested observer could have had a fleeting glimpse of the secretive "dirty tricks" world of intelligence services.

As fascinating and disturbing about what was revealed during the trial of alleged South African spies Phillip Edward Hartlebury and Colin David Evans, was the evidence that did not see the light of day because of a *in camera* order made by the court.

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However, in their defence to a second charge of possessing quantities of arms of war, both men talked briefly — and vaguely — about the "undercover" operations they had been involved in both before and after Robert Mugabe's Government took power in April 1980.

Closed doors

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In evidence, both accused referred obliquely to undercover operations — "hits" or "attacks" — they had carried out as members of the Special Branch before independence and as officers of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation after 1980.

Commenting on why they had the huge haul of weapons in their offices, both claimed they would have used the rifles, shotguns, pistols, rocket-launchers and projectiles and rifle grenades in possible "future duties" with the CIO.

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Hartlebury, who testified that he and Evans often worked as a team on such operations, had worked for a time on the "A desk" of the intelligence organisation, a section, he said, which would probably be referred to as the "dirty tricks" department.

'Planting dagga'

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Their superiors had at all times been aware of what they had been doing and had even ordered certain missions. Senior CIO officers had also been aware of the arms the CIO operatives kept.

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He even admitted that the chief investigator of their case had handled things very well.

"But this time I was on the other end," he added.

City archbishop queries hot-pursuit raids into SA

Religion Reporter
ARE neighbouring countries entitled to make "hot-pursuit" raids into South Africa when armed South African-trained men cross the borders into their territory?

The question is asked by the Most Rev Philip Russell, Archbishop of Cape Town, in his February newsletter, Good Hope.

Referring to a trial being held in Harare, Archbishop Russell said it was claimed that the man in question had received training by the SADF in bushcraft, unarmed combat, rifle use and parachuting.

"None of these allegations has yet been proved — any more, of course, than those made by the

SADF in respect of the recent Maseru raid. But they do give rise to an interesting speculation.

"Say the allegations are correct. Would Zimbabwe be entitled to conduct a pre-emptive raid into the Republic?

"And if they did, what would happen to the raiders? We can give an easy answer to that, all right!

"But in answering are we not, however unconsciously, falling into the power-game trap: Might is right. Right to sock the ANC in Maseru, right to knock the daylight out of any invader.

"There is, of course, nothing new in all this sort of thinking. It is as old as Cain and as new as the latest Cruise missile. And we in South Af-

rica are no worse and no better, no holier or less holy than anyone else in the world.

"We possibly swallow the militaristic propaganda of the Government more easily than others do, because of the monopolistic control of radio and TV and the network of laws covering military information.

"But as Christians we have got to hear alarm bells ring when the slogan 'might is right' — however camouflaged — is even an unquestioned part of our national thinking."

Archbishop Russell said that how disastrous this "might is right" thinking could be was indicated in the Orderly Movement and Settle-

ment of Black Persons Bill.

The Bill had not yet become law. But it contemplated making life intolerable for blacks in cities and using the twin arms of the police and the SADF to enforce the law.

"Those blacks whom it is proposed should be banished to swept-under-the-carpet rural areas, and kept there by our security forces, are our brothers and sisters in Christ.

"We have got to oppose the military direction of the present Government and seek total reconciliation in Christianity or, I believe, we would be failing in our duty towards God."

New plan to foil Zimbabwe rebels

HARARE. — District administrators with military training and experience are being posted to Zimbabwe's strife-torn southern Matabeleland province where anti-government rebels are facing a new offensive by government troops, a government spokesman said yesterday.

"We will change our administrative personnel in the area and post those with military experience who will find it easy to adapt to the situation prevailing in Matabeleland."

"This will ensure that development will not be hindered by banditry," the spokesman said.

A new security force campaign against dissidents and bandits started last week in Matabeleland and central areas of the country, backed by a dusk-to-dawn curfew in the affected areas.

The offensive follows an upsurge in rebel activity in which at least 15 people have been killed, eight of them whites, in the past two months.

Opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, claimed at the weekend that government troops had killed scores of black civilians in Matabeleland since the start of the offensive.

Mr Nkomo said people were being gunned down by troops because they were unable to say where the dissidents could be found.

A government spokesman described the claims as "a load of rubbish".

Mr Nkomo said yesterday he planned to repeat his allegations in Parliament and force a reply from Mr Sydney Sekereamayi, the Minister of State in charge of defence.

Matabeleland is Mr Nkomo's political stronghold and the home of the one million-strong minority Ndebele tribe.

Mr Nkomo claimed the attacks on civilians were politically and tribally motivated. "The troops have been saying that they have come to teach the Ndebeles a lesson," he said. — UPI

Debate raged on in Parliament this week about whether South Africa destabilises her neighbours. The leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said he denied the allegations, but was horrified to find he was not believed. These are the perceptions shaping Western countries' foreign policy towards South Africa. The Star's political correspondent, Peter Sullivan, examines what the perceptions are.

ZAMBIA: Talks last year between Mr Botha and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia prove that Zambia does not believe South Africa is pursuing a destabilisation policy towards her.

However, the talks must have mentioned the fears of the rest of the sub-continent — and of the Western world — about destabilisation in the southern part of Africa.

Both leaders were content with the outcome of the talks, so one can assume only that Mr Botha satisfied President Kaunda.

ZIMBABWE: Probably the most puzzling of the allegations, and the one that seems to be based on fact, is that South Africa is destabilising the new administration of Mr Robert Mugabe.

In Parliament, Progressive Federal Party MPs and Government spokesmen draw vastly different conclusions from the outcome of the Rhodesian war.

Opposition people say it shows one must move faster towards equality and dismantling discrimination; Government people say it shows what happens if you move too fast.

If Mr Mugabe makes a success, it would vindicate the Opposition view. If not, it would vindicate the Government view.

The SABC continues to use reports favouring the bad incidents in Zimbabwe. It seems to be not so much biased reporting as a genuine belief that all

is about to collapse.

People in the South African Department of Foreign Affairs are equally pessimistic, yet foreign correspondents believe Zimbabwe is doing well.

Accusations about South Africa destabilising the country have been made often, with the main allegation being that South Africa gleefully enjoys driving the wedge between Mr Mugabe and Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo deeper.

South Africa is said to be using its economic might, coupled to secret military incursions, to topple the Mugabe Government. The only reason given for this is that it would prevent a powerful force arising to the north.

As Dr Slabbert said, the problem is not only whether the destabilisation reports are true or not, but that our allies plan their foreign policy believing them to be true.

Zimbabwe hushes up
slaughter by govt troops

Mugabe troops terrorise peasants

By ANDRE VILJOEN

BULAWAYO.

A PASSENGER train pulled into Bulawayo station yesterday morning with six bullet-riddled bodies on board after Zimbabwean troops looking for dissidents opened fired at passengers on the train.

Many more were said to be injured but hospital and government officials in Bulawayo refused to comment or allow reporters access to the city's Mpilo Hospital, where the wounded were taken.

Six die in UK killer gales

London Bureau

LONDON. — At least six people died as killer gales lashed Britain's east and south coasts, and the massive river Thames flood barrier swung into emergency action this week for the first time.

Huge waves smashed sea walls and tons of icy water flooded shops and sea-front homes in half a dozen seaside towns.

The R850-million barrier's six gates were lowered for eight hours after a warning of a high tide coupled with a North Sea surge more than a metre higher than normal.

Toppling trees killed three people, including a child. A man died when a greenhouse collapsed, another was killed when his car was blown into the path of a lorry and a schoolboy was crushed to death by a falling wall.

Similar weather 30 years ago took 307 lives on the east coast of Britain in the country's worst natural disaster. London escaped only because the gale winds changed direction at the last minute.

winter storms also swept across Northern Europe and Scandinavia into the Soviet Union yesterday.

Dutch navy officials said one body was recovered and four more sighted at the wreck of a Danish Navy training schooner, the Activ, in the gale-whipped North Sea off the Netherlands, 24km northwest of Den Helder navy base.

Military helicopters and a frigate braved the storm to search for three more men believed missing from the schooner.

Rain and gale force winds gusting up to 160km/h swept across East and West Germany, many leaving a trail of havoc.

An eight-year-old boy was killed by a falling tree branch at a school near Leipzig, East Germany, and a 32-year-old man died when a truck blew off a bridge over the Hanover-Berlin highway and smashed into his car.

The storm lashed Scandinavia with high winds, snow and ice and pushed today into

This, and many other recent incidents in Matabeleland, are being hushed up by the Zimbabwean Government.

The victims of the terror are black peasants and farm labourers. According to reports, some confirmed, the killers, rapists and abductors are Zimbabwean security forces deployed in Matabeleland to hunt out dissident terrorists.

Perhaps many more than 100 civilians have been killed by soldiers, most of them by the notorious Fifth Brigade.

The government-controlled Press is allowed no mention of this and Bulawayo's daily newspaper has carried no suggestion of the many atrocities which have occurred within a 45km radius of the city.

But for foreign journalists who visited rural areas in Matabeleland this week and spoke to some of the hundreds of refugees streaming into Bulawayo, it has been a tragically moving experience.

At Fingo Location, a humble scattering of kraals in the Bembezi district about 45km east of Bulawayo, 12 newly-filled graves, three burnt out huts and the fear of those left living symbolised the violent death that has descended on

By JAYNE LA MONT
and LAUREN GOWER

AN autopsy was last night performed on the body of little Matthew Ash in an attempt to save the life of another critically ill baby.

The second baby will undergo open heart surgery for hypo-plastic left ventricle syndrome — the same defect with which Matthew was born — at the Boston Children's Hospital at 6pm today.

Mr James Ash, father of the Pretoria baby who was rushed to America in a vain attempt to save his life, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday: "Our trip was not in vain even though my son has died."

The six-day-old baby whose mercy dash to America made headline news throughout the world died at about 1am yesterday.

Mr Ash's story came to the attention of the public after he called the Mail for help when doctors told him his

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Yesterday, described how doctors per immediate

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Destabilisation dossiers

Most embassies in South Africa have a dossier, labelled "destabilisation" in their country's language. Some believe absolutely in the dossier's allegations, others are cautious.

Most of the dossiers carry much the same information, gathered by many independent sources.

Essentially, the information accuses South Africa of deliberately preventing her neighbours from becoming stable, so that they cannot build up efficient economies, strong political bases, and competent armies.

The countries involved are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Looking back, proponents of the destabilisation view claim that it was started in 1975, shortly after the fall of the Portuguese in Mozambique. South Africa started the now famous Recce Commando — a super-secret task force run along the lines of the British SAS or Rhodesian Selous Scouts.

Everything about the squad is secret, though overseas publications have listed five recce commandos and guessed at each one's function.

The recces have been blamed for:

- The raid on Matola in Mozambique in which 12 African National Congress members were killed.

- Helping the attempted coup in the Seychelles.

- Attacking the ANC in Lesotho.

- Blowing up an Angolan oil refinery.

- Committing atrocities while dressed in enemy uniform, or while posing as Swapo or the MPLA.

- Assassinations of ANC members Joe Gqabi, Petrus Nzima and his wife Jabu, and killing Ruth First with a letter bomb

South Africa is said to support a surrogate force in each of the countries listed above.

ANGOLA: The obvious South African surrogate in Angola is Unita, the rebel force led by Dr Jonas Savimbi which gives the ruling MPLA so much trouble in the south. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, admits to having met Dr Savimbi, and often expresses his respect for the black leader.

Those who believe the destabilisation theory point out that South Africa started the destabilisation of Angola with its move into the territory during the short incursion which brought Cuban troops scurrying in.

At first supported overtly by the United States, the South African Defence Force had to withdraw when the US Congress refused to give President Ford and Dr Henry Kissinger the funds they wanted — understood to have been R120 million.

BOTSWANA: This seems the least affected by destabilisation, but is nonetheless an ANC escape route from South Africa. No incursions are launched from Botswana, so no raids have been made there.

Now that Sir Seretse Khama has gone, some say South Africa is plotting against his son, Ian Khama, and will support his opponents to get the country destabilised.

LESOTHO — The raid into Lesotho last year stunned the world and shocked many people. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was appalled and said one did not go off killing those who simply disagreed with your political views. Innocent people were killed in the crossfire.

But the main destabilisation accusation is that South Africa supports the Lesotho Liberation Army of Ntsu Mokhele. Chief Leabua Jonathan is incensed at the interference, but there is little he can do about it.

MALAWI — This country, ruled by Dr Kamuzu Banda, is the one friend South Africa has in Africa.

It is from there that South Africa is accused of launching attacks on

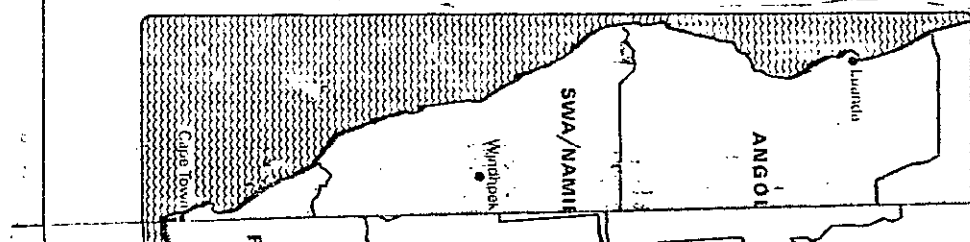
Mozambique, via the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

MOZAMBIQUE — Besides the support of Unita in Angola, this is probably the chief charge against South Africa. Most embassies seem to believe that South Africa funds the MNR and keeps it supplied logistically and with expertise. Recce commandos are said to be active within the MNR.

South African Government spokesmen say it would be silly to support the MNR because it continually blows up the Cahora Bassa powerlines. The counter-argument is that this is a small price to pay to achieve destabilisation goals.

SWAZILAND — Recently a number of ANC sympathisers were summarily detained in Swaziland, then set free. Swazi officials admitted they had been frightened into doing this by the raid into Lesotho.

Swaziland has always toed the South African line, but now that King Sobhuza is dead, South Africa is said to be interfering in the power struggle.



killer gales

London Bureau

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UPI reports the raging

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The men died for having outdated identity documents, for not being able to remember their identity numbers, or for not knowing where dissidents were hiding.

A stoic, white-haired old man said he had seen a pregnant woman shot in the shoulder and then bayoneted to death "because you have a dissident in your stomach".

The list of atrocities seems endless.

Yesterday morning three farmworkers were bayoneted to death at a dairy on the main road to Victoria Falls.

Mr Nkomo said this week that "well over 100" civilians had been killed by soldiers. He said police had told villagers they could not help them because the Fifth Brigade was too powerful.

"They (the Fifth Brigade) are a law unto themselves," said a white store-keeper near Bulawayo.

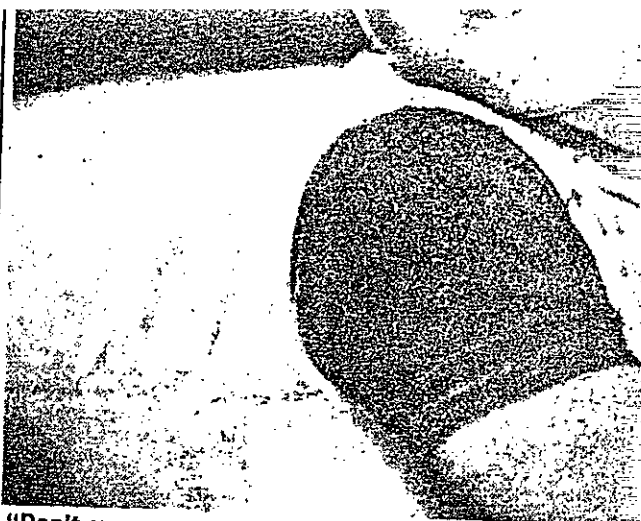
White inhabitants elsewhere in Matabeleland say Fifth Brigade soldiers always carry AK47 rifles with bayonets fixed.

A middle-aged black woman with a bandaged head and blood-soaked dress said yesterday she had boarded a Bulawayo-bound train at Ngamu, in the Tsholotsho district, on Tuesday night after six villagers were lined up and shot dead earlier that day.

At Gwaai, soldiers boarded the train, which was packed with refugees and started to harass them. The woman said the soldiers forced open a toilet door, believing a dissident was hiding behind it. When they found nothing, they opened fire at random inside the train.

She said four civilians, including a young boy, were killed, and two soldiers. Two other soldiers and four civilians were wounded.

Her eight-year-old granddaughter was shot in the chest and she herself was wounded in the head.



"Don't cry mommy, I still love you," is what son Greg told

MPs told to keep mum on spy case

BY JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The detention of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt in connection with espionage activities for the Soviet Union may not be raised in Parliament in terms of a ruling yesterday by the Speaker, Mr J P du Toit.

The Speaker's ruling forbids all further discussion on the subject in terms of the sub judice rule which prevents Parliamentary debate on a matter which is before the courts or when legal steps are pending.

The ruling came after Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party MP for Jeppe, tried to raise the issue in a speech during the No-Confidence Debate.

In a speech on Tuesday the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in reply to interjections that it would be "highly irresponsible" for him to discuss the spy issue because a delicate investigation was under way and there was a possibility of a pending court case.

Ugly scene as shacks are

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE
and SOPHIE TEMA

THE sounds of hammers, crowbars, spades and picks echoed through Orlando East yesterday as West Rand Administration Board and Soweto Council workmen demolished backyard shacks.

Ugly scenes developed between Wrab policemen and residents as household belongings and sheets of corrugated iron were carted away. About 20 homes were affected by the demolitions, which are expected to continue today.

Residents watched in disbelief as the structures were brought down and belongings which included beds, blankets, clothes, cooking utensils, and the building materials were loaded onto trucks and taken away for "storage".

In Motha Street a four-month pregnant woman, Miss Pinky Mabhiqa, was slapped several times by three Wrab policemen when she angrily asked them whether they were there to check passes or demolish shacks. She was then dragged to a waiting Wrab police van and taken away.

A white Wrab police "superintendent" told the policemen in Afrikaans: "Lock her up if she gives you trouble".

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What employers need to know
See page 4

INSIDE

- Appointments ... 19
- Auctions ... 19
- Bridge ... 19
- Car Specials ... 18
- Comics ... 17
- Crosswords ... 18
- Legals ... 19
- Metro Mail ... 4
- World News ... 6
- Radio ... 19
- Weather Mail ... 2
- Your Stars ... 19

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Daily Mail 710-9111

URBAN BLACKS AND NP POLICY

PAGE 9

Flair

LEADING LADIES
LOSE OUT

PAGE 12

'GRAND' TRIUMPHS IN HOLLYWOOD

PAGE 11

Cold front sneaks up on the Cape

Mail Reporter

WHILE most of the country sweltered in midsummer heat yesterday, snow was expected in the southern Drakensberg and Winterberg mountain ranges.

Temperatures plunged to a wet and cold 13°C, in Sutherland. But in Skukuza the mercury rose to 41°C in some places.

A cold front caused surprised, shivering Eastern Cape residents to make a dash for warm clothes while those in the Transvaal tried to stay cool.

Scorching temperatures of 30°C in Pretoria, 37°C in Nelspruit, 39°C in Phalaborwa and 41°C in Skukuza were recorded at 2pm yesterday afternoon.

In Durban the humidity — an instrument to measure humidity — soared to danger-level of 110.

Temperatures in other parts of Natal were a cool 21°C in Maritzburg and 22°C in Port Shepstone.

Cape Town, too, was cool with maximum temperatures of 19°C recorded in the city and 17°C at Cape Point.

New drought relief plan

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — The Government yesterday announced emergency drought relief measures which will enable farmers to collect grass from dam basins on State property free of charge. The measures apply to

Breakfast Quip



"I'm sure it's ideal for surfing, rifleman, but a Seychelles posting? — NO WAY!"

Atomic waste la

CAPE TOWN. — Land has been acquired for the development of a national depository for nuclear waste, Dr J W L de Villiers, chairman of the Atomic Energy Corporation, announced yesterday.

A statement released in Cape Town by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information says portions of two farms in Namaqualand, Vaalputs and Bokputs, were acquired for the depository.

The site was suitable be-

cause of ble on ground appropriate chem. "Safe" comply quire also hav cording of the poration. Atomic F subject to Council the statu

A Casanova who doesn't

Shortly after government troops killed two people yesterday by firing indiscriminately on passengers in a train, Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo made an anguished appeal in Parliament for the killings in Matabeleland to stop.

With his voice breaking with emotion, he said: "I cannot let the country go up in flames."

The government appears to be trying to suppress news of the shooting on the Victoria Falls-to-Bulawayo train by soldiers ostensibly looking for dissidents.



Mr Nkomo

The train pulled into Bulawayo with shattered windows and at least two passengers dead. Many others were reported to be injured.

Foreign journalists trying to investigate the shootings and other reports of brutality against civilians by government troops in Matabeleland have run into heavy obstruction by officials.

The train shootings were reported briefly by the Bulawayo Chronicle today, but not by the Herald in Harare, whose main report was about attacks by Mr Nkomo in Parliament.

Mr Nkomo's appeal for an end to the violence in Matabeleland was mentioned at the end.

In his appeal, the Zapu leader cried out: "My brothers, my comrades, the fire is raging behind me. There are people who are dead. Let us together put a stop to this thing."

As he spoke, foreign newsmen in Bulawayo were interviewing train passengers.

A woman said soldiers boarded the train after beating up some passengers, started shooting.

She said some people had been killed. Her granddaughter, aged eight, was hit in the chest, and she herself was treated for a grazed scalp.

Journalists saw a train coach with shattered windows, and spoke to railway officials who said a third-class coach was spattered with blood.

Pressmen were barred from Mpilo Hospital when they went to interview other survivors.

In parliament, Mr Nkomo was attacked bitterly by government members for his allegations that soldiers of the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade had gone on a murder spree.

He was accused of leading the dissidents, who have been active in Matabeleland for the past year.

Mr Nkomo, who at times was on the verge of breaking down, denounced the dissidents as "vermin," and said he had done everything to stop them.

He pledged his party's support for the constitution and the rule of law, but said he could not keep quiet when the people in Matabeleland were appealing for help.

"You do not know what is going on," he said, and urged the appointment of a parliamentary committee to investigate.

Parliament was debating a motion by the government chief whip that it express its disgust at the deliberate efforts by the Zapu leadership to undermine the government and its law-enforcing agencies, particularly the army.

Mr Nkomo said the police were powerless to stop the "young men" of the Fifth Brigade who were terrorising the people.

Though government backbenchers laughed repeatedly when Mr Nkomo was speaking, the key Defence and Security Ministers, Mr Sydney Sekeramayi and Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, listened silently.

Mr Tekere asked: "Are we heading for another Biafra?" — referring to the Nigerian civil war in the 1960s. — then turned to Cabinet Ministers, declaring: "We need teeth to bite. We need to deserve to rule. If you don't deserve to rule, get out."

Nkomo pleads: Stop the army atrocities

362 Star 3/2/83

By Brendan Seery in Bulawayo
and Robin Drew in Harare

Troops kick out squatters

BULAWAYO — A Zimbabwean army unit has mounted a seek-and-destroy operation in the bush in the Fort Rixon commercial farming area to flush out squatters who have settled on a farm there.

The operation, centred on the 8 500ha Blue Ridge Ranch, was the first known move by the government to enforce its recent orders to squatters to quit state or private land by January 25.

The troops flushed out 10 families, the heads of four of which work on a neighbouring farm. The others were families of men who work in Bulawayo and moved to the settlement to establish country homes. — Sapa

3/2/85
POM

Nkomo blamed for Zimbabwe death ride

Police
accuse
troops

By Robin Drew
Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe government Ministers launched a series of blistering attacks on Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, in Parliament here yesterday and pledged that an attempt to overthrow the government of Mr Mugabe by dissidents and their supporters would be crushed.

The Minister of State for Defence, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said the "wild allegations about so-called atrocities by soldiers" were an attempt by Zapu to discredit the security forces hoping they would be withdrawn from Matabeleland.

It was regrettable, he said, if innocent people got caught up and suffered a bruising.

But in a conflict situation, this is not a Zimbabwean peculiarity.

The security forces had been acting within the confines of the law, he said, and there would be no letting up until the dissidents and their supporters and informers had been "neutralised."

Ministers said that Zapu, under Mr Nkomo's "megalomaniac" leadership, had plotted to overthrow the government and the dissident activities had been devised to create a state of anarchy and virtual recession by the province of Zimbabwe.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, listened in the House as the attacks on Mr Nkomo continued throughout the afternoon, but the Zapu leader, who had been present at the start of yesterday's proceedings, was not in the Chamber.

The Security Minister, Mr Emmerson

Mnangagwa, gave a breakdown of dissident activities and named Mr Sydney Malunga, a leading Zapu MP who was in the house, as the chairman of the party's war council which had been renamed the People's Command.

Mr Mnangagwa also said that a former Zapu MP, who fled the country last year, Mr Akim Ndhlovu, had visited foreign countries, some of them accredited in Zimbabwe, to solicit support for the dissident movement.

He said Mr Nkomo had been present when 80 recruits had been addressed by Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, whose trial on treason charges starts next week, at a ranch belonging to Mr Nkomo.

During the Ministerial character assassination of Mr Nkomo, he was variously described as "sinister, deceitful, slippery, opportunistic and a national confidence trickster."

The Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said Zimbabwe had been taken on a death ride in the last few days by a "self-seeking ageing leader and his henchmen."

Dr Ushewokunze said the dissidents were being infiltrated by South African-trained bandits and Zapu was in danger of ending up like Unita in Angola and the MNR in Mozambique.

In a brief contribution, the RF leader, Mr Ian Smith, said his party regretted the abuse that had been hurled across the Chamber by the two main political parties.

"Communication is the way to solve problems," said Mr Smith, "what we have seen here is tragic."

The Star's Africa
News Service

BULAWAYO — A Zimbabwe police spokesman has confirmed that army soldiers were the only people involved in Wednesday morning's bloody shooting on the Victoria Falls-Bulawayo train. Two passengers and a soldier were killed.

Inspector Makoni of the Nyamandhlovu police station said yesterday that soldiers on the train opened fire at a man running from a toilet, believing he was escaping arrest.

During the firing a man, a young child and a soldier were shot dead.

Efforts to get the names of the dead have not been successful. However, a spokesman for Bulawayo's Mpilo Hospital said that two passengers, one a four-year-old girl, were undergoing treatment.

The girl, Sibusisiwe Ndlovu from the Tsholotsho area, had been shot in the chest but was now out of danger and progressing well.

Mr Kudzai Munana (22), whose shoulders were "shattered" by a bullet, underwent an operation on Wednesday.

R15m power boost for Zimbabwe

HARARE — Zimbabwe and the Commonwealth Development Corporation signed a R15-million loan agreement yesterday for the development of the Hwange power station.

The Minister of National Supplies, Mr. Enos Nkala, who is also acting Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, signed for Zimbabwe and the regional director, Mr. James Tuckett, signed on behalf of the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

Mr. Nkala said the loan would help the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Commission finance the development of stage two of the Hwange power station to meet the expected increase in the demand for electricity.

It would also be used to train local workers. — Sapa.

CAPE TIMES 5/2/83
362

Delay in Zimbabwe pensions

Chief Reporter

HUNDREDS of ex-Rhodesian disability pensioners living in South Africa — 60 of them in Cape Town alone and some of them wholly dependent on their pensions — have for two months failed to receive the payments due to them from the Zimbabwe authorities.

The pensioners were said yesterday to be furious over reports suggesting that pension money placed in the trust of the Zimbabwe High Commissioner in London may have been used in the purchase of a R1.2-million residence for himself, in a fashionable area.

The High Commissioner, Mr Robert Zwinoira, has blamed the "ignorance and inexperience" of himself and his staff for the purchase, which has been the subject of a Zimbabwe Government inquiry.

It was explained in Cape Town yesterday that disability pensions, formerly paid directly to pensioners in South Africa, have for the past two years been channelled through Zimbabwe House in London, which transmits the pension money to South Africa through the Standard Chartered Bank in London.

A Standard Bank official in Cape Town said yesterday that no payments had been received from London for December and January, and that there had been no reply to any of the many telex messages and letters sent to Zimbabwe House by

the bank.

There are about 40 former Rhodesians now living in Cape Town who draw civil service disability pensions and there are also 20 workmen's compensation cases.

About half those drawing disability pensions are widows, and at least one of them — a woman entitled to R600 a month — was said yesterday to be "quite desperate" and to be dipping into her meagre savings to pay her monthly bills.

A former Rhodesian government official who was disabled in the course of his work and who has been living in Cape Town since 1969 said: "The problem with many of us is that because of our disabilities we are unable to take on work, to earn some money."

"I am fortunate in that I also draw an ordinary service pension, which is still paid to me directly from Zimbabwe. But there are many ex-Rhodesians who are wholly dependent on their disability pensions and obviously these people have been very badly hit by the lack of income for the past two months."

● A London report published in the Cape Times yesterday said a Zimbabwe parliamentary committee had criticized the purchase of a five-storey house in London's fashionable Mayfair area for the Zimbabwe High Commissioner.

The committee said some of the money committed to the residence had been "placed in his trust for pensions".

notes, pieces of paper or other materials are brought into the examination room. Candidates are so instructed. Candidates are not to communicate with other persons or with any person except the invigilator.



BILL ELLIS, left, and Brooks Baldwin in Harare to save their sons.

Fathers refuse to give up hope

Bid to save captive sons

W/E ARGUS 5/2/83 362

**Argus Africa
News Service**

HARARE. — If the power of positive thinking holds good, two young American hostages, Kevin Ellis and Brett Baldwin, who were seized by dissidents in Zimbabwe, will one day be back with their families.

Their fathers, Mr Bill Ellis and Mr. Brooks Baldwin, sustained by their faith in God and refusing to accept the possibility in the absence of any concrete evidence that their sons are not alive, are in Zimbabwe to launch a "private family initiative" to try to get the six foreign tourists released.

Safari

Kevin, 24, and Brett, 23, were seized with two Britons, James Greenwell and Martyn Hodgson, and two Australians, Tony Bajzelj and William Butler, in July last year while travelling between

Victoria Falls and Bulawayo on a trans-Africa safari.

Their captors demanded the release of two former Zipra guerrilla commanders and the return of property confiscated by the Government from Mr Nkomo's Zapu party.

Last night Mr Ellis and Mr Baldwin said that while they fully accepted that the Government could not bow to the kidnappers' demands, they believed there was every chance of a positive response to offers which they intended to make after consultation with the families of the other hostages.

Defence

The men would not comment on speculation that these would include an offer of financial help for the defence of ex-Zipra commanders Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Lieutenant General Lookout Masuku, whose trial on treason charges starts in Harare on Monday.

Mr Ellis and Mr Baldwin, both from San Francisco, had meetings yesterday with the Prime Minister. Mr Robert Mu-

gave, and with the Zulu
leader, Mr Joshua
Nkomo.

"We appreciate that the Government has done everything possible to find our sons," they said, "but we decided we had to make our own efforts."

The two men, friends for many years, said they had always thought positively and had no intention of changing now.

"When we get the kids back home, we intend to form a group to help and advise other people who could find themselves in the same situation as we did," they said.

"At first we could not believe our sons had been kidnapped. Such things do not happen to you. Then came the period of not knowing what to do.

"We hope to be able to help others, though we appreciate that circumstances differ with every kidnapping," they said.

They had been in contact with other kidnap victims, including one man, Richard Starr, who had been held captive for three years in South America.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Internal	6(b)	6	
	7(a)	5 1/2	CAB
	8(b)	3 1/2 + 2	CES
	9(a)	9 1/2	
Examiners' Initials			

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

Zimbabwe bows to IMF ... and SA will gain

362 ~~176~~ S. Tribune
6/2/83

ZIMBABWE is reluctantly bowing to pressure from the International Monetary Fund to get a much needed R310 million loan. And South Africa has gained most out of this.

HARARE
CORRESPONDENT

Like a showjumper which consistently baulks at fences, the government is having to realise that unwelcome steps are the only way to qualify for the loan.

When 20 percent devaluation was first announced the Treasury blandly said it was revaluing all other currencies, a sleight of hand which might have gone unnoticed at home but did not fool those abroad.

This represented only a 16 percent devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar against the other major currencies. To achieve the equivalent of a 20 percent devaluation, Zimbabwe needed an almost 25 percent revaluation of other currencies.

The result was that the depreciation has had to be continued and the Zimbabwe dollar is even lower against the rand than it would have been.

The higher gold price which has helped push up the rand but has meant that the American dollar has stagnated to some extent.

Bankers in Harare say that the IMF insisted on an effective 20 percent devaluation and this is where the government's whole ploy has backfired.

The extra three or four percent slide against the American dollar and the pound had to be matched by an equal move against the rand.

Zimbabwe has now dropped 27 percent against South Africa.

For the dwindling number of South African visitors this is good news as they now only have to pay R1.10 for each dollar compared with a peak of R1.50 last year.

It's not such good news for the Zimbabwe economy as imports are now much more expensive while exports have not improved all that much.

On top of this has come a cutback in government expenditure. The IMF has stipulated that Z\$250 million has to be saved. A complete freeze on new appointments has been imposed on the civil service and all but the most vital of routine expenditure has been stopped.

A Treasury notice has spelt out the necessity for this and the upshot is that some departments are very short of staff and unable to do all their work.

The private sector has also become a victim through yet another cut in foreign currency allocations, again because of a financial sleight of hand.

Finance Minister Dr Chidzero assured businessmen they would get a 20 percent increase in allocations to compensate for devaluation. But to put them back to where they were would also need a 25 percent increase.

The country is fast losing the capacity to produce essential equipment to keep the economy running, and will probably depend even more on imported equipment if currency allocations are reduced again.

South Africans should be much cooler in judging Zimbabwe

A FEW weeks ago in Zimbabwe I met an old friend, a white business manager who helped keep Rhodesia going during the years of economic sanctions.

He mentioned some of the problems he has to cope with now: the petrol shortage at that time, bureaucracy, supply bottlenecks. Then he said:

"Despite all that, this place is still miracle alley. We have a very high standard of living. Peace has been restored in most of the country.

"Conditions are especially good for the commercial farmers. Did you know there are more white farmers here now than at independence?"

Compare that comment with the way Zimbabwe is regularly pictured in South Africa.

From SABC, from the Press and from politicians, South Africans get an image of Zimbabwe on its last legs, starving, collapsing.

In Parliament the other day the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, even coupled Zimbabwe with Angola and Mozambique as a country suffering from the economic ravages of communism.

Warning against a military victory by Swapo in Namibia, he said "the red flag in Windhoek" could only cause hunger and deterioration — "as it has in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe".

Anti-Soviet

The red flag over Harare? If the implication is that Zimbabwe is not only an economic disaster but a part of the Soviet threat, that is an extraordinary notion.

The fact is that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is strongly anti-Soviet.

During the civil war in Rhodesia the Soviets spurned him and supported the forces of Joshua Nkomo.

I met some Soviet-orientated people at the time, and they called Mr Mugabe "an upstart".

Mr Mugabe has not forgotten that the Russians opposed his rise to power.

For nearly a year after independence the Soviet Union could not open an embassy in Harare — and then it had to give an unusual undertaking not to deal with any groups apart from the government.

ARE South Africans too quick in making prophecies of doom for Zimbabwe? Does Pretoria misrepresent it as a Marxist shambles? New York Times Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist

ANTHONY LEWIS

has spent a month travelling in southern Africa and has written this assessment specially for the Sunday Times. Mistakes have been made, he says — but Zimbabweans are trying hard to make their society function after a divisive war.

Today the Mugabe government has good relations with the United States, not only diplomatically but in military and intelligence matters. (The top Zimbabwe intelligence officials, incidentally, are whites who served under the Rhodesian regime.)

The US has started a small military education and training programme and allotted \$3-million to Zimbabwe in military sales credits.

Several Western diplomats in Harare spoke to me last month about what they called the systematic misrepresentation of Zimbabwe in South Africa.

They were especially unhappy about the talk of Mr Mugabe being pro-Soviet. One important diplomat said:

"They say he's a Marxist who will let the Russians in. The Mugabe government is a bastion against Soviet influence in the region. And the South Africans say they want to fight Soviet influence."

Zimbabwe does face serious political and economic problems: there is no blinking at that reality. Most grave is the series of kidnappings and murders in Matabeleland, at least partly motivated by resentment among the Ndebele-speaking people of that region at the dropping of their leader, Mr Nkomo, from the government.

Mr Mugabe and his Ministers have made mistakes in dealing with the Ndebele minority.

In particular, army units have treated the population brutally in the course of searching for dissidents.

Remains

Yet Mr Nkomo remains in Parliament, and he and Mr Mugabe have had three private meetings — one in Bulawayo, the Nkomo stronghold — in an effort to patch up their relations.

That is a lot more than can be said of leaders on opposite sides of ethnic political conflict in South Africa.

It should also be remembered, in fairness, that Zimbabwe has had to cope, since independence, with the after-effects of a bloody war.

Little more than three years ago there were 100 000 men under arms, and 500 people were dying in the war every month.

That most of the country now knows peace and stability is an achievement, in the circumstances.

How great an achievement was made clear to me in a conversation with a



Mr Mugabe — strongly anti-Soviet

man known to many in South Africa and the United States: Edward Cross, general manager of the Dairy Marketing Board.

"Think about Chipinge, near the Mozambique border," Eddie Cross said. "Between 1977 and 1979, 53 of the 94 commercial farmers in that area were killed. The community was decimated."

"It's fantastic to go back there today. Every farm is occupied again: most of them, by the way, by Afrikaans-speaking families. Production has tripled."

"Relations between white farmers and their black workers are close. The chairman of the Farmers' Association, Zweiss Joubert, works with the Zanu-PF chairman in the area, Bishop Dube, who's also an MP and Deputy Minister."

Economically, as politically, the Mugabe government has made mistakes. It raised minimum wages too suddenly, tried to freeze prices, spurred inflation and dislocation.

But in the last two months, following a pragmatically conservative line, it has acted to restore business confidence.

It imposed a six-month wage freeze, devalued the Zimbabwean dollar by 20 percent, and raised the consumer price of maize meal.

For the government of a country with great unfulfilled expectations, those were courageous decisions.

Economic burdens have necessarily been added by the government's policy of spreading some basic benefits among the black population. Primary school enrolment has doubled since independence, and health care provided for many more people.

Could Mr Mugabe really have avoided such egalitarian steps?

Some of the economic strain comes, too, from external factors. And here South Africa comes into the picture.

The biggest burden for Zimbabwe in the last two years has been the violent interruption of the pipeline and rail routes through Mozambique.

Unreal

That sabotage is attributed to the MNR guerrillas, which the US State Department says "receives the bulk of its support from South Africa" — an opinion shared by every Western diplomat I have ever met in the last month.

The Mugabe government says that South Africa is also carrying out covert military operations in Zimbabwe, and training Zimbabweans to fight against the government.

Paranoia? Last August three South African soldiers with explosives and sabotage equipment were found inside Zimbabwe and killed in a fight. South Afri-

can authorities said they were on an "unauthorised" mission.

That South Africa should consider Zimbabwe a menace seems altogether unreal.

The Mugabe government has not allowed the ANC to open a headquarters in the country or carry out training or transit activities.

So far as I know, South Africa has produced no evidence of any guerrilla incursions from Zimbabwe. And of course the Zimbabwe army itself is too weak, and too preoccupied internally, to menace anyone outside.

Whites in Zimbabwe, or some of them, at least, bitterly resent what they see as South African misrepresentation.

Fighting

"We're fighting to keep the show on the road here," one said to me, "and it does not help to have South Africans talking Zimbabwe down. It is as if they are trying to prove that a black government cannot work, that whites cannot prosper under one."

When one asks South African political leaders why they speak so truculently and belittlingly about Zimbabwe, they complain about Mr Mugabe's rhetoric. And it is true that he and his colleagues regularly denounce "racist South Africa".

South African leaders also make the point that Mr Mugabe has refused to allow ministerial meetings between the two governments.

There are frequent official contacts, it is said, and South Africa wants to have good economic relations; but meetings at a political level would make a great difference. Why can't Mr Mugabe do what, after all the Angolan and Mozambique governments do?

Personally, I wish that Mr Mugabe would meet Mr Botha, or that other Ministers would meet.

Criticism

But it is not so surprising that the Zimbabwe Government is wary. Mr Mugabe has to worry about political criticism in his parliament and party. He does not have as free a hand as, say, Samora Machel.

In any event, it seems to me that a country as rich and powerful as South Africa could overlook some harsh rhetoric and diplomatic wariness from a struggling new neighbour. Can anyone here seriously believe that a weak, unstable Zimbabwe would benefit South Africa? That if Mr Mugabe fails, his successor would be more sensible?

For similar reasons, I wish the South African Press could be more understanding in its reports on Zimbabwe, and less hysterical. The trouble with prophecies of doom is that they may be self-fulfilling.

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son, who had been shot dead.

While politicians fired verbal barages of accusations and counter-accusations across the floor of Parliament, black civilians in remote tribal areas of the province were dying.

Although Mr Joshua Nkomo's allegations of army atrocities lost some credibility with the revelation that one of the supposed victims — ex-Zimbabwe-Rhodesia President Mr Josiah Gumedre — was still alive, Pressmen who visited the strife-torn province nevertheless spoke to:

● The London University-educated brother of a black headmaster of a rural school who was executed out of hand by the army for alleged colla-

● A weeping woman who watched as soldiers destroyed her family's huts by setting them alight.

● A peasant farmer whose brother was shot in front of him, for carrying an old identification card bearing the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia insignia.

A group of foreign Pressmen who visited the Pingo peasant farming area about 50 km north of Bulawayo saw deserted huts and villages.

Witnesses spoke frankly, admittedly through a Zapu interpreter, of killings in the area — at least 14 of them — and reporters were shown the new shallow graves topped by low mounds of rocks.

She said she had been ordered to close by the army; who said they did not want meal being sold to feed dissidents.

Zapu officials have claimed



This allegation has been corroborated to a certain extent by white farmers who say that since the brigade had been deployed about two weeks ago, black civilians, including farm labourers, have been victimised.

patrol with fixed bayonets.
Farm labourers have been
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White farmers are worried that the surly, aggressive soldiers will one day turn on them.

The local media have come out solidly behind the Government stand that the killings have been invented or grossly exaggerated by Zapu, and that Mr Nkomo's party is continuing with its plan to overthrow the Government by violent means.

The Minister of State responsible for defence, Dr Sydney Seremayi, promised that the tough military campaign would continue until dissidents had been eliminated and the Zapu infrastructure supporting them neutralised.

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Zimbabwe: Is it too late for compromise?

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The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, must soon face up to the embarrassing fact that he will have to reach a political compromise with his arch nationalist rival, Mr Joshua Nkomo, if he hopes to avoid a bloody and protracted civil war.

It may already be too late to avoid a war that could fester for many years.

Contrary to the official view, the dissident activity that has plagued the country since soon after independence is more than isolated banditry.

The violence that has flared throughout the country, and in particular in the southern province of Matabeleland, is a deliberate campaign by Zapu and its military wing, Zipra, to correct what it believes to be a gross imbalance in the sharing of the spoils of victory after the Rhodesian war.

Zapu leaders and Zipra commanders believe, with some justification, that the most influential posts in the Government and in the country's security forces have been reserved for Mr Mugabe's supporters.

This, to some extent, can be justified by Mr Mugabe. His Zanla forces bore the brunt of the fighting against the Rhodesian security forces. They suffered the highest casualty figures of the war and at the time of the ceasefire Zanla dominated the country territorially. And Zanu won a convincing victory at the polls.

To a large extent the Zipra army was recruited, trained and disciplined along conventional lines and after independence they expected to be integrated into the Zimbabwe National Army on the same basis with promotion and appointment based on merit.

During the initial stages of integration officers and senior NCOs in the national army were selected on a "tripartite" system of power sharing with a strict balance being maintained between the three integrated armies. But this has since been scrapped with Zanla men dominating the command structure. The same situation applies to the police force.

There seems little doubt that Zapu and Zipra leaders anticipated Mr Mugabe's attitude before and

In creating a dissident problem, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe may have chosen the lesser of two evils, argues a special correspondent.



Mugabe ... an ideal rallying call



Nkomo ... demoted and discredited

immediately after independence and prepared themselves for a concerted bid for power at some later date. The violence that flared between the two factions in the guerilla camps at Entumbane, Bulawayo, during February 1981 was assessed by Rhodesian military intelligence sources at the time as being an attempt by Zipra to take control of Matabeleland with the ultimate aim of wresting power from Mr Mugabe in the long term.

The attack was unco-ordinated. It failed miserably and threw suspicion on the Zapu and Zipra leadership that was later to lead to the arrest and detention of Zipra army commander Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku and the influential political commissar of the party, Mr Dumiso Dubengwa.

With these two men out of the way and with Mr Nkomo effectively discredited and demoted, Mr Mugabe could have believed that he had pre-empted an effective Zapu uprising.

What he does not appear to have reckoned with is a determined lower echelon of leadership in Zipra who see the detention and humiliation of their leaders as a challenge they

must take up despite their inability to plan and control a rebellion.

In creating a dissident problem, Mr Mugabe may have chosen the lesser of two evils. At various stages since independence he has had to deal with extremists in his own party who may have posed a threat to his leadership. To some extent he has satisfied Zanla demands for just rewards after the war by creating the North Korean-trained 5th Brigade and promoting his military commanders to top posts in the armed forces. But he has not completely solved the problem.

Recent moves by the Government to arm local militia in the rural areas and the youth brigades appear to be an attempt by Mr Mugabe to satisfy the cries for rewards promised to the many thousands of guerilla supporters of the war years.

The country's economic problems have prevented the government from fulfilling these promises. The dissident problem has presented Mr Mugabe with an ideal rallying call to prolong the struggle ... "until final victory."

●The writer was an intelligence officer in the Rhodesian security forces.

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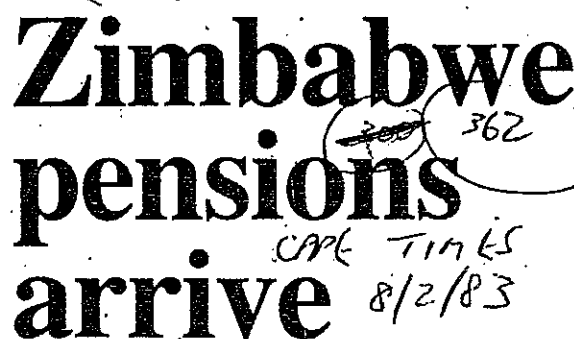
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EDSON

Harare still looks for a political solution

Top Zimbabwe government circles are fully aware that a solution to the dissident crisis which is plaguing Matabeleland will entail political negotiation.

The tough measures being taken against the civilian population are part of a two-pronged attempt to get to grips with a problem which in recent months has threatened to get out of hand.

It may look to the outsider in the light of recent reports that the Government has opted for confrontation.

Certainly the gun is one weapon which the Government has chosen to use and not only against armed dissidents.

But as a Minister told me recently, the dissident problem is a Zapu problem: Zapu is a political organisation and in the end there must be a political solution.

During the fierce debate in Parliament last week in which the Zapu leadership was castigated by Government spokesmen, it was Mr Joshua Nkomo who was the prime target for attack.

But several Ministers indicated that the door was left open for future negotiations with appeals to what was termed the "progressive leadership" still in Zapu to save the party from ruin.

The Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava, who was vitriolic in his condemnation of Mr Nkomo, said for example: "I want to suggest that Zanu (PF) should gear itself to working with progressive forces in Zapu and together crush the dissidents and unite the country."

The Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said one problem with Zapu was that it reflected the cult of the individual in Mr Nkomo. The party was centred on an individual rather than on a coherent policy.

One reason for the tough action against the civilian population and for the violence of the verbal onslaught on the old guard of Zapu is the frustration felt by the Government over the failure to persuade the people to provide information about the movements of dissidents.

With their own experience on guerilla warfare, the men in power in Zimbabwe today are very conscious that without the backing of local people, rebel groups stand little chance against the machinery of the security forces.

Priority has been given to re-establishing the government's authority, says Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service.



Sekeramayi . . . "bandits aim to create anarchy."

But conversely, when the dissidents are able to operate with the support of the local people, the Government forces find themselves up against impossible odds in fighting a will-o'-the-wisp enemy.

The Minister of State in charge of security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, has stated publicly that the strategy of the "bandits" is to cause the fall of the Government by using a variety of methods. Among these he listed:

- Political orientation of the masses in "safe areas" in Matabeleland.

- Frustrating the Government's reconstruction and resettlement programmes.

- Disrupting the civil administration.

- Striking blows to the economy by destroying viable economic concerns.

- Ambushing civilian and government vehicles and abducting foreigners to get international coverage and to damage the tourist industry.

Mr Mnangagwa revealed that training bases had been found and that dissident recruits were being given training in drilling and "dry firing" to save ammunition and avoid alerting the security forces.

Contrary to the view expressed in an article by a former Rhodesian intelligence officer in The Star this week the Zimbabwe Government has clearly recognised that it is dealing with an insurgent force and

not a handful of bandits.

The Minister of State for Defence, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, has said that the campaign of banditry was devised to create virtual anarchy, a breakdown of the administration and thus the undermining of the authority of the Government.

So it can be seen that the Government fully recognises that it is dealing with a politically organised attempt to overthrow it.

It appears, however, that at this stage the Government has decided that political manoeuvring stands little chance of success.

Priority has been given to re-establishing the Government's authority. It must be seen to be strong. Meanwhile, the campaign to weaken and divide Zapu will continue.

Out of this may emerge an organisation with which the ruling party will feel it is able to negotiate. This may turn out to be a reformed Zapu or even a new organisation as a vehicle for forging unity leading eventually to the one-party system which, it should not be forgotten, is the eventual target.

● The Star's London Bureau reports that Foreign Office Minister Mr Timothy Raison has minimised British concern about human rights violations in Zimbabwe and, instead, praised the progress being made there.

Mr Raison, who visited the country last week, said: "There are problems of course. But our view is that we effectively created Zimbabwe at Lancaster House and it is very important that it should be a stable and prosperous country."

He said that "before very long" there would be a trial of the jailed Zimbabwe Air Force officers — the subject of the human rights concern — and "things are going to come out into the open."

Mr Raison, speaking on BBC radio, said: "I don't think it is true to say from my own experience last week that the whole of Zimbabwe is in a state of chaos. There are a lot of very useful programmes going on which it is right to support."

Mr Raison said British industry benefited from the R192-million British aid to Zimbabwe since independence through Zimbabwe buying British goods.

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By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A former guerilla officer from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces told a High Court treason trial here yesterday that he was at a meeting in which one of Mr Nkomo's senior deputies ordered caches of vast quantities of arms.

The witness, who may not be identified and who is indemnified from prosecution for turning State evidence, said that Mr Dumiso Dabengwa had given the order after the disturbances at Entumbane in Bulawayo in which Zipra guerillas and Zanla men loyal to Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe had fought in bloody clashes.

The meeting at which the arms caches were ordered took place at the Gwai River Mine camp, a former assembly point which had been occupied by a brigade of Zipra men, said the witness.

Mr Dabengwa, a Moscow-trained intelligence man who was head of the Zapu party war council and head of its intelligence wing, is alleged, along with another senior Zipra man, Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, and five others, to have plotted the violent overthrow of the Government.

The preparation they took for the revolt included setting up arms caches on properties owned and run by Zapu companies, according to the State allegations.

The arms were discovered early last year on farms around the Matabeleland and Midlands provinces, and the resultant outcry led to the expulsion of Mr Nkomo and several of his Zapu colleagues from the Cabinet.

It is accepted by both the State and the defence that the arms came largely from a huge train-load of Zipra weapons, including tanks and the notorious Sam-7 heat-seeking anti-aircraft missiles, which had entered the country from Zambia in late 1980. The entire contents of the train were diverted by Zipra men to the Gwai camp. It is alleged that Mr Dabengwa approached the Russians for help in what he referred to in a letter as the "next struggle" in Zimbabwe against "the conspiracies of the intelligence services of the Western governments to manipulate Mr Mugabe into turning Zimbabwe into the cornerstone of a pro-Western axis in southern Africa."

The defence of the men, who have all pleaded not guilty to the main charge of treason and to the alternative charge of possessing arms of war, is that the arms caches were independently set up and without any orders from the Zapu or Zipra hierarchy.

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WARNING

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*31. Mr. T. LANGLEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:†

- (1) Whether any cases of border violation occurred in the vicinity of Messina in the past six months; if so, (a) how many and (b) which countries were involved in these border violations;
- (2) whether there was any question of stock theft in these border violations; if so, how many head of stock were involved;
- (3) whether the stock were returned to their owners; if not, what damage was suffered by the owners of the stock;
- (4) whether the Republic has taken any steps in regard to the matter; if so what steps;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) According to available information approximately 265. It is not possible to furnish a more accurate figure as the figure includes, *inter alia*, also cases where border trespassers cross to and fro over the border on the pretext of visiting families on either side of the border often without proper travel documents.

- (2) Yes, according to available information approximately 251.
- (3) In certain cases, About R75 000.

- (4) Yes, the matter has been taken up with the authorities of Zimbabwe and the special cattle stock theft unit of the South African Police gives the highest priority to this matter. It should also be pointed out that Zimbabwe has made allegations that livestock on the Zimbabwean side are stolen by South Africans. These allegations can however not be followed up without supporting evidence. It is most certainly a serious problem which enjoys constant attention.

- (5) No.

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*32. Mr. T. LANGLEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:†

- (1) Whether his Department reprinted and distributed any speeches made by the Prime Minister in 1982; if so, (a) what was the nature of such speeches, (b) on what occasions were they made, (c) in which way were they distributed and (d) what was the total cost of the printing and distribution thereof;
- (2) whether these speeches were sent to specific categories of persons; if so, what categories of persons?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) It dealt mainly with how South Africa meets the external threat.

- (b) At the Transvaal Congress of the National Party held in Pretoria in September 1982.

- (c) As a supplement to the "SA Digest" and the "SA Oorsig" and subsequently extra copies were distributed.

- (d) R15 579,35. Regarding the re-printing and distribution of important speeches and announcements by the government and specifically by the Prime Minister of the country, it should be stressed that far less is spent in South Africa per capita or proportionally than in the industrialized nations of the world. The Department should be doing far more in this regard but must operate within the approved budget. If we get more money, we will do much more.

- (2) Yes, initially it was sent to all subscribers of the "SA Digest" and the "SA Oorsig". Run-ons were distributed separately to attorneys, advocates, managers of co-operatives, minister of religion, chambers of commerce, mayors, school principals, Rotarians, Lions, heads of departments at Universities, delegates to the Good Hope conference in Cape Town, trade union leaders and members of the Suid-Afrikaanse Handels-instituut. We should very much like to distribute it to more people if the necessary funds are available.

†Mr. F. J. LE ROUX: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, will he consider changing the name of the S. A. Digest to *The Citizen*?

†Mr. P. C. CRONJE: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, I just want to tell him that, as he is

experiencing a shortage of funds, he can get my copy should he like to have it.

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*33. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

- (1) Whether his Department requires independent confirmation of the declaration by a prospective immigrant that he has no previous convictions; if so,
- (2) whether such confirmation is required in all cases; if not, (a) why not and (b) in which cases are exceptions made?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) This is not an imperative requirement as independent confirmation is not always obtainable.

Assistance to visiting group of artists

*34. Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

- (1) Whether representations have been made to him or his Department for (a) financial and (b) other assistance with regard to a visit by a group of artists the name of which has been furnished to his Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i) by whom were the representations made and (ii) what was (aa) the nature of and (bb) his response to the representations;
- (2) whether he will furnish the name of the group;
- (3) whether any assistance was given by

ZIMBABWE FM 11/2/83 Killing continues

(362)
Relations between the two main political parties in Zimbabwe — Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF and Joshua Nkomo's minority Zapu — have reached a new post-

independence low. This, in itself, was widely predicted during the electoral run-up to independence three years ago. Mugabe's decision to invite Nkomo into his Cabinet as part of the policy of reconciliation succeeded — in keeping the Patriotic Front alliance, forged in the mid-seventies, together for the first year of independence.

Old enmities die hard. Nkomo's 1981 demotion from the influential post of Home Affairs Minister was followed by his dismissal last year from the Cabinet and the effective collapse of Mugabe's bipartisan approach. However, senior Zapu supporters are still holding down influential posts not just in the civil service and state corporations, but even in Cabinet.

The strains on their personal loyalties must be substantial, especially given the reports from Matabeleland of heavy-handed repression by the North Korean trained fifth brigade. Nkomo draws almost all his popular support from the 1.4m people in west and south-west Zimbabwe, and it is there that an estimated 500 dissidents or bandits have sought to repeat the guerrilla war tactics used successfully against the Ian Smith government in the Seventies.

More than 120 people have died since the dissident campaign started 10 months ago. In an often bitterly-acrimonious parliamentary debate last week government ministers blamed Zapu, saying that it was determined either to topple the lawfully-



Mugabe ... going for a military solution

elected government or to establish a secessionist Matabele republic.

The trial in Harare this week of seven top Zapu and Zipra (Nkomo's military wing) activists on charges of high treason reflects the government's determination to put a halt to the banditry. Just what the dissidents hope to achieve is unclear. They are in a permanent minority. There is no support for Nkomo outside Matabeleland — his party only won one non-Ndebele (or Midlands) seat in the 1980 poll — and if an election were held today, Zanu-PF would again sweep the country.

No-win battle

The young militants are, therefore, fighting a no-win battle, but their campaign has several ominous possibilities.

Prominent among these are the persistent allegations by government that SA is fanning the tribal dispute in Zimbabwe as part of its destabilisation policy. "SA's role gets bigger by the day," Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ushewokunze said last week.

A second ominous development is the polarisation that is taking place. Those Zapu moderates who sided with Mugabe would lose their parliamentary seats if they tried to secure re-election in Matabeleland.

As opinions — and personalities — polarise, so the likelihood must grow of a ban on some leading Zapu politicians, if not

the entire party, before the first post-independence elections due to be held by February 1985.

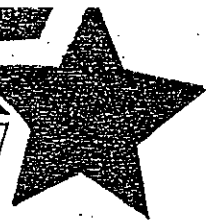
Political solution

Present government thinking is that it can — and must — break the dissidents within the next year, thereby clearing the way for a 1984 election. But after the late lull last year, the signs are that the security position in Matabeleland has deteriorated in the last two months and moderates, white as well as black, are urging the PM to consider a political rather than a military solution. It may be too late for that

option.

Above all, there is the economic impact of events. At the time of independence, Zimbabwe had a remarkably positive image with foreign investors. This has lost much of its glitter due, in the main, to the world recession, but also to negative political developments at home and investor fears over the likely trend in economic policies.

This last fear has lost some of its sting as the Mugabe government has swung behind some moderate pro-IMF policies in the last two months, but the political news has not been similarly positive.



DAY FEBRUARY 11 1983

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The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's State Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, has claimed the South African Government offered to exchange Angolan prisoners and a "Soviet spy" for the release of its "spies" Mr Collin Evans and Mr Phillip Hartlebury.

In Parliament in Harare yesterday the Minister said that immediately after the two men were arrested on charges of spying and illegal possession of arms of war, the South African government "approached us through their trade mission and admitted the spies were their men."

(362) Harare: SA in N/2/83 spy-swap offer

They had asked that Zimbabwe release the spies, along with their families, in exchange for 115 Angolan prisoners, the Minister said.

Towards the end of the same month, said the Minister, South Africa had again made overtures, this time offering a "Russian spy" in addition to the Angolans, to be exchanged at a

venue of Zimbabwe's choice.

Mr Hartlebury and Mr Evans, both former members of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), were brought to court last month and acquitted, but were re-detained immediately and are now in Harare's Chikurubi maximum security prison under indefinite detention orders.

The Minister said that, at about the time of the second overture from the South Africans, "one Russian spy was released in one of the Frontline states in exchange for an unknown quid pro quo."

Mr Munangagwa said his office, which controls the CIO, had gathered intelligence which indicated that, because of the failure of their overtures, the South Africans were to attempt to free Mr Hartlebury and Mr Evans by force.

For this reason the men had been moved from custody at Chikurubi prison to Goromonzi.

The Goromonzi centre was described during the trial of the two men as an interrogation centre.

But, added the Minister, six months later came the contact in the south-eastern corner of Zimbabwe in which four South African soldiers were killed by Zimbabwe National Army soldiers.

"We learnt later the four men we had killed had been on a mission to try to release some of their colleagues detained somewhere in the Gona-re-Zhou area. The security forces then felt there was some connection between this incident and the spies, since no detention facilities existed at Gona-re-Zhou."

Mr Munangagwa also attacked the decision of Mr Justice Nick McNally, who had presided at the trial in which the men were acquitted.

The judge had ruled that alleged confessions made by Mr Hartlebury and Mr Evans were inadmissible as evidence because interrogators had used "undue influence" to obtain them.

He found that, although the CIO men were not physically abused by the questioners, they were held in conditions designed to break down their resistance.

I'll quit on Monday, Sharon tells Begin

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Defence Minister Mr Ariel Sharon today told the Prime Minister Mr Menachem Begin that he would resign with effect from Monday.

His personal assistant, Mr Uri Dan, said Mr Sharon would also hold farewell meetings on Monday with the General Staff and senior Defence Ministry officials.

"This will end his career as Defence Minister for the time being," said Mr Dan.

He would not say if Mr Sharon had also resigned from the Cabinet. Israel Radio has reported that he wants to stay.

Israel Radio said Mr Begin would take over the defence portfolio.

These moves come after a judicial inquiry into the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut in September. It recommended that Mr Sharon quit his job.

Last night the Cabinet voted 16-1 to accept the inquiry recommendations.

Israel Radio gave no indication what new ministerial post Mr Sharon might assume.

Rival crowds of demonstrators confronted each other outside the Cabinet office last night, and a hand-grenade killed a leader of the left peace movement, Mr Yasser Grunfeld.

President Yitzhak Navon and Mr Begin called for public calm.

See Page 8



Africa's most wanted man, Rodney Ax stands shackled at Hillbrow police station yesterday.
Page 1 of the Metro Section

Moscow link in Zimbabwe treason trial

By Brendan Seery

The Star's Africa News Service
HARARE — The seven well-dressed men, wearing conservative business suits, sitting in an imposing, high-ceilinged, wood-panelled room, could have been the board of directors of a prosperous company at their weekly meeting.

But they are all political heavyweights — supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo — on trial for their lives in the sombre, wood-panelled arena of the High Court in Harare.

The importance of the trial was emphasised by the blue-uniformed rifle and machine gun-toting members of the police Special Weapons And Tactics (Swat) team, who ringed the court buildings in central Harare.

And uniformed policemen thoroughly searched everyone who wished to enter "A" court.

IMPASSIVE

The former KGB-trained intelligence chief of Mr Nkomo's Zapu Party — Mr Dumiso Dabengwa — cut an impressive figure in his blue suit as he pleaded not guilty.

Beside him in the dock, Lookout Masuku, former commander of Mr Nkomo's Zipra guerilla forces stood impassively as he declared: "I deny the charges."

Mr Dabengwa, sporting a neatly-trimmed goatee and Mr Masuku, with a livid scar and puckered flesh on his left hand where his small finger used to be, conversed quietly on points, as state witnesses gave their evidence.

The austere, pale, red-robed and bewigged figure of presiding judge Mr Justice Hilary Squares — a former Rhodesian Justice Minister — looked down from his bench.

Almost a year ago to the week the international Press descended on Harare to paint a picture of a country poised on the precipice of civil war, as Zimbabwe reeled from the shock of massive arms cache finds on Zapu property, and the subsequent sacking of Mr Joshua Nkomo from the government.

The reason for the cache, said Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe when he announced the axing of Mr Nkomo and other Zapu Cabinet Ministers, was that the party had failed to accept the people's verdict in the pre-independence elections of 1980 and hoped to reverse it by force of arms.

Mr Dabengwa and Mr Masuku, who are charged with high treason and illegal possession of arms of war, are allegedly part of a group of conspirators who plotted to overthrow the government in an armed revolt.

Five other accused — and former guerilla commanders and businessmen from Zapu companies — have also pleaded not guilty.

"NEXT STRUGGLE"

Already much has emerged in evidence. Mr Dabengwa has been implicated by two witnesses as ordering the caching, while a note, allegedly written by him to the KGB in Moscow and asking for help in the "next struggle" in combating "imperialist intrigues" in Zimbabwe has been produced in court.

The outcome of the case will be closely watched by those ex-Zipra guerillas who fled to the bush at the time of the sacking of Mr Nkomo.

And the recent upsurge of violence in the southern part of the country, including kidnappings and bloody murders, has shown just what sort of trouble the authorities could expect in the event of either of the former guerilla leaders being jailed or sentenced to death.

● Moves to unite Zimbabwe dissidents. Page 4

Deal over prisoners 'offered'

Harare tells of SA bid to free alleged spies

362 RDM
12/2/83

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — South Africa proposed a prisoner swap to secure the release of its "spies", Mr Phillip Hartlebury and Mr Colin Evans, after their arrest on espionage and illegal arms possession charges, the Minister of State charged with security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa said this week.

He told the House of Assembly that immediately after the two former Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation officers were arrested in December 1981 the government was approached by the South African Trade Mission in Harare which admitted the two were South African agents.

Yesterday a spokesman for the SA Trade Mission said it was not authorised to comment on Mr Munangagwa's allegations.

Last month both men were acquitted in the High Court in Harare on both charges but were detained again immediately.

Mr Munangagwa told the House of Assembly South Africa had first requested the release of the two men with their families in exchange for 115 Angolan prisoners. A little later it added a captured Russian spy into the deal. Both deals were rejected said Mr Munangagwa.

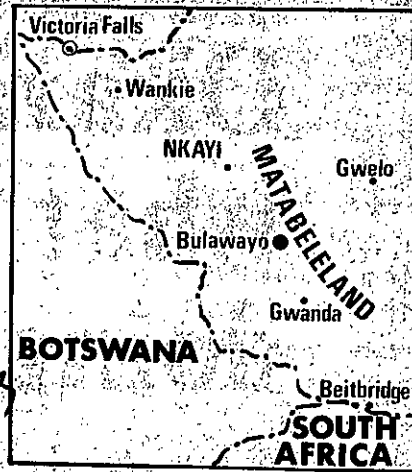
Later his office learnt that South Africa planned to try to release the two by force.

He said there was a possible link between the fatal shooting of four South African soldiers in the south-eastern Sengwe district after a contact with Zimbabwean security forces in August last year.

Mr Munangagwa criticised the High Court finding on Mr Hartlebury and Mr Evans and read extracts from confessions they had allegedly made, admitting spying for South Africa and complicity in the murder of the Zimbabwean representative of the African National Congress, Mr Joe Gqabi, and the bombing of the Harare headquarters of the ruling Zanu PF.

The High Court had ruled that the confessions were inadmissible as evidence.

Moves to unite rebel bands in Zimbabwe



By Andrew Walker
Rebel leaders in Zimbabwe's strife-torn Matabeleland province are trying to join bands of dissidents into an effective guerilla movement, according to reports reaching South Africa.

Reliable sources close to intelligence circles say more than 600 armed anti-government dissidents are operating in Matabeleland. But they are said to be divided into two distinct groups — organised, politically motivated platoons, and gangs of bandits.

"If they became organised, they could certainly cause many problems for the authorities," said a former member of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation in an interview.

He said the dissidents, former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra units which fought against the Rhodesian security forces in the pre-independence bush war, were deserters from the national army.

It is understood that up to 3,000 men — mainly ex-Zipra combatants — have deserted the army.

"Many have returned to civilian life. Some have fled to Botswana as refugees. About 400, apparently unarmed, are sheltering in the Dukwe refugee camp in Botswana," the source said.

Although bandits have been responsible for numerous attacks and atrocities in Matabeleland, and have attracted great attention, little has been uncovered about efforts to re-form Zipra units as guerilla forces to fight against the Government.



Mr Nkomo
... leader in
troubled Matabeleland

But sources said the dissident problem, as well as the reorganisation of Zipra men back into their Rhodesian war networks, began in March 1982.

"Discontent flared among the Zipra ranks after the sacking of Mr Nkomo from the Cabinet. Hundreds of ex-Zipra men took to the bush with their weapons," said the source.

"The strategy of the dissidents was at first haphazard, with no real planning. After training, groups would ambush a vehicles and carry out robberies and other acts."

There was little well-planned military action, but rather acts of banditry.

However it is now believed that Zipra "platoons" of about 20 men are operating in several areas in Matabeleland.

They are known to be organised in the Nkayi and Gwanda districts, sources said.

But most appear to be lawless groups with no political leadership, said one former Rhodesian intelligence officer.

"Attempts are carrying on to bring them under the zipra wing, but it is not yet clear how successful this has been," he said.

The dissidents drew weapons and ammunition from old arms caches left over from the Rhodesian war, but these would be sufficient for limited operations only, he added.

At the moment, Press reports from Zimbabwe say the country's 5th Brigade has been deployed against the rebels.

Apart from reports of brutal treatment of villagers, and even murders, the 5th Brigade has also maintained something of a shroud of secrecy. But sources say it was formed initially with 108 North Korean advisers.

This number has gradually been reduced, and there are now believed to be only 40 North Koreans with the brigade — which is said to number about 4,500 men.

"The agreement between the North Koreans and the Zimbabwe Government was that the Koreans would provide the training staff and equip the brigade.

"The North Koreans were to provide equipment worth about R16 million, including 10 tanks."

After starting off based in Zimbabwe's mountainous Eastern Districts, the brigade now has its headquarters in Gwelo, much closer to troubled Matabeleland province.

Zimbabwean refugees arrive in SA

AKGUS 362
16/2/83

Political Staff

EIGHTEEN black refugees from Zimbabwe have arrived in South Africa, creating concern that a large flow of people escaping the strife in Matabeleland may follow.

The group was stopped near the Botswana border and was being held at "comfortable facilities" in Klerksdorp, a police spokesman said.

There were also reports that other Zimbabwean refugees had crossed the border at Zeerust.

The refugees told of bloody fighting in the southern Zimbabwe, where hundreds had been killed.

They also said nearly 1,000 fellow refugees had gathered at Lobatse in Botswana, waiting to enter South Africa.

NO EVIDENCE

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said: "Rumours of a large group heading for South Africa have not been confirmed. There is no evidence that a big flow of refugees can be expected."

At least 1,000 Zimbabwean refugees have fled into Botswana in recent weeks, according to unofficial sources in Gaborone, and some of these had then moved south and crossed into South Africa through Bophuthatswana.

A Botswana official described as "very objectionable" a Zimbabwe Press report that some refugees had gone to South Africa for military training.

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They are enemies — Minister

Two acquitted 'spies' will stay in detention

HARARE. — The two former Central Intelligence Organisation men, recently acquitted by the High Court on charges of spying for South Africa and then re-detained, will stay in detention indefinitely because they "are enemies of the State", the Zimbabwean Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said in an interview published in Harare yesterday.

"Although we do recognise and respect the fact that the men were acquitted by the court on charges of spying for South Africa and the unlawful possession of arms of war, they have to stay detained because they are enemies of the people," he said.

Asked whether the men, Mr Phillip Hartlebury and Mr Colin Evans, would be able to exercise their constitutional rights to freedom, the Minister said they might be released only when the state felt they no longer constituted a grave security risk.

Meanwhile, in another interview the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, renewed his attack on the manner in which Zimbabwe's courts dispensed justice and accused part of the Bench of using double standards.

Asked for his reaction to the outcome of the spy trial and his general view of the judiciary, Dr Ushewokunze said: "In that judgment the police are said to have been too kind to an accused by providing him with too much comfort, so that his confessions were made under too much comfort and so inadmissible."

Asked whether he thought there was something unconventional in certain judgments, the Minister said: "The position I took vis-a-vis the judiciary when I assumed office as Minister of Home Affairs still refers. I now speak what I spoke (then) and I stand where I stood criticising certain aspects of our legal men in 1982."

"Subsequent legal verbiage and pronouncements prompt me to wonder whether the statute changed overnight when we assumed our independence in 1980."

"The recent spy case and a few that have been acquitted by the Bench before are cases in point. One wonders where the point of departure lies between the legal approach as practised by the same men before compared to what they are practising now."

"Prior to independence numerous prosecutions were done under the Law and Order Maintenance Act. These mainly concerned freedom fighters or those who aided and abetted them or the possession of arms of war."

"It is most difficult to get witnesses to come forward and testify."

"One finds that practically all persons who appeared before the courts charged under the Law and Order Maintenance Act were convicted on confessions. In the majority of cases these confessions were made before very junior officers and not confirmed by any judicial officer."

"A lot of freedom fighters received capital punishment purely on the basis of these confessions."

"The courts, in admitting confessions, did not place emphasis on the manner in which the confession was obtained. They looked at the content of the statement and if one derived evidence connecting the accused with the offence, the prosecution was home and dry."

Dr Ushewokunze said that during the Smith regime a lot was heard about interpreting the spirit and not the letter of the law because the then government was interpreting the spirit of UDI and white domination.

"Today it is the letter and not the spirit which is being emphasised. Stated differently, the role of the judiciary during a state of emergency was interpreting the spirit and not the letter of the law," he said. — Sapa.

Reagan boosts Botswana and Zimbabwe aid

8/2/83 362 Stan

By John D'Oliveira
WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration has asked Congress to increase American military aid to Botswana and Zimbabwe — although the level of assistance remains low by world standards.

This was one of the points to emerge from the latest foreign aid request sent by the White House to Congress this week.

Together with grants from the Economic Support Fund, the various military assistance programmes make up the "security assistance" element of America's foreign aid programme.

Botswana was allocated R500 000 in terms of the Foreign Military Sales Financing Programme.

The administration has asked Congress to increase this to R5 million in 1983 and R9 million in 1984.

In terms of outright grants, Botswana received nothing from the US in 1982, and did not request anything in 1983. However, the administration has asked for an allocation of R2 million in 1984.

Zimbabwe received nothing under the programme in 1982.

However, the administration has asked for R3 million for 1983 and for 1984.

There is no allocation for Zimbabwe in terms of outright grants.

Neither is there any allocation in terms of either of these programmes for any other country in Southern Africa.

However, the International Military Education and Training Programme spreads American military aid much wider, although the sums of money involved are much smaller.

Grants have been asked for:

- Botswana — from R95 000 in 1982 to R225 000 in 1984.
- Malawi — From nothing in 1982 and R20 000 in 1983 to R50 000 in 1984.
- Swaziland — From nothing in 1982 and 1983 to R50 000 in 1984.
- Zimbabwe — From R61 000 in 1982 to R100 000 in 1983 and R200 000 in 1984.

In terms of the Economic Support Fund, Botswana's allocation will remain at R10 million, Zimbabwe's will remain at R75 million, while assistance to the Southern African region will increase from R17 million in 1982 to R40 million in 1984.

NP's 'Cape'

By Sheryl Raine
Pretoria Bureau

In the last of his political columns today, the editor of Oggenblad has declared that he is still a Nationalist, but took a swipe at the National Party stating that the "Cape Mafia" influence on the party had to be eradicated.

Mr Thys Human's final column bade a sad farewell to friends who had mourned the phasing out of Oggenblad and its sister newspaper, Hoofstad in the recent Perskor shake-up.

In keeping with the fiery tone of his editorials this week, Mr Human today outlined his ideas for constitutional change in the country.

While he said the Conservative Party's homelands policy was on the right track, its constitutional proposals fell far short of the needed radicalism.

Oggendblad has been sympathetic towards the CP and its phasing out has been

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Suzman:

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokeswoman on civil rights, told a packed University of Cape Town orientation-week meeting yesterday that she had no doubt detainees were maltreated.

"The Association of Law Societies has stated that the public no longer believes that detainees are not maltreated.

"I certainly have no doubt they are.

"The association there was a ver the population w the administrat"

"This danger is ther heightened disciplinary ac even on proven in the Security Poli.

Mrs Suzman 1981 more tha many of whom ionists, were Section Six of



Former US presidents Mr Gerald Ford, on crutches after knee surgery, and Mr Jimmy Carter make their way to the Gerald R Ford Museum on the campus of the University of Michigan. President Carter is gathering advice for his own presidential library.

ZIMBABWE FM 18/2/83

Grim prospects 362

Real output in Zimbabwe is likely to fall by at least 3% this year after marginal growth of 2% in 1982. This is the latest forecast to emanate from the Standard Bank, the country's largest banking group.

In its February economic bulletin released this week, the bank says the drought, the world recession and the tight restrictive policies needed to make devaluation work will lead to the first fall in real output since 1978, when real gnp declined by almost 2.5%.

The Standard forecasts last year's balance of payments (BoP) deficit at Z\$500m (R575m) — 13% more than in 1981. This external resource gap was simply too large to be sustained, amounting to almost 10% of gnp, and forcing last December's devaluation. The bank estimates that Zimbabwe's foreign borrowings quadrupled from Z\$350m (R400m) at independence three years ago to Z\$1.5 billion (R1.7 billion) at the end of last year.

The country's debt-service ratio rose from 3% to 16% over the same period. As a

result, foreign borrowings will have to slow this year, with the exception of the Z\$250m credit currently under negotiation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Strong export growth, tight import curbs and restraint on domestic spending will be needed to ensure that the devaluation pays off. The bank has identified three looming and inter-related problems: the serious budgetary situation; the expected surge in inflation; and the likely wages explosion that will follow unless the government can keep the lid firmly on pay rises.

Inflation, which reached 14.5% last year, is forecast to "comfortably exceed" 20% by midyear. Three reasons account for this: the phasing out of some food subsidies, which has pushed up food prices; the devaluation, which according to the Standard, will add at least 7% to prices; and the February mini-budget, which can be expected

to cause a further 4% price rise.

The surge in inflation is likely to step up demands for higher wages once the current pay freeze ends in June. Minimum wages were last increased in January 1982, and real wages have been falling since early last year, resulting in mounting pressure for cost of living adjustments.

On the budgetary front, the need is to curb public spending. The bank points out that this month's mini-budget has had the net effect of raising the budget deficit by some 7%. Harare has been thick with rumours for months of a major cutback in public spending. The Standard says the slump in company tax revenues expected in the 1983-1984 financial year will force the cutback.

On the growth side, the bank is gloomy, arguing that the drought will cut maize deliveries by a third so that agricultural output will fall. The parastatal grain marketing board would take about 1 Mt of maize this year, compared with 1.4 Mt last year.

Manufacturing production will fall by more than last year's 3%, reflecting the 25% 1982 reduction in import quotas for industry and the further 5% cutback in the first quarter of 1983. There is little likelihood of any growth in mining volumes, though values should benefit from devaluation and the higher gold price. Retail turnovers are forecast to show "only minimal growth." Although public sector expansion will continue, the spending reductions will also cause its growth rate to slow.

The bank added that the strained BoP was bound to have adverse implications for the country's ambitious three-year transitional development plan.

All in all, its going to be the most difficult year for Zimbabwe since independence. Standard concludes that the government's ambitious development plan target of an average real growth in gnp of 8% a year over the 1982-1985 period looks well beyond the economy's reach.

FOREIGN FLOWS

At the Simpson, Frankel, Kruger investment conference on Wednesday, February 16, Finance Minister Owen Horwood provided the first indications of the sort of flows that occurred in the days following the relaxation of exchange controls. "The expected decline in the net official foreign reserves simply did not occur," he said. "On the contrary, excluding loan transactions, the Reserve Bank's gold and other foreign reserves actually increased by over R250m during the week to Friday, February 11.

"This week they appear to be rising further. Even allowing for the normal delay in the final settlement for sales of SA shares by non-residents to residents, the abolition of non-resident exchange control now appears unlikely to have any negative impact on the official foreign reserves in the short term, and may well have an expansionary effect in the long term."

Horwood also made illuminating points about the foreign exchange market and the Reserve Bank's role. "In the forward market there was a run for cover," he said of the day immediately after controls were relaxed. "On Monday, February 7, the Bank sold the equivalent of R490m in dollars to the market to cover outstanding future commitments, reflecting an expectation that the spot exchange rate might depreciate further.

"The next day, however, the emphasis switched to the other side and the Reserve Bank purchased the equivalent of R331m in dollars from the market to cover outstanding future accruals, reflecting a new expectation that the spot exchange rate might appreciate. Over the first week as a whole, the Bank's total forward purchases amounted to R776m and its total forward sales to R674m."

50 refugees a day cross into Botswana

18/2/83 362 Staw

The Star's Africa News Service
LOBATSE — Botswana security forces are combing the border with Zimbabwe as hundreds of refugees continue to flee terror troops in strife-torn Matabeleland.

At least 50 refugees, among them women and children, are crossing the border daily, according to a senior Botswana police source.

"The trickle has become a stream. There may soon be a flood of refugees," he said.

Many of the refugees are being housed by relatives and friends in Francistown and surrounding villages. The others have been taken to Dukwe Settlement Camp. Reports of 1 000 gathering at Lobatse on the South African border appear untrue, however.

According to an unofficial source a fleeing Zimbabwean woman was shot and injured 500 m inside Botswana by soldiers of Zimbabwe's notorious Fifth Brigade.

Although Botswana's defence chiefs say they have not heard of the incident, there

is now widespread fear that the violence may spread over the border and that sections of the North Korean-trained unit may attempt cross-border raids as the crisis worsens.

The brigade is reported to have killed about 500 men in Matabeleland recently in a campaign directed against dissidents allegedly loyal to Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zipra forces.

The Botswana Government is reluctant to comment on the refugees and reports of fighting in Zimbabwe.

The refugee influx comes as a major embarrassment to both countries — Zimbabwe, because it is less than three years since the war of independence and Botswana because it has an obligation to accept the refugees.

During Botswana President Dr Quett Masire's visit to Zimbabwe last year the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is widely believed to have asked for permission to conduct cross-border raids in search of dissidents.

Dr Masire reportedly turned down the request.

The situation is further complicated by the close tribal ties Botswana's Kalanga tribe has with the Ndebele of Matabeleland.

Many of the Zimbabweans now fleeing the country owe their safety to the fact that thousands of Zimbabweans fled during the bush war.

Many of these have settled in Botswana and it is in their homes that some of the refugees are being sheltered.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Raymond Mkanda: "There is always a lot of movement over the border."

At Ramatlabama border post in Southern Botswana hundreds of Zimbabweans are believed to have crossed the border into South Africa illegally in recent months.

According to the head of the Botswana CID, Mr Kevin Cullinan, genuine refugees were being given asylum.

• Western Transvaal police have charged 18 men who allegedly entered South Africa illegally from Botswana after fleeing Zimbabwe. Their status is being reviewed by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

500 Zimbabweans held in camp

Botswana border buildup reports denied

18/2/83 1204 362

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

GABORONE. — About 500 Zimbabwean refugees are living in a strictly controlled "closed" United Nations camp in Northern Botswana.

They are there after apparently fleeing from the alleged strong-arm tactics of Mr Robert Mugabe's Fifth Brigade in Matabeleland.

Their presence was confirmed yesterday by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Raymond E R Mkanda.

"I was there on Sunday and there are definitely 500 Zimbabweans awaiting refugee status," he said.

Mr Mkanda and Botswana Government and police sources all emphatically denied reports that up to 1 000 refugees were massed on the South African border near Lobatse.

Reports this week said the people had assembled in preparation for crossing into South Africa to seek refugee status.

Already 18 Zimbabweans have been detained in protective custody in Klerksdorp.

At Lobatse, police and townsfolk were obviously startled at suggestions that such a group had assembled.

"It's nonsense ... we know nothing about it," a senior policeman said.

The Botswana Police Commissioner, Superintendent Kevin Cullinan, said the first he knew of the reported group was when he saw a South African television report on them.

"There is a constant trickle of people crossing the border, but certainly not as many as that. I know nothing about them settling near Lobatse," he said.

Mr Mkanda said it was absurd to suggest that as many as 1 000 refugees would have made the 1 000km trek across Botswana to South Africa.

"You couldn't hide a group like that."

He and several government officials have just returned from an extensive countrywide tour checking on the numbers of refugees in Botswana. Their trip took in Lobatse, where he found no refugees.

"At Dukwe, near Francistown, there are a total of 1 200 refugees from Angola, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe."

"Of those, 500 are Zimbabweans."

Mr Mkanda said there might be confusion in the public mind about the numbers because the Botswana Government had recently opened a new settlement camp for locals adjacent to Dukwe.

"But we can and did actually count the people in Dukwe, and no way are there anywhere near 1 000 Zimbabweans," he said.

Mr Mkanda said that before independence there had been 18 000 Rhodesians in Botswana, but since Mr Mugabe's government came to power all but 200 had returned to Zimbabwe.

Since April last year the 200 had been joined by 300 more who entered Botswana.

"It's a long, open border and people pop across daily, even to have meals with friends and relatives," he said.

Sapa reports that a man who fled the massacre of civilians in western Zimbabwe claimed yesterday he had to run into the bush in the middle of the night while government troops shot eight young men in a neighbouring kraal.

A Pretoria newspaper said the man was one of the 18 arrested in Klerksdorp. They were apparently making their way to Johannesburg, hoping to disappear among the large black population on the Witwatersrand.

The men said they had heard that about 400 people had been killed in Matabeleland since the present conflict started.

Zapu leader arrested boarding plane for South Africa

WIKOVID FIELD

w/k Angus 19/2/83
362

The Government has blamed Mr Nkomo and his Zapu Party for a wave of anti-government violence in Matabeleland.

'Massacres'

Rebels there have killed at least 120 people in the year since Mr Nkomo was sacked from Zimbabwe's coalition government on suspicion of plotting a coup.

Mr Nkomo, an ally of Mr Mugabe during the civil war that led to Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, has denied the charges.

Mr Nkomo has accused government forces of massacres, rape and looting in Matabeleland during a drive against the rebels.

'Shouting'

Police have said he is under investigation over a news conference at which he made the allegations of carnage.

His family and Zapu aides said that Mr Nkomo had been due to leave for Johannesburg today to catch a connecting flight to Prague where he had been invited to address a meeting of the World Peace Council. They said Mr Nkomo was a vice-president of the Helsinki-based organisation.

He was already seated on the plane when uniformed police removed him and drove him away, they said.

"He was shouting that he demanded to know the reason and that he must see his lawyers," his daughter said.

HARARE. — Mr Joshua Nkomo, head of Zimbabwe's main opposition party and acknowledged leader of the restive province of Matabeleland, was detained by police today as he tried to leave the country, his aides and family said.

They said he was taken off a South African Airways flight leaving Bulawayo for Johannesburg and driven to a police camp in the city by uniformed police. They gave no reason for their action.

His daughter Thandiwe, 28, said a family lawyer had met Mr Nkomo but had been given no idea of why or how long he might be held.

The lawyer was the only person who had seen Mr Nkomo and the people detaining him had been hostile, she said.

Treason trial

A government spokesman said he could not confirm or deny that Mr Nkomo was being held. But he added that he believed the government of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe would not want Mr Nkomo, 65, to leave Zimbabwe at this time.

Information Director Mr Justin Nyoka, referred to a major treason trial under way in Harare in which top Nkomo aides Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku are accused of plotting against the State.

"In view of the trial and the incriminating evidence we are getting, the Government would not be happy to have him leave the country," he said. "We think he has certain charges to answer."



Mr Joshua Nkomo

W/ARGUS

19/2/83

ZIMBABWEANS fleeing from terror troops in strife-torn Matabeleland were given the assurance this week that they would be granted sanctuary in neighbouring Botswana.

20/2/83

Government officials in Gaborone reiterated Botswana's commitment towards refugees as scores of Zimbabweans were crossing daily into their country to escape the harassment and death allegedly at the hands of Zimbabwe's notorious Fifth Brigade.

The pledge comes at a time of growing fears among the refugees that their lives might still be in danger if the North Korean-trained unit spreads the violence across the border in its zealous campaign to flush out anti-Mugabe dissidents.

The threat, if any, of cross-border raids from

Zimbabwe is not being taken seriously by the Botswana Government, though officials in Gaborone do acknowledge privately that some refugees are anxious that they might still be vulnerable to attacks from the troops that are loyal to Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu-PF party.

During a visit last year, Botswana's President Dr Quett Masire is believed to have turned down a request from Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to carry out hot-pursuit raids in search of dissidents fleeing to Botswana.

This week, Botswana officials, who remember the cross-border forays of Rhodesian troops during the bush war, skirted the thorny issue, saying that any talk of a recurrence was "merely speculation".

Embarrassed

"We are not aware of these Zimbabwean intentions to conduct cross-border raids," said Mr Lebang Mpotokwane, administrative secretary in the Office of the President.

The flow of Zimbabwean refugees into Botswana has embarrassed the two countries and might even lead to tense relations if the crisis worsens.

The Botswana Govern-

Botswana sanctuary for Zim refugees

ment's refusal this week to allow newsmen to interview the new refugees was apparently motivated, among other bureaucratic reasons, by a reluctance to upset Harare and thus strain their relations.

Steady trickle

Botswana officials rejected reports this week that there was a massive inflow of refugees from Zimbabwe, saying that there were "no more than 600" Zimbabweans in the main refugee settlement camp at Dukwe, north west of Francistown.

This was borne out to an extent by diplomatic sources in Gaborone, who nevertheless put the figure a little higher, saying that there was still a "steady trickle" of refugees into Botswana as the violence continued in Matabeleland.

Mr Mpotokwane, the government official in charge of refugee matters, made it clear that there was no question of repatriating any Zimbabweans who fled to Botswana seeking sanctuary.

"We can't hand over genuine refugees against their will," Mr Mpotokwane said.

"If we are satisfied they are genuine refugees, it would be contrary to the international convention to repatriate them," he added.

U.S. reporter booted out

A JOHANNESBURG-based correspondent of Newsweek magazine, Mr Holger Jensen, has been banned from operating in Zimbabwe after a report he wrote stating that about 500 civilians had been killed by soldiers in Matabeleland in three weeks.

The Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, has said the action was taken because of Mr Jensen's "persistent false and exaggerated reports on Zimbabwe since independence".

The Minister said: "The report entitled 'Bury your dead and run', published in the current issue of Newsweek has exhausted our patience."

False

"It reports a catalogue of events that are utterly false and fabrications of Mr Jensen's fertile imagination."

"I have spent the last two days in Bulawayo checking out these allegations and I have found every one of them to be false and without foundation," Dr Shamuyarira said.

In Johannesburg, Mr Jensen said: "I stand by my report, which was based on eye-

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Harare

witness accounts and a personal visit to Fifth Brigade-controlled areas outside Bulawayo over a period of five days."

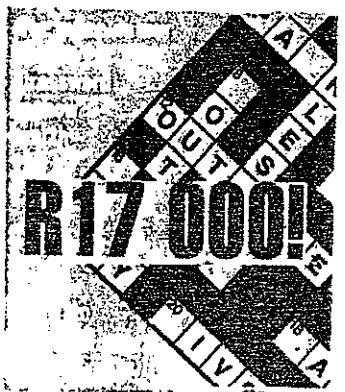
He said his estimate on the number of deaths was, "if anything, conservative".

"Without jeopardising my informants by naming them, I have been assured that the number of casualties well exceeds 500."

"I am appalled that the Zimbabwe Government should try to cover up the situation in Matabeleland when everyone there knows what is happening."

"I consider the action taken against me totally unjustified."

Mr Jensen is the second correspondent to lose his accreditation since Rhodesia became black-ruled Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980.



362
Sunday

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

20/2/83 Sunday Times

NKOMO

MR Joshua Nkomo was arrested at Bulawayo Airport yesterday as he was about to board an SAA flight to Johannesburg.

Mr Nkomo was taken to the Ross police camp at Mzilikazi, Bulawayo, aides said.

The veteran nationalist leader was released from police custody at 7pm yesterday after being held for eight hours.

He said in a telephone interview that police were still holding his passport, air tickets for a flight to

By ANDRE VILJOEN: Harare

Prague and three of his aides arrested with him when he tried to board the South Africa-bound flight yesterday morning.

Asked if he had been arrested, he said: "If you have no freedom, what do you call it?"

The Zapu leader would make no comment apart from saying he wanted to get his passport back so that he could attend Monday's

meeting of the World Peace Council in Prague to which he had been invited two weeks ago.

He said he had not intended to speak on current Zimbabwean problems at the meeting.

"I was going to speak on general world issues," he said.

One of his aides said yesterday that a copy of the invitation to Mr Nkomo to address the World Peace Council, telexed two weeks ago by the council's president, Mr Romesh Chandra, had been earlier sent to the Office of the Prime Minister,

which had "raised no". Before Mr Nkomo's night the aide said a law. A Longhurst, of Ben Partners, Bulawayo, had Nkomo yesterday. He was told Mr Nkomo was charged, but was given the charge.

He said the police had aggressive" towards Mr and would not allow Nkomo alone.

* Police were searching the page of Mr Nkomo, ...

**IT'S
WAR**
on the
right

I'll fight Coetzee, says Larry Holmes

**GERRIE
GETS
WORLD**



Sunday Times 20/2/83
By IVOR WILKINS and BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

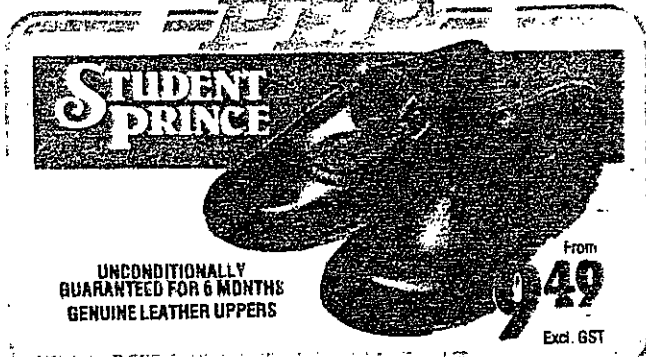
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Times

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boards
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...last
...Mr S B
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security men who were arrested with him, when Mr Longhurst arrived at the camp.

Mr Nkomo has been the subject of a police inquiry after a Press conference last month at which he said soldiers had slaughtered at least 95 innocent civilians in a week.

A government spokesman said it would be wrong for Mr Nkomo to leave the country during the ongoing treason trial of his former top Zipra guerrilla army aides, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, General Lookout

Masuku and five other senior Zapu men.

"In view of the trial and the incriminating evidence we have accumulated, the government would not be happy to have him leave the country. We think he has certain charges to answer," he said.

Mr Nkomo is a defence witness in the trial which is entering its third week and may continue for months.

The Zapu leader has been threatened with possible arrest on a number of occasions since he was

sacked from the Zimbabwean Cabinet a year ago following the discovery of large arms caches on farms linked with his party.

In a tough speech at a political rally at Chipinge, near the Mozambican border this week, Mr Mugabe warned Mr Nkomo that the government would abort his "plans to effect a change of government and leadership in Zimbabwe by sabotage or any other unconstitutional means".

Rampant Vaal take the shield

By TED PARTRIDGE

A RAMPANT Transvaal thrashed bitter rivals Western Province in the Wanderers "Bullring" yesterday to bring home the Datsun Shield in front of 25 000 delirious supporters.

With a style of calypso cricket borrowed from their recent West Indian rivals, Clive Rice and his merry men crushed "Kirsten's Kids" by 109 runs with six overs to spare.

Many thought that after the excitement of the Windies tour, yesterday's final would be an anti-climax.

But there was no anti-climax about this game, which brought Transvaal their fourth final victory in five years.

A brilliant opening stand by Jimmy Cook and Henry Fotheringham paved the way for Transvaal's victory.

Their 135 equalled the ten-year-old record for the first wicket.

Springbok skipper Peter Kirsten won the toss for Province, and to the astonishment of the 25 000 crowd, asked Rice's side to bat.

With Garth le Roux passing a stringent fitness test just before the start of play, Kirsten must

have thought that the omens were with him. But he misread them, and within 10 overs he realised that his gamble was a disaster.

The Transvaal Cricket Union's decision to scrap the sight screens at the Wanderers proved to be a R40 000 success. Not only were all the seats occupied, but not one player voiced an objection to the new move.

Man of the match turned out to be Springbok wicketkeeper Ray Jennings, who took a hand in a record-breaking five dismissals. His catch to send Bruce-Packing was one of the greatest seen at this famous ground.

OB chief betrayed Hitler's SA agent

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

HANS van Rensburg, legendary leader of the militantly pro-Nazi Ossewa-Brandwag during the Second World War, betrayed Hitler's agent, Robey Leibbrandt, to the Smuts government.

He was thus indirectly responsible for the capture of the fanatical South African boxer whom Hitler had despatched to murder Smuts and establish a pro-Nazi regime in a deeply divided South Africa.

Dr van Rensburg's true role in the Robey Leibbrandt drama is revealed in an exciting new book by Sunday Times News Editor Hans Strydom, "For Volk and Führer".

The Sunday Times has obtained exclusive rights to the book and the first of three extracts will appear in next week's issue.

Mr Strydom was co-author of the best-selling "Super-Afrikaners", which lifted the lid off the Broederbond, and publisher Jonathan Ball

BREAK

By BOB BLAIR in London, DOUG GORDON and EUGENE ABRAHAMAS in Johannesburg, and RICHARD WALKER in New York

BOXER Gerrie Coetzee is squaring up for a historic bout with WBC world heavyweight champion Larry Holmes — and the greatest chance of his career for fame and riches.

Gerrie
Coetzee ...
chance of pay
bonanza

Nkomo questioned — makes statements

AKGAS 21/2/83

362

Argus Africa News Service
BULAWAYO.— Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo made warned and cautioned statements to detectives today in connection with possible charges against him under Zimbabwe's Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and Exchange Control Act.



Mr Joshua Nkomo

Mr Nkomo's lawyer, Mr Bruce Longhurst, said Mr Nkomo was interviewed for about an hour today by the CID and volunteered to make statements under cautioning.

Mr Longhurst said Mr Nkomo had not been formally charged and that the police were continuing their investigation.

Mr Nkomo, who reported to the Bulawayo Central police station today and was then taken to make his statements, has so far not had his passport returned to him.

SEIZED

It was seized on Saturday when he was stopped from leaving Bulawayo airport on his way to Prague.

Mr Longhurst said that after Mr Nkomo had made his statements he was allowed to go free. No special conditions were imposed by the police.

Mr Longhurst said he could not comment further as the matter was sub judice.

It is understood the section of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act which Mr Nkomo is alleged to have contravened refers to undermining lawful authority.

LAWFUL EXCUSE

This lays down penalties for anyone impairing the authority of a person employed by the State unless he can show he had lawful excuse for doing so.

Police said last week they were investigating a possible breach of the law by Mr Nkomo at his Press conference at the end of January when he claimed that people in Matabeleland were being massacred by the security forces.

Nkomo scores an historic double

IT MAY have been relatively brief, but the eight-hour detention of Mr Joshua Nkomo in Harare on Saturday gives the veteran Zimbabwe nationalist a unique "double" in the history of colonial Africa.

In a feat entirely in keeping with his colourful and controversial political career Mr Nkomo, 65, has now experienced detention at the hands of both the former white minority and present black majority governments in Zimbabwe.

That a senior politician could be regarded with such suspicion and even fear by two such ideologically opposite administrations within a decade indicates the stature of the man within his own country, and his ability to whip up popular support.

The cost of his ability has been to spend 11 of his 26 years in politics as a detainee. The Smith government imprisoned him from April 1964 to November 1974.

Mr Nkomo commands domestic respect as the longest-standing black nationalist in Zimbabwe, and as a man of considerable intellect, with degrees in economics and in social science — the latter through UNISA. He spent three years at a college in Johannesburg in the 1930s.

But Mr Nkomo's latest brush with the Harare authorities is also the biggest tumble yet in his steady fall from grace since the high point of his triumphant return from exile to Harare three years ago.

In January 1980, Mr Nkomo had everything going for him. As co-leader, alongside current Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front, he ended three years of self-imposed exile with an emotion-charged arrival in his country's capital.

Fighting back tears, he acknowledged a frenzied acclamation from more than 150 000 followers with a wave of his familiar copper-tipped cane. "Let us lose no more lives," he said. "Let there be peace and understanding."

He represented the moderate wing of the Patriotic Front, reassuring voters that the PF did not stand for rigid socialism and that a PF government would forget the war and work for conciliation and unification.

Less than two months later, after he and Mr Mugabe had competed within the same party for the premiership, Mr Nkomo was made Minister of Home Affairs under the victorious Mr Mugabe in the new Zimbabwe Government.

The seeds of the subsequent split had been sown as Mr Nkomo's wing of the PF — with 20 seats in the new assembly to Mr Mugabe's 57



Mr Joshua Nkomo is free once again, after being arrested in Bulawayo on Saturday.

By SIMON WILLSON

— secured only six Cabinet portfolios out of the 24 posts allocated.

This distribution of power within the government reflected the tribal divisions between Mr Mugabe's voter base and that of Mr Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo's support comes from Matabeleland, the home of the minority Ndebele-speaking Zimbabweans grouped in south-western Zimbabwe, and Bulawayo is his stronghold. But he is held in contempt in the north-east by the young intellectuals based in Harare who back Mr Mugabe both in the capital and throughout Mashonaland.

By July 1980, Mr Nkomo was complaining that Mr Mugabe's wing of the ruling coalition was not consulting the Matabele representatives on crucial issues of government policy.

Mr Mugabe countered by claiming that forces loyal to Mr Nkomo were refusing to acknowledge the new order and openly flouting the government's authority.

Soon Mr Nkomo was publicly threatening to quit the government as the authorities moved against Nkomo supporters who were reported to be resisting government policy.

At the end of the year more than 50 people were killed in a flare-up of fighting be-

tween the rival PF factions in Bulawayo. Prospects of an effective coalition between Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo effectively vanished.

In January 1981 Mr Nkomo was demoted in the Cabinet to Minister without Portfolio while government forces continued to operate against pro-Nkomo guerrillas operating in Matabeleland.

Then Mr Mugabe took the inevitable step dreaded by many in Zimbabwe: he fired Mr Nkomo from the Cabinet in February, alleging that his rival was involved in a coup plot.

Mr Nkomo appealed for calm from his enraged supporters, however, and the incident passed without a repeat of the previous year's fighting.

About 2 000 of Mr Nkomo's 18 000 former guerrillas deserted from the army, and about 500 resorted to banditry in Matabeleland. Mr Nkomo disowned them and appealed for restraint among his followers.

But a minority group among his supporters has continued to seethe at what they see as domination by the Shona majority. Dissident Nkomo guerrillas are widely suspected of being behind the series of abductions and killings that have persisted in south-western Zimbabwe since Mr Nkomo left the government.

and sterling dropped sharply on Tuesday

Nkomo is told he is under investigation

BULAWAYO. — Police questioned the opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, for two hours yesterday, two days after he was detained and his passport seized, and told him he was under investigation, Mr Nkomo said.

He told reporters he went to the CID in Bulawayo to try to get back his passport, taken from him at Bulawayo Airport on Saturday as he was about to leave the country. This was refused and he was questioned on three matters, including his allegation that Mr Robert Mugabe's troops were killing civilians in southwestern Zimbabwe in a campaign against dissidents.

Mr Nkomo denied the Minister for State Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa's, accusation that he was trying to go to South Africa and was travelling under a false name. Mr Nkomo showed reporters luggage tickets checking his two suitcases through Johannesburg to London and then Prague, where he said he was to attend a conference of the World Peace Council.

"It is a lie, and the Minister knows he is telling a lie," Mr Nkomo said, adding he had told the government in advance of the trip.

"Munangagwa can manage to travel incognito be-



MR JOSHUA NKOMO questioned for two hours

cause no one knows him. But could I go anywhere without being recognised?" added Mr Nkomo, whose burly figure is well-known in Zimbabwe.

Mr Nkomo said the investigation focussed on three matters:

- His Press conference last month charging that troops had killed at least 96 Matabele villagers, including women and children.

- Notes found in his baggage on Saturday including details of the allegations, which Mr Nkomo said he had planned to give to the Prime Minister.

- His possession of ZD300 (R345) which he was not allowed to export. Mr Nkomo said he had planned to give the money to his family before departing. — Sapa-AP.

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Saudi Arabia's biggest exporters output drop to level of under 4 rels a day, 10 000 000 at the oil market.

GERALD RE that the Ministe and Energy Affa du Plessis, conf Cape Town would make ment

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HOME

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Nkomo in 'bid to tell lies to SA'

CAPK Times 22/2/83

362

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe Government "has evidence" that the Opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, was scheduled to address a series of press conferences in South Africa if his planned trip there had come off, a government spokesman said here yesterday.

He claimed that arrangements had been made for the Zapu-PF leader to meet South African journalists, some of whom were already waiting for him at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport.

Mr Nkomo was held at Bulawayo airport at the weekend by Zimbabwe police and escorted back to town, questioned for several hours and then released.

"We also have positive proof that Mr Nkomo was not travelling on a ticket issued under his name," the spokesman claimed.

"We also know that he was not travelling to Prague, the Czechoslovakian capital, as he had no visa for that country."

No meeting

The spokesman said that Zimbabweans travelling to Czechoslovakia required visas issued by that country's embassy here. Mr Nkomo had not even notified the embassy that he would be going to their country, the spokesman said.

It had been reported earlier that Mr Nkomo was going to Prague via a connecting flight from Jo-

hannesburg to address a meeting of the World Peace Council, due to open today.

The government spokesman also said Mr Nkomo was not the vice-president of the WPC, as claimed in an earlier report, and that no meeting of this organization would take place in Prague until June.

"We know Nkomo had designs to go to South Africa and spread rumours and lies about what is happening in Matabeleland," the spokesman said.

Mr Nkomo said in Bulawayo earlier yesterday that he was under investigation under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

"I still want to attend the Prague conference but at the moment my passport is being held by the police and I have told my lawyer to get it back," Mr Nkomo said, adding that he was also being investigated on allegations of trying to export currency. — Saba

1983



opposition

Mugabe 'subduing' Matabeleland

Cap 1m is 22/2/83 (362)

Defence Reporter

THE gloves are off in Zimbabwe's Matabeleland province, with Mr Robert Mugabe's North Korean-trained special brigade making a determined effort to subdue opposition to his government and its aim of declaring a one-party State.

This was the opinion of several expert observers yesterday in the continuing absence of accurate news about events in "Nkomo country". The refusal at the weekend to allow the Ndebele leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, to leave the country for a meeting of the World Peace Council in Prague followed weeks of uncorroborated reports of widespread killings by the Zimbabwe Government's 5 Brigade, a virtual private army totally manned by Mashona loyal to Mr Mugabe.

Mr Nkomo has been refused permission to leave until the end of a treason trial involving General Lookout Masuku, an Ndebele, and six others.

No accurate assessment of the extent of violence has been possible because the news media are government-owned and foreign newsmen are not allowed into the area — a Newsweek magazine staffer who reported last week that 5 Brigade had killed at least 500 people in three weeks was summarily expelled.

According to a South African who returned from a trip to Matabeleland recently, the area has many roadblocks. Whites are being let through, but no blacks, and many of the latter have been shot as curfew-breakers while trying to by-pass the roadblocks by travelling at night.

Observers believe 5 Brigade's present operations in Matabeleland are not simply aimed at eliminating dissidents or bandits but at finally subduing all Ndebele opposition to the Mugabe government and its aims.

A primary government target is Mr Nkomo, who they believe, has never severed the links he built up with the Soviet Union during the Smith era bush war.

One observer said yesterday that according to a "privately reliable source" the Zimbabwe Government was "out to get Nkomo". He predicted Mr Nkomo would not be allowed out of the country at all, and would eventually be jailed.

In Matabeleland, the government is "simply not going to try a political solution. It is going to try to nip the leader-ship in the bud — the younger radicals who want to fight... No attempt will be made to win the Ndebele over by political concessions or approaches. Any kind of dissidence will simply be steam-rollered. There will be no turning back".

The observer warned against any temptation to regard Mr Nkomo as a totally innocent party, pointing out that "the evidence of the past couple of years seems to indicate that within Zapu they were planning something against Mugabe".

"Nkomo is no angel. He has been keeping his lines of communications to the East bloc open, and there is little doubt he was going to have consultations at the World Peace Council," he said.

Another observer with long experience of the Zimbabwean situation believed 5 Brigade's activities in Matabeleland were "a form of intimidation, to beat them into agreeing to a one-party State, which the Ndebele — and many Mashona — don't like. You are actually seeing that programme in operation".

The observer foresaw a long, possibly stalemated struggle, because "any impression of the mood of the (Ndebele) is that they are not just going to take this lying down. It doesn't look as if they are just going to accept it".

In his opinion the ban on Mr Nkomo's trip was "just a try-out — if the reaction is not too violent they'll just arrest him".

Smith is refused passport for SA medical visit

24/2/83 Stan
By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government has refused to give back the passport of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith to enable him to go to South Africa for medical attention.

Mr Smith's passport was withdrawn in December on the orders of the Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Mr Smith said today that he was convinced the government was trying to drive him out, but he was not going to give that satisfaction.

He said he had received a letter signed by Dr Ushewokunze saying he was not in a position to grant travel documents to someone who had stated he recognised Rhodesia and not Zimbabwe. He told Mr Smith to look to Britain for help.

Mr Smith said he had asked the Minister to substantiate this claim. "At no time did I state that I recognised Rhodesia, not Zimbabwe."

Dr Ushewokunze's reference to Mr Smith's alleged refusal to recognise Zimbabwe is taken to relate to a remark reported to have been made in the United States last year.

Mr Smith told a questioner who asked him why he did not refer to Zimbabwe by that name: "Officially and legally it is Zimbabwe, and I have accepted it. But in my heart, until I die, it will be Rhodesia. I was born a Rhodesian and I have been one for 60 years. I am not a chameleon."



A woman stands in the doorway of a burntout hut in a tribal area northwest of Bulawayo. The village was allegedly razed by Zimbabwe troops.

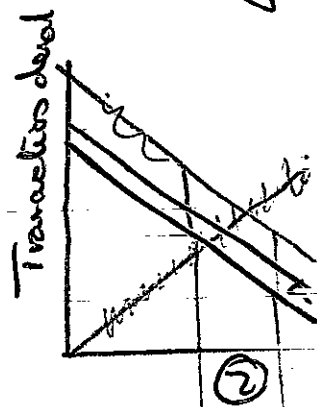
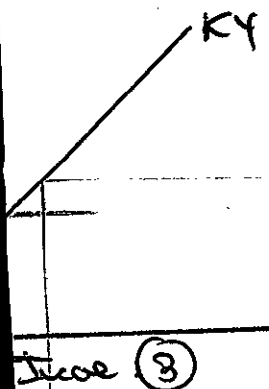
Matabeleland killing: clergy ask for help

362

Star

24/2/83

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Mugabe's 'terror' troops

Zimbabwe church leaders talk out against atrocities

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service
BULAWAYO — Church leaders in Zimbabwe, who have so far remained silent on dissident violence and Government-inspired murders in Matabeleland, met in Bulawayo yesterday to discuss the situation. One bishop has called for an impartial judicial inquiry into the atrocities. Bulawayo's Roman Catholic bishop, the Right Reverend Hendry Karlen, said: "Killings, rape and beatings have been going on in the rural areas, that is a fact."

In his first public comment on allegations of atrocities in the province, the Swiss-born bishop said he had evidence that atrocities were being committed up to February 13. Since then little information had come in, he said. Bishop Karlen said he had prepared a report which had been submitted to the Deputy Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Simon Muzenda. "As far as we know the Government has done nothing about it yet," he said. The bishop said no Catholic missionaries had been harassed, though they had reported killings in the areas around their missions. The Catholic church has four missions in the Tsholot-

sho and Lupane Districts, the areas which appear to have been worst affected by the violence. The Anglican Bishop of Bulawayo, the Right Reverend Robert Mercer, said: "Zimbabwe's image in the outside world depends on justice being seen to be done and not on handouts from the Ministry of Information." The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, which was a thorn in the side of Mr Ian Smith's Government on human rights violations during UDI, has prepared a report on the situation. The report has been presented to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, but has not yet been made public.

turn on comrade in arms

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

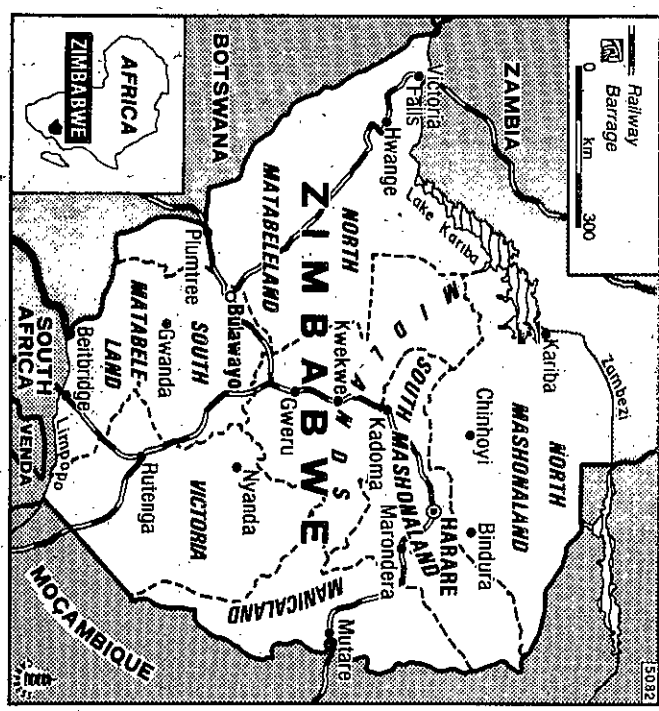
BULAWAYO — The massacre of civilians in Matabeleland by troops from the Korean-trained Fifth Brigade hunting down dissidents from Mr Joshua Nkomo's former Zipra army, has taken on a horrifying dimension with an allegation that the terror troops may now be murdering soldiers from other units in the National Army.

Refugees from the violence-torn area yesterday brought in fresh allegations of atrocities and killings by Government troops.

Among the allegations is a detailed report of men from the Fifth Brigade turning their blood-stained weapons on soldiers of other army units.

One apparent victim was Lieutenant Eddias Ndlovu, who was an officer serving with 15 Battalion stationed at Hwange.

His uncle said yesterday that Lieutenant Ndlovu and his wife gave him a lift to Bulawayo on February 11. They were approached by a group of Fifth Brigade soldiers at Lupane, while filling the car with petrol. The soldiers questioned the



officer, who was in uniform, then ordered his uncle out of the car.

Five soldiers then climbed into the lieutenant's car with others sitting on the boot. They then ordered him to drive off towards Bulawayo.

The troops had also pushed another black youth into the car, he said. The uncle then ran to the side of the road and had to plead

had been tied together in pairs, with their heads between their legs. It appeared they had been bayoneted a number of times. Lieutenant Ndlovu was still wearing his uniform, said his uncle.

Yesterday journalists interviewed more refugees who have fled to Bulawayo with tales of killings by Fifth Brigade troops.

A well-dressed and quietly-spoken teacher from the Tsholotsho area said he had seen civilians killed in grisly executions.

A group of soldiers herded together about 500 people when they came to Nemanwe school on January 31, said the teacher.

CALLED

A number of men were called from the crowd, beaten and then made to sit down facing a wall of a classroom. The soldiers then blew off their victims' heads from close range with automatic weapons, said the teacher.

He said he had been teaching in the country for more than 20 years and had seen the worst of the Rhodesian war but he considered the new wave of terror was worse than anything that had gone before.

He said: "There is no chance to explain now. They just kill you."

His views were echoed by an 82-year-old man whose two sons were shot in front of him outside their village in the Tsholotsho area.

The man said he had spent 15 years in detention for his nationalist activities in support of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party during the UDI years.

"The situation is now worse than the white government because the Ian Smith Government did not murder and beat people for no reason," he said.



Zimbabwe troops demonstrated their interrogation techniques to a photographer and a BBC television camera crew during follow up operations after the kidnap of six foreign tourists in Matabeleland in July last year. The young man on the ground was severely beaten by troops after he was stopped at a roadblock. He was suspected of helping the dissidents and was accused of having false identity papers. The troops have now stepped up the beatings and have been accused of other atrocities.

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo's star wanes

The Zimbabwe government's accusation that Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo, temporarily detained by police at Bulawayo Airport last weekend, was heading for SA, sounds improbable.

At first sight Nkomo's own story was also thin on credibility. He says he was en route for Prague to attend a meeting of the World Peace Council; but the Czech embassy in Harare denied all knowledge of the Zapu leader's travel plans, saying he had not applied for a visa.

However, Swissair has confirmed Nkomo had an onward booking from Johannesburg, and the World Peace Council says he was indeed due to attend their meeting in Prague last Sunday.

Whatever the truth, Nkomo now faces possible prosecution for both law and order and currency offences. He is now the second major opposition politician in Zimbabwe to have been deprived of his pass-

port — the other being Republican Front leader Ian Smith. The incident marks one more step towards a one-party State in Zimbabwe and one more milestone in the campaign to discredit Nkomo.

In recent parliamentary debates, Zanu-PF ministers have alleged that Nkomo's minority Zapu party, which relies for almost all its support on the Ndebele people in Matabeleland, has been planning to establish a secessionist state in western Zimbabwe. Even moderate Zapu politicians who denounce the banditry of the young militant "dissidents" speak wistfully of a federal arrangement which would give the Ndebele a far greater degree of autonomy.

Obviously, the Zanu-PF government is not thinking along these lines. Minister after minister has promised that the dissidents will be crushed and power remain firmly in the hands of the Shona majority. In this situation, Nkomo seems to be a helpless onlooker sandwiched between his own militants, many of whom appear to have written him off as a has-been, and the anti-Zapu hardliners inside the Zanu-PF central committee who want to press ahead with their plans for a one-party State.

Nkomo, now in his mid-sixties, is expected to lead his party into the first post-independence elections due to be held late next year or early in 1985. But with his power base being eroded from both sides, and his personal prestige visibly on the wane, it



Zapu's Nkomo ... may be on his way out

nificance, not just because of the impact it might have on the future leadership of Zapu, but also because the verdict could have far-reaching implications for the future of the rule of law.

Already, leading government ministers have sharply criticised members of the bench for acquitting suspects charged with espionage.

The significance of the case is further enhanced by the fact that the government must shortly announce a successor to Judge John Fieldsend, who completes his three-year appointment as Chief Justice and returns to the UK later this year.

would come as no surprise to see the Ndebele opt for a new leader.

The two most obvious heirs to the Nkomo throne — Dumiso Dabengwa and Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku — are both on trial in Harare's High Court, charged with treason. The outcome is of considerable sig-

be reopens

ed inquiries into the mysterious murder Dr Rick Turner five years ago.

shock to his mother, Mrs Jane Turner, of Stellen-
signed tirelessly to bring the killer to justice.
television programme "Police File" on Tuesday

'Police File' appeal in resumed hunt for lecturer's killer

why bring it all out now?

"I must say I am glad it's happened — it keeps the thing going. People are very, very interested in it.

"I have not much hope in it, but I still feel I may do something."

She declined to say what she might do.

Mrs Turner said the police thought last year that the Turner family was against

details of his murder being screened.

She denies that is true.

Now she has written to Mr Hall-Green to ask why the film clip was shown and why the case had been publicised after so long.

The police liaison officer for the programme, Captain Fred Peach, said it was customary for all unsolved cases to be screened.



DAVID HALL-GREEN
Appeal for help

A new investigating officer had been appointed to the case, and it had been his decision to film the incident for "Police File".

The clip was made last year.

Cape Town-born Dr Turner was awarded a doctorate from the Sorbonne in Paris at the age of 25 for his thesis on Jean-Paul Sartre.

He was on the advisory

panel of the National Union of South African Students shortly before he was banned in 1973.

His banning and that of seven Nusas officials followed the Schlebusch Report into the union and other organisations.

At the time, Dr Turner was studying white attitudes to the Durban strikes of 1973.

He was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and confined to the magisterial district of Durban.

Incidents

The restrictions were lifted temporarily so that he could appear as a defence witness in the South African Students Organisation terror trial in Pretoria in 1976.

During his banning he was the victim of several nasty incidents.

Less than an hour before Dr Turner was murdered, former ANC member Stephen Mtshali was also shot in KwaMashu.

JOSHUA NKOMO
"Cheap politics"

Nkomo calls Mugabe a liar

By NORMAN ELLIS
Harare

ZIMBABWEAN Opposition leader Joshua Nkomo has angrily denied Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's charges that he was seeking South African help to topple the Government.

Instead, on the eighth day of a growing war of words between the two former comrades-in-arms, Mr Nkomo accused Mr Mugabe of waging a smear campaign to counter fading popular support.

"These are all lies, totally untrue," the portly 65-year-old grandfather of black nationalist politics said.

This week Mr Mugabe told a passing-out parade of 750 North Korean-trained paramilitary instructors that Mr Nkomo was "resorting to South Africa for military support" to topple his three-year-old Socialist Government.

Mr Nkomo, fired a year ago for allegedly plotting a coup against his one-time protégé, retorted:

"These statements are part and parcel of old-fashioned and cheap politics common in this part of the world."

He added: "If a politician finds he is failing then he will often link his opponents to South Africa to discredit them."

"I treat such remarks with the contempt they deserve."

Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe have been shaping up for a major confrontation since the Zimbabwe African People's Union leader was barred from leaving Bulawayo, provincial capital of his Matabeleland stronghold, for a Soviet-sponsored World Peace Council conference in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

'Civilian killings are deliberate'

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Harare

THE slaughter of civilians in south-western Zimbabwe was not the work of misguided soldiers but "the policy the Government has chosen", a prominent clergyman said in Bulawayo this week.

The grim-faced cleric, who previously condemned atrocities committed by Rhodesian soldiers during the Rhodesian war, submitted a detailed report on the bloody crisis in Matabeleland to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, more than a week ago.

The view that hundreds of civilians are being killed according to a Government blueprint is gaining wider support.

Reports of atrocities have been made for more than five weeks and letters of appeal from impartial organisations as well as from doctors, churchmen, teachers and other concerned people gather dust on Government Ministers' desks.

Several embassies based in Harare have reported to their Governments on the troubled situation, and at least one has said quite bluntly that soldiers deployed to rout anti-Government dissidents are apparently killing



ROBERT MUGABE
"Eliminate all dissidents"

Ndebele tribesmen indiscriminately.

The Catholic Commission of Justice and Peace, which has already submitted two security situation reports to Mr Mugabe, is reliably understood to be compiling a third hard-hitting report on goings-on in the 32 000km² curfew area in the south-west of the country.

Blind eye

This week the chairman of the commission, Mr Mike Auret, would say only: "We are very concerned."

During the UDI era the commission published a number of reports on brutalities by the Rhodesian security forces.

The curfew area is out of bounds to journalists, and a foreign correspondent who reported that 500 people had been killed there in three weeks has been forbidden re-entry into Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwean Press has turned a blind eye to massacre reports.

The onus of reporting the true story from the curfew area rests with unaligned people and organisations operating there.

But so far the authors of confidential reports to the Government have opted for quiet diplomacy.

Only one impartial man, the Anglican Bishop of Matabeleland, the Right Rev Robert Mercer, has spoken out.

He called for an inquiry by organisations such as the International Red Cross, Amnesty International or a judicial commission.

But for those who are quietly banking on Mr Mugabe's avowed policy of reconciliation to end the bloodshed, there are no hopeful indications.

Mr Mugabe has said his feared Fifth Brigade, made up mainly of his former Shona-speaking Zania guerrillas, which is blamed for most of the recent killings, will remain in Matabeleland until all dissidents are eliminated.

LifeStyle
A REAL FAMILY CONCERN

Zimbabwe's power schemes under scrutiny

27/2/83 362 S. Tribune

**Tribune
Correspondent**

ZIMBABWE'S ambitious power development schemes are coming under close scrutiny as costs take a heavy toll of the nation's borrowings and charges to users are continually being raised.

In one respect at least the forecasts of demand made at the time of independence have been very wide off the mark. It was estimated that consumption would grow by between 12 percent and 14 percent a year.

In fact it has been only three percent in 1981 and 3,5 percent in 1982.

To be fair, the sums were worked out on growth rates in previous years. In 1980 the increase had been 8,5 percent and the previous year it was eight percent.

The thinking was that international acceptance would mean tremendous growth in mining and manufacture. What was not foreseen was that so much more money would be poured into social programmes of health and education that little would be left over for the private sector to develop.

On top of this has come the world recession, mounting inflation and decreasing productivity. The result is that elec-

tricity consumption for the most recent month for which figures are available was down by four percent on the same month last year and by an equal amount compared with the same month in 1981.

This was not expected among the power authorities.

Instead they are committed to huge development costs. The country's total foreign debt is R160 000-million. The Wankie Thermal Power Station takes up R400 000-million this year.

The authorities point out that the loans are long term, about 20

years, and are at low rates of interest. This could be open to debate as one of the loans from the World Bank is at 11 percent a year.

One valid argument is the need to reduce dependence on Zambia. It has effectively been holding Zimbabwe to ransom and has increased the cost of its supplies each year, with last year costing Zimbabwe R25 000-million in foreign exchange.

This is not all that much, but supplies could grow because of the decreasing output of existing coal fired stations in Zimbabwe. They have come to the end of their planned life and although

they are kept operating on a makeshift basis their usefulness is diminishing all the time.

What is more, they are small and electrical engineers say it would be uneconomic to replace them. So Wankie, pushing out 400 megawatts from the first stage and 900 megawatts when the whole project is finished, is in effect taking their places.

Sadly, this has signalled the end of cheap power for the country. Kariba was built at a time when inflation had not yet taken its savage hold on the world economy.

Nkomo confirms house arrest claim

362

HARARE — Speaking from his Bulawayo home today, Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo confirmed weekend claims that he had been placed under house arrest. This comes amid increasing verbal attacks on him by Zimbabwean Cabinet Ministers and the Press.

He said police had asked him to inform them of his movements, giving the reason that he was still under investigation in connection with a possible charge under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, led the scathing verbal attacks when he accused Mr Nkomo of seeking South African support in trying to overthrow the Zimbabwe Government.

"It is surely to the undying shame of Joshua Nkomo and Zapu that he and his party now seek the active support of South Africa in order to cause chaos in the country and attempt to bring down the people's government," Mr Mugabe said.

The Prime Minister's comments were echoed in a stinging editorial in the government-controlled newspaper The Herald in Harare, which said of Mr Nkomo: "His is now the politics of desperation along the road to eternal shame." The Herald also suggested Mr Nkomo would try to flee the country.

Mr Nkomo angrily dismissed the accusations as "stupid lies".

"They are saying these stupid things because they are failing. The people want jobs, they want food, they want houses. But the government is busy talking nonsense about me," he said.

The denunciations of Mr Nkomo continued over the weekend at a rally in the Gwanda district of Matabeleland, where a

28/2/83

The Star's Africa
News Service

number of captured, self-confessed dissidents were produced to the taunts of the public.

Amid shouts of "shame" and "lock them up", the captured bandits told of robbing buses, killing people and raping women.

Trade and Commerce Minister, Mr Richard Hove, told the crowd Mr Nkomo was treating Zapu as his personal property and that if the party continued under his leadership, it would lose its credibility in the eyes of the people. He called on Zapu supporters to expel their leader from his position as life president of the party.

Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, Minister of Mines, said the government felt sorry for the rural dwellers who were caught up in the violence, but added: "But ours are crocodile tears because you brought this upon yourselves and unless you change the situation you will always remain so oppressed".

● Reports by foreign newsmen of hundreds and, in some reports, thousands of people killed by government forces in Matabeleland have been categorically denied by a Zimbabwe Government spokesman.

The Director of Information, Mr Justice Nyoka said: "We are waiting to hear from the Ministry of Defence on the exact death toll."

I am under house arrest, says Nkomo

Matabele death figures denied

Mail Africa Bureau

BULAWAYO. — Veteran Zimbabwe nationalist leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, accused by the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe of seeking South African help to stage a coup, was placed under virtual house arrest by police at his Pelendaba home in Bulawayo yesterday.

"It's all part of further harassment," Mr Nkomo said.

Mr Nkomo, 65, hailed by his supporters as "father of Zimbabwe", received a police order yesterday morning ordering him to telephone police before leaving his home at any time.

"It's effective house arrest," said his lawyer, Mr Bruce Longhurst.

The order was slapped on the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union president two days after Mr Mugabe, his political protege in the 1960s and one-time comrade-in-arms in the seven-year Rhodesian war, accused him of seeking South African help to stage a coup.

Mr Mugabe fired Mr Nkomo from the coalition government a year ago on a similar pretext. But Mr Nkomo denied the allegation, challenged Mr Mugabe to prove it, and remained a free man until nine days ago.

Police then barred him from leaving Bulawayo Airport for a conference of the World Peace Council in Prague. They also seized his passport and air ticket. And they said they were investigating allegations against him of sedition and currency smuggling.

Zimbabwe's Director of Information, Mr Justin Nyoka, in a statement released to the semi-official Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency later, accused foreign journalists of

"reporting Zapu-inspired rumours and gossip and the so-called atrocities by security forces".

He claimed that "the so-called eye-witness stories from the affected areas were grossly exaggerated".

UPI reports that Mr Nkomo said he received a letter from the police asking to be kept informed of any movements he made away from his house.

"This means I am under house arrest," Mr Nkomo said. "This is the position. I have been out since yesterday and I understand they were running around trying to find where I was."

Sapa-AP reports that Mr Nkomo yesterday denied charges made by Mr Mugabe that he was seeking South African help to topple the government.

"These are all lies, totally untrue," he said from his Bulawayo home.

Mr Mugabe said at the weekend the government in the last few days had established a "positive link" between South Africa and banditry by dissidents loyal to Mr Nkomo in Matabeleland.

"These sort of statements are part and parcel of old-fashioned, cheap politics common in this part of the world," Mr Nkomo said.

"If a politician finds he is failing, then he will often link his opponents to South Africa to discredit them. I treat such remarks, as I always have, with the contempt they deserve."

Mr Nkomo has come under attack from Mr Mugabe every day this week for plotting against the government, inciting tribalism between his minority Matabele people and Mr Mugabe's dominant Shona tribe and for seeking support from South Africa.

Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Zimbabwe yesterday denied foreign news reports that up to 3 000 Matabeleland villagers had been massacred by soldiers of the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade in the past month.

"These reports are based on the wildest speculation and not an ounce of fact," said the Information Director, Mr Justin Nyoka said.

Reports of two to three thousand civilian dead were made as Mr Robert Mugabe's government was under pressure from churches, relief and human rights agencies to authorise independent investigations of alleged atrocities by security forces in the province — the political and tribal bastion of Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the opposition.

Amnesty International, the respected, London-based human rights watchdog, is assessing reports of massacres, rape, looting and torture from the province. In London, the Sunday Telegraph, quoting an unidentified senior official, said the death toll could be 3 000.

In Harare, however, Mr Nyoka, just returned from a three-day tour of the strife-torn province with local journalists, said the figure was less than 100.

He accused the Western media of "distortions". Last week he refused to take foreign journalists with him on the Matabeleland tour to interview villagers. Hundreds of refugees have fled to Bulawayo with tales of murder, rape, torture and looting by troops. Fifth Brigade soldiers were sent to Matabeleland a month ago to hunt for several thousand armed dissidents — Nkomo loyalists who deserted from the national army after their leader was sacked from the coalition government for alleged coup plotting.

The government has refused to make a parliamentary investigation but has acknowledged that civilians have died in crossfire between security forces and dissidents. The army refuses to provide figures.

Mr Nyoka said that victims in Bulawayo had told him that their attackers spoke Sindebele — language of the Matabele people who support Mr Nkomo. Troops of the Fifth Brigade are of Mr Mugabe's dominant Shona tribe.

Foreign correspondents, however, have questioned scores of men, women and children who swore that the atrocities were committed by Shona-speaking Fifth Brigade soldiers.

Mugabe urged to probe 'massacre'

362

Own Correspondent
HARARE. — Foreign news reports that up to 3 000 Matabeleland villagers had been massacred by soldiers of the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade in the past month were denied by the Zimbabwe Government yesterday.

These reports are based on the wildest speculation and not an ounce of fact," said the Information Director, Mr Justin Nyoka. However, reports of 2 000 to 3 000 civilian dead have in-

created the pressure on the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, from church leaders, relief agencies and human rights groups to authorize independent investigations of alleged atrocities by security forces in the province — political and tribal bastion of the opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo. Amnesty International is assessing reports from the province of massacres, rape, looting and torture. Last week the Anglican

Bishop of Matabeleland, the Rt Rev Robert Mercer, added his voice to those urging the government to commission an impartial and independent group to investigate the allegations, "if only to dispel rumours". In London, the Observer reported yesterday that at least 1 000 civilians were dead and many injured in Matabeleland. The Sunday Telegraph, quoting a senior official who asked not to be identified, said the death toll could be as

high as 3 000. However, Mr Nyoka, recently returned from a three-day tour of Matabeleland with local journalists, said: "Everyone we spoke to said there was no conceivable way of arriving at a figure of even 100."

Mr Nyoka accused the Western media of "distortions" in reporting events in Matabeleland. Last week he refused to take foreign journalists with him on the Matabeleland tour to interview villagers. Most of these journalists have reported that the refusal of the government to allow them into the tribal reserves where the Fifth Brigade is deployed strengthens the credibility of victims' accounts of atrocities. Hundreds of refugees have fled to Bulawayo with grim tales of murder, rape, torture and looting by government troops. The government has ac-

knowledgeed that civilians have been killed in crossfire in clashes between security forces and dissidents. Mr Nkomo has called for a parliamentary probe into the reports, but the government has turned down that idea. Mr Nyoka said he had spoken to victims in Bulawayo and they had told him that their attackers had worn uniforms and spoken Shindebele, the language of the local Matabele people who support Mr Nkomo.

However, foreign correspondents have questioned scores of men, women, and children who swore that the atrocities were committed by Shona-speaking Fifth Brigade soldiers. "It is well known that there have been a number of allegations against the security forces," a spokesman for Amnesty International said in London. "It is clear from the weight of the evidence that there is cause for concern."

CT 28/2/83



The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, speaks at his old school, the Kutama Mission, at Kutama at the weekend.

Mugabe order on schools

NORTON (Zimbabwe). — The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on Saturday ordered the country's mainly white private schools to increase their black enrolment to at least 60 percent.

Speaking at the first meeting of the Kutama Old Boys' Association at

Norton near Harare, Mr Mugabe said recent studies showed "most of them (private schools), far from encouraging a non-racial outlook on their campuses, are in fact promoting racialism".

Mr Mugabe, who was a pupil at Kutama Mission

as a boy, told a gathering of former students:

"We have now decided that every private school should work up its ratio of blacks to 60 percent for a start so that there shall be at every one of these schools a racial complexion that reflects our society." — Sapa-AP

Australia may ask SAA to cut back on flights

The Star
28/2/83

362

Own Correspondent

BRISBANE — After the closure of the Qantas offices in South Africa last week, the next move that can be expected will be a request to South African Airways to reduce its service to Australia.

At present SAA offers two 747 flights a week to Australia but has authority for only one. The second flight is supplementary.

A Qantas spokesman said there was "no political significance" in the closure of the offices in South Africa.

He said Qantas had repeatedly sought permission from the federal government to resume its service to Johannesburg, but as it had been decided to fly to Harare instead there was no point in maintaining sales offices in South Africa.

Qantas has enjoyed good loads to Harare since the service was introduced in November last year. It is acknowledged that most of the passengers using the service are destined for South Africa.

It is evident, too, that many passengers using Qantas would normally have flown to Johannesburg on special SAA seasonal flights which SAA has previously been permitted to schedule, but which have been refused since the introduction of the weekly Qantas flight to Harare.

With the close of the holiday season there has been a falling off in the demand for services from both airlines, with Qantas being most affected because of the need for passengers to change aircraft at Harare.

Qantas believes if SAA were ordered to withdraw its second weekly flight, most of the traffic which it now attracts would go to the Australian carrier, notwithstanding the need to change planes at Harare.

Neither the present Fraser Government nor the Australian Labour Party has expressed a desire to terminate the air services agreement with South Africa — a process which would take 12 months before it could take effect.

When retribution knows no bounds

By David Thomas,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Fifth Brigade, which has become the focus of international attention over its alleged involvement in massacring hundreds of civilians in Matabeleland, has come under special praise from the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

At the weekend, Mr Mugabe said that the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade was a "first-class fighting unit that has proved its value in operations in dissident-affected areas".

The North Korean military advisers were also praised by the Prime Minister for the "technical military skill and efficiency" they had displayed in training the brigade.

And, about two weeks ago, as if in defiance of the increasing world attention to the Matabeleland killings, Zimbabwe's Minister in charge of Defence, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said the brigade would be kept in the troubled area indefinitely.

These state ments confirm the government's resolve to crush Matabeleland's politically motivated dissidents whatever the cost to the country's image.

The decision to let loose the goose-stepping, Kalashnikov-carrying Fifth Brigade on Matabeleland about five weeks ago signalled a firm new phase in the Government's anti-dissident offensive.

"Gukuruhundi" (the whirlwind) is the Shona name for the Korean-trained Fifth Brigade which is spreading dread in Matabeleland. Mr Robert Mugabe has dubbed the troops "a first-class fighting unit".

Reports from the tribal areas of Matabeleland, backed up by Mr Joshua Nkomo and his party, tell of a vicious terror campaign by Shona-speaking soldiers identifying themselves as "the fifth brigade of the support unit".

This led Mr Nkomo to charge that the Fifth Brigade was a tribal and political army which had come to wipe out the Ndebele, the Matabeleland tribe from which Zapu draws most of its support.

At about the same time the special anti-dissident task force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Dyke was moved.

But the reputed ruthlessness of Colonel Dyke's force turned out to be mild in comparison with the brigade's alleged campaign of terror in which hundreds of men, women and children have been murdered.

If the charges are true — and journalists have seen plenty of convincing supporting evidence — then it appears the Fifth Brigade has reverted to the methods used during the Rhodesian bush war in which most of them fought as guerrillas.

Little is known about the bri-

gade, which was formed about 18 months ago.

Reports of incidents of harassment of tourists and other civilians by the brigade have done little to lessen the pall of fear and dread which hangs over it.

The 5 000 soldiers of the Fifth Brigade are nearly all former Zania guerrillas. A token handful of ex-Zipra cadres reportedly have been included, though a government spokesman claims there are about 1 000 former Zipra men in the unit.

Secrecy surrounded the formation and training of the unit by 106 Korean military instructors at a remote camp in the Inyanga district of Zimbabwe's Eastern Highlands.

Fifth Brigade trained separately from the national army's other four brigades, into which about 60 000 former Rhodesian security forces and former Zipra and Zania guerrillas were integrated with the help of about 160 British military advisers.

Its military hardware — including heavy artillery and tanks — was also different, most of it being brought in by the Koreans.

When the brigade was first formed in August 1981 there were fears then, as there still are, that the unit would become an arm of Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) rather than part of a truly national army.

At the time Mr Nkomo, then still in the coalition Cabinet as Minister Without Portfolio, suggested it might be used to impose a one-party state.

However, General Constand Viljoen, chief of the South African Defence Force, said in an interview in June last year that the Fifth Brigade had been formed with South Africa in mind and not as an anti-Zipra force.

The unit is highly politicised as it has demonstrated in its public displays at which it sings political songs and tributes to Mr Mugabe.

The unit's prowess as a conventional fighting force has yet to be proved but in its fleeting public appearances its flashy displays of drilling and gymnastics have been impressive.

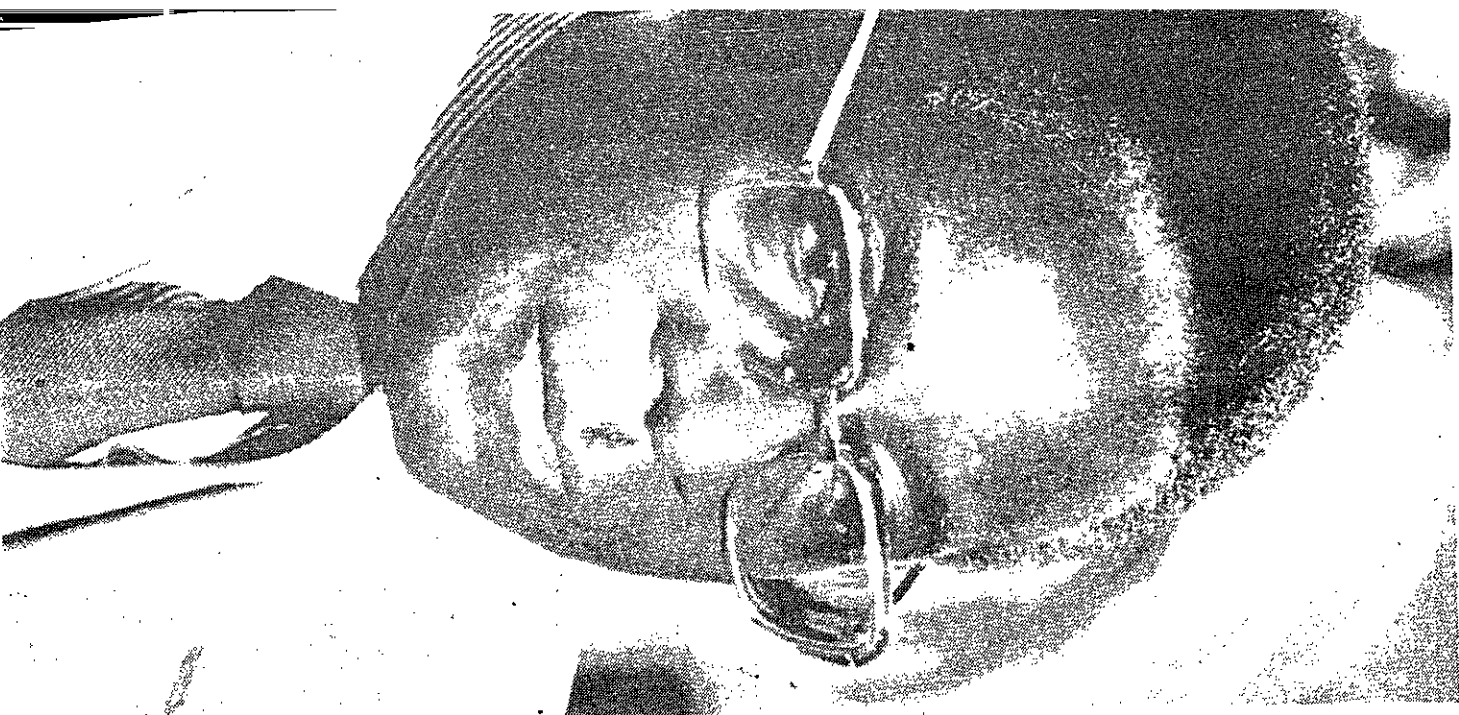
The unit was later seen as the government's trouble-shooting brigade.

It is regarded as a sort of Praetorian Guard and an anti-coup brigade totally loyal to Mr Mugabe's Zanu Government.

After the sabotage of most of the Zimbabwe Air Force's strike aircraft at the Thornhill base near Gweru, the Fifth Brigade acquired a reputation for thuggery following its harsh treatment of military and civilians in the area.



Mr Joshua Nkomo... outraged at reports of a reign of terror.



Mr Robert Mugabe... the brigade has demonstrated its unflinching loyalty to him.

Nkomo accused of gem-dealing

Star 1/3/83

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

362

HARARE — Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo is under police investigation for allegedly illegally dealing in emeralds, says Zimbabwe's Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

The Minister was asked for comment on claims by Mr Nkomo over the weekend that he had been placed under house arrest pending investigations into a possible charge against him under the country's Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

Dr Ushewokunze said Mr Nkomo had several charges to answer, including an alleged failure to declare currency at a point of exit from the country.

Mr Nkomo is known to have bought an emerald mine, with an unknown partner, in September 1980.

In terms of the purchase agreement, they were liable to pay a R60 000 deposit. This was not done and the mining company took Mr Nkomo to court in March last year, when the company stated that the new owners of the mine had worked it until March 1981, before abandoning it.

● See Page 11.

8 police recruits in court

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Eight police recruits have appeared in court here in connection with the death of an instructor who was killed during a riot by trainees at a police depot.

No charges were put to the eight men, and they were remanded in custody until March 11. A ninth recruit was also remanded but is still in hospital.

Patrol Officer Milton Mtongozza died during disturbances on January 28 at the Tomlinson training depot in Harare.

Residents of the surrounding areas reported having heard numerous shots fired and other police units, together with army reinforcements, were called to quell the disturbances.

New probe of Nkomo

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo may be charged with being in possession of a "large number" of uncut emeralds, his lawyer confirmed yesterday.

The lawyer said Mr Nkomo, who has denied the allegation, had been informed by police last week that they were investigating a possible charge against him under the Precious Metals Act.

He said he had no details of the emeralds investigation but it was not necessarily being alleged that Mr Nkomo was in physical possession of illicit emeralds.

Mr Nkomo was notified of the gem inquiry the day after he made statements in con-

nection with two possible charges under the Law and Order Maintenance Act and one under exchange control regulations, arising out of two documents and cash which police seized from him after he was arrested at Bulawayo Airport on February 19.

Mr Nkomo has said the two documents, which are understood to list alleged atrocities committed by security forces in Matabeleland, were notes from a recent speech he made in parliament and a list of matters he had hoped to discuss with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Mr Nkomo also faces possible charges under the Law and Order Maintenance Act following a Press conference on January 28 at which he told reporters that security

forces had killed at least 95 civilians in a week.

On Sunday Mr Nkomo received a letter from the police asking him to notify them whenever he left his Bulawayo house.

Mr Nkomo has described the police action as "virtually house arrest", but the Minister of Home Affairs Dr Herbert Ushewokunze has denied that Mr Nkomo was under house arrest.

Mr Nkomo's lawyer has sought police permission for him to notify police only when he leaves the greater Bulawayo area.

Mr Nkomo has not been publicly linked with emeralds since March 1 last year when the Zimbabwe High Court ordered him to pay an emerald company a deposit of R65 000 on a mine he had bought in October 1980.

Apr 23/88 (362)



Ian Smith 'beacon of hope'

'Dismaying shades of Rhodesia'

The New York Times said in an editorial this week that Zimbabwe had "dismaying" parallels with the old Rhodesia at war.

And in the same edition, the newspaper carried an interview with former Prime Minister Ian Smith, in which it described him as "a man with grievances."

In the editorial, the newspaper said that well-wishers had expected better of the country when it attained independence three years ago, after the bloody seven-year war against white minority rule.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had promised better, said the newspaper, but "Mr Mugabe's armies kill civilians with tactics used against presumed guerilla supporters when the capital, Harare, was named Salisbury."

The editorial went on: "At its birth, Zimbabwe enjoyed three great gifts: political freedom, social peace and a productive economy. To a striking extent, those conditions persist, despite brought and oil shortages."

"But a dirty bush war will eat at Zimbabwe's vitals, and Mr Mugabe will not be able to avoid direct responsibility for the killings that already stain his regime. Only ill-wishers will exult if this sad war continues."

In a lengthy article on Ian Smith, the newspaper's correspondent in black Africa points out that Mr Smith's criticism of the Mugabe government is "clouded and made ambivalent by Mr Smith's era in office, when the inequities seemed greater."

But Mr Smith said in an interview that many black people, who, unlike the whites are unable to leave, see him as a "beacon of hope."

Mr Smith said that he has no intention of leaving Zimbabwe and his main mission is now to keep the white people in Zimbabwe, "because otherwise it will be a complete disintegration."

Animal-lovers at they're winning the game

The Star Bureau

ARK — Thousands of animal-takers to the woods in the United States to frighten away game animals that can find them. Animal lovers are equipped with rifles and loudspeakers in a camouflage to outsmart the hunters. They have found that classical music, preferably mixed with recorded wolf howls, is a formula to get deer and other animals to run for their lives. Relations between hunters and the loss of wildlife have led to one state, passing a Bill which makes it illegal to interfere with lawful hunting. The State Assembly in New Jersey has passed that such legislation is needed to protect hunters from harassment and animal protectors from reprisals. The states are considering anti-interference legislation in response to the animal-lovers. "There's a war," said Ms Susan Russell, a spokeswoman for Friends of Animals, a national organization which distributes the publications for Hunt Saboteurs to its members.

Youngsters do Mafia's dirty work

Own Correspondent

ROME — The dreaded Naples Mafia — which murdered about 230 people last year — has recruited an army of schoolboy "artful dodgers" for much of its dirty work, public prosecutors said here.

Some of them were even "blooded" — by being ordered to kill at the age of 14.

About 60 percent of the school-age population is involved in illegal activities.

The main reason that the Naples Mafia, known as the "Camorra", is enrolling children is that most of them are too young to be prosecuted under Italian law.

The schoolboy-hoodlums scandal has reached such vast proportions that Italy's official statistics group conducted a survey which found that about 60 000 adolescents "worked" in protection rackets, drug smuggling, robberies and other vices.

Minister wants end to racially entrenched seats

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Racial representation in the Zimbabwe Parliament should be abolished, the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday.

During a debate in the Senate on the role of the Upper House, Dr Zvobgo said: "I do not believe racial representation foisted on us by others should be continued in either house."

"The time is coming for us as Zimbabweans to look at the constitution and say: 'What sort of constitution do the people of the country want?'"

"We should be able to give ourselves a constitution comporting more with the general notions of what is desirable."

Dr Zvobgo said the provision for special white representation, entrenched in the constitution for another four years, also entrenched racial feelings.

The Lancaster House constitution gave whites 20 seats in the 100-seat House of Assembly and at least 10 in the Senate of 40 members.

The Minister said the government had not yet decided on the continuation of the Senate but in his view it was a luxury.

Seated in the front row was Dr. Dakin, whom Williams named in a mental hospital in 1969.

Williams (71) was found dead on Friday. An autopsy showed a medicine container. — Reuters

Film star R suffers a m

LONDON — Raquel Welch suffered a miscarriage and she was expecting in August, newspapers reported yesterday.

The Daily Mirror tabloid said Welch's Press agent, Belin, saying the 42-year-old actress suffered the miscarriage while on her third husband, French producer Andre Weinfeld, in the island of Mustique.

Miss Welch was flown to an emergency hospital treatment because she became ill on Mustique, it was said. — The Star Bureau.



TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm and warm with isolated western and southern parts, south-western parts, spread central parts, tomorrow. It will be cold.

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24-hour period

	Max	Min
Bryanston	27	17
Hill Extension	26	14
Westdene	27	16
Nelspruit	26	19
Pretoria	29	17
Krugersdorp	26	15
Springs	30	17

JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL — Today: 25 deg C; minimum, 14 deg C. (annual rainfall 769 mm.)

SUNSET today, 18.59; sunrise tomorrow, 05.04.

MOONRISE today, 21.04 pm.

ROUND THE WORLD:

	Max	Min
Rome	13	1
Lisbon	18	9
New York	13	3
Athens	12	5
Tel Aviv	16	6
Amsterdam	6	2
Geneva	8	3

EXPECTATIONS FOR

	Min	early AM
Johannesburg	15	
Pretoria	17	
Durban	21	

Angry farmers don't get heard

Own Correspondent

PORTSPRUIT — Angry farmers were away from the municipal council yesterday after having obtained a hearing with the council established to hear farmers' objections and comments about the kwanDedani consolidation proposals.

31 farmers given specific time for a hearing yesterday, only 13 showed up but many refused saying it was a waste of time.

Van Rooyen, one of the many active border farmers at Port Natal, said he had no other option but to sell his land for sale as it would

be of little use once it became a border farm next to an independent kwanDedani.

Another farmer, Mr Jan Malan, said he would fight to keep his ground and that he was sure that 99 percent of the other farmers would do the same.

A number of those with big farms were very bitter, saying the past three years of drought had got them deeply into debt and that when they were bought out they would technically no longer be farmers and would thus have to pay their overdrafts back immediately.

Some of the farmers are considering court action.

Mr Bennie Coetzee of the farm Rietfontein said he had asked the committee to pay him out for his land as soon as was possible as he wished to buy another farm.

He was told he had to wait until June this year when the proposals would finally be accepted or rejected by Parliament, he said.

One angry farmer — an elderly woman — was heard to shout in desperation: "I do not care how sympathetic the committee is, but why don't they take our names now and not prolong the process and kill us all a little each day."



Drought tragedy: Killer, winter looms

THE ASSEMBLY — A scientific drought cope with the deterioration of agriculture, the Department of Agriculture, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Wentzel, said today. Speaking during the second-reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Wentzel said: "This could lead to a situation in which severe economic disruption for farmers would be a serious problem. Unfortunately we have made provision in the country's regulations for a situation in which Mr. Wentzel said the existing aid measures that the Government had referred to."

Special committee

Zimbabwe to put curb on armed forces

The Star's Africa News Service 3/3/83

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government was not giving its security forces an open ticket to do what they liked and criminal acts would be followed by prosecution, the Senate heard yesterday.

The Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said that indemnity regulations were to be changed to prevent actions for damages against members of the security forces.

But any other action such as prosecution, if the Attorney-General decided it to be necessary, would follow the normal course.

The original regulations introduced under the State of Emergency last July indemnified the security forces for anything done in connection with the preservation of security.

A court had to take as conclusive proof that the action was to preserve security if the Minister of Defence said so.

Under the regulations, which are to be amended after an adverse report by the Senate legal committee, claims for damages or private prosecutions will not be allowed.

Dr Zvobgo said it was never the intention to deprive a person of his fundamental constitutional rights. The regulations would be amended to remove those parts which the committee found offensive.

opport

20 Zimbabwe pupils seized by dissidents

3/3/83 The Star's Africa News Service

362

HARARE — Zimbabwean dissidents have abducted 20 children from a school in south-east Matabeleland and taken them across the border into Botswana.

A government spokesman said the children were taken from a school in the Kezi area, close to the Botswana border, on Saturday. No further details were given.

Meanwhile, captured dissidents interviewed by a Zimbabwean journalist have spoken of a training camp at Pikwe, in Botswana, allegedly set up by former guerillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces.

The camp, claimed the dissidents, was used for training and also as a transit camp for rebels taken to South Africa for further military training.

They said the camp at Pikwe was known to the Zapu hierarchy and that recruits for training there had come via the party's offices in Bulawayo.

According to the government the Kezi area — in which Mr Nkomo owns a farm — is one of the most dissident-ridden areas in the country.

The area is reportedly used as a "corridor" for recruits leaving the country and for armed infiltrators coming in from South Africa.

A government spokesman also reported that dissidents operating in the same area as the abductors had set fire to a mine's construction equipment worth R275 000.

The spokesman added that a number of arms caches had been uncovered in the Filabusi district after information had been given by senior officials of Mr Nkomo's Zapu party who were arrested in the mining town of Gwanda last week.

ZIMBABWE FM 4/3/83
State as salesman

(362)
Zimbabwe's State-owned Minerals Marketing Corporation (MMC) opens its doors next week amid government hopes that it will set a new pattern for socialist economic de-

velopment. The corporation, headed by an experienced minerals salesman, Mark Rule, will eventually become the country's largest single exporter, taking responsibility for asbestos, copper, nickel, ferrochrome, tin and minor metals exports.

This move puts more than half of the country's export business into the hands of the State. It already controls exports of gold and most agricultural products apart from sugar, tobacco and tea. Steel exports from the State-controlled Zisco could soon be added to the list.

Some businessmen believe that the takeover of export marketing is a first experimental step in the direction towards increasing State control over the undertakings involved. After all, control of marketing has considerable influence over decisions relating to production, stockpiling, manpower management and finance.

The MMC begins life in depressed world markets for nickel, asbestos and ferrochrome. While there has been a strong recovery in nickel prices in the last three months, it is one from an oversold and disastrously weak market situation.

The country's leading asbestos group, African Associated Mines, is seeking government permission to lay off 2 000 miners and curb output because of depressed markets. And Union Carbide recently raised a Z\$15m loan from the Old Mutual to help finance its stockpile.

(362)
An exclusive report from a forest refugee camp

Star 5/3/83

Inside Nkomo's 'base' in Botswana

By Jasper Mortimer of the Star's Africa News Service

I have managed to gain access to Dukwi, the bush forest camp which Zimbabwe claims has become a training base for dissidents of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra movement.

Lying 130 km west of Francistown, the settlement has received nearly 1 000 refugees from Matabeleland where the Zimbabwean Army's Fifth Brigade has been waging a reportedly savage war on dissidents.

Zimbabwe knows many refugees fled intending to fight back from exile and the government fears Dukwi could become their clandestine base.

Botswana has assured Zimbabwe it will not allow Zanu to launch attacks from its soil. It is not even allowing the refugees to go to Zambia. When they report to the police, they are sent to Dukwi.

I found the well-established village a far cry from the vision of a squalid, overcrowded and well-fenced desert camp.

The road into Dukwi winds through tall trees to an entrance gate and fence no more imposing than one finds on a farm. The village of breeze block huts is surrounded by greenery.

The buildings are painted white with black slittings, generously spaced between the trees, and the whole effect is of a large forester's base.

"The Botswana Government has repeatedly ordered all refugees to go to Dukwi but until now has been unable to stop them absconding again.

"It's an open camp," said the commandant, Mr E Madibela.

The refugees are not allowed to leave without his permission, but he lacks the means to stop them.

A tall, severe-looking man, Mr Madibela obviously has a good relationship with his charges. He talks to them not like the former district commissioner he is, but like a friendly lecturer talking to his students.

He was contemptuous of the suggestion there was military training taking place.

"Most of the people here are schoolchildren. How can they engage in such things?" He claimed he had never seen the refugees training, "even with sticks."

But he did concede that many refugees are missing from Dukwi. "Some are staying at the nearby cattle post with their girlfriends, some are in Francistown drinking beer and some are in Gaborone."

'Transit camp'

"We don't want to make this a camp where people are confined," he explained. "It's a transit camp for educational purposes."

More than 200 former "Dukwians" were attending schools in Botswana this year, some were at the university in Gaborone and "a good number" were studying in countries such as West Germany and Cyprus, he said.

The Botswana Government has indicated it intends tightening control at Dukwi and over refugees in general.

The Minister of Public Service, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, went to Dukwi recently and told refugees they were to be issued with ID cards and that rollicalls would be taken "from time to time" to check absenteeism.

"From now on," said the Minister, "we shall assume that any refugee who leaves this settlement without permission intends to engage in activities which are contrary to their status as refugees, and we shall promptly return them to their home country."

Dukwi is possibly the most cosmopolitan place in Southern Africa.

Angolans, Basotho, Namibians, South Africans, Zimbabweans and even a few Ghanaians live cheek by jowl, a hotchpotch of languages, cultures and political problems.

Most of the refugees in Dukwi now are Zimbabweans who arrived in recent weeks. Before the Matabeleland crisis there were only 97.

Funded by the UN High Commission for refugees, the Lutheran World Federation and the Botswana Government, Dukwi has a clinic, a high school, a primary school, a police station, a football field and film shows twice a week.

The last days of Lt Mhlanga

CP Correspondent

HARARE — One of the most troubled units of the Zimbabwe National Army has been 2/7 Battalion, stationed at Karoi. One of the most mysterious incidents in the collapse of 2/7 Battalion was the death of a 21-year-old lieutenant called Collen Mhlanga.

Mhlanga's death certificate says that he died of a brain haemorrhage in ward B5 of Harare hospital.

The story was put about that Mhlanga was a deserter — presumably to justify the state in which he was brought to Chikurubi. According to the post mortem application this version of events originates with the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO).

* The battalion at Ka-

roi was one of those where fighting broke out between former members of Zanla and Zipra with the result that a large part of the unit deserted. Mhlanga stayed at his post but as an ex-Zipra man he was suspect. He was arrested at the beginning of April, nearly three weeks before the date on the post mortem application.

Mhlanga was taken to the detentions camp at Mushumbi Pools near the Zambian border.

Another detainee, "William," describes conditions there: "We were kept in a stockade with logs and wire around us. We didn't even have anything to eat for about

two days. Food was given after every two days and water only once a day just to keep us alive."

William saw Mhlanga there. "Lt Mhlanga told these men he knew where guns were, but actually he knew nothing. He saw the terrible beatings before his turn came and he decided to say that he knew something. When he told them he knew something he was given almost everything, food, water and all that. The next day he took them to a place where he stayed in the assembly point. But he knew nothing because he had been integrated before the disarming. Nothing was found, of course.

"They brought him back and they started

to beat him until he said he saw the beatings yesterday and decided to tell lies to save himself. Then the punishment became absolutely brutal and he never recovered since that day.

"He was very sick, very sick. He never recovered even to speak. He couldn't speak clearly. He couldn't see clearly. He was sleeping all the time, not eating. We forced him to eat something."

When Mhlanga's parents collected his body from Brady Barracks in Bulawayo, the coffin was nailed down and they were told not to open it for any reason. Collen Mhlanga was buried in his nailed-down coffin.

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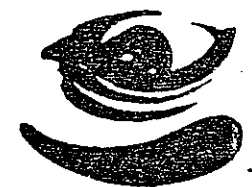
A KISS FOR
THE BISHOP

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— Page 21

3

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CITY

STimes 6/3/83 362

Refugee trickle is now a stream

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Harare

THE number of fleeing Zimbabweans entering Botswana's controversial Dukwe refugee camp has swelled in the past month from an erratic trickle to a steady stream of between 30 to 50 a day, the camp commander, Mr. Ellison Madibela, said this week.

Mr. Madibela said refugees of all ages from the strife-torn northern curfew areas of Malawi and Botswana were fleeing from soldiers who were killing Ndebele people indiscriminately.

But he said he had seen nothing to support claims in the Zimbabwean Press that Botswana was becoming a training ground for anti-Zimbabwean Government militants.

He also denied a Zimbabwean Press claim that Mr. John Sibandana who was sought in connection with an abortive attack on the residence of the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, in June last year, was at Dukwe.

In an interview in the vast camp in eastern Botswana, about 150km northwest of Francistown and about 100km from the Zimbabwean border, Mr. Madibela said there was now an estimated total of 1 200 people in the camp.

About 756 were Zimbabweans, about 100 were South Africans and the rest were from Angola and Namibia.

He said an unknown number of Zimbabweans and other refugees had left the camp recently, but he did not know whether they had gone to South Africa — as is rumoured.

There are about 255 neatly white-washed two-roomed housing units in the camp, which is funded by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the World Food Programme.

The camp is administered by the Botswana Government. The overflow of refugees live in tents.

Mr. Madibela said all refugees went through a three-stage screening process — passing through police at Francistown, police at Dukwe and finally through himself.

If any of them had brought weapons — as the Zimbabwean Government had claimed — they must be hidden in the bush, he said.

Although there are a considerable number of old men, and women and children at Dukwe, whose pitiful tales of army brutality seem authentic, there are

also indications that Zimbabwean Government suspicions are not altogether unfounded.

Records of recent arrivals at Dukwe, established during the Rhodesian war, show that most of the refugees are in the 20 to 30 years age group.

A fair number of them have their highest educational qualification recorded as "trained soldier".

Under the heading of "organisation", all the refugees are described as "Zapu" — the Zimbabwean Opposition Party of Mr. Joshua Nkomo which the government blames for dissident violence in Malawi.

However, two young Zimbabwean men who assembled a group of about a dozen refugees from Malawi — all old people and children — for a Press interview, claimed there were only about one or two former soldiers in the camp.

One of them said he would not return to Zimbabwe until there was a new government... "because we are enemy there just because we are Ndebele".

The other young man said: "Only Margaret Thatcher can do something because she created the monster Robert Mugabe."

The motivation for an armed rebellion seems to be there, and with the poor security at Dukwe — roll calls have just been introduced following visits by top government and military officials apparently under pressure from Zimbabwe — the possibility of it being used as a selecting ground for revolutionaries to be trained elsewhere cannot be ruled out.

However, the tragedy of ordinary civilians, caught up in a violent conflict not of their own making, should also not be overlooked.

Most poignant of the interviews I had at Dukwe was with a tear-stained boy of 12.

He said he fled his home at Tsholotsho, north-west of Bulawayo, on January 21 after his mother and seven other people were shot dead by soldiers at a village borehole and six of his school teachers were subsequently shot dead in front of assembled pupils.

He ran away with a friend. They later linked up with other fleeing people and reached Dukwe after two days trekking.

Also convincing was the sight of a 21-year-old man's mutilated back. He said he had been beaten by soldiers at Tsholotsho a month ago.

There is compelling evidence

MARGARET
'Created th



that hundreds, if not thousands, of sand, civilians he said, are being killed in Malawi and Botswana.

But the Zimbabwean Press claims that and dissident col been slain.

Mayor to see lawyers in beach row

By EVELYN
HOLTZHAUSEN

DURBAN'S mayor, Mrs Sybil Holtz, is taking legal advice after the arch-conservative Civic Action League (CAL) issued 30 000 copies of a publication aimed at "breaking the PFP stranglehold on our civic government".

She said matters between the city council and the CAL had reached a stage where it was necessary to seek legal opinion.

Mrs Holtz, who is singled out for attack in the publication, said she would rather

she had taken legal advice. The publication, edited by CAL chairman Mr Brendan Wilmer and funded by its members, is the strongest attack so far on the council's attempts to integrate some of Durban's beach facilities.

The publication warns Durban ratepayers of the "jackboot" politics and calls on them to "do constant battle with those betrayers of white society until City Hall is rid of this cancerous

But yesterday Mr Wilmer said that the journal would not be "obsessed with issues of race" and "was another salvo fired in the battle to keep Durban residents informed of the many things hidden from them".

The chairman of the council's management committee, Mr Neil MacLennan, was singled out for attack in the publication as being the "godfather" of the PFP faction on the Council.

Mr MacLennan said the publication was "predictable truck-raking" and added that where there was no muck, it

He dismissed the newspaper as "nonsense" and said it appeared as if parts of it could be actionable.

Meanwhile, the leading "progressive" Durban City Councillor, Mr Peter Mansfield, has thrown fresh fuel onto the integration controversy.

In an interview with the Sunday Times he predicted that, by the turn of the century, all the city's beaches and beachfront facilities would be multiracial.

According to Mr Mansfield, there is no doubt that in 20 years' time the majority of

black and the sooner people opposed to integration faced that fact the better.

He added that Mr Wilmer and his CAL were "swimming against the tide of history" and far from moving too fast towards integration — as has been alleged by Mr Wilmer — Durban had "not moved fast enough".

Mr Wilmer has threatened to lay criminal charges against the council and the Provincial Government in terms of the Group Areas Act or the Separate Amenities Act for opening the paddling pool.

she had proved that South Africans were prepared to go so far and no further over desegregation.

He said his publication would put a halt to the arrogance of the "Prog faction" of the council and set an example to the rest of South Africa that certain things were not acceptable.

At a public meeting late last month in protest against the proposed integration of beach facilities, members of the CAL said that the use of the beachfront by blacks led to an increase of crime, especially muggings.

rape" of young white boys of other races that as an "horror" of it.

According to the CAL was emotions and animosity" of pe desegregation.

He said the protest sent "only one percent" ratepayers. "If they do jority, South



MRS SYBIL HOLTZ

S.Times 6/3/83 362

Refugee trickle is now a stream

By ANDRÉ VILJOEN
Harare

Fleeing Zimbabwe, Botswana, and other countries, a steady stream of refugees has swelled in from an estimated 50 a day, the United Nations said this week.

In an interview in the vast camp in eastern Botswana, about 130km northwest of Francistown and about 100km from the Zimbabwean border, Mr Madibela said there was now an estimated total of 1 200 people in the camp.

There are about 235, neatly white-washed two-roomed housing units in the camp, which is funded by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the World Food Programme.

Also indications that Zimbabwean Government suspicions are not altogether unfounded. Records of recent arrivals at Dukwe, established during the Rhodesian war, show that most of the refugees are in the 20 to 30 years age group.

Under the heading of "organisation", all the refugees are described as "Zapu" — the Zimbabwean opposition party of Mr Joshua Nkomo which the government blames for dissident violence in Matabeleland.

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But the Zimbabwean Government claims that only dissident and dissident collaborators have been slain.



MARGARET THATCHER
'Created the monster'

Mayor to see lawyers in beach row

DURBAN'S mayor, Mrs Sybil Holtz, is taking legal advice after the arch-conservative Civic Action League (CAL) issued 30 000 copies of a publication aimed at "breaking the PFP stranglehold on our civic government".

By EVELYN
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Mr Holtz, who is shirled

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Mr Holtz, who is shirled

Gunfire as Mugabe troops swoop

BULAWAYO SILENCE



Zapu leader
Joshua
Nkomo ...
missing
after
search

Sunday Times Correspondent and Sapa-AP: Bulawayo

ZIMBABWE'S dreaded Fifth Brigade — widely accused of atrocities in a drive against rebels in the Matabeleland bush — moved into the city of Bulawayo yesterday and mounted house-to-house searches.

The Pelendaba home of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo was searched, but his whereabouts were a mystery last night.

After the search, about 15 shots were heard outside and a body was seen lying in the street 100m from the house, an aide said.

A large bloodstain was seen on the pavement. Mr Nkomo's house was in darkness and appeared deserted, with the door and security gates wide open.

There were no replies last night to repeated phone calls to the house, although Mr Nkomo's son-in-law said he was still in the house.

Earlier, an aide said Mr Nkomo was ill and a doctor had ordered him to stay in bed.

Civil warfare

An Nkomo aide said an army helicopter had flown overhead broadcasting to people not to leave their homes because every house was to be searched.

Zapu sources said a party provincial chairman, Mr C Z Moyo, had been arrested at his Bulawayo home.

There are fears that the presence of the Fifth Brigade inside Bulawayo could hasten the outbreak of fullscale civil warfare between Mr Nkomo's Matabele supporters and the majority Shona who back Mr Mugabe.

The swoop came a day after Mr Mugabe's Supplies Minister, Senator Enos Nkala, told a rally Mr Nkomo's Zapu should be "liquidated".

An American TV news team which tried to enter the sealed-off suburbs was detained, but later released.

Reporter Jim Hickey said the soldiers told him he "must wait until what must be done is done".

Locals said the blockade paralysed commercial activity in Bulawayo as thousands of black workers were prevented from travelling to work.

All day bursts of automatic gunfire were heard coming from the largely black western townships, and scores of people were detained.

"There's been a lot of shooting in there," a soldier at one of the many roadblocks told reporters, prevented from entering the blockaded suburbs. Roadblocks were lifted last night.

It was the first time the red-bereted troops — responsible for killing hundreds of civilians in Matabeleland — had been seen inside Zimbabwe's second largest city.

Sources said that in the Luveve township the North Korean-trained unit had ordered all males over the age of 12 into trucks and then driven them away.

Witnesses said they saw several truckloads of people, evidently detained by troops, ferried out of the suburbs.

The Fifth Brigade were said to be searching for anti-government dissidents and their weapons.

A Zapu MP, Mr Sidney Malunga, was arrested at his Bulawayo home by CID officers.

Travellers from the Victoria Falls said they saw at least 27 troop carriers taking soldiers into the city as fears mounted that the Fifth Brigade had taken their killing campaign into a city for the first time.

One report said township shoppers had been beaten by soldiers and told to return home.

362

S. Times 6/3/85



Robert Duvenhage with his son Christiaan, outside their home.



Mrs. Nkomo, 2, sleeps in a cot. With her is her brother Chris.

Picture: ABSALOM MNISI

7/3/83 hand's sly acket

one would never have to Col Sono. "The assumption all white men are wealthy," from a local witchdoctor he had been offered the a white man, at the "going

the Mail could interview or witchdoctor informant, Brig

he's a dead man. We cannot witness in court — he would

said fingerprints of the seven taken, but had not shown

Rock throwing as Chiefs draw

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Sixty thousand people turned out to see Orlando Pirates and Kaizer Chiefs play to a goalless draw in the Champion of Champions Cup Final at King's Park yesterday.

The ground can only hold 40 000.

The game was delayed for five minutes, and then stopped for another 10 as spectators on the Coast side of the ground tore down a five metre high fence and

BULAWAYO. — Zimbabwean soldiers, who ransacked opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's Bulawayo home in a search for arms on Saturday, shot dead one of the politician's chauffeurs, in his bed and smashed the windcreens of Mr Nkomo's two cars with rifle butts, aides at the house have claimed.

Troops also shot dead a young man being interrogated 100m from Mr Nkomo's Pelindaba house, aides and neighbours told reporters.

Witnesses said the soldiers tore apart the house in a detailed search and burst into the bedroom of the chauffeur, Mr Yona Ncube. They shot Mr Ncube while he was in bed, dragged the body out of the house and threw it on to an army lorry outside, witnesses said.

But Mr Nkomo is safe, well and resting with friends somewhere in Bulawayo, a senior aide said.

Mr Nkomo's aide said in a telephone call from Bulawayo: "The old man sent me to tell you he is safe and well and resting with friends.

"He wants the world to know that the national army's 5th Brigade vandalised his house, killed his driver Yona Ncube and wrecked two of his cars," the aide said.

"Mr Nkomo has no plans to go anywhere, he is staying around," he said.

The telephone call broke the silence of Mr Nkomo's whereabouts. The Zapu leader has not been taking telephone calls for four days and aides said he had been confined to bed on doctor's orders.

The aides said Mr Nkomo left the house where he had been confined to bed with flu before the soldiers arrived.

Other witnesses said soldiers detained and interrogated Mr Didiza Ndhlovu, 25, in the street outside Mr Nkomo's fenced, white-walled house on Saturday afternoon. Then, they shot him, the witnesses said. Friends of the dead man said he had no links with Mr Nkomo.

There was no comment on the shootings from police, who said the army and paramilitary police dragnet thrown round Bulawayo's black townships was aimed at hunting down armed dissidents and locating weapons caches.

On Saturday tens of thousands of workers, trapped in the townships, were prevented from going to their jobs in the city and industrial sites. Bulawayo's city centre was almost deserted.

For several hours, hun-

Nkomo's chauffeur shot dead in bed

dreds of police and troops of the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade and the white-led 1st Paratroop unit bottled up the neighbourhoods where most of Bulawayo's 250 000 blacks live.

Among those held at the Western Commonage police station were Mr Sydney Malunga, one of Mr Nkomo's 20 Members of Parliament, and Mr Kennerly Moyo, a vice chairman of Mr Nkomo's party.

Mr Malunga's wife Audrey said the men who detained her husband took with them a diary and a piece of paper which she could not identify.

Last month, the Minister in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for Security, Mr Emmerson Munanagwa, accused Mr Malunga of being on the Zapu "war council" allegedly dedicated to co-ordinating dissident activities.

Security sources said yesterday up to 1 000 people may have been detained during the swoop. About half of these would probably be freed after quick screening.

The latest crackdown on Zapu followed six weeks in which troops of the 5 000-strong North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade swept through six districts of central Matabeleland, Mr Nkomo's tribal and political stronghold, in search of armed dissidents. The brigade is comprised almost exclusively of Shonas, historical enemies of the Matabele who virtually enslaved them a century ago.

Residents said the military and police were systematically moving through the suburbs of Mpopoma, Pumulula and Ndube after

searching Mzilikazi and Old Location on Saturday.

But on Saturday bursts of automatic weapons fire were heard coming from the so-called western suburbs during the day.

"There's been a lot of shooting in there," a soldier at one of many roadblocks told journalists, who have also been prevented from entering the suburbs. "They (dissidents) have more guns than we do."

The swoop came a day after the Prime Minister's hardline Supplies Minister, Senator Enos Nkala, a Matabele, told a political rally in Victoria Falls that Zapu should be "liquidated".

He said Zapu had refused to adopt the policy of reconciliation and was working against the government.

The Minister responsible for Security in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munanagwa, told the meeting that Zapu supporters who opposed dissidents would get government protection. But he said: "He who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword."

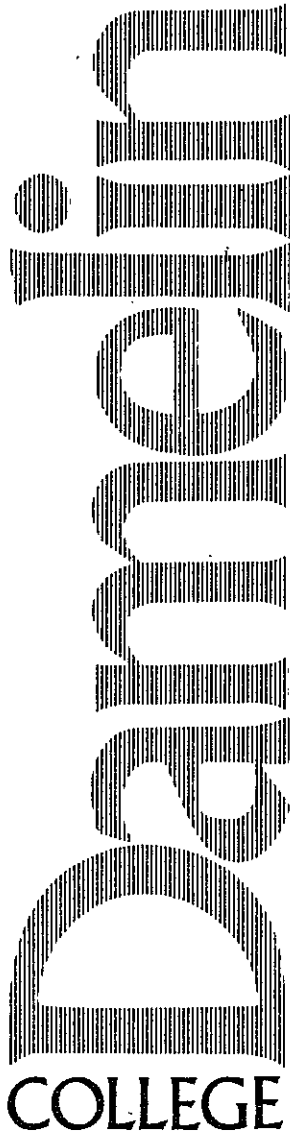
In Victoria, Seychelles, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said on Saturday his government was trying to eliminate a dissident element that was creating instability in western Zimbabwe, and accused the Western Press of conducting a smear campaign against his country with allegations of atrocities in Matabeleland.

He was speaking during a stopover on his way to the Non-Aligned conference in New Delhi. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI.

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of British Steel, would be chairman.

Parents beg for news of kidnapped 6

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The parents of the six tourists kidnapped by dissidents in Matabeleland more than seven months ago issued another desperate appeal for information about their sons yesterday.

In a full-page advertisement in a national newspaper in Harare they said: "To the kidnappers. What do you want from us?"

"In pity's name, in the name of whatever cause you represent, tell us what has become of our sons and what you want from us — the parents.

"You have failed to give proof that our sons are still alive, perhaps because they have already been sacrificed for the cause of which they know nothing."

Two replies have been received but neither contained any solid information.

Mr Kevin Ellis, Mr Brett Baldwin, Mr James Greenwell, Mr Martin Hodgson, Mr Tony Balzelj and Mr William Butler were abducted north of Bulawayo last July by dissidents demanding the release of detained leaders.

appoint him, in spite of the threat of a miners' strike.

Decision today on varsity boat race

The Star Bureau

LONDON — An announcement is expected today on whether next month's Oxford and Cambridge boat race will go ahead or not.

Cambridge objects to one of the Oxford crew members and a secret meeting was held yesterday to discuss the issue after a workout on part of the course at Putney, on the Thames.

Cambridge team president, Mr Simon Harris, said afterwards that a statement would be issued today through the sponsors of the race — Ladbrokes, the bookmakers.

"I can't say anything about it until then, he added.

Cambridge claims that 28-year-old Boris Rankov is not eligible to take part because he is a fellow and not a student. Oxford insists he is researching a PhD degree at the university and that he will take part in the race.

Actress

NEW YORK — ably in hospital performance on

A hospital sp to hospital for d summoned back

Miss Reynolds last month, had reported to be s



TRANSVAAL — and hot with scalated over South will be cloudy Transvaal.

Temperatures and rain

Bryanston Hill Extension Westdene Nelspruit Pretoria Krugersdorp Springs

JOHANNESBURG C 29 deg C; minimum, annual rainfall 769

SUNSET today 18.32, sur MOON PHASE last night ROUND THE WORLD:

Singapore Lisbon New York Buenos Aires Tel Aviv Amsterdam Geneva Hong Kong Vienna San Francisco

Johannesburg Pretoria Durban



for arms was a cover. The aim was to come and danger, and that of my family. It is quite obvious rapu party. the dissident problem was being used to get him being the country. us — though he would remain in Bulawayo and had it be going back to the home because the situation chance or luck that I was not there," he said, adding "They had gunned down his driver as he lay on a that he had slipped away from his house before into Mugabe's head". to the international community to try to day. es arrived to search his house in Pelandaba who said he had narrowly escaped death when Press conference at his hideaway in Bul him. Minister Mr Robert Mugabe was it to tell the world that the govern- Mr Joshua Nkomo emerged from hid-Bulawayo.

Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

trying to kill me

Mugabe wants to kill me — Nkomo

ARGUS 7/3/83

362

Argus Africa News Service

BULAWAYO. — Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo emerged from hiding at midnight to tell the world that Mr Robert Mugabe's Government was trying to kill him.

At a dramatic Press conference in a hideaway in Bulawayo Mr Nkomo told foreign newsmen he narrowly escaped death when Government forces arrived to search his house in Pelandaba township on Saturday.

He appealed to the international community to try to "drive some sense into Mugabe's head".

He said the soldiers gunned down his driver, who was in bed in the house.

"It was only chance or luck that I was not there," added Mr Nkomo.

He would not go home because the situation was too dangerous, but would not leave the city.

"Excuse"

The Zapu leader said the dissident problem was being used as an excuse to "get" him and destroy his party.

"My life is in danger and that of my family. It is quite obvious that the search for arms was a cover. The aim was to come and kill me," he claimed.



Mr Joshua Nkomo

Swapo group pierces cordon

Argus Africa

The group is believed

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Tonight

TONIGHT what's on at the theatre and other places and more what the

TV rep a regular with all 1 And the appears TV news

Feature from Jack of Fort Hare interview Blair, the life, on T

Also in fortnightly Lautenbach series.

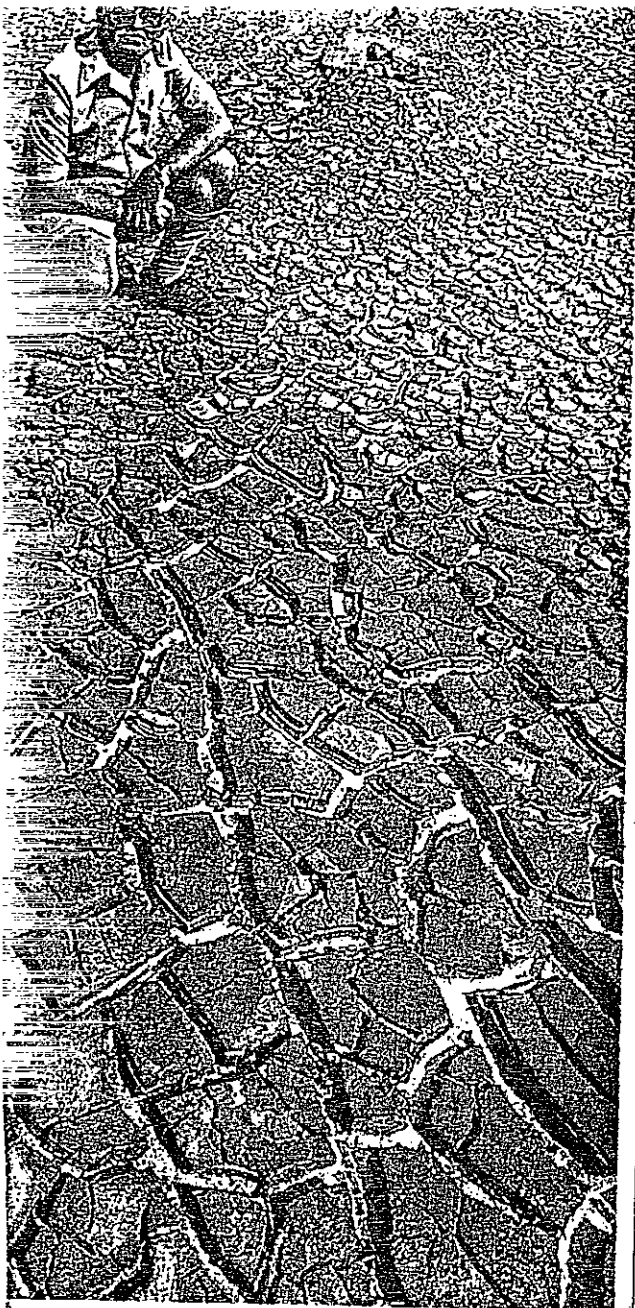
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Shipoi ★ Talk a ★ Today' ★ Financ ★ Births, ★ Death: ★ Racing ★ Sport

● The Arg ● TV prog ● Radio p ● Classifi



Picture: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus.

Simon's Town, Mr Vic Lipo, 57, surveys the main storage dam of the town.

oting: nquiry

Mr Duvenage, 33, a civil engineer, was shot twice after being mistaken for a man believed to have stolen a car.

His widow, Hannetjie, has engaged a lawyer who, she said, had advised her to make no further comment while her husband's death was being investigated.

● Last year police killed 188 people, of whom 128 were attempting to escape arrest. They wounded 548, of whom 403 were attempting to escape arrest.

Rio today

leader. Frenchman Phil-

Town's water at crisis level

Municipal Reporter
WATER levels of dams supplying Simon's Town have dropped to less than 20 percent of capacity and the town will run out of water if the Clovelly pipeline is not completed.

The pipeline, which will supply water from Cape Town, is expected to be in operation by the end of this month.

The Town Clerk, Mr C Chevalier, said today the water would probably last until the end of next month.

Restrictions, with fines of up to R200, were imposed at the beginning of January following an exceptionally dry winter

He said the soldiers gunned down his driver, who was in bed in the house.

"It was only chance or luck that I was not there," added Mr Nkomo.

He would not go home because the situation was too dangerous, but would not leave the city.

"Excuse"

The Zapu leader said the dissident problem was being used as an excuse to "get" him and destroy his party.

"My life is in danger and that of my family. It is quite obvious that the search for arms was a cover. The aim was to come and kill me," he claimed.

It was inconceivable that Mr Mugabe, the Prime Minister, was unaware of the actions of his soldiers in Matabeleland.

"I call on Mugabe to see that the murder of innocent people stops."

Mr Nkomo spoke to the newsmen in a house in a predominantly white suburb.

Off to India

Mr Mugabe flew to India on Saturday for the non-aligned summit as troops of the feared Five Brigade joined other national army soldiers and paramilitary police in a cordon-and-search operation in Bulawayo's black townships.

The Minister of National Supplies, Mr Enos Nkala, said the operation was to track down bandits who fled to Bulawayo after security force operations in the rural areas.

The politics of confusion in Matabeleland prompted the Government to "liquidate" Mr Nkomo and restore peace to the region.

Mr Nkomo had turned out to be "enemy No 1".

Roadblocks

Today the cordon was still in position round the townships and troops manned roadblocks.

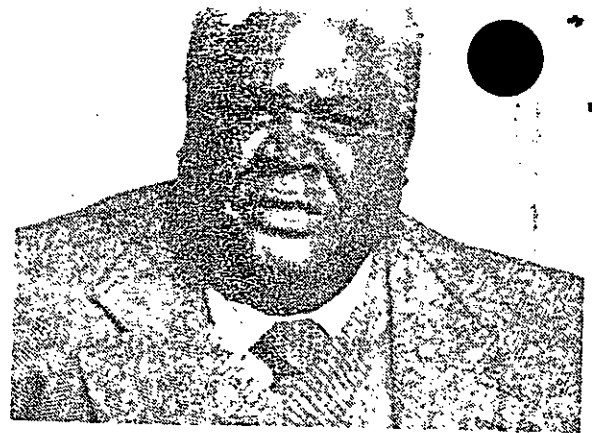
Cars, buses and pedestrians were searched.

There were reports at the weekend that hundreds of young men had been detained for screening.

The raid on Mr Nkomo's house came towards the end of the first day of the operation.

People living nearby said soldiers with red be-

(Turn to Page 3, col 8)



Mr Joshua Nkomo

Swapo group pierces cordon

Argus Africa
News Service

TSUMEB. — Swapo infiltrators have penetrated the security force cordon guarding the white farming area of northern SWA/Namibia and attacked the homestead on a farm, Vergenoeg, about 20km inside the area.

Security forces were today following the tracks of the group, believed to number between six and 10.

No casualties in the attack were mentioned in the official announcement.

The group is believed to be the vanguard of one of Swapo's strongest attempts to penetrate the white area in the region of Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Kamanjab.

About 700 of Swapo's best men are believed to be involved.

An SWA Territory Force spokesman said today that eight Ovambo constables in a special police unit had been killed since the attempt began last month.

At least 172 Swapo men had been killed.



Mr Horst Bremer

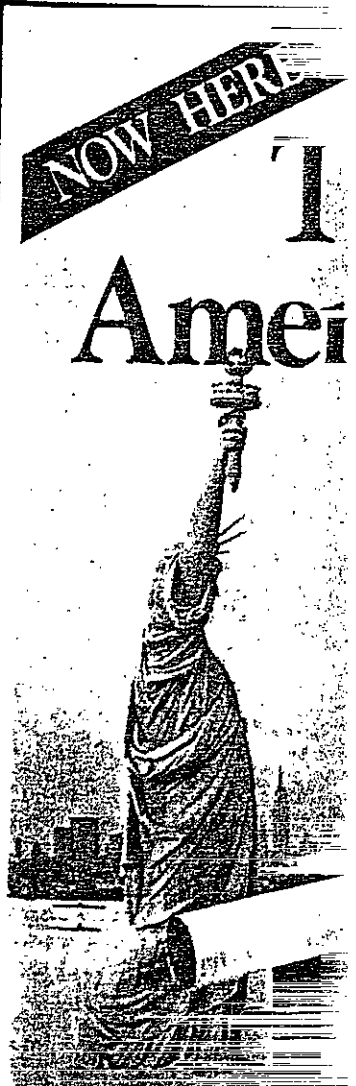
Rugby shock at death of Bremer

By A C PARKER

RUGBY men were shocked today to learn of the death of Mr Horst Bremer, senior vice-president of the Western Province Rugby Union, who died early today in the Groote Schuur hospital.

His death follows a heart attack yesterday.

Mr Bremer, who at 54 was the second-youngest member of the present WPRFU executive after





ZIMBABWE Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, chats with his Indian counterpart, Mrs Indira Gandhi, after his arrival in New Delhi yesterday for a summit of non-aligned countries. *AR645*

Nkomo 362

(Contd from Page 1)

rets similar to those worn by Five Brigade arrived at the house and shots were heard.

Then the troops dragged out the body of Mr Yona Ncube, Mr Nkomo's driver, and threw it in the back of an army truck.

Other people said soldiers also gunned down a man in the street about 100m away.

Meanwhile, the organising secretary of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who is also a Cabinet Minister, says Zanu may be banned.

He said at the weekend this might have to be done if it continued to support dissidents in Matabeleland.

"The arrest of Zanu officials is evidence enough to warrant banning the party," he added.

More Zanu officials have since been arrested in Beitbridge on allegations of recruiting "terrorists and bandits" for training in South Africa.

Nkomo comes out of hiding after shoot-up at his home

'Mugabe's government is trying to kill me'

7/3/83

8/24/83
362

7/3/83

Bulawayo.

Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo emerged from hiding at midnight to tell the world that the government of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe was trying to kill him.

At a dramatic Press conference at his hideaway in Bulawayo, Mr Nkomo said he had narrowly escaped death when government forces arrived to search his house in Pelandaba Township on Saturday.

He appealed to the international community to try to "drive some sense into Mugabe's head".

Mr Nkomo said that he had slipped away from his house before the soldiers arrived. They had gunned down his driver as he lay on a bed in the house.

"It was only chance or luck that I was not there," he said, adding that he would not be going back to the home because the situation was too dangerous — though he would remain in Bulawayo and had no intention of fleeing the country.

Mr Nkomo said the dissident problem was being used to get him and destroy his Zapu party.

"My life is in danger, and that of my family. It is quite obvious that the search for arms was a cover. The aim was to come and kill me."

It was inconceivable that Mr Mugabe was unaware of the actions of his soldiers in Matabeleland, he said.

"I call on Mugabe to see that the murder of innocent people stops."

The meeting with newsmen was held in a house in a predominantly white suburb.

Search operation

Mr Mugabe flew to India on Saturday for the Non-aligned Summit as troops of the feared Fifth Brigade joined other national army soldiers and paramilitary police in a massive search operation in Bulawayo's black townships.

A senior government Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, said the operation was necessary to track down bandits who had fled to Bulawayo after the security force operations in the rural areas.

Mr Nkala, an Ndebele Minister noted for his tough talking, said the politics of confusion in Matabeleland had prompted the government to "liquidate" Mr Nkomo and restore peace to the region.

This morning the cordon was still in position around the Bulawayo townships and troops with rifles and machineguns manned roadblocks.

Cars, buses and pedestrians were being searched, but workers were streaming into the city in their thousands.

There were reports at the weekend that hundreds of young men had been detained for screening. A government spokesman has announced that six suspected dissidents and army deserters were picked up during the swoop.

The raid on Mr Nkomo's house came towards the end of the first day of the operation.

People living nearby said a party of troops searched the house and left.

Another group of soldiers with red berets, which the North

Korean-trained Fifth Brigade soldiers have been wearing, arrived at the house and shots were heard.

Dragged

The witnesses said the troops dragged out the body of Mr Yona Ncube, Mr Nkomo's driver, and threw it into the back of an army truck.

Other people described how a group of soldiers had gunned down an unidentified man in the street about 100 metres from the house.

Reporters who later visited Mr Nkomo's house were shown the blood-soaked mattress where the driver was said to have been shot.

The Zapu MP for Matabeleland North, Mr Sydney Malunga, who was arrested at his home in the early hours of Saturday morning, is still being held.

Last month, after he had expressed fears in Parliament about the killings of civilians, he was accused by the Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, of being a member of the "Zapu War Council". He denied this.

Training

Meanwhile, it has been disclosed that other Zapu officials have been arrested at Beitbridge on allegations of recruiting "terrorists and bandits" for military training in South Africa.

Mr Nkala said the Zapu office in the border town had been closed.

He said the Zapu chief representative in the area had tried to commit suicide rather than reveal information "about an overall destabilisation deal with South Africa".

Mr Nkala said claims by church leaders that the soldiers of the Fifth Brigade were causing terror in Matabeleland were totally false.

Death bid claim by Nkomo

CAPE TIMES
7/3/83

362

HARARE. — Zimbabwe opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, last night accused the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, of ordering his death.

He appealed to the world to bring pressure on Mr Mugabe to end what he said was a campaign to destroy him and his Matabeleland-based Zapu Party and create a one-party state.

"It is quite clear now that my life is in danger and that of my family," he told a hurriedly-called news conference at a secret location in Harare.

It was the first news of Mr Nkomo's whereabouts in four days, during which time police and government troops, aided by the Korean-trained 5th Brigade, combed the Matabeleland capital detaining hundreds of township residents, including several Zapu officials.

Mr Nkomo called foreign correspondents from their hotel rooms just before midnight to a "safe house" a few kilometres away. They had to promise not to disclose its location.

He said one of his drivers, Mr Yonas Ncubi, and several other people had been killed by troops on anti-rebel search operations in Bulawayo on Saturday.

The 65-year-old veteran nationalist said the search operation was "obviously a cover".

"The aim was to come and kill me," he said.

But he said he had left his house before soldiers arrived demanding to see "the boss".

"I can only appeal to the international community to drive into Mr

The police wait for Zapu leader to surface

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Police are keeping an around-the-clock watch on the Pelandaba home of the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Two men in an unmarked civilian car are maintaining a 24-hour surveillance on the home of Mr Nkomo who went into hiding on Sunday in fear of his life.

Mr Nkomo was still in hiding somewhere in Bulawayo today, two days after he told the media the Zimbabwe Government was trying to kill him.

Mr Nkomo, who slipped away from his home shortly before soldiers arrived to search it, is thought to be staying with relatives.

He said he would not go back to his home because it was "too dangerous".

SHOT DEAD

During the house search Mr Nkomo's chauffeur was shot dead by soldiers.

Yesterday about 20 foreign journalists waited for hours in vain at their city hotel after being told by a Zapu official that Mr Nkomo would hold another Press conference.

Mr Nkomo's first Press conference was held early on Monday morning at a house in one of the city's old white suburbs.

All attempts to locate Mr Nkomo have been unsuccessful.

Life in Bulawayo has returned to normal after the massive weekend search operation to round up dissidents.

The city's newspaper, The Chronicle, called the exercise "inconvenient but necessary".

● See Page 11 of the World section.

Matabele horror worse than in war, says report

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — There is an air of fear and horror in parts of Zimbabwe worse than during the war, the Roman Catholic monthly publication, Moto, says in its latest issue.

The magazine is the first local publication to back up foreign Press reports of atrocities by government forces in Matabeleland.

Moto was banned for five years under the Smith Government.

An editorial said: "Something too serious for silence has been happening in Matabeleland. Moto has heard from sources, too varied and reliable to be discounted, tales of brutality, atrocities and killing which, under any circumstances, are unjustifiable."

The editorial said what was happening in Matabeleland threatened to tear apart the policy of reconciliation. It said the events had received no proper coverage in the Zimbabwe media.

'FAINTING WITH HUNGER'

"We must call for an end to the violence on all sides," said Moto. "Let us return to comradely negotiation, to open justice."

An article in the magazine said direct reports from unimpeachable sources supported many of the allegations of killings and brutality which had appeared in the foreign Press.

It quoted letters from "inside Matabeleland", one of which said: "We are practically in a state of martial law again; the gun is ruling; the people live in great fear."

The letter writer asked whether the government had instructed the army to starve the people in order to wipe out the dissidents.

"It is already common that pupils faint in classrooms and that parents have to look for their children who have fainted on the way home..."

"The commander of the army was very harsh at a meeting. He said everybody suspected of harbouring or feeding dissidents would be shot on the spot. It is worse than I experienced during all the years of war."

Another letter told of beatings of men and women teachers by soldiers.

"The member in charge of our police station brought a man to the hospital who had been terribly beaten."

"The explanation was that he had been 'bruised up' by the soldiers."

The Moto article said reactions in Matabeleland indicated that wholesale repressive measures were likely to harden dissent rather than heal it.

Increasingly brutal measures could create a situation in which it would be exceedingly difficult to break out of a vicious circle of violence.

Nkomo still hiding despite govt pledge

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

8/3/63
BULAWAYO — Despite government reassurances broadcast on radio and television that Mr Joshua Nkomo's life was not in danger, the Zapu leader remained in hiding here early today.

Mr Nkomo fled from his home in Pelandaba township, Bulawayo, on Saturday shortly before government troops raided his house and killed his chauffeur, Mr Yona Ncube.

A government spokesman has since claimed that Mr Ncube was shot because he had pointed a firearm at the soldiers.

However witnesses at the house showed journalists a bloodstained bed in the bedroom, in which they said he had been lying when he was shot.

The government spokesman said another person had been wounded at Mr Nkomo's house in the incident.

In a secret Press conference in the early hours of yesterday morning, a subdued and worried Mr Nkomo told journalists that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government was trying to kill him.

Journalists who attended the meeting have denied a local newspaper report that they had been blindfolded before being taken to Mr Nkomo's hideaway.

'NO THREAT'

An official police spokesman has been quoted on national radio and television broadcasts as assuring Mr Nkomo that he was not under any threat nor obliged to keep authorities informed of his movements.

Meanwhile the security forces involved in the cordon and search operation which began at dawn on Saturday began withdrawing early today.

The operation, involving police and army units including the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade, which is alleged to have been involved in the atrocities against the civilian population of Matabeleland, has been described by an official government spokesman as a success.

A number of suspected dissidents and army deserters had been arrested during the operation and were being held for screening, the spokesman said.

The lifting of the ring around the township has come as a surprise to some, because similar operations in the city in the past had been of much longer duration.

DISRUPTION

It is understood that the cordon was thrown around the township at the weekend with the aim of causing as little disruption as possible to business and industry in the city.

However some firms and factories reported yesterday that not all of their employees from the townships had arrived for work. Some factories had to slow down production as machines stood idle.

Several black schools were also affected when teachers failed to arrive yesterday morning.

● See Page 11 of the World section.

Joshua Nkomo: victim of his own revolution

87-8/3/83 862

BULAWAYO — Zimbabwe Opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, who went into hiding during the weekend, saying he feared for his life, enjoyed only briefly the fruits of his country's independence — for which he fought and suffered for over three decades.

Speaking to reporters at a secret location in Bulawayo recently, he accused Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, his one-time Press aide, of "sending young people to kill me and my family".

Mr Nkomo (65), a mission-school graduate who started his career as a railway welfare officer, entered Zimbabwe's first independence government in 1980 as Home Affairs (Interior) Minister.

But the independence honeymoon started to sour in January 1981, when Mr Mugabe, consolidating his power, demoted Mr Nkomo to minister-without-portfolio.

He fell finally from grace in February 1982, when the Prime Minister

Relations between one-time allies, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, have reached an all-time low...

fired him from the Cabinet on suspicion he was plotting a coup.

Mr Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) who draws his political strength from among the minority Ndebele tribe, spent 11 years in jail and seven in exile during white minority rule.

He had the bitter experience last month of being detained by police for eight hours and stopped from leaving the country.

Now he finds himself classified in government eyes along with his old foe Ian Smith, as an enemy of the State.

In independence elections in February 1980, Mr Nkomo appealed to Mr Mugabe for a joint campaign under the banner of the Patriotic Front, but Mr Mugabe, who had been his Press secretary 20 years earlier, refused.

The elections gave Mr Nkomo only 20 of the 100 Parliamentary seats compared to the 57 won by Mr Mugabe.

In 1982, large caches of arms were discovered on properties connected with Mr Nkomo and his Zapu party.

Mr Mugabe scorned his protestations of innocence and sacked him and two top party lieutenants from the Cabinet.

This was followed by violence in Matabeleland, Mr Nkomo's power base of which Bulawayo is capital. Anti-government guerillas killed over 120 civilians during the following year in acts of seemingly indiscriminate robbery, rape and murder. — Reuter.

Fears as Nkomo flees to Botswana

8/3/83 362
By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Zapu Leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, whose home was raided by troops of Zimbabwe's Korean-trained Fifth Brigade on Saturday night, has fled to Botswana.

His arrival is likely to prove highly embarrassing for the government of President Quett Masire which is already hosting more than 1 000 Zimbabweans who have fled from strife-torn Matabeleland in recent weeks.

There is a growing fear in Gaborone that Botswana could be drawn more deeply into the Zimbabwe conflict.

Government officials here will not divulge where Mr Nkomo is staying. A statement issued by the office of the President soon after noon today said simply that Mr Nkomo arrived in Botswana yesterday afternoon.

"Dr Nkomo said he left Zimbabwe in view of the current situation there.

"He intends to remain in Botswana temporarily while he explores possible ways of assisting to resolve the situation in his country.

"While he is here Dr Nkomo does not intend to speak to the Press," the statement said.

Asked if there was any possibility of journalists speaking to Mr Nkomo, one official said that was out of the question.

"It is embarrassing enough having him here," he said.

He would not say whether the Zapu leader was in Gaborone or in Francistown, or in the nearby Dukwi resettlement camp where the bulk of his supporters in exile are now living.

Though the Botswana Government views the Matabeleland situation as highly sensitive and has refused to make any comment on it, Gaborone-based observers say there is a real possibility that if the situation deteriorates further, Zimbabwe troops might carry out crossborder raids.

Magazine tells of 'atrocities'

CAPE TIMES 9/3/83 362

Own Correspondent

BULAWAYO. — The Roman Catholic Church-sponsored monthly magazine Moto yesterday became the first Zimbabwean publication to criticize the government's aggressive handling of the dissident problem in Matabeleland.

In a front-page editorial the magazine said it had heard "tales of brutality, atrocity and killing" from sources "too varied and reliable to be discounted".

It also published two letters from people in the curfew areas of Matabeleland containing allega-

tions of security force brutality against civilians similar to those reported by the international press for the past six weeks.

The government-owned newspapers and broadcasting media have dismissed the atrocity reports as propaganda inspired by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party, and the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said in India this week that the Western press supported dissidents and its reports would be ignored.

But in an edition which is certain to cause anger in government circles, Moto has described the situation in Matabeleland as being too serious for silence, and called for a return to a 'comradely negotiation, to open justice' and peace.

"We are practically in a state of martial law again, the gun is ruling. The people live in great fear," says a "Downhearted and Frustrated" correspondent who asks if the army is instructed to starve people to wipe out dissidents.

In an article on the security situation, Moto warns that continued brutal measures could make it "exceedingly difficult to break out of this vicious circle of violence".

'Hardening'

"Reactions in Matabeleland indicate that wholesale repressive measures, particularly those reminiscent of the ones applied by the former Rhodesian Army, are likely to harden dissent rather than heal it."

The security force crackdown on Bulawayo's western suburbs since early on Saturday appeared to be over yesterday. The government has not released numbers of people detained in the anti-dissident exercise, but has described it as successful.

The Bulawayo Chronicle quoted a government spokesman as saying that a driver for Mr Nkomo shot dead by security forces had pointed a gun at soldiers. This has been denied by his colleagues, who said yesterday that he had no gun and was shot on his bed.

Clouds blot out the Zimbabwe sun

By Gerald L'Ange,
Editor of The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Since white-ruled Rhodesia became black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, it has been a gauge for South Africans of their own possible future.

As Zimbabwe prepares to celebrate its third anniversary next month, most of the hopes born with independence are still teetering on the uncertain edge of the Mugabe government's reconciliation policy.

Among the shakiest are the hopes of those who wished that Zimbabwe would become an example of racial harmony and co-operation that South Africa could try to emulate.

However, whites continue to leave the country in a steady stream, with very few entering it. Those who leave, and others who wish they could, believe that the reasons for staying on under black rule are constantly being eroded and nobody knows whether or when this will stop.

Uncertainty dominates Zimbabwe today — and increasingly the uncertainty is becoming tinged with fear.

Neither the whites who want at least some free enterprise nor those blacks who want socialism know how far and how fast the government intends going in implementing socialist or even marxist policies.

Whites are uncertain how seriously to take the constant threats by some government leaders to change the Lancaster House agreement and eliminate not only the remaining entrenched white privileges, but also fundamental rights and freedoms for all.

While Mr Mugabe and the moderates in his Cabinet ap-

The hopes born with Zimbabwe's independence are teetering as fundamental rights are eroded and economic prospects begin to look increasingly gloomy.

Zipra escapes net thrown by army

By Andrew Walker

Hard-core fighters who formed the backbone of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces during the Rhodesian bush war are believed to have escaped the net thrown for them by Zimbabwean troops, according to reports reaching Pretoria.

News filtering through from the strife-torn Matabeleland province indicates that Zipra's main fighting force has kept well clear of the army swoop. Zipra had made no known attempt to strike back against troops who reportedly carried out massacres of Matabele tribesmen.

"The real roots for guerilla warfare are now being laid," said an informed source. "Zipra is busy organising and recruiting. The tactics of the Zimbabwean Army are expected to greatly increase the number of recruits joining the new Zipra forces."

Sources close to intelligence circles believe Zimbabwean dissidents are now divided into three distinct groups:

- Dedicated supporters of the Zapu cause who are forming into guerilla groups for insurgency warfare.
- Lawless bandits with no political ambitions.
- Political opportunists who seek to see Zapu gain power, but who have not been moulded into an organised force.

pear to be trying to make reconciliation work, criticism of his Zanu (PF) party or its ideas for a one-party state seems increasingly to be regarded as treason.

Although the courts still function impartially, the rule of law is being circumvented through the use of arbitrary "emergency" powers taken over from the Rhodesian Government.

Wielded with venomous abandon by the powerful Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, these powers (and others he has awarded himself) have led to detentions without trial, flouting of the courts and official harassment that have given Zimbabwe some of the characteristics of a police state.

Both blacks and whites tend now to lower their voices and

glance over their shoulders when criticising the government.

Among the whites, farmers in particular have suffered official harassment and a substantial number are known to have been detained for varying periods without trial.

There is uncertainty among whites whether all this represents a pattern for the future or must be regarded as temporary aberrations as the country adjusts to independence.

Dr Ushewokunze's reputedly widespread support among "the masses" and Mr Mugabe's unwillingness or inability to curb him have not inspired confidence that "Ushe's" ideas will not prevail.

Ideological shadows over the economy have spread uncertainty among the business community.

Except for one big investment in food processing, there has been virtually no foreign investment. The desperate foreign exchange shortage of the sanctions era has improved only slightly.

Productivity has not increased significantly, while inflation has, now running at about 20 percent. Some economists expect it to go up to about 27 percent soon.

Everyone in Zimbabwe accepts that the country is being steered into some form of socialism but nobody, including the government, seems to know exactly what form. The government has gone to considerable pains to reassure local capitalists and foreign investors that there is a place in the Zimbabwe sun for them. But with extremists in the government making contrary statements, uncertainty over its long-term intention persists.

Botswana refuge for Nkomo a 'declaration of war'

Zimbabwe fury

Argus Africa News Service
and Sapa-AP

HARARE. — Zimbabwe has reacted with fury to Botswana's action in granting refuge to the Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo and the government-controlled Herald newspaper has called it a declaration of war.

In a front page editorial the newspaper said that by admitting Mr Nkomo and others illegally and encouraging other Zimbabweans to do likewise, "Botswana is in fact declaring war on us".

But a Botswana Government spokesman said today that Mr Nkomo might return to Zimbabwe within weeks, adding: "He doesn't want to stay here, he doesn't want to become a refugee."

The Zimbabwe Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said Mr Nkomo was a fugitive from justice, facing allegations of illegal emerald dealing, breaking the Law and Order Act and foreign exchange control regulations.

Extradition

He said that Mr Nkomo was to have reported to the police to be told the date of his court appearance the day he surfaced in Botswana.

He said that while there was no extradition treaty between the two countries, Botswana could deport Mr Nkomo back to Zimbabwe.

And in another attack on the Zapu leader, the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said Mr Nkomo had fled Zimbabwe to spread lies calculated to discourage investment and aid.

Dr Ushewokunze claimed that Mr Nkomo had slipped across the border, through the bush, disguised as a "fat old woman".

Promised

He hoped the women of Zimbabwe would protest at the use made of their mode of dress.

He said Mr Nkomo's lawyers had promised the police he would report to the CID on Wednesday afternoon.

"I think the lawyer put us to sleep by saying his client would see us," he said. But he thought it possible that Mr Nkomo had fooled his lawyers.

Mr Lebang Mpotokwane, administrative secretary to Botswana's President Quett Masire, would not disclose Mr Nkomo's whereabouts. He said Mr Nkomo had chosen not to speak to the Press.

Restriction

The only restriction imposed on Mr Nkomo in Botswana was that applying to refugees — a ban on all political activity.

In its editorial the Herald said that Botswana should have had Mr Nkomo arrested for entering the country illegally.

The paper noted that Botswana had said Mr Nkomo had not sought political asylum.

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Politicians here speculated that while Mr Nkomo's presence outside the country as an exile could serve as a focus for armed struggle against Mr Mugabe's government, another avenue open to him was to try to influence Mr Mugabe through the frontline state leaders.

Section C.

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REFUGEES

Hundreds flee the reign of terror

ARGUS 10/3/83 362

Refugees are streaming into a camp in Botswana bearing with them heartrending stories of outrages allegedly committed by the notorious Korean-trained Fifth Brigade in Matabeleland in their campaign to stamp out dissident action. The Argus Correspondent in Francistown reports.

CIVILIANS fleeing killings by government troops in western Zimbabwe are streaming into a refugee camp north-west of here at a rate of up to 120 a day, relief workers say.

The flight of Ndebele supporters of Zimbabwe opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo is being made on foot over drought-stricken bush. The refugees are men, women and children.

An assistant at Dukwi refugee camp, about 140 km from this unkempt, dusty town, said: "We had 75 Zimbabweans come in on Friday and another 120 on Saturday. From what we hear there are a lot more to come."

30 A DAY

The camp is providing refuge for more than 1 000 Nkomo followers, who are arriving at an average rate of perhaps 30 to 50 a day.

They give vivid accounts of atrocities allegedly committed by

shock troops of Zimbabwe's notorious Fifth Brigade, who have been deployed in a sweep through Matabeleland to flush out dissidents.

TRAINED SOLDIERS

Most of the recent arrivals are young men between 18 and 30 and some are trained soldiers who deserted or were demobilised from the Zimbabwe army.

It is this group which has been most at risk in the brutal purge of Matabeleland by the Fifth Brigade troops who have allegedly slaughtered men, women and children.

Accounts of atrocities were given by a selected group of elderly men, women and children.

They were not representative of most Zimbabweans at Dukwi but their stories bore a grim similarity to those heard by correspondents visiting Matabeleland.

A boy of 12 who wept as he spoke said he had left the Tsholot-

sho area north-east of Bulawayo after his mother had been killed by soldiers of the "Gukurahundi", the word for the Fifth Brigade which means "the wind which blows away chaff".

Other refugees showed recent scars from beatings and some claimed to have seen relatives or friends shot down.

Their stories are backed up not only by journalists but by church and aid organisations which have compiled their own reports.

CARRINGTON

In London Lord Carrington, the former British Foreign Secretary who conducted the 1979 Lancaster House conference, has called for British assistance in helping to avoid what are being viewed here as critically dangerous developments in Zimbabwe's short history, The Argus Bureau reports.

ADVANCED MOTORING



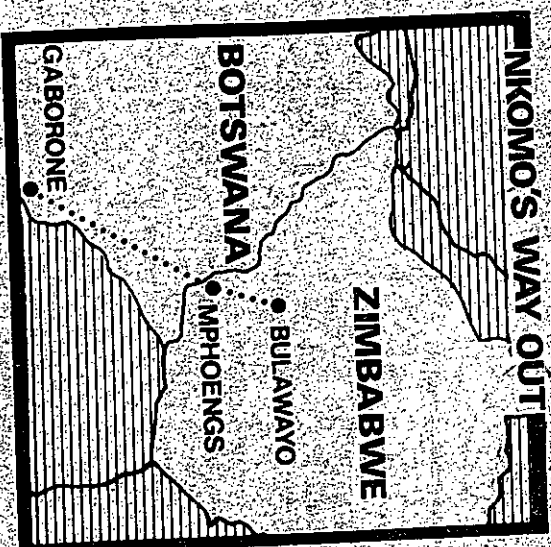
Mr Nkomo . . . flight to Botswana.

UK pledge to Mugabe

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The former British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, last night called for British assistance to help avoid the "critically dangerous" developments in Zimbabwe's short history. After the news that Mr Joshua Nkomo had fled for his life, the chief architect of Zimbabwe's independence deplored the "excesses" now taking place there. Lord Carrington, who oversaw the 1979 Lancaster House conference, said he was sad about the recent developments. "This is evidence of the very severe problems still existing between the Ndebele and the Shona peoples." Britain had a moral responsibility to aid in every possible way.

Lord Carrington told a BBC-2 TV reporter that he viewed "with horror the excesses — and there undoubtedly have been excesses — in Zimbabwe." He denied that Britain had in any way precipitated the crisis by granting independence to Zimbabwe in the first place. Rhodesia had been in an even worse state 3½ years ago, with thousands being killed every month, the economy in ruins and the danger of Russian, Chinese and South African intervention, he said. "When you give a country independence and allow them to decide how they want to be governed and who they want to be governed by, awful mistakes are made. It's sad and the country which gave independence has a moral obligation to help out."



Harare threat to overseas Pressmen

The Star Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Minister in charge of defence has accused the foreign Press and some "non-government organisations" of being propaganda fronts for Mr Joshua Nkomo's campaign to subvert and slander the Government.

In a statement last night the Minister, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said the Press and other organisations had been "spreading malicious stories about the atrocities committed by the security forces."

Dr Sekeramayi's charge comes amid signs that the current phase of the Government's anti-dissident drive in Matabeland, using the controversial Fifth Brigade, had come to an end.

Dr Sekeramayi said the operation against the dissidents had been "very successful and achieved the desired result."

His view was supported by National Supplies Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, who said in an interview with Zimbabwe's national news agency Ziara that the Government had won the war against the dissidents in Matabeland.

In another threat against the foreign Press, the Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuwayira, said: "We are going to deal with foreign journalists who are spreading false stories without verification."

He was reacting to foreign media reports that as many as 3,000 people had been killed in Matabeland during the anti-dissident offensive by Government troops.

Dr Shamuwayira said the reports of mass murder and brutality "were fabrications of Mr Joshua Nkomo."

"We are going to show to the foreign Press soon some of the persons pronounced as dead by Joshua Nkomo at his frequent Press conferences," he said.

See Page 11 of the World section

Zimbabwe in fury at Nkomo's escape act

The Star's Africa News Service

Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, now in hiding in Botswana, wants to travel to London for a top-level summit meeting with the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, highly-placed sources in Gaborone said today.

New Fifth Brigade killings reported

LONDON — A BBC reporter claimed yesterday that he had seen fresh evidence of killings in the south of Zimbabwe by the Fifth Brigade.

Michael Vesie, in a dispatch telephoned to London, said he had seen "the bodies of six young men lying face down, covered by branches."

"Local people said the six young men had been taken off buses by troops of the Prime Minister's specially created Fifth Brigade and marched into the bush. Automatic fire and single shots were heard soon afterwards."

"About a mile away I found a burial grave beneath a tree in which lay the clearly identifiable remains of at least two bodies, maybe more. Someone in the past two days had set fire to the bodies and they were burning slowly." — Associated Press.

Remand

extradition treaty between the two countries, Botswana could deport Mr Nkomo back to Zimbabwe.

Dr Ushewokunze said Mr Nkomo had crossed the border disguised as a "fat old woman".

And in another attack on the Zapu leader, the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuwayira, said Mr Nkomo had fled Zimbabwe to spread lies calculated to discourage investment and aid.

Dr Ushewokunze said Mr Nkomo had been met by a member of the President's Office in Botswana after he had crossed the border near Mphoengs.

He said Mr Nkomo's lawyers had promised the police he would report to the CID yesterday afternoon to be told the date of his remand out of custody on various allegations.

"I think the lawyer put us to sleep by saying his client would see us," he said. But he thought it possible that Mr Nkomo had fooled his lawyers.

In its editorial, the Herald said Botswana should have arrested Mr Nkomo for entering the country illegally.

The paper noted that Botswana had said Mr Nkomo had not sought political asylum.

It said the Botswana Government was "not kidding anyone" when it said it had no knowledge of dissidents operating against Zimbabwe from its territory.

It said the Dukwe camp was a centre of subversion and sabotage, "and its stature is now enhanced by the presence of Joshua Nkomo who is obviously in Botswana to direct dissident activities".



Thierle Matodes, 20, of Tamboers Kloof who has been colleagues to be the Truworths representative in the Cape Queen contest. City department stores have each chosen a on April 5 will attend the annual Red Cross Ball hosted by the s Bettie van Zyl. Tickets for the ball are R50 double and are the Mayoress's secretary, Mrs Burchell, at 210-2900, or Mrs Pat Schlosz, at Red Cross, at 71-7170.

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The boy, who pleaded guilty, admitted he did not like school and did not have a very satisfactory academic record. He claimed he had acted "on the spur of the moment". Mr J Vermeulen said he had to impose a sentence which would act as a deterrent to others. Authority could not be challenged in such a way. He said he felt that corporal punishment would not be sufficient. A refor-

Bentleys arriving

● More than 50 magnificent old Bentley touring cars are heading for Cape Town. Motoring Editor Brian Grobller will join them. See CARFINDER today.

The circus is coming!

● The circus is coming to town! Read about "The Big Top" in tomorrow's paper.

Nkomo ⁽³⁶²⁾ flees to ^{C. Times} Botswana ^{10/3/83}

ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean Opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, fled in disguise in a landrover from his "so called" hide-out in Bulawayo to Botswana on Tuesday, a Zimbabwean Government spokesman said last night.

The spokesman said Mr Nkomo's flight had started at 3.30pm from the home of his son-in-law Mr John Ndlovu.

Special meeting

The Ziana news agency here reported last night that some central committee members of Mr Nkomo's Zapu party had said that if he wished to stay in exile he should relinquish his party leadership.

Ziana quoted a central committee member, who did not want to be named, as saying Mr Nkomo's continued leadership of the party would be debated at an extraordinary central committee meet-

ing whose date would be announced later.

Mr Nkomo's deputy leader, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said yesterday he had first heard of Mr Nkomo's presence in Botswana on a late afternoon news broadcast.

One of the Zapu leader's aides said from Bulawayo: "We are very shocked by the news of his flight, but after what he has been through we didn't think it was safe for him in Zimbabwe."

The Botswana Government said yesterday Mr Nkomo had crossed the border on Tuesday and would stay temporarily "while he explores all possible ways of assisting to resolve the situation in his country".

● Our correspondent in London reports that sources close to Zapu suggested yesterday Mr Nkomo might stay in Botswana only briefly before going to some European country to establish himself in exile there, even if only temporarily.

— Sapa-AP

Arm ripped off, man dies

Staff Reporter

A MITCHELLS PLAIN man died after his arm was ripped off at the shoulder by a train last night when he slipped and fell between the station platform and the train.

He was rushed to Groote Schuur Hospital where he was certified dead on arrival.

A Railways Police spokesman said Mr John Taylor, 50, also had head injuries.

The train, from Cape Town, had stopped at Mitchells Plain at 8.30pm and started moving from the station when Mr Taylor, who was apparently sleepy, realized he wanted to get off, the spokesman said.

IT'S GOING TO BE A

Grand

VICTORY

OVER RISING PRICES

IN '83

Borrie SWEET- POTATOES

'Sensitised' journalists toe the line

The Western concept of Press freedom has taken a severe battering in Zimbabwe in recent weeks as political dissension mounts over the violence in Matabeleland.

Like many other governments faced with similar pressures, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's feels that it is not in the national interest for the people to be informed of developments in sensitive areas.

Thus Zimbabweans who want to hear both sides of current political controversies in their country are turning increasingly to the foreign news media, such as the BBC's world radio service.

Up to two months ago, Zimbabwe was said to have had the "best Press" in independent Africa. This was the opinion of the reputable media watchdog, the International Press Institute.

Most damaging single blow to the image of Press freedom since Zimbabwe's independence three years ago came last month over the arrest of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo as he was about to board a plane for Johannesburg en route to Czechoslovakia to attend a World Peace Council meeting.

The initial report of his arrest in the local Sunday newspapers was fair reflection of what happened, given the sketchy information available at the time.

But what followed was a crude and vicious anti-Nkomo smear campaign by the Government to which all daily newspapers and the broadcast media rather loudly lent themselves.

Government spokesmen, including Cabinet Ministers, accused Mr Nkomo of lying and trying to leave the country under a false name to give Press conferences in Johannesburg and elsewhere.

Evidence produced by Mr Nkomo and confirmed by outside agencies, including the World Peace Council, supported his contention that he was on his way to a council meeting of its president and vice-presidents of which he is one. A copy of his airline ticket showed that he had booked it under the name J Nkomo.

Though widely published abroad, there was a total blackout in the local news media of this evidence.

In the end all the Government appeared to have on Mr Nkomo was his failure to declare 300 Zimbabwe dollars in cash to customs officials.

How much cover-up there has been of the far more serious issue of alleged rampant atrocities in Matabeleland by Government troops has yet to surface.

Press freedom is taking some hard knocks in strife-torn Zimbabwe, reports David Thomas of The Star's Africa News Service.



Nkomo... evidence ignored.

It is safe to say, however, that the local media has not not given adequate coverage of the Matabeleland trouble.

Ironically, it is the strenuous Government denials of foreign Press reports which is giving discerning Zimbabweans a hint of what is going on.

Local editors and some of their reporters have been taken by the Government to selected areas of Matabeleland where, according to their reports, captured dissidents

have told of their connection with Mr Nkomo, his party and South Africa. The Government has not extended this facility to the foreign Press.

In refreshing contrast to coverage by the Government-owned Press is that of the independent Catholic-owned monthly magazine, Moto, which has been surprisingly outspoken on increasingly taboo issues.

The only other independent newspaper of note in Zimbabwe is the Financial Gazette, a weekly tabloid whose readership is mainly among the predominantly white business community.

The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, which runs the country's radio and television service, is a parastatal.

The Information Ministry insists that Zimbabwe has the freest Press in the Third World. But in a recent television interview, Information Director Justin Nyoka cautioned that "freedom of the Press is a spurious phrase coined in the West" and, did not exist as such.

He said Press freedom depended on the value of a particular country. Local journalists should be so "sensitised" that they would be able to judge for themselves whether a report was in the interest of Zimbabwe.

362
Star
10/3/83



Nkomo ... bound for Angola?

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Joshua Nkomo's secret flight from Zimbabwe has burst the political scene wide open. In black political circles here there is intense speculation about the impact this will have on Frontline State attitudes to Mr Mugabe's government.

People sympathetic to Mr Nkomo point out that however much he is denigrated in his own country, he remains a commanding and influential figure on the African political stage.

His personal relations with leaders of black independent countries go back much farther than do Mr Mugabe's, and his connections with the Soviet Union and its allies in Africa have been maintained since Zimbabwe became independent three years ago.

Immediate reactions to news of his "escape" swung from derisive comments such as "he is running true to form, he always runs away from trouble", to exclamations of relief that he was alive and safe in Botswana.

It was a year ago that Mr Nkomo was labelled a traitor, a sellout and a collaborator with South Africa when the arms caches were uncovered on his

How will Nkomo dispense his influence now?

The shock flight of Mr Nkomo has led to intense speculation that he might call on his strong Soviet connection for help in a military struggle, or alternatively exert his still considerable influence with Frontline State leaders to reassert his position.

Zapu party's property and he was dismissed from the Cabinet.

But because of his international stature, and the extent of his popular support in Matabeleland, the government refrained from taking further action. It was only after dissident actions in Matabeleland threatened to get completely out of hand that Mr Mugabe swung his troops into action against the civilian population labelling them supporters and collaborators of the dissidents.

When Mr Nkomo spoke out publicly against massacres of civilians, he was vehemently attacked in Parliament and in the government-controlled newspapers, TV and radio.

Three weeks ago when he tried to leave Zimbabwe on a scheduled flight for Johannesburg on his way to a World Peace Council meeting in Prague, his passport was seized. Matters came to a head last weekend when his house was searched during a massive clampdown by soldiers and police in Bulawayo's black townships.

Mr Nkomo had left the house before the troops arrived but one of his drivers was shot dead and the Zapu leader claimed later at a secret midnight Press conference that Mr Mugabe wanted him killed.



Mugabe ... could be embarrassed.

The subsequent news of Mr Nkomo's escape stunned many people in government. Ministers issued a brief statement confirming that Mr Nkomo had left Zimbabwe "unconventionally".

There is concern that Mr Nkomo will do his utmost to embarrass Prime Minister Mugabe, currently in India for the gathering of the world's non-aligned leaders.

Because of his party's long standing connection with Moscow, there was also speculation that Angola could be the next stopping point for the Zapu leader whose stay in Botswana was officially described as "temporary". In return for sanctuary there he may not speak to the Press.

Political circles here speculated that while Mr Nkomo's presence outside the country as an exile could serve as a focus for armed struggle against Mr Mugabe's government, another avenue open to him was to try to influence Mr Mugabe through the Frontline state's leaders.

Possibly echoing their own hopes, some black political figures on the fringes of government spoke of an eventual re-alignment of political forces within the country as one possible outcome of Mr Nkomo's decision to flee Zimbabwe.

Fears of an 'African Lebanon'

By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Africa
News Service

GABORONE — The flight of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo from Zimbabwe to Botswana has raised fears in both countries that he could become a rallying point for thousands of "missing" Zipra dissidents.

The embarrassed government of President Quett Masire issued a brief statement that Mr Nkomo would be allowed to stay in Botswana temporarily — "while he explores possible ways of assisting to resolve the situation in his country".

The Gaborone authorities estimate that the number of men, women and children who have fled from Zimbabwe to Botswana in the past few weeks to escape the violence in Matabeleland at just over 1 000 — with more crossing at the rate of 50 or so a day.

But Mr Nkomo's sudden arrival has dramatically increased the likelihood of that trickle becoming a flood.

With them could come several thousand former members of Mr Nkomo's Zipra guerilla forces who have deserted from the national army.

The Botswana Govern-

ment has taken a high moral stance on the refugee issue, promising succour to those genuinely fleeing political violence, but warning any criminals or dissidents who come armed that they will be sent straight back.

The Herald newspaper in Harare claimed last week that armed dissidents were using Botswana territory as a springboard for incursions into Matabeleland.

It added that the rebels were able to go in and out of Botswana "as if they were being encouraged by the authorities there".

These claims have alarmed the Botswana Government, which has been at pains to avoid commenting publicly on the Matabeleland situation, while being fearful of becoming an "African Lebanon".

However, they and Gaborone-based Western diplomats describe the Herald's claim as ludicrous and dangerous.

Some observers fear the reports, and similar claims in the Zimbabwe Parliament, might set the scene for cross-border attacks on refugees in or living near the resettlement camp at Dukwi.

It is believed that during President Masire's recent state visit to Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe asked for permission to cross the border in "hot pursuit" of fugitives.

Though some senior Zimbabwe military officers appeared confident that the Botswana leader would agree, Mr Masire said such operations were out of the question.

The observers believe the Matabeleland situation will become dangerous for Botswana only if the Zimbabwe Government has miscalculated the extent of local support for the dissidents

and loses control of the situation.

The mutual embarrassment of Botswana and Zimbabwe is heightened by the fact that both countries are members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, which aims to form a united front against South Africa's economic domination.

A third SADCC country is likely to become involved if Mr Nkomo decides to go and join his old friend President Kenneth Kaunda in Zambia.

There he is also likely to be received with mixed feeling.

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NKOMOS

wife and daughter arrested

Cape Times

From ANDRE VILJOEN

BULAWAYO. — Mr Joshua Nkomo's wife, daughter and son-in-law were being held for questioning about the opposition leader's escape to asylum in Botswana, official sources said yesterday.

Mrs Johanna Nkomo, who was on her way to Harare from Bulawayo, is understood to have been travelling under her maiden name and to have been in possession of an air ticket to London.

According to a government spokesman, Mr Nkomo's daughter Thandiwe and son-in-law, Mr John Ndhlovu, had been arrested at Bulawayo Airport.

The spokesman said Mr Nkomo had been hiding at Mr Ndhlovu's house before leaving disguised as a "fat old lady" and crossing the border in a Land Rover.

Mr Ndhlovu said in an interview on Wednesday that only he, his wife, Mrs Nkomo and two other people — neither of them Zapu officials — knew the whereabouts of the Zapu



Mrs Thandiwe Ndhlovu, daughter of Mr Nkomo.

leader, who went into hiding last week.

He denied that Mr Nkomo had been hidden at his home, adding that he and his wife were living in a Bulawayo hotel.

He said Mr Nkomo, who told journalists on Monday that the Prime Minis-

ter, Mr Robert Mugabe, had ordered his death, would not come out of hiding until he had a guarantee of safety from the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda.

'Nonsense'

A government spokesman has dismissed Mr Nkomo's allegation as "false and nonsense".

Mrs Nkomo's apparent possession of an air ticket to London adds fuel to speculation that Mr Nkomo was planning to leave Botswana for London, where he would try to arrange a meeting with Mr Mugabe.

A Botswana Government spokesman said yesterday morning that Mr Nkomo might return to Zimbabwe within weeks, because "he doesn't want to become a refugee".

The Zimbabwean Government is understood to be embarrassed about an editorial in the Herald newspaper here yesterday which accused Botswana of having declared war on Zimbabwe by letting in Mr Nkomo and other people who left Zimbabwe illegally.

Mr Nkomo's passport was seized by police last month, after he had been arrested at Bulawayo Airport before boarding a Johannesburg-bound aircraft on his way to a meeting in Prague.

Mr Nkomo was held for eight hours after his arrest at the airport and police found notes in his luggage listing alleged atrocities committed by government soldiers in Matabeleland.

Some of the nine Groote Schuur Zoo for

Groote Schuur Zoo

By DI MEEK

THE nine lions from Groote Schuur Zoo, the subject of much public concern for many years, were sold for R20 each and, without fuss removed in a double-decker vegetable truck late yesterday morning.

Their new owner is Mr Jan Oelofse, the owner of a private nature reserve in SWA/Namibia.

The zoo parking area was closed to the public during the removal of the lions yesterday morning and Mr Oelofse threatened to call the police if the Cape Times took photographs of his truck, stacked high with sacks of onions, potatoes,

squashes — and He refused self or his wife lions would SWA/Namibia. been instructed ment of Com ment not to sp allow photogra

He would lions would be fed donke better home".

Asked wheth used as a tar hunters, Mr O "No ways, the killed."

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**R20 for
a lion?**

WHAT do you think of the decision to sell the nine lions of Groote Schuur Zoo for R20 each? If you would like to comment on this or any other issue phone Teleletters, 41 3361 ext 219 between 9am and 12 noon today. Callers should give their names and addresses if they would like to be quoted.

● Today's Teleletters, page 13

**Funfinder
today**

● The circus is com-

Soutpansberg HNP with

Political Staff

THE ultra-right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party last night withdrew from the crucial Soutpansberg by-election to join Dr Andries Treurnicht's

Conservative Party in an all out bid to eliminate the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha, at the polls.

The shock development, announced last night by the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, could turn the tide against the National

would be a major blow the National Party would almost certainly precipitate a general election.

However, a defiant Botha last night scoffed the HNP withdrawal.

"It doesn't change things at all. The Conservatives will get a bigger beating than ever bargained for," said.

The aggressively white Minister of Manpower has become the symbol of right-wing hatred.

BUSINESS BRIEF

US concern over violence in Zimbabwe

Argus 11/3/83

362

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — There is growing concern here about reports of violence in Zimbabwe, but the Reagan Administration has emphasised it will continue to help the country.

The Administration has also indicated a degree of sympathy for the Mugabe Government over its internal problems.

Today, leading American newspapers gave prominence to reports of Mr Joshua Nkomo's flight to Botswana and to accounts of the general situation in Zimbabwe. Both the Washington Post and the New York Times placed reports on their front pages.

Asked to comment, a spokesman for the US State Department referred to a statement made some weeks ago which said the Reagan Administration remained committed to its programme of aid for Zimbabwe.

Outlined

Details of the commitment were outlined this week by Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, when he testified before a Senate hearing on aid to Africa.

He said it was critical the US remain engaged in Zimbabwe's future.

"Zimbabwe is a new nation whose leadership faces many competing and simultaneous pressures and demands," Dr Crocker said. "Its government has committed itself to a pragmatic course of economic policy, to the rule of law and to the path of reconciliation and respect for international frontiers.

Sensitive

"We take those commitments seriously, and we have made our views known in an appropriate manner when we have concerns about developments in that country."

Dr Crocker said the Administration was sensitive to US public perception of its relationship with Zimbabwe and South Africa.

But it was also deeply aware of the long-term and complex nature of building stability and fostering peaceful change in Southern Africa.

● The Argus Correspondent from Stockholm reports that the Swedish International Development Authority (Sida), which distributes foreign aid, says it is postponing the drawing up of a new two-year aid agreement with Zimbabwe because of the situation in Matabeleland.

ZIMBABWE

362

Routing the Ndebele

FM 11.3.83

Frequent calls by government ministers for the "liquidation" or banning of the opposition Zanu Party may yet turn out to be nothing worse than an escalation in the war of words against the Ndebele minority in the west of the country.

On the other hand, it could mean that the Robert Mugabe government really does believe that there is no political solution to the dissident activity in Matabeleland, and that extra-constitutional moves to effectively impose a one-party State are therefore necessary.

The Harare government would be well-advised to learn from history and to recall its own armed struggle. This week, the respected Catholic newspaper, *Moto*, sounded what must have been an unwelcome warning to the ruling Zanu-PF leadership. *Moto*, which was outspoken in its support of black nationalism in the Seventies and was banned by the Ian Smith government, warned that while "tough government ac-

NKOMO FLEES

Zimbabwean opposition leader Joshua Nkomo has fled to Botswana. But his hosts, probably embarrassed, refuse to say much about his presence.

A statement from President Quett Masire's office says: "The leader of Zanu, Dr Joshua Nkomo, arrived in Botswana (on Tuesday) afternoon. Dr Nkomo says he left Zimbabwe in view of the current situation there. He intends to remain in Botswana temporarily, while he explores possible ways of assisting to resolve the situation in his country. While he is here, Dr Nkomo does not intend to speak to the press."

tion" in Matabeleland may offer a short-cut solution to the government's problems, the position is not so simple as to be resolved in this manner.

It publishes two letters from unidentified writers in Matabeleland and speaks out against some of the tactics being used by the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade in restoring law and order. Quoting what it describes as "unimpeachable sources," one of the letters tells how soldiers beat up teachers and schoolchildren. Another reports that school enrolment has fallen from 1 000 to 400 pupils in one area, adding

that the army commander in the area had threatened to shoot "on the spot" anyone harbouring or feeding dissidents. "It's worse than what I experienced during all the war years," the writer said.

Moto itself ends its courageous article — courageous because the government-owned media are not reporting these incidents — with the warning that the "wholesale repressive measures," some of which are reminiscent of the activities of Smith's regime, "are likely to harden dissent rather than heal it".

The Matabele situation must, however, be seen in context. The dissident activity is unacceptable. The dissidents are seeking to bring down the democratically elected government.

No one quarrels with the Mugabe government's policy of seeking to restore control over the western parts of the country where dissidents have resorted to robbery and banditry, but there are two questions. Firstly, are the heavy-handed military tactics likely to succeed? Secondly, surely the military thrust needs to be backed up by a political initiative?

The great danger of present policy is that — as *Moto* has warned — it will drive the dissident activity even further underground. It will eventually totally discredit Nkomo who will be replaced by a harder-line Ndebele leader. It will lead to a further deterioration in Zimbabwe's investment

image abroad and could even lead to a cut-back in US aid to Harare, if the human rights lobby swings against Mugabe when Congress comes to vote on aid appropriations.

ZIMBABWE (362) FM 11/3/83

On the brink again

The situation in Zimbabwe grows more dangerous by the day. The prospect of a second civil war, this time between components of the Patriotic Front that negotiated with Ian Smith at Lancaster House, is ominous.

Everything hinges on the actions of Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo and the constraints — or otherwise — placed upon him by whichever country gives him safe harbour. Reports originating in Botswana at midweek said that he was in that country, possibly *en route* to Zambia.

Tensions between Kenneth Kaunda and Robert Mugabe are well known. They had their origins in the days of the *chimurenga* war when the Soviet-backed guerrillas of Nkomo operated from bases in Zambia, while Mugabe struck from Mozambique. Since independence, Zanu-supporting media have down-played Nkomo's role in the "liberation struggle" and suggested he was awaiting an opportune time to bring his forces fully into the field — against Mugabe.

It is highly unlikely that Kaunda will permit Nkomo to regroup on his soil. Nkomo may, in fact, be a spent force — his current status as spokesman for the oppressed of Matabeleland conferred upon him by the Western press.

This is not to say that the actions of the Korean-trained

forces against the Ndebele — in the name of cracking down on "dissidents" — are anything less than atrocious. But those who recall Nkomo's behaviour during the independence war will not wish to see him pouring petrol on the flames.

When Mugabe came to power after the elections in 1980, he helped restore sanity to the situation by saying it was time "to beat our swords into ploughshares."

That idealism appears to have been lost — or it was never there. The unleashing of the Fifth Brigade on civilians smacks of a naked power play, in line with Mugabe's expressed wish for a one-party State, rather than an exercise in law and order.

A letter in the respected Roman Catholic journal *Moto* of Zimbabwe states: "We are practically in a state of martial law again; the gun is ruling, the people live in great fear." Such emotions can easily lead to tribal secessionism — the curse of Africa — particularly if they are played upon from outside.

That is a prospect even more terrible than the current government crackdown. But who, in such circumstances, can play the reconciliator? Certainly not the ambiguous figure of Joshua Nkomo.

By Frederick Cleary

362
Ad 11/3/83

As he sits in Gaborone contemplating his bleak future, veteran Zimbabwe nationalist Mr Joshua Nkomo must wonder what went wrong.

He is on the run once more, swept up in political turmoil, his life in danger and the supreme power he has sought for so long as elusive as the day he embarked on his nationalist career over 30 years ago.

Yet, had he played his cards more shrewdly, he might well have become prime minister of his country by constitutional process and Mr Robert Mugabe might still be an obscure schoolteacher.

Just over 22 years ago the door was opened for Mr Nkomo to take the legal path to power. But he slammed it shut, fled the country and watched his influence and dominance in Rhodesian political affairs gradually ebb away.

On February 7, 1961, the then British Commonwealth Secretary, Mr Duncan Sandys, announced that agreement had finally been reached on protracted constitutional talks.

All parties except the right wing Dominion Party had agreed to a new formula which was aimed at alleviating African nationalist aspirations by allowing blacks into parliament for the first time.

The House would be enlarged from 50 to 65 seats, with 15 seats reserved for blacks. A two-tier voting system would allow qualified blacks to vote and, under this process, a black opposition party could move in and prepare to eventually succeed the white government.

As the country's most prominent black leader, Mr Nkomo had headed his National Democratic Party at the talks. He had originally demanded a one-man, one-vote constitution. But this was rejected by Mr Sandys before the two-tier compromise was reached, with the

Power would have been his had he played his cards right

Joshua Nkomo yesterday's man?

362
11/3/83



Mr Robert Mugabe... took over power

NDP leadership saying they would give it a go.

The then Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, forecast that a black would assume power in about a decade. Few disagreed, and in a subsequent referendum the majority of the white voters accepted this revolutionary constitution.

Conveniently, this is forgotten by those who labelled all Rhodesian whites as racists.

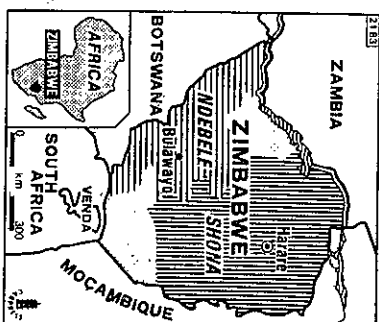
Ironically, when the new constitution came into operation in the general election of December 1962, the liberal Whitehead United Federal Party government had been replaced by the right wing Rhodesian Front party, and black MPs entered the house for that historical first session side by side with the men who were to embark on the UDI saga three years later.

Just over 22 years ago the door was opened for a legal path to power. But he slammed it shut and fled the country. Now, as his 66th birthday nears, the former railway social worker, trade unionist, lay preacher and tenacious politician sees all his hopes in ruins.

Within hours of agreeing to that 1961 agreement, Mr Nkomo repudiated it. He called for a general strike, which failed, and later flew to London and told Mr Sandys: "We shall do everything in our power to break the new constitution."

The somewhat peaceful revolutionary, who was for a while deeply influenced by the Moral Rearmament movement, fled into exile, returned to be detained for 10 years by Mr Ian Smith, and finally linked up with his former pupil, Mr Mugabe, as a guerilla leader who saw violence and bloodshed as the only route to power.

In Rhodesia in the post-Ian-caster House conference months of early 1980 it was obvious to the political observers that the old Matabele lion had lost his influence.



Map showing the areas of Shona and Matabele influence.

Whereas before thousands would flock to Salisbury Airport to greet him on his return from his many perambulations, or crowd round his house in the Harare township in adulation, only a few party faithful would take any notice of him.

The news media gave him prominence because he was articulate, had been around a long time, had dealt with several British governments and had an aura of potential power about him.

But, an increasing number of blacks would say: "The Matabele (old man) had his chance and failed."

Although his power base was Matabeleland, he had always included Shona politicians in the various parties he formed during his years of struggle against white governments and he genuinely wanted to eradicate tribalism, a concept he felt was outdated.

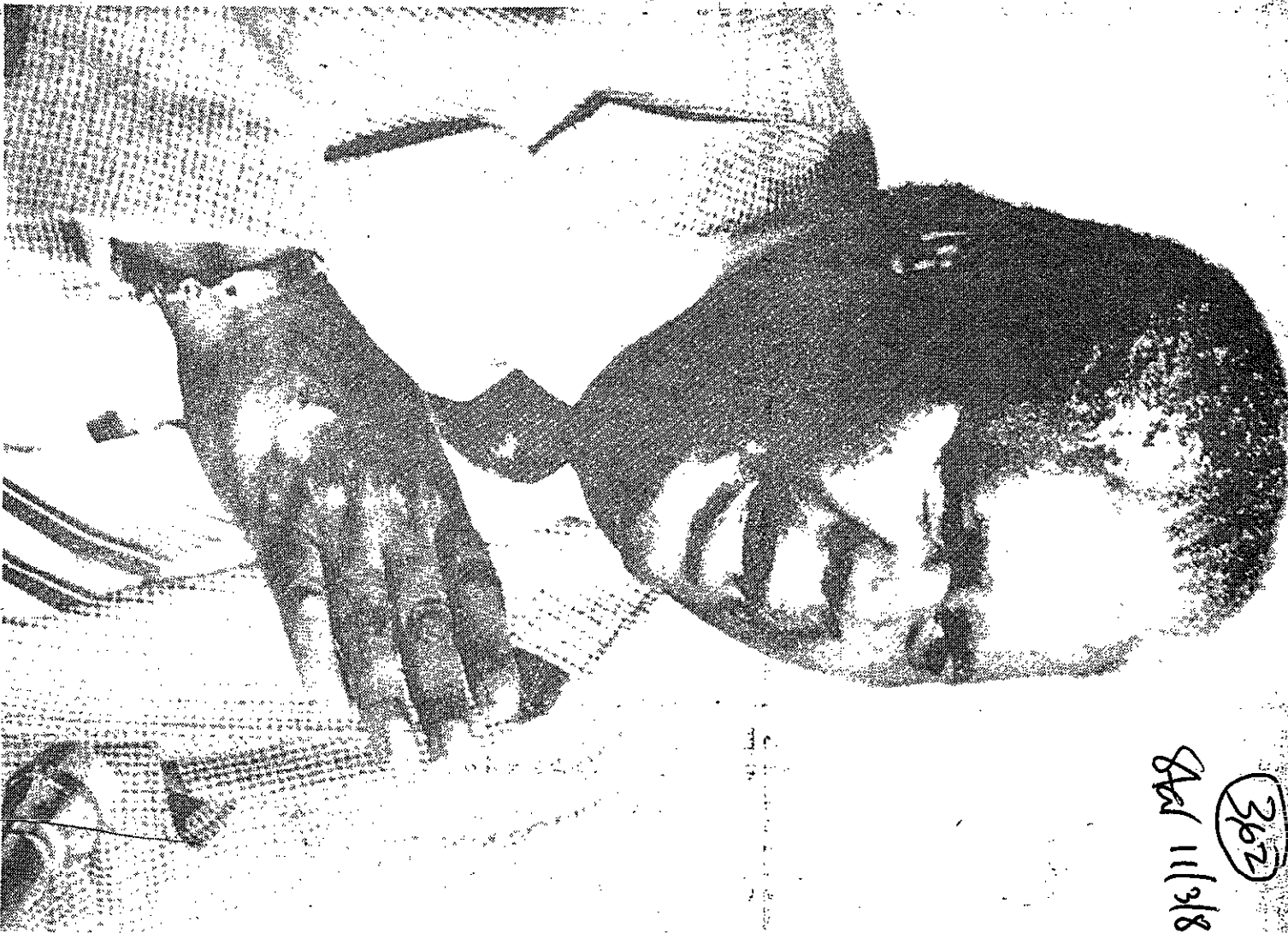
But as Mugabe and other Shonas spring into prominence, Mr Nkomo's prospects of overall leadership of the nationalist forces diminished. The Matabele were outnumbered by five to one and were despised by their former vassals.

Although he was backed by Russia during the seven-year bush war and once proudly wore a Red Army officer's hat, Mr Nkomo and his associates repeatedly argued that they were not communists, had sided with Russia in order to obtain arms, and were really capitalists.

There was a time when many whites believed he might have been a pragmatic and even successful prime minister, building up a truly non-racial and capitalist-oriented country.

But his nervous laugh which echoed round the world during an interview with David Frost after his forces shot down the Viscount aircraft at Kariba, in which 48 people died, ended all hopes he might have had of winning any possible white support or co-operation.

Today, as his 66th birthday draws close, the greying, pathetic Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo, the former railway social worker, trade unionist, lay preacher and tenacious ambitious politician, sees all his hopes in ruins.



The new army

W/S ARGUS
12/3/83
362

By Robin Drew,
Argus Africa News Service.

HARARE. — To many people in Southern Africa, the name Kim II Sung might even today draw the response Kim II who?

But in Zimbabwe the influence of the North Korean leader, one of the world's greatest cult figures, is slowly spreading.

It is the North Korean officers sent to Zimbabwe by the Great Leader, as he is known, who trained the soldiers of the national army's 5 Brigade which has gained international notoriety for its aggressive posture in Matabeleland.

Memorial

North Korean designers and builders put up the towering memorial at Heroes' Acre in Harare to commemorate those who died in the struggle to liberate Zimbabwe from white rule.

It is North Korean rice, a gift from the government in Pyongyang, which Zimbabweans are now eating.

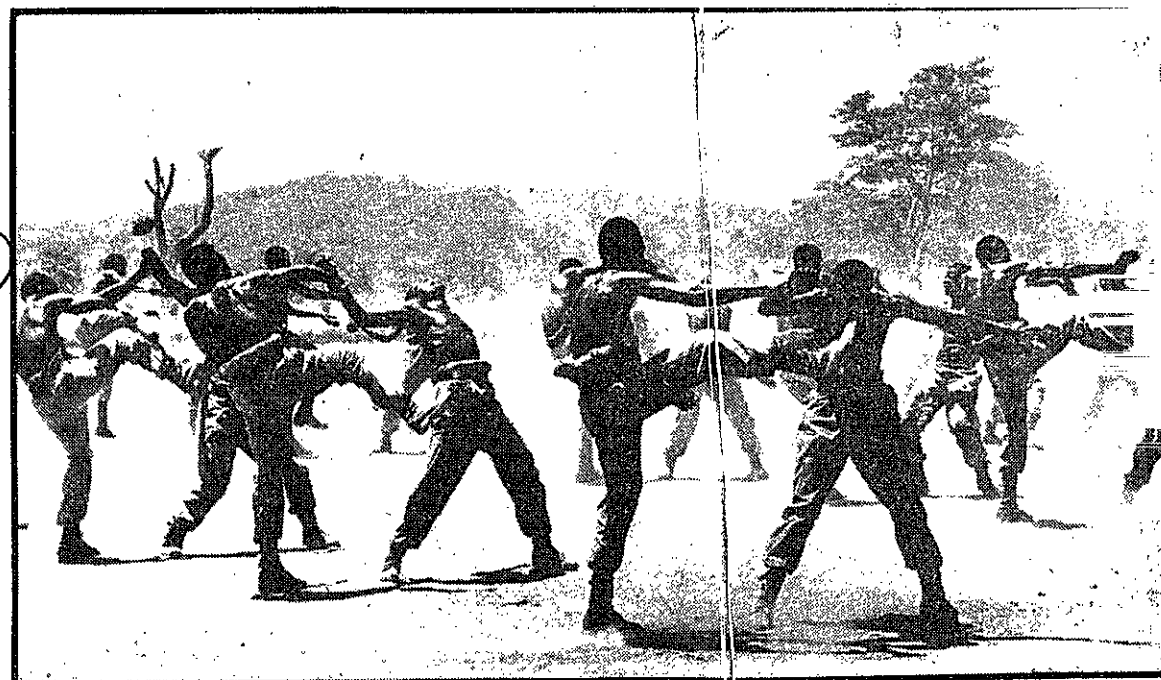
And it is North Korean officers who are training the instructors who will spread their influence to the remotest corners of Zimbabwe as the latest arm of the security forces, the People's Militia, takes shape.

Self-discipline

At a parade at Paradise Camp near Bindura, some 80 km from Harare, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe told 750 instructors who had completed a four-month training course that it would be their job to instil in the thousands of militia members around the country the same sense of purpose, enthusiasm and self-discipline which had been demanded of them by their Korean comrades-in-arms.

It is planned to establish a 20 000 strong militia which according to the deputy minister in charge of paramilitary matters, Mr William Ndangana, will work hand-in-hand with the 40 000 strong regular national army, the police and the Central Intelligence Organisation.

Men and women between 16 and 65 who



■ Feet fly in a display of unarmed combat by the men who will train 20 000 Zimbabweans to be the eyes and ears of the Government.

"support the Government" will be eligible to join, said Mr Ndangana, a veteran guerilla fighter, former Zanja chief of operations and member of the ruling Party's central committee.

Militia units will be established in districts throughout the country with 2 500 personnel in

each of the eight provinces.

Prime Minister Mugabe has described the role of the militia as the eyes and ears of the Government, especially active in the rural areas because it was there, he said, that the enemy would seek to obtain food, water, money and cover.



■ North Korean Army officers watch their proteges show off their paces.

But it is not only armed bands that the militia will be trained to counter. It will also be their job to be on the alert for people spreading anti-government propaganda.

"Some of the enemy will be armed with dissenting tongues to sow the seeds of doubt and discord," said Mr Mugabe.

Lure away

"In many cases these interlopers are more dangerous because they are trained to sound plausible and their objective is to lure the people away from the path of socialism.

"Armed or unarmed, the People's Militia must warn the armed forces and police of the presence of such elements immediately they are detected."

The North Korean influence in the training of the first group of instructors was evident in the display put on at their final parade.

Like the fifth brigade, the militiamen drilled with communist AK rifles. Their ceremonial march is the goose step.

Most other units of the armed forces are trained on British Army lines and are equipped with FN or G3 rifles, weapons used by the Nato forces and passed on to the Zimbabwe National Army from the Rhodesian security forces.

Martial arts

Big play is made of the martial arts — unarmed combat and breaking bricks and planks with hands and feet featured in the public displays by 5 Brigade and the militia instructors.

So far the People's Militia has been established in only one district, Gokwe, in the northern part of the country bordering on Matabeleland.

Mr Ndangana says it has been successful in flushing out dissidents from there.

He estimates that it will take four years to get the militia operating all over Zimbabwe. By then, he says, it will be ready to take on anybody, including South African forces should they invade Zimbabwe.

White ex-mayor on transition in Zimbabwe

E Post
362
12/3/83

Weekend Post Reporter

One man, at least, has remained secure in public office in Zimbabwe through all the turmoil in that country.

He is Mr Jack Whiting, former Mayor of Salisbury, who has been first citizen of Zimbabwe's biggest city through the lives of three governments.

Mr Whiting, who described his terms as "challenging and exhilarating", is reported to have distinguished himself as deputy mayor and mayor under the Smith, Muzorewa and Mugabe regimes.

In a recent interview in Harare, I chatted with him over tea and he told me he had been advising and co-operating closely with the capital's first black Mayor, ex-medical lecturer, Dr Tizirai Gwata.

The latter was elected Mayor in April, 1981, and is one of Harare's 23 black councillors supporting the Zanu PF party.

Mr Whiting is one of 13 remaining whites in the 36-member Harare City Council.

He began his colourful career as a pilot and was later elected president of the Rhodesian Air Transport Union.

"This resulted in my resignation from a high position in the Rhodesian Front Party in 1969 when Ian Smith threatened to imprison striking railwaymen," he said.

He then turned his atten-

tion to local government and described his mayoral term in Salisbury under Mr Smith as a wonderful experience.

"However, I was aware that it was an unrealistic period, with a few living in the lap of luxury and the rest suffering," he said.

He claimed that the demands of the ANC under Mr Joshua Nkomo in the fifties had not been great.

"Trouble really started with the break-up of Federation when Rhodesia wasn't given independence en route," he said.

The country had been part of the Central African Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland under Prime Minister Sir Roy Walensky.

"I see the British Government as having forced immediate change when this was being implemented gradually. That resulted in a white conservative backlash and Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence from Britain."

Mr Whiting said the Salisbury City Council had been able to acclimatise to black rule under the six-month reign of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Congress Party (UANC) in 1979 and 1980.

His council dealt with thousands of refugees who flooded into Harare during this period.

"Rural people who had been self-sufficient were displaced during the war and came into the towns en masse," he said. This cre-

ated serious health problems and Mr Whiting's council involved the Government in a temporary housing scheme.

Asked about policies he supported, Mr Whiting said he had always fought for labour-intensive development in Zimbabwe.

"If Zimbabwe is to achieve industrial peace it would be economic to employ as many people as possible, especially by government and para-State bodies," he said.

"The time bomb in the 1970s was industrial unrest, rather than the war. However, construction schemes have been curtailed since independence as a number of experienced people left the country. Right now it is purely this lack of experience which is a criterion as relations between the races are good," he said.

"However, I don't see things as a bed of roses."

I also spoke to Dr Gwata, who was cautious and reserved since relations between the South African media and Zimbabwean authorities had been strained.

He stressed that housing was the most crucial issue faced by the council.

"This crisis is aggravated by a shortage of technicians, partly due to the exodus of whites after independence," he said. "In addition there has been a rush for white-collar jobs among blacks."

Dr Gwata said the council was closer to the masses since independence.

ins 4 scale

47

11

EXCLUSIVE

Smith tells Mugabe: You must talk



"We always realised the war was not the end to our problems. We fought terrorism to hold it at bay ... to minimise the effects."

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

12/31/83

Harare

Mr Robert Mugabe should be talking to Mr Joshua Nkomo every day, says former Rhodesian leader Mr Ian Smith, because "in the end there has to be a political solution".

Mr Smith was speaking during an exclusive interview at his office in Parliament building while a political storm raged over Mr Nkomo's flight to Botswana.

Mr Smith, himself a target of a barrage of invective from Mr Mugabe's government, and no longer in possession of his passport, spoke with feeling when he said he could understand Mr Nkomo's decision to get out.

"What is unforgivable about this government," he said, "is that Mr Mugabe will not talk to people. He does not talk to me because I had a difference of opinion. But like it or not, I happen to be the representative of the whites."

"Then he would not talk to Nkomo. But, in these circumstances, Mugabe should be speaking to him every day."

Mr Smith hoped that one result of Mr Nkomo's flight might be the intervention of frontline leaders to bring Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo together again. Otherwise the situation would deteriorate, with the possibility of increased armed conflict.

But did not Mr Smith do the same thing when he came to power? Did he not refuse to talk to the people that counted?

"We always realised the war was not the end to our problems. We fought terrorism to hold it at bay ... to minimise the effects," said Mr Smith.

Agreement

"But right from the beginning I talked. I talked to Harold Wilson. I talked to Alec Douglas-Home, and made an agreement

Nkomo in touch with UK, but no refuge plea

LONDON — The Foreign Office has revealed that the British government has made contact with Mr Nkomo, but he has not yet asked for asylum.

Reports have persisted that Mr Nkomo would probably head for Britain, where he spent several years in self-imposed exile in the early 1960s after his nationalist organisation was banned in Rhodesia.

A Foreign Office spokesman declined to give any details, saying the contacts were confidential. But he said no application had so far been received for Mr Nkomo to come to Britain.

Official sources said the government was hoping Mr Nkomo would not want refuge in Britain because he would be an embarrassment when the authorities ment was trying to keep relations on an even keel with the Zimbabwe Government.

with him. I talked to Kissinger.

Tongogara (the former Zanu army chief killed in Mozambique), one of the great leaders of Zanu, said: "Sure we can never win the war just by fighting it. But neither can Smith win the war just by fighting it."

"You fight to hold your position until you can get a reasonable agreement."

"And, of course, you fight because you are not prepared to lie down to terrorism."

But would it not have been better if Mr Smith had talked to the black nationalists within the country at the start of the conflict?

"We had tried talking to them. Whitehead made an agreement, and they threw it overboard. The fact was that it was the British Government which had the power to come to a settlement... if we could have got recognition and constitutionality, we would have been away."

12/3/83 skr

Terrorism

"The military side was purely and simply to defend ourselves and get on top of terrorism. It was never the ultimate answer."

I asked Mr Smith if, in the current situation, he accepted that the government was right to take a hard line with the dissident problem, provided they talked as well.

"No. They are using the wrong way altogether. At no time did we do what they are doing in Matabeleland, and we were fighting a dedicated enemy."

"They are fighting people who have representatives in the Cabinet. People who were their comrades in arms. To allow this to deteriorate to this scene is absolutely unforgivable."

Was this leading to civil war?

"I do not want to use dramatic terms and exaggerate, but I regret to say the situation in Matabeleland is going to deteriorate."

"It is a sad scene. I see my country sinking, deteriorating, into absolute chaos."

"We are certainly not enthusiastic about having him here," said one highly-placed official.

But government sources added that it would be hard to turn Mr Nkomo away because of his past links with Britain.

In Harare, Mr Nkomo's wife Johanna has been released after two days in detention following her husband's flight to Botswana. Her son, daughter and son-in-law remain in custody.

The national news agency Ziana quoted Home Affairs Minister Mr Herbert Ushewokunze as saying Mrs Nkomo had been freed on humanitarian grounds. "It is felt that Nkomo's sins should not be vested on her."

Mr Josiah Chinamano, the deputy leader of Mr Nkomo's Zanu Party, said yesterday that Mr Nkomo had made a personal decision to leave the country based on his own assessment of the risk to his security.

Zanu remained committed to the idea of unity with the ruling Zanu Party and expected to pursue talks to that end, he said. —
Reuter.

Nkomo flies to London

Sunday Tribune
13/3/83
362

Charlene Beltramo

JOSHUA Nkomo, the father of African nationalism, left his beloved Africa bound for London last night on a British Airways flight after claiming two Zimbabwean Government Ministers had failed to meet him in Botswana on Friday for conciliatory talks.

The **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** was the only member of the African media present at an exclusive and brief press conference at Jan Smuts Airport last night minutes before Mr Nkomo boarded his plane.

Mr Nkomo said a few days ago he had told newsmen at a secret press conference in Bulawayo that he would never leave Zimbabwe. "However when they start shooting at you, you wake up. Things have become impossible."

In response to Prime Minister Mugabe's offer that I am welcome to return, all I can say is that if I thought I would be safe I would have gone back yesterday. I would have gone back yesterday if they had stopped shooting people.

"I was made some assurances at the last minute that Prime Minister Mugabe might meet me in London. Minister Mungagwa and another said they would be coming to Botswana on Friday to meet me. They got as far as Harare airport but no further."

Mr Nkomo said he never thought it would come "to this when they shoot at us in our own homes." Mr Nkomo said he had been persecuted by Zapa followers to leave the country.

"They thought I was about to die and said I should leave as they still needed me."

However, Mr Nkomo assured the few pressmen that he would "be going back home". He could not say when.

He said: "The future of Zimbabwe is certain, our future is there, it is independent and that is the most important thing."

When it was pointed out that independent Zimbabwe would now be without one of the leaders of its liberation struggle, Mr Nkomo said: "Joshua is one man. It is Zimbabwe that is important."

Mr Nkomo said he had spoken to Zimbabwe's Deputy Prime Minister on Friday.

"He assured me he would free my wife and did. However, he has not yet fulfilled his promise to free my daughter, son and son-in-law."

Mr Nkomo laughed when asked how he had got across the Botswana/Zimbabwe border. He said it was "very silly" to suggest he was disguised as a woman.

"I just walked across."

Mr Nkomo, whose passport was withdrawn by the Zimbabwean Government, said he had no travel documents. "I am my own travel document."

Mr Nkomo arrived at Jan Smuts Airport at 6.05 pm in a pale blue Baron aircraft. An armoured vehicle met his light plane on the runway and escorted it to a spot among the international aircraft.

He was met by a British official and was immediately led to a British Airways minibus that then took him to a private transit lounge.

Before that all passengers boarding British Airways BA 054 bound for Nairobi and London had all their baggage thoroughly hand-searched by airport policemen who cordoned off all British Airways checkpoints.

Railways police and security officials flanked the runway and patrolled the airport. Two British cameracrews, a journalist from an American newsagency, and the Sunday Tribune were able to get onto the runway after booking tickets for the flight.

● Meanwhile in Harare, Mr Mugabe said Mr Nkomo was free to come back to Zimbabwe if he wanted to but the Government was not going to go out of its way to drag him back.

● It is reported from London that Britain will be plunged into a diplomatic storm which could further strain her relations with Zimbabwe, with the arrival in London today of Mr Nkomo.

According to a front page report in the London Sunday Times, the Zimbabwean Information Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, is arriving hotfoot on Mr Nkomo's heels from Harare and will give a press conference at Zimbabwe House.

"The government is privately appalled," says the report.

Mr Shamuyarira has been told that Britain is embarrassed by Nkomo's arrival, but that the Government can hardly avoid giving him at least temporary asylum.

Britain 'wary' as Nkomo jets to London

By NORMAN CHANDLER
in Johannesburg
and RAY JOSEPH
in London

JOSHUA Nkomo, Zimbabwe's runaway opposition leader, flew to London from Johannesburg last night on the final stage of his race into exile.

He laughed and joked as he boarded a British Airways jumbo jet shortly after arriving aboard a chartered light aircraft from Botswana.

He is expected to arrive at London's Heathrow Airport this morning, flying straight into the teeth of an international controversy over events in Zimbabwe.

It was a dramatic night at Jan Smuts airport as the flight was delayed pending the arrival from Botswana of Mr Nkomo and two aides.

The Beechcraft light plane taxied along the main runway to a rendezvous with an SADF vehicle which escorted the plane to the apron opposite the international arrivals hall.

There Mr Nkomo was whisked on to a British Airways bus and taken to the transit lounge. Some 35 minutes later he was taken by bus to the Boeing 747.

Passengers had boarded the aircraft more than half an hour earlier.

Airport officials refused to allow local journalists to enter the transit lounge unless they were prepared to fly to Nairobi — the flight's first port of call — or London.

Some television crews decided on the spur of the moment to buy tickets.

Police dog

Earlier, a police dog was sent on to the British aircraft to sniff for explosives as "an added precaution".

Meanwhile, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday that there was no threat to Mr Nkomo and that he should return home.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym, is understood to be less than happy at the prospect of Mr Nkomo's arrival.

British Government officials in Botswana are believed to have told the Zanu leader that they would "prefer" him not to come.

However, should Mr Nkomo arrive in London it would be virtually impossible for Whitehall to block him.

Ministers aware that Mr Nkomo's arrival in the UK could lead to a confrontation between the Mugabe government and London, are assessing a potentially explosive situation.

It was announced yesterday that Zimbabwe's Information Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, would hold a Press conference in London today and answer questions on Mr Nkomo.

Reports reaching London this weekend claimed that Mr Nkomo hoped to travel to London to arrange a summit meeting, in safety, with Mr Mugabe.

STimes 13/3/85 (362)

ordeal, by Zimbabwe ex-MP

By ADA STUIJT

FORMER Zimbabwean MP Mr Wally Stuttaford told for the first time this week of his rough treatment while in prison near Harare.

Mr Stuttaford, 62 — detained for 308 days by Mr Robert Mugabe's government — was speaking at his daughter's home near Cape Town.

He is going to live permanently in South Africa.

Charges against him were dropped. But only after personal intervention by Mr Mugabe was he allowed to leave prison.

The elderly ex-MP claims he was tortured by three members of the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) while in detention from December 10, 1981 to October 14, 1982.

Kept silent

Although he slipped quietly into South Africa last October — just four days after his release — Mr Stuttaford would not speak of his ordeal until his wife Jean, 56, joined him in South Africa this week.

He also kept silent until his financial assets were safely out of Zimbabwe.

Mrs. Stuttaford drove the family car and their eight-year-old cat, Tiger, from Zimbabwe. Their two dogs will join them soon.

Next week the couple expect to move into the small home at Riviersonderend, near Swellendam, which they bought with the money they were able to have transferred this week.

Mr Stuttaford resigned as an MP in January.

He was in parliament for nearly 16 years "during the most turbulent period in the history of Rhodesia, a country which my forebears helped to found and for which I once had a great affection," he said.

No charges

Because of his ill-treatment, Mr Stuttaford was awarded \$18 000 (Rhodesian dollars (about R20 000)) damages by the Harare High Court on July 5, 1982.

But because the State Attorney refused to recognise the judgment, the money has never been paid.

Neither were his tormentors charged — in spite of formal charges against them.

Mr Stuttaford says he has numerous witnesses, one the former prison doctor, to back up his claims.

He was arrested while



Mr Wally Stuttaford and his wife Jean in Cape Town

'I was tortured by teams of blacks'

watering the vegetables in his Bulawayo garden on the morning of December 10, 1981.

After charges against him of having contravened the Preservation of Constitutional Government Act were

dropped, he was immediately re-arrested.

Mr Stuttaford is now under medical treatment at Groote Schuur Hospital as a result of the treatment he was given in prison.

He was suffering from high

blood pressure and chronic gout at the time of his arrest.

He says he was kept in solitary confinement in a maximum security prison for 195 days and maltreated for about 55 hours by two teams of Zimbabwean interrogators from the Central Intelligence Organisation.

"They want to break all opposition to the ruling Government."

"While I was being interrogated, they even questioned me about ties with Joshua Nkomo, alleging that he had met with me to plot against the Mugabe Government," he said.

"I was beaten, abused, humiliated, kicked, pinched, punched and slapped by three young black members of the CIO in the presence of Detective-Inspector Muruvewi of the CID, who, less than six months later, was to be promoted to the rank of assistant-commissioner in the police force."

He says his fingers were crushed together.

"Various forms of torture were employed, such as deliberately tightened handcuffs which cut my wrists to the bone in places."

Mr Stuttaford says he was forced into strenuous exercise — such as sitting on an imaginary chair or gyrating around a mark on the floor with the index finger.

Leg-irons were left in position while he was forced to run-on-the-spot for hours — he still suffers severe pains in his right leg because of poor blood circulation a year later.

Kicked

Mr Stuttaford said that when he collapsed through exhaustion, he was kicked and punched by his three tormentors — while they kept hammering him with non-stop questions in an attempt to break his spirit.

"And an ambition very dear to my heart remains to institute yet another legal action for damages against the Government of Zimbabwe, this time for unlawful detention, aggravated by solitary confinement and the denial of certain fundamental rights," he said.

My prison

102/2/85

to stay for only one week.

The British Government is said to be appalled at the presence of Mr Nkomo but, as architect of the Lancaster House Conference and creator of independent Zimbabwe, it could not keep him out of the country.

The Foreign Office is maintaining a stony silence on his status in Britain and is refusing to answer questions on any aspects of his presence.

The Home Office would say only that Mr Nkomo had been given "temporary admission for a week, pending consideration of his case".

The dilemma facing the Government is how to handle the affair without offending the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

There has been little evidence that Britain would agree to Mr Nkomo staying longer than a week although some members of the Government would like to see him being offered permanent exile in order to solve the Zimbabwe turmoil.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said categorically: "The only meaningful discussions with him will take place in Harare. We don't think any meaningful assurances can be given in a foreign land. ~~stop~~

"He will be safe and free if he comes to the country."

Dr Shamuyarira arrived here in what is widely seen as an attempt to counter the adverse reaction to the activities of the

Nkomo — for the unrest. Mr Nkomo, he said, was a "fugitive, not a bandit", and a "discredited politician playing politics".

Mr Nkomo enjoyed no support, he added. 14/3/83

Mr Nkomo insisted he was not in exile, but refused to say how long he would remain in Britain. "I have no intention of settling anywhere but in Zimbabwe. I'm too old to be chasing around the world."

UK wants to be rid of Zapu leader

By Tim Patten
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Joshua Nkomo is known to be short of money as well as being an unwelcome guest in Britain.

The fugitive Zapu leader wants to stay in Britain for up to three weeks, but the Government is likely to apply pressure on him to return to Zimbabwe or some other Southern African state — within a week.

Looking more and more like a spent force in Southern African politics, Mr Nkomo admits that he does not know his next move.

The dejected, rotund figure who only three years ago appeared to have reached the pinnacle of his often controversial political career, appears to have been outflanked.

DISCREET

After an hour-long Press conference at Heathrow Airport yesterday, Mr Nkomo was hustled to an unknown address where he is being kept under discreet guard by the British diplomatic-protection unit.

When he visited London before, Mr Nkomo stayed at expensive Mayfair hotels. Now, as a fugitive, and short of money, he has been forced to stay at a more modest establishment.

Mr Nkomo had flown to London from Johannesburg on a first-class ticket booked through to Helsinki, Finland, base of the World Peace Council.

There is speculation President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who is on a State visit to Britain next week, will find himself embroiled in the Zapu leader's problems.

But sources in Whitehall have discounted this possibility and have ruled out a meeting of the old friends. President Kaunda's programme while in Britain will not allow much time for other than official engagements.

And if the British Government has its way — in the politest possible fashion — Mr Nkomo will be out of the country by the time President Kaunda arrives.

APPALLED

Officials will not say what travel documents Mr Nkomo has, but it is thought that special papers were prepared in advance. He was given permission

Zambia will not offer asylum, warns newspaper, but Kaunda is silent

By David Thomas,
The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Bus and train travellers bound for Zambia are being subjected to "brutal" searches by Zimbabwean troops after Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's flight.

According to a Sunday Times of Zambia report, Zimbabwean troops were trying to stop young Nkomo supporters from slipping out of the country to set up training camps, and others without work permits were being taken off transport by soldiers.

The Times of Zambia, owned by Dr Kenneth Kaunda's ruling United National Independence Party, has urged against involvement with Mr Nkomo, although

Dr Kaunda, a close friend of Mr Nkomo, has not commented on the matter.

The Times said on Friday: "It would be grossly wrong for Zambia to embroil itself in the ... tangled mess that Mr Joshua Nkomo has created for himself by fleeing. Zambia should have nothing to do with Mr Nkomo."

The editorial noted that relations with Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's government, which had been cool because of Lusaka's traditional ties with Mr Nkomo, had "warmed up considerably".

There is still much sympathy for Mr Nkomo, but Zambian officials hope he will not put them in the embarrassing position of having to make a decision on allowing him in.

Reports from London indicate that the possibility has

emerged that Lonrho chief Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland is acting as mediator between Mr Joshua Nkomo and the Zimbabwe Government.

It is now known that Mr Nkomo lunched at Mr Rowland's country residence yesterday soon after his arrival in Britain.

They spent several hours discussing Mr Nkomo's next move and the problems which have to be overcome before he can return to Zimbabwe.

Lonrho has vast mining investments in Zimbabwe and Mr Rowland is unlikely to involve himself with Mr Nkomo without the prior knowledge of Mr Mugabe.

Mr Rowland said after lunch yesterday that he believed Mr Nkomo would return to Harare long before his two or three planned weeks were up.

Cornered Nkomo is kept at a distance

The British government is today holding Mr Joshua Nkomo at arm's length as the fugitive Zimbabwe politician reflects on his next move.

Mr Nkomo, who arrived in London yesterday after passing through Johannesburg, is being squeezed into a corner by both the Zimbabwe and the British governments.

The question now is: Will he return to Zimbabwe on Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's terms, or return to Botswana to fight his old foe?

Mr Mugabe has repeatedly said the Zapu leader will be safe in Zimbabwe. But it is possible, sources here believe, that he will be kept "safely" in custody, facing charges apparently being investigated.

Mr Nkomo himself conceded yesterday that Botswana was not really a viable place of exile. He told a Press conference at Heathrow Airport that he had come to London so the government of Botswana would be free to speak without any bias in future.

It is highly unlikely he will be allowed to remain in Britain for long. The government is known to be highly embarrassed by his presence and fears rocking relations with the Zimbabwe government.

Mr Nkomo said repeatedly during his hour-long Press conference that he sought a face-to-face assurance from a Zimbabwe Government representative about his safe return.

But at another Press conference later yesterday, Zimbabwe

The Star Bureau, London

Zimbabwe armed forces in Matabeleland and the publicity given to Mr Nkomo's plight.

But asked what he was doing in London, he said he was on his way to a Karl Marx centenary seminar in West Germany.

He admitted that what he called Mr Nkomo's "lies" and events in Zimbabwe were having an adverse effect abroad, but stressed that the military operation to flush out "bandits" in Matabeleland was now complete. He said 3 000 people had been detained for screening. Of these, 1 800 would be released; the rest, including "deserters" and Mr Nkomo's son-in-law, would be detained further.

Zimbabwe had used "a minimum of force" to restore order, he explained.

Dr Shamuyarira blamed South Africa, the foreign Press and the bandits — certain elements of Zapu, but not Mr



The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, gestures wildly at newsmen during a Press conference at which he said the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, was welcome back in Zimbabwe.

UK Press slams Govt over 'unwanted refugee'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Fleet Street papers today rebuked the British Government for its "dithering" and "embarrassment" over the arrival in Britain of Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

The Guardian editorial describes Mr Nkomo as "a tragic and Lear-like figure as he flies unwanted from capital to capital".

True to its fixation with protocol, the Foreign Office "dithers about what to do".

"Too friendly, and Harare will be offended. Not friendly enough, and all Josh's friends will cry shame."

The best way to stay out of the quarrel between Ndebele and Shona is to treat Mr Nkomo with the respect due to a senior politician on a private visit.

"For old times' sake he deserves the elementary courtesies, the least of which is to end the public display of embarrassment," the Guardian says.

The Times says no one seems to dispute that hundreds, if not thousands, of Ndebele have been killed "in brutal harassment operations by Mr Mugabe's troops". Neither is it in dispute that Mr Nkomo fled Zimbabwe in real fear of his life.

Yet the Foreign Office is reportedly "privately appalled" by his presence, fearing this would offend Mr Mugabe, and that Mr Nkomo would use his stay to stir things up "on all the news programmes".

The Times says time was when Britain prided itself on being the natural refuge of political exiles fleeing from oppression.

Now Britain is notorious among refugees as the most difficult country in Western Europe to enter.

No doubt Mr Nkomo's presence and Press conferences in Britain could "upset" Mr Mugabe. "All too likely Mr Mugabe will see, or at least claim to see, such activities as proof of an 'unfriendly' attitude towards Zimbabwe on Britain's part."

"But what should be clearly understood is that that view of Mr Mugabe is part and parcel of the outlook that is rapidly turning him into an authoritarian ruler, as it has turned most of his colleagues in the developing world."

The Times says Britain has rightly resisted the doctrine that if someone gives a Press conference on British soil it is presumed the government agrees with what is said.

y March 15 1983

UK churches strongly criticise killings in Zimbabwe

LONDON — Britain's biggest church organisation said today it had confirmed reports of killings, detentions and beatings by Zimbabwe government forces and urged action to protect civil rights there.

A British Council of Churches statement said excesses by the military in Matabeleland risked splitting the country.

The council represents all major British Protestant groups and the Roman Catholic Church has observer status. The statement is the strongest condemnation of Zimbabwe military action issued by an independent body so far.

The Zimbabwe opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, who arrived here yesterday after fleeing his country, has accused government troops of mass killing, rape and looting.

The Zimbabwe Information Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, who passed through London yesterday on his way to West Germany, denied the killing of civilians in anti-rebel operations.

The council said: "The distressing acts of detentions, beatings and killings by the armed forces of Zimbabwe over the past two months have been confirmed by Christian voices (there)."

It called on the government to protect civil and political rights, to prevent excesses by security forces and to promote reconciliation between the Shona and Ndebele.

"If the Ndebele feel they are viewed as dissidents and harshly treated on the basis of their ethnic origin their trust and loyalty will continue to be withheld," it said. — Reuter.

Nkomo stays silent about future moves

By Jean-Jacques Cornish,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Joshua Nkomo was today maintaining a low profile with the British Government insisting that his presence here is not embarrassing.

Mr Nkomo, who arrived in Britain on Sunday by way of Botswana and South Africa after fleeing Zimbabwe, remained in his Heathrow Airport hotel room, refusing all interviews.

Local radio stations reported yesterday that he had been smuggled out of the hotel to find a new hideaway.

But late yesterday he spoke briefly from his room.

"I am resting and I'm not talking to anyone," he said.

Clearly Mr Nkomo was expecting telephone calls. Each call was answered personally by him and brought a polite refusal to answer any questions.

The Foreign Office insisted that he was being no more forthcoming with them.

They had been in contact with Mr Nkomo through their High Commissioner in Gaborone to inquire about his plans.

It appears they did not receive a clear answer.

By this morning he had not seen any British Government officials and there were no known plans for him to do so on this visit.

But he is understood to have been clearly told that as a guest in London he is not to indulge in any political activity that might embarrass the British Government.

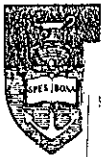
This morning the British authorities still had received no application for political asylum, and Foreign Office officials said they were taking him at his word that he would be staying in Britain only briefly.

British officials are at pains to distance themselves from the issues involved.

They refuse to comment in any way on the developments in Matabeleland which drove Mr Nkomo from the country.

"This is a Zimbabwean problem, not an Anglo-Zimbabwe problem," an official said. "It is important not to confuse these issues."

Diplomatic speculation is that Mr Nkomo is seeking material support from his old backer Mr Tiny Rowland, Lonrho's chief executive.



12

The Star Tuesday March 15 1983

242

Mugabe: a jaded image?

It would be wrong to write off all the hope placed in Zimbabwe and in Robert Mugabe, according to a top US newspaper.



WASHINGTON — There was a pall over the whole future of Zimbabwe, the Washington Post warned at the weekend.

But, the newspaper said in a leading article, it would be quite wrong to say now that all the hope placed in Zimbabwe, and in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, had "washed out."

The Post also accused South Africa of "unprovoked hostilities", citing

the withdrawal of SAR locomotives as an example.

Mr Mugabe could not be blamed for the ways in which world recession had aggravated home-grown economic strains or for the costs imposed by South Africa's unprovoked hostility and meanness.

"In recent months, however, a tendency has deepened that has cast a pall over Mr Mugabe,

and over the whole future of Zimbabwe," the Post said.

Mr Mugabe had pursued personal, political and tribal differences with Joshua Nkomo, to the point where Zimbabwe might now stand not far from the brink of serious long-term unrest.

No doubt Mr Nkomo and his troops had a large share of the responsibility for the "unravelling". — The Star Bureau.

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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

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2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

- (2) whether the persons concerned have been consulted; if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1)(a)(i), (ii) and (b) In terms of existing consolidation plans, the inhabitants concerned must be resettled.

(a) Approximately 92 000.

- (b) The Black communities concerned will be resettled in townships and on compensatory land to be agreed upon after negotiations.

- (2) Only the Black community of Matiwaneskop has been consulted. The community concerned requested not to be resettled.

Government securities

379. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether any new Government securities were issued during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) what are they and (b) how much money was raised by these means;

- (2) whether part of the amount so raised was deposited in the Stabilization Fund; if so, what amount was so deposited?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) Yes, for the period 1 February 1982 to 31 January 1983.

(a) 12,90 per cent 1992
13,00 per cent 1984
15,00 per cent 1985
14,50 per cent 1987
14,00 per cent 1992
14,00 per cent 1993
14,00 per cent 1997
13,00 per cent 1992
11,50 per cent 1990

25

(b) R 200 000 000

R 100 000 000
R 500 000 000
R 900 000 000
R 380 000 000
R 930 000 000
R 350 000 000
R 550 000 000
R 500 000 000

R4 410 000 000

- (2) Yes. This aspect will be dealt with in my Budget Speech for the 1983-84 financial year.

Howard
Labour disputes/work stoppages/strikes
Q. 61. 700 16/3/83

393. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

In how many instances was the South African Police called to the scene of a (a) labour dispute, (b) work stoppage and (c) strike in 1982?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 32.

(b) 21.

(c) 114.

Howard
Immorality Act 16/3/83
Q. 61. 700
408. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many suspected contraventions of the Immorality Act were investigated in 1982 and (b) how many persons were charged as a result of these investigations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 225.

(b) 182

Howard
Reparations
Q. 61. 700

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

Howard
Q. 61. 700

- (1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) how many such workers in each category were as at that date granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 5 655.

(b) 3 904.

(c) 131.

(d) 1 584.

(e) 10 239.

(2) (a) 4 389.

(b) 1 905.

(c) 168.

(d) 1 661.

(e) 3 022.

The above-mentioned figures are as at 31 January 1983.

Howard
Beaches
Q. 61. 701
423. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black persons were asked in 1982 to vacate beaches reserved for members of the White population group; if so, (i) on how many occasions and (ii) on which beaches?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a), (b) and (c) Yes, I can confirm that

occasions had occurred where the police requested Non-Whites in the Police Divisions of Western Province, Eastern Province, Boland, Border, Northern Natal and Natal to vacate beaches reserved for members of the White group, but statistics in this regard are not kept.

Howard
Military service
Q. 61. 702
349. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) How many persons who failed to report for military service in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, were charges in terms of section 126A(1)(a) of the Defence Act, No. 44 of 1957;

(2) how many persons opted to render military service in a non-combatant capacity in terms of (i) section 67(3) and (ii) section 97(3) of the said Act in each such year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) 1978—1 095.
1979—1 350.
1980—913.
1981—1 027.
1982—796.

Since a number of these prosecutions were instituted against Citizen Force and Commando members and the cases handed over to the S.A. Police to be heard in civil courts, it cannot categorically be stated that all prosecutions were instituted in terms of Section 126A(1)(a) of the Defence Act, 1957.

(2) Particulars are not readily available in respect of all persons who have opted to render service in a non-combatant capacity. Persons who belong to certain church denominations are allotted to non-combatant units by the Registering Officer of the S.A. Defence Force as a matter of course. The most recent statistics available in this regard for the years indicated are as follows:

ZIMBABWE

ARGUS 362
16/3/83

Mugabe rattled

ROBIN DREW, Argus Africa News Service, reports from Harare

ROBERT MUGABE does not often appear rattled. His controlled, disciplined response in times of tension is a characteristic of the Zimbabwean Prime Minister.

But he displayed a rare lack of composure on his return to Harare from the non-aligned summit in India at the weekend. He was questioned at a packed news conference not about the summit, but about Joshua Nkomo and allegations of atrocities by security forces in Matabeleland.

KILLINGS

It was a question about reports of women and children being killed by Fifth Brigade soldiers that led to an angry outburst from the Prime Minister.

He banged the table and told his questioner, a German television reporter, to produce the evidence of killings, not to shout out propaganda which his employers wanted put about.

And when a Japanese reporter asked whether there would be an international investigation Mr Mugabe, his voice rising with emotion, said if there was any investigating to be done, Zimbabwe would do it.

But it is not just a question of adverse international reaction that has upset people here. There is also the awareness that there is a strong tribal undercurrent to the troubles in Matabeleland.

DAMAGING

Voices are beginning to be heard expressing concern about the damaging long-term effects of alienating the people of Matabeleland, who, while they are a minority, are a substantial one representing about 20 percent of the people.

Mr Mugabe said Zapu could continue to operate, its representatives in the Cabinet could retain their seats, the intention to institute the one-party system remained but this would come about only when the people had given their verdict.

SAFETY ASSURED

Mr Nkomo could come back, though he would not admit to urging him to return, his safety was assured, but if the police intended to go ahead with charges which Mr Mugabe did not regard as very substantial they would be allowed to do so.

This approach is likely to go some way towards meeting the fears that have been expressed here that the Government has thrown dialogue and debate out of the window in favour of confrontation.

Star 14/7/83/362

Zimbabwe envoy awaits decision on house fraud

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's High Commissioner to London, Mr Robert Zwinoira, recalled in disgrace after he made an unauthorised purchase of a R1.2-million residence in the fashionable Mayfair district, is in Harare awaiting a decision on his future.

Mr Zwinoira was recalled in early February, after an investigation into the property deal by a parliamentary select committee accused him of being responsible for a "catalogue of misdemeanours without parallel".

The committee recommended that the government "take the strongest possible action" against Mr Zwinoira.

After his recall, which according to an official spokesman was for "consultations", Mr Zwinoira took leave, and has recently returned to the Foreign Affairs Ministry headquarters in Harare. It is understood that no decision has yet been made about his future.

His wife is still in London, and the High Commission is being run by Mr Zwinoira's deputy.

The investigation found that the High Commissioner had used money from pension funds to pay the deposit and later the full purchase price on the three-storey Georgian residence.

Although the deal was cancelled, and the bulk of the money replaced in the pension and other Zimbabwe Government accounts, the government incurred a substantial financial loss because of transfer fees and interest charges on a bank overdraft the High Commissioner had arranged to enable him to return the pension funds.

It seems unlikely that the Zwinoira affair had any bearings on the fact that disability pensions for ex-Zimbabweans living in South Africa were not paid or paid late during December last year and January this year.

Foreign Affairs Ministry officials in Harare said the irregularities were probably due to year-end postal and administrative congestion, and to the difficulties in transferring large amounts around the world. (The disability pensions paid in South Africa are transferred via banks in London.)

Mr Zwinoira had negotiated to buy the Mayfair property in June and July 1981.

Nkomo
doesn't like
being called
a fugitive

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Joshua Nkomo, now in London after fleeing from Zimbabwe, resents being called a fugitive.

"I'm not a criminal, so why call me a fugitive?" he asked in an exclusive interview with John Dickie, the diplomatic correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

"It's a terrible insult after what I've done for my country. I've devoted my life to my country. I'm not running away," he said.

"There was a threat to my life which no one can dispute. My family felt I was in big danger so I had to leave.

"I was hoping Zimbabwe was not going to go through such trying times like some other countries who got independence before us. I thought that, having seen what happened in other countries, we would avoid the pitfalls.

"We're in very dangerous times. The country is really at the crossroads — in one direction chaos; in the other stability," Mr Nkomo said.

But he made it clear that he is not trying to set up an alternative government in exile or turning to outsiders for help.

"I'm not throwing myself at the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym, for mercy," he added. "I've not come to Britain to do anything. I don't want to involve President Kaunda of Zambia either."

Mr Nkomo repeatedly emphasised his view that the crisis could be resolved only by the people of Zimbabwe. "It's not for outsiders — and it can't be solved by armies either," he said.

He seemed confident he could face the music. "I don't really think there are any serious possible charges against me."

Mugabe misses 'terrorism' debate

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe failed to make an expected appearance in the Senate yesterday when the House debated a motion condemning terrorism in Matabeleland.

Television coverage had been arranged and the Press gallery overflowed with local and foreign newsmen. The debate itself had been postponed from last week to enable the Prime Minister to be present.

But he apparently decided at the last minute not to attend.

Mr Mark Partridge, Republican Front, a former Minister in the Smith Government, said the country looked to Mr Mugabe to rescue it from "this terrible situation bordering on civil war and insurrection by an approach of reconciliation and magnanimity".

STATESMANLIKE APPROACH

He said the Prime Minister's failure to appear meant an opportunity for a statesmanlike approach had been lost.

Mr Partridge strongly condemned the terrorist activities of ex-Zipra forces and said their dissident actions had brought terrible retribution to their own people.

But, in addition, terrorism had been created by the army's Fifth Brigade which had launched a campaign "described as one of almost genocide against the local people".

He called on the government to stop terrorism practised by its own forces and for it to recognise the need for a long-term political solution for the Matabele people.

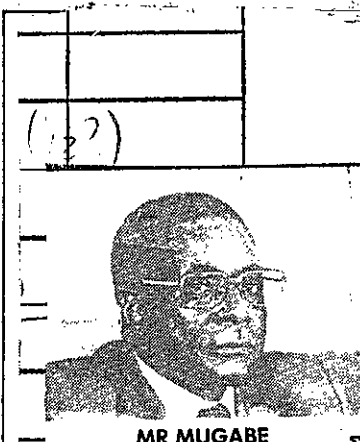
Mr Partridge said it was madness to invite a revolt of a whole people and he estimated there were 125 000 young Matabele men between the ages of 18 and 36.

Government senators, however, attacked Mr Partridge and other RF speakers, claiming they were creating divisions among the people of Zimbabwe.

An amended motion fully supporting the measures being taken by the government and the security forces to eliminate the criminal activities of bandits and dissidents and condemning those who supported them was carried on a voice vote.

The mover of the amendment, Senator George Chinengundu, a Deputy Minister, hit out at the RF stand and said Mr Partridge's motion was tantamount to treason.

The Minister of State for Defence, Dr Sidney Sekeramayi, was present during the debate but did not speak.



MR MUGABE

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

For protection of the people

Goose-stepping defenders of socialism . . .

At a time when a People's Militia is being established to flush out "enemies of the people", there is growing sensitivity to revelations of the actions of Zimbabwe Government forces against dissidents in Matabeleland, writes Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service.

Star
16/3/83

'Get evidence, don't shout out propaganda . . .'

Cabinet could retain their seats, the intention to institute the one-party system remained but this would come about only when the people had given their verdict.

His comments on Mr Nkomo's flight were also markedly restrained seen against the reaction of some of his Ministers and supporters who were all out for Mr Nkomo's blood.

Mr Nkomo could come back, though he would not admit to urging him to return, his safety was assured, but if the police intended to go ahead with charges which Mr Mugabe did not regard as very substantial they would be allowed to do so.

This approach is likely to go some way towards meeting the fears that have been expressed here that the government has thrown dialogue and debate out of the window in favour of confrontation.

Last week the Catholic publication, *Moto*, urged the government to commit itself to critical discussion and open debate to try to find the answers to questions about why the dissident problem had arisen.

A commentator in a national Sunday newspaper also called for open and honest debate.

He said that one of the flaws operating against unity was the unwillingness to face unpleasant facts about the differing backgrounds of the people in Zimbabwe.

The choice, as he saw it, was for the government to create unity either by consensus flowing from honest debate, or by force, which would mean rivers of blood.

But there is another factor which the commentator did not mention — whether debate in the absence of Mr Nkomo would have any meaningful effect.

There are certainly elements in Government who believe that the country would be better off without him.

But will this satisfy the people of Matabeleland? Would Zapu without Mr Nkomo stand for anything? That will be seen in time. The Government has decided.

Mr Robert Mugabe does not often appear rattled. His controlled, disciplined response in times of tension is a characteristic of the Zimbabwe Prime Minister.

But he displayed a rare lack of composure on his return to Harare from the non-aligned summit in India at the weekend and was questioned at a packed Press conference, not about the summit, but about Mr Joshua Nkomo and allegations of atrocities by security forces in Matabeleland.

It was a question about reports of women and children being killed by 5th Brigade soldiers that led to an angry outburst from the Prime Minister.

He banged the table and told his questioner, a German television reporter, to produce the evidence of killings, not to shout out propaganda which his employers wanted put about.

And when a Japanese reporter asked whether there would be an international investigation, Mr Mugabe, his voice rising with emotion, said if there was any investigating to be done, Zimbabwe would do it.

The nerve that was touched by these questions is an indicator of the sensitivity of the situation which has resulted from the decision to crush dissident activity by hitting at the people in areas where the rebels have been operating.

But it is not just a question of adverse international reaction that has upset people here. There is also the awareness that there is a strong tribal undercurrent to the troubles. Voices are beginning to be heard expressing concern about the damaging long term effects of alienating the people of Matabeleland, who, while they are a minority, are a substantial one.

Mr Mugabe has made an attempt to repair some of the damage done by the strident cries of some of his hardline Ministers who have been threatening to ban Mr Nkomo's Zapu Party and push ahead with the plans for a one-party state.

He said Zapu could continue to operate its representative in the

in districts throughout the country with 2 500 personnel in each of the eight provinces.

Mr Mugabe has described the role of the militia as the eyes and ears of the government, especially active in the rural areas because it was there, he said, that the enemy would seek to obtain food, water, money and cover.

But it is not only armed bands that the militia will be trained to counter. It will also be their job to be on the alert for people spreading anti-government propaganda.

"Some of the enemy will be armed with dissenting tongues to sow the seeds of doubt and discord," said Mr Mugabe.

In many cases these interlopers are more dangerous because they are trained to sound plausible and their objective is to lure the people away from the path of socialism.

"Armed or unarmed, the People's Militia must warn the armed forces and police of the presence of such elements immediately."

The North Korean influence in the training of the first group of instructors was evident in the display put on at their final parade.

Like the Fifth Brigade, the militia men drilled with communist AK-47 rifles. Their ceremonial march is the goose step.

Most other units of the armed forces are trained on British Army lines and are equipped with FN or G3 rifles, weapons used by the Nato forces and passed on to the Zimbabwe National Army from the Rhodesian security forces.

Big play is also made of the martial arts.

So far the People's Militia has been established in only one district, Gokwe, in the northern part of the country bordering on Matabeleland.

Mr Ndangana says it has been successful in flushing out dissidents from there.

He estimates that it will take four years to get the militia operating all over Zimbabwe. By then, he says, it will be ready to take on anybody, including South African forces, and the brigade Zimbabwe.

To many people in Southern Africa, the name Kim Il-sung might draw the response, "Kim Il-who?"

But in Zimbabwe the influence of the North Korean leader, one of the world's greatest cult figures, is slowly spreading.

It is the North Korean officers sent to Zimbabwe by the Great Leader, as he is known, who trained the soldiers of the national army's Fifth Brigade, which has gained international notoriety for its aggressive posture in Matabeleland.

North Korean designers and builders put up the towering memorial at Heroes' Acre in Harare to commemorate those who died in the struggle to liberate Zimbabwe from white rule.

It is North Korean rice, a gift from the government in Pyongyang, which Zimbabweans are now eating. And it is North Korean officers who are training the instructors who will spread their influence to the remotest corners of Zimbabwe as the latest arm of the security forces, the People's Militia, takes shape.

At a parade at Paradise Camp near Bindura, about 80 km from Harare, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told 750 instructors who had completed a four-month training course that it would be their job to instill in the thousands of militia members around the country the same sense of purpose, enthusiasm and self-discipline which had been demanded of them by their Korean comrades-in-arms.

It is planned to establish a 20 000 strong militia which, according to the Deputy Minister in charge of paramilitary matters, Mr William Ndangana, will work hand-in-hand with the 40 000-strong regular national army, the police and the Central Intelligence Organisation.

Men and women between 16 and 65, who "support the Government" will be eligible to join, said Mr Ndangana, a veteran guerrilla fighter, former ZanuA chief of operations and member of the ruling party's central committee. Militia units will be established



The bodies of three of six passengers allegedly a farm in Matabeleland. White farmers were taken off a bus by Zimbabwe government allegedly asked by the soldiers to burn the bodies, but they refused.

Clandestine station beams propaganda

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A new clandestine radio station has begun broadcasting anti-Zimbabwe Government propaganda from somewhere in South Africa into Zimbabwe's strife-torn Matabeleland province, according to reports in Harare.

A report from Durban by the South African-based Press Trust of South Africa news agency said the radio station's apparent aim was to "sow seeds of discord and confusion" among the people in dissent-ridden Matabeleland.

The new station, called Radio Truth, began its broadcast last Thursday night on the 49-metre band.

The news agency quoted a radio monitor for Radio Nederland in Hilversum in Holland as saying the new station was close to the signal of Zimbabwe's Radio Four and was an obvious attempt to supplant it.

The radio monitor, Mr Jonathan Marks, said the broadcasts had a bird's trilling as their signal tune, and were hosted by a woman with an English voice.

Dissidents snatch Matabele farmer

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — A white farmer was abducted by dissidents from the Khami Ruins area about 20 km west of Bulawayo yesterday, according to reports reaching here.

In another incident in the Figtree area, about 20 km away, an elderly white farmer fought off a group of armed men who attacked his farmhouse.

No official comment was immediately available but it is understood that security forces are engaged in follow-up action.

The raids may herald the first challenge by the dissidents to the Zimbabwe forces who have been active in the area in recent weeks.

The last abduction of a white by dissidents in Matabeleland was on New Year's Eve when Mr David Bilang, a post-graduate student at Natal University was seized with his grandfather, Mr Benjy Williams, in the Turk Mine area about 50 km north of Bulawayo.

Mr Williams's body was found later. Mr Bilang is still missing.

Six tourists, who were abducted in July last year on the road between Bulawayo and the Victoria Falls, are still missing.

The Khami Ruins area is in the same district as the Western Suburbs townships which were combed by troops 10 days ago.

It was during this operation that Mr Joshua Nkomo's driver was shot dead. The Zapu leader subsequently fled to Botswana.

Figtree, the scene of the attack on the homestead, is about 70 km from the Botswana border.

An official statement on the incidents is expected later today.

Trial of Nkomo top aides resumes

17/3/83 (362)
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The treason trial of two of Mr Joshua Nkomo's top aides resumed in the High Court in Harare this morning after a three-week adjournment.

Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Mr Lookout Masuku, with five other members of Mr Nkomo's Zapu party, have pleaded not guilty to the main charge of plotting the overthrow of Mr Robert Mugabe's government by force, and also to the alternative charge of possessing arms of war.

The men are alleged to have been involved in the caching of huge amounts of arms in preparation for an armed revolt.

The discoveries of the caches early last year led to the expulsion of Mr Nkomo and other Zapu Ministers from the Cabinet.

During today's proceedings, a former Rhodesian, and later Zimbabwean, Secretary for Defence gave evidence on the difficulties of integrating the two guerilla armies and the Rhodesian security forces.

Mr Bernard Alan Page, who was for a time head of the Joint High Command, told the court there was "mutual suspicion" and distrust between the Zipra and Zanla armies.

Mr Page said Mr Dabengwa and Mr Masuku, as representatives of Zipra on the Joint High Command, had raised their complaints and fears.

Defence lawyer Mr Adrian de Bourbon produced a letter written by Mr Dabengwa to Prime Minister Mr Mugabe in June 1980, in which the Zipra commander asked for a meeting to discuss the "serious situation" in the country, and to pledge Zipra's commitment to "harmony, reconciliation and peace".

Mr Page commented that the letter reflected accurately the sentiments of the Zipra representatives on the joint command.

He added, however, that Zipra was not always forthcoming with information, particularly on one occasion when a large trainload of arms from Zambia was diverted south of Hwange and taken to a Zipra assembly point.

A conciliatory Mr Nkomo nurtures hopes of returning home to sort out the differences between his Zapu party and the Zimbabwe Government.

Nkomo now appeals for national unity

The Star Bureau

17/3/83
LONDON — Mr Joshua Nkomo, the veteran Zimbabwean opposition leader who fled the country last week claiming his life was in danger, yesterday appealed for national unity and reconciliation to avert further conflict in the country.

In an interview with the Financial Times at his London hotel, Mr Nkomo insisted that there was no imminent threat of civil war in Zimbabwe, but warned, nonetheless, that the younger members of his Zapu party — many of them former guerrillas — were turning away from political action because of the hostility of Mr Robert Mugabe's Government.

"The army is the decisive factor," the Zapu leader said. "It is vital that the young people see that we are working together. Playing tricks in government has not given the young people the chance to feel integrated."

Mr Nkomo said that he was determined to return to Zimbabwe as soon as he had been given adequate assurances of his own personal safety. He did not intend to ask for the mediation efforts of any third party, such as the British Government, which has given him permission to stay in the country for just one week, pending further consideration.

"I do not wish to say anything which could inflame things," he said. "My idea is to explore those areas where it may be possible to bring about understanding."

The opposition leader fled from his base in Bu-



Nkomo ... "I did not leave Zimbabwe in order to go outside and organise against Zimbabwe. I left because it was unsafe for me to be around."

lawayo to Botswana last week, after accusing government troops of terrorising the population of Matabeleland province, where his Zapu party is strongest.

"I did not leave Zimbabwe in order to go outside and organise against Zimbabwe," he said. "I left because it was unsafe for me to be around."

"But people talking about civil war are misrepresenting the situation. I am interested in lessening the tension and bringing about an atmosphere where people can talk and solve the problem of Zimbabwe. It cannot be solved by fighting."

He denied that he had ever had contact with, or been approached by, South Africa for support in a military coup, which Mr Mugabe had accused him of a year ago. But he agreed that South Africa could have an interest in destabilising Zimbabwe:

"That is all the more reason why we should not do stupid things," he said.

He strongly attacked the decision by Mr Mugabe's Government to use the Fifth Brigade, which is drawn almost entirely from Mashonaland, to carry out operations in rival Matabeleland. The brigade has been accused of widespread brutality and killings.

"There were no strains within Zzapu until these unfortunate events took place," he said. "But now they may make it very difficult to control these young people, as we felt we had managed to do up till then. It has gone very deep into the people. Some families were completely wiped out."

Mr Nkomo ruled out the involvement of either the British Government or President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who is due in London on a state visit next week, as intermediaries in the dispute.

"It is an internal matter, although it is starting to affect our neighbours," he said. "Zimbabwean refugees are streaming into Botswana. But that is a matter to be sorted out between the governments involved."

He denies the accusation, by Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Information, that he was spreading "lies and rumours" in order to dissuade investors and donors from coming to Zimbabwe.

"What is happening is influencing foreign investors, not what I have said. I was not talking to destroy, but to get the action in Matabeleland stopped, so that it does not destroy us," Mr Nkomo said.

Star

INNESBURG THURSDAY MARCH 17 1983

Stamp

Move to end club race ban

Sports chiefs welcome bid to open all public venues

Sports administrators throughout the country have unanimously welcomed the non-discrimination directive which is to be handed down to provincial administrations by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis — as regards publicly owned sports facilities.

The report based on the first statement.

ts row

Mini right says

Top sports administrators proved moves by the Heunis, to keep politics

They were generalisations of applying the

Rugby supremo Dr I facilities in white areas coloured and Indian are

"Mr Heunis has made as keeping politics out concerned," said Dr certain sport control position, excluding spor



Denis Compton and Bill Edrich, the "Terrible Twins" of English cricket in the early post-war years, returned to Lord's yesterday on a new mission — to de-

Matabele death toll

tops 1 000, says BBC

LONDON — Troops of the Zimbabwe Government's North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade are estimated to have killed more than 1 000 people in southern Zimbabwe, the British Broadcasting Corporation said in a television report last night.

The report showed bodies lying in the bush, bodies being buried by villagers, and damage to homes and property that villagers said had been carried out by the Fifth Brigade.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's government has denied newspaper reports of massacres in Matabeleland, home of the minority Ndebele tribe from whom opposition leader Joshua Nkomo draws his support. The Fifth Brigade was sent into the area a month ago with orders to hunt out armed dissidents.

Mr Nkomo, 66-year-old head of Zapu, fled from Zimbabwe via Botswana and arrived in London last Sunday, saying he feared for his life at home.

Reporter Philip Hayden said his estimated death toll of more than 1 000 was calculated by adding villagers' reports of killings to bodies his team had counted along their 800 km trek through the bush.

Hayden said church leaders and white farmers in a small settlement near Figtree put the death toll in that area alone at 20. Hayden said that in two hours his team had found eight bodies.

In another area, he took pictures of the bodies of six young men. Villagers said troops had ordered the six off a bus, marched them into the bush and shot them.

Hayden said homes, particularly those of people associated with Mr Nkomo, had been burned down in several villages and that troops had closed all Zapu offices and shot many of Mr Nkomo's deputies. — Associated Press.

HÄGAR the Horri

MEN! THE TIME HAS COME ME TO HAVE A SERIOUS T, WITH YOU ABOUT...



sumer price index and 10.75% for lower income groups. As Zimbabwe does not publish a composite prices index, the two can be averaged out to give a 1982 inflation rate of some 14.5%.

Unfortunately for the economic planners, the signs are that this inflation rate is going to get decidedly worse before it improves. Last December's 20% devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar, the subsequent further depreciation of some 3% in the exchange rate, the hefty rise in the maize meal price, higher electricity tariffs and last month's minibudget will all have a material impact on the inflation rate in the coming months.

Devaluation is expected to raise domestic prices by at least 8%, while the minibudget, which included a 40% hike in fuel prices, will have added a further 4% to prices. This suggests that by midyear inflation will have moved well over the 20% level.

There are three other strong inflationary forces waiting in the wings. The first is the after-effect of last year's 25% increase in the money supply, likely to be felt in the latter part of this year or early in 1984. The second is postponed minimum wage review.

Minimum wages were due to be reviewed in December last year but this was postponed as part of the government's post-devaluation economic strategy, designed to keep wage costs in check. The wage review was postponed until midyear and in Harare, official sources are saying they are determined to ensure only a modest rise in wages. But determination is only half the battle, since with prices having risen at least 25% since the last minimum wage increase, there are bound to be immense pressures for higher wages.

Finally, there is the IMF factor. Zimbabwe is negotiating for two IMF loans — a standby credit of Z\$300m and a compensatory finance loan of Z\$56m. According to informed sources, the credit will be tied to performance criteria in respect of the bud-

get deficit and the money supply. This means that, in all likelihood, not only will there have to be savage cuts in government spending, but sharp increases in administered prices, especially of foodstuffs, since subsidies are bound to figure high on the IMF "hit list." All of which suggests that Zimbabwe is heading for significantly higher inflation this year than last. How much higher is hard to forecast, given the many imponderables, but on the joint (or averaged) index Zimbabwe will be doing well if it can keep inflation below 18%.

ZIMBABWE

362

Lurking inflation

FM 18/3/83

Year-end inflation figures just published in Harare show that in 1982 retail prices rose more than 18% on the higher incomes con-



Number of books handed in	3
Number of this book	2

ZIMBABWE FM 10/3/83
Short-term victory

That an abject British Foreign Office cannot wait to get Nkomo out of Britain is a measure of Mugabe's triumph. The Zapu leader, once feted by successive British governments, has been made to appear not only an uninvited, but also unwelcome, guest.

Whether the rank-and-file in Matabeleland would go along with this is unclear. For the time being, the popular Zapu support appears to have gone to ground — not surprisingly, given the intensive military campaign in its traditional tribal region by the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade.

At present, the moderate and likeable Josiah Chinamano is doing his best to keep the party together. His public statement after Nkomo's flight to Botswana was extremely conciliatory and came close to condemning Nkomo for "taking the gap" — reference to the exodus of whites from the former Rhodesia.

Political analysts in Harare take the view that while the government has secured a handsome short-run victory, its long-term problems in Matabeleland have probably worsened. If the security forces have been as heavy-handed and even brutal as suggested by foreign news correspondents, churchmen, and farmers, there is the possibility that deep-seated bitterness will have been engendered among the Ndebele.

That said, it may well be that Nkomo's political career has not got much further to run. His flight to Botswana has backfired. He is an embarrassment to his hosts. If he limps back to Harare — as he has said he will — far from being a triumphant return, this promises to be a rather dismal business. Indeed, he could come back to a badly-split Zapu with the moderate element opting to join Mugabe's one-party State while the militant and rural elements in Matabeleland look on.

There is no obvious heir to the Zapu throne. Dumiso Dabengwa, currently on trial for treason, was the strongest contender. If he is convicted, a post-Nkomo Zapu would have to look elsewhere for a leader — assuming there is anything left to lead.

[illegible]

- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- Do not write in the left hand margin.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Botswana bid to defuse Nkomo row

The Star's Africa News Service
18/9/83

HARARE — Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mr. Archie Mogwe, has arrived here for top-level talks with the Zimbabwe Government.

No official announcement has been made of the visit but Mr. Mogwe arrived last night and will see Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, and Foreign Minister, Dr. Witness Mangwende.

Botswana, which gave refuge to Mr. Joshua Nkomo for four days after his flight from Zimbabwe, was heavily criticised in the Press here being accused of providing bases for dissidents opposed to Mr. Mugabe's government.

In an effort to halt the deterioration in relations, the Zimbabwe Government quickly dissociated itself from the condemnations which went as far as saying Botswana's action amounted to a declaration of war.

There have been reports of an increasing flow of refugees from Matabeleland into Botswana and preparations are being made to establish more refugee centres in addition to the Dukwe camp west of Francistown.

The Botswana Government has denied knowledge of last weekend's report that scores of Zapu officials, including two senior central committee members, had crossed into its territory from Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwean forces hunt kidnap squad

8/3/83
362

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's security forces are hunting the kidnappers of a Bulawayo businessman, Mr Robert Dyer-Smith, who was snatched from the farm he owns on the outskirts of the city on Wednesday.

The kidnapping was the latest daring act of defiance by dissidents against the government crackdown on rebel activities.

The Khami ruins area — only about 20 km from the city — was cordoned off yesterday as intensive aerial and ground searches continued for the six-man gang who seized Mr Dyer-Smith.

The dissidents held two farm workers captive for five hours before releasing

them with a ransom note demanding that the two top former Zipra guerilla commanders, Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku, who are currently on trial for treason be freed.

The note claimed that the six foreign tourists abducted last July were still alive, but said that they and Mr Dyer-Smith would be killed if the demands were not met by the end of the month.

The kidnapping was part of an outbreak of violence unleashed by dissidents this week which included an attack on a white homestead in the Figtree area. In this incident the elderly farmer killed

one of the raiders with a shot from his revolver as they burst into the house at night after cutting through the security fence.

Three other dissidents were killed in the Figtree area on Tuesday in a contact with security forces, according to a government spokesman.

In the Mphoengs area, about 100 km south west of Bulawayo, dissidents dressed in green and brown overalls and khaki shirts and armed with AK-47 rifles and rocket launchers assaulted five girls whom they accused of going out with national army soldiers.

Star 19/3/83 (362)

On the morning of Tuesday, March 4, 1980, journalists crowded round the father of African nationalism in Zimbabwe, Joshua Nkomo, in the garden of his house and listened to a broken man.

It was election result morning and, till the last, Nkomo had convinced himself that his Patriotic Front would emerge the winner. Instead, it had been thrashed by Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF. Nkomo could not bring himself to believe it.

From that day to this he has never accepted the situation, believing somehow even until now that, at 65, he can eventually become the nation's leader.

James Callaghan, one-time Prime Minister of Britain, is once reported to have said that Nkomo had more political skill curled in one little finger than most politicians had in the whole of both hands.

That is almost certainly true, but Nkomo's ability to use the skill seems never to have been there. In judgment, wisdom and vision he has shown himself to be singularly lacking.

Arguments about the long, drawn-out and bloody birth of Zimbabwe will continue for generations, but one of the early turning points came in 1961 when Britain's Commonwealth Secretary Duncan Sandys negotiated a constitution for the then Southern Rhodesia which would have brought into Parliament for the first time 15 African members.

Nkomo agreed the deal but a week later reneged on pressure from his party colleagues. As a result of that decision politics in Salisbury took the wrong fork and went down a road that led inevitably to the liberation war.

Sandy's deal aimed to keep Premier Edgar Whitehead, a quickly liberal figure, in power. Nkomo's repudiation of the constitutional deal quickly led to rejection of Whitehead's party by the white electorate and the emergence in 1964 of Ian Smith.

Arguably, if Nkomo had taken up the 15 seats in Parliament and

Is this the end of Joshua Nkomo?

By Derek Ingram who was in Zimbabwe throughout the independence election and who is the author of several books on the Commonwealth. The latest is "The Imperfect Commonwealth".

worked that constitution the Smith extremists would not have gained the upper hand among the whites and African government would have come to Zimbabwe within a few years without bloodshed.

Whether Nkomo himself would have remained leader is doubtful. That would also have required a wider vision on his part than he has proved capable of exercising.

Nkomo seems never to have been motivated by ideology but rather by a conviction that he is the natural leader of his country. He failed to acknowledge that as the representative of a minority of the country's peoples he needed to present himself as the great unifier if he was to get anywhere at all. Instead he chose the politics of division.

His political nous stood him in good stead internationally. To-ing and fro-ing ceaselessly between western and eastern countries, first to London, then to Moscow, across to Washington and then to Tripoli, paying visits to Prague and back to London, he managed for a long period to put himself in the remarkable position of finding favour with Russians, the Americans and the British — everyone, in fact, except the Chinese.

He built his army and accumulated stocks of arms in Zambia and

elsewhere, but as Zanu, under Sithole and then under Mugabe, also built their army, mainly with Chinese help, Nkomo was intent on keeping his organisation separate.

The Seventies were notable for the infinite twists and turns of political intrigue between the Shona and Ndebele and blame attaches to both sides.

The fact is that the Zanu army, Zanza, was markedly more active in committing its army over the borders into Zimbabwe than Nkomo's Zipra. The suspicion grew that Nkomo was keeping his forces intact for other purposes, and in retrospect the argument seems more soundly based than it did at the time.

In most liberation struggles factions unite in the face of the common enemy. This did not happen in Zimbabwe. Ceaseless efforts by the Front Line Presidents to get Mugabe and Nkomo together and to unite the armies did not succeed.

When finally the Patriotic Front was formed and the two leaders carried on negotiations at Lancaster House and elsewhere jointly it was still only a facade of unity.

First in Geneva and then in London there was much behind-scenes bickering and manoeuvring between the two groups, and as soon as the Lancaster House settle-

ment was made and elections called, Nkomo broke away, announcing that he would go to the polls separately.

With his usual tactical political skill he managed to snatch the name Patriotic Front for Zanu and Mugabe had to settle for the cumbersome Zanu-PF badge.

When finally Nkomo lost the election he threw away the opportunity to unite the country by rejecting the post of President.

It is true the Presidency carries little constitutional power. But it was an offer which presented Nkomo with a heaven-sent chance to preach reconciliation, and probably in that way he could have carried the Ndebele with him. It was the moment to bury the past and he did not seize it.

Instead a portion of his army, it now seems clear, went underground, and considerable arms stocks were kept in reserve.

It could be argued that these were defensive acts prompted by traditional fear and distrust of the Shona. Or it could have been part of planning to take over the leadership somehow sometime.

Today Nkomo would seem to be finished, but he is a survivor (even though not in good physical shape) and a political performer never to be underestimated. — GEMINI.



Joshua Nkomo . . . a survivor?

and, litigred awhile,
 ted for home.
 an told police that
 her path. She was
 the ground, police
 ed of her pants and
 the pool table to be
 least four men.

re report said that
 to 15 men cheered
 s during two hours
 humiliation.
 in fled around mid-
 ed from the waist
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 for help. When police
 y found two of the
 ticipants standing at
 ith the other patrons.
 beer were flowing. It
 ss as usual. — Asso-

Dissidents slay four in farm attack

Star 19/3/83 (362)

By David Thomas,
 The Star's Africa
 News Service



Marc Fontan (10) and hotshot American challenger Randy Mamola (6).

torcycling map

turn, clocking around
 on the second flying

day, after four official
 sessions, it was young
 "Fast Freddie"
 on the Honda who
 as the man to beat,
 pole position from
 Eddie Lawson on a
 with Korean-born Ta-
 Katayama third quick-

est on another works Honda,
 ahead of American triple world
 titleholder Kenny Roberts on a
 Yamaha.

Britain's GP rookie, Ron Has-
 lam, posted fifth quickest time
 ahead of Italy's past and present
 champs Marco Lucchinelli on a
 Honda and Franco Uncini on a
 Suzuki. Next fastest was Suzuki-
 mounted Randy Mamola, the
 American "wheelie" artist who
 has twice come so close to cap-

turing the world crown.

South Africa's lone 500 con-
 tender, Jon Ekerold on a Cagi-
 va, the only non-Japanese make,
 had to settle for 27th position.

Frenchmen set the pace for
 the 250cc world championship
 race with Jean Francois Balde
 fastest on a Chevallier, followed
 by Christian Sarron on a Yama-
 ha and Herve Giulleux on a
 Kawasaki.

Reigning champ Jean Louis
 Tournadre only succeeded in
 placing his Yamaha a disap-
 pointing 22nd.

HARARE — Four whites,
 two of them children, have
 been killed on a farm just
 north of Bulawayo in an un-
 precedented upsurge of ter-
 rorism by Matabeleland dis-
 sidents.

According to initial reports
 from neighbouring farmers, an
 elderly couple and two children
 were killed last night on their
 homestead off the Bulawayo-
 Victoria Falls road in the Nya-
 mandhlovu area.

The alarm was put out on
 the agric-alert radio warning
 system and an army follow-up
 operation was launched almost
 immediately.

Last night's killings follow a
 week of fresh violence by dissi-
 dents who claim loyalty to Mr
 Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

The upsurge in dissident acti-
 vity is seen here as an act of
 defiance in the wake of the gov-
 ernment's controversial anti-
 dissident offensive in which as
 many as 1 000 civilians are al-
 leged to have been killed by the
 North Korean-trained Fifth Bri-
 gade.

Earlier in the week rebels
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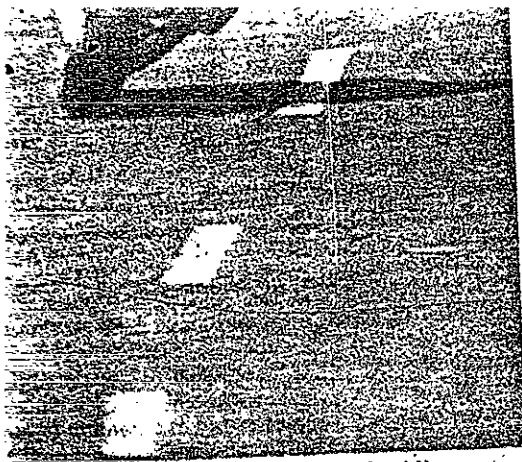
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Contacts

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turing the world crown.

South Africa's lone 500 con- tender, Jon Ekerold on a Cagi- va, the only non-Japanese make, had to settle for 27th position.

Frenchmen set the pace for the 250cc world championship race with Jean Francois Balde fastest on a Chevallier, followed by Christian Sarron on a Yama- ha and Herve Giulleux on a Kawasaki.

Reigning champ Jean Louis Tournadre only succeeded in placing his Yamaha a disap- pointing 22nd.

ught may be st in 200 years

tical Staff

ELY — South Afri- - worst drought in 200 - could leave major - in Natal in a criti- - supply position and - supplies through- - country, Mr Sarel - Minister of Environ- - has told Parlia-

the worst hit area, - saved the Pretoria - and Vaal Triangle - in the same position - the Tugela Vaal - which water is

pumped from the Tugela over the Drakensberg.

Even the huge Sasol Two and Three fuel production plants could be affected.

"Unless good rains occur in the summer rainfall region during the remaining months of summer, the current drought could well be the severest of this century.

"In fact a drought with a recurrence frequency of one in 200 years could become the possibility," he said.

Available water supplies, both surface and underground, were declining almost daily through- out the country — in some cases to critical levels.

Mr Hayward said that the Government had received excel- lent co-operation so far in the measures it had introduced to conserve water but appealed again "to all water consumers to do everything within their means to reduce their water consumption so as to prevent further restrictions at a later date".

The urban areas of Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Port Eliza- beth, East London and Bloem- fontein have sufficient supplies - for the foreseeable future.

system and an army follow-up operation was launched almost immediately.

Last night's killings follow a week of fresh violence by dissi- dents who claim loyalty to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

The upsurge in dissident activ- ity is seen here as an act of defiance in the wake of the gov- ernment's controversial anti- dissident offensive in which as many as 1 000 civilians are al- leged to have been killed by the North Korean-trained Fifth Bri- gade.

Earlier in the week rebels kidnapped a white Bulawayo ac- countant, Mr Robert Dyer- Smith, in broad daylight on a farm on the outskirts of the city.

There has so far been no trace of Mr Dyer-Smith and his cap- tors despite an intensive man- hunt by Zimbabwean security forces.

On the same day one of a gang of four dissidents was shot and killed by an elderly white farmer near Figtree when they cut through his security fence and attacked his homestead.

Contacts

Three other dissidents were reportedly killed in the same area in contacts with security forces.

White farmers in trouble-torn Matabeleland have once more been alerted and told to carry firearms at all times in the wake of the this week's fresh outbreak of dissident activity.

In recent weeks some farmers had switched off their agric- ultural alerts and were not carrying firearms regularly.

The latest attacks by dissi- dents came at the same time as the Minister in Charge of Secu- rity, Mr Emmerson Munang- wagwa, gave the assurance that the "worst threat" posed by the rebels was over.

There had been a temporary lull in dissident action during the government's violent offen- sive in Matabeleland over the last six weeks.

The dissidents appear to have chosen white targets for their obvious propaganda value at a time when a few more black victims among the hundreds al- ready killed would hardly be no- ticed.

ction against whites would also not alienate the rural Zim- babweans who support the dissi- dents.

Meanwhile, The Star's London Bureau reports that Mr Nkomo, who arrived in Britain six days ago, can remain in the country until April 12, a Home Office spokesman has confirmed.

Mr Nkomo was originally granted only a one-week stay while the Home Office consid- ered his case.

tests ed to Pill

— The International - deration (Fisa) plans - arswomen that the - five pill can lead to - pe tests, Fisa presi- Thomas Keller, said

reporters a case had - at year at the world - ships in Lucerne, Swit-

carried out produced - of a banned steroid - ch was linked to the - contraceptive pill. —

'Radio Confusion' is on the air

HARARE. — A clandestine radio station in South Africa has begun beaming into Matabeleland, the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation claims.

It says that "Radio Truth" began broadcasts on Tuesday on the 49 metre band and 604 kilohertz. Its aim: to spread discord and confusion.

The Herald newspaper in Harare said a radio monitor for radio Nederland in Hilversum, Holland says the frequency is very close to that of Zimbabwe's Radio Four. The monitor says the language used is Ndebele, the same as that spoken in the KwaNdebele homeland of South Africa.

519

*Confusion
beaming into Matabeleland
with success*

by
DAVID THOMAS
Tribune Foreign Service

HARARE: Dissidents have murdered two children and an elderly couple on a farm near Bulawayo in a new wave of anti-white terror in Matabeleland.

A farmer, his wife and their two granddaughters were shot dead by dissidents on Friday night.

They were paraded before the farm labourers and then taken away to be murdered.

The family were disturbed as they watched television in the homestead of their remote Secret Valley farm.

The couple were Eric and Christina Stratford, aged 66 and 62. The children were Candy, 11, and Sandy, 10.

A Government spokesman said six dissidents arrived at the farm at 6 pm, rounded up the employees and asked them whether Mr Stratford was a good employer. Some, understood to be frequently late for duty, said he was not.

The dissidents went to the homestead and paraded Mr Stratford and his family before the labourers and questioned them. The four were then taken to a room in the house and shot with Mr Stratford's own revolver.

The raiders ransacked the farm and left.

The children's parents are in Botswana, where their father is working. They were staying with their grandparents to continue schooling in Bulawayo.

Police, troops and tracker dogs are searching the bush for the killers.

Members of the Stratford family in South Africa will leave for Zimbabwe tomorrow for the funeral.

Mrs Stratford's brother, Peter Mienie of Pietersburg, and two of her five children are living in South Africa.

A distraught Mr Mienie said: "The war was over. We lived right through the war in the operational area and then something like this happens."

Two of the Stratfords' children, Mrs Felicity Dipplock and Mr Trevor Stratford, are living in Natal.



The latest violence, on a farm off the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road in the Nyamandhlovu area, comes as an upsurge in anti-Government activity by Zapu dissidents appears imminent. The director of the Information Department, Justin Nyoka, said the attack was mounted by men loyal to the runaway opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo.

On Friday dissidents ambushed a Grey Scouts mounted patrol in the nearby Tsholotsho area, killing a horse and wounding two soldiers.

Earlier, dissidents kidnapped a Bulawayo accountant, Robert Dyer-Smith, 67, on a farm on the outskirts of the city.

On the same day one of a gang of four dissidents was shot and killed by a 74-year-old farmer near Figtree.

The dissidents cut his security fence and barged into the home-

SUPER ZAPU

Tribune Bureau
LONDON: Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe says rebel guerrillas known as Super Zapu are operating from Botswana.

Mugabe claims to have evidence from captured guerrillas in Matabeleland that Super Zapu is led by Abel Vela, a former Zlpra commander of Nkomo's, the London Sunday Times reports today.

Zimbabwe claims Super Zapu is based at Selibi Pikwe in Botswana and that elite troops had been sent for training in South Africa.

□ MEANWHILE, President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday he would not give sanctuary to Joshua Nkomo, runaway opposition leader of Zimbabwe who lived in Zambia before his country's independence.

President Kaunda, who is to pay an official visit to Britain tomorrow, also said he had no plans to meet Nkomo in London, Zambia Radio reported.

The good news for Mr Nkomo is that he has had his permit to stay in Britain extended until April 12.

stead. The first burst of AK rifle fire from a dissident wounded a dog but the farmer shot him in the chest as he swung his rifle in his direction.

Three other dissidents were killed in contacts with security forces.

The upsurge in dissident activity is interpreted as defiance in the face of the Government's anti-rebel crackdown in which 1 000 civilians are alleged to have been slaughtered in Matabeleland.

In January six whites and a black security guard were killed when their truck was ambushed.

Twenty-six whites have been killed since early last year.

ER BOOK
TOWN

MASVAC REDE

Farm family paraded and then shot

S. Thomas 24/3/83 (562)

Zambia's economy and infrastructure were hard hit by the Rhodesian war. Now President Kenneth Kaunda is trying to get Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, to forget his support for Mr. Nkomo's Zapu party. On both counts, the prospect of giving asylum to Mr. Nkomo now is hardly an enticing one for the Zambian leader.

A wary Zambia counts the cost of giving shelter to Nkomo

By David Thomas
The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The bomb-shattered rubble which was once Mr. Joshua Nkomo's home in suburban Lusaka remains as a constant reminder to Zambians of what it cost their country to shelter the Zapu leader.

Much as the Zambian people may sympathise with the fugitive Mr. Nkomo in his search for political accommodation, those responsible for running the country know they cannot afford to take him in again.

The country's economy is in a critical condition. In the words of the ruling party-owned newspaper, the Times of Zambia: "In monetary terms the countdown to Armageddon in Zambia has already begun."

Uppermost is the fear that Mr. Nkomo's presence would escalate the Malabeleland conflict into a civil war similar to that in Angola on Zambia's western flank.

Zambians remember well that they once gave refuge to Dr. Jonas Savimbi, whose rebel Unita

Rubble reminds Kaunda to keep doors barred to Zapu

forces have closed the Benguela railway line which carried most of Zambia's crucial copper exports.

Zambia's most dependable railway link with the outside world now is the southern route which runs through Malabeleland to South Africa.

Closure of this line due to dissident activity in Malabeleland would leave Zambia with only the Tazara railway through to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam.

A recent survey shows the efficiency of the road and rail routes through Tanzania has been critically reduced by management problems and chronic congestion at Dar es Salaam.

The Zambian Government, which has grown in-

creasingly pragmatic as its economy deteriorates, is no longer prepared to pay the price of allowing its country to be used as a military base for opposition movements from neighbouring countries.

Although Swapo has refugee camps in western Zambia and the African National Congress of South Africa has its headquarters in Lusaka, the government has severely restricted any military activity in the country by these organisations. The same applies to groups opposing the Malawi Government of President Hastings Banda.

Similarly, Zimbabwean dissidents loyal to Mr. Nkomo's Zapu have been stopped from entering Zambia. One of Zapu's top war-time officials

and later an MP, Mr. Akim Nalovu, who fled Zimbabwe last year, is in Lusaka but it is understood his movements are closely monitored.

Zambia paid a heavy price for its previous support for Mr. Nkomo. Apart from the physical damage done to Zambia's internal infrastructure by Rhodesian bombers, the war virtually cut Zambia off from the outside world.

Zambia's southern rail and road routes were closed for six years during the Rhodesian war, and for a time after the Benguela railway was closed in 1975 until the opening of the Tazara line late the following year. Zambia was forced to use costly air transport to export its copper on which the country was dependent for over 90 per cent of its foreign earnings.

Another important aspect of the Zambian Government's reluctance to be seen to be helping Mr. Nkomo is its relations with the Zimbabwe Government of Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe.

Ever since Zimbabwe's independence, Kenyan President Mr. Kenneth Kaunda has gone to great lengths to patch up the war-time differences between him and Mr. Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF).

Mr. Mugabe has apparently still not forgiven Mr. Kaunda for the way the Zambian leader treated his party during the war. Top Zanu officials were harassed and detained and the party was, for a time, effectively prevented from operating in Zambia.

Informed sources in Lusaka say President Kaunda is determined not to let Mr. Nkomo's plight get in the way of his continuing efforts to improve relations with Harare.

In an editorial last week the Times of Zambia, whose editor is said to be close to Mr. Kaunda, strongly advised against involvement in Mr. Nkomo's "sad and tangled mess."

But ordinary Zambians, however, are surprisingly sympathetic towards Mr. Nkomo despite the problems created for them during the Rhodesian war by his guerrillas — who were not above pillage and rape.

Zambians interviewed in Lusaka invariably clucked in sympathy for the Zapu leader and bitterly accused the Zimbabwe Government of mistreating him.

One taxi driver claimed that when news of Mr. Nkomo's flight to Botswana got around Lusaka, the people raised their beer bottles to the man they call "the father of Zimbabwe".

Mr. Nkomo is welcome in Zambia, another man said. "What our newspaper and politicians are saying is not what the people are feeling."

A small businessman said that when Zambians visited Harare, they were shunned and badly treated, but when they went to Bulawayo, Mr. Nkomo's home base, they were welcomed as friends.



- Underlining, overlining, pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets examination book (s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate ineligible.

Mugabe's ideal looks much closer

It is beginning to look as though Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is heading for a major victory in Matabeleland that could decisively shape the future of Zimbabwe.

With Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo in seemingly impotent exile, Zapu's military commanders still in jail and the capacity for insurrection weakened in Matabeleland, Mr Mugabe's Zanu party is in a stronger position than ever before.

Although the threat of an Ndebele rebellion against the domination of the largely Shona Zanu has not been eliminated, it has been considerably reduced. And Mr Mugabe has reason to feel that he has brought Zimbabwe much closer to his ideal of a one-party (Zanu) state.

The calls for Mr Mugabe to invite Mr Nkomo back to Zimbabwe and to negotiate a political settlement with him are based on the belief that Mr Mugabe is compelled to do this if he wants to avoid a civil war or something close to it.

Mr Mugabe, however, appears to feel no such compulsion. The way his government has tackled the Matabeleland crisis indicates it is out to destroy Mr Nkomo and his party rather than to attempt reconciliation.

To pursue this course the Zanu central committee, which is the ultimate decider of government policy, would have had to reckon that Zapu and its leader could be crushed without an unacceptable risk of civil war.

This calculation would have been based on, among other factors, the knowledge that the considerable military strength Zapu possessed at the end of the war had been seriously weakened.

After sending the notorious Fifth Brigade to smash through Matabeleland with 'cold-blooded' efficiency, reportedly leaving hundreds of civilians dead and Zapu's heartland stunned and evidently cowed, the Government seemed satisfied that the threat of insurgency there had been eliminated.

Largely, perhaps, but not entirely. Within a few days dissidents kidnapped a white farmer, murdered a white farming couple and their two grandchildren, and committed other acts of defiance.

Events over the next few months will show whether these incidents are part of the death throes of dissidence or the start of a long and destructive guerilla war in Matabeleland.

Although the threat of an Ndebele rebellion has not been eliminated, it has been considerably reduced, writes Gerald L'Ange of The Star's Foreign News Service.



Mugabe... no reconciliation?

The dissidents may still have plenty of arms in undiscovered caches. And they have the guerillas' classic advantage of being able to merge with the people.

But they almost certainly do not have the ability to set up bases in neighbouring Botswana or Zambia, a facility that made the rebels of the Rhodesian war so difficult to crush.

Provided he is willing to shrug off the international condemnation that would follow, Mr Mugabe can keep sending the Fifth Brigade back into Matabeleland to do its dreadful thing.

A worrying uncertainty that gnaws both in Bulawayo and Harare is the suspicion that South Africa might back a guerilla campaign

from bases in the Transvaal. But Pretoria could only do this at the risk of extreme anger and retribution from the Western powers.

From Mr Nkomo himself Mr Mugabe would seem to have little more to fear. Martyrs are made by death or jail, not exile, and Mr Nkomo's flight into an unwelcoming outside world looks increasingly like political suicide.

Knowledgeable analysts in Zimbabwe believe Zapu has literally been cracking up. Its organisational structure is said to be weak and there certainly is no leader able to step into Mr Nkomo's shoes.

It is of no little significance that the senior party leader in Zimbabwe, Mr Josiah Chinamano, suggested recently that it might be a good idea for Zapu to merge with Zanu in a one-party system.

This is what Mr Mugabe has been unashamedly aiming at ever since independence. The biggest single obstacle to this was Mr Nkomo himself.

Unless Mr Nkomo makes an unexpected comeback Mr Mugabe now seems to have a clear field. His main worry is the recurring nightmare that has always bothered the rulers of his country — the fear of an Ndebele rebellion.

But for the moment he is unlikely to be losing any sleep over it.

Star
22/1/83
362

Mugabe rumbles again about threat of 'SA aggression'

Zimbabwe shows new Red arms

The Star Bureau

Harare.

Zimbabwe's North Korean-trained 5th Brigade yesterday showed off its Russian tanks and multiple rapid-firing rocket launchers to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe — who said the army was being sharpened to defend the country against South African aggression.

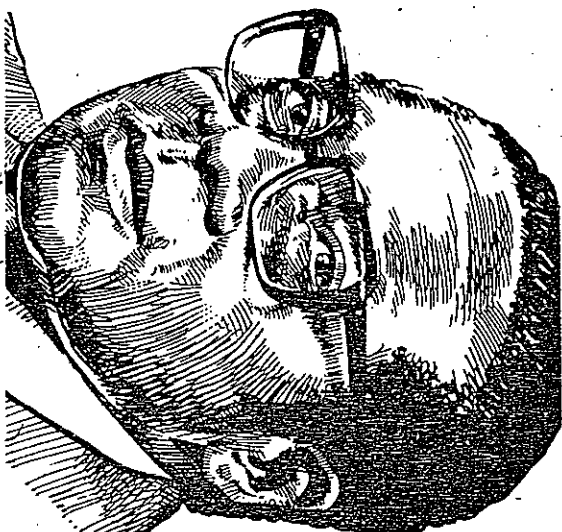
Mr Mugabe said the 5th Brigade's new equipment was needed because South Africa was intensifying its training programme with a view to destabilising Zimbabwe.

He said he thought the threat from South Africa was greater than the problems caused by dissidents in Zimbabwe.

He emphasised the need for a disciplined and loyal army, and thanked the North Korean officers who have now completed their training of the 5th Brigade.

North Korea had proved to be one of Zimbabwe's greatest friends, he said.

In another message yesterday to mark the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination, Mr Mugabe said: "Free Africa has no choice but to continue to support the just struggle of the South African masses in their endeavours to bring about a democratic system of government to their country."



Mr Mugabe... facing up to the threat.

"There can be no half measures. We regard the proposals giving limited representation to Asians and South Africans of mixed race not as a solution, but as a negation of a solution, which serves to entrench apartheid by buying for it further breathing space."

Racial discrimination was a philosophy based on hatred that breeds hatred and spreads a cancer in the international body politic, he added.

As Mr Mugabe was reviewing the power of his 5th Brigade, the violence in the southern part of Zimbabwe was underlined with whites in Matabeleland preparing for an exodus unprecedented during the Rhodesian War.

Many have put their farms up to sale and some have already abandoned them.

The deteriorating security situation in some parts of the country is already more serious than during the Rhodesian War.

It peaked on Friday with the murder near Bulawayo of a middle-aged white couple and their two granddaughters. The next day a family on a neighbouring property packed and left.

In the Nyamandlovu area, nine whites have been murdered by dissidents in the past three months. Only six were killed on their farms during the entire seven-year bush war.

Yesterday the farmers of the area held an urgent meeting to discuss the situation, but would not comment on the outcome.

In the south and south-eastern Matabeleland areas of Kezi and West Nicholson, a new terror weapon not used since the bush war has surfaced. According to sources, a number of landmines have been found buried on roads.

Tutu urges probe into atrocity allegations

Telegrams calling for a commission of inquiry into allegations of atrocities by Zimbabwean soldiers in Matabeleland have been sent to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, by Bishop Desmond Tutu of the South African Council of Churches.

The bishop said the SACC would be willing to act as intermediaries in settling the rift between Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu and Mr Mugabe's Zanu party.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday that he had sent three telegrams to Mr Mugabe's office.

"The telegrams asked for the truth of what is happening in Matabeleland. I expressed the deep concern... about what we hear," said Bishop Tutu.

The telegram read: "Praying for you and your country in a difficult situation. Urge you in Christ's name and in the name of the struggle for justice, peace and prosperity in Zimbabwe and South Africa to appoint judicial commission to inquire into all allegations of killings in your great country."

"We are willing to offer ourselves in all humility as intermediaries as it is important for the future of this sub-continent and the world for the Zimbabwean experiment to succeed."

The bishop said yesterday: "I am sure he will respond positively, especially to those he knows that have the interests of Zimbabwe and the whole of Africa at heart." — Sapa.

Mitter Set to Frenc

By James Tomlins,
The Star's Foreign
News Service 2

PARIS — President François Mitterrand will announce a new government tomorrow night and one of its first will be to ban the French tour to South Africa in June was reliably learned today.

"The ban was decided a time ago but its announcement was delayed by the cancellations earlier this month the French franc crisis in past few days," a Sports Ministry official said.

"The ban is already in government pipeline and emerge later this week," the official said.

"Everybody concerned the tour has already been so the veto will be no surprise. This is the third time in months that the announcement of the ban has been 'imminent' but this time there is unlikely to be any further postponement."

It is understood that a government circular is being prepared and will be sent to all French sports federations. Mr Albert Ferrasse, president of the French Rugby Federation, remains completely moved by developments. On Sunday, after the inter-

Nkomo man denies being KGB agent

The Star Bureau

23/3/83
HARARE — The head of Mr Joshua Nkomo's wartime Zapu intelligence services, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, denied in the High Court here today that he was an agent of the Russian KGB.

Giving evidence in his defence on a charge of high treason, Mr Dabengwa, who has been nicknamed the "Black Russian", said he had been trained in intelligence work by the KGB but had not become a KGB officer.

When asked by the director of public prosecutions, Mr Ahmed Ebrahim, whether he had met the KGB chairman, Mr Dabengwa said he could have done, but because the operatives he met used pseudonyms or code-names, he could not be sure.

Mr Dabengwa is alleged to have written a letter to the KGB chairman after Zimbabwe's independence in April 1980, requesting "assistance in our next struggle" against what he referred to as "imperialist intrigues" in the sub-continent.

The State allegation is that he

did so with the intention of enlisting Soviet help in staging an armed overthrow of the government of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and its replacement by one headed by Mr Nkomo.

Mr Dabengwa has denied this and said he merely asked the KGB for intelligence help in combating what he saw as a plot by the West to manipulate Zimbabwe.

Mr Dabengwa said he worked with a KGB man called "Maxim", attached to the Russian Embassy in Lusaka, and had discussed with him the fears he expressed in the letter.

Mr Dabengwa's six co-accused, including the former chief of the Zipra guerilla forces, Lieutenant General Lookout Masuku, were yesterday acquitted on the treason charge.

All seven are still facing trial on an alternative charge of illegally possessing offensive weapons, which can carry the death penalty.

Har (302) (24/3/83)

Journalist for UK paper banned by Zimbabwe

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government has declared Nicholas Worrall (45), the local correspondent of The Guardian, London, an undesirable person and an enemy of the people.

This is its toughest move yet against the foreign Press.

The Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said in a statement that Mr Worrall's accreditation as a journalist had been withdrawn from today.

He accused Mr Worrall, who was born in South Africa, of consistently falsifying the position of the government and the people of Zimbabwe, and of going out of his way to give credence to allegations of events in Matabeleland which he knew were unfounded.

The Minister said the steps against Mr Worrall had been taken as a direct result of a series of three articles by Mr Nick Davies, which he described as a gross distortion of events in Matabeleland, in particular, and Zimbabwe in general.

Mr Davies is a staff reporter on The Guardian and visited Zimbabwe recently.

Dr Shamuyarira said the first article made no attempt to recount the murders and robberies by dissidents, and was unworthy of a newspaper such as the Guardian.

He said Mr Worrall had been warned twice before, especially over a report in January that the Zimbabwe Fuel Minister had met a South African Minister to sign a contract for the supply of petrol and diesel.

It is not known yet whether Mr Worrall has been instructed to leave Zimbabwe.

He came to Zimbabwe about two years ago from East Africa,

where he had reported on events in Uganda.

His father, Mr John Worrall, who now lives in Nairobi, was deported from Rhodesia by the Ian Smith Government while a correspondent for the Rand Daily Mail and The Guardian.

Mr Nicholas Worrall was in Bulawayo on an assignment when he heard from other journalists last night that he had been declared an undesirable person.

He said today he had not yet received any direct communication from the government and so was not able to comment.

The Zimbabwe Government acted recently against the Johannesburg-based correspondent for Newsweek magazine, Mr Holger Jensen, who has been refused permission to return to Zimbabwe.

In February last year another Johannesburg-based journalist, Dr Hans Germani, a correspondent for Die Welt, was also declared an enemy of the people, and had his accreditation withdrawn.

In an unrelated development Zimbabwe Newspapers has announced the resignation of the editor of the country's main paper, The Herald.

Mr Farayi Munyuki, who has edited the paper for the past two years, is being replaced from next month by Mr Tommy Sithole, the editor of The Chronicle in Bulawayo.

Mr Sithole's position will be taken by the present editor of the Manica Post, a Mutare weekly newspaper, Mr Geoffrey Nyarota.

It is not known what Mr Munyuki will do. There has been speculation for some months that there was to be a change in the editorship of The Herald.

Harare raid on UK Pressman

S. Times 27/3/83
ZIMBABWE police yesterday seized a visiting British journalist's passport, camera, tape-recorder and notebooks, and searched the hotel room to which he is confined with chicken pox.

"They said I was under investigation but not under arrest," David Blundy, 38, of the London Sunday Times said.

Four policemen visited Mr Blundy's hotel room at noon — two days after a British freelance journalist working for both the Guardian and the Sunday Times, Nick Worrall,

was declared a prohibited immigrant and ordered to leave the country by the end of the month.

Mr Blundy said he asked the police for a search warrant. "They said they didn't need one."

Mr Worrall, 44, was declared "an enemy of the people" last Wednesday.

Speaking in Harare yesterday, Mr Mugabe, the Prime Minister, referred to allegations by foreign journalists, church leaders, relief agencies and human rights bodies that government troops deployed in Matabeleland to hunt dissidents had committed atrocities.

He said: "We will never listen to reports designed to bring pressure on us ... we will never be deviated from our course of action."

Meanwhile, it was reported yesterday that two Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials are in Harare for talks with the Foreign Ministry on opening an office in the Zimbabwean capital.

— Sapa-AP.

Drought will hit welfare in Zimbabwe

Harare Correspondent

THE ZIMBABWE government's social programmes could be crippled by the current drought, which is certain to place a huge strain on the national finances.

Sources at the white-representative Commercial Farmers Union say half their members will not be able to pay the back instalments owing to the sole farming finance body, the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

Only 20 percent of black communal farmers and five percent of those living on resettlement schemes will meet their commitments.

The AFC says there is 'no way' it can lend any more until it knows its own position. About R120 million is needed to keep the farmers going — and the corporation is bound to turn to the government for this.

But the Treasury itself is being squeezed. Although it is negotiating a R350 million loan from the IMF, one of the conditions is that the budget deficit is reduced.

Something that cannot be avoided is food imports. This year an estimated only 650 000 tons of maize will be delivered as against the national demand of 1.2 million tons.

Officials say there will be no need for imports. But privately, farming officials told Tribune Finance that the chances ranged from 'possibly to probably'.

That's not the end of the tale.

- Wheat supplies are critical. A date has even been given as to when the country will run out of bread with no imports — September 10.

- The total amount of water stored in the country is enough to irrigate only 16 000 hectares. The national requirement is 50 000 hectares.

- Beef is also extremely critical and thousands of cattle have died. One of the biggest producing areas is Matabeleland and it is said that the violence there has led to many more animals being killed.

- In the longer term, tobacco is in trouble. Surprisingly enough the crop has survived the drought well and yields will not be significantly reduced — but quality will be affecting sales.

The Treasury will have to cut down somewhere. There is only one area this can be achieved — social spending.

The ambitious health and education programmes, already straining resources, will have to be curtailed this year in the hopes that matters will improve next season.

Defence would have been another obvious target but this is out of the question, if for no other reason than the inability to find jobs for demobbed troops.

Three years on, and the dream down South begins to fade

ZIMBABWE is gearing itself to celebrate its third anniversary of independence next month — but the excitement among South African blacks which greeted its birth will be missing. Their hopes of three years ago have turned into despondency.

They feel the unresolved problems between Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and opposition forces culminating in Josu Nkomo's flight can only harden white attitudes in South Africa towards an equitable sharing of power in this country.

Three years ago black people throughout the country went on an undisguised celebration spree after Mugabe had walked the elections and led his victorious Zanu forces back home, following years of fighting in the bush.

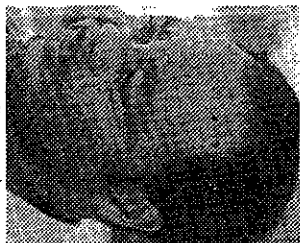
Pro-Zanu rallies — like the Pro-Frelimo rallies of nine years ago to celebrate Machel's victory in Mozambique — were held in the townships to honour the man who had been portrayed as an ogre by opponents and the media.

And the fact that Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who many Western governments preferred to see leading Africa's newest independent state, could only pick up an embarrassing three seats after running an expensive campaign, was the cherry on top.

To fulfil his declared policy of reconciliation, Mugabe went on to form a government of national unity with Nkomo, his ally in the Patriotic Front.

This was lauded as a sign of great statesmanship on Mugabe's part and was cited as an example that, given the chance, Africa has the material to produce leaders of great calibre.

But more than anything blacks in South Africa saw the success of



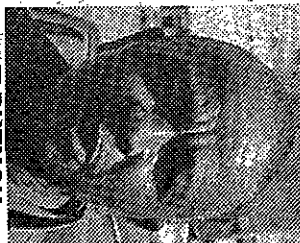
□ KHOZA
'Laughing stock'



□ MVUYANE
Nobody can rejoice



□ MKHIZE
'They must talk'



□ BHENGU
Waiting to die



□ MOTLANA: Enemy exploitation

Oh, Zimbabwe! YOU'RE DOING EXACTLY WHAT YOUR ENEMIES HOPED YOU WOULD

BY BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

from the events in Zimbabwe. "It is heartbreaking," he said.

"We were hoping our brothers, after years of suffering, would make it work. But nobody should rejoice, not even our enemies, because you don't gain anything from the death of a neighbour. What is happening in Zimbabwe is bad news for all of us in this country."

Nontando Buthelezi of Kwamashu said she had heard the news of the fighting "but I don't believe some of the things. But fighting of any kind is not nice."

Mr Themba Bhengu said he was too old to worry about the problems of Zimbabwe.

whether people like Nkomo see the futility of their ways. He said the Zimbabwean issue had been left for far too long and should have been solved by Harold Wilson.

"Successful Prime Ministers in Rhodesia used the differences between the Shonas and the Ndebeles to create the kind of atmosphere, the fruits of which we're reaping today... the kind of thing that South Africa is doing today... using our differences to keep us apart."

Dr Motlana said he did not believe stories of atrocities committed by the Fifth Brigade. "But, in any case, when dissidents start abducting tourists any government has to do something about it, and in a war situation women and children will die."

Dr Motlana said the hardening of attitudes in South Africa brought about by the situation in Zimbabwe would not be something new. "They want it that way. When Mugabe won those elections, they set out to prove that blacks could not rule a multi-racial country. So this is a self-fulfilling dream."

ment that held hope for the future of this country.

But now the sheer force and impact of news from across the Limpopo has left people bewildered and groggy. They don't know whether to believe the authenticity of the news or to ignore it as another case of a bad dream.

Mugabe's policy of reconciliation has all but collapsed. Nkomo, after being shunted around in different portfolios, was finally sacked from the Cabinet after the discovery of caches of weapons on Zapu-owned properties and, to rub it in, Zimbabwe's elder statesman is in hiding in London after escaping from his Bulawayo home to neighbouring Botswana disguised as an old woman.

What is hurting people is the propaganda material which events in Zimbabwe are providing for the rulers and their institutions down here in South Africa who believe the best way for people of different race to stay in peace is to keep them apart.

Many black people approached by the Sunday Tribune in the streets of Durban preferred not to comment.

Most of those who did said that whites would be happy or "laugh at us" for what is happening in Zimbabwe.

South African blacks have a close affinity with Zimbabwe because of the Ndebeles who left this country over a century ago.

"What I want to know is this," said Mr Henry Khoza from Chesterville, "what is wrong now? What do they want? Didn't they spend the most traumatic years of their lives fighting for the liberation of their country together?"

"This thing affects me because Nkomo and Mugabe are black," he said.

"I blame them both for all this. Why can't they sit down and discuss the matter. Now we're a laughing stock of the whole world."

Mr Khoza said whites would think this is what blacks would do in South Africa if given a chance. "Now they will close all avenues because of their fear of us."

"I used to worry about the problems of my country," he said.

"But I've given up now. There is no hope of us getting our freedom in my lifetime. Our leaders tried and failed. Maybe our children will succeed, but I'm just waiting for death and peaceful rest."

Mr Bhengu said Zimbabwe was our neighbour, but what's the point of worrying about the problems of your neighbour when your own house is not in order?"

Mr Leonard Mkhize of Clermont said he could not blame either Mugabe or Nkomo for the fighting because he did not know the cause of it.

"But I think it was a mistake right from the beginning to fight the elections under Zapu and Zanu. They fought the war as the Patriotic Front, they should have fought the elections under the banner of the PF as well. We could have been spared this tragedy."

"But Mugabe and Nkomo should talk very soon. After all they were friends in the bush. Why can't they be friends now that they've got what they were fighting for?"

Miss Nonhlanhla Kaunda, a petrol attendant from Umlazi, thought it was wrong for many people to suffer just because of a disagreement between two people.

"Many people have left their homes because of this disagreement and many more have died." She said she could not understand the killings in Matebeleland.

"If the soldiers are killing people, what have the people done?"

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, disclosed this week he had sent three telegrams to Mr Mugabe calling for a commission of inquiry into allegations of atrocities by soldiers in Matebeleland.

Bishop Tutu also said the SACC would be willing to mediate between Mugabe and Nkomo.

He told the Sunday Tribune this week: "We're deeply concerned because if the Zimbabwean experiment fails, it makes our situation more difficult; it makes our

Guns won't solve any problem. The leaders there should sit down and talk their differences over.

"I didn't want to believe all the stories from Zimbabwe. I thought some of the news was manufactured; then I saw refugees on television in Botswana. One man said the stomach of his pregnant sister was ripped open because the soldiers said she was carrying a dissident. I can't understand such brutality."

"Now the white man here is saying: 'Look at these fools, they're killing each other.'"

Mr James Mvuyane of Umlazi said nobody should derive pleasure

struggle to achieve our goal of a nonracial South Africa far more complicated.

"The racists in this country are already gloating, saying 'This is what we told you; it can't happen anywhere,' which is nonsense."

Dr Nthato Motlana, of the Committee of Ten, said he was convinced what was happening in Zimbabwe was merely a passing phase which was being exploited by the country's enemies.

"We don't know, for instance, how far South Africa in its destabilisation policies, which have

been admitted to even by the US State Department, is doing what Mu-

Zimbabwe ³⁶² dissident is slain by pupils

The Star Bureau 28/3/83

HARARE — Schoolchildren in a remote part of the Zimbabwe Midlands province are reported to have caught and killed an anti-government dissident.

The Herald newspaper quoted the Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, as revealing this at a rally in the province at the weekend.

The Minister said the dissident had died in the Zhombe area, near Kwekwe, recently.

Because of the good co-operation security forces were getting from people in the Midlands area in anti-dissident operations, the government had decided to lift the dusk-to-dawn curfew in two districts.

People in these areas had killed two dissidents last week when the rebels tried to flee, and the army had captured several dissidents after tip-offs, said the Minister.

Among those captured was a man who admitted being involved in the attack on the residence of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, last year. The dissident, Mr John Nkomo, was shown to the crowd at the rally. He told the people he had deserted from the Zimbabwe national army's 33 Battalion, and had been one of the group that attacked the Mugabe house.

At the rally, National Supplies Minister Mr Enos Nkala urged people to form village defence committees to help in tracking down dissidents.

"When you see a dissident, arrest him and report to the security forces. If he resists, just finish him off," said Mr Nkala.

He added that there were only two places for such rebels — "jail or the grave".

Strife made Nkomo sad, court told

362

The Star Bureau

29/3/83

HARARE — Mr Joshua Nkomo was saddened by the bloody violence between rival guerilla groups at Entumbane in Bulawayo in February 1981, the High Court heard yesterday.

Mr Nicholas Nkomo, the former camp commander of the Zipra section of the Entumbane cantonment, said Mr Nkomo had visited the camp shortly after the firing had ceased to order his Zipra followers to hand in their weapons to the Zimbabwe national army.

The Zapu leader had been upset at the great loss of life during the 2½ days of fighting between Zipra men and guerillas loyal to Mr Robert Mugabe, he said.

He was giving evidence at his trial, together with six senior Zapu officials and supporters, on charges of illegally possessing arms of war. The State alleges that he and others ordered the caching of vast quantities of weapons on Zapu properties.

He has denied the allegations. Earlier, he and five others, including the former Zipra supreme Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, were found not guilty of conspiring to overthrow the government in an armed revolt.

Those of the accused who were involved in the Entumbane fighting and who gave evidence to the judicial commission of inquiry are barred from elaborating in court about what occurred in the bloodshed.

(362)
**Watchdog
breaks
silence on
atrocities**

The Star Bureau

29/3/83

HARARE — The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, Zimbabwe's human rights watchdog, has broken its silence over the atrocities allegedly being committed by government troops in anti-dissident operations in Matabeleland.

After its annual meeting here the commission issued a statement which said: "It is clear that human rights in the affected areas are being violated and that men, women and children are being killed and injured without just cause."

The commission, which has already submitted two detailed reports on the situation to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said it would send a delegation to see Mr Mugabe "in the near future".

Representatives from all of Zimbabwe's Catholic dioceses attended the meeting at which reports were presented from the dioceses of Hwange, Bulawayo and Gweru.

The commission statement added: "These reports added to the already grave concern of the members of the commission with regard to the events taking place in some parts of the country."

Church groups and non-government relief agencies have been compiling detailed reports on the alleged atrocities.

A whirlwind to redress the past

29/3/83 362
By Brendan Nicholson of the
Star's Foreign News Service

The claims from Harare that South Africa is, in part at least, behind the dissident strife in Matabeleland has a sound basis in historical fact.

Though several modern political factors have aggravated the bloodshed sweeping Western Zimbabwe, the most damaging contribution to the chaos was made in 1837 by a particularly aggressive South African, the Zulu chief Mzilikazi.

One of the most successful of King Shaka's generals until a dispute over plunder, Mzilikazi broke away from the Zulu nation in 1824 with 20 000 followers.

He spread devastation across the Drakensberg and over what is now the Free State and the Transvaal before being defeated three times in fights against Hendrik Potgieter's Voortrekkers.

Seeking a softer target to bully, Mzilikazi then led his people across the Limpopo River into what is now Zimbabwe.

At that time the territory that

was to be the scene of so much violence was one of the most peaceful and ordered in Africa.

The various clans of Mashona people were highly efficient farmers whose agricultural sophistication amazed the early European travellers who arrived among them.

The settlers and missionaries who arrived years later, in 1893, wrote of fields in which maize, sweet potatoes, peanuts, pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, peas, chillies and even tobacco "are grown to perfection".

Rice was grown in the marshes and goats and cattle were herded.

For 20 years or so many of the settlers who travelled to the country in search of gold and ivory were able to get much of their food from this flourishing African economy.

Into this pastoral scene stormed Mzilikazi, by now paramount chief of his newly-founded Ndebele tribe.

Mzilikazi quickly subjugated the tribes in his vicinity and became wealthy on the tributes paid by those living under his "protection."

There were planted the seeds of the tribal violence now being reaped by villagers and farmers alike.

Black and white are caught in the middle of a 1980s conflict between the Ndebele supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu and the largely Shona shock troops of the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade who have been sent to root them out.

The Fifth Brigade was established separately from the National Army of Zimbabwe that was trained by the British Army. The "Gukurahundi" or Whirlwind, as the Fifth Brigade is known in Zimbabwe, was formed to act as a sort of modern-day praetorian guard for the Government.

In effect it manifests a Shona desire, more than a century old, to match the warrior prowess attributed to their Ndebele rivals.

Many Shona people argue that their war skills need no further vindication as they fought on for a year after the collapse of the Matabele rebellion in 1896 and shouldered the bulk of the fighting in the Rhodesian war.

Mugabe threat: Nkomo mum

The Star Bureau 29/3/83

LONDON — Zimbabwe's fugitive opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has reserved comment on the threats levelled against his Zapu Party by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, last weekend.

Mr Nkomo, sheltering in Britain for the past fortnight, would not react yesterday to Mr Mugabe's "final warning" to Zapu to disarm its dissidents.

Mr Nkomo has still not made an attempt to see British Government officials and diplomatic observers believe it is unlikely he will do so.

His permission for temporary refuge expires on April 12. There is no sign yet whether Britain will extend the stay.

Mr Nkomo's spokesman said, however, that the Zapu leader hoped to be back in Zimbabwe by April 12.

362 SKW 29/3/83

Zimbabwe Minister hits out at judges

By Robin Drew, The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has said he is disgusted at the attitude of Supreme Court judges whom he accused of not being prepared to admit their mistake in a judgment in which the police were criticised.

In a statement given prominence here, the Minister said the police had suffered adverse publicity when they had been accused of abusing the emergency regulations by holding in detention a man and his wife suspected of committing an offence under the Precious Stones Trade Act.

He said that law officers had discussed the matter with the Acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice Baron, who he said had admitted that the Supreme Court and the advocates in the case were not aware that the regulations had been amended to empower this form of detention.

"But," Dr Ushewokunze said, "the judges are not prepared publicly to admit the mistake."

"They are saying: 'It does not matter if the public is told the police force is acting outside the law when it is within the law, but it does matter that the public should not be told that the Supreme Court judges do not know the law'."

SEEKING SAME ENDS

The Minister said the police did not want to be seen to be in conflict with the Supreme Court when they were seeking the same ends. But this became a difficult objective when faced with the attitude of the judges. "It seems to me that if the judges are not prepared to admit their mistake, then we should not suffer in silence," he added.

The judgment which has given rise to the renewed attack on the judiciary in Zimbabwe concerned a woman who was acquitted on appeal because the Supreme Court found her alleged confession to having an uncut emerald valued at R10 had not been made freely and voluntarily.

The court heard that Mr James Ndlovu and his wife were held in detention for 10 days incommunicado without being charged.

Mr Justice Baron said he viewed with alarm and concern the abuse of the emergency regulations. He said that there was clearly no power to use the detention regulations where a person was suspected of committing an offence under the Precious Stones Trade Act.

Dr Ushewokunze said that "finance, commerce and industry" had been declared an essential service in 1965, but this had escaped the notice of the judges.

"The police appear to have a better knowledge of the law than the judges and the advocates in this case," he said.



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Saint Geran
IMPORTED LINED JACKETS
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MARKED

Man 'dead'

See 50/3/83 (362)

'End this death and terror in Zimbabwe'

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

HARARE — Roman Catholic bishops in Zimbabwe say that to their certain knowledge "hundreds and hundreds" of innocent people have been killed or maimed in a reign of terror by government forces reacting to dissident activity in Matabeleland.

They appeal to the government to exercise its authority to put an immediate halt to these excesses and to appoint a judicial commission.

The condemnation of atrocities by security forces, the strongest yet by an authoritative body, was made in a pastoral statement by the Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops Conference.

It was signed by Archbishop P Chakaipa (Harare), Bishop H Karlen (Bulawayo), Bishop T Chiginya (Gweru), Bishop A Muchaba (Mutema), Bishop I Prieto (Hwange), Monsignor H Recker (Chinyi) and Auxiliary Bishop P M Mutema (Mutema).

The statement was headed "Reconciliation is still possible" and reads as follows:

"Government has made remarkable efforts at reconciliation ever since it first took office at independence in 1980.

"Its essential task is to forge the many peoples of Zimbabwe into one nation living at peace with itself and with the world."



A government soldier takes a moment's break from his duties.

Bishops cry 'Peace!'

going so, it must also remember to preserve the ethnic rights of the minorities within its borders.

"Unfortunately the newly elected government has had to contend with concerted dissident activity directed against both government and people in increasing intensity.

"The dissidents have maltreated and killed a considerable number of persons who do not immediately support them in their cause. They have destroyed vast quantities of private and public property. They have even abducted children and held tourists to ransom. Nor have they ceased to do such things.

"To restore order, government decided to deploy units of the army in the affected areas of Matabeleland.

"We entirely support the duty of government to maintain law and order, even by military means. What we view with concern are the many occasions on which certain influential people have inflamed the situation by their words, instead of seeking to pacify it.

"We entirely support the use of the army in a peace-keeping role. What we view with dismay are the methods that have been adopted for doing so. Methods which should be firm and just have degenerated into brutality and atrocity. We ensure the frightful consequences of such methods.

"Violent reaction against dissident activity has, to our certain knowledge, brought about the maiming and death of hundreds and hundreds of innocent people who are neither dissidents nor collaborators. We are convinced by incontrovertible evidence that many wanton atrocities and brutalities have been and are still being perpetrated. We have already forwarded such evidence to government.

"These brutal methods will have the opposite effect to what the government is intending to achieve. It seems to us that it is again the unfortunate man in the middle who is being crushed in this operation — more even than the dissidents

The Roman Catholic bishops of Zimbabwe have appealed to the government to end the murder and brutality carried on in the name of peace — and to name the guilty. They have incontrovertible evidence that in Matabeleland large numbers of the innocent are suffering.

STATE 32/3/83

or their collaborators.

"But one thing is certain: violence such as that being perpetrated by a certain group of the army breeds bitterness, feelings of hatred and desire for revenge, which may lead to more violence in the future. Reconciliation and unity of hearts and minds could never be achieved by crushing innocent people.

"We had previously warned that security forces must not feel themselves to be indemnified in advance for unlawful acts committed against innocent or even suspected persons.

"It seems that the indemnity regulations issued in July 1982 may have given certain units of the security forces the impression that they are above and outside the law.

"Some such units are reported to assert that they are responsible to no one but the Prime Minister.

"Quite a number of public utterances made by public figures seek to hide the atrocities that have taken place, hardening thereby the sufferings of the defenceless victims. Such tactics are self-defeating, we cannot see how they will lead the country to peace and reconciliation.

"Any society that is not built on the firm foundation of truth, honesty and justice is already doomed to failure.

"In all this the mass media have singularly failed to keep the people of Zimbabwe properly informed of the facts which are common knowledge, both in the areas concerned

and outside, through the reports of reliable witnesses.

"The facts point to a reign of terror caused by wanton killings, wounding, beatings, burnings and rapings. Many homes have been burnt down.

"People in rural areas are starving, not only because of the drought, but because in some cases supplies of food have been deliberately cut off and in other cases access to food supplies has been restricted or stopped. The innocent have no recourse or redress for fear of reprisals.

"We appeal to government

to exercise its authority to put an immediate stop to these excesses, and to appoint a judicial commission charged with the responsibility for establishing the truth, apportioning blame and distributing compensation, so that justice may be seen to be done and honour saved.

"We repeat that we condemn all anti-social behaviour as being disruptive of unity and peace. We urge all the people of Zimbabwe to commit themselves to reconciliation.

"We appeal especially to all Christian churches to pray for those who are in great distress and to help them in any way possible. And to pray for the government in their task of trying to restore peace.

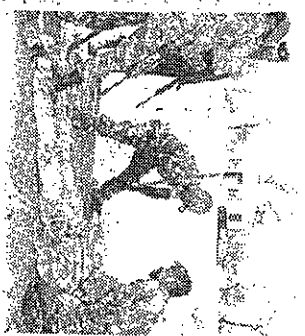
"Reconciliation is possible. It is the compelling duty of everyone to put it into effect."



Korean instructors who trained the Fifth Brigade.



Fifth Brigade soldiers give a demonstration of their skill.



A suspect is beaten in order to extract information.



Bodies of Fifth Brigade victims in a shallow grave.

Catholic faith: restraining excess?

By Robin Drew
The Star's Foreign News Service

Star
3/3/83

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, was brought up a Catholic attending mass regularly although he does not practise his religion now.

He was educated at a Jesuit school which the Marxist Brothers took over and last May had an hour's audience with the Pope.

A number of other leading government members, including the Deputy Prime Minister Mr Simon Muzenda, are also Catholics.

Mr Mugabe has said his Catholic background had an immense influence on him, instilling morality and discipline.

He praised the role of Catholic missionaries during the war for helping liberation fighters saying Marxist and Christian societies had several similarities.

Earlier this year the Pope described Zimbabwe's Catholic church as lively and dynamic helping in the education and assistance fields.

The church's commission for justice and peace was particularly active in exposing infringements of human rights in Rhodesia during the war years.

The commission came under fire from Mr Ian Smith's government for publicising allegations of security force brutality.

This week a commission delegation of president Bishop Muzemba, Bishop Karren of Bulawayo and chairman Mr Mike Auret met Mr Mugabe to discuss the military situation in Matabeleland.

The delegation said it was heartened by the positive response from the Prime Minister to the extremely frank talks.

It was assured all reliably reported cases of abuse by the national army would be investigated with an investigation already under way.

Atrocities: Harare turns on bishops

By Robin Drew,
The Star Bureau

30/3/83

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government has slammed the country's Roman Catholic bishops for producing an "irresponsible, contrived and propagandist statement" in alleging government forces were carrying out a reign of terror in Matabeleland.

The bishops said in a pastoral letter that "hundreds and hundreds" of innocent people had been killed or maimed by security forces in violent reaction to dissident activity.

The Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said the statement was utterly one-sided and, "on the admission of some of the authors, was formulated in response to prodding and promoting support from foreign interests and groups hostile to Zimbabwe."

The Minister rejected the appeal by the bishops to appoint a judicial commission and said that, contrary to their claims, the actions of the army had created a climate of peace and relief.

"We reject utterly the retrograde and reactionary plea to preserve the so-called ethnic rights, a plea which in effect invites the government to adopt in Zimbabwe the principles that underpin the abhorrent Bantustan system of apartheid in South Africa."

Dr Shamuyarira said the government had ample evidence to link dissidents with military activity in South Africa.

"The duty of the government goes beyond maintaining law and order to (that of) repulsing enemy forces that may be gathering in South Africa."

"The actions that the government had to take in Matabeleland must be seen in this light," he said.

● Full report on the bishops statement on Page 11 of the World section.

Hundreds killed, say Catholic churchmen

Bishops accuse Mugabe men of atrocities

By ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE.

HARARE. — Catholic Church leaders in Zimbabwe have accused the country's security forces of killing and maiming "hundreds and hundreds of innocent people who are neither dissidents nor collaborators".

The Zimbabwean Catholic Bishops' Conference, in a pastoral statement released last night, said there was "incontrovertible evidence" of

continuing "wanton atrocities and brutalities".

It said this evidence had been forwarded to Mr Robert Mugabe's government and said the government's response would be watched closely by observers.

For more than two months the Zimbabwean Government has angrily denied international media reports of alleged security force atrocities and has expelled two foreign correspondents in the past month.

Mr Mugabe has also apparently virtually dismissed reports of atrocities submitted to him by non-governmental aid organisations and individuals.

Observers, however, are unsure how he will respond to the new statement by the Catholic Church, which supported the black revolutionaries during the Rhodesian war and frequently spoke out against Rhodesian security force atrocities.

Last night's bishops' statement was by far the most uncompromising public criticism of the government security crackdown and came only a day after Mr Mugabe met a delegation from the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, which became at the weekend the first independent organisation in Zimbabwe to publicly condemn alleged security force excesses.

A Catholic churchman said in an interview yesterday that the atrocities of the past two months were worse than anything ever attributed to the notorious Selous Scouts of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith.

He said there had been recent cases in which soldiers had killed civilians and then ordered schoolchildren to dance on the bodies to make sure they were dead.

In last night's statement, signed by six Catholic Church leaders, including three black Zimbabweans and headed by the Archbishop of Harare, the Most Rev Patrick Chakaipa, the Bishops' Conference said it supported the government's duty to use military measures against dissidents.

"What we view with dismay are the methods that have been adopted for doing so. Methods which should be firm and just have degenerated into brutality and atrocity," the statement said.

It criticised "public figures" and the Zimbabwean news media for covering up the atrocities and said it viewed with concern the "many occasions on which certain influential people have inflamed the situation by their words instead of seeking to pacify it".

The statement, which will be distributed to Zimbabwe's 300 000 Catholics, was signed by the Rev Chakaipa, the Bishop of Bulawayo, the Right Rev Henry Karlen, the Bishop of Gweru, the Right Rev Tobias Chiginya, the Bishop of Mutare, the Right Rev Alexio Muchabaiwa, the Bishop of Hwange, the Right Rev Ignatius Prieto, Monsignor Helmut Reckter of Chinoyi, and the Auxiliary Bishop of Mutare, the Right Rev Patrick Mutume.

It said the indemnity regulations issued in July last year may have given certain army units the impression they were above the law and led to the "reign of terror caused by wanton killings, woundings, beatings, burnings and rapings".

It said: "We appeal to the government to exercise its authority to put an immediate stop to these excesses and to appoint a judicial commission charged with the responsibility for establishing the truth, apportioning blame and distributing compensation, so justice may be seen to be done and honour saved."

Nkomo delays return home

The Star Bureau 31/3/83

LONDON — Fugitive Zimbabwe opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo says he has delayed his return home because of the Mugabe Government's reaction to new and independent charges of atrocities in Matabeleland.

Mr Nkomo told a Press conference in London that the charges by the five Roman Catholic bishops of Zimbabwe contained nothing new in themselves.

362
But the significance is that this is now being said by people who have no axe to grind.

"They are the bishops who said the same things about the people we were fighting for our independence."

He said a "new dimension" had been added to the Zimbabwe problem by the government's outright rejection of the bishops' allegations of atrocities by government forces in Matabeleland.

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Adesanya

Barry

Zimbabwe bishops 'one-sided'

Minister slams church's army atrocities claim

362
RWM
31/3/83

By ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — Zimbabwean Catholic Church leaders' denunciation of army atrocities in Matabeleland is "irresponsible, contrived and propagandistic", according to a Cabinet Minister.

Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Information, said the statement released at midnight on Tuesday was "utterly one-sided" and was couched in intemperate language "some of which is obviously directly borrowed from the fabricated reports of the hostile foreign Press".

However, some Catholic sources yesterday said they believed Dr Shamuyarira's reaction did not necessarily reflect the attitude of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who on Monday had "frank and constructive" talks with a delegation from the Zimbabwe Catholic Commission of Justice and Peace, including two bishops who were signatories to the church leaders' statement.

The Easter statement accused the security forces of wanton atrocities in killing and maiming "hundreds and hundreds" of people who were neither dissidents nor collaborators.

Dr Shamuyarira said some of the authors of the statement, who included the Archbishop of Harare, the Most Reverend Patrick Chakaipa, had admitted it had been formulated in response to prodding and prompting from foreign interests and groups hostile to Zimbabwe.

But Dr Shamuyarira did add that the gov-

ernment was ready to investigate reports of any atrocities and brutality by the army, which has been conducting a concerted anti-dissident campaign in the south-western districts of the country since January.

He said the Catholic bishops had not presented evidence of brutalities but that the Justice and Peace Commission had submitted information "which is being investigated. If any facts are proven, punishment will be meted out".

But he added: "We reject that the information against the army is incontrovertible, because some of the allegations being made refer to actions of the dissidents."

He said the army operations in Matabeleland had created a climate of peace and relief from dissident activity and that food supplies to drought-stricken areas, cut off by dissidents, had been resumed.

He said the bishops had shown ignorance of the indemnity regulations, which they said appeared to have led some soldiers to believe they were above the law.

The regulations "do not exempt any officer from penalties for the kind of brutality the bishops refer to, if they were proven to be factual".

The chairman of the Commission for Justice and Peace, Mr Mike Auret, said in an interview yesterday that its sources for reports of army atrocities were the same as it had used during the Rhodesian War, when it regularly spoke out against atrocities of Rhodesian soldiers.

Uproar at Gweru mayor's sacking

HARARE. — All but two councillors from the Zimbabwean midlands city of Gweru resigned at a special council meeting yesterday after the mayor, Mr Patrick Kombayi, was suspended by President Canaan Banana.

No reason was given for Mr Kombayi's suspension.

Eight councillors resigned and said their resignations were with immediate effect. The only ones not at the meeting were Gweru's two white councillors, Mr Frank Guttridge and Mr Ken Winsor.

Most of those who resigned attacked the way in which the Ministry of Local Government and Town Planning had handled Mr Kombayi's suspension.

The town clerk, Mr Godfrey Nhemachena, said he had received a telex message from the ministry shortly before 1pm yesterday informing him of the mayor's suspension, but giving no reason.

He told yesterday's meeting that he and other heads of departments hoped to meet a delegation from the Ministry to learn the reasons for the suspension.

Mr Ephraim Bushoriwa, one of the councillors who resigned, said that because the ministry delegation was meeting only the town clerk and departmental heads, the ministry was bypassing the council. This meant the council was useless and he saw no reason to remain as a councillor. — Sapa.

ZIMBABWE - GENERAL
1983

APRIL - JULY

Dabengwa tells court of 'Red connection'

By Brendon Seery,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — Four years ago, the austere, bewigged gentleman in the wood-panelled courtroom would have rallied against the "Red menace" from outside Rhodesia's borders.

Four years ago, the distinguished black man in the dock — in a conservative blue pin-stripe suit, hair speckled with grey — would have been the epitome of that "Red menace."

Judge Hilary Squires, former Minister of Justice, Law and Order in the government of Mr Ian Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, now sits in judgment at the High Court in Harare on Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, one of Mr Joshua Nkomo's right-hand men, and the man white Rhodesians nicknamed the "Black Russian" because of his strong ties with Moscow.

Mr Dabengwa's defence evidence — on a charge of plotting to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe in an armed rebellion — shed glimmers of light on the big power tussle for influence among liberation movements and independent black African states.

It also painted a picture of Mr Nkomo's Zapu party hierarchy as staunchly marxist-socialist and dedicated to defending the "revolution" against imperialist and colonialist intrigues.

The "red connection" was revealed as the Lusaka-based operative of the Soviet secret ser-

Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, known to Rhodesians during UDI years as the "Black Russian," has shed light on the so-called "Red connection" that exists between Moscow and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

vice, the KGB, known only by his codename "Comrade Maxim."

Mr Dabengwa, with the impeccable command of language and bearing of a diplomat or senior cabinet minister, disclosed that he too, had been trained by the KGB, but denied, after some hesitation, that he had been recruited by that organisation as an agent.

Meetings between himself and "Comrade Maxim" during the struggle, and for a few months after the 1980 elections, took place at the Russian's flat, and not at the Soviet Embassy in the Zambian capital.

Not even the Russian ambassador in Lusaka knew of such meetings nor was he involved in any of the KGB "business."

Zapu was primarily interested in obtaining intelligence from "Maxim" during the war, as the Soviets had far greater access to this than did the liberation movements, said Mr Dabengwa.

The Soviets, said, Mr Dabengwa, were "our friends during the struggle," whereas the Western nations, alarmed at the establishment of marxist governments in Angola and Mozambique, were determined to prevent a similar occurrence in Zimbabwe after independence.

Mr Dabengwa was called on to explain why he had ordered the drafting of a letter to the chairman of the KGB, after the elections in 1980, asking for Soviet "assistance in our next struggle" against "imperialist intrigues" in the subcontinent.

Mr Dabengwa said that immediately prior to independence, it was the firm belief of Zapu that Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party was drifting away from the principles both parties had accepted in the Patriotic Front alliance during the war, and was falling into the arms of the West.

A verdict is expected to be given within the next two weeks. Six co-accused, including former Zipra guerilla commander Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, have already been found not guilty on the high treason allegations.

All seven, including Mr Dabengwa, still face judgment on allegations of illegally possessing the huge quantities of weapons and explosives found early last year on Zapu-owned properties in the Matabeleland and Midlands provinces.

362
Star 7/11/82

A CITY'S "nightmare" has ended with the sacking of a tyrannical black mayor, a former train driver who ruled with the help of a municipal police force of ex-terrorists.

Blacks and whites in Gweru, the Zimbabwe Midlands city formerly called Gwelo, were overjoyed this week when the Government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe took action against the mayor, Mr Patrick Kombayi, 44.

When Mr Kombayi campaigned for election three years ago, he had posters printed of himself with his teeth clamped over an iron bar above the caption "I bite".

It was not long before whites and blacks who did not belong to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party knew that the 44-year-old former train driver meant business.

The mayor, installed in December 1980, was soon running the town like a village tyrant with a fiefdom.

During his reign of terror, members of opposition political parties had their water and electricity cut off — and others were forced to leave town after their homes had been wrecked.

Some were made bankrupt when Mr Kombayi cancelled trading licences and most residents lived in dread of the 100-strong force of ex-Zanla guerrillas who formed the municipal police.

"This town is heading towards becoming virtually a dictatorship with Kombayi as dictator," the Independent MP for Midlands, Mr Henry Ellsworth, complained in the House of Assembly.

Nightmare

In particular, he accused Mr Kombayi of vetoing trading licences, squandering about R50 000 on four mayoral gold chains in preference to a badly needed housing project, and forcing non-party residents to flee town.

Mr Kombayi, a bull-like man with a quick temper, lightly dismissed these and other charges in a recent newspaper interview as "archaic matters".

But they caught up with Mr Kombayi, a protégé of Mr Mugabe in the 1950s, this week.

The Zimbabwean President, Mr Robert Mugabe, in an unprecedented move under a newly introduced law, sacked Mr Kombayi.

Mr Banana, evidently acting on Mr Mugabe's orders, wielded emergency-power regulations gazetted only 11 days earlier — specifically to run the mayor out of office as he had run residents out of town.

Stormed

Mr Kombayi, labelling the dismissal illegal, has refused to surrender his chain of office.

But most residents were delighted this weekend with news of his dismissal. "More whites have left this town since Kombayi came in than through seven years of war," a white businessman who requested anonymity said.



Patrick Kombayi munches on an iron bar in this town.

Residents delighted as two-year reign of terror ends

"We've been living in a nightmare."

Mr Kombayi's first clash with whites came three weeks after his installation in December 1980 as Gwelo's first black mayor.

After being refused a drink at the council-owned Theatre Club because he wasn't a member, Mr Kombayi closed the club and turned it into barracks for his municipal police, derisively known as the Tonton Macoutes after the hated and feared secret police of Haiti's Papa Doc Duvalier.

Soon afterwards Mr Kombayi was in court for threatening a police officer and calling him a "white pig".

Convicted

He was convicted and lost the appeal. He outraged ratepayers when he spent about R60 000 of the council's money on a Mercedes Benz — because his Datsun 140Y mayoral car was "too small".

Mr Kombayi crushed any opposition from fellow councillors to his extravagance by trebling all allowances and salaries, including his own — a move that was to bring development by the council in the town to a standstill.

The ugliest scandal in which Mr Kombayi was embroiled was when he summoned his white lawyer, Mr Derek Burns, to the mayor's parlour.

A disagreement ensued, and the lawyer, butted by Mr Kombayi in the face and punched around the room, staggered out with blood streaming from gashes, and with a broken nose and split lip.

Mr Kombayi was convicted of assault and fined R300.

Mr Burns fled the country, saying he feared reprisals, and settled in SA.

Asked about the episode in a television interview, Mr Kombayi raised his eyebrows and said: "I am not a bully. I am the most friendly African among Africans. I am happy to be a native."

Others were not so happy.

● Mrs Evelyn Mujubeki, 44, a supporter of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was sitting in her lounge in Mkoba township when 150 demonstrators, sent by Mr Kombayi, stormed the property.

Her house was destroyed and she was assaulted as a "sell-out".

Municipal police who arrived soon afterwards ordered her to leave town.

● Mr Nelson Machoni, another Muzorewa supporter, was visited by 15 municipal policemen who told him to leave town, seized his furniture and locked him out of his home. A High Court judge later ruled that the move was "totally unlawful". But Mr Machoni was too frightened to return.

● Mr Sylvester Matasa, another Muzorewa supporter, arrived home at 31 Shamrock Road to find that the power and water had been cut off. Municipal inspectors said they had cut the services because of his links with Bishop Muzorewa. Many others have suffered a similar fate.

Tyrant mayor booted out

Zimbabwe treason trial hears Nkomo aide give evidence of Soviet intelligence collusion

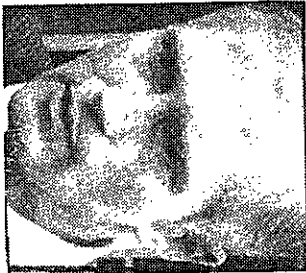
THE RED CONNECTION

By Brendan Seery
Foreign Service

HARARE: Four years ago the austere, bewigged gentleman in the wood-panelled courtroom would have railed against the red menace from outside Rhodesia's borders.

Four years ago the distinguished black man in the dock — in a conservative blue pin-stripe suit, hair speckled with grey — would have been the epitome of that "red menace".

Judge Hilary Squires, former Minister of Justice, Law and Order in the Smith government, now sits in judgment at the High Court in Harare on Dumiso Dabengwa,



□ Judge Hilary Squires

services of "Maxim" who was to remain in Lusaka with the knowledge of Zambia's President Kaunda, and provide Zapu with intelligence on the plots and "intrigues" of the western countries and their intelligence services in Zimbabwe.

Now Mugabe's government steps up campaign on Zapu stronghold

By Brendan Seery Foreign Service
STELBUNK 3/4/83

NKAYI, Matabeleland: The Zimbabwean Government this weekend stepped up its concerted campaign to win the hearts and minds of the people in Matabeleland, with Cabinet ministers leading the assault in the stronghold of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu.

In the Nkayi district, about 150 km north of Bulawayo, the scene of alleged atrocities by government troops, more than 2 000 people cheered National Supplies Minister Enos Nkala, himself an Ndebele from the region, when he said the dusk to dawn curfew was being lifted immediately.

The people, sitting in the boiling sun on a dusty football pitch for hours, sang and danced when he told them that government drought relief and food aid, and regular bus services to the area, would be resumed shortly.

He was flanked by rifle-carrying troops of the Fifth Brigade, accused of killing civilians in the province. He asked the crowd if they wanted the soldiers withdrawn after the lifting of the curfew.

"No," they roared back.

the people want them to stay?" he asked. Nevertheless, it was apparent to journalists that some of the people at the rally had been brought there in government and military transport. When reporters spoke to people in the crowd, government officials listened closely to what was being said.

One reporter said: "he was told by an official not to talk to the people because he might speak to someone with a grievance who might tell you lies."

One old man spoken to said people in the area were "very scared," but said the situation had improved. He knew of killings, but not how many there had been or who was responsible.

While promising the people the stepping up of the government's development programmes — including borehole drilling and clinic and school building — if there was peace, the ministers left no doubt as to what would happen if support for the dissidents continued.

"It proves that the people are getting fed up with the dissidents, and how they are getting fed up with Nkomo and Zapu as a party," one minister told journalists.

The ministers will continue their campaign this week in the province which bore the brunt of the security force clampdowns.

Ruling Zanu PEP officials in Matabeleland say many people in dissident areas have surrendered their Zapu membership cards and changed their allegiance.

one of Joshua Nkomo's right-hand men, and the man white Rhodesians nicknamed the Black Russian because of his strong ties with Moscow.

Mr Dabengwa's defence evidence, on a charge of plotting the overthrow of the Mugabe government in armed rebellion, shed glimmers of light on the power tussle for influence among liberation movements and independent black African states and also painted a picture of Nkomo's Zapu party hierarchy as staunchly Marxist-socialist and dedicated to defending the "revolution" against "imperialist and colonialist intrigues".

The "red connection" was revealed as a Lusaka-based operative of the KGB, known only by his code-name Comrade Maxim.

Mr Dabengwa, with the impeccable command of language and bearing of a diplomat or senior Cabinet Minister, disclosed that he, too, had been trained by the KGB, but denied he had been a KGB agent.

Meetings between himself and "Comrade Maxim" during the struggle, and for a few months after the 1980 elections, took place at the Russian's flat, and not even the Russian ambassador in Lusaka knew of such meetings. Zapu was primarily interested in obtaining intelligence from "Maxim" during the war as the Soviets had far greater access to this than did the liberation movements, said Mr Dabengwa.

The Soviets, said Mr Dabengwa, were "our friends during the struggle" whereas the western nations, alarmed at the establishment of Marxist governments in Angola and Mozambique, were determined to prevent a

At no time was military aid for a revolt requested from the Soviets, he added.

A verdict is expected to be given within the next two weeks. Six co-accused, including former Zipra guerrilla commander Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, have already been found not guilty on the high treason allegations.

All seven, including Mr Dabengwa, still face judgment on allegations of illegally possessing the huge quantities of weapons and explosives found early last year on Zapu-owned properties in the Matabeleland and Midlands provinces.

He was accompanied by four other ministers, and international Pressmen who, for the first time since the atrocity reports began filtering back, have been allowed into the areas of anti-dissident operations.

State Security Minister Emerson Munangagwa told reporters after the rally that the government wanted to show them the "true story and not the lies you have been hearing from Nkomo and his men."

"Look at these men, the so-called notorious killers of women and children — the Fifth Brigade. Why then do



□ Enos Nkala...an



□ Emerson Munangagwa...the true story

S. TRIBUNE

3/4/83

3 000 more die in the war 'that isn't happening'

By Ross Benson

BULAWAYO: The warning from the official was curt: "Don't drive up the Victoria Falls road. If you do, it's very likely you'll be shot — taken out, as we say here."

It is in Matabeleland that Zimbabwe's civil war, a war Robert Mugabe refuses to acknowledge but which has claimed almost 3 000 lives in the past 10 weeks, is being fought in all its bloody ferocity.

It is here, 40 km up the road outside a township called Nyamandhlovu, which means Elephant Meat, that the Gibbs family live.

Sir Humphrey, the former governor, occupies the thatched bungalow with his wife. Their son Tim, 44; his wife Sue and their four children live next door in the manor.

It is a splendid house with 11 bedrooms, its own lake, a swimming pool and a view over 6 000 acres of prime cattle land the Gibbs have farmed for half a century.

But it is not a home, it is a fortress.

A three-metre high security fence topped with barbed wire surrounds the garden. The gates are padlocked.

Two guards patrol the grounds.

Everywhere there are weapons. A G-3 German semi-automatic assault rifle was propped against the sideboard next to which five-year-old Sarah and her brother

James, three, were playing. Another G-3 is on the peltet in the bathroom.

Pins stuck in a large map show just how many have suffered already. A red pin marks the death of a white settler, a white pin an abduction. So far you can tell that 19 people have been murdered and eight kidnapped in the past 10 months. Sue had started to put black pins into the map to show where the black deaths had happened, but she stopped. "There were simply too many," she explains. "Too many for anyone to count."

Some estimate people are dying at five and maybe 10 times the rate they did when the guerrillas were battling Ian Smith's legions.

But only the faintest echo of what is happening in Matabeleland is heard in Harare. News of the fighting, of the atrocities and rapes, of the government policy of starving the dissidents into submission, finds no place in the newspapers or on state-controlled TV.

In the bush, life has acquired more urgency. But the farmers say they aren't leaving.

Sir Humphrey's wife, an elegant woman who has been a guest of the Queen's at Balmoral, had joined us for dinner.

She wore a long evening dress and a 9mm revolver.

"Humphrey and I have been here all our lives and I imagine we will die here."

similar occurrence in Zimbabwe after independence.

Mr Dabengwa was called on to explain why he had ordered the drafting of a letter to the chairman of the KGB after the elections in 1980, asking for Soviet "assistance in our next struggle" against "imperialist intrigues" on the subcontinent. 3/4/83

The State has alleged that the letter constituted high treason in that it was a request to a foreign power to become involved in Zimbabwe with the aim of overthrowing or "coercing" the government. **STANDARD**

Mr Dabengwa said that immediately prior to independence, it was the firm belief of Zanu that Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party was drifting away from the principles both parties had accepted in the Patriotic Front alliance during the war, and was falling into the arms of the west.

He said his party had been alarmed by an alleged meeting between Mr Mugabe and South Africa's Foreign Minister, P. W. Botha, in Maputo, after the Zimbabwe election result had been announced.

The meeting, he had been informed, had also been attended by representatives of the South African military and intelligence services, said Mr Dabengwa.

Western countries, such as Britain and the United States, looked set to consolidate their position at the expense of the socialist states, added Mr Dabengwa.

It was for this reason that he had written to the KGB, asking specifically for the extension of the

IMF draws purse strings tight on Zimbabwe

Harare Correspondent 3/11/83

ZIMBABWE is going to have to indulge in some fairly tight housekeeping in the next 18 months following a US\$385 million loan from the IMF.

Observers are not sure how the government will meet the conditions of the balance of payments support loan.

One of the loan conditions is that imports must be cut. To some extent this has been met by cutting allocations to the private sector. But foreign currency for official needs shows no sign of diminishing.

And this is where one of the real sources of concern lies. It is understood that the government has told the IMF it cannot reduce spending on education and health, for political reasons, and will have to cut back on capital spending.

The problem is that this will mean less productive capacity in future, further jeopardising the economy's chances.

Furthermore, capital spending in the last financial year did not even match the planned amount. It was forecast to be R156 million but only R120 million was spent because of the shortage of skilled people to carry out the various projects. Yet the budget deficit still reached a record.

This year the amount for capital spending has been forecast at R320 million and it has been said privately in government circles that only half of this might be spent. But the deficit is still likely to be close to the R700 million estimated in the budget.

The government has shown how hard-pressed it is by transferring R700 million from international aid for development to current expenditure. A pledge has been made to the IMF to cut budget current expenditure by R280 million and there is doubt as to whether this can be done. On the positive side there has been a freeze on wages for the last 15 months, a gain at the fund's insistence. But a review is due for June and it seems likely that no matter what the state of the economy, pay will have to go up.

There has also been a US\$170 million boost from the World Bank and US\$35 million from the US as a commodity aid import programme. The 20 percent devaluation at the end of last year is going some way to helping exports but it is hard to say just how much good it is doing.

The Star Monday April 4 1983

7

Harare's PLO link surprises Africa

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

NAIROBI — Zimbabwe's announcement last week that it will establish full diplomatic relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation has surprised many African politicians.

It comes at a time when much of black Africa has become disillusioned with the Arab world, disinterested in its causes, and distressed at the way in which the activities and disputes of the eight Arab member states have brought the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to the brink of destruction.

There are theories that, as a comparative newcomer to the maelstrom of African politics, Zimbabwe still has high hopes for massive Arab aid, which caused much of Africa to break relations with Israel after the 1977 Afro-Arab conference in Cairo.

It was then that the Africans, led by Tanzania's President Nyerere, demanded R2 170 million in aid money as the price of Afro-Arab co-operation — and were promised R1 540 million.

Arab performance has fallen far short of the promise. At the present rate of pay-outs — in fairly high interest loans as well as grants — the promised aid will not be distributed until the year 2000.

Meanwhile, some Arab countries, concerned that the Arab grip on black Africa is slackening, have been calling for another Afro-Arab summit. Others fear that such a meeting would be a boomerang on the Arab cause.

Only one African country, however, may be seen to place emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Some African countries believe that Zimbabwe's announcement to establish diplomatic relations with the PLO is in the hope of getting Arab aid — and point out that earlier promises have been a flop.

Zaire, has resumed relations with Israel, explaining that the reason it broke relations in the first place — Israeli occupation of the territory of an OAU member state — no longer exists.

But several other countries are strongly rumoured to be considering following suit.

A major tenet of the Cairo Declaration, to which the 1977 conference gave birth, was that the liberation struggles in Palestine and Africa should be linked.

The Arabs insisted on this, and between them they offered, as an incentive for African agreement, a total of R5 430 000 aid for African liberation movements.

Presumably, the PLO Embassy in Harare will be an expression of this linkage, and some diplomats fear that the tie-up could in future extend to active PLO co-operation in terrorist acts in South Africa and Namibia.

Until now, each side has concerned itself with its own liberation struggles.

This was never more clearly emphasised than in Arusha, Tanzania, last week when the United Nations called an Africa regional conference to discuss Palestine.

The Arusha conference was one of five world regional

forums to prepare for a major unsponsored international conference on Palestine — to be held in Paris in August — and its idea was to mobilise even more backing for the UN call for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Yet the Tanzania Government radio's report of the first day's proceedings of the 250 delegates concerned itself solely with delegates' demands for Namibian independence and the intensification of the struggle against apartheid.

Palestine was not mentioned. Ironically, it was Mr Joshua Nkomo of Zapu who was lauded at the 1977 Cairo conference and described in its documents as "the leader of the Zimbabwe delegation".

Even more ironic is the fact that speakers in Arusha last week who voiced Arab demands for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, laid heavy emphasis on basic human rights — and on the crime of their denial to all peoples.

A charter on human and people's rights in Africa, drawn up by the African Bar Association, was presented to the OAU and approved by its summit meeting in Nairobi in 1981.

So far, only 27 of the 51 OAU states have ratified it.

NOTE C

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emphases or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

more attractive.

fill.

That process goes on

aimed at securing the country for future generations — soaks up hundreds of millions.

the necessity for good housing, good schooling and full employment for all? For that matter, who

for Africa. They may be eating each other or taking in each other's washing in the sense of

drummers. A lesson from bug life could serve us well.

The Zimbabwean Government, by an act of Parliament, has gained a decisive say in the governing of the University of Zimbabwe; but there has been no outcry about a loss of academic freedom.

In fact, the vice-chancellor, Professor Walter Kamba, 52, said in an interview that the change represented a welcome "indigenisation" of the university.

The unquestionably smooth passage of the University of Zimbabwe Bill through both the House of Assembly and the Senate, he said, was partly a result of extensive preliminary discussions between himself and the Minister of Education, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka.

The new act, effective from the beginning of this year, but still not fully implemented, replaces the British Royal Charter of 1955 under which the university of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was founded.

When the bill was being debated in Parliament last year, Mr Mutumbuka said the main reason the government was seeking "a measure of control" of university affairs was because it was "essential that government should be able to direct areas in which high-level manpower is urgently needed".

Under the act Mr Mutumbuka has a decisive say in general uni-



Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana — ex officio Chancellor of the university.

versity policy, must approve the appointment of the vice-chancellor and pro-vice chancellors, and will appoint 12 members to the university council, which governs the university. The President of Zimbabwe, ex officio, is Chancellor of the university in terms of the act.

Prof Kamba, who started his university career at the University of Cape Town where he graduated BA LLB, said there was nothing in the act which could lead to government interference in the daily running of the university — a concern which was expressed by some MPs in debate last year.

He said the government was well aware it was not in its interests

Indigenising Zimbabwe's university

ANDRE VILJOEN, Daily Dispatch Harare office, reports on a government measure to gain control of Zimbabwe's university that raised not a peep in defence of academic freedom.

for the university to become "a government department" and that a "substantial degree of autonomy will be maintained". He said the university would continue to organise events such as a recent seminar where proposed new labour legislation was heavily criticised by academics.

On the other hand, the act promoted closer liaison with government, which was necessary for the university to carry out the developmental role it had assigned it-

self since independence three years ago.

The university by 1976 had as many black as white students. It has always been a non-racial institution, but it was in fact then an ivory tower because it was "out of phase" with the government and general community, Prof Kamba said.

Since he became vice-chancellor in 1980, his major task had been to promote greater contact with both the government and the community in order to make the university more responsive to the needs of Zimbabwe. His administration had independently envisaged that the rate of increase of students in the arts would not keep pace with that in the technological fields.

Community-oriented holiday courses, like those for small businessmen, as well as courses not normally associated with universities (such as programmes for magistrates, policemen

and soldiers) had been introduced.

There had been change in emphasis research away from the luxury of pursuing knowledge for its own sake programmes geared national development.

Prof Kamba stressed that the university which he said had the highest student standards in Africa, was determined not to lower its standards — another concern voiced by several MPs in last year's debate.

He said because there had been a several-fold increase in secondary school enrolments since independence, for the foreseeable future there would be many more applicants for admission than the university could cope with. It would be able to pick the best only.

Student numbers, however, were expanding at an "alarming rate. The enrolment had doubled since 1980 to about 3 600 (of which about 85 per cent were black) and was expected to exceed 6 000 by 1986.

He said the increase in the proportion of black staff was a much slower process than that of students. However, black staff comprised more than 30 per cent of the complement and terms of his recruitment policy Zimbabweans were preferred.

A comprehensive development scheme had recently been launched to identify and train potential academic staff.

Zimbabwe rebels train in SA'

HARARE. — A five-man Zapu "military high command" at the Dukwe refugee camp in Botswana was recruiting dissidents for military training in South Africa, the semi-official Zimbabwean news agency Ziana reported yesterday.

It said a reporter travelled to the camp, which houses Zimbabwean and South African refugees 180km west of Francistown, and spoke to a former Zipra commander (a

military leader of Dr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party).

The Botswana Government has denied that it allows Zipra military training facilities inside its borders and Ziana said there was no evidence of such facilities.

Ziana said two of the five members of the "high command" were Zapu Central Committee members, while the other three were former Zipra officers who fled to Botswana "to organise a Zi-

pra army to fight against the government of Zimbabwe".

The report quoted one commander, Mr Majuta Ndlovu, as saying that, because of the Botswana Government's opposition, recruits were taken to South Africa for training.

Ziana also quoted women refugees as saying that they left Zimbabwe not because of harassment by Fifth Brigade troops but because of the drought, curfew, and the stopping of food aid. — Sapa.

Huge bushman hunt follows Matabeleland farm massacre

AFRICAN troops and police, backed by helicopter gunships, are combing the bushlands of southern Matabeleland for the gang of armed dissidents who attacked a remote ranch, killing a white Zimbabwean senator, his 20-year-old daughter and a visiting Briton.

Senator Paul Savage's wife, Betty, was critically wounded when the gunmen attacked the ranch between the towns of Colleen Bawn and Gwanda about 130 km south of Bulawayo.

The gunmen, said by the Government to be dissidents loyal to runaway Opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, stormed the senator's ranch at dusk on Sunday as the family and their guest were grilling steaks at a braai.

The senator, his daughter, Colleen, his wife and the Briton, Miss Sandra Bennett (39), of York, were marched at gunpoint from the braai to a shallow grave before being shot above their heads and shot one by one, a government spokesman said.

The gunmen then ransacked the ranch-house, loaded a large quantity of property into Mr Savage's Land Rover and sped off with one of their comrades who was accidentally killed in the shootings.

The Land Rover broke down on the driveway leading from the ranch. The gunmen buried their comrade in a shallow grave before fleeing into the surrounding bush with their loot, the spokesman said.

Ranch hands later reported the attack to police at Colleen Bawn and

a hunt for the killers was mounted. Senator Savage was a member of former Prime Minister Ian Smith's all-white Republican Front Party who sat in the Upper House of Parliament. He is survived by his wife and two married daughters.

Dissidents have been blamed for the killing of at least 120 people, including 20 whites, since they began roaming the Matabeleland bush as brigands after deserting

from the National Army when Mr Nkomo was dismissed from the coalition government for allegedly plotting a coup 13 months ago.

Last month Mr Nkomo fled Zimbabwe for temporary refuge in London, claiming that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had ordered troops to assassinate him.

Mr Mugabe, who denies the charge, has vowed that his troops will wage a relentless campaign against the

dissidents.

In London, Mr Nkomo expressed horror at the murders.

He said it was premature to assert who the killers were.

"It could be dissidents or it could be someone else," he said, implying that the Zimbabwean Government could be using agents provocateurs to justify the tactics of the army in Matabeleland.

"Whoever is responsible has nothing to do with me or with Zapu," Mr Nkomo said.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said last night that no statement would be made about the killings.

— Associated Press

THEY cheered the man from the Zimbabwe Government when he announced curfews were lifted, stores opened, bus services resumed and drought-relief food deliveries restarted.

And they jeered when captured self-confessed bandits, barefoot and in handcuffs and leg-irons, confessed publicly to crimes of murder, rape, robbery and cattle rustling against villagers in central Matabeleland.

The performance was repeated from village to village in the Nkayi, Nkosikazi and Inyathi communal lands as a cabinet minister and two junior ministers toured the war-torn western Zimbabwe province for three days over Easter, in a bid to win traditional support away from opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

National Supplies Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, a Mugabe loyalist who is a member of the minority Ndebele tribe that traditionally backed Mr Nkomo, led what he called a "political offensive" through a dozen villages.

At each, he announced that the 10-week-old curfew, under which violators risked being shot on sight, was being lifted immediately because government troops had driven armed dissidents allegedly loyal to Mr Nkomo out of the three communal lands — formerly called tribal reserves.

He paraded captured dissidents who, from village to village under the guns of soldier escorts, confessed to a litany of crimes ranging from murder to rape and robbery.

"Kill them, kill them," an elderly village woman screamed as one group of seven self-confessed dissidents told of rustling cattle from her village.

At Inyathi, crowds clamoured for the release of other dissidents who told of robbing buses, raping women and killing suspected government supporters, "so we can get rid of them for all time."

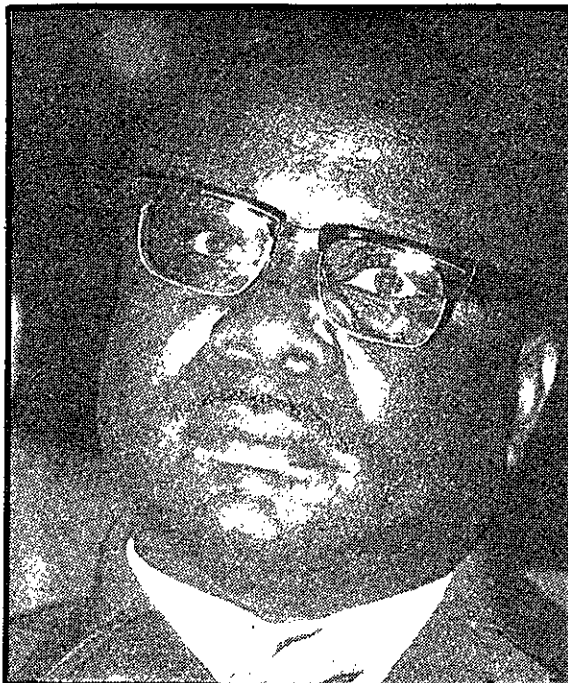
At Nkayi, men and women shook their fists as Wilson Ncube, a teenager standing before them in manacles, who said he skipped classes at Punuka Secondary School to rob villagers.

Mr Nkala, in each of his addresses, urged villages to set up cells of 100-member defence units which would be trained by the government and armed against dissidents.

"These defence committees will ensure that no stranger in your area can be present without you checking his credentials," the minister said.

At Nkosikazi, Mr Alec Ttshabangu, a political commissar of Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union said he had been told to cache arms and hand out weapons to army deserters to launch a "second war of liberation" against Mr Mugabe's government — based mainly on the dominant Shona tribe, historical en-

Drumming up Ndebele allegiances



ENOS NKALA ... cheers at Easter "offensive".



JOSHUA NKOMO ... denies atrocity claims.

Mr Mugabe has often claimed the dissidents are under Mr Nkomo's orders to start a new war to overthrow his government — which Mr Nkomo has denied.

Instead, Mr Nkomo blames government troops for most atrocities in Matabeleland and says Mr Mugabe has trumped up charges against him to clear the decks for a one-party state.

Mr Nkala took time out during his tour to denounce last week's report by the seven-member Roman Catholic Bishops' conference alleging security forces were responsible for hundreds of deaths and other atrocities in Matabeleland.

"I can also write a report

saying that everything is the work of the dissidents," he said at Nkosikazi.

"Do they (the bishops) want us to bring Jesus down to tell them that Zapu is responsible?"

But villagers greeted the ministers, and their messages of goodwill, with mixed feelings.

"We are here because we fear trouble if we don't come here to listen," one grizzled old man said.

"Also, we have come to please them so we can get food again."

But a middle-aged woman, who lost a son to dissidents, told a reporter: "I used to support Joshua Nkomo, but now I will support Mugabe."

"I don't care who is Prime Minister. I just want someone to protect us." — Sapa-

Mugabe raps RC bishops

CANE Times 6/4/83 362

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday dismissed allegations by Roman Catholic bishops of army brutality in Matabeleland as "sermonizing by sanctimonious prelates" and warned that the country's churches must learn to have a proper relationship with the government.

Speaking in Harare to about 100 church leaders of all faiths, among them the former prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Mr Mugabe defended government actions in Matabeleland

and vowed to keep troops there until the dissident threat was removed.

Mr Mugabe's address had been scheduled before seven Roman Catholic bishops last week accused government soldiers of killing and maiming hundreds of innocent civilians during the anti-dissident campaign that began in mid-January.

But a number of those present were clearly surprised at the severity of his comments.

Repeating earlier government statements that allegations of atrocities were merely fabrications put out by exiled opposition leader Mr Joshua

Nkomo's Zapu party, Mr Mugabe said Zapu dissidents, not the army, had killed and maimed hundreds of innocents.

The conscience of the government was clear that it had full moral authority to wipe out the dissidents, he said.

"It is shocking that others with scarcely any real knowledge or adequate appreciation of the situation we face, and with dubious credentials with respect to their role in our recent national liberation struggle, should presume to lecture us on the morality of the nation's anti-dissident campaign," he said.

The statement released by the bishops had been the first to give public support to allegations reported by foreign journalists since February, though a number of church groups and aid agencies are known to have sent reports dealing with army atrocities to Mr Mugabe during March.

Horror, regret at triple death

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and President Canaan Banana yesterday condemned the murder on Easter Sunday of Republican Front senator Paul Savage, 70, his daughter Colleen, 20, and Sandra Bennett, 38, of Britain, on a ranch 120km south of Bulawayo.

Both men expressed horror at the triple murder and pledged to run the killers, believed to be anti-government dissidents, to ground.

"This cowardly and brutal act speaks volumes about the callousness and mindless barbarity of the perpetrators of these and similar murders," Mr Mugabe said.

"The government shall leave no stone unturned in its efforts, already under way, to track down, apprehend and bring to justice those responsible for this act."

● The acting president of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party yesterday condemned the murders.

In a Sapa report Mr Josiah Chinamano said of the shooting: "On behalf of Zapu I strongly condemn the perpetrators of this and other evil deeds. The murderers are enemies of our country."

● The United States State Department in Washington yesterday expressed regret at the murders. A spokesman, Mr John Hughes, said the administration was "very sorry" to learn of the death of the senator. — Sapa

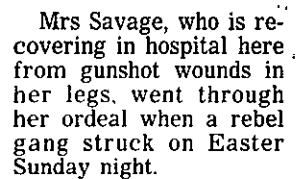
Questionable

Mr Mugabe said the allegiance to Zimbabwe of its churches was questionable when their criticism of the government seemed tailored more for the consumption of the "international gallery" than for dissemination within Zimbabwe.

"The church of Zimbabwe, whatever the denomination, must abandon forever the tendency or temptation to play marionette to foreign so-called parent churches whose interests and perspectives may, and often will, be at variance with the best interests of our people and our country," Mr Mugabe said.

362

BULAWAYO. — Mrs Betty Savage lay through the night next to the bodies of her husband, Senator Paul Savage, her daughter, Colleen, and a British visitor, Sandra Bennett, after they were murdered by gunmen.



She was alone with the dead until police arrived at the isolated farmhouse in south western Zimbabwe the next morning.

An African maid ran more than 20 km through the bush in the dark to get help, friends of the family said here yesterday.

Mrs Savage was left for dead when the gang struck the farmhouse 15 km off the Beitbridge/Bulawayo road just as the family was about to sit down for dinner.

The farmhouse, a newly-acquired property, had no security fence or alarm system.

The killings have been condemned by Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. They have pledged that the Government would spare no effort to hunt down the murderers.

President Banana said in Harare that he had learnt of the killings with "dismay and horror". Mr Mugabe described the murders as a cowardly and brutal act.

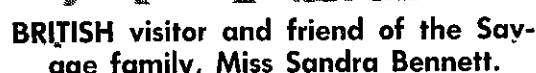
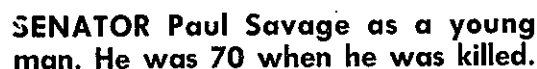
Meanwhile the Republican Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, has called on Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo to return to Zimbabwe.

"We want Nkomo! He has got to come back and I hope it will be soon."

Mr Smith made his plea to Mr Nkomo to return to Zimbabwe from Britain in an appeal to Mr Mugabe to talk to the leaders of the white and Ndebele communities.

"We have got to stop this madness, this killing and the only way is to communicate."

The Argus Foreign Service report from Washington is from an Argus report.



ut for lies

but we paddled
ed to gain time to
line."

day spirits were
gh. With our re-
gearbox, we took
weir with ease.
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partially sub-
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us at the end of
day are: 1 —
Evinrude/SAA
Soltronic; 3 —
Suzuki of Pre-
Team 18, Fi-
AA pilots.

price

price opened at
lars (430.50) in
this morning. In
price rose to
(426.25).

Smith seeks UK passport

The Star's Foreign
News Service
BULAWAYO — Mr Ian
Smith is to apply for a
British passport to en-
able him to visit South
Africa for medical rea-
sons following the Mu-
gabe Government's re-
fusal to return his Zim-
babwean passport
seized last December
following a visit over-
seas.

The Republican
Front leader said last
night that he was en-
titled to a British pass-
port.

He added that he
thought Mrs Margaret
Thatcher was a won-
derful Prime Minister,
a person with courage
who was prepared to
stand up for what was
right and decent.

In the past Britain
had been a truly great
country but had subse-
quently gone through a
"wishy-washy period".

Zipra warns Aussies of kidnap threat

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MELBOURNE — A revo-
lutionary army has
warned Qantas air crews
they could be abducted
during stopovers in
strife-torn Zimbabwe.

The young Australian
cricket team now touring
the country has received
similar warnings.

Qantas, which has a
weekly flight to Harare,
has told its crews to re-
member the warning
while in the country.

The airline has also re-
viewed its security and a
security officer has been
in contact with Zim-
babwe officials to make
sure the arrangements
are met.

The warning letter was
signed on behalf of the
Zimbabwe People's Rev-
olutionary Army (Zipra)

Picture by David Sandison

high command by Joe
Moys.

It said: "I am instruct-
ed by Zipra to issue a
friendly warning to
Qantas airline whose
staff stay in Harare
hotels.

"We do not want any-
thing to happen to Aus-
tralians. We do not want
them caught in the cross-
fire."

"Zimbabwe is unsafe.
You may be abducted by
the Zimbabwean Central
Intelligence Organisation's clandestine groups
and this may be attribut-
ed to Zipra.

"You must make this
abundantly clear that we
have no grudge with any
country. We would like to
inform you that we are
bent on stopping the Zanu
government declaring
Zimbabwe a one-party
state.

"Mugabe government
is bent on painting the
name of Zipra as the
devil himself through at-
tributing atrocities, ab-
ductions to Zipra.

"We have never kid-
napped or killed any
white person in Zim-
babwe. We want you to
know this once and for
all."

● Qantas is heading for
a massive financial loss
this year to the end of
June, chairman Mr Jim
Leslie said.

Mr Leslie said the loss
would be in sharp con-
trast to the profit of
R58.7 million made in the
1981-82 financial year.

be sued by others

face further
case brought
of Perth.

the Pretoria
an effective
well as costs

est night, Mr
wealthy resi-
take action

ering a case

Moll is no

longer the invincible figure he liked to portray. I
would not be surprised if my success spurs others on to
take action against him."

In a sworn statement, western Australian journal-
ist Mr Andre Malan said Mr Moll had "made it clear
to me that he had contacts with influential people in
political circles in many places, including the United
States and Russia, and that he could go about his
business dealings without fear of apprehension by the
authorities in those countries.

Mr Quartermaine said he was very happy that the
judge had ruled in his favour. "I now intend to rebuild
my shattered travel business which collapsed along
with the Western Australian Discount Corporation.

"I am also thinking of writing a book about Mr
Moll," he said.

LIL

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EMERGENCY
& COO



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CANISTER**

- Refillable with grams butane
- Fits all GAZ canisters
- Ideal for brazing, etc
- Keep one handy in case of power failure

GAZ C-200 GAS CAN

As above, but refillable with 200

ECO STORMLIGHT



SAVE
R4,00

- Operates on GAZ C-200 butane gas cartridge
- Easy to fit the cartridge and light the lamp
- Pyrex shield protects light even in a storm
- Sturdy carry handle/hanger

Useful in case of power failures

WERE
R19,88

15⁸⁸

DION'S LOW PRICE



CA
100

**VALOR QUICK
COOKER by CADAC**

- Uses economical Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- Costs out in cents per hour
- Instant heat
- Amount of heat is easily controlled
- Useful when power or stove breaks down

6⁸⁸

DION'S LOW PRICE

DION Low High

A Promise we Make is a Promise
PRICES EXCLUDE GST

escape
Daring



red to
Paris

R11.2 million in used bank-
notes.
The raid on the London
headquarters of Security
Express echopped the previ-
ous record haul in 1963 of
R6.5 million from a mail-
train — the so-called
Great Train Robbery.

In this week's
hooded men got into the
cash depository by three-
tening to douse a guard
with petrol and set him
alight unless he co-oper-
ated, one of the staff told
reporters.
The gang, carrying shot-

workers as they arrived,
plundered vaults full of
money collected from
stores and businesses for
transfer to banks and
made off with the loot.
The Lloyd's Insurance
firm said.

"A final count will not
be completed much before
the end of the week," a
spokesman for the security
firm said.
"Rewards such as these

Smith may lose his citizenship 362

The Star Bureau

8/4/92
HARARE — Republican Front leader Mr Ian Smith runs the risk of losing his Zimbabwean citizenship by his acquisition of a British passport, the Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has warned.

Reacting to disclosures yesterday that Mr Smith had been issued a British passport, Dr Ushewokunze said that this "defined a new dimension in Mr Smith's status in this country".

"Mr Smith will obviously run the risk of ceasing to be a citizen of Zimbabwe and any future interaction between him and the people and the government of Zimbabwe will have to be evaluated on this basis."

Dr Ushewokunze said Mr Smith was free to apply for full

Zimbabwean citizenship and his application could be rejected or accepted "like everybody else's".

However, as observers point out, Mr Smith, who was born in Zimbabwe, is still a citizen of the country and constitutionally cannot be deprived of this birth-right.

Pending legislation to do away with dual citizenship has not yet been published.

But despite his constitutional rights, Mr Smith could be refused re-entry to Zimbabwe should he leave the country.

Mr Smith, whose passport was seized last December after remarks he made in an overseas interview, applied for a British passport so that he could travel to South Africa for special medical treatment.

Having of c

sun-scorching has had adverse effects. Traders are predicting a higher leaf price than last year's Z\$1,67/kg, though whether the price will rise by the requisite 20% to offset devaluation remains to be seen. It seems likely though that tobacco exports will be higher than last year's \$200m.

A nagging worry is what is happening to costs. Inflation averaged 18% on the higher income retail price index last year, and most forecasters here predict that it will be well over 20% by midyear.

Shortly after devaluation, Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero said there would be no year-end wage award at the end of 1982, but promised a review in mid-year. At the weekend, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe told a political rally that wage levels would be reviewed in the next two months. Businessmen fear that the government will find it hard to resist trade union demands after the severe drought and after at least a 20% drop in real wages.

ZIMBABWE (362)

Waiting to perform

FM 8/4/83

Bankers and businessmen in Harare are waiting for details of the "performance criteria" stipulated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as part of its \$385m loan package for Zimbabwe. London leaks suggest that the IMF is insisting on close control over bank lending to the private sector and the budget deficit.

The IMF has provided an 18-month standby credit of \$324m as balance of payments (BoP) support, which will help to see Zimbabwe through another very difficult time this year. In addition, compensatory finance of a further \$61m will be given to reimburse Zimbabwe for lost earnings on mineral exports caused by the world recession.

Last year's current account payments deficit is estimated at more than \$510m, but the series of deflationary policies adopted in the last six months should lead to a marked reduction in the deficit this year. However, whether the IMF funding

will be sufficient to tide the country over the next 18 months is another matter.

The adjustment measures already implemented include the 20% devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar last December, the 33% reduction in import allocations in the past 18 months, the pay pause now in its 15th month and the tax hikes announced in February. In addition, the authorities are reportedly implementing a 10% cutback in government spending that will take effect in the 1983-1984 fiscal year, starting in July.

On the positive side there are two major loans worth more than \$170m from the World Bank which will help the foreign exchange position this year. To this must be added a further \$35m in US aid under the American commodity aid programme.

Imponderables

In any event, the inflow of aid funds pledged at the Zimcord conference two years ago, should be faster this year. Taken together, all these moves suggest that Zimbabwe has a reasonable chance of substantially eliminating its payments deficit by the end of next year.

But there are some major imponderables that could undermine this more cheery BoP scenario. First there is the drought. It will reduce cotton exports by at least 30%, and unless there is a really bumper year in 1983-1984, Zimbabwe won't have any maize for export next year. This year, Zimbabwe hopes to export about 300 000 t of maize worth more than \$40m, but there is unlikely to be a surplus in 1984.

More important, current estimates suggest that Zimbabwe's local wheat output in 1983 will be no more than 40% of domestic consumption, necessitating substantial imports. Imports of vegetable oils will also be necessary but the collapse in world fuel oil prices should save Zimbabwe at least \$25m. However, this saving will be more than offset by increased wheat and vegetable oil imports.

Hopes that gold exports would be boosted with the bullion price averaging \$500/oz in 1983 have been revised downwards. However, thanks to devaluation and the higher gold price, gold exports should exceed \$175m this year compared with an estimated \$135m in 1982.

But the free market nickel price has risen 50% in recent months. This combined with higher copper and tin earnings will boost exports. However, for the mining industry to exploit its full export potential, a sustained international economic upturn is needed and that is unlikely to be felt in Zimbabwe before next year.

It is still far too early to say how far exporters have exploited the December devaluation. A key indicator will be the level of prices at the 1983 tobacco auctions opening next week. Growers report a mixed crop with the volume of output having risen from last year's 89 000 t to more than 93 000 t. In some areas, quality is reportedly superb, despite the drought, but in others

the relief could be Z\$500m.

Estimated maize consumption is between 1,5 Mt and 2 Mt, but local production this season will amount to little more than 600 000 t. Zimbabwe has stockpiles of 1,7 Mt from previous years, but 300 000 t are earmarked for export under long-term agreements.

Government pricing policies also contributed to the situation. The maize price was raised substantially after independence and many farmers began to sell all of their crop rather than stockpile some as they traditionally do. Prices for other food crops did not keep pace and many farmers switched to more profitable maize.

Increasing demand

At the same time, wages rose substantially, increasing demand for all food crops. Relatively poor harvests last season and the disastrous drought this year brought the situation to a head.

Other foodstuffs have also been affected. Wheat — a major winter irrigation crop — will be limited to a maximum 100 000 t this year, although current requirements are 250 000 t. But even the lower figure might not be achieved unless prices are raised.

Production of vegetable oil will be down 15% although demand is expected to increase 10%. Fruit and vegetables will also be in short supply.

Beef supplies are plentiful due to increased slaughtering because of the drought. But, like SA, the country faces shortages for many years when normal rains return and farmers try to rebuild their herds.

ZIMBABWE DROUGHT

Hunger looms

FM 21/1/83

362

Zimbabwe is facing serious food shortages this year because of the drought which is affecting most of the country. Maize, once a major export crop, will have to be imported.

Three million people are already on food relief and the Zimbabwe National Farmers Union (ZNFU), which represents mainly black farmers with small holdings, says that 6,5m people might have to have aid in some form. The ZNFU says the total cost of



Zimbabwe drought ... bare veld, empty stomachs

Killings continue

FM 21/4/83

Atrocities in Zimbabwe are not all by one side — as the vicious murders of Senator Paul Savage, his daughter and a friend show.

If anything, the killings play into Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's hands. The revulsion they will cause could gain support for his contention that Matabeleland must be brought to heel by military means.

As former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has said, the situation in Matabeleland is "very strange." Indeed it is. While government troops are accused of killing local tribesmen, the armed dissidents seem to concentrate on murdering white farmers.

Despite widespread military operations, there are few reports of clashes between troops and dissidents.

However, Mugabe's repeated claims that reports of atrocities by government troops have been "fabricated" by the Western and SA medias, no longer have any credibility. Not after the statement by the country's Roman Catholic bishops that "hundreds and hundreds" of innocent civilians have been killed or maimed by the security forces.

In their Easter pastoral letter, the seven bishops said that while they supported the government campaign against the dissidents, they "censured" the "brutality and atrocity" of the methods used.

"We are convinced by incontrovertible evidence that many wanton atrocities and brutalities have been and are still being perpetrated," they said.

The bishops' statement — the strongest public criticism at home of military action in Matabeleland since the much-feared North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade began operations in mid-January — was seen as a vindication of media reporting.

Two Western journalists — Holger Jensen of *Newsweek* and Nick Worrall of the *Guardian* and the *Economist* — have been banned from Zimbabwe for their coverage of military operations in Matabeleland.

Investigation

The bishops said: "The facts point to a reign of terror caused by wanton killings, woundings, beatings, burnings and rapings." The publication of the pastoral letter followed hard on a statement from the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, that it had held "frank and constructive" talks with Mugabe on March 28 at which the Premier had assured the delegation that an investigation into allegations of brutality was in progress.

Both the Roman Catholic bishops and the Justice and Peace Commission were in the forefront of the critics of the Smith government's tactics against guerrillas in the independence war. There had been mounting criticism over the failure of non-governmental welfare organisations to get off the fence and criticise the Mugabe government's tactics.

The bishops' allegations followed a tough speech in which Mugabe ruled out talks with the opposition Zapu until the dissidents had been disarmed. This speech has dismayed the Zapu moderates hopeful that

in Joshua Nkomo's absence it might be possible to revitalise the "unity talks" between Zapu and Zanu.

But Mugabe gave little hint of seeking a political solution to the fighting in Matabeleland. Instead, he again accused Zapu of organising and controlling the dissidents, saying it was up to the opposition political party to bring its supporters to heel.

There is no way that Zapu can do this, since the middle-aged and elderly party leaders have evidently lost control of the young hotheads who are carrying on the banditry.

Although the government is claiming

that it has made major military gains in the campaign and that the people don't sympathise with the dissidents, it also announced that it was allowing the white commercial farmers in the province to re-arm themselves.

In addition, the agric-alert system that worked so well in the war years is being re-activated.

This suggests that some of the government's optimism over recent military operations is unfounded.

More important, though, the signs are that like Smith before him, Mugabe will eventually have to accept the need for a political solution in Matabeleland.

NAMIBIA

RF takes knock in Bulawayo election

The Star Bureau
8/11/83

HARARE — A disappointed Mr Ian Smith said today the first electoral defeat suffered by his party since it came to power in 1962 meant that "a red light is flashing as far as my own future is concerned."

Mr Smith said in a telephone interview from his farm: "I am not an impetuous man. I do not rush into decisions, but clearly the warning light is there."

He said the by-election in Bulawayo had been held in extraordinary circumstances.

There had been many killings of innocent people in the area. People were confused and did not know what was going on.

There had been a sustained campaign of intimidation against him personally and the whole of the Government's propaganda machine had been turned against his party.

OPTIMISM

Mr Smith said he had known the dice were loaded against the Republican Front although he had gone into the by-election with an air of optimism.

"Intimidation is a compelling fact. Because of the open attacks on me, people have become frightened to be associated with us," he said.

The Republican Front defeat is seen as a slap in the face for Mr Smith. White voters turned to Dr Bob Nixon, the candidate backed by the independent alliance of breakaway RF Members of Parliament led by Mr Chris Andersen.

Dr Nixon, a Wits University-trained dentist and international cricket commentator whose voice is well known to South African radio listeners, talked his way into the record book with his 80-vote majority over Mr Mike Simpson for the Bulawayo South seat.

The seat was formerly held by Mr Wally Stuttaford, who left Zimbabwe for South Africa after months in detention.

Dr Nixon polled 920 votes to Mr Simpson's 840 in a 24 percent poll.

But in real terms it is believed that nearly half the voters turned out as the voters' roll is out of date.

For Mr Smith, who turns 64 today, the defeat is a bitter blow.

HARARE. — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has threatened to "eradicate" anyone caught feeding rebels.

"Don't cry if your relatives get killed in the process," he told a wildly cheering crowd of about 4 000 in the dissident-affected midlands area of Zhombe.

Repeating the hardline he took when he addressed church leaders earlier in the week, Mr Mugabe said the security force campaign to crush dissidents would not stop until the Matabeleland rebels had been completely wiped out.

Top ministers

A heavily guarded Mr Mugabe was accompanied by a number of top cabinet ministers during his visit to the area — the first since the army's bloody campaign against the rebels started in late January.

The Zhombe area is on the periphery of the troubled Matabeleland province and its population is a mixture of the country's two tribal groups — the majority Shona who support Mr Mugabe and the Ndebele who provide most of Mr Joshua Nkomo's backing.

The majority of those who attended the rally were Shona but some Ndebele also came after reportedly being visited by youth brigades of the ruling Zanu (PF).

Sang praises

The women in the crowd sang praises to the "Gukurahundi", the popular name for the North Korean trained Fifth Brigade which has been blamed for much of the killings of hundreds of innocent civilians in Matabeleland.

"We do not select who we fight because we can't tell who is a dissident and who is not," Mr Mugabe said.

This was a clear warning to the people not to support dissidents and possibly a rationalisation for the army atrocities which has received wide international attention.

He attacked Mr Nkomo for fleeing into exile to Britain during an anti-dissident drive in Bulawayo last month.

"If Nkomo wants power he should try to get it by contesting the next election, not fighting the people."

Smith at funeral

Argus Africa
News Service

HARARE. — The leader of the Republican Front, Mr Ian Smith, was a pallbearer at the funeral of Senator Paul Savage.

Senator Savage was gunned down by dissidents on Easter Sunday together with his daughter, Colleen, and a family friend from Britain, Miss Sandra Bennet.

The funeral was at Gwanda, not far from the Matabeleland farm where they were killed.

Mrs Betty Savage, who was wounded in the attack, is being treated in a Bulawayo hospital.

Miss Bennett's sister, Mrs Marilyn Waugh, and her husband, David, came from Britain for the funeral.

The Deputy Minister of Education and Leader of the Senate, Senator Joseph Culverwell, was among the hundreds of mourners.

MUGABE: DEATH FOR FEEDING DISSIDENTS

CAPE TOWN APRIL 9 1983

Argus Africa News Service

W/C Argus 9/4/83

361

Matabele families stunned by series of 'holiday horrors'

By David Thomas
The Star Bureau

362
9/4/73

HARARE — Holiday weekends have become a time of terror and death for Matabeleland's embattled white farmers and rural black families.

For it is then that bands of cold-blooded killers, armed with AK assault rifles, emerge from the dry and rugged bush country of south-western Zimbabwe to wreak death and destruction on remote farms and roads.

So far every holiday weekend since last year's black Christmas Eve — when three blacks were killed and 21 were injured in road ambushes — has been marred by progressively more horrifying slaughters, sometimes of whole families.

New Year's Eve was even blacker. Mr David Walters, his two baby sons, his brother-in-law and two security guards were killed in an ambush

on the Nyamandhlovu farm he managed for Lonrho.

On the same day 71-year-old Mr Benjy Williams was brutally slaughtered after he and his grandson David Bilang were kidnapped in the neighbouring Turk Mine area. There has since been no trace of Mr Bilang, a post-graduate student at the University of Natal.

Sundowners

Easter Sunday saw the grim killing of Republican Front Senator Mr Paul Savage, his 20-year-old daughter Colleen and a woman friend from Britain, Sandra Bennett, as they were quietly sipping sundowners on their homestead verandah in the Gwanda area.

The senator's wife, Betty, wounded in the leg during the shooting, lay all night with the bodies of her family and friend until police arrived the next morning.

Several days later a farm labourer described how the killers had told him as they surrounded the homestead: "Today you will lose your boss."

Two of the gang were shot by their comrades who thought they were homestead guards. One died and was buried in a shallow grave and the other wounded member of the gang fled with them leaving a trail of blood.

Helicopters

A squad of the paramilitary police support unit attempted to track the gang in the follow-up operation but without success.

Heavily armed troops and police were much in evidence this week in the little town of Gwanda straddling the main road between Bulawayo and Beitbridge on the South African border. A helicopter flew low over the bush-covered koppies, the link between the town

and the hunt going on in the ranching country to the west.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and the President, the Rev Canaan Banana, condemned the killing and pledged that the government would spare no effort in tracking down the murderers.

Young girls

A fortnight before the latest killings there was another family tragedy. Two young girls, Tania and Candy Tavernor, were spending the weekend with their grandparents, Mr and Mrs Eric Stratford, when all four were tied up and executed with a shot behind the head.

The killers always disappear into the bush as fast and stealthily as they come. No one knows for sure who they are.

Mr Mugabe's government calls them dissidents and bandits and charges that they are



Sandra Bennett, British — another victim of the mounting violence in Zimbabwe.

loyal to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party who seek to put him in power by force of arms.

There are dark rumours in the farming community that some of the killer gangs may be pseudo terrorists. The killers are faceless as far

as the public is concerned.

Not one of those responsible for these weekend massacres has been tracked down or identified despite intensive manhunts by all branches of the Zimbabwe security forces.

Smith weeps as his friends are buried

GWANDA — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, his health deteriorating and stunned by his party's first defeat among white voters, stood grim-faced and with head bowed yesterday at the funeral of three friends slain by gunmen.

It was Mr Smith's 64th birthday.

Mr Smith and about 300 black and white mourners gathered at the tiny Roman Catholic Church in the southern Matabeleland town of Gwanda beneath grey skies for the burial of Senator Paul Savage (70), his daughter Colleen (20) and a family friend, Sandra Bennett, of York, England.

They were slain by 20 gunmen who attacked the Savages' farm 130 km south of Bulawayo on Easter Sunday.

Mrs Betty Savage, the senator's wife, was wounded and is still in a Bulawayo hospital.

"When the killers arrived we thought they were wardens from the national park department," Mrs Savage said from the Mater Dei Hospital a few hours before the funeral. "But then they started shooting."

The British woman's sister and brother-in-law,

Marilyn and David Waugh, from Stoke-On-Trent, arrived from England yesterday for the funeral.

"It's just too awful. I can't talk about it," Mrs Waugh said.

At the graveside, Miss Bennett's body was lowered into a coffin draped with the British Union Jack as her sister wept, clutching the hand of her husband. Mr Smith, wiping tears from his eyes, kissed Mrs Waugh on the cheek and comforted her.

Thirteen whites have been killed by dissidents loyal to runaway Opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo since Christmas. Mr Nkomo says troops cracking down on the dissidents have killed hundreds of innocent civilians.

"There's got to be a political solution if these murders are to stop," said Mr Donald Goddard, a farmer and member of Parliament from Mr Smith's Republican Front party.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, speaking at a rally yesterday in Zhombe on the fringe of Matabeleland, warned that government soldiers were entitled to kill anyone who aided dissidents.

Father Alfons Schoepf, who conducted the Requiem Mass, said: "Let us ask our Father to forgive our sins and those who sin against us." Later he added: "It's no use asking who did it, but why they did it."

Mr Smith was one of six pall-bearers. A day before his party suffered its first defeat when dentist Dr Ech Nixon, fighting a special election against the Republican Front's Mr Michael Simpson for a vacant seat, captured the Bulawayo South seat 920 votes to 840.

Dr Nixon's victory evenly splits the 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites under the British-negotiated settlement to the war for black majority rule to 10 for the Republic Front and 10 for independents. The nine other independents defected from the Republican Front last year.

Mr Smith disclosed earlier this week that he had applied for a British passport so he could fly to South Africa for medical treatment for hardening of the arteries. The British High Commission said the passport had been issued. — Associated Press.

Death for civilians who aid dissidents — Mugabe

ZHOMBE — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe declared yesterday his government was involved in a war with rebels and warned that anyone who helped the enemy risked being killed by government troops.

In his first visit to this part of Zimbabwe, formerly troubled by dissident activity, he told about 2 000 tribespeople that he would deal ruthlessly with unrest.

"Where men and women provide food for dissidents, when we get there we eradicate them," he declared.

"We will deal with whoever is keeping them. We don't select who we fight because we can't tell who is a dissident. If people give dissidents food they are starting a war against the government.

"If you support dissidents people are going to be killed because this is war. Don't cry if your relatives are killed in the process."

A curfew was lifted two weeks ago from the area around this little mission station, 60 km west of the midlands town of Kwekwe, after more than a month of anti-rebel operations by troops of the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade.

About 80 000 people live in the district, 60 percent of whom speak the Shona dialect and the remainder the Sindebele tongue of Matabeleland.

Relaxed

Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party



That's really stretching it — Jean van Rensburg caught in action by Dale Yudelman in the men's doubles of the Castle Open championships at Ellis Park yesterday. Van

Rensburg and

Shuttle prepares for journey home

HOUSTON — The four crewmen of the space shuttle Challenger today began preparing for their journey home after winning high marks for accomplishing at least their part of the mission.

The shuttle's two main goals had been the release of a super-

put on a proper course.

The crew members were up early this morning stowing equipment, checking orbiter systems and aligning their craft for its first atmospheric re-entry and aircraft-like landing at Edwards Air Force Base in Cali-

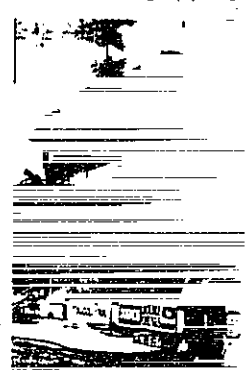
Agreement on pay for journalists

An agreement on journalists' salaries and working conditions for 1983 was reached in Johannesburg yesterday between the Southern African Society of Journalists and major English-language newspaper employers.

The S

Rand Show

R2.5-m damage in less than half hour



Four go for terror at

How The Star broke the

of the Witwatersrand, will be open at 8 pm on Saturday in Afrikaans and a matinee in English at 3 pm. Entrance: adults R2; children R1; no charge for senior citizens. Telephone 716-3199.

Sport on TV

- Tennis: Castle Open Championships from Ellis Park.
- Stock cars: Hot Rods Motor Racing from Pretoria.
- Horse racing: The British Grand National Steeplechase.
- Athletics: The South African Under 21 Championships.

Tomorrow

- The Hartebeespoort Dam Animal and Snake Park offers boat rides, chimp tea-parties, snake milking demonstrations and seal shows. Open from 9 am to 5.30 pm. Admission: adults R3; children R1. Telephone 01211-30162.
- Join the Get-away Club. This club offers the opportunity of gaining access to facilities needed for sports such as water-skiing, windsurfing and hand-gliding on a cost-sharing basis. People may become members after two outings. Annual membership fee is R50. Telephone Hans 648-7300 (day).
- Crocodile Farm near Hartebeespoort Dam. The only farm in the world where the Nile crocodile is bred in captivity. Admission: adults R3; children R1.50. For directions telephone 012042-1403 between 6 pm and 8 pm.
- African Mine Tribal Dancing in the Gold Mine Museum Arena beginning at 11 am and 2.15 pm. Guided tours at 11 am and 1.30 pm. Telephone 835-1027 for reservations.
- Santarama, a fascinating miniature city within a city at Wemmer Pan, presents a magic show by comic-magician Jimmy Richie. The shows are free to visitors of Santarama. The little city opens at 10 am to 5 pm. Telephone 26-8800.

What made the Prince turn his head?



See page 4.

ZHOMBE — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe declared yesterday his government was involved in a war with rebels and warned that anyone who helped the enemy risked being killed by government troops.

In his first visit to this part of Zimbabwe, formerly troubled by dissident activity, he told about 2 000 tribespeople that he would deal ruthlessly with unrest.

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About 80 000 people live in the district, 60 percent of whom speak the Shona dialect and the remainder the Sindebele tongue of Matabeleland.

Relaxed

Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party draws support mainly from Mashonaland, while the Zapu party of self-exiled Mr Joshua Nkomo is rooted in Matabeleland.

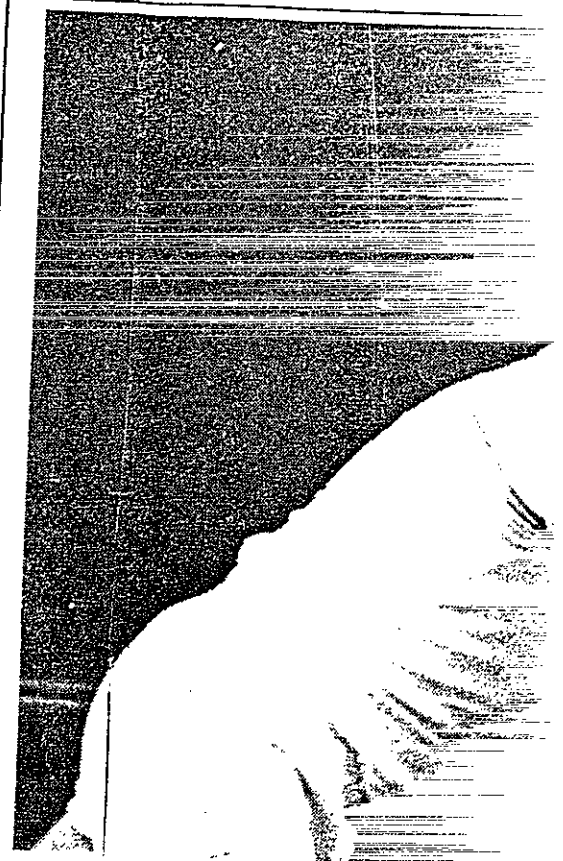
Mr Mugabe was given an enthusiastic greeting when he flew in.

The arena was ringed by heavily armed troops and police, including the Fifth Brigade, but the atmosphere was relaxed. The crowd cheered as Mr Mugabe condemned dissidents and attacked Mr Nkomo for fleeing to Britain last month.

A choir of women sang the praises of the Fifth Brigade and called on it to stay and fight the rebels so that shops could re-open and buses start running again. They used the Shona name for the brigade — "Gukurahundi" or "The wind that blows everything away and leaves nothing."

Zapu and several independent sources have accused the Fifth Brigade of atrocities against civilians, saying "hundreds and hundreds" of innocents had been killed. — Reuter.

● See Page 2: Matabele families stunned by series of holiday horrors.



That's really stretching it — Jean van Rensburg can in the men's doubles of the Castle Open championship.

Shuttle prepares for journey home

HOUSTON — The four crewmen of the space shuttle Challenger today began preparing for their journey home after winning high marks for accomplishing at least their part of the mission.

The shuttle's two main goals had been the release of a super-sophisticated space communications satellite and a space walk postponed from a previous shuttle flight.

Officials at the Kennedy Space Centre rated the space-walk a success and said they were optimistic that the satellite, which fell into a wrong orbit after it was released on Monday, would eventually be

put on a proper course.

The crew men early this morning equipment, checked systems and aligning its first atmosphere and aircraft-like towards Air Force P fornia at 8.49 pm S time.

Scheduled activities relatively light compared yesterday, when space men Story Musgrave and Michael J. Smith made American spacewalk ade.

Their four-hour through Challenger's hold demonstrated ability and manoeuvrability new shuttle spacesuits hardware.

Musgrave, a surgeon as astronaut, and air force colonel, men would be able to wide variety of tasks, emergency measures, shuttle orbiter.

Mission commander Weitz and pilot Kar who stayed in the while Musgrave and took their stroll, will spotlight.

Weitz, who walked during the first skylab more than 10 years ago Bobko will be at the when Challenger heads

Sixteen die in mine blast

WELKOM — Sixteen men, three whites and 13 blacks, died after a methane gas explosion early yesterday at the Beisa uranium mine. A further 50 miners were treated for minor injuries.

The exact cause of the accident has still to be investigated but a spark appeared to have ignited a pocket of the explosive gas 450 m below ground, a spokesman for General Mining Corporation said.

The explosion occurred on the A north level of the Number 1 shaft. Workers are now clearing the shaft. — Reuter.



□ Prince Philip

tour
in spite

of the turmoil

By LESLIE FRIEDMAN

LONDON: Prince Philip is to visit Zimbabwe next month despite the tense situation in the country.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman told me last night: "We haven't announced the visit officially, but he hopes to go to Zimbabwe to attend the international conference and tour by the Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth."

The society was formed in 1963 and Prince Philip is its president.

Asked whether there were concerns for his safety during the visit, which could include trips to farms, the spokesman said: "Prince Philip will of course take advice from the Foreign Office, but he is hoping to go."

The Palace would not confirm the dates of the visit, but it is believed that he will be in Zimbabwe on May 20, after a tour of Zambia beginning on May 15.

It is understood that Prince Philip will not visit troubled Matabeleland. The farms he will see are within a 30km radius of Harare.

Prince
Philip
set on

Ju ke Wi
Visit Harare

S. T. R. 10/4/83

362

DROUGHT

HOLIDAY HORROR

Slayings make weekends a time of terror in Matabeleland

HARARE: Holiday weekends have become a time of terror and death for Matabeleland's embattled white farmers and rural black families.

For it is then that bands of cold-blooded killers, armed with AK assault rifles, emerge from the dry and rugged bush country of south western Zimbabwe to wreak death and destruction on remote farms and roads.

So far every holiday weekend since last year's black Christmas Eve when three blacks were killed and 21 were injured in road ambushes, has been marred by progressively more horrifying slaughters — sometimes of almost entire families.

New Year's Eve was even blacker. Mr David Walters, his two baby sons, his brother-in-law and two security guards were killed in an ambush

DAVID THOMAS Tribune Foreign Service

on the Nyamandhlovu farm he managed for Lonrho.

On the same day 71-year-old Mr Benjy Williams was brutally slaughtered after he and his grandson David Bilanz were kidnapped in the neighbouring Turk Mine area. There has since been no trace of Mr Bilanz, a post graduate student at the University of Natal.

Easter Sunday saw the grim killing of Republican Front senator Paul Savage, his 20-year-old daughter Colleen and Sandra Bennett (39), a friend from Britain, as they were quietly sipping



□ **VICTIMS OF THE HORROR... Senator Paul Savage and Sandra Bennett. They were killed while sipping sundowners**

sundowners on their homestead verandah in the Gwanda area.

The senator's wife, Betty, wounded in the leg during the shooting, lay all night with the bodies of her family and friend until police arrived in the morning.

A fortnight before the latest killings there was another tragic family murder.

Two young girls, Tania and Candy Tavernor from a boarding school in Bulawayo, were spending the weekend with their grandparents, Mr and Mrs Eric Stratford, when all four were tied up and executed with a shot behind the head.

This week in the little town of Gwanda, straddling the main road between Bulawayo and Beitbridge on the South

African border, heavily armed troops and police were much in evidence. A helicopter flew low over the bush covered kopjes, the link between the town and the hunt going on in the ranching country to the west.

Both Prime Minister Mugabe and President Banana condemned the killing and pledged the government would spare no effort in tracking down the murderers.

Mr Mugabe has warned that even the people who feed the rebels will be "eradicated".

"Don't cry if your relatives get killed in the process," he told a wild cheering crowd of about 4 000 in the dissident-affected midlands area of Zhombe on Friday.

Repeating the hardline he took when he ad-

ressed church leaders earlier in the week the Zimbabwean Prime Minister said the security forces' campaign to crush dissidents would not stop until the Matabeleland rebels had been completely wiped out.

Accompanied by a number of Cabinet Ministers in his first visit to a dissident-affected area since the army's bloody campaign against the rebels started in late January, Mr Mugabe was heavily guarded by army and police units.

The Zhombe area is on the periphery of Matabeleland and its population is a mixture of the country's two tribal groups — the majority Shona, who support Mr Mugabe's government, and the Ndebele, who provide most of Mr Nkomo's backing.

Until recently the area, like much of Matabeleland was under a dusk-to-dawn curfew.

Mr Mugabe told the crowd: "We do not select who we fight because we can't tell who is a dissident and who is not."

This was a clear warning to the people not to support dissidents and possibly a rationalisation for the army atrocities which has received wide international attention.

He attacked Mr Nkomo for fleeing into exile to Britain during an anti-dissident drive in Bulawayo last month and said the Zapu leader's supporters would be welcome to join the ruling party.

"If Nkomo wants power he should try to get it by contesting the next election, not fighting the people," Mr Mugabe said.

Battle-scarred Smithy says he may quit Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew
Tribune Foreign Service

HARARE: In the small City Hall in Bulawayo this week it was a vintage performance by a master of the political platform.

Ian Smith stood there in the glare of the television lights, upright as ever, jaw jutting out, head cocked to one side.

He rallied against socialism, communism, marxism, the decline of standards, the treacherous behaviour of his former RF colleagues now sitting as independents in parliament, men whom he called with venom "the dissidents", using a term normally associated here with rebellion against the government.

The 100-strong crowd cheered him and listened intently as he labelled Prime Minister Robert Mugabe the prime mover in stirring racial hatred.

"We have got to get this country back on the rails," he said. "There is still a chance if we whites stay together. We are the one leg of the tripod in which Zimbabwe is balanced. The Ndebeles are another leg and the Shonas the third. But Mugabe is trying to knock the first two legs away. A one-legged tripod won't work. We have got to get some sanity back into the government."

But two days later, Mr Smith had to admit sadly that his message had not got home.

White voters in Bulawayo south turned against the RF for the first time since it came to power in 1962 and, as Mr Smith himself said: "The red light is flashing as far as my own future is concerned."

The question, of course, is will he heed it? There are many who believe that he should quit politics, that his presence and his outspoken criticism of the government hampers the declared policy of reconciliation.

In March last year nearly half his parliamentary caucus quit for this reason. They backed away from what they called the politics of confrontation.

But Mr Smith fought back and in by-elections the electorate showed it still believed in him as the one man who voiced their fears courageously, even if at times unwisely.

But in the Bulawayo south by-election, Dr Bob Nixon, dentist and cricket commentator, standing as an independent with the backing of the rebel ex-Fronters, bowled out the RF candidate Mike Simpson, a result widely interpreted as taking Mr Smith's wicket, too.

In Bulawayo he spoke, as he has done before, of the possibility of his leaving the country.

"God forbid it should come to that," he said, "but if Mr Mugabe makes it plain he does not want the whites to stay, we could make our plans to leave."

Mr Mugabe is hardly likely to say that — he knows well enough that the economy runs on white-oiled wheels.



□ **Ian Smith: talked of the possibility of quitting Zimbabwe**

THE tobacco auctions, the most important yearly ritual in Zimbabwe's economic life, began this week.

The hopes of hundreds of farmers and millions of dollars in foreign exchange rest on nods and hand gestures in response to the incomprehensible incantations of auctioneers.

In many respects this is the most crucial season in the last 15 years. The drought has almost wiped out the maize crop while cattle herds are depleted and water supplies are so low that winter crops will not be enough to feed the country.

Much of the money from tobacco will go towards paying for food imports.

Everyone recognises the importance to the nation of the 93 million-kilogram crop on sale. Last

NOW ZIMBABWE DEPENDS ON ITS TOBACCO

S. Tribune Harare Correspondent

10/4/83

362

year a total of 89 million kilograms were sold at an average price of 167 cents.

The total amount earned in foreign currency was the equivalent of R220 million.

This year the figure could be much lower, mainly because of devaluation. The prices are quoted in Zimbabwe dollars and this brings down the value when translated into foreign currencies, mainly the US dollar.

Much rests, however, on what the foreign markets need from the local crop. The big point of debate is what Brazil will do this year; it has a bumper crop of 203 million kilograms, but from the Zimbabwe point of view the good news is that it has a low nicotine level.

Manufacturers will need a stronger type of blend for their mixtures, exactly what Zimbabwe will have on offer.

Some uncertainty has prevailed abroad over the security situation in Matabeleland.

Tobacco Association president Tuppy Wrench returned from a tour overseas aimed at reassuring buyers that it would not affect production as no tobacco is grown in the area.

In fact, few people are really worried about the position as all tobacco agents and manufacturers know Mashonaland is the growing area.

Of more importance is the continual squeeze on costs. These have risen by between five and 10 percent and prices will need to be that much higher.

The industry is forecasting averages to be much the same as last year, something farmers certainly do not welcome.

At the back of every-

one's mind is a national wage review in June, which is in the middle of the selling season. There are strong indications that farm wages will rise by 15 percent no matter what happens in other sectors.

Many farmers are having to depend totally on tobacco this year to make up for losses on other crops. It has survived the drought remarkably well and for some it could be the make or break point in regard to future operations.

Prices will just have to improve. If they don't, it is doubtful if more money can be squeezed from the banks and agricultural finance corporation to enable farmers to carry on as they, too, have liquidity problems.

Little is known of possible big foreign buyers. China is not showing the interest it had a year ago and Iraq is said to be cool towards Zimbabwe because of its political relations with Iran.

Transport is proving to be costly. Shippers are looking on aghast as South Africa continually puts up freight and rail charges, but they are helpless.

Beira is out of the question, three years and dozens of promises after independence, and it is the old stalwart port of Durban which will be the channel to the outside world.

264

How come Big Josh arrived broke in Britain and then paid his hotel bill with R12 000 cash?



NKOMO: Money from Moscow?

LONDON: Zimbabwe's fugitive Zapu leader, Joshua Nkomo, checked out of a Heathrow Airport hotel this week and paid his entire bill in cash — all R12 800 of it.

But his costly temporary exile does not appear to be on the point of ending. He has moved to another, slightly cheaper, hotel in central London where he and his aides continue to ponder their next move.

No one is saying who is providing the cash to allow him to go on living expensively. And Nkomo seems in no hurry to make a decision on whether to return to Zimbabwe or go into exile elsewhere.

According to aides, the ageing Mr Nkomo is resting — and "analysing his position on a day-to-day basis."

He has his meals sent up to his hotel suite, sleeps in the afternoons, takes a few

THE BIG NKOMO MONEY MYSTERY

By TIM PATTEN
Tribune Foreign Service

telephone calls and reads the newspapers. The only people around him are his aides — Zapu officials and friends — and, according to hotel staff, is an "ideal guest".

When he first arrived in London, on his flight from Botswana by way of Johannesburg, Nkomo was given special permission to stay in Britain for a week. This was later extended to four weeks, due to expire on Tuesday.

But yesterday the Home Office announced that he had been granted a further month's stay in Britain, Sapa-Reuter reported.

The Zapu leader told a news conference here on March 30 that he had postponed his plan to return home on April 6 because of the report by Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic bishops, accusing the army of killing and maiming hundreds of innocent people in Matabeleland.

When Nkomo arrived in Britain it was known that he was short of money. At first he planned to stay privately with friends to cut down on his costs. But suddenly his circumstances changed.

Asked who was providing the money, an aide said: "We can't say, and we won't say."

It can be assumed that the airport hotel bill was paid in cash so that the source of the money could not be traced.

Most people are assum-

ing that the money is coming from Moscow, whose support Nkomo relied on throughout the war in Rhodesia.

Soon after his arrival, Nkomo lunched with mining magnate Tiny Rowland, who is known to be a close personal friend. It has been suggested that he might be assisting with costs, but his office strenuously denies this.

Now, as Mr Nkomo watches spring blossoming from the windows of his Hyde Park hotel, he will need upwards of R350 a day to pay for the upkeep of himself and his aides.



His name has in the past been linked to those figures in the Info scandal, among them Dr Eschel Rhodie, Dr Connie Mulder, and General Hendrik van den Bergh.

Since Tuesday's judgment, when Mr Justice P J van der Walt ordered him to pay the R500 000 to his former business partner Mr Murray Quartermaine, a travel agent from Perth, Western Australia, mystery had surrounded Mr Moll's whereabouts.

Solicitors for Mr Quartermaine, the burly former ADC to the Governor of Western Australia who has spent four years trying to recover his money from Mr Moll, have been searching everywhere for him.

Yesterday, the Sunday Times tracked him to an hotel room in Venlo, in south-eastern Holland.

And the bluff Mr Moll made his position plain. During a hour-long conversation, recorded by the Sunday Times, he said:

- He has no intention of paying Mr Quartermaine.
- He will not return to South Africa.

The amount of R500 000 is made up of more than R200 000 which the judge decided that Mr Moll owes Mr Quartermaine in terms of promissory notes signed in 1979, plus interest, plus costs for the week-long Supreme Court action brought by Mr Quartermaine.

But yesterday, Mr Moll said: "I'm not going to pay him. Let him come and sue me here.

Sequestered

"Let him come overseas with the South African judgment and we can fight it here."

And of a possible return to South Africa, where he's lived for the past two years, Mr Moll said: "The minute I walk the streets there, I'll be arrested or sequestered. Who would give me a job? No-one. And they want me to come back!"

Mr I A Maisels, QC, Mr Quartermaine's counsel, when told of Mr Moll's interview with the Sunday Times, said: "We will send a certified copy of the court judgment to Europe and have it executed against him there."

"And the Australian authorities can also start extradition proceedings against him for criminal charges against him in that country."

Mr Moll lived in Australia before he came to South Africa. He has, among other things, been accused of siphoning away hundreds of thousands of rand from Australian doctors who believed that he would invest it in Switzerland for them. Mr Quartermaine has termed him a "one-way banker".

It has also been claimed that he was involved in the collapsed Australian Nugan-Hand banking empire which is said to have had American CIA links, and to have taken part in gun running and drug trafficking.

Way of life

What would he do on future Saturday afternoons?

Naas smiled ruefully: "I'm going to miss rugby — it's become a way of life for me.

Zimbabwe Air Force nears collapse

ZIMBABWE'S air force is on the verge of collapse.

At least 27 white officers including seven group captains and 20 pilots are said to be resigning their posts.

They will leave over the next three months.

The commander, Air-Marshal Norman Walsh, has already announced his retirement.

The departure of the white officers could prove a crippling blow to the 3 000 strong air force, according to the Sunday Telegraph's correspondent, Nirman Kirkham.

And while the Zimbabwe Air Force is coming apart at the seams because of alleged harassment of white officers, the government in Harare

Sunday Times Reporter HARARE

continues its threats against former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith.

Yesterday a defiant Mr Smith said that he would visit South Africa "come what may" despite government threats that he would be barred from returning to Zimbabwe.

The former Rhodesian Prime Minister, who was granted a British passport after his Zimbabwe passport was seized, said that he was

going to Johannesburg for medical tests.

"If that means risking being stopped from coming back so be it.

"I will tell the authorities when I'm returning and I'll just fly back and walk in.

"If they try to stop me it will show what their real intentions have been all along."

Tension

The reason for the exodus of senior officers from the Zimbabwe Air Force is said to be the growing tension and dissatisfaction in the aftermath of last year's sabotage attack on the Thornhill base and the arrest of seven men who face trial over the incident.

Although some white pilots will remain, Mr Mugabe will rely much more in the future on scores of black officers.

Command of the air force

□ To Page 2

Challenger is home

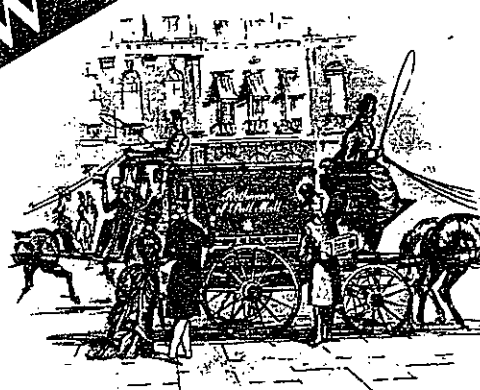
THE US space shuttle Challenger glided back to earth yesterday with a perfect touchdown at Edwards Air Force Base, California.

The landing, watched by more than 100 000 spectators, climaxed a milestone maiden flight that certified the shut-

tle as the second ship in America's space fleet.

The four astronauts, Paul Weitz, Karol Bobko, Story Musgrave and David Peterson logged 3,3-million kilometres during their five-day orbit, which included a 3½-hour space walk. — Sapa-AP.

NOW



London's famous Consulate cigarettes IN TINS*



What motives behind attacks on whites in Zimbabwe?

Art Times 11/14/83 362

LONDON. — There is an argument which has never been settled among the "hard men" who have spent the last generation fighting for black independence in Africa. It probably began among the leaders of the Mau-Mau in Kenya.

The question to be answered was: "Is the wholesale killing of whites a profitable tactic or not in the battle for complete independence?" The Mau-Mau killed some 60 white Kenyans and ten times as many blacks, and the whole matter went on to be settled constitutionally.

The answer to the question seemed to be that if you killed off enough whites, the Western world became startled enough to force its representatives on the spot to undertake fairly fast-moving negotiations.

Un governable

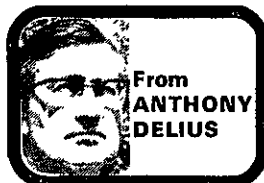
But that does not seem to have been a very conclusive answer. Some white deaths in the then Congo caused the Belgians, who were ruling it then, to move so fast that they scuttled out in six months, and the country has been ungovernable ever since.

The colonial power crumbled nearly as swiftly in Angola and Mozambique, after years of unyielding struggle, and the new regimes in those former Portuguese-ruled territories are still unimpressive. Most of the whites rushed out as the change-over from white to black rule took place, so there were too few left behind for dissident groups of blacks to test theories upon.

Next came the case of Rhodesia-Zimbabwe. The whites took over control of the country from their metropolitan controllers and the blacks realized they would have to rely upon themselves to achieve independence. In the beginning of what the blacks called the Chimurenga, blacks got killed off at the rate of ten for every white man dead — but eventually the numbers being killed rose to 20 000 a year.

Although the whites seemed ready to fight till the slaughter became

even more horrific, friends overseas persuaded their leaders to negotiate. And a black government took over recognizing that it would depend heavily on whites to keep the economy of the country running, and therefore willing to co-operate with them to a certain extent.



Mugabe came to power determined to give a multi-racial constitution a chance. Indeed he needed to be seen doing this in order to get enough aid and investment from the Western world to maintain Zimbabwe as a running concern. He got rid of one of his ministers who appeared to be dangerously casual about white life, and he was prepared to welcome white voters to join his Zanu party.

He was ready to let whites who could pay for it continue the education they liked for their children. He admitted he relied heavily on white farmers to help feed his country and restore its sustenance capacity from the great damage done to it by his own forces during the Chimurenga. He made a great general appeal to Western powers to help him build up the country's economy.

In doing all this he knew he was treading a very fine line. He had no wish to appear to be a white man's poodle, as the previous black ruler of Zimbabwe, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, so unfortunately did.

Over-confidence

Although he knew he would have to depend on South Africa economically, he was not prepared to be seen dealing officially with the last white power in Africa, by negotiating openly with its ministers. When reconnoitring soldiers appeared on his territory he met them with force.

He did everything he possibly could do to keep

the confidence of the least racist of the whites, and persuade his own people he was a genuine black independent ruler. Perhaps he went further than he need have done by advocating a one-party state, a touch of political over-confidence.

He needed two things above all to keep following the course he had chosen, whether he went on with the one-party concept or not. He needed to keep a reasonable number of whites operating his industrial economy and agriculture, and a sufficiency of financial aid from the rest of the world. If he failed in both of these requirements, he would find the new state of Zimbabwe drifting towards breakdown and himself at the mercy of his wilder elements.



Bishop Muzorewa... was seen as a white man's poodle

When, in the name of Zanu, the wilder men connected with Joshua Nkomo took six white tourists as hostage and shot some white farmers, Mugabe felt all his suspicions of Zanu justified. He felt his preference for a single-party state strengthened, a state without a mischievous opposition adding to the burdens he already had to carry.

At any rate it made him all the more ready to take tough action against his critics in Zanu, to use all the forces at his command, police, army and extra-special groups, to teach his tormentors in Zanu a lesson they would never forget. To have gone in at such strength was possibly unwise, though it was understandable. But he gave orders that whites were not to be touched, and agreed that the 600 white farmers of Matabeleland could be rearmed to protect themselves.

Apparently the plotters

Matabeleland was in uproar. The Zanu leader had perforce to give up his attempts to control people who were presumably his followers and flee to Europe, and the ministers in the Harare government were baying for action against the whole of Zanu. The world press was filled with reports of government cruelty.

So the plotters struck again — they walked into another white farmhouse in Matabeleland and shot three more whites. This crass act was apparently done in order to show up the inability to keep order by the forces already sent to the territory.

Flight of whites

In the midst of the excitement caused by all this it is worth pausing to ask oneself what can finally be achieved by such action: the flight of more whites, particularly white farmers, an increasing reluctance on the part of the Western world to put more money into the state of Zimbabwe and the breakdown of any prospects of success in running the new state.

Can it be that the men behind the disturbance in Matabeleland believe that this will destroy national confidence in Mugabe to such an extent that his government will fall and Zanu will succeed in achieving power out of the subsequent



Mr Pik Botha... Republic needs order and calm all round her

chaos?

Or can it be that the plotters want all Southern Africa in a state of uproar? Mr Pik Botha, the



Mr Mugabe... treading a fine line

South African Foreign Minister, explained recently that the Republic needs order and prosperity all round her in order to attract investment from the world into the country's economy. Surely there can't be people in Zanu mad enough to believe they can wreck white influence in the south by wrecking the whole region's economy?

Of course, Mugabe is a politician and always hits hardest where he feels his case is weakest. When the seven Roman Catholic bishops, four of them black and three white, attacked the alleged human rights offences of his Fifth Brigade in Matabeleland, just as the Catholics attacked the savage activities of Mr Smith's Selous Scouts, he lashed out in a typical political way, calling them "sanctimonious prelates" and "megaphonic agents of their external manipulative masters", and carrying on just as the late Mr Eric Louw used to do.

No free press

He just stopped short of saying that they kept poking their noses into the country's affairs in imitation of their lord and master Pope John Paul, who tours the world criticizing the human rights failures of politicians everywhere from the Philippines to El Salvador. He did not, however, threaten the bishops with jail and deportation as happened in Mr Smith's time, or as happened in South West Africa. And he has the excuse of having no free press inside the country to inform him where things are going wrong, though that is his own fault, of course.

And he has the excuse, as well, of knowing his worst opponents in the country are capable of sacrificing a few more lonely white farmers in the bush in a strange new test of Western reaction.

Were pleased at the results of their activities.

/BUSINESS

The Zimbabwean economy appears to be lurching further downhill — going by the quarterly review by RAL Merchant Bank, ended March 1983. The 12-page report titled "Executive Guide to the Economy" says:

- Private sector investment in manufacturing is being inhibited by factors that have reduced revenue reserves. Manufacturing output as a whole fell by two percent in the 12 months ended November.

- A second consecutive drought in the 1982/3 growing season has reduced crop production and may aggravate shortages later.

- In March, the State-controlled Minerals Marketing Corporation assumed responsibility for the marketing of all minerals except gold. Output in this sector has declined by 17 percent compared with 1976.

Zimbabwe is still sliding

- In construction, most of the work being carried out is for the public sector.

- In the property sector, the residential market remains firm and accommodation to let is scarce in the main centres.

- Employment levels in the non-agricultural sector continued to rise and increased by 16 600 employees in 1982. This was accounted for largely by an increase of 12 000 in education and 2 700 in construction.

- Prices: The immediate impact of the February mini-budget was to raise the cost of living by about three percent.

- Short-term interest rates have moved up in recent weeks and liquidity has fallen.

Azapo applauds ban on Cliff

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) this week applauded the Zimbabwean Government for banning a planned tour by Jamaican reggae star, Jimmy Cliff.

Jimmy Cliff was supposed to have toured Zimbabwe in a series of concerts but deputy-Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said any person who performed in South Africa was automatically disallowed from performing in Zimbabwe.

Jimmy Cliff performed in South Africa in 1980, defying the international call to isolate South Africa in sports and cultural activities.

In a statement released to The SOWETAN yesterday, Azapo said such actions would contribute to end the white rule in our country and in Namibia.

"Sportsmen and entertainers such as Sinatra, Moore and others, have completely stamped themselves as enemies of the struggle

for black emancipation and self determination. Their presence in Sun City or any part of South Africa associates them with all evils and affronts of apartheid," the statement added.

"These people are playing a part in the loss of citizenship by millions of blacks in their country, the ruthless policies of removals and forced resettlements, the fragmentation of South Africa and fermenting of catastrophic conflict in the country," the statement read.

Nkomo still intent on going home

By Jean-Jacques Cornish,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The self-exiled leader of Zapu, Mr Joshua Nkomo, whose financial position appears to be deteriorating, is still intent on returning home "as soon as possible".

Mr Nkomo was not available for comment yesterday, but his aide denied Zimbabwe Press reports that Mr Nkomo's two corporate backers in Britain had withdrawn support because of his delay in returning home.

"Our support comes from individual friends, not from companies," the aide said.

He would not comment, however, on whether the support from individuals was dwindling.

Mr Nkomo and his two-man entourage have moved three times since their sudden arrival in Britain a month ago.

They are now privately accommodated, having moved out of their hotel near Marble Arch last weekend.

Mr Nkomo has been granted permission to stay in Britain for another month.

Rhine reaches record depth as floods kill 12

views and warn him to moderate his stance.

BONN — The Rhine, Western Europe's busiest waterway, rose to its highest point since 1970 last night after days of torrential rain which caused floods reported to have killed 12 people in northern France.

Heavy floods halted river traffic and brought chaos to cities and communities along the river's banks.

A flood protection official in Cologne said the river depth reached 9.8 m by late evening — two metres higher than on Saturday. Protection workers manned pumps throughout the night.

In Bonn, water entered the vaults of Parliament, and the Yugoslav and Turkish embassies were among several foreign missions cut off.

Low-lying towns and communities on both banks of the Rhine as far south as Coblenz were affected by the flooding, with riverside roads and house cellars inundated.

Worst-hit appeared to be the picturesque wine-growing communities on the Moselle, a major tributary swollen by flood waters from Luxemburg and France. — Sapa-Reuter.

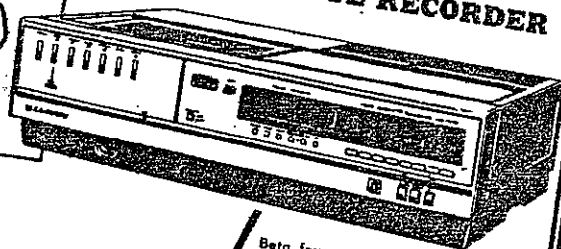
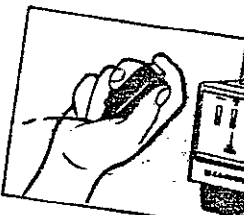
HÄGAR the Horrible



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Heroin refining

NAMSANG — At least 36 rebel drug traffickers and nine soldiers were killed when Burmese authorities mounted a major assault on illicit jungle refineries last week, an army spokesman said today.

Army troops seized nine heroin refineries and smashed a base believed to be the hub of the clandestine drug industry.

The Shan United Revolutionary Army, a rebel group involved in drug trafficking from jungle hideouts, suffered a major

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effort to find a political the situation," he said. ing to Sapa.

Zim refugees booted out

EIGHTY-SEVEN Zimbabwean refugees were sent home by the South African and Bophuthatswana authorities early yesterday after many of them were clearly identified on SABC television on Tuesday night.

An official at Beit Bridge border post confirmed yesterday that the men had been returned to Zimbabwe despite a film of them being interviewed in South Africa was broadcast as the main item on the TV news.

Several of those interviewed said they had fled to Bophuthatswana to escape the "gukurahundi" (whirlwind) — the Fifth Brigade of the Zimbabwe National Army which is alleged to have murdered thousands of villagers in its anti dissident campaign.

Officials in Zimbabwe yesterday said they were "unaware" of the arrival of any large group of refugees from South Africa and referred all inquiries on the likely fate of the men to the Ministry of Information in Harare.

However, a Zimbabwean police spokesman at Beit Bridge said the return of Zimbabweans who entered South Africa illegally was "an ongoing exercise".

He said the reported figure of 200 Zimbabwean refugees sent home since February was "probably correct".

The SABC quoted a Bophuthatswana official as saying his "government" could not afford to house the Zimbabweans.

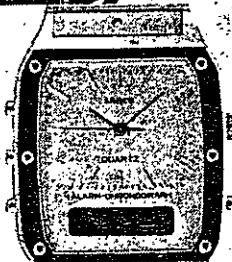
Meanwhile the Botswana Government has confirmed that it is now looking after 3 000 refugees in the Dukwe resettlement game reserve near Fancistown.

Most of the refugees are supporters of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo and many are former members of his wartime Zipra guerrilla army. — SFNS.

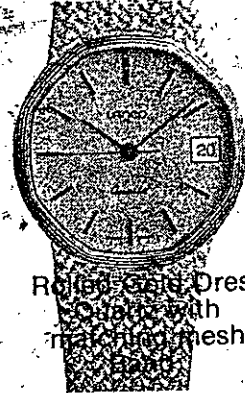
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Harare bans SA experts

The Star Bureau

14/4/83

HARARE — A delegation of South African wildlife experts, invited to Zimbabwe to attend a conference on endangered species, has been told to leave the country immediately, it has been learnt here.

Reliable sources said the South African delegation, which had all the necessary visas and documentation, was ordered to leave by Natural Resources and Tourism Minister, Mrs Victoria Chitepo.

The experts were this morning believed to be trying to get seats on flights back to Johannesburg.

No official explanation has been given for the expulsion.

We've a duty to speak — bishops

D. Dispatch
15/4/83
362

HARARE — In a studied reply to the attack on them 10 days ago by Mr Robert Mugabe in which he described them as "Sanctimonious prelates" Zimbabwe's Catholic bishops today upheld what they said was a duty to speak on political matters when individual rights were involved.

In a statement marking Monday's third anniversary of independence, the bishops said they regretted the unfortunate situation in some parts of the country but said there were indications that life in the ravaged province of Matabeleland were returning to normal after bloody anti-insurgency operations by the security forces.

They also welcomed Mr Mugabe's assurances that allegations of brutality would be investigated and any guilty member of the security forces punished.

Meanwhile, the government has announced that armed escorts will accompany trains running between Bulawayo and the western border town of Plumtree after a guerilla attack on a train at the weekend in which the driver was killed.

The driver, named as Mr Alvin Werrett, was shot dead and a guard wounded when dissidents opened fire a few miles from the Botswana border on Sunday evening. — DDC.

Mugabe reassures Catholic bishops

THE CATHOLIC Bishops of Zimbabwe yesterday welcomed the recent assurance by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that allegations of brutality by the Security Forces in counter-dissident operations in Matabeleland would be investigated and necessary action taken.

In a pastoral statement to mark the third anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence on Monday, the bishops also welcomed what they described as recent indications that life in Matabeleland was gradually returning to

normal — with drought relief resumed, curfews being lifted, stores and schools reopened and bus services restored.

Referring to their earlier pastoral statement in which they said they had proof of atrocities and excesses by the army against innocent civilians in Matabeleland, and the Government's angry response to the statement, the bishops said they did not see these exchanges as marring the good relationship between the Government and the churches.

"For our part, we do

not see it that way. We believe that true and lasting friendship requires and demands frankness on both sides. We also believe that we have the duty to speak on matters touching the political order whenever basic personal rights or the salvation of souls make such utterances necessary," the bishops said in a statement.

"In exercising this right our only aim has been to promote true and lasting peace in our country."

They fully supported the Government's efforts to build national

unity through reconciliation.

"We believe that the Government has both the right and duty to protect its citizens from dissident activity, and to use its armed forces for this purpose, but we condemn wanton violence by whomsoever it is committed.

"In such kind of violence it is always the innocent who incur great suffering; it is on their behalf that we speak. We are confident that the Government shares our concern in these matters," the statement read. — Sapa.

ZIMBABWE 1 FM 15/4/83

Mines on the hook

362
Two Zimbabwe mines have made loan deals with the Robert Mugabe government, giving it the option to acquire substantial shareholdings.

Zimbabwe Alloys (Zimalloy) and Bindura Nickel (BN) both part of the Anglo American group, have each borrowed Z\$6m from the government at a maximum of 13% notwithstanding any escalations in the prime overdraft rate. They have also borrowed Z\$15m from commercial banks, at slightly higher interest rates.

The government loans will be repaid monthly over a three-year period from January 1985. But government has the option to take up to a 19.5% shareholding in Zimalloy and a 17% in BN rather than accept repayment.

A condition of the loans is that the mines, which employ a total of 8 800 people, must maintain output at current levels and not lay off staff.

Despite the 25% devaluation in the Zimbabwe dollar and a 50% improvement in nickel prices, Bindura posted losses of Z\$6.3m in 1982 with no profit forecast this year.

Zimalloy was Z\$5.5 in the red in 1982, although losses in the second half were substantially lower because of the devaluation and a special Z\$10m interest-free loan from Anglo American. But chrome prices are still depressed and demand may not improve for another year. Shareholders may not see a dividend for the next five years.

Other mines getting government grants or loans are Rio Tinto, which received Z\$2.7m to keep its Empress Nickel Mine running to last December when it was closed with the loss of 1 440 jobs. MTD Mangula, the country's biggest copper producer, also received a government loan guarantee of Z\$10m last year.

ZIMBABWE 2 (362) Lighting up time

FM 15/4/83
Zimbabwe's tobacco auctions opened last week with prospects of only modest price rises. But that would be better than last year when the average flue-cured leaf price slipped nearly 10% to Z\$1,67 from

Z\$1,84 in 1981.

The industry expects a crop this year of at least 93m kg — slightly up on the 89m kg last year, and forecasts of price increases vary from between 5% to 15%.

Seldom have the year's tobacco sales been more crucial. As Zimbabwe's biggest export earner, tobacco will be needed to offset reduced agricultural exports and increased imports due to the serious drought.

The 23% depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar against the US currency has meant that the two currencies are now almost on par. Last year the average price of Z\$1,67/kg was equivalent to US\$2,17/kg.

Zimbabwe's tobacco exports brought in some US\$250m in foreign exchange (about Z\$200m) in 1982. To maintain this level of earnings, it needs the combination of both a larger volume of leaf and a higher price.

The signs are that it might well manage a 12%-15% improvement on last year's exports of 82m kg to 90m kg this year. With this volume and last year's average export price of Z\$3,10/kg, foreign currency earn-

ings would rise by some US\$25m.

But the industry needs higher prices to keep pace with 15% inflation in input costs and to compensate for lower yields because of the drought. The government needs higher prices to show that devaluation is working, since any reduction in gross foreign exchange earnings would cast doubts over the viability of exchange rate depreciation as a policy for boosting exports.

Western Europe

Roughly half of Zimbabwe's leaf is sold in Western Europe, where unemployment is at its highest in 50 years and where governments are imposing ever-higher taxes on smoking. The health campaign is also having its effect.

The Middle East buys nearly a quarter of Zimbabwe's leaf exports and sales here might well be depressed by the collapse in oil prices. Zimbabwe is thus looking more to other Third World countries for market growth.

It costs the industry just over US20c/kg

to get its leaf to port — four times the average for its competitors. This is because Zimbabwe has found that although Beira is closer, it has been forced to continue shipping tobacco through SA.

Brazil is emerging as a major and cheaper tobacco exporter. But even in a drought year Zimbabwe's leaf will be of higher quality and its high nicotine content will mean that it will be used to blend with the low-nicotine Brazilian leaf.

There are also political problems. Foreign buyers who in the Fifties and Sixties allowed themselves to become dependent on Rhodesian leaf, and were then shut out by sanctions, are determined not to go short again. They now fear that the industry may go into decline as the dissident campaign intensifies.

Growers point out that there is no dissident problem in the tobacco areas, and that output has risen in the last two years despite drought. However, they concede that the number of producers has fallen over the last year from 1 257 to 1 166.

Mugabe plans to grab oil, grain and transport industries

Special Correspondent

HARARE — In a major statement on Zimbabwe's strategy to pursue a socialist economic programme, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has announced plans to nationalise three important industries.

Writing in the mouthpiece of the ruling Zanu (PF) party on the occasion of the third anniversary of independence, Mr Mugabe said the government intended to acquire control of the grain milling, fuel procurement and national transport industries.

He gave no further details on the plan, which has been hinted at in recent Ministerial speeches, but added that "many other areas falling under the various economic sectors" would also be brought under the govern-



● Mr Mugabe
... major statement

ment umbrella.

The statement is almost certain to deter potential investors who have been watching Zimbabwe for interests of the nation."

The announcement that the milling industry is to be nationalised follows a con-

signs that Mr Mugabe, a professed Marxist, would translate ideology into action.

Early in 1981 the government announced it had acquired majority shareholdings in Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd, which produces the country's main newspapers, and Zimbank, one of the three largest banking houses.

But since then Mr Mugabe has maintained that there would be no interference with private enterprise and would seek only participation in industries which it regarded as strategic.

However Mr Mugabe now writes of nationalisation: "When the state operates in this manner it is acting purely as the custodian of the nation and whatever profits emanate from its enterprises will go to the national exchequer to be expended as government revenue in the

frontation between the government and millers recently when they were refused permission to increase their prices in the wake of a lifting of subsidies. For some weeks the staple diet of maize meal was in short supply until the government gave in.

Nationalisation of fuel procurement agencies might involve the pipeline between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, which is owned by the Lonrho multinational.

THIS is what comes vicing it. Mrs Lynet arter attending a 11 Yesterday candidat

2,000 attend

By ARLENE GETZ

ABOUT 2,000 mourners gathered yesterday to see community leader Mr Saul Mkhize buried alongside his parents and grandparents at Driefontein, near Piet Retief.

Buses, cars and vans arrived in a steady stream from the Reef while other mourners walked through the rolling Wakkerstroom hills to the Mkhize household.

They crowded into a specially erected tent and stood on walls to watch Mr Mkhize's being borne up a dirt road flanked by a 200-strong guard of honour.

The coffin had been driven from Johannesburg by hearse. An autopsy was performed last week.

Despite a warning by Wakkerstroom officials that whites would need permits to attend the funeral, no police or roadblocks were seen.

Earlier yesterday Mr Mkhize's body was taken back to the schoolyard where he was fatally shot by

police while about to a residents meeting ter Saturday.

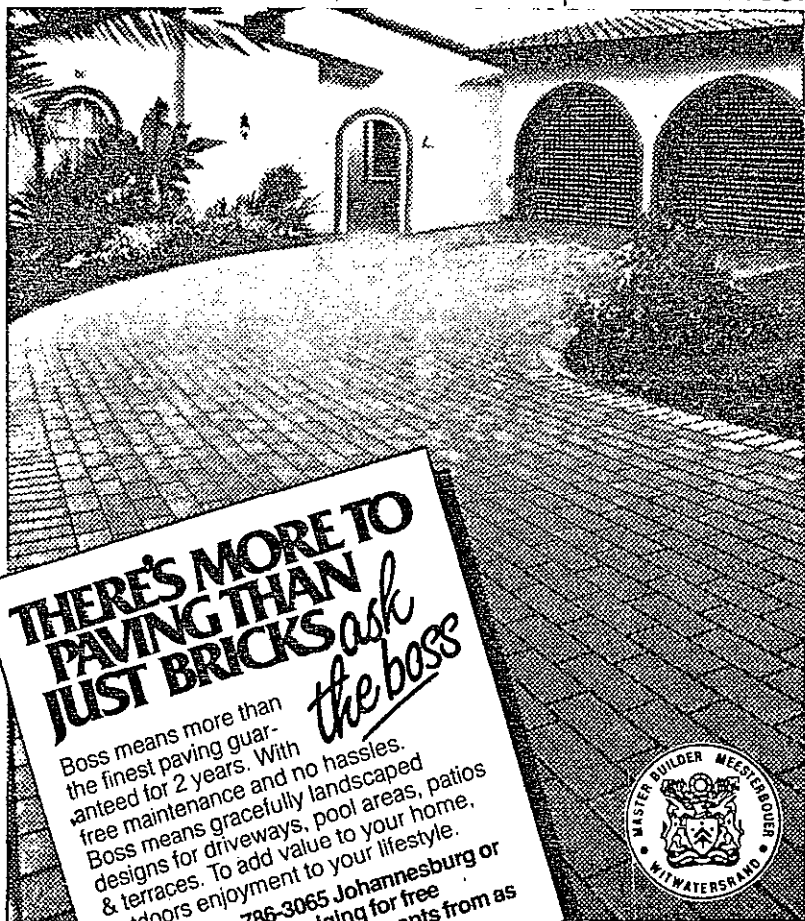
Hymns were sung to ple opposed to the for removal of the 5 000 of Driefontein and 'black spots' and tri paid to Mr Mkhize.

At least four people ed in the sweltering

Among those the funeral were repi tives of the South A Council of Churches Southern African C

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Mervis honoured

Staff Reporter

MPC and former newspaper editor Mr Joel Mervis and playwright Athol Fugard were given recognition for their contributions to South Africa when Rhodes University conferred honorary degrees on them at its graduation ceremonies in Grahamstown this week.

Chancellor Dr Ian MacKenzie capped 736 students in ceremonies yesterday and on Friday at the 1820 Set-

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A night of murder and madness

WIDOW LAY AMONG THE BODIES OF SLAIN FAMILY

□ TRIBUNE EXCLUSIVE □ Anthony Swift in Bulawayo

HER LEGS riddled with bullets, the woman crawled through the dusk of a Zimbabwe sunset to the bodies of her husband, daughter and young friend.

"They were all dead, so I just lay there with them," she said.

"I wish they (the dissidents) had killed all of themselves in the crossfire. Now I wish they had killed me too," she said in a heart-rending condemnation of the violence in Matabeleland.

Betty Savage, lone survivor of an attack near Bulawayo (it means Place of Slaughter) by an gang on Easter Sunday night, this week gave her first full account of the moments of "horror and madness".

The shootings left her crippled, helpless and alone for hours beside the bodies of her husband, Senator Paul Savage, daughter Colleen and friend from England Sandra Bennett.

Mrs Savage gave the interview surrounded by friends and relatives from her hospital bed.

The four were gunned down without warning as they sipped sundowners on the terrace of the Savages' new cattle and game ranch 15 kilometres from the Beit Bridge-Bulawayo Road.

The shootings have sent shock waves through the white community of Matabeleland where 15 white farming people have been murdered since Christmas.

Mrs Savage said: "They cut through the security fence behind the house near to the servants' quarters.

"Suddenly they appeared, like mad things, round the side of the house. They ran shouting: 'Put your hands up. Put your hands up.'

Then another man appeared from the other side of the house, behind us. We had our hands in the air.

"He shot at the dog which started barking, then all hell broke loose. It went mad, just horror.

"They all started shooting wildly. It all happened and then it was all over. One great grey cloud came over.

"They were shooting at us from both sides and managed to kill one of their own people and injure another. I think that saved me. They forgot to check to see if we were alive or dead.

"As soon as this great grey cloud lifted and I could see again, I found I had been shot in my legs and could not stand. I crawled around to see if my daughter, my husband and my friend from England were all right. They were all dead, so I just lay there with them."

A family member told me that she in fact crawled into the house to fetch sheets to cover the bodies before she lay down among them.

In the 12 hours before help arrived, Mrs Savage was terrified the gang would return to get the watches on their wrists and find her alive.

They took food, drink, money and blankets from the house, though robbery is not thought to have been their motive.

They bundled the Savages' servants into the family Landrover and drove them into the bush before dumping them unharmed. However, one of the servants got away earlier and walked 20 kilometres through the night to alert the police at Colleen Bawn.



□ BETTY SAVAGE: legs shot to pieces

PICTURE by John Woodroof

WE STILL FACE WINTER OF DESPAIR, SA

17/4/83
Tribune Reporter

DROUGHT continued to ravage KwaZulu despite some rain, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and patron of the Sunday Tribune-Red Cross Drought Relief Fund, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said this week.

sponded to the needs of drought-stricken KwaZulu.

"We are approaching winter and it will be a very bleak period for many. Stock will die this winter and people will die.

"I fervently hope that the many who will be facing losses and despair will

which the Sunday Tribune Red Cross Drought Relief Fund is making."

The Fund received a boost this week when the United States Government donated R9000, "to demonstrate our concern and encourage others to do the same," in the words of the US Ambassador. Mr Her-

established by the Sugar Association and supported by commerce and industry — is now linked with the Tribune-Red Cross Drought Relief Fund to ensure that relief efforts are co-ordinated to the greatest advantage of the stricken.

This makes it the big-

R1,5 million of food and water aid in the past years;

● Provided uncontaminated water to about 20 000 people in the rural areas;

● Sunk 169 boreholes, which only a handful dried up in the drought.

Zimbabwe mining is in the dumps..

Mugabe promises wage hikes but the industry's got no money

Harare Correspondent

THE woes of the mining industry in Zimbabwe are going to increase with mid-year minimum wage hike.

An announcement by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that wages go up in June has dashed hopes of the increases being held up until there is some improvement in the economy.

Mining is the worst hit of all the sectors as except for a couple of gold mines, every big company has exhausted its commercial borrowings.

Mighty Anglo American has become the latest to need government help and

two subsidiaries have each been lent R7 million to bale them out of trouble.

The state has lent or guaranteed R25 million in the last six months, half the amount set aside in the budget.

The condition of the loans to Anglo's Zimbabwe Alloys and Bindura Nickel is that there is no reduction in operations and no layoff of workers. Together they employ almost 9 000 people.

Rio Tinto has been given R3 million to help out its now closed Empress nickel mine, and MTD Mangula got government backing for R10 million lent by the commercial banks.

Unless prices improve significantly within the next six months there could be another round of negotiations with the government leading to yet more money being poured in.

But the state's aim of saving jobs at all costs is conflicting with company policy of staying viable.

As an example, total borrowings of Bindura are now more than R60 million whereas shareholders' equity is only R49 million. And last year Zimalloys' chairman Gerry Carey-Smith (who is also chairman of Bindura) said it would be "imprudent" to borrow more.

Mining sources are wondering why both companies opted to borrow instead of stressing to the government that financial resources were so strained they would have to cut down on operations.

This is what Rio Tinto said in regard to its Empress mine and eventually got permission to shut down.

Just how long the companies will take to return to profitability is a matter of conjecture but they are obviously going to be struggling for several years.

Speculation has mounted over an option given to the government of converting the loans to shares, if taken up in full it would result in a 17 percent stake in Bindura and 19 percent in Alloys.

Most observers say this is not another step along the road to nationalisation.

Said an executive in Harare: "If that was the reason, the government could simply have demanded shares in exchange for helping out the companies, without going through the tedious process of lending money."

"It is really a form of security. The government wants to make sure it has some protection for its loans."

Whatever the reason, the state now owns 40 percent of the only coal mine and could have a big stake in the biggest nickel producer and second largest chrome producer.

Asbestos producers are trying to get permission to retrench workers rather than ask for loans. Negotiations have been dragging on for two months and there is no sign of agreement.

It seems inevitable that the government will have to agree to layoffs across the board by the end of the year if it wants to avoid taking over financial responsibility for mines.

As is pointed out tirelessly, labour costs are as much of the cause of the troubles as are metal prices.

S.Times 17/4/83
362

Mugabe reveals plan to buy firms

A WIDE range of businesses, factories and services will be taken over by Zimbabwe's socialist government.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe revealed the plan for mass nationalisation in an article in the April edition of the ruling Zanu party magazine Zimbabwe News.

In the article to mark the third anniversary of independence, Mr Mugabe writes: "It is the belief of the government that certain enterprises, because of their strategic nature or character of investment, are better operated as state enterprises."

Mr Mugabe singles out fuel companies, milling industries and national transport services.

Since independence, the government has bought all shares or controlling inter-

HARARE

ests in most of Zimbabwe's newspapers, a bank, a colliery and a pharmaceutical company.

Unlike many African countries, Zimbabwe negotiated terms with the owners instead of seizing assets.

"When the State operates in this manner, it is acting purely as the custodian of the nation," writes Mr Mugabe.

"Whatever profits emanate from its enterprises will go to the national exchequer to be expended as government revenue in the interests of the nation."

Mr Mugabe says his government seeks to change a socio-economic system inherited from previous governments and designed to favour the white minority.

"There was for blacks, considered as inferior by the colonial regimes, an inferior land and agricultural system, an inferior wage scale, inferior housing systems and inferior recreational facilities."

"This contrast yielded sharp contradictions with a most repugnant racial dimension."

Saga



Zimbabwe's birthday blues

By Robin Drew, The Star Bureau

Star 18/4/83

HARARE — Zimbabwe goes into its fourth year as an independent black-ruled state today struggling against the ravages of a four-headed monster.

The hydra that will bite into today's celebrations has for its heads: the dissidents, the drought, the depressed economy and the threat of destabilisation from the south.

A year ago a review of events noted the air of apprehension over the rift which had developed between Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and his former partner in the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo, sacked from the Cabinet after the uncovering of massive arms caches.

That those fears were fully justified was borne out by events which threw Zimbabwe back into the unwelcome headlines reserved for the troubled areas of the world.

Incidents of banditry, not unusual in a post-civil war situation in which the disenchanting can easily turn to weapons, grew into what amounted to a rebellion by former guerrillas of Mr Nkomo's Zipra army.

The political motivation came into focus with the kidnapping of six foreign tourists in Matabeleland in July which was coupled with demands for the reinstatement of Mr Nkomo, the release of ex-Zipra leaders from detention and the return of property confiscated by the government.

As the campaign of violence grew with its grim tale of murders, abduction and destruction of property and equipment worth millions of rands, the government took the decision to re-establish its authority in the western area of the country once and for all.

The military offensive in which hundreds of civilians reportedly perished was followed by a political blitz aimed at sweeping Mr Nkomo's Zipra party into the dustbin of history.

Mr Nkomo himself had fled to Britain, claiming his own life was in danger.

By this stage any doubts about Mr Mugabe's ability to display the streak of ruthlessness necessary to stay on top in the political jungle had disappeared.

But in the paradox that has

Independence celebrations marred by a 'four-headed monster'

typified the embryonic years of Zimbabwe's existence, the government held back from outright banning of Mr Nkomo's party and offered him a guarantee of his personal safety — though not indemnity from prosecution for alleged criminal offences — should he return.

Dissidents and the action to counter them dominated the outside view of Zimbabwe.

But internally the drought which hit much of Southern Africa had a devastating effect, the repercussions of

which have yet to be fully felt.

Zimbabwe is built on an agricultural base and 80 per cent of its people are rural dwellers.

Parts of the country have had virtually no rain, crops have failed, livestock losses appear calamitous and massive food relief schemes will be necessary to ward off starvation in the worst hit areas.

It has been estimated that the cost to the country will be more than R550 million and this has come at a time when

the government is battling to implement a variety of schemes to uplift the quality of life of the "masses", in line with its declared policy of socialism.

Fortunately the country has the fat of two good years to live off. The government's enlightened agricultural policy, in which white farmers were encouraged to stay on the land, produced substantial stocks of maize which should see the country through to next season.

In each of the first two

years of independence, Zimbabwe's economic record showed impressive growth figures of about 10 percent in real terms.

But the world recession had its impact in the past year and is being felt sharply this year with a negative growth rate on the horizon. And some sectors of the economy, especially mining, are in serious trouble.

A 20 percent devaluation, loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and a continuous



The North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade of the Zimbabwe National Army recently flexed another set of muscles. The "Gukuruhundi" (Whirlwind) brigade's tank squadron went through its paces in a special demonstration laid on for Prime Minister Robert Mugabe near Kwekwe.

Matabeleland's Diary of Death

By Brendan Seery, The Star Bureau

HARARE — Matabeleland's "Diary of death" has been growing grimmer by the week. A total of 27 whites and at least 39 blacks have died since the upsurge in dissident activity which began in March last year.

These figures do not include hundreds of civilians allegedly killed by the Fifth Brigade during the recent anti-dissident campaign.

The main reported incidents in the "Diary of death" are:

March 24 — Freight agents Mr Desmond John O'Neill (26) and Mr Vasant Nathoo (31) killed in a dissident ambush near Gwanda on the main Bulawayo-Belt Bridge road.

March 28 — Police constable on patrol in a communal land near Bulawayo died in ambush by six armed men.

April 2 — Flibusi farmer Harold Hilton-Barber (70) shot dead near his farm store.

April 9 — Policeman killed in grenade explosion in Bulawayo's black township.

April 12 — Baby killed in a dissident ambush on a police-protected bus 17 km from Bulawayo.

April 22 — One man killed and four wounded during an armed robbery of a Cold Storage Commission cattle sale in the Kezi area.

May 7 — Headmaster Mr Nicholas Tshuma murdered at his home in the Plumtree area.

May 21 — Mr George Botton, railways road motor service driver, ambushed in the Tsholotsho area. He died later.

June 1 — Farmer Mr Tom Sutton killed on his ranch in the Mbalabala area.

June 3 — Government official burnt to death by dissidents in a Ministry truck.

June 3 — Three tribespeople in remote rural area of Matabeleland murdered gunmen.

June 6 — Storekeeper Mr Cohen Khumalo shot dead by robbers in Esigodini.

June 9 — Woman shot dead by robbers in Tsholotsho.

June 22 — Shopkeeper killed by robbers in the Sipepa area.

July 9 — Bulawayo businessman Mr David Stirling shot dead by gunmen near his Nyamandlovu farm.

July 14 — School headmaster shot dead in the Bembezi forest area.

July 23 — Dissidents abduct six foreign tourists on the main Bulawayo road during an armed robbery.

August 6 — Two mine workers shot dead with one bullet in a grisly murder at Sun Ace mine about 25 km north of Bulawayo.

2-ITRE CARRY BACK

Craven Sounds Warning over Broeder rugby connection

Pretoria Correspondent

The deliberate selection of a player as Springbok captain because of his Broederbond connections would be a sad day for South African rugby.

This warning was sounded today by South African Rugby Board president Dr Danie Craven. Dr Craven warned "factious" in the secret Broederbond organisation who opposed him and former captains such as Morne du Plessis and Wynand Claassen that they were treading on thin ice.

"My reputation at international level is at stake. I assured South Africa's friends overseas that the Broederbond has no part in the running of the top structure of the game in this country, and the selection of Springbok captains such as Morne du Plessis and Wynand Claassen — who don't belong to the Broederbond — proved the point."

Dr Craven said the secret organisation did not want any English-speakers in its ranks and

that Broederbonds, for that reason, could not expect English-speaking people in other countries to speak out in their favour.

"My friends in the Broederbond assured me they were unaware of any circular urging members to make sure one of their own kind became the next Springbok captain," Dr Craven said.

But, said South Africa's rugby supremo, he had been pestered by reporters both here and overseas regarding the Broederbond connection ever since the controversy surfaced about two weeks ago.

From Durban, outspoken former Springbok captain Tommy Bedford also accused the Broederbond of plotting against him while he was captain of the national side.

The French Rugby Federation meets on Wednesday to decide whether to persist with the scheduled tour of South Africa by the Tricolours and this factor, says Dr Craven, will force him to issue an official statement regarding the issue soon.

NP 'fabricating a crisis'

CAPE TOWN — The leader of the PFP, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, has accused the National Party of "fabricating a crisis" in the Waterkloof by-election.

Dr Slabbert stepped into the row over Press freedom and house visits when he said in Cape Town today: "It is quite clear the National Party has to resort to desperate means, and as usual are fabricating a crisis during a by-election."

"Mr F W De Klerk, as Minister of the Interior, should know better than anyone what the PFP's record is on Press freedom."

"There is no way we would deny the Press or the public the right to get information, but it is common practice — also in Parliament — that when a particular journalist abuses privilege, action be taken against such a person."

(The report by Peter Sullivan, Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)

MOTORSPORT

PARIS — Formula One drivers who start grands prix with half-filled tanks and refuel during the race could find their tactic outlawed next year.

The International Motor Racing Federation (Fisa) plans to ban the technique at the end of the present world championship season.

Sapa-Reuter reports that the tactic is to make cars lighter and faster. It started last year and was a feature of the French Grand Prix at Le Castellet yesterday, which was won easily by Frenchman Alain Prost in a Renault.

Renault, Ferrari, Williams and Brabham decided to start the race with half-filled tanks.

Between laps 24 and 34 of the 54-lap event, seven cars pulled into the pits to refuel and change tyres. The stops went without accident, lasted from 13.78 to 24.18 seconds — and had no influence on the result of the race.

Prost's victory was never in doubt. He started from pole position and stayed in the lead from start to finish.

His turbo-charged car thrived on the air of the hills bordering the Mediterranean and had the opportunity to use all his power in a very long back straight.

Runner-up Nelson Piquet of Brazil (Brabham), third-placed American Eddie Cheever (Renault), and fourth-placed Frenchman Patrick Tambay (Ferrari), completed the turbo sweep of the leading places.

Piquet leads the championship standings with 15 points, while Austrian Niki Lauda — 17th yesterday — is second on 10.

Prost and Britain's John Watson are joint third on nine.

Jeff Hutchinson, The Star's special correspondent on the world grand prix circuit, writes that if the Renault team could put up the same kind of performance for the Italians, Americans or Brazilians as they do for their own home crowd, they would almost certainly win the coveted world title they are still seeking.

Yesterday's race saw Renault take their fourth French GP win — and the third in a row — as Prost scored a well-executed win against some tough opposition.

Softer tyres on the Renault made certain that Prost had little problem holding his lead to the finish, his car taking the chequered flag 30 seconds clear of the Brabham, to the delight of the partisan crowd.

"My only problem in the race was stomach pains towards the end," said Prost.

"I was so tensed up that something might go wrong at the last minute."

Prost's team-mate, Eddie Cheever, almost making it another Renault one-two as in last year's result, came home just 10 seconds behind Piquet.

Fisa may ban tank

trick by GP cars

"The team kept the harder compound tyres on my car at the stop and I didn't have enough grip to chase Piquet at the finish," said Cheever.

The only other finisher on the same lap as the winner was Patrick Tambay in the Ferrari Turbo, giving turbo-charged cars the first four places and a clean sweep at the Le Castellet track.

Rene Arnoux's Ferrari dropped back with a misfiring engine, and Riccardo Patrese's Brabham went out of the race with overheating problems.

Keke Rosberg moved his Williams through the field to take fifth place — and the first non-turbo placing — while his team-mate, Jacques Laffite, completed the top sixth with the second Williams entry.

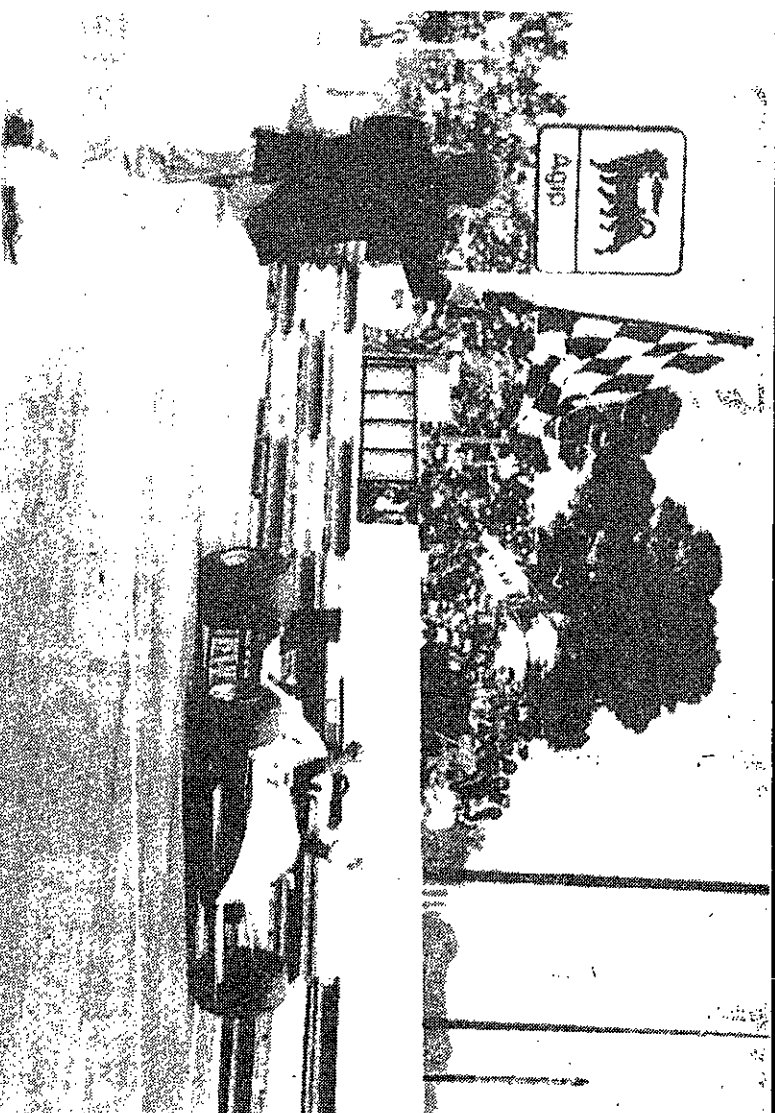
Arnoux managed to hold on to seventh place ahead of Michele Alboreto's Tyrrell. Only 12 of the original 26 starters made it to the finish line.

The long straight and high average speeds put a big strain on the engines, and engine failure accounted for eight of the 14 non-finishers.

One of the first out of the race was Long Beach winner John Watson who, after a start-line incident with Mauro Baldi's Alfa Romeo which sent him to the pits for a new nose section for the McLaren, was back in the pits two laps later with a broken engine — one of the three new Cosworth engines being used in this race.

Results

Prost (Renault) — 1hr 34min 13.93 secs — 199,866 km/h; 2, Piquet (Brabham BMW) — 134,453.3; 3, Cheever (Renault) — 134,541.46; 4, Tambay (Ferrari); 5, Rosberg (Williams Ford); 6, Laffite (Williams Ford); 7, Arnoux (Ferrari); 8, Alboreto (Tyrrell Ford); 9, Janier (Ligier Ford); 10, Surer (Arrows Ford); 11, Cecotto (Theodore Ford); 12, De Cesaris (Alfa Romeo); 13, Giacomini (Toleman Hart).



Frenchman Alain Prost flashes across the finishing line with his hands raised to win the French Grand Prix in his turbo-charged Renault yesterday.

Sheene—from near fall to second place

DONINGTON PARK — Former world 500 cc champion Barry Sheene survived a heart-stopping moment and finished a spirited second in the Donington Gold Cup motor-cycle race today.

Sheene, continuing his comeback after badly injuring his legs at Silverstone last year, almost fell from his Suzuki on the first lap.

"I experimented with a tyre that was not properly scrubbed in and when I closed the throttle to put the power down nothing happened at first — then the back end went."

The fairing of his bike was damaged in the incident which dropped him from first to sixth place.

Sheene came back through the field with a typically determined performance and moved within six seconds of

winner Steve Parrish on a Yamaha.

Australian Wayne Gardner made the early running but was gradually pulled back by Britain's Keith Huewen on a works Suzuki.

Huewen eventually went to the front for two laps but crashed and Gardner retired with mechanical trouble on the last lap after regaining the lead.

Dr Nigel Cobb, the surgeon who pieced Sheene's shattered legs together last August, watched him in action for the first time.

Dr Cobb joined Parrish and Sheene on the victory rostrum and said: "From the moment Barry opened his eyes after the operation, he started to get well."

"Barry made his mind up straight away he was going to ride again. I was delighted to see him ride today."

BUSINESS BAROMETER

Giant US space teams compete for contract

CAPE CANAVERAL — Nine giant aerospace companies are competing fiercely for a contract worth more than R2 000 million to launch and process America's space shuttles in Florida and California.

One official calls the prize "the largest National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) contract of this decade."

The award, expected in September, will give a single team responsibility for shuttle operations.

Nasa wants one contract to cover functions now performed by 16 separate companies.

Longtime space agency contractors have formed into two teams for the competition and Nasa is convinced this will result in significant savings.

More than 7 000 jobs are at stake.

One of the competing teams is composed of Rockwell International, manufacturer of reusable spaceplanes; Martin Marietta, which builds shuttle fuel tanks; United Space Boosters, which supplies rocket boosters; Boeing Services International, and United Airlines.

Rockwell is the leading company for that group. Its bid is being spearheaded by ex-astronaut Mr James McDivitt, who was commander of the Apollo 9 mission to the moon.

The other team consists of Lockheed Space Operations, which supplies shuttle components; Grumman Aerospace, which builds orbiters' wings; Pan American World Airways; and Thiokol Corporation, which makes solid booster rockets.

Former astronaut Mr Fred Haise, who flew the ill-fated Apollo 13 moon mission, heads Grumman's subsidiary. — Associated Press.

But the black-white polarisation typified by the slanging matches between Mr Ian Smith's RF party and the government stems more from the hangover of past racist attitudes than anything else.

There are members of government who do appear to be anti-white but it would be wrong to conclude that, because of their highly publicised utterances and actions, they are representative of the government as a whole. *Star*

Relations between the races at many levels do not reflect the tensions which the propagandists would have are rampant in Zimbabwe.

Over-reaction there may well have been. And individuals have suffered from abuse of the powers of detention. But for many thousands of whites, Zimbabwe still has far more consolations than tribulations.

12/4/83

For them the third anniversary of independence will mean a long weekend off in the sunshine. Just as in the troubled days of UDI, life will go on as merrily as possible whatever the trials that lie ahead for the country. Today they will leave the political celebrating to their black fellow-Zimbabweans.

Brown shot dead by 10 dissidents outside his farmhouse 80 km north of Bulawayo.

August 12 — Five beerhall patrons shot dead in Nyamandhlovu.

August 21 — Policeman killed in dissident ambush in the Mberembeswana tribal area.

August 22 — University of Zimbabwe lecturer Dr Peter Gradwell and his niece Donna Louise Clark (15) shot dead by dissidents at the family ranch in the Mphoengs area.

August 22 — Mrs Alida Dumingo Maconi killed in a dissident ambush in the same area.

September 9 — Mr Themba Bulle, brother of former Cabinet Minister Mr Ernest Bulle, killed by dissidents in the Figtree area.

September 10 — Two peasants beaten to death in the Gwanda area for failing to produce membership cards of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

September 30 — Farmer Mr Peter Carlsson killed by armed men on his Gweru ranch.

October 4 — Shangani Sawmills manager Mr Cino Forgiarini shot dead by bandits.

October 6 — Black farmer murdered in the Tuli farming area.

October 21 — Gwanda district councillor abducted and later killed.

November 13 — Bulawayo homeopath Dr Dumizweni Dlamini shot and killed outside his house in the city.

December 21 — Mr Ian Michael and his wife Leslie, both in their 60s, killed in an armed robbery near their ranch in the Mberengwa (Belingwe) area.

December 24 — Three people killed and 21 injured when dissidents ambushed buses and cars on the main Bulawayo-Gweru road.

December 31 — Mr David Walters (26), his sons Sean (4) and Michael (22 months), Mr John Hearne (18), Mr Philippe Buinot and Mr Themba Ndebele killed in an ambush on a farm in Nyamandhlovu district.

December 31 — Mr Benjy Williams, a farmer from the Turk Mine area about 50 km from Bulawayo, killed by dissidents after being abducted. His grandson Mr David Bilang, kidnapped in the same incident, is still missing.

December 31 — Man murdered by dissidents near a store in Kezi.

January 17 — Five people, including Government builders, bayoneted and shot in separate incidents in Matabeleland.

January 17 — Off-duty policeman killed by dissidents at his home in the Plumtree district.

March 18 — Nyamandhlovu farmer Mr Eric Stratford (66), his wife Christine (62) and two granddaughters aged 15 and 12 shot dead at their homestead by six dissidents.

March 16 — Bulawayo businessman Mr Robert Dyer-Smith abducted by dissidents at his smallholding on the outskirts of Bulawayo.

April 3 — RF Senator Paul Savage (70), his daughter Colleen (20) and a family friend, British visitor Miss Sandy Bennet (39), murdered by dissidents at the senator's ranch in the Colleen Bawn area.

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MOTOR TRADE

Mugabe plans to nationalise

Mail Correspondent

HARARE. — Following the path of other socialist states in Africa, the Zimbabwe government has disclosed plans for large-scale nationalisation of industry.

In an article published to mark today's third anniversary of independence, the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said the government planned to take over fuel procurement, national transport, grain milling and many other economic sector areas.

He gave no details of when or how control would be acquired, but said he believed that certain industries, "because of their strategic nature or character of investment, are better operated as State enterprises".

Mr Mugabe, a professed Marxist who has so far pursued pragmatic economic policies, added: "When the State operates in this manner, it is acting purely as the custodian of the nation and whatever profits emanate

from its enterprises will go to the national exchequer to be expended as government revenue in the interest of the nation".

The move is likely to discourage foreign investment in one of black Africa's most diverse economies. However, potential investors appear to have already been deterred by deteriorating security in the west of the country. The only major investment since independence has been by H J Heinz, the American food company.

Early in 1981 the government took over majority shareholdings in Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd, which produces the country's main papers, and Zimbank, one of the three largest banking companies.

But since then Mr Mugabe has stated repeatedly there would be no interference in private enterprise and that the state sought only "participation" in strategic industries.

Diplomats marks the torment of Beirut

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Since Israeli troops withdrew from the city in September last year, thousands of Lebanese regular soldiers, backed by a multinational peacekeeping force, have spread out across the capital.

Rival militias no longer rule the streets but, with all of the rest of the country still controlled by foreign armed forces or local armed groups, security has nonetheless proved fragile.

In December last year, there was a car bomb attack on a prominent leftist leader, Mr Walid Jumblatt. A month later a car bomb killed more than 20

people and wrecked the Palestine Liberation Organisation's last office in Beirut.

Constant violence has long forced embassies to turn their mission buildings into fortresses defended with concrete walls, anti-grenade netting and television scanners. Few ambassadors move without a bodyguard and even junior embassy employees' apartments are protected by steel doors.

But most missions in Beirut are located in apartment blocks with direct access to the street, rather than in walled compounds. — Reuter.

Walesa held by police yet again

The Star's Foreign
News Service

VARSAW — Mr Lech Walesa, former chairman of Solidarity, has been held by police again.

This time he was taken to custody while on his way to pay tribute to Jewish resistance fighters who died 3 years ago in the ghetto rising against the Nazis. He was later released without any charges having been mentioned.

Yesterday's police move was unexplained, but seems to have been intended to prevent Mr Walesa from taking part in any pro-Solidarity demonstrations in the capital.

The incident is the latest in a series of clashes between Solidarity sympathisers and the authorities which have characterised the anniversary of the ghetto uprising.

The government had hoped to use the ceremonies as a way of building up international respectability and of atoning for the anti-Semitic campaigns in Poland 15 years ago.

Instead there has been a succession of disputes involving the underground.

East-West row faces Kohl after mystery death

BONN — The West German chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, has jumped into his first major East-West German row over the mysterious death of a West German after questioning in East Germany.

Yesterday Mr Kohl declined to see a visiting senior East German official and telephoned Eastern Communist Party leader Mr Erich Honecker to demand an explanation for the death of Mr Rudolf Burkert (46) at a crossing into West Berlin on April 10.

The East German news agency ADN, in its first detailed account of the incident, insisted that Mr Burkert died of a heart attack during questioning at the Drewitz border control point.

The new Minister for Inter-German Affairs, Mr Heinrich Windelen, also seen as a right-winger, said on television the incident might prevent a planned Honecker visit here later this year.

Mr Stolze said Mr Kohl had expressed dismay over the incident to Mr Honecker, who had promised a thorough investigation.

ADN quoted what it said was a report by the customs men who questioned Mr Burkert after he was spotted handing a parcel to an East German at a cafe on the transit motorway to West Berlin.

The report said Mr Burkert suddenly fell off his chair and hit his head on a heating boiler. A doctor called from a local hospital pronounced him dead.

The West German Press unanimously applauded Mr Kohl's decision not to receive East German Politburo member Mr Guenter Mittag, who heard protests from several other Bonn politicians.

But several papers condemned Mr Strauss for comparing the East Germans to Nazi war criminals, and said Mr Kohl should not give in to demands for stronger retaliation against East Berlin. — Reuter.



Mr Kohl

Scene set for raids to capture refugees

By Patrick Bulger,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

GABORONE — Raiding Zimbabwean troops who snatched 21 workers from neighbouring north eastern Botswana may have set the scene for future hot-pursuit raids aimed at fleeing Zimbabwean refugees.

That is how some observers greeted yesterday's announcement that 16 veterinary and five construction workers were abducted from nearby the Matengwa border post earlier this month.

The workers, who were seized in a blatant border violation that some have called a "hot-pursuit raid" were taken into Zimbabwe in their own Botswana government truck.

They have been released without injury but it is still unclear as to why they were grabbed in the first place.

Although the Botswana Government has refused to comment on the incident, it has widely been interpreted as a further indication of the deteriorating and tense relationship between the two Frontline states.

The Herald, semi-official Zimbabwean mouthpiece, called Botswana's reception of the fleeing Joshua Nkomo a "declaration of war" — an action which went a long way to chilling the camaraderie between Harare and Gaborone.

NO FANFARE

In what appears to have been a clumsy attempt to heal the rift, 18 leading Zimbabwean government officials, led by the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, made an unannounced visit to Gaborone at the weekend.

The fanfare which usually greets the arrival of visiting dignitaries was totally absent.

It is understood the group were not even given the opportunity to meet with the President, Dr Quett Masire.

Prominent on the agenda of hastily convened talks, observers believe, was the ongoing influx of refugees.

The possibility of an extradition treaty and the formation of a joint military committee to defuse the growing border tension were also discussed.



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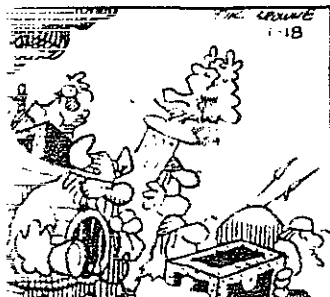
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By Dik Browne



Unita: children to be freed

BRUSSELS — A spokesman for Angola's Unita guerilla movement confirmed here today that 21 Czechoslovak and Portuguese children captured five weeks ago would be freed.

The children were among families of technicians captured during a raid on the industrial centre of Alto Catumbela on March 12. More than 80 prisoners were captured in the raid.

They were being held by guerilla columns, the spokesman told a news conference, and would be freed when they reached rear guerilla bases.

The Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, was personally supervising the operation, which would involve a 500 km march through difficult terrain, he said.

Trial date set

18 Stat 11 9 April 1963 3p2

HARARE — The trial of six white Air Force of Zimbabwe officers, allegedly linked to the sabotage of 13 aircraft at Thornhill air base, Gweru, nine months ago, opens in the Harare High Court on May 23, a court official said today.

The men, including the deputy of the air force, Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, are to be charged under the Law and Order (maintenance) Act.

Fifth Brigade display their Korean feats

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

362
9 APR 1983

HARARE — Uttering guttural shouts and chanting slogans in praise of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's new elite unit, the Presidential Guard, showed off its paces at the independence anniversary celebrations in Harare.

The unit has within its ranks the "men of stone" who put on a display of strength and mental control as taught by their North Korean Army instructors who also trained the battalions of the Fifth Brigade which has been deployed on anti-dissident operations in Matabeleland.

Breaking bricks with their bare hands was a

foretaste of tougher things to come for the 30 000 strong crowd who cheered lustily.

Other feats included taking running dives at cement blocks and smashing them with their heads.

The "stone men" then lay down on their bare backs on piles of broken glass.

In the tradition of circus strong men, heavy concrete blocks were then placed on their chests and these were split by other soldiers wielding heavy hammers.

The display by the Presidential Guard included bayonet drill and unarmed combat. The men marched with AK rifles.

The unit has been trained in the Inyanga mountains by North Korean instructors.

The Fifth Brigade has gained international notoriety for alleged brutalities in Matabeleland.

Mugabe calls for Matabele peace

9 APR 1983

The Star Bureau

BULAWAYO — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has made a strong plea for peace and reconciliation in his first appearance in Bulawayo since the increase in political terrorism in Matabeleland.

As the venue for his plea yesterday Mr Mugabe chose Bulawayo's State House, the site where the Matabeleland king, Lobengula, made his peace with Cecil Rhodes.

Mr Mugabe told an invited audience of about 3 000 that peace had become a matter of top priority.

His message to dissidents was that they "drop their guns and support the Government's policies of peace, progress and prosperity".

But Mr Mugabe again warned communities which were heavily sympathetic towards the dissidents that it was difficult to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty and that nobody could be blamed if people in such areas "are severely punished".

"These communities must not be shocked when my government or its armed forces view their actions as those of an enemy of peace and law and order," he said.

Heavy security, including helicopter gunships and reconnaissance aircraft, marked Mr Mugabe's arrival at Bulawayo Airport.

To cheers from the guests, among whom were leading whites from the area, Mr Mugabe accused a section of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu of being behind the current lawlessness in Matabeleland.

Noting that several Zapu councillors and branch and district officials had been found working with the dissidents, Mr Mugabe warned that his government would not hesitate to ban the party if this complicity continued.

But, departing from his recent hard-line attitude to Zapu, Mr Mugabe said there were signs that a strong opposition was forming within the party to oppose the dissident faction.

He said there was hope that

these "progressives" in Zapu would gain the upper hand and make the misguided ones "adjust their crooked ways".

The ruling party, Zanu (PF), which was overwhelmingly elected to power in 1980, could never accept that Mr Nkomo and his followers should replace the current leadership, Mr Mugabe said.

"I refuse to yield to anyone but the people of Zimbabwe who elected my party to power," he said.

Significantly, Mr Mugabe made no public gesture of reconciliation to Mr Nkomo, who has been regarded as a fugitive since he fled from his home in Bulawayo to neighbouring Botswana and on to London, claiming that he feared for his life.

The Prime Minister noted that his party had "magnanimously" brought Zapu into the Government at independence as an act of reconciliation.

But Zapu had rejected that hand of friendship by storing arms and resorting to dissidence, Mr Mugabe said.

Smith loses the toss for Senate

The Star Bureau 362

HARARE — Luck turned against Mr Ian Smith today when his party's candidate for the vacant Senate seat was defeated when lots were drawn after two inconclusive secret ballots.

Mr Max Rosenfels, independent, was declared the winner when his name was drawn from a box in the House of Assembly.

The unsuccessful Republican Front candidate was Mr Des van Jaarsveldt, a former Springbok rugby captain.

The draw for the Senate seat followed two secret ballots when both candidates won 10 votes from the 20 white Members of the House of Assembly who are divided equally between the RF and the alliance of independents.

• Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU (PF) party came to power on promises that rich white farming land would be redistributed to poor black peasants. After a hesitant start, the country's massive resettlement programme, funded by Britain and other donors, appears to be under way.

HARARE — Zimbabwe's ambitious programme to resettle 162 000 land-hungry black peasant farming families on more than nine million hectares of former white farming land, is gaining momentum.

While spiralling development costs and the severe two-year drought have slowed implementation of the vast project, officials are confident they will come close to their target in the current Three Year National Transitional Development Plan.

When Mr Mugabe's government took office in April 1980, one of its major priorities was the acquisition of land to satisfy the expectations of victory.

Under the Lancaster House Constitution, which protects individual property rights, expropriation was out of the question, but with the massive British and other foreign cash aid, vacant and under-utilised white farm land was purchased on a "willing seller willing buyer" basis.

schemes have been planned, and plans for 23 co-operatives, and one model C scheme drawn up.

So far, a total of 1,9 million hectares of formerly private land has been acquired, 0,2 million hectares of State land allocated for the programme.

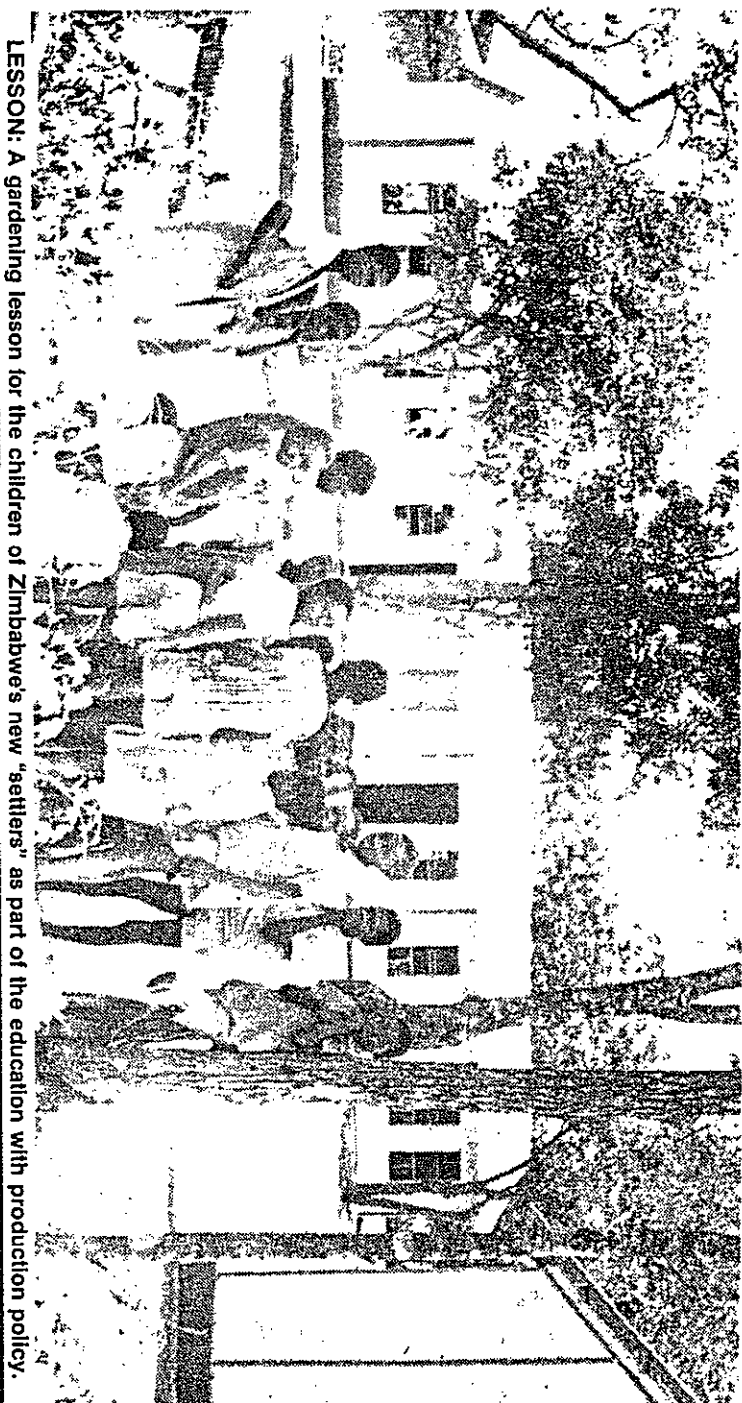
The new ministry had teething problems in dealing with a radically new concept.

From a stuttering start in 1980 and 1981, the ministry appears to have got into gear, and now reports that of the total of 15 637 settler families allocated holdings under the village settlement programme, since its inception in 1980, 11 313 were dealt with in this (1982/83) financial year.

A total of 1,4 million hectares has been surveyed, plots demarcated, and roads and dip tanks laid out.

The slow start to the programme brought the inevitable squatter problem — as rural dwellers looked with resentment at adjacent rich white farming land, which was in

Giving land to the people...



LESSON: A gardening lesson for the children of Zimbabwe's new "settlers" as part of the education with production policy.

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MODEL

The newly-created Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, staffed by young black graduates working with experienced white field extension officers, drew up three different models for the planned resettlement schemes.

Model A, the most common, called for the intensive village resettlement of families with individual land and communal grazing. Each family would be allocated half a hectare for a dwelling and five hectares of arable land.

Government agencies would establish schools, roads, clinics, and in some cases, piped water.

Model B schemes, providing for communal living and agriculture on co-operative lines.

The Model C plan, it was envisaged, was basically an intensive village settlement, with a centrally controlled estate to provide essential services to settlers.

To date, according to ministry figures, 135 of the model A

anc, W.T.C.N was n many cases unused or underutilised.

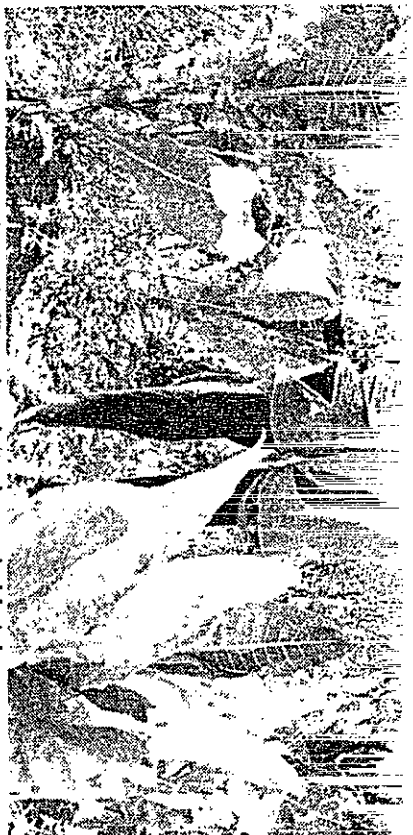
After at first adopting a "laissez-faire" policy, the government realised that mass occupation of land outside the supervised settlement schemes would be ruinous to the land.

Squatters had also moved onto land that had been bought by the ministry and earmarked for resettlement.

A two-pronged strategy was launched. While the police evicted squatters an accelerated settlement went into action.

Settlers were allocated plots as before, but were expected to use the infrastructure — schools and clinics — in adjacent tribal areas, until their own could be developed.

The resettlement programme has been the target of fierce criticism from many quarters — not least the white farmers who claim the peasant farming methods will leave fertile farming areas resembling the desert-like communal lands. Not so, claim



CROPS: A settlement village headman inspects his tobacco crops.

government officials, who point out that one of the major reasons for the run-down state of the former Tribal Trust Lands was massive land pressure, and lack of proper aid and extension services.

In the settlement schemes, it is intended that the number of people will be in direct relation to the carrying capacity of the land, and technical back-up will be provided.

In Matabeland, it appears that the settlement issue has been used for political gain, and ministry officials have found, in some areas, stiff resistance to the government's plans to move them.

It has also been found that in Mat-

abeland, where the people depend on their cattle for their livelihood, grazing land is far more important in peasant eyes than arable land. To this end, officers of the Agricultural Research and Development Authority have drawn up plans for a resettlement scheme tailored to the needs of the province, and which, it is hoped, will overcome many of the suspicious people there harbour.

One of the major stumbling blocks, according to minister Mr Moven Mahachi, is water. The past two years have proved, with shocking clarity, how susceptible is farming in Zimbabwe to the vagaries of the weather. Settlers moved on to schemes in the past two drought seasons are fighting an uphill battle to establish themselves, while the implementation of other schemes is being delayed by the scarcity of borehole drilling rigs, which are working flat out in arid communal areas.

The size and detailed planning of Zimbabwe's resettlement programmes make them an experiment virtually unique in Africa, and one which the rest of the continent, and the world, will be watching with great interest in the years ahead. **SOWETAN Foreign Service.**

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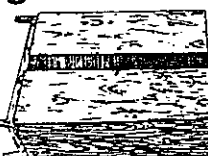
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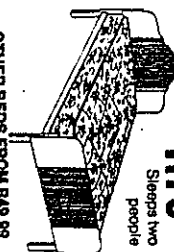
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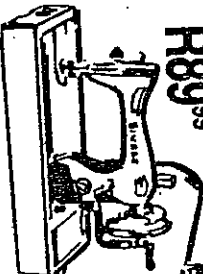
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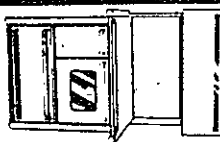
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S 5091

20 APR 1983

Confident Mugabe swings

Disputed (24/2) toward

militants

RODNEY PINDER, in Harare, assesses Zimbabwe's Prime Minister in his country's third year of independence and finds Mr Mugabe more confident and less willing to compromise.



Mr Robert Mugabe (left) and Mr Joshua Nkomo — allies in the struggle for Zimbabwe's independence — but three years after independence was won, bitter enemies with Mr Nkomo a refugee in London.

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, three years after his country's independence, has consolidated his power, bolstered his confidence and joined his party's hawks, according to well-placed political sources.

They say Mr Mugabe's clash with his old rival, Mr Joshua Nkomo, which climaxed with the "Father of Zimbabwe" fleeing to London last month, plus the loyalty of the military through a troubled year, has strengthened his position.

His Zanu-PF party was now more united than at any time since independence on April 18, 1980, the sources said.

The party feels that Mr Nkomo's Zapu, its main rival, is in disarray and the Whites, the former rulers of Rhodesia, are a spent political force. This clears the way very largely for Mr Mugabe's ideal of a one-party state.

Diplomatic sources and opposition politicians say a one-party state is no more than a matter of time. The only questions are whether the opposition is as cowed as Zanu-PF believes and whether it can be ushered in without major violence.

As Africa's youngest nation celebrates its third birthday this week, political analysts said Mr Mugabe, 59, was becoming tougher and less willing to compromise with people he regards at best, as politically insignificant or at worst as implacable foes.

His soft approach soon after independence, based on post-war reconciliation, was

largely due to his diffidence because of Zanu-PF's style of collective leadership which curtailed his powers, and because of his new, rather intimidating, responsibilities as head of government," one insider said.

"Now he is fully in charge and can identify himself openly with the hawks with whom he has always felt more at home."

The sources said reconciliation was primarily aimed at the white community which dominates the economy and whose skills in industry and farming have helped make Zimbabwe one of Africa's richest states.

Many blacks outside Zanu-PF allege that reconciliation for them meant joining the ruling party and renouncing their "sell-out" pasts.

One opposition leader, the Reverend Ndaba

seems faced with a choice of permanent exile in the chill of the northern hemisphere or prosecution for sedition at home.

Diplomatic sources said Mr Mugabe's main problem was whether tough military action had quelled the beginning of a rebellion in Mr Nkomo's home province of Matabeleland or had alienated local people, providing fertile ground for further unrest.

Matabeleland is economically important for Zimbabwe, whose road and rail links with South Africa — its main trading partner — lie through the province. The country's biggest coal reserves are there, as are the major tourist attractions of Victoria Falls and Wankie game reserve.

Guards have now been assigned to trains travelling through

staple, and wheat. Almost half the population is receiving government food aid.

Behind the troubled facade, the government has made solid progress in providing education and health care to the mass of black Zimbabweans neglected by white regimes.

Since independence, the number of primary schools has doubled to almost 4 000 and secondary schools quadrupled to more than 700.

But the aspirations of Zimbabwe's voters were high at independence. Many grumble now over recurrent shortages of basic commodities such as cooking oil, matches and milk, as well as over rising unemployment and soaring prices.

The next election is due in two years. With pressure mounting in Zanu-PF for Zapu to be banned for alleged subversion, some analysts wonder whether it will be held at all, and if so under what circumstances.

"The presence of the army would certainly disturb free canvassing," remarked Mr Chinamano. "But we refuse to be forced into what we believe is against the interests of the nation."

There certainly seems minimal interest among Zimbabweans at the moment in the due process of western-style democracy.

The Rhodesian civil war was launched by black nationalists fighting for one-man, one-vote. Today, three years after its successful conclusion, only 24 per cent of adults have bothered to register for the new electoral roll. — SAPA-RNS

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362
377
 21 APR 1983
 The Star



Doubts East er fatality

night by the official East German ADN news agency that a West German had been arrested on suspicion of spying. He was named only as Peter P. No further details were given.

Diplomatic sources in Bonn said the move appeared to be made in retaliation for last week's arrest in Hanover of an East German journalist accused of being a spy.

East Berlin has said that Mr Burkert died of a heart attack and banged his head when falling off a chair.

Bonn's chief government spokesman, Mr Diether Stolze, said yesterday that Bonn accepted the stated cause of death but the explanation for the injuries was unsatisfactory.

Mr Burkert was questioned by East Berlin police on April 10 on his way back to West Berlin after visiting relatives. — Reuter.

University students in Harare during the demonstration yesterday.

Student demo in support of Mugabe

The Star Bureau

HARARE — More than 1 000 university students staged a demonstration here yesterday calling on Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe to purge his Cabinet of corrupt Ministers.

The students, who ran through the city before assembling outside Mr Mugabe's office, chanted "We want Bob". They also denounced capitalism and called on Mr Mugabe to dismiss Ministers who were "socialist hypocrites".

No police were in evidence at the peaceful, albeit noisy, demonstration which supported Mr Mugabe's attack at the weekend on corrupt Ministers and local government officials. Mr Mugabe also reaffirmed Zimbabwe's commitment to socialism.

Walesa ready to talk 'at any time'

The Star's Foreign
News Service

GDANSK — Mr Lech Walesa yesterday appealed to the Polish authorities to come to terms with his Solidarity union movement and said he was ready to start talks at any time.

The message came at a Press conference in his Gdansk flat after 10 days of official harassment following Mr Walesa's admission that he had met Solidarity's underground leadership.

Mr Walesa confirmed his new outspoken approach and readiness to lead protests to force the authorities to the negotiating table, but also hinted at the probable major concessions.

The most important of these is Mr Walesa's apparent readiness to discuss a return of the Solidarity union under the terms of last October's trade union law.

that summonses by the authorities had also served to test his current stance.

He refused to be drawn on what he would be doing on May Day, but said he would be celebrating Labour Day "as a worker".

His movement has called for mass demonstrations that day, and the authorities have already threatened that they will deal with them decisively.

At the same time it was clear that Mr Walesa was not against the protests, and it is likely that the church leadership also shares his stance that "workers have a right to celebrate their day as they see fit".

In a statement read at the conference welcoming the Pope in June, Mr Walesa made it clear that he hoped the Pope would put in a word for his movement.

Zimbabweans earn medals

21 APR 1983

^{The Star Bureau}
HARARE — Colonel Lionel Dyke, commander of the Zimbabwe Army's elite parachute regiment, has been awarded the country's second-highest bravery award, the Silver Cross.

Two other soldiers will also receive the medal at a parade on Friday, when 18 others, including a white policewoman, receive the Bronze Cross.

R123-m for Zimbabwe drought relief

21 APR 1983

362

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government is to spend more than R123 million on a massive drought relief programme. It has also appealed to local businessmen and foreign donor agencies for whatever they can offer to prevent loss of life and livestock.

Mr Kumbirai Kangai, the Minister of Labour

and Social Services and head of the National Drought Relief Committee, said all areas of the country were affected by the drought, but the worst-hit were the tribal areas in the Matabeleland, Manicaland and Masvingo Provinces.

However, government relief programmes were being hampered by the lack of transport for the distribution of food aid, added the Minister.

BULAWAYO — The Zimbabwe mining industry was in the worst state he had known it to be in 25 years, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Roy Lander, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the chamber he said the value of mineral production for 1982 was down on 1981 from ZD393 million to ZD383 million. In 1980 a record of ZD415 million was achieved.

This year's export trend showed a further decline, indicating heavy stockpiling.

In 1980 members of the chamber had achieved profits of ZD86 million. This dropped to ZD40 million in 1981 and 1982 showed an overall loss of ZD16 million.

The silver lining was the hope of an end to the depression and a rise in prices coupled with devaluation which, though coming too late for the 1982 period, should help to boost the industry.

Mr Lander was concerned about the upward spiral in production costs. He strongly urged the State not to force up wages.

Burdens on the industry included the high interest rate, Mr Lander said. Statistics of costs on an industry-wide basis were not kept "but some companies have experienced an increase of 60 per cent overall in these costs during the last three years".

Apart from the Renco mine opened last year "we know of no other expansion projects of any magnitude which are being seriously contemplated".

He added: "Many companies have given serious attention to reducing output levels or even closing down a part of their operations."

During the year employment fell by 5 000 and there were about 3 000 people above requirements on the industry's payroll. — Sapa

BUSINESS BAROMETER

Zimbabwe's mines are 362 at 1958 low

Worst for mining in 25 years

BULAWAYO. — The Zimbabwe mining industry was in the worst state in 25 years, said the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Roy Lander, this week.

He told the chamber's annual meeting that the value of mineral production in 1982 fell to Z\$383-million from a record Z\$415-million in 1980.

This year's export trend showed a further decline, indicating heavy stockpiling.

In 1980 members of the chamber made a profit of Z\$86-million after interest and tax. This fell to Z\$40-million in 1981, and in 1982 there

was an overall loss of Z\$16-million.

Borrowing increased by Z\$140-million in 1982. As most of the borrowing was against stocks, Mr Lander hoped that the loans could be reduced to "more manageable proportions by the end of 1983 or soon thereafter".

Sales were difficult last year with export prices depressed. The exception was gold. It had been impossible to sell output at realistic prices as in the case of asbestos, which suffered from anti-pollution lobbies in the United States and Britain. Copper, silver and tin were saleable, but at depressed prices.

Mr Lander was concerned

about spiralling production costs. The industry's wage bill was about Z\$200-million a year. It was happy about the Government's decision not to increase the minimum wage introduced in 1982.

Interest payments on borrowings amounted to Z\$50-million a year. Mr Lander said that although statistics of costs on an industry-wide basis were not kept, "some companies have experienced an increase of 60% overall in these costs during the last three years".

Other increased costs included a higher explosives bill — up 45% this year — electricity, sales tax and import duties, the increased mandatory levy and the cost

of the new Minerals Marketing Corporation. He estimated that these "taxes" cost the industry Z\$15-million — or 4% of production value.

Apart from Renco mine, opened last year, "we know of no other expansion projects of any magnitude which are being seriously contemplated".

Many companies had given attention to reducing output or even closing down. This brought companies into conflict with the Government over policy on redundancies.

Last year employment fell by 5 000 on the mines and there were "now about 3 000 people on the industry's payroll surplus to requirements", he said. — Sapa.

Manhunt spreads to Botswana

Three arrests in Senator murder case

362
12 3 APR 1983
DPW

HARARE — Three people have been arrested in connection with the murder of a white Zimbabwean Senator, his daughter and a British friend, and the hunt for others has spread to Botswana, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said that one of the people arrested had admitted responsibility for killing Senator Paul Savage (60), Colleen Savage (20) and Sandra Bennett (38), a visitor from England, on April 3.

Seven other rebels had taken part in the killing at the Savage ranch near Gwanda, 130 km south of Bulawayo, and had fled to Botswana.

One had been wounded in the shooting and was in hospital in Francistown after crossing the border in a donkey cart, he said.

Botswana authorities had joined the investigations and steps had been taken to have the wounded man arrested and returned to Zimbabwe.

The spokesman said the wounded man was treated by a tribal medicine man before leaving Zimbabwe. The medicine man and his son had been arrested for helping him to escape.

One rebel was accidentally shot dead by his companions during the attack, which happened while the Savages were holding a poolside barbecue.

The government has blamed the raid on dissidents backing the opposition Zapu party led by Mr Joshua Nkomo.

At least 130 people, including farmers and miners, have been killed by rebels over the past year.

The governments of Zimbabwe and Botswana have expressed concern that large numbers of rebels might be among several hundred refugees who have crossed into Botswana during anti-rebel operations by the Zimbabwean army in Matabeleland. ²² Reuter.

Weekend Argus Correspondent

BULAWAYO. — Abduction and sudden death striking like cobras out of the dense bush of Matabeleland have all but broken the confidence of the war-toughened white farmers who stayed.

Excluding people on active service, more whites have been killed on their farms since independence than during the war and there have been 21 murders of white farmers in the past 15 months alone.

Alison Sayers, the wife of a farmer in the Figtree area — currently a hot-bed of dissident and army activity — told me: "Every time it happens it is a complete shock to the system. It eats you up."

"For a couple of days you don't care about anything or anyone."

Coffins

A farmer from the West Nicholson area — where Senator Paul Savage, his 20-year-old daughter, Colleen, and a visitor from Britain were murdered earlier this month — said: "The Savage killing crowned it for a lot of people. At the funeral you could feel the gloom."

"After the coffins went down, you felt you should get into your car and just keep driving."

"Crowning it" for many others were the killings involving children — the New Year's Eve murders of farm manager David Walters, his two baby children, brother-in-law and two security guards and the shootings a few weeks ago of Mr and Mrs Eric Stratford and their two young grandchildren, Tania and Candy Taver-

Marula rancher and newly elected independent member of the Senate, Max Rosenfels, told me on his ranch: "You aren't concerned for yourself — it's your family."

Worrying

"When it's 5 or 6 pm and your son hasn't come home, you can't help worrying. Meanwhile he's probably out stalking a kudu.



ALISON SAYERS
tea and a 9 mm
Browning.



ROB SAYERS . . .
moving his family into
town after the recent
killings.

"Also there is the feeling of always having to look over your shoulder — like me talking to you now — I'm sitting here with my fingers crossed."

Many farmers will no longer talk to the Press in case their words get back and place them on the list of one group or another for retribution.

In terms of defences many are back on a war-time footing. They have re-established the agricultural radio system linking them to one another and the police stations. They have been reissued freely with automatic weapons by the Government.

“Banditry”

Rob Sayers, president of the Matabeleland Commercial Farmer's Union, said: "We expected some banditry after the war because of the weapons around, but nothing on this scale. After independence the Government cracked down and we were free

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

P.T.O.

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RUN,Z/NR,DUR
SSYM,PRINIS,2
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PASS,A PUPDAY
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Back on war footing after 21 months

362 23/4/83

WATABELLAND

362 23/4/83

WHITES DESPAIR

Matabeleland whites 'broken'

(Contd from Page 1)

of weapons for 12 months. Then we began to carry our own again and now we are back to automatic weapons.

"We carry guns at all times. We maintain a high state of alert and no longer travel or socialise at night. After 6 pm you've locked your security gate and stowed yourselves away inside."

Mr Sayers has twin security fences around his homestead with dogs running between them. Alison and Rob Sayers carry 9 mm Brownings throughout their waking hours and also have FN and G3 rifles ready should trouble break out.

But despite such defences and having stayed on their ranch throughout the war, they are throwing the towel in to the extent of moving into Bulawayo, from where Mr Sayers will continue to run the farm.

Nightmares

"My children had nightmares during the war. Now they are having nightmares again. Both of them were at school with the Tavenor children. Their killing affected them very badly."

The white Matabeleland commercial farming community is small — there are some 800 farmers in all — and most are known at least by name to each other. Mainly cattle ranchers, they occupy a third of the commercial farming land in the country. Half of it is currently on offer to the Government.

Guy Barber, a prominent West Nicholson rancher turned cartage contractor, said: "Morale is so low people are putting up their farms knowing the Government hasn't got the money. If the Government was in a better position to buy land you would get much more than the 50 percent on offer."

Mr Barber either knew, or was related to, all 21 white farming people who died in the past 15 months.

"Outrageous"

"It's not the killings as such, though they are totally outrageous," he told me. "It's the complete ineptness of the security forces in dealing with the dissidents. I'm not talking about the Fifth Brigade, mind you. The kill and capture rate has been pathetic."

"We've asked them why it has been so poor and they can't give us an answer. They've said they are capturing but if they were they would like to blow their trumpets and they have refused to release any figures."

Among the white community generally — angry, frustrated and anxious over the poor kill-capture ratio — stories of the failure of security forces to follow up white killings adequately abound as do the stories to explain it.

For sale

One group of farmers put their land up for sale en bloc after the army failed to follow a dissident band who had abducted an armed cattle guard.

I was told: "The dissidents, about eight of them, had a contact with the army who were camped near the homestead. It was the usual thing at 500 m. They shot the hell out of everything except each other and then made a tactical withdrawal."

"The dissidents then went to the compound and had a meal before burning it down and setting off down the road. After 24 hours the army did a follow-up, following the tracks straight down the road."

"But they only went 2.5 km and came back saying they seen the gang out of their area. In the old days we'd have followed them until they were killed or out of the country."

Farmers talk of the dissidents' disdain for and truculence towards the security forces.

"At leisure"

"What this kind of thing means is that the gooks have all the time in the world to pick us off at their leisure," I was told. "We are like pigeons waiting to be picked off by a cobra."

The poor capture rates feed speculation as to the identity of the cobra. Some of the dissidents are plain bandits. Most are commonly accepted to be Matabeles who either believe the revolution has not gone far enough or who want some special political dispensation for their people.

They play on the grievances of people in the community areas, people frustrated by the slowness of land redistribution, hungry and penned up in over-grazed, and now drought-stricken, areas.

Farmers take stern action if they break fences to graze their cattle on commercial farm land or if they are caught poaching.

The dissidents try to gain popular support by promising the locals they will do what the Government has failed to do — give them the land they endured the war for by killing and scaring off the whites.

25 APR 1983

(362)

D. Dispatch

Defections report denied by party

HARARE — Acting opposition party president Josiah Chinamano yesterday dismissed government claims that his Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) party had been undermined by mass defections to the ruling Zanu (PF) Party of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Speaking at a rally in Bulawayo, only a few hundred metres from the home of self-exiled Zapu president Joshua Nkomo, Mr Chinamano said there had been no true defections. Matabelelanders had only turned in their Zapu cards and bought Zanu (PF) cards to avoid harassment from government security forces.

Government announcements of defections from Mr Nkomo's party began on Easter weekend and coincided with numerous appearances in Matabeleland by government ministers speaking

against the dissidents who have been active there for more than a year.

Army units that reportedly took part in widespread killings, beatings and intimidation against Matabeleland civilians since January have also been retrained during the past month. No recent atrocities have been reported.

Mr Mugabe last week declared that Zapu might be banned if it did not disarm the dissidents, but Mr Chinamano repeated earlier Zapu claims that the party has no control over the renegades, even though most were once Nkomo loyalists.

If the government wanted to ban Zapu it should go ahead and do so without trying to use the dissident problem as an issue, Mr Chinamano said.

He quoted Republican

Front leader and former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith's remark that the use of force and banning of political parties could be counter-productive.

Zapu President Nkomo fled Zimbabwe on March 8 after accusing Mr Mugabe of sending the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade to kill him, a charge Mr Mugabe has denied.

Immediately after Mr Nkomo's flight Mr Chinamano avoided condoning or condemning the action. But yesterday, in front of several thousand Nkomo partisans, Mr Chinamano recalled that he had once taken the same action during the joint government of Mr Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa after hearing he was to be assassinated.

Whether or not Mr Nkomo returned to the country could only be decided by Mr Nkomo, he said. — DDC.

was tortured in the name of vengeance disguised as justice." strapped into the cap fitted with electro

Kimberley woman slain

The Star's Foreign News Service

BULAWAYO — An elderly Kimberley woman, Mrs Maggie Millar, has been murdered in her late daughter's suburban home in Bulawayo.

A police spokesman refused to give details of the murder, claiming this would prejudice the investigation.

However, sources close to the family

today confirmed that Mrs Millar, believed to be in her late seventies, had been stabbed to death on Friday night.

Mrs Millar had come to Bulawayo last year to look after her daughter, Mrs Dorothy Dempsey, who had cancer.

After her daughter's death later in the year, Mrs Millar stayed on to look after her daughter's two children and her house.

Mrs Millar was due to return to Kimberley next week.

Smith again challenged

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front party will face another challenge next month from independents, this time for the seat in the Senate formerly held by Mr Paul Savage who was murdered by dissidents.

A Harare businessman, Mr Brian Grubb, is to stand as an independent in the May 19 poll.

This month the independents picked up two seats from the RF, one in the House and one in the Senate.

SAA is set non-stop t

By Richard Paris, Air Correspondent

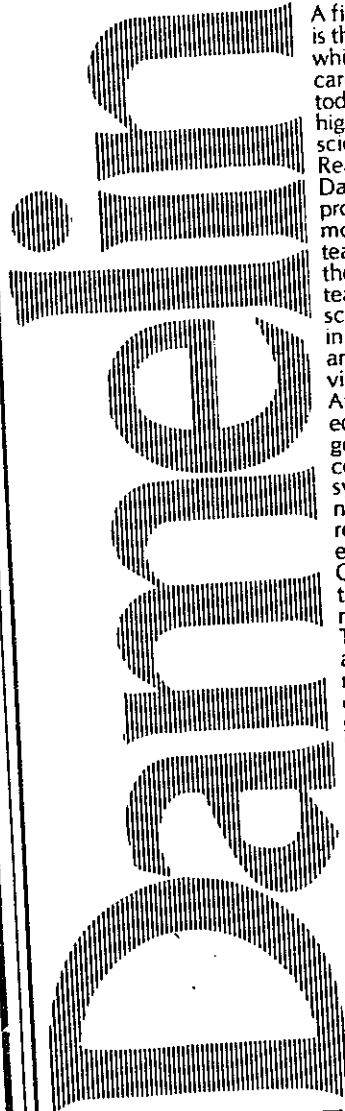
South African Airways have announced the introduction of non-stop flights between Johannesburg and London from June 2 — reducing the flying time by one hour and 45 minutes.

The airline's public relations officer, Mr J C van Rooyen, said two of the seven weekly flights between the Reef and London would operate non-stop. This was made possible by the advanced engines of the Boeing 747-300 — one of which was delivered from the United States last week. A second will arrive early next month.

Each aircraft cost R105 million and will carry up to 394 passengers.

Mr van Rooyen pointed out that non-stop flights around West Africa would soon be possible on all SAA flights, as new and more powerful engines were being fitted to the entire

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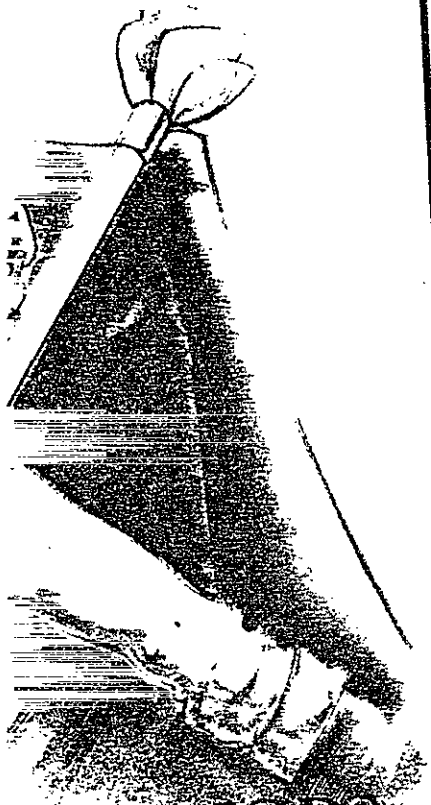
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NATION



Post Focus

JOHANNESBURG — The news that Orlando Cristina, founder and second-in-command of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MMR), has been shot dead in a farmhouse near Pretoria, will give fresh impetus to allegations that South Africa is supporting the rebel movement.

It will also revive African allegations that such support is part of a general policy of trying to destabilise neighbouring black states.

These accusations have been levelled at South Africa for about two years by the governments of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Angola — and even, at times, Zambia.

They contend South Africa is doing this in retaliation for their criticism of apartheid, and also to prevent the emergence of any stable black state in the region that could pose a challenge to the Republic.

South Africa has repeatedly denied that it is following any such policy of destabilisation, accusing its black neighbours in turn of fabricating the charges to divert attention from their own inability to control growing internal dissension.

However, both Prime Minister P W Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan gave a glimpse of the Government's attitude on the subject in February when — without admitting they were actually doing so — they told Parliament they would be prepared to

MMR killing turns fresh focus on SA

2-Post
26/4/83
362

— By —
ALLISTER SPARKS

support rebel movements in any neighbouring state that harboured insurgents who operate against South Africa.

South Africa, of course, accuses Mozambique among other countries of harbouring insurgents of the African National Congress.

The African accusations gained some credibility when it was revealed that four soldiers killed inside Zimbabwe last August 18 were members of the South African Army who had crossed the border in a group and been engaged by a Zimbabwean Army patrol.

The Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said at the time the men had gone on an unauthorised mission to release a friend they thought was being detained in Zimbabwe.

Then a British newspaper, The Observer, revealed on February 20 a man who had been killed

while trying to sabotage a vital stretch of railway line in Mozambique was in fact an Ulsterman named Alan Gingles, who was serving in the SA Army.

Questioned about this in Parliament, Gen Malan confirmed that Gingles was in the South African Defence Force but refused to give any other information about him or how he died.

Mozambique has long claimed that Orlando Cristina was living underground in South Africa, and that he was training guerilla fighters and operating a rebel radio station from here.

Cristina was actually the founder of the Mozambique Resistance Movement. He was once private secretary to Jorge Jardim, the wealthy Mozambique colonial settler who funded black

units to fight against Frelimo during the 10-year war of independence.

After the Portuguese revolution in 1974 which precipitated independence for the Portuguese colonies, Cristina fled to Rhodesia with all Jardim's files on his special units. Using these files to canvass for recruits, Cristina worked with the chief of the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Agency, Ken Flower, to establish the Mozambique Resistance Movement in Rhodesia in 1976.

The Mozambique Government has claimed all along that after Zimbabwean independence in 1980, Cristina moved to South Africa with his guerillas and continued operating from there with South African assistance.

The Mozambican rebels have been expanding their operations in recent months, and are now active over a wide area north of the capital, Maputo, and in the vicinity of the port of

Beira.

They have made several sabotage attacks on the port and on the railroad to Zimbabwe. Beira is Zimbabwe's main outlet.

They have also sabotaged Zimbabwe's Feruka oil refinery in Mozambique and the oil pipeline to Harare.

These attacks have caused several acute petrol shortages in Zimbabwe, aggravated at one time by the simultaneous withdrawal by South Africa of locomotives that had been loaned to Zimbabwe before independence.

Who killed Cristina and why he was killed remain a mystery. The most widely-held theory is that it was because of a power struggle within the rebel movement.

Cristina himself always kept in the background, leaving the organisation to be led by an African. Its first leader was André Matade Matsangaiza. He was killed by the Mozambican army in October, 1979, and after that there was a bitter power struggle between two factions — one led by Alfonso Dhlakama, a former Frelimo officer, and the other by Lucam M'lhanga.

There was a shoot-out between the two in June, 1980, in which M'lhanga was killed. Cristina supported Dhlakama, who became the movement's leader — but the M'lhanga faction remained a rebel group within the rebel movement. It could have been this group that was responsible for Cristina's death last week.

Dissidents kill 'defector'

362

The Star Bureau

27 APR 1983

A man who defected from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party to the ruling Zanu (PF) party of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, has been executed by dissidents in a remote area of Zimbabwe.

A Government spokesman said yesterday Mr Careful Moyo, a Zanu youth leader in the Zhombe district, was murdered by dissidents last week. The week before another senior Zanu (PF) official, Mr Patson Dube, was murdered in the same area.

Zapu men freed, then redetained

28 APR 1983

362
STAR

HARARE — Six top officials of runaway Opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union were detained by police for 30 days just two hours after a court had acquitted them on capital charges.

In the High Court Mr Justice Hilary Squires found the six innocent of illegal possession of arms of war, inflicting a blow to the claims of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that Zapu supporters planned to overthrow his three-year-old socialist government.

The six were re-detained under the Emergency Powers regulations allowing police to arrest "any person if they reasonably suspect they have acted, or are about to act, in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or public order".

A seventh accused, Zapu accountant Misheck Velaphi (45), was convicted and sentenced to three years' hard labour.

Cheered by supporters as police led him to basement cells, he raised his right fist in a salute and shouted: "Zimbabwe, liberation."

Mr Dumiso Dabengwa (43), Mr Nkomo's Soviet-trained intelligence chief, was found innocent of a separate capital charge of treason.

The others, including Mr Nkomo's wartime military chief and former deputy Zimbabwe army commander Mr Lookout Masuku (43), were acquitted of treason charges on March 22 by Mr Justice Squires who ruled that only Mr Dabengwa had a case to answer.

● Mr Nkomo has condemned the re-detention of his supporters. He said Zapu welcomed their acquittal as "Excellent. Now the world knows we did not do anything against the government of Mr Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe." — Associated Press and The Star's London Bureau



Two hanged in Harare 28 APR 1983 for murder (362)



The Star Bureau

HARARE — Two Frenchmen, convicted of murder last year, were hanged here today.

Gervais Henri Alfred Boutanquoi and Simon Marc Chemouil became the first whites to be hanged since Zimbabwe's independence three years ago.

Two black Zimbabweans who were convicted of murder, rape and robbery were hanged late last year.

A Ministry of Justice spokesman confirmed that the two Frenchmen were executed at Harare Central Prison this morning.

An official statement said the two men were "mercenaries" who had fought in the Rhodesian army and that "one of them was supposed to have taken part in the abortive Seychelles coup attempt".

Boutanquoi (34) and Chemouil (29) were convicted in the High Court in Harare in March last year of the murder of a Karoi cafe owner, Mr Erhard Kraft, in 1981.

The two made off with R800 after killing Mr Kraft.

Their appeal against the death penalty was rejected by the Supreme Court in November last year.

Although the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and his government are not in favour of capital punishment, the legislation is still on the statute books from previous administrations.

Soon after the government came to power in April 1980, President Canaan Banana commuted a number of death sentences and executions were effectively halted.

Among those reprieved were groups of former ZANLA guerrillas who killed white farmers in the area round Great Zimbabwe after independence. A white woman, her lover, and a black man who killed the woman's husband to collect insurance money, were also reprieved.

First indications that the death penalty would again be invoked came earlier last year, during the escalation of banditry in Matabeleland.

The hanging trend is expected to continue in view of the pledge by the Prime Minister and other Cabinet colleagues to rid the country of dissidents.

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At the inquest, 14 people handed in affidavits citing incidents of torture. Shitish Nambhai said that he had circular, punctate scars on his arm from being electrically shocked.

"They closed the door and put a desk against it so that nobody could come in. He was stripped totally naked and made to run on the spot. He was made to do exercises like press-ups and star jumps...."

At the inquest for Dr. Aggett, Aurret van Heerden, a fellow detainee, gave evidence:

Neil was an African Food and Canning Workers Union organizer. He was detained in November, 1981, and on the 5th February 1982, found dead in his cell. He had hanged himself, according to the police. In a statement made the day before his death, he said: "I was kept awake since the morning of 28 January 1982 to the 30 January 1982... They made me sit down and handcuffed me behind my back. I was shocked through the handcuffs."

Judge praises 'Black Russian'

Six Zapu men acquitted, but re-detained

28/4/83
362
RDM

Mall Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Mr Joshua Nkomo's Soviet-trained former guerrilla intelligence chief, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, was acquitted of treason charges in the Harare High Court yesterday, but was re-detained before he could leave the court building.

Mr Dabengwa and five of his six co-defendants were also acquitted on an alternative charge of involvement in large-scale caching of arms the state had alleged were to have been used to overthrow the government.

Convicted on the illegal weapons charge for aiding and abetting the arms caching was Misheck Velapi, the accountant for Nitram, a company Mr Nkomo formed for former guerrillas after the war. All seven men were detained a year ago after thousands of weapons were found on Nitram-owned properties in Matabeleland and the Midlands.

Selapi was jailed for 3 years with hard labour. As he left he turned to the galleries and raised an arm, shouting "Zee", a rallying cry of Mr Nkomo's now disbanded Zipra (Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army).

The galleries, packed with family of the accused and supporters of Mr Nkomo's Zapu Party, were rocked with cheers and people streamed from the court building chanting Zapu slogans.

The six men who were acquitted were immediately served with 30-day detention orders under emergency powers regulations which allow police to hold for investigation anyone who might be a danger to the state.

The trial, Zimbabwe's first involving treason charges, began on February 7 with all seven men accused of treason. But after the state called its last witness, Mr Justice Hillary Squires acquitted all but Mr Dabengwa on the treason charges, ruling that the state had not proved its case.

The treason charge remained against Mr

Dabengwa because of a letter he sent on April 28, 1980 — 10 days after Zimbabwe's independence — to the then head of the Soviet KGB Mr Yuri Andropov.

The letter accused Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of "inclination towards Anglo-American imperialists" and said Zimbabwe's greatest danger came from Britain, the United States and South Africa. It asked for "further assistance" in the next struggle against imperialist intrigues.

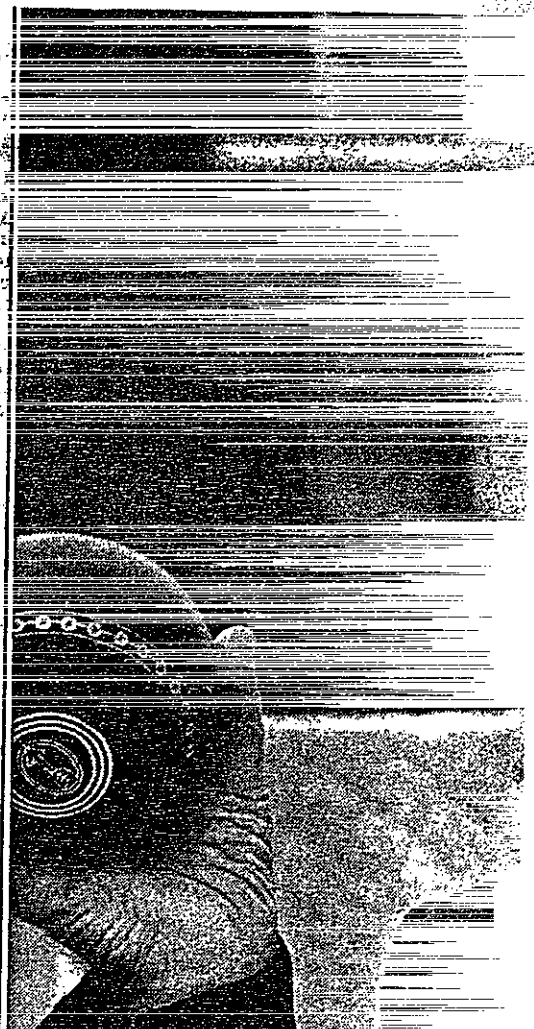
The judge, who was a Cabinet Minister in Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government during the liberation war, ruled the letter was not treasonable. He said it did not specify the use of force against the government but only referred to trying to change policies that Mr Mugabe was believed to support.

The judge said Mr Dabengwa, known during the war as the "Black Russian" because of his Moscow training, had been one of the most impressive witnesses the court had seen for some time. His testimony was at times questionable but it never contradicted itself, as did that of a number of state witnesses.

Mr Squires said during armed clashes in 1980 and 1981 between Zipra and Mr Mugabe's Zanu guerrillas, it was always the Zipra leaders such as Mr Dabengwa and co-defendant Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, at that time second-in-command of the army, who had stopped the fighting.

"In every case when the Zipra men protested, they were told, 'obey the government'. That seems to us to be the complete antithesis of what you would expect from those who were conspiring to overthrow the government," Mr Squires said.

The other acquitted and now re-detained men are: Mr Isaac Nyathi, a director of Nitram, Mr Masala Sibanda, a Zipra officer at the Gwaai River assembly point, and Mr Gilbert Khumalo and Mr David Todhlana, both Zipra officers at the Entumbane Zipra camp.



Mr Vicko Taditch is 90 years old and still giving competing in the National Senior Singles

He keeps on rolling along...

Mall Reporter

FOR A man of 90 to have an avid interest in sport, world news, gardening and bowling is something to be proud of.

Mr Vicko Tadich, of Florida, was born in Yugoslavia in February 1893.

He emigrated to South Africa in his early 20s and opened a butchery.

Almost 70 years later he is still going strong.

Mr Tadich has been competing in the National Senior Singles Bowls championships, sometimes against men 20 or 30 years his junior.

His daughter, Mrs Elean Bradford, said Mr Tadich had varied interests, read the daily newspapers "from cover to cover", was a regular card-player and a keen gardener.

"He is like a man of 65. At the moment he is out in the garden with a pick removing stones," she said.

Mr Tadich plays bowls three or four times a week and still has an interest in golf, though he no longer plays.

Mrs Tadich, in her 70s, doesn't share his interest in bowls because she thinks it is "for old people". She prefers

It's pa

By IAN

LEAVING aside the ment, there is going party at Turfontein

And you really witness the Holiday Handicap. But there is in fact) — because win on the horses chance to win some prizes on the

Like a seven-day the Wild Coast Holic. no. Included in this air fares, accom. all sporting facilities, in chips to play in the in spending money.

And it depends dressed on Saturday From 12.30 to 1.00.

Offici figure false advise

By PATRICK LAM



Store launches drought appeal

Mall Reporter

DROUGHT is a six letter word ... hunger!

Checkers SA launched a drought appeal yesterday, and South Africans will soon become familiar with the campaign which will be advertised in stores, the Press and on radio.

"Checkers has initiated the appeal, but this is not a 'Checkers' drought appeal. We hope it will become South Africa's drought appeal," Mr Gordon Utian, managing director of Checkers SA, said at a briefing yesterday.

He said the

Looking out for General Lookout 362

The Star's Foreign
News Service

28 APR 1983

HARARE Lawyers acting for detained Zapu members, Mr Dumisa Dabengwa and Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, have won a High Court action ordering Zimbabwe authorities to disclose the whereabouts of the men and allow them access to their legal representatives.

The action was brought in the High Court here this morning before Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, citing as respondents the police force and the country's intelligence organisation.

Mr Dabengwa and Mr Masuku and four senior supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo were re-detained on Wednesday afternoon within hours of being acquitted by the court on charges of treason and illegal possession of arms.

They are being held in terms of a police order under emergency powers regulations which enables them to be held for as much as 30 days.

It is not known where the men are being held.

Zimbabwe's ambitious programme of land re settlement is gaining momentum and the people are . . .

Giving peasants the land

By Brendan Seery
Argus Foreign Service

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU (PF) party came to power on promises that rich white farming land would be redistributed to poor black peasants. After a hesitant start, the country's massive resettlement programme, funded by Britain and other donors, appears to be under way.

HARARE — Zimbabwe's ambitious programme to resettle 162 000 land-hungry black peasant farming families on more than nine million hectares of former white farming land, is gaining momentum.

While spiralling development costs and the severe two-year drought have slowed implementation of the vast project, officials are confident they will come close to their target in the current Three Year National Transitional Development Plan.

When Mr Mugabe's government took office in April 1980, one of its major priorities was the acquisition of land to satisfy the expectations of victory.

Under the Lancaster House Constitution, which protects individual property rights, expropriation was out of the question, but with massive British and other foreign cash aid, vacant and under-utilised white farm land was purchased on a "willing seller-willing buyer" basis.

The newly-created Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, staffed by young black graduates working with experienced white field extension officers, drew up three different models for the planned resettlement schemes.

Model A, the most common, called for the intensive village resettlement of families with individual land and communal grazing. Each family would be allocated half a hectare for a dwelling and five hectares of arable land.

Government agencies would establish schools, roads, clinics, and in some cases, piped water.

Model B schemes, providing for communal living and agriculture on co-operative lines.

The Model C plan, it was envisaged, was basically an intensive village settlement, with a centrally controlled estate to provide essential services to settlers.

To date, according to ministry figures, 135 of the model A schemes have been planned, and plans for 23 co-operatives, and one model C scheme drawn up.

So far, a total of 1.9 million hectares of formerly private land has been acquired, 0.2 million hectares of State land allocated for the programme.

The new ministry had teething problems in dealing with a radically new concept.

From a stuttering start in 1980 and 1981, the ministry appears to have got into gear, and now reports that of the total of 15 637 settler families allocated holdings under the village settlement programme, since its inception in 1980, 11 313 were dealt with in this (1982/83) financial year.

A total of 1.4 million hectares has been surveyed, plots demarcated and

roads and dip tanks laid out.

The slow start of the programme brought the inevitable squatter problem — as rural dwellers looked with resentment at adjacent rich white farming land, which was in many cases unused or under-utilised.

After at first adopting a "laissez-faire" policy, the government realised that mass occupation of land outside the supervised settlement scheme would be ruinous to the land.

Squatters had also moved on to land that had been bought by the ministry and earmarked for resettlement.

A two-pronged strategy was launched.

While the police evicted squatters an accelerated settlement went into action.

Settlers were allocated plots as before, but were expected to use the infrastructure — schools and clinics — in adjacent tribal areas until their own could be developed.

The resettlement programme has been the target of fierce criticism from many quarters — not least the white farmers who claim the peasant farming methods will leave fertile farming areas resembling the desert-like communal lands.

In Matabeleland, it appears that the settlement issue has been used for political gain, and ministry officials have found, in some areas, stiff resistance to the government's plans to move them.

It has also been found that in Matabeleland, where the people depend on their cattle for their livelihood, grazing land is far more important in peasant eyes than arable land. To this end, officers of the Agricultural Research and Development Authority have drawn up plans for a resettlement scheme tailored to the needs of the province, and which, it is hoped, will overcome many of the suspicions people there harbour.

One of the major stumbling blocks, according to Minister Mr Moven Mahachi, is water.

The past two years have proved, with shocking clarity, how susceptible is farming in Zimbabwe to the vagaries of the weather.

Settlers moved on to schemes in the past two drought seasons are fighting an uphill battle to establish themselves, while the implementation of other schemes is being delayed by the scarcity of borehole drilling rigs, which are working flat out in arid communal areas.

The size and detailed planning of Zimbabwe's resettlement programmes make them an experiment virtually unique in Africa, and one which the rest of the continent, and the world, will be watching with great interest in the years ahead.

Facing the future with hope

HARARE — The black and white reproduction of a portrait of Karl Marx looks down solemnly over a bright poster which reads: "Jointly working on equal terms with equal rights, duties, and remuneration."

Pinned on the walls of the cluttered office, next to charts of rainfall and evaporation figures, is another colourful sign: "Community built on a solid foundation does not grind to a halt when some parts fall out."

Outside, children play in the dirt and a gaggle of geese loudly protest the arrival of a stranger.

It is lunchtime in the "Batsiranai" (working together) co-operative in the rich farming country of Shamva, 100 km north of Harare in Zimbabwe's Mashonaland province.

A queue of young and old, peasants and former guerillas, wait patiently for their food, having returned from their work in the fields.

Started in June 1981, under the resettlement scheme, the co-operative, which has 108 full members, is facing the future with hope.

Confident and happy

The young members of the 21-member committee which runs the co-operative—a former 1 919 hectare white-owned tobacco farm — exude happiness and confidence when they speak of their home.

With 1 400 chickens, more than 100 head of cattle, a profitable and productive bakery, its own tractors and implements, an irrigation system and school, the co-operative is proud of its achievements.

Work at the co-operative is divided into seven departments — administration, fields, livestock, workshops, construction, bakery and gardening. Chickens and bread baked at the co-op are sold, at a profit, to neighbouring farms and mines. All profit is distributed among the members, after at least 15 percent is set aside for savings and future capital development.

A medical centre and nursery and primary school have been set up in disused farm buildings, staffed by members of the co-op.

Times are not always easy, though. The drought is beginning to pinch, and no major profit-sharing is expected for some months. Members, however, are given "pocket money" of about R11 a month.

"I am happy at this place, and it has been good to us. We are doing something which is an example for the rest of Zimbabwe to follow" says a young woman teacher and committee member.

The Batsiranai members certainly appear to have the determination to make their "brave new world" a reality.



A settlement village headman inspects his tobacco crops.

Unions stall pay talks 361

30/4/83
Mail Correspondent

LUSAKA. — The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) emergency general council will meet after the May Day celebrations to consider President Kaunda's offer of 10% wage increase.

Originally, the ZCTU had rejected a government wage ceiling of 5% and gave the government a 30-day ultimatum to scrap it.

The ultimatum expired on May 27 after the President doubled the wage ceiling to 10%. ZCTU's Mr Chitalu Sampa said yesterday that the labour movement has not accepted or rejected the offer.

"We have just stalled the talks because we don't want to disrupt May Day.

"We will call an emergency general council to consider the offer."

Zimbabwe says 2/5/83 refugees due home

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Refugees from Zimbabwe now in Botswana are to be repatriated, a member of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Cabinet has claimed.

The Minister of State, Mr. Tarisayi Ziyambi, told a rally at Tshitshi, on the Botswana-Zimbabwe border, yesterday that the Gaborone Government had promised to return all Zimbabwean refugees.

No confirmation of any such agreement could be obtained from the Botswana Government at the weekend, but observers in Gaborone said it was not Botswana's policy to repatriate genuine refugees.

The Harare Government believes that many Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana are dissidents loyal to fugitive

Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Most of these are in Botswana's Dukwe refugee camp which, the Zimbabwean Government is convinced, has become a hotbed for dissident action against Mr Mugabe's administration.

The Botswana Government's lack of action against the dissidents up to now has soured relations between the two neighbouring countries.

● An official of Zimbabwe's Information Ministry is investigating complaints by the Botswana Government about a Zimbabwean news agency report that the Dukwe refugee camp has become a recruiting centre for Matabele dissidents.

His assurance came after Botswana journalists had attacked the Zimbabwean media for failing to report the Botswana Government's complaints about the report.

19. This is an essay on
employment, not
economic development.

Q: Are you uneasy about the turn of events in Zimbabwe?

A: Yes I am. I'm concerned about events in Matabeleland in particular and, of course, the killings. They are a matter of great concern to us and I have made the British Government's views very clear to the government of Zimbabwe.

There is no doubt there are political differences between Zanu and Zapu and there are tensions and that is a source of worry. But in the rest of the country, over two-thirds of Zimbabwe, there is a condition of peace and absolute normality. Indeed, in many ways they've made a great deal of progress.

Q: Do you feel that the good faith we acted in as architects of the Lancaster House constitution, with its safeguards for minority opposition parties, is being betrayed by the move towards a one-party state?

A: Not really because the Lancaster House agreement put us into a very particular position until independence was achieved. Independence was achieved after a very hard-fought election and thereby Zimbabwe became an independent state.

The Lancaster House agreement laid down the method by which the constitution was to be changed. So if there is to be a change I think it will be done in a constitutional way.

Of course the drift towards the one-party state is by no means peculiar to Zimbabwe in Africa.

It is essentially a question for them to decide, but I would say the arrangements made at Lancaster House have been fulfilled and I don't think anything that's happened, or been proposed on this, since, is contrary to what was there agreed.

Q: Accepting what you say about Africa, wasn't it a rather special case? Weren't the rights of minorities enshrined in that Lancaster House agreement?

A: I think they were. I think the very great disappointment after the election and upon attainment of independence was that Mr Nkomo, who was invited to be President, refused to play that part. But playing the role that he played, he undoubtedly has made the task of the government of Zimbabwe much more difficult.

Sometimes Mr Nkomo has been referred to as the Leader of the Opposition, but that was not the concept at all. The concept was that they would all go into this government and, whoever won, the other would contribute to making a success of it.

Things have worked out differently and I think it is a very difficult situation for Mr Mugabe to handle. He is justified in saying that he can't allow what has been happening in Zimbabwe to continue. He's got to deal with the situation as he finds it. That is what he's trying to do.

In the course of doing that, some incidents have taken place which obviously everyone disapproves of. I dare say he does himself, but he's got to get control in his own country.

Q: Important for him not to confuse enemies of the state with legitimate opposition?

A: Absolutely.

Q: We had a singular role in Zimbabwe's creation. Have we been sufficiently involved since?

A: I think so. We have made a special aid programme available to them. We have provided them with a British military advisory training team to help establish their army on a sound footing. There has been a lot of visiting. Ministers have been to Zimbabwe, a number of them. Mr Mugabe himself made a visit here last year. I would say that our linkage is very close, and we certainly

Mugabe must get control,

D. D. M. M. M.

2/60

says Pym

2 MAY 1983

Zimbabwe last month celebrated the third anniversary of independence; and in London, as the celebrations were proceeding, the Editor of the Daily Telegraph, W. F. DEEDES, interviewed Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym, on the broad issue of Britain's feelings now on the Lancaster House agreement.



Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym — in many ways Zimbabwe has made a great deal of progress.

can express our views to doubt that him and his government about events that have taken place recently.

Our involvement is extremely important to him. I think it's probably geared at about the right level.

Q: But are you worried, for example, about this long-awaited trial of the air force officers for alleged sabotage? If we feel misgivings, can we enter them?

A: Oh yes indeed. We have entered misgivings. There was first of all the question of whether they (the officers) were being maltreated. I'm not quite sure to what extent they were, if they were, but we have received assurances now that they are being treated properly and I have no reason to

the training that we've brought has been very helpful to them. There is no question of them taking part in any operations. They are there to train. So that isn't unconditional.

At the moment discussions are going on about the future. It had been in mind that the training team might end their work around about June, but we have now agreed that their work shall continue.

As to numbers, I should say that at the moment they number rather less than 100. This seems to be the right number for the job they've got in hand.

Q: On dual citizens, should we not exert ourselves more forcefully on their behalf despite the limitations imposed by international law?

A: Obviously, we must obey international law. That does make it difficult from the point of view of making formal representations, but we sometimes raise these matters in an informal way.

The basis of dual nationality, not only between Zimbabwe and Britain but other countries with Britain, is pretty clearly cut. I don't honestly think there is anything more we can do, although, informally,

the world recession. They are hit also by the worst drought for a very long time, and this makes it extremely difficult for them.

Nevertheless they know, like the rest of us, that at some moment, perhaps beginning now, the recession will begin to come to an end, and they are enthusiastic for investment. They have ideas for taking an interest in a number of companies and there are certain apprehensions about investment from the free enterprise world. But the government have made it clear they are interested in participation not nationalisation.

I think it's rather an encouraging prospect for the future, very difficult just at the moment, but there are quite a number of projects in



Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and his wife, Sally, at the independence ball in Harare.

to have overseas investment. There has been quite a lot of overseas investment by British companies — a number of them have gone there afresh and a number have expanded existing operations. Other countries — America — have put in some investment, but obviously not enough.

In the first two years of independence they made remarkable progress with their economy. There was a lot of growth and it was going very well. Now they are hit, as the whole world is hit, by

mind. It would be extremely helpful to Zimbabwe if those people thinking of investing, did so.

Q: As Foreign Secretary, any what advice do you now give to a British citizen contemplating a visit to kin on a farm, say, in the south?

A: It would only be in Matabeleland that it would arise because everything is absolutely normal and secure in the rest of the country. I think one would simply draw their attention to recent events, and ask them to make sure they

check up with our High Commission. Throughout the recent troubles the white population have been treated properly. They don't seem to be unduly anxious. They seem to be, remarkably calm, notwithstanding the terrible events that have occurred on some occasions.

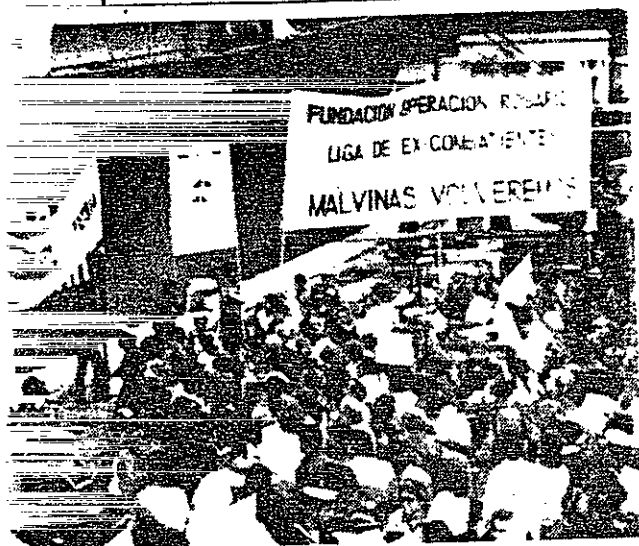
I would say that there is generally a greater sense of security in Zimbabwe than there was during that long period of 15 years when a kind of revolution was going on. I think one must give them credit for that. It is an undoubted plus and an infinitely better situation than anything that has existed in Zimbabwe for a long time.

Q: At the time of independence, Zimbabwe was held up as a prospective model for successful constitutional government — an answer to white fears over African rule in Namibia. Has not the course of events had the reverse effect?

A: I certainly don't think so. The history of Zimbabwe shows that when you get a tremendously prolonged argument about constitutional changes and how you are going to conduct affairs, on the whole more people die. It proves more and more difficult to solve it. I would have thought that the final way in which Zimbabwe came to independence and its history since, leaving aside for a moment the immediate problem of Matabeleland, ought to be an encouragement rather than the reverse so far as the Namibian settlement is concerned.

There are special factors relating to Namibia, the Cuban troops in Angola being a central issue there. One of the things I've tried to do is to further the settlement of the Namibia problem. It would be an enormous good for everyone in southern Africa.

I know it's very difficult, but I don't think that events in Zimbabwe are having any bearing or effect on those negotiations.



gathered on a Buenos Aires dockside at the weekend as the ship Lago Lacar prepared to sail for the Falklands. The large "Malvinas (as the Falklands are called in Spanish) We will return."

f sorrow sails pite British ban

Lacar in
Atlantic

aded into the South
r widows hoping to
vicemen killed in

Osvaldo Destefanis,
and Buenos Aires
orters on board the
it was making for
despite a ban by
Margaret Thatcher.

ff Buenos Aires yes-
relatives and 20 000
into the ocean in a
tomorrow near the

spot where the Argentinian cruiser General Belgrano was torpedoed by a British submarine on May 2 last year.

Mr Destefanis told reporters aboard the Lago Lacar: "It is our intention to stay in the area because we believe Mrs Thatcher will not want to project a shameful image of England in the eyes of the world."

In London the Foreign Office said yesterday there was no question of Mr Destefanis and his group being allowed access to the Falklands as he had refused to accept British conditions for such a visit.

More than 100 people are aboard the Lago Lacar, including local reporters who boarded today off Mar del Plata, 400 km south of Buenos Aires. — Reuter.

Officials in Harare defy court order on detainees

2 MAY 1983
The Star's Foreign
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe government officials have defied a High Court order to reveal where they are holding Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and five other top Zapu officials.

The men were detained last week after their acquittal in the High Court on treason and arms of war charges.

Lawyers obtained a High Court order on Friday to allow them access to the men, but by yesterday afternoon the Commissioner of Police and the Minister of State for Security had not responded.

The lawyers again saw a judge in chambers yesterday and asked for the detained men to be produced in court. The time was set for later today, to allow time for the Attorney-General to be contacted.

Today is a public holiday here in celebration of labour day, but Mr Justice Sandura, a newly appointed black judge, said the court would nevertheless meet.

A lawyer said he understood the men were being held by the Central Intelligence Organisation.

Friday's order required the State to tell the lawyers "forthwith" where the men were being held.

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**SETS OF
MINISTER'S
'PSYCHO'**

The Star

EXPORTS

are the key to
South Africa's
economic survival

SEE BUSINESS

The Star

EXPERTS

will talk about
exports at a Star
seminar in July

SEE BUSINESS

to Poland's new calm

IVAY DAY CLASSES TREAT

May 3, 1983

5

Villagers warned on aiding rebels

BULAWAYO. — The Matopo district of Matabeleland runs the risk of being declared a curfew area because the people there are still supporting dissidents, the Zimbabwean Minister of National Supplies, Senator Enos Nkala, warned at a rally at the weekend. Speaking at Kezi he said because Kezi was close to Botswana, dissidents found it convenient to wage acts of banditry and escape into Botswana.

"We know you are supporting them, feeding them and have accepted their ideology of fighting the government," he said.

Dissidents were running away from places like Tsholotsho, where they had been rejected by the people, and were seeking refuge in the Kezi area.

"We can impose a curfew, stop buses from operating here, close the stores and halt drought relief supplies to this district if you do not stop assisting dissidents," Senator Nkala warned.

He reacted angrily to a questioner who suggested that it had been a policy of Zanu to wipe out people in Matabeleland.

The Minister described the suggestion as "incitement" and said it was a fabrication.

Another questioner asked how unarmed villagers could be expected to apprehend armed dissidents.

Senator Nkala said there were many cases where villagers had apprehended dissidents. — Sapa.

Mr Robert Mugabe's government takes a further step along the road to socialism, reports Robin Drew of The Star's Foreign News Service from Harare.

New Zimbabwe labour legislation will heavily favour the workers

4 MAY 1983

362

Workers of Zimbabwe were united on Monday, enjoying a day off to celebrate international Labour Day which this year fell on a Sunday.

But for employers the May Day celebrations and rallies were not a cause for rejoicing.

They are looking instead with a note of despair at new labour legislation which is to come before Parliament in June.

For the past three years employers have had to tread their way carefully through a minefield of regulations, decrees and emergency powers brought in by Mr Mugabe's government to protect the interests of the workers.

Now, after many months of deliberation, the Government has come forward with a new labour relations bill which will give it the power to incorporate many of the regulations.

These include the requirement to get government permission before any worker can be suspended or dismissed.

The new legislation, which em-

ployers say is likely to increase discord and suspicion between them and the employees, gives the Minister of Labour sweeping powers to make regulations which will prevail over any other statutory instrument, agreement or arrangement.

The Bill has been described by its opponents as being based on the approach that labour problems are invariably the fault of the employer.

After initial doubts, the bill has been given an approving nod by the Congress of Trade Unions, but it has been attacked by some trade union critics for putting obstacles in the way of strikes.

Even representatives of employers have conceded that legal strikes will become almost impossible under the procedure laid down in the bill which outlaws completely lockouts by firms.

Unfair labour practices which will incur penalties are defined in the legislation and include the refusal to bargain in good faith with a workers committee or a trade union.

The Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, says that at this stage in Zimbabwe's development, the Government "must exercise a strong, effective and prompt presence at every place of work as a deterrent to the potential destroyers of our productive capacity."

Textbook marxists, he said, would argue that exploitation of the workers would not be ended until capitalism had been eliminated.

Some employers have described the bill as a recipe for chaos and calls have been made for it to be referred to a select committee for further investigation before it completes its passages through Parliament.

But, like it or not, employers will have to accept that while the socialist government of Mr Mugabe may be moving too slowly for some and too fast for others along its chosen path, the rights of the workers in a socialist country will always be given precedence.

18/1/81

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974				
1975				
1976				
1977				

UNITED AFRICAN MOTOR AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

S.A. LAUNDRY,

WORKERS UNION

Year	African	White	Total
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			200
1976	1		300
1977			1 000
1978			500
1979			
1980			1 785

Star 27/1/8

Address: P.O. Box 10928,
Johannesburg 2000.

Telephone: (011) 834 6585

Officials: Secretary: Ms. A. Molefe

Area of Operation: Natal, Eastern Cape and Transvaal

Founded: 1972

Registration: Yes

Industrial Council: Laundry, Drycleaning and Dyeing Trade (Transvaal)

1981 Membership: 2 397

Zimbabwe envoy recalled



MR ZWIINOIRA

By Brendan Seery
The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwe's High Commissioner to London, Mr. Robert Zwiinoira, will be officially replaced after being recalled in the aftermath of the furore over his unauthorised purchase of a R1.2 million residence in the fashionable Mayfair district.

An official spokesman said in Harare yesterday that the High Commissioner has been recalled at the "end of his tour of duty".

Mr Zwiinoira is currently in Harare after returning from London last week where he spent three weeks winding up his affairs.

SPECULATION

There is speculation in official circles that the former High Commissioner might be given a senior position with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headquarters in Harare.

The feeling among observers

here is that although the government believes Mr Zwiinoira to be guilty of no wrong-doing, they nevertheless feel he has lost the credibility and respect he needs in the position of head of one of Zimbabwe's most important foreign missions.

Mr Zwiinoira was recalled to Zimbabwe in early February. This followed an investigation into the property deal by a parliamentary select committee which accused him of being responsible for "a catalogue of

misdeemeanours without parallel".

The committee also recommended that the government "take the strongest possible action" against the High Commissioner.

INVESTIGATION

The investigation found that Mr Zwiinoira used money from pension funds to pay the deposit and later the full purchase price on the three-storey Georgian residence.

Although the deal was cancelled and the bulk of the money replaced in the pension

Syrian move to wreck talks feared

By Peter Allen-Frost

JERUSALEM — There is a growing feeling here that Syria will wreck negotiations between Israel and Lebanon with a last-minute stalling action, such as refusing to pull their forces out of Lebanon.

This would mean that Israeli forces would remain in Lebanon indefinitely.

A top defence source here said the Israeli Government is inclined to believe that the Syrians will refuse to withdraw from Lebanon.

But, the source said, the Israeli Government would then decide by majority vote to make a unilateral pullback to the line of the Awali River to the south and dig in.

This area would require far

fewer troops to maintain security, perhaps 10 to 15 000 — less than half the number in Lebanon today.

Israel would be able to send most of its reserve forces home, relieving the pressure on the Government to "bring the boys back".

The withdrawal would also be

a pragmatic disengagement from the confrontation line with Syrian and PLO forces, along which Israeli patrols have been regularly attacked.

A limited withdrawal has been suggested by a number of Cabinet ministers who worried about the growing casualty toll. There are also fears Israel will become firmly bogged down in a costly war of attrition.

Subsequent investigations by journalists in London revealed a strong possibility that "wheel-dealer" property negotiators took advantage of the inexperienced High Commissioner.

JUMP FOR IT!

Attiv fashions

Nkomo's top aides are ⁽³⁶⁾ being held at farm village

The Star Bureau
5 MAY 1983

HARARE — Zimbabwe's "missing" detainees — six senior supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo — are being held at the farming village of Goromonzi, about 30 km north-east of Harare, according to Zimbabwe's State Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa.

Lawyers for the six men — who include Mr Nkomo's right-hand men Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku — had made applications in the High Court seeking access to the men.

In affidavits, the lawyers said the detainees had been issued with their redetention orders shortly after being acquitted by the High Court in Harare last week of treason and illegal possession of arms of war.

That night, they were taken from their cells in Harare's maximum security Chikurubi Prison, the lawyers alleged.

Mr Munangagwa said yesterday that the detained men could see their legal representatives three times a day.

Top UK advocate to defend Harare sabotage accused

6 MAY 1983
The Star Bureau

362
have been unsuitable for the prisoner.

LONDON — Mr Harry Ognall, who with Attorney-General Sir Michael Havers prosecuted the Yorkshire Ripper, Peter Sutcliffe, in one of the most sensational murder trials of the decade, leaves for Zimbabwe later this month for the Harare sabotage trial.

Mr Ognall will defend the six white Zimbabwe Air Force officers accused of conspiracy to commit sabotage.

They have been in custody since last July, after 13 aircraft were blown up at a Zimbabwe air base.

Since his appointment as Queen's Counsel in 1973, Mr Ognall has been associated with a number of interesting and controversial trials.

They include the defence in the "Kiss of Death" trial of James Collingwood — the hired assassin who shot William McCullough, husband of former South African beauty queen Muriel McCullough.

In 1982 he was involved in a row after ruling at Leeds Crown Court that a violent and mentally unstable youth be admitted to an expensive private mental hospital usually frequented by movie stars and pop singers. A State hospital, he said, would

Both the Leeds City Council — which was responsible for the youth — and York Health Authority later refused to pay the R30 000 bill.

Since being called to the bar in 1958, Mr Ognall has become a distinguished and talented exponent of law.

His courtroom style is entirely devoid of easy dramatic effect; it is low-key and persistent, with meticulous attention to fine detail.

Mr Ognall was born in 1934. He is married, with two sons and a daughter.

● It is reported from Zimbabwe that one of the air force officers, Air Lieutenant Nigel Lewis-Walker, has been served with a fresh detention order after appearing in court this week when the State withdrew charges of sabotage.

Last month he was convicted of a technical offence under the firearms law and given a suspended sentence, but was re-detained.

In Gweru this week the State withdrew the sabotage allegation and the magistrate ordered his release. But police again re-detained him in connection with the same allegation.

ZIMBABWE FM 6/5/83

In the pincers

(362)

Zimbabwe's economic problems are getting worse even as its security situation improves — at least temporarily. The economy will probably get worse before it gets better.

From government's point of view one of the most worrying aspects is that prices are rising fast as it approaches a June deadline for promised revision of minimum wage levels. The revision has already been

postponed once and pressures for the minimums to be raised are heavy.

Commerce and industry (hit by falling profits and dropping volumes) and the drought-hit farmers are all telling government they cannot afford increased wage bills at this stage. As it is, many are carrying inflated staff complements due to legal difficulties in laying-off workers.

In addition, although the latest statistics are not yet available, it seems that the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe's hopes for the beginning of a export-led recovery this year will not be realised.

The mining industry is still in the doldrums and agricultural exports are being hit by the drought and by the need to keep the estimated 1 Mt maize stockpile for domestic consumption. Exports of manufactured goods were not particularly large to begin with, and are suffering from a partial loss of SA markets.

Price rises resulting from the 20% devaluation of the Zimbabwean dollar, major increases in the money supply last year, higher electricity tariffs and a 40% increase in the price of petrol are now filtering through to the consumer.

Businessmen, whom government hopes will increase exports, say they cannot hope to handle business commitments overseas on their Z\$100/day travel allowances. They are also critical of the number of large official delegations travelling abroad to con-

ferences like the recent Paris conference on Namibia.

On the security front government is experiencing some relief from its problems with Matabeleland dissidents. There has been a marked decrease in the number of violent incidents. One worrying aspect from government's point of view is a seeming switch in dissident tactics to the assassination of officials of the ruling Zanu-PF party.

Security sources in Harare fear, however, that the decrease in dissident activity is only temporary and will last only as long as the army keeps a tight grip on Matabeleland.

Many dissidents are believed to be in hiding while others wait in Botswana ready to return when security force activity slows. From Harare's point of view the defiant tone of a major opposition Zapu meeting in Matabeleland last week was not a hopeful sign.

DOLLARS CENTS
THIS SALE

Wayne

10 R
LITRES 1/10

9 7

PRICE PER LITRE

CENTS

Zimbabwe petrol price ... up 40%

Whites-only church opens Zimbabwe branch to all

The Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk (NHK), presently holding its 60th General Assembly in Pretoria, seems determined to keep its membership exclusively white.

Last August, the NHK was suspended from the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC) for its all-white membership and its refusal to denounce apartheid as a heresy. This was followed by the NHK's resignation from the world body.

But last week, the controversial Article 3 which restricts membership to whites, led to a contradiction within the church.

The meeting was asked to delete the word "blanke" (white) from the constitution of the church's Zimbabwe branch. This will make it difficult to link two "sister" churches with "different" constitutions.

The implications of the word deletion was presented to the meeting by Unisa theologian and NHK member, Professor Jimmy Loader, often referred to as one of its few verligte members. He spoke after it became clear the Zimbabwe move would be accepted without discussion.

Professor Loader pointed out that the open Zimbabwe membership could mean a black minister could be called to serve in Zimbabwe and that blacks could serve on the church council.

He said this would inevitably make the black minister or

The exclusive whites-only Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk van Afrika has approved a move to open its Zimbabwe branch to all races. Although this was forced upon the NHK, some observers see it as the first stage towards more open membership. CARINA LE GRANGE reports.

council members delegates to the NHK's decision-making body at its three yearly meetings — where the whites-only rule applies.

Assembly chairman, Professor Bart Oberholzer, replied that Article 3 had been adjusted for Zimbabwe "for practical reasons" and that this would not affect South Africa. He said he saw no need for further discussion.

The Zimbabwe NHK consists of about 400 members in six congregations served by one minister. Most South African NHK mission work concentrates on blacks. This has resulted in a black church of about 20 000 members over the last 10 years with its own black ministers.

Experts say the Zimbabwe "open membership" clause was

forced by political changes. To keep the church "white" there would be considered racialistic and could mean its expulsion and the loss of all its property.

This could therefore be seen as the NHK's first move towards opening its doors to other races. This optimistic view is supported by evidence of the first dissenting voices over exclusive white membership.

In a document drawn up by a commission which has studied membership, two members said their support of proposed changes was subject to reservations.

Professor Loader and Dr M W Pretorius noted that a proposed change that "members of the Afrikaner people and related groups" should be eligible for membership of the NHK was an improvement of the "whites only" clause. But they felt this still was not ideal.

Membership has not been debated since a recommendation that the investigation be continued was accepted. Some church observers consider this an evasion as the issue has been under scrutiny for years.

This week's agenda deals with the WARC's suspension of the NHK and its subsequent resignation. The meeting will be asked to approve the decision to resign.

It is unlikely that the debate will be stormy as the commission stated it did not see the resignation from the WARC as a "loss".

9 MAY 1987

362

Zimbabwe hunt is on for 13 'infiltrators' from SA

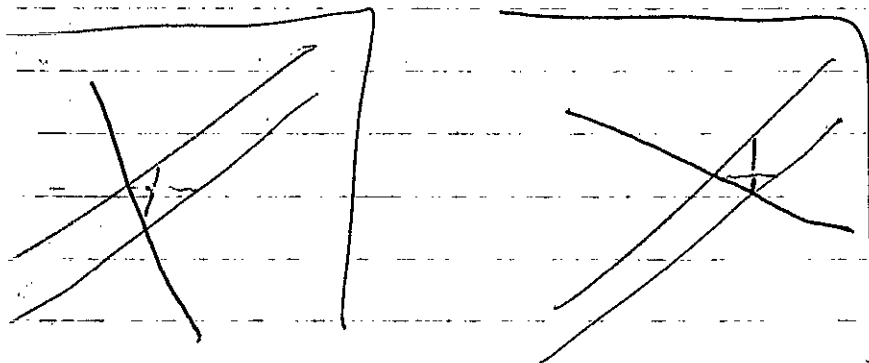
The Star Bureau

10 MAY 1983

HARARE Zimbabwe security forces are said to be hunting a group of 13 men who infiltrated from South Africa early this year to recruit volunteers for military training.

Zimbabwe's State Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, told The Herald newspaper in Harare that three black former members of the Rhodesian security forces who were in the group had been arrested.

Zimbabwe military and intelligence forces were hunting the remaining 13 members of the group.



Three 'SA infiltrators' captured in Zimbabwe

12/5/83
HARARE. — Three black former Rhodesian security force members have been arrested after infiltrating Matabeleland from South Africa, the Zimbabwe Minister of State Security said yesterday.

The men were part of a group of 16 former auxiliaries "sent by the Pretoria regime" early this year to recruit volunteers to go to South Africa for military training, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa said in a statement published in Harare.

The Minister said the men, in addition to recruiting, had become engaged in low-level reconnaissance and intelligence-gathering tasks. "We do not believe that these people are highly trained, nor have they been particularly successful," he added.

The rest of the men were "still on the run". The security forces also arrested a former black Special Branch officer based in Bulawayo after he flew into Zimbabwe illegally from South Africa. The man had visited "a South African intelligence base" south of the Limpopo River.

"This man was a contact for a group which we now know was responsible for the murder of the ANC representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Joe Gqabi," Mr Munangagwa said.

The veteran South African nationalist was assassinated in July 1981.

"We must anticipate that further operations of this nature will be mounted against us," the Minister said.

There had been two exposures of "direct infiltration by subversive elements from South Africa, he alleged.

He said the first was in August last year when Zimbabwean forces had contact with a group of 17, and killed three whites, later identified not only as former members of the Rhodesian security forces, but active members of the South African Defence Force.

"The South Africans, you will recall, admitted this. They had been tasked with various acts of sabotage."

The second incident at the end of last year, he said, followed contact between security forces and a group of 10 in the Maranda communal land, where four men were killed and others captured. One of the captives admitted being part of a group of 100 men who infiltrated the country from South Africa.

"They had been instructed to mobilise the people and fight for the 'liberation' of the country. It is apparent these people have been pushed into Zimbabwe to increase the disorders which were prevalent in the southern part of the country," the Minister said.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in response to Mr Munangagwa's statement yesterday: "We strongly deny that South Africa is in any way connected with the alleged incidents". She declined to comment further on the matter.
— Sapa.

Zimbabwean is ³⁶² jailed for SA link

The Star Bureau 3 MAY 1983

HARARE — A black member of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation has been jailed for 3½ years for preparing to undergo military training in South Africa.

Cephas Ndhlovu (37), a former Rhodesian Special Branch policeman, was convicted under the country's Emergency Powers Regulations.

In a statement, Ndhlovu said he had gone to South Africa illegally in 1981 at the invitation of his former Special Branch superior, a Mr Branfield, who was now working for the South Africans.

While there, he had been taken to a fenced "security farm" where he met a "lot of young boys who were training to be auxiliaries".

Ndhlovu said he was offered R600 a month by Mr Branfield and another man to join them.

Indefinite detention for Lt Walker

The Star's
Foreign News Service

HARARE — A Zimbabwe air force officer, Air Lieutenant Nigel Lewis-Walker, is now being held under an indefinite detention order issued by the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Lieutenant Lewis-Walker was originally to have been tried with six other officers. The case has attracted international attention and begins on May 23, in the Harare High Court.

It follows the sabotage in July last year of 13 aircraft at the Thornhill base, Gweru.

Earlier this month the State withdrew sabotage charges against Lieutenant Lewis-Walker, but kept him in custody.

362
14 MAY 1983

14 MAY 1983

Stephen Taylor in Harare

1986

Black Joan of Arc

For decades after British colonial rulers sent her to the gallows in leg-irons, Mbuya Nehanda was portrayed as a she-devil responsible for the slaughter of more than 100 white settlers.

Today she is revered as Zimbabwe's first freedom fighter, a symbol of the struggle to throw off the settler yoke which bound the black population until independence three years ago.

The metamorphosis of Mbuya Nehanda, the spirit medium who led the Shona rebellion of 1896 in the British protectorate of Rhodesia, is part of a cultural reappraisal going on in Zimbabwe which is influencing all aspects of life — from education to the media.

"The negative portrayal of the African so common in colonial history books can now be turned on its head," says Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, Minister of Home Affairs. "Our young generation is learning a history that puts their society in positive and accurate terms."

The rehabilitation of Mbuya Nehanda has become complete

with a stage production of her life by the Zimbabwe National Dance Company.

The dance drama, "Mbuya Nehanda: the Spirit of Liberation," was first produced here a year ago before Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Next month it will start a two-month European tour.

Producer-director Father Emmanuel Ribeiro says: "The play starts with the arrival of traders and missionaries and then the setting up of the colonial administration which culminated in the revolt."

The '96 rebellion is now known as the first *chimurenga* (war of liberation). The bitter seven-year guerilla war which brought independence is, of course, the second *chimurenga*.

Political songs from both periods, banned under the previous white administration, are featured in the production. "Early songs are very revealing," Father Ribeiro says. "They refer to the settlers not as whites but as 'men with long noses' or 'Men who build stone houses' or 'men without

knees' because they wore trousers."

The settlers arrived in what is now Zimbabwe in 1890, having set out in a pioneer column from South Africa. The next year the British Parliament declared the territory a protectorate and more settlers flocked in to start mining and farming.

Over the next five years resistance built up among black tribes to the white encroachment. Finally, Mbuya Nehanda, who claimed to receive guidance from the spirit world, exhorted the Shona to rise up and drive the whites from their land.

Between June of 1896 and October of 1897, a total of 103 settlers, including women and children, were killed until Nehanda was captured with her henchman, Gurube, and the revolt suppressed.

"In the old books she was painted as blacker than the Devil," says Sipwe Moyo (20), a teacher. "We were forced to believe it — with a lot of guilt. Now we see her in a new light — with pride."

— London Observer.

TP Lansner in Kathmandu

Capt. T. 14/12/83

SADF silent on jailed agent

PRETORIA. — The South African Defence Force has declined to comment on the conviction of a former member of the Rhodesian Special Branch and the Central Intelligence Organization for preparing to undergo training in South Africa to further a "political object" in Zimbabwe.

Cephas Ndhlovu, who was jailed for 3½ years on Thursday by a Harare magistrate, told the court he had been approached to undergo training in the Republic by his former commanding officer, a Mr Branfield.

The magistrate, Mr Des Utting, said he thought the court could "take judicial notice of the fact that there are training camps over the Limpopo River where persons are training to carry out acts of sabotage and generally disrupt the law and order" in Zimbabwe.

In Pretoria yesterday a Defence Force spokesman said he had no comment to make on court cases in Zimbabwe — "especially those where South Africa is accused through a suspect legal system". — Sapa

How JJ nicked his own farm

A FORMER Rhodesian farmer is establishing his dream farm on South Africa's northern border after a daring daylight operation to bring his assets across the border from money-locked Zimbabwe.

The amazing tale was told this week by Mr J J "Jayjay" Smith, 54, one of a number of former Rhodesian farmers who are filling an important gap in South Africa's depopulated white-owned border farmland after having "taken the gap" from Zimbabwe.

But unlike most whites who have emigrated from Zimbabwe with almost nothing apart from the hope of starting a new life in another country, Mr Smith took the gap with thousands of pounds worth of "rolling stock" that has helped set him up on the southern banks of the Limpopo River.

It must rank as one of the most successful attempts to beat Zimbabwe's tough foreign currency regulations, which have made paupers of many emigrants and "economic prisoners" of other disgruntled citizens who have stayed behind complaining that they have too much to lose by uprooting themselves.

When Zimbabwe became independent, Mr Smith, a South African-born Afrikaner who has lived in many parts of Africa, was determined not to risk his life's savings under a new government that he suspected would eventually compel him to sell his two valuable farms near Chibinga (now Chipinge).

One night in a pub he put his R800 000 farms up for sale for half that price. The incredible bargain was snapped up in no time at all and, shortly after the sale went through, Mr Smith leased a farm on the Zimbabwe side of the Limpopo River.

Over the next few months he accumulated his substantial rolling stock on the remote farm that he leased and, after coming across one of the first post-independent border patrols in the area, decided one night that he would make his move the following day.

Together they have bought a further 2 000ha of land on the border and have cleared the bush for crops (cotton and wheat), started a game park and have laid equipment for the life-sustaining irrigation system that is essential for their plans in the dry bushveld.

Mr Smith — farmer, big-game hunter, pilot and anti-guerrilla fighter of the colonial years in Kenya and Rhodesia — is now developing his land into what he hopes will be a kibbutz-like farm that will be run by him, his four sons and a partner.

"I think, too, that we will eventually put up a security fence as a precautionary measure."

But Mr Smith has no fear that any retaliatory action might be taken against him from Zimbabwe because of his successful escape.

"I'm not politically important enough," he says.

No fear

As a man who lived through the Mau Mau terror in Kenya and later fought in the bushwar against the guerrilla forces of Zimbabwe's new rulers, how does he feel about being at the possible "sharp end" of another armed struggle on the South African border?

"I honestly don't believe we will have a serious security problem on the border," he says.

Mr Smith, who has never lost the habit of keeping his guard, says he is a light-sleeper and more often than not has a pistol at his side.

"I think, too, that we will eventually put up a security fence as a precautionary measure."

But Mr Smith has no fear that any retaliatory action might be taken against him from Zimbabwe because of his successful escape.

"I'm not politically important enough," he says.

Rolling stock just kept on rolling — over the border

JUHAN KUUS took the pictures

It took him a week to move his equipment — lock, stock and barrel — across the dry Limpopo River bed to the farm he has now taken over on the South African side.

Mr Smith, who is reluctant to discuss the operation and refuses to be photographed, says that the proceeds from his "rolling stock" — which included bulldozers, tractors and irrigation equipment — went towards the purchase of the 2 650ha farm that cost R450 000 in South Africa.

"But any person who now tries to do what I did then would have to be wide awake."

"I did my homework and took advantage of the situation as it was then... the new government was still disorganised."

Family affair

Mr Smith — farmer, big-game hunter, pilot and anti-guerrilla fighter of the colonial years in Kenya and Rhodesia — is now developing his land into what he hopes will be a kibbutz-like farm that will be run by him, his four sons and a partner.

Together they have bought a further 2 000ha of land on the border and have cleared the bush for crops (cotton and wheat), started a game park and have laid equipment for the life-sustaining irrigation system that is essential for their plans in the dry bushveld.

CRISIS ON THE BORDER LANDS

By DAVID FORRET



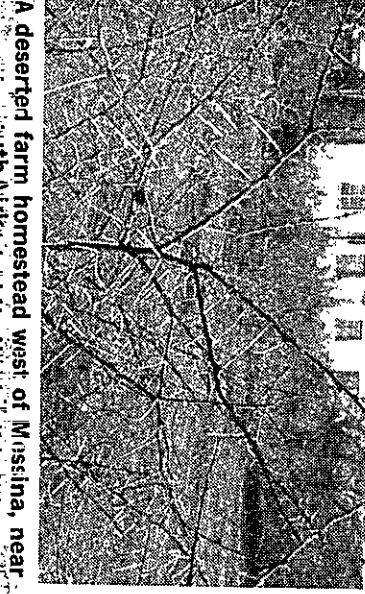
Mr Piet van Wyk, 62, one northern Transvaal border farmer who doubts the wisdom of staying on his cattle ranch

Not scared of terrorists in far north, but farmers fear drought will destroy them

SECURITY fears have no place in the lives of the remaining white farmers on South Africa's depopulated northern border — economic survival is their main worry.

The exodus of white farmers from the northern and western Transvaal border areas — prompting the production last week of strong measures to stem the flow to the towns — has been caused largely by the financial pressures on smaller cattle ranchers in the dry bushveld country.

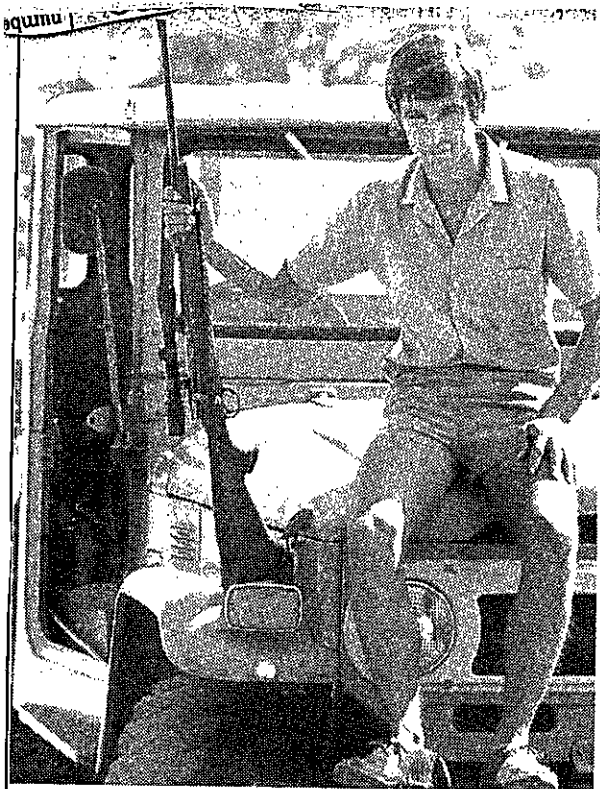
This emerged in interviews this week with farmers west of Messina, along South Africa's border with Zimbabwe, where the poor grazing on non-irrigable land makes cattle ranching economically viable only if it is done on a large scale.



A deserted farm homestead west of Messina, near North Africa

But their most pressing worry is how to survive the drought conditions and find enough money to feed their dwindling cattle stocks on land that cannot offer any more grazing.

Mr Piet van Wyk, 62, of the farm Rozenhof, west of Messina, says that not even 10 head of cattle could survive the drought.



Mr Wynand Scott, 33, manager of one of the recently-established game farms on the northern border



Mr Stuart Hulley-Miller, 34, a former Rhodesian who now farms on the Welpe border area

And the drought has made matters worse, forcing several farmers to seek temporary employment in the towns to tide them over as they wait in hope for rainy days.

Neglected

The exodus began a few years ago when farmers struggling to make ends meet on smaller cattle ranches started accepting good offers for their land from wealthy townfolk who wanted to buy farms in the bushveld for hunting or even speculative purposes.

Though some game farms have been established and are being occupied by safari operators, many more properties have been neglected by their white owners who live in urban areas, thus bedevilling the whole structure of cattle-farming on the border.

According to the most recent research conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), 42,8 percent of the farms — or 116 out of 279 — on the Botswana border were unoccupied by whites.

The white exodus has caused serious concern in official circles, and the Government last week introduced measures to ensure occupation of border farms.

Welcomed

Under the new regulations owners of farms in a 10km-wide zone along the north-western border will either have to occupy their farms for 300 days a year or ensure that they have a white lessee or full-time manager there for the same period.

In terms of the Act, which was passed in 1979 but was not applied until March this year, special financial assistance will also be given to farmers wanting to settle near the border.

The new regulations were generally welcomed this week by border farmers, who recognise that they are really the forward defence of South Africa's cities.

available on his 3 700ha farm.

"I am now sitting with debt running into thousands of rands.

"I don't know why I am still farming because the future is bleak," he says.

"I could make a better living anywhere else, just by investing my capital and living off the interest."

That is apparently what many of his neighbours did. At present Mr Van Wyk has six neighbours — and only one of them still lives on his property. The others are townfolk.

'Red area'

Apart from the generally poor grazing which restricts ranchers in the number of cattle they can keep, other farmers closer to the border have additional problems because their land falls within the so-called "red area" where stringent regulations are enforced by veterinary officers to control possible outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr Wynand Scott, 33, manager of a fledgling safari company, says that a number of cattle farmers who have found their ranching operations unviable, have been tempted by the good money offered to them by wealthy city people eager to establish game farms.

"The turnover with cattle here is too small, and the owners of game farms are taking advantage of this situation," said Mr Scott, who has already built up a lucrative hunting business.

Not concerned

Mr Scott, like the other farmers interviewed, was not concerned about the possibility of a security threat.

"Ag, no," he said, "I don't know if we are being stupid, but we even sleep with our doors and windows open ... the subject of terrorism doesn't even crop up in conversations here."

Further down the road in the Welpe border area, a former Rhodesian farmer, Mr Stuart Hulley-Miller, 34, has already put up a security fence at his homestead that overlooks the cotton fields on his 140ha of irrigation.

But he insists that the fence does not reflect any fear about the security situation on the border.

"Quite frankly, it is useful simply because it keeps burglars out, the dogs in and prevents my wife from extending the garden which will only give me extra work."

"Terrorists are the furthest thing from my mind. I wouldn't say there is absolutely no threat, because that is stupid," says Mr Hulley-Miller.

way, Gully, where the wood...

Mugabe lashes out at 'corrupt' local councillors

(362) Mercury 17/5/83

KARIBA—Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday warned local government councillors about corrupt, criminal and treasonable actions against the Government. Expressing 'extreme disappointment' at the behaviour of some councillors, he also told them the electorate who voted them into office would not have done so were it known they were to become exploiters.

White farmer killed on ranch in Zimbabwe

These individuals abused their authority to enhance their businesses and raised their allowances to the level of salaries.

He also emphasised the need for restructuring the 'colonial' system of local government in rural areas, which had one system for 'so-called commercial areas' and another for 'peasant areas'.

He was opening the annual conference of the local Government Association at Kariba.

Disillusionment

He said it was disappointing to note that some councillors had taken it upon themselves to choose which of the Government's policies they would implement and which they would not.

'In some cases, there has been a downright negation of the policies enunciated by the Government,' he said, adding that this had brought little or no social transformation and caused disillusionment with local leaders.

'I am, therefore, extremely disappointed by the disloyal, criminal and treasonable behaviour of some councillors who, instead of promoting development, peace and tranquility in their respective areas, connive at dissident and subversive activities,' he said.—
(Sapa)

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—A white farmer was executed in his Shangani home in the Midlands province in an apparent dissident attack at the weekend.

The farmer, Mr Lewis Michael Dando, was apparently killed by a single bullet fired into the back of his head by one of three suspected dissidents who raided his home on Shangani Ranch about 40 km south west of Gweru.

A police search was initiated after Mr Dando's father raised the alarm, according to a statement.

Mr Dando is the first white victim of dissident violence in Zimbabwe since a Republican Front senator, Mr Paul Savage,

his daughter and her British girlfriend were killed by 20 armed men on their Matabeleland ranch six weeks ago. Two men have since been arrested in connection with the killings.

Last month two officials of the ruling Zanu pf party were murdered by dissidents in the Midlands.

The south-western province of Matabeleland and neighbouring Midlands have been the focus of anti-Government dissidence in which more than 100 people, including 28 whites, have been killed since March last year.

According to Government spokesmen, the security situation now prevailing in Matabeleland was much improved.

Another farmer is killed

HARARE. — A 23-year-old farmer, Mr Lewis Michael Dando, has been killed by three men on his farm in the lower Gweru district, the Ministry of Information said yesterday. Dissidents have been blamed.

Police launched a search after his father raised the alarm.

It is believed that Mr Dando was shot in the back of the head at North Shangani Ranch, which is owned by Meikles Consolidated Holdings. The farm is 10km from the main Bulawayo-Gweru road.

Mr Dando's is the second apparently dissident-inspired attack against commercial farmers and their families.

The other killings were of Republican Front Senator Paul Savage, his daughter Colleen, and a friend visiting from Britain on April 3 near Gwanda. Suspects have already appeared in court over those killings.

Life back to normal in Matabeleland

HARARE. — Security in Matabeleland had improved and people there had accepted the Government and were moving about freely, Zimbabwe's Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said in an interview published in Harare yesterday.

The Minister accused the foreign Press of misrepresenting the situation in Zimbabwe, and referred in particular to the South African Press.

"The security situation in Matabeleland has improved enormously. I travelled to Hwange, Plumtree and Gwanda and saw many civilian cars using the road ... and travelling quite normally without any fear of being molested," the Minister said.

Posts and telecommunication projects, suspended because of bandit activity in the last two or three months, had resumed, including a new telephone line between Gwanda and Colleen Bawn and repeater stations between Bulawayo and Victoria Falls and Bulawayo and Plumtree.

"I spoke to the workers on the site and they all informed me that they are now working normally without fear of molestation."

"There is no harassment of the civilian population by the national army. I spoke to several people who live in the area and, to the contrary, they appreciate the protection they have had from the army and also the development work that is now being done by both the army and people."

The Minister said he was pleased to hear "from the people and officials I talked to that there is now a change of attitude among the people of Matabeleland to recognise the legitimacy of the government and accept the law and order requirements, and to cooperate with the government so that they can perform their ordinary duties".

Dr Shamuyarira said the foreign Press had given Zimbabwe a very bad image abroad. "I am still worried about the image ... we are doing a lot of work in the Ministry through our Press attaches to correct the image."

While some papers had improved their presentation, South African papers

and South African-based correspondents "still continue to misrepresent the situation."

"But they now have a problem in that the situation has calmed down and the people they thought were in revolt against the government are in fact co-operating with the government."

Many correspondents had been pleasantly surprised to see the large turnout for the independence anniversary celebrations in Bulawayo.

"Many of the distinguished citizens of Matabeleland attended the Prime Minister's (Mr Robert Mugabe's) party at State House and the correspondents were disappointed that life was normal and that the Prime Minister and the government were conducting the celebrations in a normal way. The same applied to May Day."

Some correspondents, who wanted continually to discredit the country now knew they had nothing to discredit. "They were thriving on creating the impression that the situation in Matabeleland was abnormal," Dr Shamuyarira said. — Sapa.

825 (362)

Handcuffed father sees dissidents in Matabeleland cold-bloodedly murder his

By Brendan Seery
The Star Bureau

HARARE — A man who had been handcuffed to a farm security fence watched helplessly as his son was murdered cold-bloodedly on a ranch in Matabeleland on Saturday.

Relatives said today that Mr Laurie Dando saw his son Michael (23) gunned down by a dissident in the Shangani area.

Speaking from Bulawayo, Mr Michael Dando, the dead man's uncle, said his brother was not in a condition to give interviews, but had told him what happened.

He was visiting his son at the ranch which he managed for the Meikles Consolidated Holdings Group.

On Saturday morning Michael went to the lands to inspect the cattle. He left his father at the homestead with the gardener and cook.

While Mr Laurie Dando was reading a newspaper, three armed men entered the house, crept up behind him, and stuck the barrel of an FN rifle into his neck.

They took him outside and handcuffed him to a security fence.

When Michael approached the security fence in

his Land-Rover, his father pleaded with him to throw down his weapon, saying the dissidents had promised that they would not harm him.

After Michael laid down his rifle, one dissident went round to an open window of the vehicle and shot him through the head.

The men then took his watch and other items.

When Mr Laurie Dando asked the killers why they had shot his son they replied: "We want the country".

They told him he had been spared because he was old.

Michael had moved to the ranch in December. Before that he had worked on farms in the

Harare district after completing an agriculture course at Gwehi Agricultural College.

He had returned to Matabeleland other members of his family farm — to perience in cattle ranching.

Michael's mother died some years ago. He was born in Bulawayo and attended there before doing his national service in the Zairian Security Forces during the pre-independence war.

He will be buried on Thursday. He is the 28th white to die since dissidents broke out in Matabeleland early last year.

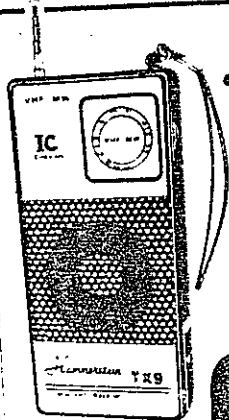
bringing tanks into the capital.

measures and lack of consultation with hurt.

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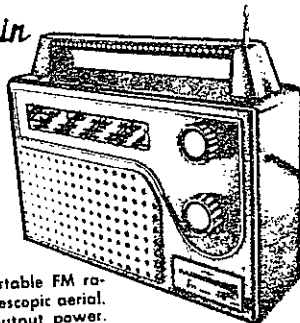
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23⁸⁸

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'Truth' beams on Zimbabwe

May 1983 362

HARARE — Virulent anti-government radio broadcasts are being beamed at Zimbabwe describing the country as "just another tin-pot dictatorship" and comparing the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, with Idi Amin.

The propaganda emanates from a station styling itself Radio Truth. The broadcasts began two months ago with the apparent aim of fomenting opposition, particularly among the Ndebele minority.

"Radio Truth is almost certainly the latest of Pretoria's anti-Zimbabwe measures," said a Western diplomat in Harare. "It bears all the South African hallmarks — strident anti-communism and contempt for black Africa."

Recent broadcasts, mainly in English and Sindebele, set out to stoke the fears of white farmers and the Ndebele in the strife-torn western province of Matabeleland.

Commentaries warn that two areas which have been relatively trouble free will shortly be targeted for army action on the lines of February's brutal anti-insurgency operation in which more than a thousand civilians were killed.

A broadcast in English on May 2 said: "Before the Fifth Brigade can be unleashed Mugabe needs an excuse — the murders of more white farmers in these areas. Since we at Radio Truth know that the Zanu regime manufactures its excuses for the deployment of the Fifth, we warn all farmers in these areas to be particularly careful over the next weeks."

Peace talks on Gulf war

BAHRAIN — Two Gulf envoys were due to report back today to a special meeting in Saudi Arabia of the Gulf Co-operation Council on their mediation shuttle to warring Iran and Iraq.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah and United Arab Emirates (UAE) Minister of State Rashid Abdulla al-Nuaimi arrived in Baghdad last night from Tehran after talks with Iranian President Ali Khamenei.

Sheikh al-Sabah said last night his talks would focus on capping shattered oil wells in Iranian waters.

Informed sources in Kuwait have said the Ministers were carrying a Gulf War peace plan which called for forces returning to pre-war frontiers, a fund for reconstruction and an exchange of prisoners. — Reuter.

A Western source said: "The trouble is that though many Radio Truth claims are outrageous, they are put across in a way that might convince the gullible."

He might have added that the local media's slavish following of the government line and their omission of many controversial news events has left Zimbabweans highly receptive to information from outside.

An early Radio Truth commentary, on March 25, said: "There is little doubt that the seeds of a new and even more violent war have been sown by Robert Mugabe and he is shortly to reap the harvest." — Observer News Service.

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William and Lawrie Bedford

Zimbabwe nationalising fuel supplies 362

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwe took a major step along its declared path of State control of strategic industries with the announcement of the formation of a national oil company to procure all fuel supplies.

The government company will take over the functions of the oil procurement consortium set up by the petrol

companies.

The Energy Minister, Dr Simba Makoni, also announced that the government was taking effective control immediately of all fuel storage facilities in the country and intends ultimately "to take over physical and operational control".

The move was foreshadowed last month when Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said the government would ac-

quire all or the majority of shares in the fuel procurement business, the milling industry and the national transport service.

The government already controls directly or through parastatal bodies the communications media, two banking institutions, the coal mining industry, the external sale of all minerals and the country's main drug manufacturer.

Date of deregistration unknown

Presumed defunct

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				54
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974				
1975				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				

TRANSVAAL BROOM AND BRUSHMAKERS UNION

Dabengwa *(362)* *28/5/83* **Charges dropped against 10**

HARARE — Zimbabwe police dropped charges yesterday against 10 men held for nearly a year in connection with arms caches found last year on properties linked with the Zapu opposition party.

the charges.

Five of the men testified in the trial last month of seven senior aides of the opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, who is now in self-exile in Britain.

All 10 appeared in the magistrates court here yesterday and were freed. The police gave no reasons for dropping

One of the seven was jailed for three years by the high court for illegal possession of arms, but the court cleared the others of treason and

arms charges.

The six freed included Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, former intelligence chief of Mr Nkomo's disbanded Zipra guerilla army, and a former deputy Zimbabwe army commander, General Lookout Masuku. But all six were detained by police under emergency laws soon after the court's verdict. — SAPA-RNS

Registration: Yes

Founded: 1977/8

Area of Operation: Cape

Officials: Secretary: F.A. Williams

7460

Elsties River

Cravenby Estate

Connaught Road

Address: Vallies Building

Telephone: (021) 9317023

Year	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973					
1974					
1975					
1976					
1977					
1978					
1979			500		500
1980			540		540
			550		550

CAPE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL WORKERS UNION

Mugabe to visit Reds of Europe

MAY 18 1983

362
HARARE Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe leaves tonight on a 10-day visit to the communist countries of Eastern Europe.

Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany are on his itinerary, but the Soviet Union is still excluded, three years after Zimbabwe's independence.

Mr Mugabe visited European Economic Community countries last year and other tours have included the United States, China, North Korea, Japan, India and Pakistan.

But apparently the time is still not right for a visit to Moscow, which was a late starter in establishing diplomatic relations with Zimbabwe.

During the guerilla war the Soviet Union backed Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu forces.

Mr Mugabe has previously visited Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania, which gave his party support.

The East European countries were prominent at this year's international trade fair in Zimbabwe and the East Germans put on a particularly strong show.

But the Soviet Union has put most of its effort on the surface to political education with gifts of thousands of books on Marxist literature to libraries and youth organisations.

Zimbabwe facing even tougher time

HARARE — Zimbabwe's GNP is expected to shrink by 3 percent in real terms this year, compared with growth of 15.4 percent in 1980 and 13 percent in 1981.

The reversal began last year — growth estimated at 3 percent — resulting from world recession and the start of a severe drought. But the need to deflate in line with International Monetary Fund prescriptions is reinforcing the trend.

Under the IMF package, Zimbabwe obtained R377 million spread over 18 months. Precise terms have not been disclosed. One apparent reason is Harare's reluctance to publicise orthodox economic measures which would offend radicals in the ruling Zanu-PF opposed to IMF membership.

So far prices for the main export product, flue-cured tobacco, are 12 percent lower than last year in Zimbabwe dollars and 33 percent less in foreign currency terms. Tobacco brought R270 million of foreign exchange last year, but may earn only R240 million this year.

TRADE DEFICIT

The current account last year ran a R560 million deficit — an estimated R160 million on trade. The deficit was funded with big foreign borrowings.

In 1983, it is hoped the world recovery, devaluation and import curbs will together eliminate the trade deficit, permitting higher import allocations and a manufacturing upturn next year.

A major disappointment has been failure to attract the private foreign investment which many observers believed would flood Zimbabwe after independence. There has actually been a small net outflow of private long-term capital.

Will private investors take heart from Harare's new-found fiscal and monetary conservatism? The portents are not good.

The campaign by dissidents in Matabeleland and the Government's response has attracted adverse publicity internationally. Frequent statements by Ministers predicting the "destruction of capitalism" in Zimbabwe and promising State participation in major strategic firms seem likely to deter foreign and domestic investors.

The IMF package is believed to call for a reduced budget deficit, a slowdown in credit expansion, no cut in interest rates, curbs on short-term bank borrowing abroad, exchange rate "flexibility" and "appropriate" price and wage policies.

Some adjustments have already taken place. The currency, devalued 20 percent last December, has since dropped 6.5 percent more against the US dollar.

Interest rates doubled in 1981, but with accelerating inflation the long-term rate is substantially negative. There has been no general wage rise



Mr Robert Mugabe has vowed to turn Zimbabwe into a "truly Marxist-Leninist society" but has opted for financial rectitude.

for 18 months but swingeing tax increases have been imposed, to curb the budget deficit.

Ironically, a socialist government committed to establishing a "truly Marxist-Leninist society", as Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has put it — has opted for fiscal and monetary rectitude.

Other major adjustments have still to be made or endured. The full impact of the 50 percent cut in industrial import quotas between October 1981 and March this year has still to be felt. Already last year manufacturing output declined about 2.4 percent, the first such fall since 1978. Industrialists predict a further decline this year.

The Government has still to grasp the fiscal nettle. In the six months to December the budget deficit of R270 million was 34 percent above the forecast deficit for the full fiscal year to June 1983.

Taxes were raised in February, and even larger expenditure increases were announced at the same time. So in the July Budget, Dr Bernard Chidzero, the Finance Minister, may have to slash public spending. Social services and food subsidies are likely to be cut and there could well be higher taxes.

PAY BUYS LESS

Pressure is rising for a general pay increase — the last was early in 1982, since when prices have risen more than 15 percent for higher income groups and 22 percent for the lower paid.

Mr Mugabe has promised a pay review in mid-year, but it is thought the IMF package limits pay rises to 10 or 12 percent. With inflation likely to reach at least 18 percent this year, a significant decline in real wages seems inevitable.

World recession depressed mining output in value for the second successive year, to the lowest for 12 years. Output values should rise at least 25 percent, thanks to devaluation and firmer world prices.

Farm output will fall sharply in the the worst drought in living memory. Maize deliveries will drop to about 600 000 tons. But a maize stockpile of 1.5 million tons when 1983 began should see the country through until the 1984 harvest. However, massive wheat and oilseed imports will be necessary. — Financial Times.

ZIMBABWE FM 20/5/83 Public petrol (362)

Zimbabwe this week edged one further, small step along the road towards a command economy with the announcement that from mid-year the Harare government is to take over fuel procurement and storage.

The Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Simba Makoni, announced plans to establish a State-owned national oil company which would supplant the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Consortium (Zopco), currently operated by the oil majors.

Zopco's predecessor, established in the sanctions years, was an organisation called Genta, which was responsible for importing liquid fuels into what was then Rhodesia in defiance of international economic sanctions.

The decision to switch control of oil imports from a private sector consortium to a parastatal is not a major move on the nationalisation front. But Makoni hinted that this could turn out to be the thin end of

the wedge, saying that initially distribution to retail outlets would continue to be handled by the oil companies. Ultimately, though, he said, government expected to be involved in the distribution of all fuel.

Makoni said the takeover was part of the government's frequently stated policy of extending State control over so-called "strategic sectors" of the economy. In a recent interview, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe promised State participation in a range of strategic industries, including milling and transport.

Makoni said the State will immediately take over effective control of the storage of fuel in Zimbabwe. He said the oil majors had been unwilling — because of the high cost factor — to maintain large enough stocks inside Zimbabwe. The State will now do this at its own expense. Whether this means a further hike in fuel prices, or whether the State-owned fuel procurement company will simply capture some of the surplus from falling world oil prices rather than pass this on to consumers, remains to be seen.

Eventually, the new State-owned company will acquire the physical storage facilities from the oil companies, though the manner of this takeover and compensation terms have still to be negotiated, Makoni said.

Since independence three years ago, the government's extension of State control of the economy has been spearheaded by the nationalisation of the marketing of Zimbabwean mining output through the Minerals Marketing Corporation; the joint-ventures with H J Heinz of the US in food

processing and with the Bank of Credit and Commerce in the commercial banking field; and the purchasing of effective controlling stakes in Caps Holdings (pharmaceuticals), Zimbank (Zimbabwe's second largest banking group after Standard Chartered) and the monopoly Zimbabwe Newspapers group.

That there is more to come goes without saying. What is in doubt is the timing. With the government under pressure to substantially reduce public spending this year and next as part of the 18-month US\$356m standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund, there is little scope for cash takeovers which would imply spending reductions elsewhere in the State budget.

Economic analysts doubt that the takeover will have major implications for the fuel sector, though there was a clear hint in the Minister's statement that government might later want to take over the oil companies' middleman function of distributing fuel domestically. After all, now that fuel imports are to become a State responsibility, the oil majors' role has been reduced and retail domestic distribution by the State oil company would be a logical follow-up.

Whatever the implications for the energy sector, the move can be expected to further discourage private foreign investment in Zimbabwe. To date, the inflow of direct foreign investment has been disappointingly small and the signs are that this situation is unlikely to change.



In South Africa for medical checks and a holiday.... Former Rhodesian Prime Minister

Mr Ian Smith at Jan Smuts Airport last night.

Smith flies out for medical care

By Malcolm Fothergill

Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith arrived in South Africa last night with his wife, Janet, for a week of medical treatment in Johannesburg and two weeks' holiday in the Cape.

"I'm not talking," he told reporters at Jan Smuts Airport. "You can ask me (about Zimbabwe) on the other side of the river."

Mr Smith (64) has been suffering from artery problems and will be undergoing tests. He collapsed in the Zimbabwe Parliament — where he is leader of the Republican Front Party — last June. Since then he has had occasional attacks which resemble blackouts.

A few people came up to him at Jan Smuts to wish him well.

The Star's Foreign News Service reports that Mr Smith left Harare on a British passport as his Zimbabwean passport had been seized in December. His appeals for its return were rejected by Home Affairs Minister, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, who accused him of making anti-Zimbabwe statements during a recent overseas trip.

Shortly before his departure, it still was not certain whether he would be allowed to leave, but it is believed he gave assurances he would not address meetings or give interviews in South Africa.

Mr Smith dismissed suggestions that he might not return.

"This is my home," he said, "and I have no intention of leaving it." He reiterated that he would like to retire from politics but said this was not the time.

... and
Prince
Philip
flies in

HARARE — Britain's Prince Philip flew into Harare yesterday to open the 11th Biennial Conference of the Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth.

He arrived in an Andover turbo-prop which he piloted himself for part of the flight from Lusaka, Zambia, where he had spent two days at another meeting of the society.

He received a low-key welcome at the airport with Mr Dennis Norman, the Agriculture Minister, meeting him on behalf of the government.


The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is abroad, but the prince was driven to pay a courtesy call on President Canaan Banana.

The queen's husband has been president of the organisation, which works to combat world hunger, since its founding in 1957.

The four-day conference focuses on animal diseases and development of indigenous food crops — areas of special concern to Africa.

Prince Philip is due to leave today. — Associated Press.

362

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SECTION

A Comrades dream ends in tragic death

Commandant Johan de Villiers (49), who was killed by Friday's car bomb, "had his heart and soul" set on completing his first Comrades Marathon next week.

"He was training hard for the marathon, sometimes running 30 km a night to build up his stamina to last the distance," said Mrs Hannie de Villiers, wife of the armaments expert who was attacked to the SADF's Chief of Staff Logistics.

"What we have learnt from the wife of his friend, Commandant Boet Botha, who is critically ill, is that they were walking past Air Force Headquarters to catch their bus in Shubart Street," she said at her Lyttelton Manor home.

"They were just past the car when it exploded. The blast hit them in the back. Johan must have died instantly, because Boet turned to talk to the person next to him — presumably my husband — but he did not answer."

"The sad thing about it all is that my husband spent time on the border, where there is a war going on. Yet when he comes home and walks down Church Street, where it should be safe, he is killed by a bomb," Mrs de Villiers said.

An avid reader and chess player, Commandant de Villiers "had a shelf full of military books and another of chess books".

Last year he received a Pro Patria medal for operational service as well as a 10-year service medal.

He will be buried with full military honours this week after a post-mortem has been done.

Commandant Botha is in the intensive care unit of No 1 Military Hospital, Voortrekkerhoogte, with severe injuries to his back, head and legs.

Father saw daughter die after she had waved to him

A grief-stricken Verwoerdburg father yesterday told how he saw his daughter die in Friday's bomb blast in Pretoria.

Only minutes earlier they had waved to each other in Church Street as he looked for parking, to stop and pick her up.

Trying desperately to control his sobbing, Mr Neville de la Harpe (57), who is recovering from a major heart operation, described his daughter, Sharon, as the apple of his eye.

She had been married for only eight months to Pretoria traffic officer Mr Albert "Bossie" Bos, and was staying with her parents while her husband was on a two-month naval camp.

"We were so close," said Mr de la Harpe. "You can lose a brother, a sister, a mother or a father, but wait until the day it is one of your own..."

Sharon worked at South African Air



Mrs Hannie de Villiers with her daughters, Brunhilde (left, 13) and Ilse (14). Son Jakob (3) was being looked after by neighbours.

Desperate search ends in mortuary

A Capital Park family's desperate search for their daughter, a former Northern Transvaal softball player, came to a sad end in the morgue at H F Verwoerd Hospital on Friday evening. She had died on the operating table from injuries received in the blast.

Mrs Adriana "Stiene" Meyer (40), of Trow Street, had just waved to a colleague who was driving home when the bomb exploded outside Air Force Headquarters.

Speaking from their home in Capital Park her parents, Mr and Mrs Piet Snyder, told of the search to locate her and of the horror at finding her in the mortuary.

"I heard about the explosion



Mr Neville de la Harpe, of Verwoerdburg, whose daughter was killed in the blast.

Empty petrol tank cost father his life

A twist of fate cost Mr Stephen John Page (39) his life when he was killed in Friday's bomb blast as he walked past Nedbank Square.

Mr Page, a father of six, was driving to pick up his wife when he ran out of petrol. He parked the car outside the Police Museum and decided to walk the rest of the way — but the bomb exploded while he was in Church Street.

Speaking from their home in Bohlmann Street, Hermanstad, his wife Magrietha spoke of the anxious hours she spent on Friday night waiting to hear news of her husband.

She said she was standing against a pillar at the corner of Schubart and Church streets, waiting for her husband to pick her up in their car, when the bomb exploded.

"I was pushed against the pillar by the force of the blast. I waited there for him until 6.15 pm and then phoned someone to come and fetch me. I had to walk the same way as he did, and I thought he might still be looking for me."

"But I knew something was wrong. I phoned the hospital and they said the names of people involved would be broadcast later on Radio Highveld."

"After midnight I telephoned his sister and we went to the hospital. He wasn't there. Then we went to the mortuary... where we found him."

"He must have walked past Nedbank Square at the time when the bomb exploded. If he had been driving, maybe nothing would have happened to him."

Mr Page leaves his wife and four sons — Stephen (17), Bennie (15), Jurie (14) and Martin (13) — and two daughters, Martie (11) and Cecelia (10).

'Missing' officer safe in hospital

Air Force captain Neville Clarence, listed in a Sunday newspaper as "missing" after the Pretoria bomb blast, is recovering at H F Verwoerd Hospital.

Captain Clarence (22) was sitting in a car parked next to the one containing the bomb.

His brother, Mr Robert Clarence of Lynnwood Glen, said Neville might lose the sight of one eye.

"He was in the passenger seat. Another young officer by the name of Barnes, who was in the back seat, managed to leap from the car after

brother Gert, who paced the halls of the H F

Verwoerd Hospital with his father, Mr Zirkie Jansen, two friends and the injured man's wife.

"Zirkie underwent another operation yesterday so that doctors could see if there was any more glass in his body," said Gert. "The doctors say he will be on the critical list for several days."

"On Thursday night, my father had a dream that Zirkie dived into a quarry where we used to swim as children and had cut himself badly on the rocks hidden under water. But we have not swum there for years," said Gert.

Young SAAF wife's bedside vigil

A young wife has spent almost the entire weekend at the bedside of her critically wounded Air Force husband, who was on his way to fetch her when he was caught in Friday's horror explosion.

Lieutenant Zirkie Bernadus Jansen (22), of Hamilton Street, Pretoria, was standing in the Air Force Headquarters entrance when the blast threw him back. He was about to cross the road to the Poyntons Building to fetch his wife of 17 months, Lieutenant Rina Jansen (22).

"Zirkie was in the operating theatre for almost four hours on Friday night," said his younger



Lieutenant Zirkie Jansen.



Captain Neville Clarence.

The Phalangist radio said last night that the situation was still tense and 45 Christians were still missing.

The truce was partly enforced by Israeli armoured cars which sealed off some roads joining Druze and Christian communities.

The kidnappings aroused fears of a resumption of full-scale fighting between Druze and Christian militiamen.

US roving envoy Mr Philip Habib arrived in Beirut at the weekend on another stage of his mission to get the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Beirut radio said he met President Amin Gemayel and Foreign Minister Elie Salem last night to assess efforts to get Syrian agreement to a withdrawal accord concluded last week between Israel and Lebanon.

Syria's government newspaper Tishrin yesterday reiterated the Syrian refusal to accept the withdrawal pact. — Reuters.

Sabotage trial six ordered to change

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Controversy surrounded the start of the sabotage trial of six white officers of the Zimbabwe Air Force here this morning when the State objected to the men appearing in uniform.

The judge had not yet entered the court when the officers were returned to the cells. A government official said they would have to change into civilian clothes.

The officers, including Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, appeared to be in good spirits when they entered court. They waved to relatives, friends and the other air force officers who packed the courtroom.

They face charges under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act related to the sabotage of aircraft at the Thornhill base last July. A black judge, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, will try the case, with two assessors.

The men on trial with Air Vice-Marshal Slatter are Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commander Peter Biscoe, Wing Commander John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir. They are being defended by a British advocate, Mr Harry Ognall.

● See Page 4 of the World section.

The wreckage of the Canadian Air Force Starfighter which crashed yesterday, killing five.

Five die as blazing plane

hits car

FRANKFURT — A Canadian Air Force Starfighter crashed and killed three adults and two children in a car yesterday during an air display watched by half a million people.

The plane's pilot parachuted to safety.

The victims had been parked in woods near Frankfurt airport. Pieces of flaming wreckage set several other parked cars ablaze.

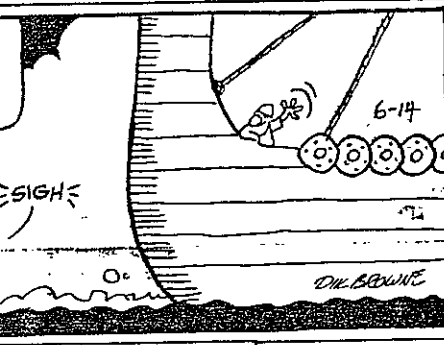
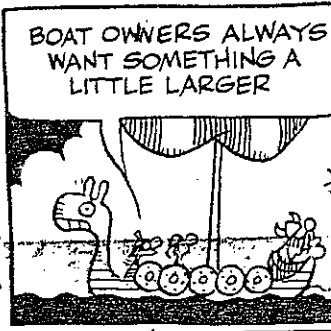
An air force spokesman said the plane, flown by Captain Alan Stephenson (27), was in a formation of five CF104 Starfighters taking part in a display at the US Rhine-Main air force base, the military section of Frankfurt airport.

Captain Stephenson, who was to do a solo display in the formation, had levelled off into a low-speed fly-past when the plane malfunctioned.

He used his ejector seat to escape. The plane exploded in the air and blazing wreckage rained down on woods thronged with people celebrating a holiday weekend. — Reuters.

HÄGAR the Horrible

By Dik Browne



Joint move against

By Eugene Saldanha

More than 30 organisations opposed to the Government formed the Transvaal United Democratic Front (UDF) this weekend to campaign against the Constitutional Bill.

Among the organisations were the Soweto Committee of Ten, the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC), the South African and Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and the Witwatersrand Council of Churches.

A UDF general council will be inaugurated in a

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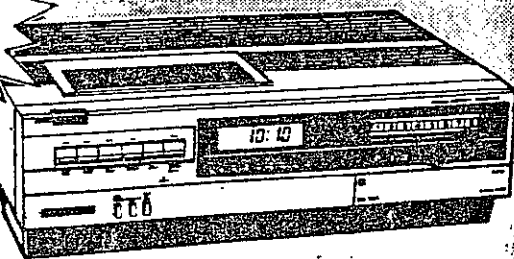
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Spotlight on Zimbabwe trial

By Brendan Seery,
The Star Bureau

23/8/83 362
HARARE — In the early hours of Sunday, July 23, last year a series of explosions ripped through a line-up of jet fighters at Zimbabwe's Thornhill Air Base in Gweru.

When the sounds of exploding ammunition, fuel and burning metal had died down, the country's air deterrent lay in ashes.

Four brand-new British Aerospace Hawk fighter/trainers, plus seven Hawker Hunter fighters and a Lynx ground attack aircraft were either destroyed or severely damaged.

This week, in the High Court, Harare, a sequel to the destruction will be played out in court when six senior white Air Force of Zimbabwe officers go on trial, charged with being involved in a sabotage conspiracy.

The officers — Chief of Staff Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Phillip Pile, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, Wing Commander John Cox, and Flight Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Nevil Weir — were among a substantial number of white and black airmen in both Gweru and Harare who were picked up for questioning in the Zimbabwe security swoop on the bases after the blasts.

Air Commodore Pile was the chairman of the internal board of inquiry the air force convened after the incident. Wing Commander Briscoe was a member of the board, and Air Vice-Marshal Slatter is understood to have confirmed the findings of the board.

Wing Commander Cox was the commander of the Air Force Regiment, an infantry unit tasked with providing defence for the country's airfields. Flight Lieutenant Lloyd was in charge of the military police section at Thornhill.

The detention and trial of the men have already been the focus of worldwide attention.

In September last year, after the men had been in detention for about a month, their lawyers called a Press conference at which they alleged two of the airmen — Air Vice-Marshal Slatter and Wing Commander Briscoe — had been tortured by their interrogators and had made certain statements.

The lawyers further alleged that the statements were confirmed by magistrates in courts in remote rural areas, and that at no time during these proceedings were the air force officers allowed any legal representation.

Later the High Court ordered the

Top air officers to face sabotage charges



Mr Mugabe . . . facing a test of his pledge to uphold the law.

to their legal representatives.

The lawyers themselves were charged, and fined R120 each, for contempt of court in going to the Press.

Three United States Senators, in a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, asked him to give his personal attention to the "pursuit of justice" in the case.

Mr Mugabe replied that the question would be resolved in a court, and that his government scrupulously respected the rule of law.

There were suggestions, vigorously denied by the British Government, that Mrs Thatcher was to veto the sale of further Hawk aircraft to the Air Force of Zimbabwe because of the alleged treatment of the detainees.

But after assurances, from Zimbabwe, Britain gave the go-ahead for the replacement of the Hunter jet fighters. If the Conservatives are returned to power in next month's election, it is expected that their policy towards Zimbabwe may have to be re-evaluated in the light of other violations of human rights in the former col-

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CASSIDY and WRANGLER

DENIM JEANS

14⁹⁹

BARKER
GENUINE LEATHER
SHOES

39⁹⁹

Sabotage: details of security wanted

By Brendan Seery,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Minister of State for Defence, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, is to be subpoenaed to appear before the trial of six white air force officers accused of being involved in the sabotage at Thornhill Air Base in Gweru last year.

He will be ordered to bring to court certain documents said to relate to security arrangements at Thornhill.

The officers — Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Commodore Phillip Pile, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox, and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir — have denied the charges.

The explosive and incendiary devices used crippled 13 aircraft and virtually eliminated the country's frontline air defence strength.

The prosecutor, Mr Honor Mkushi, said the six men had "impugned their morality and their loyalties" and categorically rejected the government's policy of reconciliation.

He claimed they were members of a "sabotage committee" formed towards the end of December 1980, which was given instructions by a former air force Chief of Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Pink.

He said the six men, working with a contact named as Swane-pool, "planned in detail to hide three South African saboteurs within the technical area of the Thornhill base".

The attack was timed to follow the arrival in Zimbabwe of four new Hawk fighter-trainer aircraft from Britain.

Air Vice-Marshal Slatter and Air Commodore Pile, who headed the board of inquiry into the incident, had planned through the findings to mask all trace of their own involvement, Mr Mkushi claimed.

Unita guerillas pledge unconditional

BERNE — Unita guerillas in Angola will soon free 21 children and their mothers who are among the 64 Czechoslovaks they took hostage in March, a Unita official was yesterday quoted as saying.

Mr Tito Chimunji, Unita's Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the Swiss news agency SDA that they would be released unconditionally when the 28 Czechoslovak technicians and their families reached Unita-controlled territory.

He said two groups had already com-

pleted the 1 000 km journey to Unita territory, and the third and last group was expected there in the next few days.

Mr Chimunji, who is currently touring European capitals to drum up support for Unita, said men and childless women in the party, as well as 20 Portuguese hostages, would be held as bargaining power for the release of Unita guerillas and seven British mercenaries detained by the Angolan Government.

He also recalled that Unita last month proposed exchanging a Czechoslovak

30 Lebanese k victims still de

BEIRUT — Between 30 and 40 Lebanese kidnap victims remained in captivity yesterday despite a series of releases negotiated between rival Druze and Christian communities, security sources said.

Most spectacular of the abductions was Sunday's seizure of Christian Maronite Archbishop Josef Al-Khoury by Muslim Druze gunmen at Khalde, south of Beirut.

He was released a few hours later after urgent appeals to President Amin Gemayel.

The spate of kidnappings started last Saturday in the Shouf mountains overlooking Beirut. Christian and Druze militiamen vied with each other to seize hostages from the rival community.

Nine of the Christian victims and 14 of the Druze victims were murdered.

Security sources said last night that 104 people had been released but between 30 and 40 were still detained.

On the political front, efforts to implement last week's Israeli-Lebanese agreement on troop withdrawals from Lebanon appeared to remain deadlocked. There was no sign of Syria relaxing its opposition.

Last night Mr Gemayel's office said he had received a mes-



Libyans gathered in front of the Congresses Palace, Tripoli, after a Libyan troop withdrawal.

sage from President Reagan promising continued efforts to implement the withdrawal accord.

During the day the Prime Minister, Mr Shafiq Al-Wazzan, met Soviet ambassador Mr Alexander Soldatov.

"The Soviet Union has something to offer. We don't know what, but we believe it can play an active role."

Mr Wazzan also met today with the US special envoy Mr Philip Habib, to discuss the result of his visits to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

In Damascus, leaders in the Palestine Organisation have issued a challenge to the PLO chairman, Mr Yassir Arafat.

HÄGAR the Horrible

®

By Dik Browne

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JERUSALEM — US

'Sabotage' trial in Zimbabwe

CMS Times
24/5/83
362

HARARE. — Three South African "specialist saboteurs" were brought into Thornhill Air Base in Gweru in late July last year and spent a day and two nights inside hangars at the base sabotaging the aircraft, according to the outline of the State's case against six air force officers in Harare yesterday.

The sabotage of aircraft, ground equipment and squadron hangars on July 25 cost the government about R8-million and "left a severe gap in its defence forces and rendered the State vulnerable to enemy attack", Mr Honour Mkushi, leading the State team in the trial, said in the High Court.

Officers

The officers are Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, the Air Force Chief of Staff; Air-Commodore Phillip Pile, Director-General of Operations; Wing-Commander Peter Briscoe, Staff Officer (Training); Wing-Commander John Cox, Commanding Officer of the Air Force Regiment; Air-Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd; Officer Commanding Provost at Thornhill; and Air-Lieutenant Neville Weir.

The six were allegedly on a "sabotage committee" formed in December 1980, and all "clearly associated themselves with the objective of a foreign power to destabilize this country".

Mr Mkushi alleged that the former Air Force Chief of Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Pink, in early 1982 told Marshal

Slatter, Commodore Pile and Commander Briscoe of plans to "cripple" the air force.

The State outline said the three saboteurs were in Zimbabwe in early July and around the same time explosive devices were brought into the "technical area" of Thornhill.

On Friday, July 23, Lieutenant Lloyd allegedly brought the three saboteurs to Lieutenant Weir's office, who in turn took them to the hangars.

About 1.30am the following Sunday, Lieutenant Weir drove to the Air Zimbabwe terminal of Gweru Airport — just next to Thornhill Air Base — where he picked up two of the saboteurs. The third he was said to have picked up 100m down the road, then dropping all three off 30m from a hotel.

'Betrayal'

Commander Cox was charged with winding down security arrangements at Thornhill to facilitate the sabotage and that he did so by withdrawing security personnel "on the pretext of involving them in various exercises".

Mr Mkushi described the officers' alleged part in the plot as a "monumental betrayal", because they were all men in whom the government had placed absolute trust.

The effect of this "betrayal", Mr Mkushi said, in terms of the government's efforts towards reconciliation and national development, "will be felt for a long time." — Sapa

Air base security was poor — witness

The Star's Foreign News Service

HARARE — In the months before the sabotage which damaged Zimbabwe's air defence strength at Thornhill in July last year senior air force officers expressed doubts about the adequacy of security measures. The former commander of the base, Group Captain David Jones, told the High Court in Harare yesterday he was worried about certain aspects of security around Thornhill, which is at the Midlands city of Gweru.

He said he had asked, unsuccessfully, on a number of occasions for money to re-activate an alarm fence around aircraft parking and technical zones. Lighting in certain parts of the station was "wholly inadequate". His requests for upgrading it were turned down by air force headquarters, who said they did not have enough money available for such and undertaking.

Group Captain Jones, who retired from the air force in April this year, said that when he left the alarm fence at Thornhill was out of operation. It had been in that state since he was transferred to that airfield in 1980, he said.

He was giving evidence at the trial of six senior air force officers who are alleged to have aided a group of South African saboteurs said to be responsible for the sabotage raid.

The six — Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Phillip Pile, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, Wing Commander John Cox, Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd and Air Lieutenant Neville Weir — have pleaded not guilty to charges under the country's Law and Order (Maintenance) Act of terrorism and sabotage. The charges carry the death penalty.

The State alleges that the officers were part of a "sabotage committee" formed in 1980 and which took orders from a former air force Chief of staff, Vice-Marshal Pike.

Three saboteurs allegedly were hidden in the technical area of the base a day and a half before they planted explosives. Thirteen aircraft, including 12 jet fighters, were destroyed or damaged in the sabotage.

Chikurubi: where prisoners relax in maximum security

HARARE — Of Zimbabwe's prison population of 11 000, including 4 000 on remand awaiting trial, 1 000 may be found within the precast concrete walls of Chikurubi maximum security prison.

Placed 35 km east of central Harare — and an unlikely neighbour to the plush suburb of Highlands — it is the repository for those considered by the State to be particularly dangerous.

Its name, which translates from the local Zezuru dialect as "big rock", is established in local slang, as in the common warning, "If you don't watch it, you'll end up in Chikurubi."

Chikurubi has provided compulsory board and lodging for an incongruous and diverse group of people who have one thing in common: the distrust and suspicion of the Government.

Although most of the inmates are criminals — robbers, rapists and murderers — there has also been a steady flow of politicians.

Dumiso Dabangwa, the ex-

An enemy of the State of Zimbabwe may well find himself in Chikurubi Prison. He will have plenty of company, but will be surprised to find no aura of death.

Zipra head of intelligence, and the ex-Zipra commander, General Lookout Masuku, with their five co-accused spent many months here.

General Hickman, commander of the old Rhodesian Army and his swimming pool business partner, Peter MacDonald, were here. Hartlebury and Evans, ex-members of the local intelligence organisation acquitted of spying for South Africa, remain here. As does Frank Bertram, the eccentric Bulawayo dentist who had illusions of leading a Matabele uprising.

Also on view from time to time are various transient inmates who spend a sobering 24 hours or so "inside" while such misdemeanours as rude gestures to black VIPs or run-ins

with ministerial Mercedes are investigated.

And now the six air force officers accused of sabotaging their own airbase are here while their trial is conducted in the High Court.

The prison itself, conceived under Mr Ian Smith, commissioned under Bishop Abel Muzorewa and fully operational under Mr Robert Mugabe, is the flagship of the Prison Service.

No one has ever escaped from it.

There are six cell blocks isolated from one another. The communal cells house 20 prisoners each in double bunks. Closed circuit TV monitors the corridors but not the cells.

The barred windows overlook a central lawn and fishpond —

beautifully tended and contrasting starkly with the expanse of grey wall.

From glass-sided turrets gun-toting guards keep an eye out.

Entrance for visitors is negotiated under the interested gaze of several dozen medium security prisoners from the prison next door.

Once inside the prison, the smart khaki-uniformed warders are very much in evidence — there is a staff-to-inmate ratio of one to four. Shaven-headed convicts trundle stainless steel trollies along the sombre corridors.

However, no Midnight Express scenes greet one and the aura of death is markedly absent. There are no condemned cells and no executions here — these all take place at the old Harare Central Prison.

Instead, a bizarre mixture of many former mutual enemies study, chat or engage in energetic games. Tribes and creeds mix in a surprisingly relaxed atmosphere. — The Sunday Times, London.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

PLO office to stay 'despite SA threats'

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The Palestine Liberation Organisation has denied involvement in the Pretoria car bomb massacre and has said it will maintain its office in Zimbabwe despite threats from South Africa.

The PLO opened an office in Harare last month when Zimbabwe established diplomatic relations with the organisation.

It is headed by a charge d'affairs, Mr Ali Halimeh, while the ambassador, Mr Hani Shawa, is based in Maputo.

Mr Halimeh said his movement saw Pretoria's allegation of PLO involvement in the blast

as a direct threat to Zimbabwe.

"But we are determined to maintain relations with Zimbabwe and the South African and Namibian liberation movements and do whatever we can to support the struggle," he said.

When the office was opened, it was hailed as the seal in a friendship that had been forged "in blood" during the liberation war.

The ANC, which has claimed responsibility for the Pretoria blast, has not had an official office in Zimbabwe since its representative, Mr Joe Gqabi, was murdered in Harare in July 1981.

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Paraplegic yachtsman Mr Mike Spring — paralysed from the waist down — aboard his 3M Mariner after she was launched at Poole, England, at the weekend. He aims to be the first yachtsman with this degree of disability to make a solo crossing of the Atlantic. The purpose of the voyage is to draw attention to the work of the Pain Relief Foundation.

van Minister in on goodwill visit

Taiwan's Minister of Communications, Chan, and his wife flew to South Africa for a 10-day goodwill visit. He will be guests of the South African Gov. Mr Lien will discuss with South African transportation co-operation programmes between the two countries. Premier, Mr Chiu Chuang-huan, returned today from South Africa. — Sapa.



The Look

unpack knitwear from Giorgio Armani, Christian Etienne Aigner, Gabicci, etc., make you feel warm and wonderful.

The Look is Levisons

Zimbabwe Air Force chief tells of threats to officers

The Star Bureau

HARARE — South African agents planned the sabotage at the Thornhill Air Base last year and threatened to kill white air force officers and their families if they did not co-operate, the High Court here heard this morning.

This claim was made in the alleged confession of the Zimbabwe Air Force Chief of Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, to police after his arrest in connection with the sabotage on July 23, in which 13 aircraft — 12 of them jet fighters — were destroyed or badly damaged.

The confession, which was later confirmed by a magistrate, was read out in court. Mr Slatter, with five other white air force officers, is on trial for alleged conspiracy to commit acts of terrorism and sabotage.

The defence is challenging the confessions given to police by all the accused on the grounds that they were assaulted, intimidated and tortured into making them.

Air Vice-Marshal Slatter alleges his interrogators kept him hooded and handcuffed for long periods, torturing him with electric shocks to make him give the "confession".

He said he had been approached by a former air force chief of staff, Air Vice-Marshal Pink, who had retired to live in South Africa, and told of a plan to sabotage the aircraft at Thornhill.

Air Vice-Marshal Pink had threatened his life and the lives of his family. He had said the sabotage was intended to embarrass the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mr Slatter said he later met a South African agent who identified himself with the code word "Boss".

The other accused were also part of a "sabotage committee"

SA agents sabotaged air base, court told

forced by the South Africans to co-operate in their scheme.

Three South African saboteurs had been taken into the air base by other "committee" members and had carried out their sabotage successfully.

It had also been planned that a subsequent board of inquiry of air force officers would, through its findings, divert attention from the officers involved.

Air Vice-Marshal Slatter ended his statement by saying he had had no intention of destroying aircraft or harming the government of Zimbabwe but he had done so out of fear and was "helpless against forces which are obviously out to destroy Zimbabwe".

Ex-Zimbabwe airman denies sabotage claim

By J Manuel Correia

Air Vice-Marshal G L Pink, who now works at the University of the Witwatersrand, has denied being involved in an alleged plot to sabotage Zimbabwe Air Force aircraft at the Thornhill air base.

Air Vice-Marshal Pink was alleged by the prosecution in the Harare trial to have given instructions to an "infamous sabotage committee".

In Johannesburg this week he rejected the claims. "At no time was I involved in any plot. Neither did I form any committee", he said.

In a letter to the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Air Vice-Marshal expressed his dismay at the ar-

rest of Air Vice-Marshal H S Slatter and Air Commodore P V Pile.

"From this distance I can only assume the detention of these two officers will have done irreparable harm to the Air Force", he wrote.

"If your trust cannot be placed in two men of such high integrity then I suggest there is little hope for building a truly multiracial and harmonious Air Force, let alone a country.

"Once again I urge you to reconsider your decision and to examine not only the possible motives of the officers concerned but the source and reliability of the information or misinformation that may have been passed to you."

started to make Mahatma G Church bows to the increase in its history that a non-Church. In his encyclical "Red Paul the second said non-Church by the holy spirit. — The Star

Churchill's cigar

LONDON — A 20 cm Havana World War 2 Prime Minister day sold to an anonymous bit frayed but the cigar is in well," said a spokesman for Associated Press.



PE

Big sum for says she is

LOS ANGELES — Actress married the late billionaire she and Mr Hughes' relative which would enable her to life.

She said that under the but her lawyer, Mr Arthur figure was less than eight lion.

Mr Tom Schubert, a Kurth which represented telephone that a financial

Asked if the agreement 20, had recognised her as w died in 1976, Mr Schubert We have settled our differ

Former Lib

CAIRO — Ex-King Idris of nation but was overthrown other young army officers terday. He was 93, the semi ed. He had spent nearly a living here since he was Mussolini and the Italians Associated Press.



TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm but warm over the northern will become cloudy over the parts with light showers. It over these areas.

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24-hour

	Max	Min
Bryanston	18	5
S Suburbs (Hill Ext)	17	5
West Suburbs (Melville)	17	7
Nelspruit	24	4
Pretoria	21	2
Krugersdorp	18	3
Springs	22	1

JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL — 17 deg C; minimum, 6 deg C. Rain total rainfall for May over 25 years

SUNSET today, 17.25; sunrise tomorrow, MOON PHASE today, full moon. MOONRISE today, 17.21.

	Min	Early AM
Johannesburg	6	
Pretoria	5	
Durban	12	

	Max	Min
Rome	20	11
Lisbon	22	10

Windhoek veteran dies

362

From ANDRÉ VILJOEN
HARARE. — Three top white Zimbabwe Air Force officers said in signed confessions that they had been forcibly recruited by the former air force Chief of Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Len Pink, to help destroy the air force, the High Court here heard yesterday.

Three other officers had confessed that they had been recruited by the top three officers to help a sabotage operation by three former Rhodesian security force members who had received specialist training in South Africa, the court was told.

Statements allegedly signed by the officers about the sabotage of 13 military aircraft last July were read to the court yesterday by Mr Honor Mkushi, who is

'Confessions' of air force men in court

prosecuting the men on charges under the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

A British barrister, Mr Harry Ognall QC, told the court earlier this week that the confessions would be challenged.

He said that five of the officers had been tortured.

Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, 41, who succeeded Air Vice-Marshal Pink, said in his alleged statement

that his predecessor had told him at the end of 1981 that unless he co-operated in plans to destroy the air force, his family's lives and those of other officers chosen for the plot, would be in jeopardy.

He said after a meeting last June with a "Mr Swanepoel", who had identified himself by a prearranged code word, "Boss", he learned that aircraft at Thornhill base near Gweru would be blown up.

Air-Commodore Philip Pile, 44, said in his alleged statement that he had been warned by Air Vice-Marshal Pink that unless he co-operated, his family would "have a very nasty accident".

Wing-Commander Peter Briscoe, 43, said Air Vice-Marshal Pink had told him he had been chosen to help destroy the air force.

Air-Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd said he had briefed the saboteurs on security on July 21 and had hidden rations for them.

Air-Lieutenant Neville Weir said in an alleged statement that he had been ordered by Wing-Commanders Cox and Briscoe to help in the sabotage "or face the consequences".

The trial continues.

Top officers were threatened, court told

Zimbabwe airmen 'recruited forcibly'

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Three top white Zimbabwean Air Force officers said in signed "confessions" they had been recruited forcibly by the former air force Chief of Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Len Pink, to help destroy the air force, the High Court in Harare was told yesterday.

Three other officers had "confessed" that they had been recruited by the top three officers to assist in a sabotage operation by three former Rhodesian Security Force members who had received specialist training in South Africa, the court was told.

"Warned and cautioned" statements signed by the six officers and containing confessions about their alleged roles in the devastating sabotage of 13 military aircraft last July, were read to the court yesterday by Mr Honor Mkushi, who is prosecuting the men on charges under the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

A British barrister, Mr Harry Ognall, QC, told the court earlier this week the

alleged confessions would be challenged. Before the statements were confirmed five of the officers had received electric torture and all of them had been denied access to their lawyers, they would claim.

Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, 41, who succeeded Air Vice-Marshal Pink who now lives in Johannesburg, said in his statement his predecessor had told him at the end of 1981 that unless he co-operated in destroying the air force his family, and those of other officers chosen for the plot, would be in jeopardy.

He said he had learnt, after a meeting last June with a "Mr Swanepoel", that aircraft at Thornhill base near Gweru would be blown up after the arrival of four new Hawk jets imported from Britain.

Air Vice-Marshal Slatter said in his statement he had had mixed feelings after the blast "because I knew that the loss of the aircraft was a blow to the country, but at least the lives of various families should be safe".

Air Commodore Philip Pile, 44, said in his statement he had been warned by Air

Vice-Marshal Pink that unless he co-operated his family would "have a very nasty accident". He said he had been told the sabotage plot "had the support of the South African Bureau for State Security".

"I have read about this Boss organisation and was then really scared," he said in his statement.

Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, 43, said Air Vice-Marshal Pink had told him he had been chosen for a committee to destroy the air force. His family would suffer if he refused.

Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd said in his statement there had been a committee bent on the downfall of the air force and the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and his replacement with "an extreme radical" who would cause an economically disastrous mass exodus of whites from Zimbabwe.

Air Lieutenant Neville Weir said in a statement he had escorted the three saboteurs, who identified themselves as Peter Strydom, Alec Windsor, and David Biggs, into the technical area where the aircraft were kept on the afternoon of July 23.

Give to warm a needy heart

By IAN REID

HERE'S a good idea to keep you warm. Rush around and root through your wardrobes for any clothing you will never, ever, wear again.

Then take it to an Operation Snowball receiving depot. The Martha Washington Club ladies will then see it goes to a really deserving poor cold person.

Operation Snowball's aim, with your concerned help, is to ensure that as few people as possible of all races go cold during the winter.

And a cheque or a money order, no matter how small, will be more than welcome.

The address for donations is Operation Snowball, P O Box 1485, Johannesburg. 2 000. All donations are acknowledged.

Receiving depots:

Bedford View: Saheti School, 44 Wordsworth Avenue, Sanderwood.
Benmore: Joan Willis Dress Boutique, Benmore Shopping Centre.
Benoni: Tool and Garden Centre, Northmead Mall, 2nd Street, Northmead.
Benoni: Rand Daily Mail office, 44 Cranbourne Avenue.
Birdhaven: Rivers Nursery School, 47 Wingfield Avenue (off St Andrew's Road).
Blairgowrie: Community Centre, Park Lane.
Bryanston: Riverside Pharmacy, Riverside Shops, Bryanston Drive.
Bryanston: Cramers Outfitters, Bryanston Shopping Centre.
Craigshall: World Cleaning Boutique, 396 Jan Struts Avenue.
City: Tony Factor Intown Centre, 55 Prichard Street (1st floor, near escalator).
City: Erns and Johns 56D Von Weilligh Street.
Eastgate Shopping Centre.

Stabbing verdict today

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Two State witnesses had a frivolous disregard for the truth and the State had failed to prove its case against Mr Billy van Rooyen, the Cape Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Justice De Kock will pass judgment today.

Appearing for Mr Van Rooyen, charged with the murder of drug peddler Debbie Dicks, 16, in Salt River on July 29 last year, Mr Ben Griesel said the court should reject the evidence of both his alleged girl friend, Miss Colleen Harper and former cellmate Billy McCarthy.

In earlier evidence Miss

Harper told the court that Mr Van Rooyen boasted he had stabbed a young girl and had some difficulty in extracting the knife from her throat.

Mr Griesel said this could not be true as a doctor had testified that a knife was stuck in the soft tissue just below the left ear and the wound was only 5cm deep.

He said the evidence of McCarthy, serving a sentence for culpable homicide, should also be rejected.

"It was most unlikely that he would have waited five months before reporting how Mr Van Rooyen had boasted about how he had allegedly killed Miss Dicks and how he

was going to mislead the court," Mr Griesel said.

Mr Griesel accused the State of casting a sinister atmosphere on the hearing by referring to three State witnesses who had died before the trial opened. He said this had no bearing on the case.

Mr Stanley Baker, for the State, said Mr Van Rooyen was boastful and arrogant and was eager to impress his girlfriend and cellmate with his claim that he had killed a young girl.

Mr Baker said the State was unable to prove premeditated murder and asked the court to find Mr Van Rooyen guilty of culpable homicide.

25 years' jail for killing mother

AUSTIN. — A teenager, who said he killed his mother after she became angry over his school report, was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment yesterday.

Quint Reed, 17, of Belton, Texas, had earlier told the court that he was only trying to wound his mother, Mrs Mary Jane Schlorman, 39, when he fired a .22-calibre rifle at her on January 31 "to

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By RODNEY HARTMAN
TRANSVAAL cricket captain Clive Rice is not one shutting the door after horse has balked

Volke Argus 28/5/83 362

Stir in sabotage trial

By BRENDAN SEERY
Argus Africa News Service



Zimbabwe Air Force officers leave the High Court, Harare, carrying uniforms. From left, are Wing Commander John Cox, Air Lieutenant Neville Weir, Air Commodore Philip Pile, an unidentified man (partly obscured) and Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter.

HARARE. — Soon after midnight on July 25 last year, three highly trained South African saboteurs went about their work quickly and quietly in the gloom of aircraft hangars at the Zimbabwe Air Force Base at Thornhill, the High Court here has heard.

Undetected, they slipped away from the station through a hole in the perimeter fence, and vanished into the night.

Three hours later, when the time-delay explosive and incendiary devices they had planted went off in a string of deafening roars, Zimbabwe's air defence deterrent lay in ashes. Seven Hawker Hunter fighters were destroyed. Of four newly delivered British Hawk fighter/trainers, one was a write-off and three were badly damaged. Total cost: More than R7-million.

This was the picture painted at the High Court in Harare this week by the State prosecution team, which says six white senior air force officers were part of the conspiracy to blow up the aircraft and destabilise Zimbabwe.

On trial for their lives, the six — Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commanders Peter Britscoe and John Cox, and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir — appeared in good health and spirits as they confidently pleaded "not guilty".

The weight of the State evidence against them looks considerable, but relies mainly on alleged confessions the men made to their interrogators.

The damning statements show the airmen to have been part of a "sabotage committee" which took its orders from South Africa via a re-

tired Zimbabwe Air Force officer, Air Vice-Marshal Pink.

The "confessions" speak of "Boss" agents, code-words and three former Rhodesian Special Air Services demolition experts being responsible for the devastation.

The saboteurs were said to have been taken into the base by some of the accused, while their escape was made easier by the fact that the "sabotage committee" had deliberately wound down security around the base before the raid.

The confessions, claim the defence, were extracted by means of electric shock torture, assaults and intimidation, and were confirmed by a magistrate at a time when the accused were not allowed to have legal representatives present.

The defence must fight tooth and nail to have the state-

ments thrown out if the six officers are to have any chance of going free.

There could also be startling new developments on Monday, when the trial resumes after being adjourned unexpectedly on Thursday, when prosecutor Mr Honor Mkushi said the Attorney-General's office was investigating a report which might affect considerably the way the State continues its case.

Although Mr Mkushi did not give details, the news caused stir and heated speculation among observers.

The families, friends and well-wishers who have packed the public gallery since the start of the trial will also be waiting on tenterhooks for the development.

The outcome of the trial will be closely watched in Britain as some of the men hold dual Zimbabwe/British nationality

STimes
May 29 1983

Minister 362 creates co-op — and R1m confusion

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Harare

GOVERNMENT efforts to turn an abandoned business into a workers' co-operative have deepened confusion surrounding the company's debts of over R1-million.

After the owner, Mr David McMillan and his wife apparently left Zimbabwe, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, declared their company, Fencing Services, a co-operative to be run by its workers.

The Minister also placed a moratorium on its R1,2-million debts.

Using the sweeping Emergency Powers Regulations, Mr Kangai required the company's chief creditors, Grindlays Bank, not to liquidate Fencing Services and to allow it to continue using its operating account.

Meeting

Mr Kangai revoked the decree shortly before the bank was to challenge it in a High Court hearing last week. Mr Kangai was ordered to pay the costs of the application.

On Friday a meeting called by Mr Kangai between representatives of the Government, the co-operative and the creditors adjourned after two hours without reaching agreement.

The co-operative's accountant told the meeting he did not know what Fencing Services' assets were, whose account it was operating from or details of its debts.

About 60 people attended the meeting but neither Mr Kangai nor the chairman of the co-operative were there.

Nkomo 'of no concern'

The Star Bureau 30/5/83

HARARE — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday dismissed the future intentions of runaway Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo as "no concern of mine".

On his return here from a visit to East European countries where "South African aggression" had been discussed, Mr Mugabe denied he had made an effort to contact Mr Nkomo during a London stopover.

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Jorge: Cubans will not go

NEW YORK — The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a condition for the independence of neighbouring Namibia is out of the question, Angola's Foreign Minister was quoted as saying in Newsweek International.

"We are being told we have to send the Cuban troops home while South African forces are occupying and threatening Angola," said Mr Paulo Teixeira

Jorge in an interview with the ~~American~~ ^{Korea} and from Western Europe." can news weekly.

And apparently he added: "How can any government have the moral righteousness to demand that we withdraw Cuban troops when we know that American forces are stationed all over the world? On the same principle, we can demand that the United States remove its troops from Cuba, from South

In its June 6 issue, Newsweek reported that Mr Jorge "categorically rejects" a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Such a demand by the United States, Mr Jorge told Newsweek International, "is a clear-cut case of interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state of Angola. The Cubans came at our request to help us ward off

aggression from South Africa"

American Secretary of State Mr George Shultz has been severely criticised here by a conservative lobbying organisation for his meeting last week with "the Soviet-backed terrorist Sam Nujoma".

The criticism came from the Washington-based Conservative caucus. The organisation's chairman, Mr Howard Phillips, said today that by negotiating with Mr Nujoma Mr Shultz was "enhancing the credibility of a marxist criminal who is personally responsible for the terrorist massacres of hundreds of innocent civilians of diverse racial and ethnic origins".

Mr Phillips noted that when Mr Dirk Mudge leader of the multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, tried to meet Mr Shultz earlier this year he was denied an audience. — The Star Bureau and AP.

Documents 'missing' trial told

The Star Bureau 3d/8/83

HARARE — A senior air force officer told the High Court in Harare today that he was under orders from Zimbabwe's Minister responsible for Defence, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, not to release any air force documents to lawyers defending officers allegedly involved in last year's sabotage at Thornhill air base.

Air Commodore John Barnes, director of support services for the air force, said that in March this year he had received a letter from Defence Ministry Headquarters in Harare relaying the orders from the Minister that no documents were to be released to the defence team.

The Minister has been served with a subpoena by the High Court and was expected either to produce the documents or appear in court this afternoon to explain if any were not produced.

The defence team, led by British QC Mr Harry Ognall, is claiming that it has been told by the State that certain documents relating to the Thornhill sabotage, such as the subsequent findings of a board of inquiry, have "gone missing".

When the six accused — Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Phillip Pile, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir — appeared in court this morning, they were dressed in civilian suits.

The men were given special permission by the Director of Prisons to appear in that garb, following a regulation gazetted on Friday which makes it mandatory for accused, if being held on remand in jail, to appear in court in prison uniform.

See Page 5 of the World section

DION

Destroys high prices on clock/radios



LLOYD'S
J274 Digital Clock/Radios

- FM/MW radio with slide rule tuning
- Wake to music or buzzer
- 59 minute sleep switch
- Snooze bar alarm delay

34⁹⁵

Dion's Low Price



LLOYD'S
J202B Digital Clock/Radios

- FM/MW radio
- Wake to music or alarm
- Mains operated, with battery back-up in case of power failure
- 59 minute sleep switch, 24 hour memory alarm

38⁸⁸

Dion's Low Price



LLOYD'S
J294 de luxe Clock/Radios

- FM/MW radio with slide rule tuning
- 15 cm fluorescent clock display
- Wake to music or alarm
- Clock memory, saver battery back-up circuit

54⁸⁸

Dion's Low Price

DION

Prices exclude GST

DO NOT PROMISE TO
LOWEST PRICES

Plea for cash aid

The Star's Foreign News Service

GABORONE — Zimbabwean refugees are trickling into Botswana and there are now 3200 of them at Dukwi.

Mrs Gyda Hunter, representative of the Lutheran World Federation, which administers Dukwi, told a weekend conference on refugees in Gaborone that the influx from Zimbabwe has strained the settlement facilities. She appealed for financial aid and scholarships.

ITS END



Zimbabwe Air Force officers charged with involvement in conspiracy leave the High Court carrying their uniforms. In front is Air Commodore Phillip Pile (left), with

Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter next to him. Behind are Wing Commander John Cox (left), Air Lieutenant Neville Weir and an unidentified man, partially obscured.

Zimbabwe airmen on trial for their lives

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Just after midnight on July 25 last year, three South African saboteurs allegedly went about their work quickly and quietly in the gloom of aircraft hangars at the Zimbabwe Air Force base at Thornhill.

Undetected, they slipped away from the station through a hole in the perimeter fence and vanished into the night, it is said.

Three hours later, when the time-delay explosive and incendiary devices in the State case went off in a string of deafening roars, Zimbabwe's air defence deterrent lay in ashes. Seven Hawker Hunter fighters, some of them at "scramble" readiness were destroyed.

Of four newly delivered British Hawk fighter/trainers, one was a write-off and three were badly damaged.

Total cost: more than R7 million.

CONSPIRACY

This was the grave picture painted at the High Court in Harare last week by the State prosecution team which says that six senior white Air Force officers were part of the conspiracy to blow up the aircraft and "destabilise" Zimbabwe.

On trial for their lives, the six — Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox, and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir — nevertheless appeared in good health and spirits as they stood in the sombre wooden dock on Mon-

day and confidently uttered their pleas of not guilty.

The weight of the State evidence against them looks considerable, but it relies mainly on alleged confessions the men made to their interrogators.

The damning statements outline the airmen to have been part of a "sabotage committee" which took its orders from the South Africans via a retired Zimbabwe Air Force officer, Air Vice-Marshal Pink.

The "confessions" speak of "BOSS" agents, code-words, and three former Rhodesian Special Air Services demolition experts being responsible for the devastation.

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The confessions, claim the defence, were extracted by means of electric shock torture, assaults and intimidation, and were confirmed by a magistrate at a time when the accused were not allowed to have their legal representatives present.

The defence must fight tooth and nail to have the statements thrown out, if the six officers are to have any chance of going free.

There could also be startling new developments when the trial resumes, after being adjourned unexpectedly on Thursday, when prosecutor Mr Honor Mkushi said the Attorney-General's office was investigating a report which might

affect considerably the way the State continues with its case.

Although Mr Mkushi did not give any details, the news caused a stir and heated speculation among observers. The six airmen, who have been in custody since August and September last year, appeared annoyed at the delay in the costly proceedings, but were advised by their advocate, British QC Mr Harry Ognall, that they had no alternative but to "wait and see".

The families, friends, and well-wishers who have packed the public gallery since the start of the trial will also be waiting on tenterhooks for the development.

The wives, fathers, mothers and relatives of the officers have sat patiently on the hard wooden benches of the courtroom, waving and giving signs of encouragement to the men in the dock.

Air Force and Army chaplains have also been on hand, together with observers from both the United States and British embassies in Harare.

The outcome of the trial will be particularly closely watched in Britain, as some of the men hold dual Zimbabwe-British nationality.

The local spotlight will be more on Judge Enoch Dumbutshena, a former legal adviser to Bishop Abel Muzurewa and the first black judge appointed after independence.

He is sitting with former senior policeman Mr Charles Hobley and former soccer administrator and businessman Mr John Madzima as assessors.

Lawyers plead for rebels' lives

DAR ES SALAAM. — The Tanzanian Law Society has appealed to Malawi's President Hastings Banda to commute the death sentences of Mr George Chirwa and his wife Vera, sentenced to hang for allegedly attempting to overthrow the Malawian Government, a Law Society spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Chirwa and his wife were sentenced to death on May 5 after being found guilty of leading the anti-government Malawi Freedom Movement, a guerrilla movement believed by diplomats to have bases in Zambia and Tanzania.

No formal date has been set for their execution.

The Chirwas fled Malawi 18 years ago and set up a law practice in Tanzania.

The Law Society spokesman said they were kidnapped from the Zambian border town of Chipata last year and spirited into Malawi by police.

The Malawian Government has denied the charge, saying the Chirwas were picked up inside Malawi.

Mr Chirwa was a Cabinet Minister in the Banda government before he was dropped in 1965.

A petition drawn up by the Tanzanian Law Society appealed to Dr Banda's "sense of humanity".

"We rest assured that President Banda will exercise the prerogative of mercy, pardon the Chirwas and order their immediate release," it said.

The spokesman said the Chirwas were "distinguished lawyers" and their deaths would cause an irreparable loss to the whole of Africa.

He said the society would take up the matter with Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists if Dr Banda failed to act on the petition. — UPI.

Mugabe strengthens ties with Eastern Europe

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, arrived in Harare yesterday morning after what he described as a successful 10-day, three-nation tour of Eastern Europe during which he signed several technical, cultural and political agreements.

Speaking to reporters after a tour which took him to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the (East) German Democratic Republic, Mr Mugabe said the trip was undertaken to further consolidate relations with Eastern Europe and to learn from those countries about their development.

Very often, he said, the Western Press distorted developmental news and so it was necessary to see how socialist states had managed to transform their societies and lead their people according to socialistic principles.

In Hungary, Mr Mugabe sealed agreements on closer co-operation in political, diplomatic, technical and cultural fields.

"We exchanged views on our respective situations and talked about the situation here on non-alignment," he said.

The Hungarian delegation had spoken of the need for peace and the reduction of nuclear strength both for the Nato and Warsaw powers.

"Our interests lay in seeing how they socialised their situation, beginning with agriculture by way of co-operatives and investment in the way of state enterprises, and we were highly impressed," said Mr Mugabe.

In Czechoslovakia, his delegation had been interested in the intensively developed steel industry.

"Unfortunately," he said "we were there for only two days, but we had very useful discussions and exchanged ideas on how to strengthen co-operation and to increase the volume of trade between us, and the establishment of co-operatives and state enterprises."

In the GDR, various agreements were signed in the technical and industrial spheres and one for closer party-to-party relationships as in Hungary, which Mr Mugabe said was "very significant".

"We believe that if our relations are to have any meaning and direction, they should not just live at the lower echelons, which is the less important, but right at the base where the political party formulates ideas which are taken up by government," he said.

In addition to the various successes attained, the trip had been an "eye opener" for his delegation by exposing them to societies fully committed to government programmes.

The countries visited had no unemployment, he said, because their socio-economic systems took into account training of skills in schools.

The Prime Minister said he had accepted an invitation from the Soviet Union and that he would be visiting that country before the end of the year.

Asked whether he had met the fugitive Zapu leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, while in London to change flights, Mr Mugabe said: "I neither met him nor did I gather anything about him. In fact I was not aware he was there."

"Nobody knows whether he is there or not but I understand he has a flat or apartment. He was not my concern. My concern was to link up with Air Zimbabwe."

On the issue of the Zipra leader Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and five other senior Zapu officials facing indefinite detention, he said the government could detain in the interests of preserving State security.

Mr Mugabe was met at the airport by several Cabinet Ministers, senior government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. — Sapa.

Death hits Sherilene's snakes

DURBAN. — Three of the 35 poisonous snakes sharing a room with Sherilene Swane-poel have been removed — two died in the first three hours and the other was 'too aggressive'.

Apart from the snakes fighting among themselves, 18-year-old Sherilene has had no close shaves, although puff adders and mamba's have joined her as she slept on her bed.

"The first night was dreadful. I was a bit shaky, the

snakes were jumpy and I woke up every half hour," said Sherilene yesterday, but she added:

"I have settled in and am already starting to get bored."

Sherilene, an interior design student, decided to do the sit-in for the money — possibly R4 000 — to keep her at the coast when her family moves to the Transvaal, as she is a keen surfer. She had never handled snakes until several days after deciding

on the sit-in, which will last 67 days.

"I have been given strict instructions from Mr Fritz Muller, owner of the snake park, not to handle the snakes, yet photographers keep insisting I pick up cobra's and pose with them," she said.

"I won't do it and they don't seem to realise the danger it involves. I have a long stick in case things get hairy, but the stick won't help in close contact situations."

SDP leader Jenkins 'is on IRA hit list'

LONDON. — Police believe an Irish guerrilla "hit squad" plans to assassinate the Social Democratic Party leader Mr Roy Jenkins before next month's British general election, a newspaper said yesterday.

As Home Secretary in the 1974 Labour government, Mr

Jenkins introduced the Prevention of Terrorism Act allowing detention without trial of suspected Irish guerrillas in Britain. He is now Prime Minister-designate of the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance.

Scotland Yard declined to comment on the report. The newspaper yesterday quoted

intelligence sources for its story.

Scotland Yard announced last Thursday that it had information that the Irish Republican Army, which opposes British rule in Northern Ireland, planned attacks in Britain during campaigning for the June 9 poll.

Extra armed detectives

are now guarding political party leaders and police are hunting for Mr Sean O'Callaghan, 30, whom Scotland Yard said had recently slipped into Britain, and Mr John Downey, 30, wanted in connection with an IRA bomb attack that killed eight soldiers in London last year. — Sapa-Reuter.

Eunuchs marry

NEW DELHI. — about 2 000 Indian eunuchs gathered in Jammu recently, for the "marriage" of two eunuchs.

A jazzy start for summit

NEW YORK. — The leaders of the seven major Western industrial nations — United States, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan and

how to keep the emerging economic recovery on track.

These meetings followed an opening day marked by an

US visit

TOKYO. — Japan's Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, flew to Washington yesterday for talks with Unite

New independent school hopes to ease Zimbabwe's education burden

CHINOYI — The road winding out of Chinoyi (formerly Sinoia) into the Hunyani Hills overlooking the rich, red soil of the Lomangundi farming district consists of two narrow tarmac strips.

It is a journey into the past for those with memories of the strip roads which South Africans found when they crossed into Rhodesia.

But the strip road from Chinoyi leads not to the past, but to a brand new independent school where white and black Zimbabweans are putting their time, money and energy into the future.

Talk to white Zimbabweans and it won't be long before the conversation turns to schooling.

The pupil explosion, which has seen a doubling of the intake into schools since independence, has put enormous strains on the government's educational programme.

Many whites believe it impossible for the schools, in the racially integrated system, to maintain the quality of the education which past governments provided for their children.

Fear — real or perceived — about the future of education is undoubtedly one of the main reasons for white emigration.

Existing private schools have waiting lists and entrance examinations, either or both of which will mean no places for some children.

Last August, a Mhangura farmer and businessman, 41-year-old Mr Peter Marchussen, decided to do something about the situation.

A father of four with a reputation for getting things done, Mr Marchussen looks back on the last nine months with justifiable pride.

His brainchild has been born and more than 300 pupils are enrolled at the Lomangundi College 120 km north of Harare — in spanking new, if somewhat spartan, surroundings on what was once a mealie field.

Blocks of classrooms, boarding hostels and staff houses have gone up on land donated by two farmers; the playing fields have been levelled, and boys and girls whose parents might otherwise have quit the country can complete their education here.

But Mr Marchussen is insistent that in no way will the school be a white enclave. The target is to achieve an equal ratio of black and white pupils.

At the moment the balance is heavily

The brainchild of a Mhangura farmer is a spanking new school on what was once a mealie field 120 km north of Harare. Already more than 300 pupils have enrolled. ROBIN DREW of The Star's Foreign News Service reports.

in favour of whites — six to one — and this recently led to reports that the government would not allow it to continue.

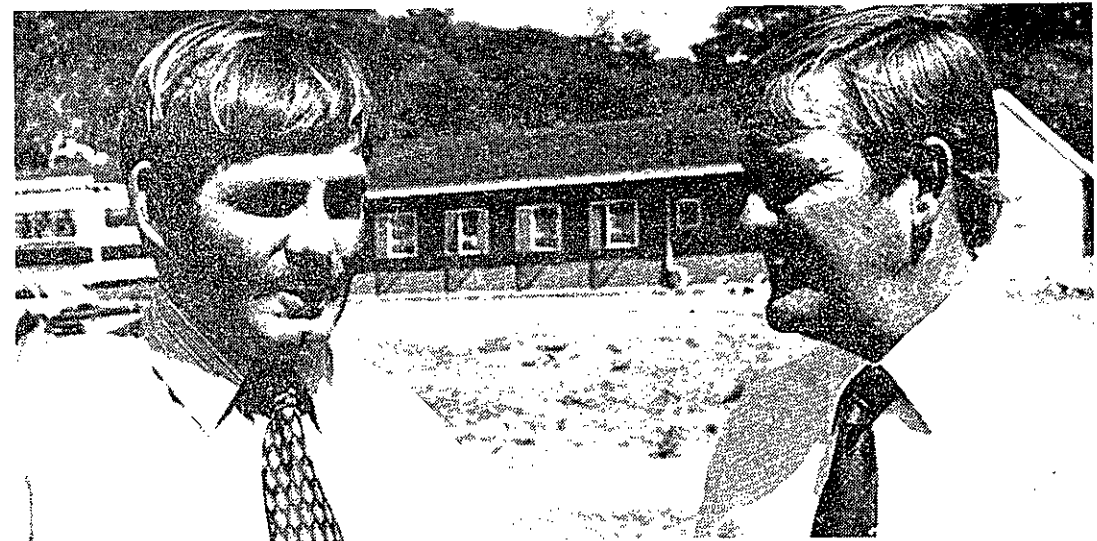
But assurances were obtained that as long as genuine efforts were made to enrol more blacks, the government would not withdraw its blessing.

In a society which professes to promote an egalitarian outlook, the opening of a R3,3 million school where it costs R1 650 to get a place, with annual fees for boarders R1 485, does seem to be an anomaly.

But pragmatism has prevailed over textbook socialism and it can be argued that the farming and business communities in the district have shown a remarkable degree of self-reliance and initiative in raising the money and getting the school into operation.

Star 30/5/83

An investment in the future



Mr Colin Green (left), the acting headmaster, and Mr Peter Marchussen, chairman of the Board of Governors, in the grounds of the new Lomangundi College in Zimbabwe.

The board of governors under the chairmanship of Mr Marchussen has adopted an aggressively multiracial approach.

Both the board and the body of trustees have equal numbers of white and black members.

Up to half the annual intake of 120 places is to be reserved for black pupils. Bursaries are to be provided to help at least a proportion of less well-to-do families find places for their children and it is likely some black pupils will be sponsored by supporters of the school who want to see it succeed.

The acting headmaster, Mr Colin Green (34), who was born in the district and is a Rhodes University graduate, formerly taught at Mutare. At present four of the teaching staff of 23 are black.

Mr Marchussen sees the school as a community project to meet the needs primarily of people in the Lomangundi district, and one which will back up the government school system.

Lomangundi College does not have an entrance examination and will stream its pupils according to their abilities.

Plans include the building of a primary school and Mr Marchussen hopes one day to see an agricultural college attached to the school.

His spirit and the attitude of the people around him are factors in the development of Zimbabwe which do not make headlines.

But the proof of their determination to stay and make a success of life in Zimbabwe for them and their children is there in the Hunyani hills.

The Star Tuesday May 31 1983

362

Officer collapsed when he saw sabotage at Thornhill

The Star Bureau

HARARE — An air force officer told the High Court here yesterday security had been reduced at the Thornhill air base in the months preceding the sabotage there in July last year.

Squadron Leader John Ncube, in charge of overall security at the station, Zimbabwe's main air defence base, said numbers of his men had been taken away from the base on exercises, training courses and demonstrations.

Dog-handlers had been given permission to take part in civilian dog trials in Bulawayo and Harare.

A gun team was sent to give demonstrations at agricultural shows, he said.

He was giving evidence at the trial of six of his fellow officers who are alleged to have been involved with three South African demolition experts in the planning of the sabotage raid.

In the blasts 13 aircraft were destroyed or damaged.

The six accused are Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slater, Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox, and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir. They have pleaded not guilty.

The State alleges that the men were part of a "sabotage committee" which, among other things, deliberately ran down security at the base in the months preceding the sabotage to make easier the escape of the saboteurs.

Squadron Leader Ncube told the court he received orders about moving men from Thornhill from Wing Commander Cox, the commanding officer charged with overall defence of Zimbabwe's airfields and installations.

He said he had spoken to Wing Commander Cox about the decline in security. He had been told not to

worry because the country was in "peace time".

Squadron Leader Ncube described how he had fainted, from a combination of high blood pressure and shock, when he was shown the destruction at the base the morning after the sabotage.

Members of the Zimbabwe army intelligence corps had arrested him on August 6.

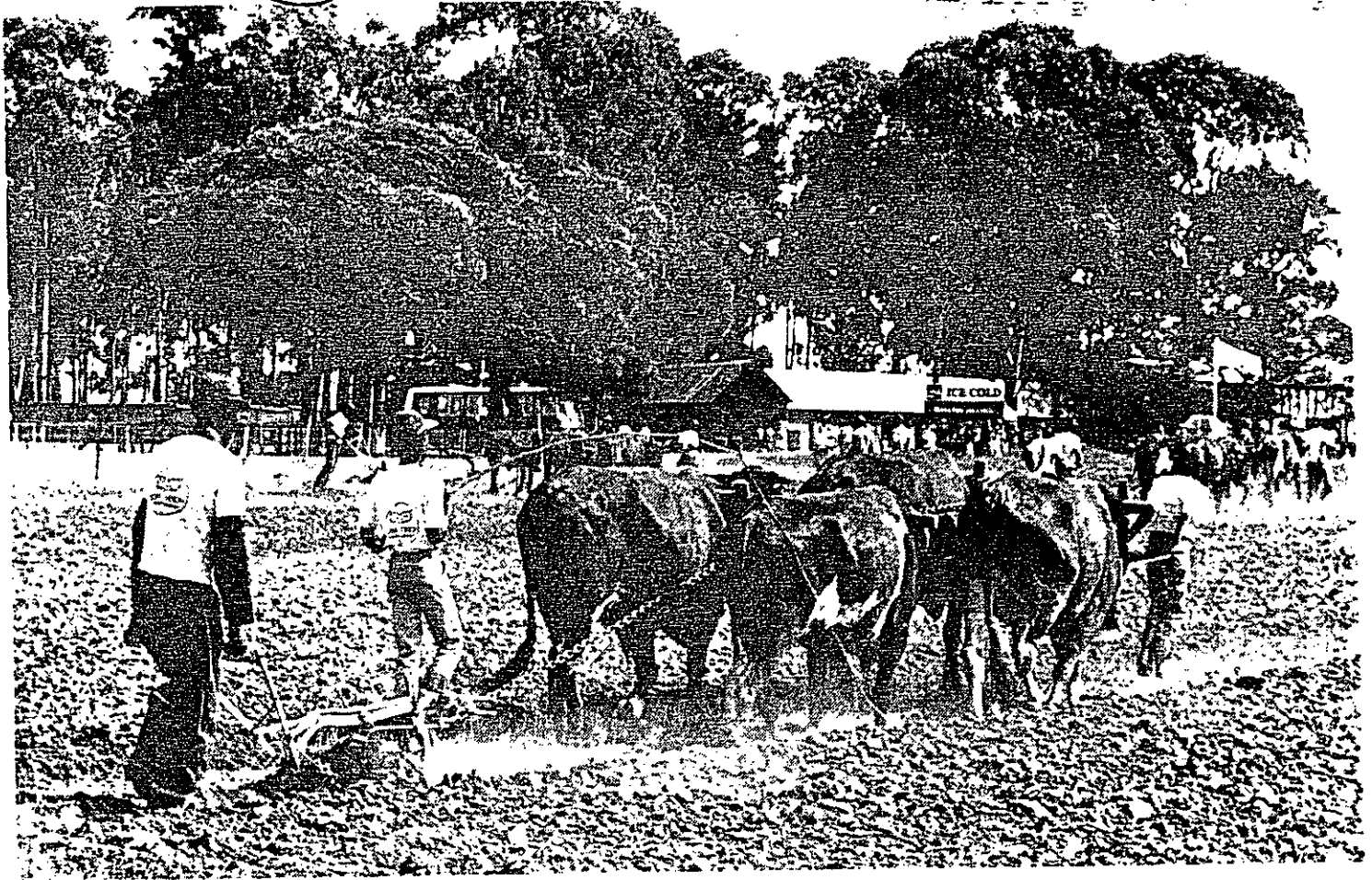
They detained him several days during which he was questioned about matters unrelated to the sabotage, and assaulted by a drunken soldier who broke his wrist.

The trial continues today.

362

The Star Wednesday June 1 1988

5



The old ... but they came first. One of six Zimbabwean ox-teams which finished their tasks in good time.

life when only the biggest, surest helping hand will do.



Ploughing along to the perfect furrow...

In an age of speed in technology and human competition, the World Ploughing Contest held recently in Zimbabwe bordered on the bizarre.

When the starting signal went, nothing seemed to happen, much to the confusion of the onlookers, particularly Press photographers who were waiting with zoom lenses and itchy shutter-release fingers to capture the moment of truth.

The signal, a red flare, was shot into the air above the waiting tractors.

But the 40 ploughmen from 20 different countries seemed to ignore it. Their powerful tractors idled quietly as they disappeared under their ploughs to make minute adjustments. Or, they strode around their plots re-checking their marking pegs and the lie of the land.

One by one the tractors edged forward only to stop every few metres — sometimes even centimetres — while the ploughmen jumped off to make their interminable adjustments.

It's as if they had all the time in the world, but they didn't. At deadline time three-and-a-half hours later many of the world's top ploughmen were still battling to finish the last rows of their plots.

The stop-start main event, which never seemed to get going, was in fact a gruelling contest of concentration and physical energy.

Rows had to be perfectly straight, uniform in width and neatly turned so no stubble showed.

The ploughmen had 20 minutes to make their 100-metre-long "opening split" or first furrow and had to stop their tractors for 30 minutes while that was judged for neatness, uniformity

and depth.

The next two hours and 40 minutes were spent finishing their 2 000 sq m plots amid endless readjustments.

The new world champion was the 1976 champion, Austrian Mr Herrmann Altmann (30). The runner-up was the Dane, Mr Bjarne Nielsen (25).

Ploughmen came from Zimbabwe, Kenya, Europe, the Eastern bloc, North America, New Zealand and Australia.

The Zimbabweans came 14th and 29th while the Kenyans, the only black visitors, came 37th and 39th. One of the two US ploughmen came last.



The new ... Swiss competitor R Gross takes a critical look back at his last furrow as he works on his first day's plot.

By David Thomas of The Star's
Foreign News Service

There are times in

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sq metre
installed
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The Star Bureau

In a long statement aimed at justifying the continued detention of the Zapu men, Dr Ushewokunze said the court's assessment that there was no positive proof that the Zapu hierarchy had prior knowledge of the huge arms caches was stranger than fiction.

Earlier this year he called for an overhaul of the judicial system and said the first priority of the judges should be order and not the rule of law.

● See Page 2, World section.

FOR THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY COMMITTEE
SECRETARY, REPORT

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sped into west Beirut where US, British, French and Italian troops help the Lebanese army keep the peace.

The Israelis gave up the chase at this point to remain within the area under their own control, a spokesman said.

Israeli forces sent into Lebanon during the war scare last week were pulling back and the Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, has assured Syria that Israel has no plans to attack.

Combat units heading back to Israel clogged the narrow roads yesterday in south Lebanon.

Armoured personnel carriers and 155 mm artillery were put on trailer trucks at an assembly point.

Diplomatic sources in Beirut estimated that Israel moved 10 000 men into eastern and central Lebanon last week. — Reuter-Associated Press

In Brevenoge. The guns were fired by the Israeli army.

Slatter scornful of bribe charge

The Star Bureau 2/6/83

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Air Force chief of staff, Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, yesterday dismissed as "contemptible" suggestions that South Africa had offered him financial rewards to sabotage his force's jet fighters at Thornhill Air Base last July.

During cross-examination at his trial in the High Court in Harare, Air Marshal Slatter (41) said: "I do not believe one can sell one's pride in one's country."

Air Marshal Slatter is alleged to have been part of a sabotage committee of senior white air force officers who planned the sabotage and aided the infiltration and escape from Thornhill of three South African saboteurs allegedly responsible for laying the explosive charges.

He has pleaded not guilty as have the five other accused — Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox, and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir.

Air Marshal Slatter said in his cross-examination he had had links with South Africa and had attended the South African Air Force staff college in 1972.

He said he met a former Rhodesian Air Force pilot, a Mr du Toit who was now living in South Africa, when he (Air Marshal Slatter) visited the Bell helicopter factory in Dallas, Texas, last year.

Throughout the cross-examination Air Marshal Slatter maintained that he was loyal to the Zanu (PF) Government.

"I support the government of the day. That is my duty as an air force officer," he said.

The trial continues today.

claimed to have won rebels, wiping out an quantity of arms and the government claim separate battles with duz's Khanabad region.

France swi

LONDON — The light and electricity works lifts and clocks stopped across the country. F chaos jammed the stopped work in professional government to The Star Bureau.

BBC plans

LONDON — BBC-1 after Britain's general corporation's history dy film — "Crooks bridge the gap between breakfast-time sum

Rebels clai

TEGUCIGALPA — E munique issued in the taken control of the province of Nueva S quick but gave no de — Reuter.

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BRUSSELS — F yesterday died in nounced. Charles, The cause of dea 1944 to 1950, wh country by war earlier that he b douin and Queen Press.



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Missile bid to foil Nato

The Star's Foreign News Service

BRUSSELS — Nato believes the Soviet is trying to wreck the Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles by deploying short-range weapons.

The Defence Ministers of the alliance, meeting in Brussels yesterday, were told the continued deployment in Warsaw of countries of short-range nuclear missiles would make the Geneva talks irrelevant.

Admiral Robert Falls, chairman of the military committee, admitted that a move would, to say the least, complicate the negotiations. He explained that there was no military

reason for the Soviets to deploy SS 20 intermediate-range missiles in its satellite states since the 360 already based in Russia could hit targets anywhere in Europe.

But the mobile short-range SS 21, SS 22 and SS 23 missiles which are not yet being negotiated in Geneva could also cover the target area from sites in Eastern Europe.

Deployment of these missiles would therefore keep Western Europe under a permanent nuclear threat even if the Soviet Union were to offer to dismantle all its SS 20s.

According to a senior American source, there is no doubt that these short-range missiles are already being deployed.

Barbie's extradition challenged

LYONS — Lawyers for former Nazi Klaus Barbie have challenged the legality of his extradition from Bolivia and are seeking his release from prison here, where he awaits trial for alleged crimes against humanity.

Barbie is accused of torturing, murdering and deporting Jews and resistance fighters in Lyons during World War 2.

He was expelled to France in February from Bolivia, where he had lived in exile for 30 years.

A defence attorney said he believed Barbie had important "secrets" about Lyons, where he headed a Gestapo section from 1942 to 1944.

He predicted that Barbie would refuse to speak about the arrest and death in 1943 of resistance leader Jean Moulin, whom he denies having tortured and killed.

Barbie regarded the arrest of Moulin, now a French hero, as "the event of his career," the attorney said.

"It was a moment of glory for a little German police lieutenant." — Reuter.

Bid to save Malawi 2 from rope

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A former Moderator of the Church of Scotland is flying to Malawi today to plead for the lives of Mr Orton Chirwa and his wife, Vera, due to be hanged next week for alleged treason.

But there are serious doubts over whether President Hastings Banda will agree to see Dr Andrew Doig, who spent 24 years in Malawi as a missionary.

The church's action is the latest in a series of moves on behalf of Mr Chirwa, formerly Malawi's Minister of Justice.

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, has urged President Banda to show mercy to Mr and Mrs Chirwa, aged 64 and 51.

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Farmers voice their alarm over dissidents

8/26/83
The Star Bureau (362)

HARARE — Grim-faced Matabeleland cattle farmers complained bitterly yesterday of the failure of the Zimbabwe security forces to get to grips with dissidents.

The Cattle Producers' Association congress unanimously endorsed the "considerable alarm at the deteriorating security situation" which was resulting in farmers leaving the land.

During a no-nonsense debate, a Matabeleland delegate accused senior white government officials outlining security of "telling a bunch of lies".

The officials, including Home Affairs Secretary, Mr William Henning, said the situation had improved in recent weeks with less incidents happening. There would be no let-up in the efforts to eradicate dissidents, the Ministry of Defence's liaison officer, Colonel MacWillar said.

However several Matabeleland ranchers said security forces were ineffective on the ground because of lack of transport, radio communications and the will to get stuck in.

A delegate asked why no information had been given about landmines in the Tsholotsho area, ambushes in the Lupane District and security force casualties.

Dissidents were sighted daily but there had not been one successful contact.

"Give us a unit of 20 good soldiers, transport and communications and we'll kill them," he said.

The delegate said the government had to come straight with the farmers if it wanted them to stay on the land.

"Unless we do something about it there will be another war in this part of the country," he said.

Mr Henning said he would not disclose the number of kills or captures but the figures were "quite significant" and dissident sightings had declined in recent months.

There had been a slight drop in robberies and murders, and since March no government property had been sabotaged.

He hoped high level talks with Botswana would help alleviate the problem of dissidents fleeing across the border.

Rec
Sent to
Toms

Sabotage trial told of rapid promotions

Star
362

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Before the sabotage last year which destroyed or badly damaged 12 jet fighters of the Air Force of Zimbabwe, the Thornhill Air Base was "bedevilled" by shortages of trained manpower in all departments, including its security section.

This emerged in evidence in the High Court here yesterday during the trial of six senior air force officers charged with being involved in the sabotage conspiracy.

The Thornhill station commander, Group Captain David Jones, who has since retired from the air force and is preparing to leave Zimbabwe, said the station, and the air force in general, had experienced the loss of many experienced men — particularly through early retirement.

Accelerated promotions of lower ranks to compensate became commonplace, and this left little time for the incoming man to become familiar with the duties of his position through phased takeover procedures.

Group Captain Jones told the court that, in effect, this meant that people were being appointed to positions at all levels with "minimal idea of what was required of them".

This applied to the defence and security sections as well as to other areas of the Thornhill staff, he added.

The State is alleging that Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox, and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir formed a "sabotage committee" within the air force which planned to destroy the aircraft, as part of a wider plan to bring down Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The plot is alleged to have originated in South Africa, and three South African saboteurs are alleged to have been infiltrated by some of the accused into the base to lay their explosive charges in the early hours of July 25 last year.

Continuing evidence in cross-examination, Air Vice-Marshal Slatter, the air force chief of staff, said an alleged confession he made had been extracted by electric shock torture.

He said he was interrogated while being pinned down on the back seat of a vehicle.

The trial is continuing.

The Star Bureau

This emerged during a bail application by a woman civilian employee who appeared in court on allegations of stealing R145 000. The court heard her husband was one of the detained officers.

Bail was refused.

PPF
 (i) House
 (ii) Road
 (iii) In Women
 (iv) Bimbandini
 (v) Chikmagalur
 (vi) Chikmagalur

Mashonaland couple shot dead on farm

362 The Star Bureau

June 1983

HARARE — A prominent Mashonaland farmer, Mr Barry Brooke, and his wife Diana have been shot dead at their farm in the Glendale district about 60 km north of Harare.

The couple were killed on Saturday night and their bodies were not found until yesterday morning by the family cook.

Robbery is believed to have been the motive.

Stunned friends said that Mr Brooke had been a leading, highly respected farmer well known in the area and beyond for his public spiritedness and service to the farming community.

His body was found in the garden with a gunshot wound and his wife lay dead in the house. There were signs of a struggle and a number of shots had been fired.

Glendale has not had any recent security problems but the murder of Mr and Mrs Brooke will be a blow to morale.

No police comment was available this morning and it is not known whether the killing was the work of a gang or a lone gunman.

Accused blames SA for Thornhill sabotage

The Star's Foreign
News Service

HARARE — The month before the sabotage which devastated Zimbabwe's jet fighter strength at Thornhill air base, radar scanners at the station tracked what they believed was a South African aircraft on a high-level reconnaissance overflight, the High Court in Harare has been told.

Wing-Commander Peter Briscoe, who was a member of the Zimbabwe Air Force board of inquiry into the sabotage, told the court yesterday that the aircraft came from the south and made two passes over Thornhill before heading back in a southeasterly direction.

The overflight took place in the first half of June last year, just over five weeks before the sabotage on July 25 when 12 jet fighters — four of them new British Aerospace Hawks — were either completely destroyed or badly damaged.

Wing-Commander Briscoe, who was a pilot with the South African Air Force from 1964 to 1968, and who, as a member of the Zimbabwe Air Force, relinquished his South African citizenship in 1980, is alleged to have been part of a group of air force officers involved in the sabotage plot.

Wing-Commander Briscoe told the court he believed the sabotage was the work of "South African special forces".

He said he believed the raid was "entirely consistent" with other South African "activities" in the region, such as the blowing-up of the Beira pipeline.

Wing-Commander Briscoe said that, after his arrest by members of the Zimbabwe Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) on August 24 last year, he was interrogated "at great length" about his links with South Africa.

He was asked by his interrogators whether he had met anyone from South Africa during

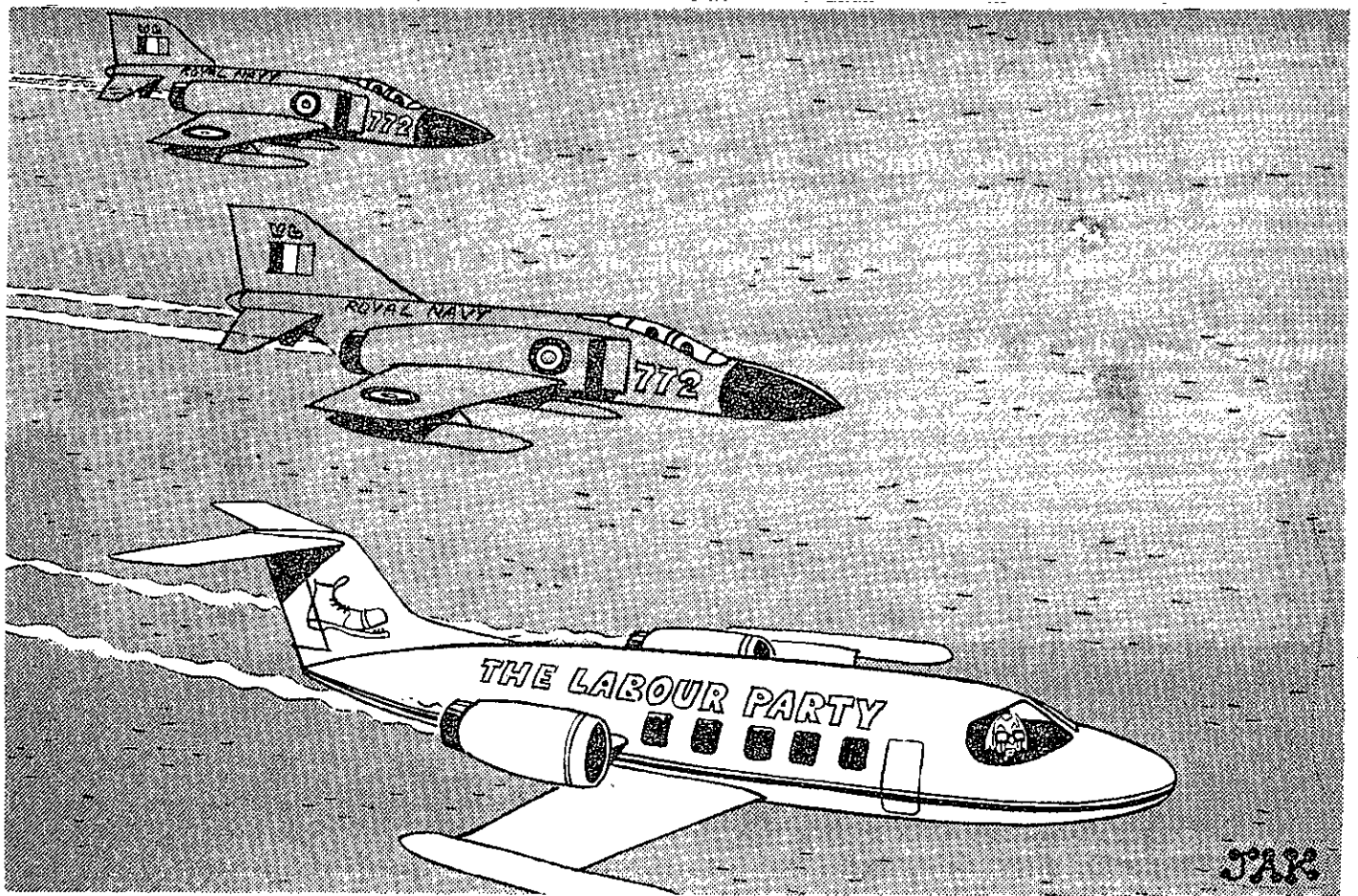
his year at the Royal Air Force Staff College in England in 1981. He told the CIO men that he thought their suggestion was "absurd". The CIO questioners did not seem satisfied with any of the answers he gave them, he said.

Wing-Commander Briscoe and his co-accused — Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing-Commander John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir — have all pleaded not guilty.

In their defence they claim that confessions allegedly made by them were obtained under duress, after torture, assaults and intimidation.

The State allegation is that they were part of a committee which, acting under South African direction, assisted the infiltration to, and escape from, Thornhill, of the three South African saboteurs who are alleged to have laid the explosive charges.

The hearing continues.



"There doesn't seem to be anyone on board!"

Justice on trial in Zimbabwe

W/E ARGUS 4/6/83 362

From **BRENDAN NICHOLSON**
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — One of the main criticisms levelled at Mr Ian Smith's Government during the UDI years was its erosion of the rule of law, particularly its willingness to detain its enemies without trial.

But for a brief respite, that pressure on the traditional Western concept of justice being seen to be done has continued in independent Zimbabwe.

Several major cases in recent months have been marked by allegations of confessions extracted under torture and by the continued detention of suspects acquitted by the courts. The current trial of six Air Force of Zimbabwe officers, charged with aiding the saboteurs who wrecked or badly damaged 13 military aircraft last July, is a case in point.

Shocks

One of the accused, Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, said he was hooded, handcuffed and given electric shocks until, after 15 minutes, he decided he was incapable of withstanding the pain indefinitely and said he would say whatever his questioners wanted.

Thereafter he was given fresh shocks whenever he gave a "wrong" answer.

The next day he signed a confession which was produced in court.

Two other statements in which, he says, he protested his innocence, have not been produced and the State denies that they exist.

Killings

The men responsible for the officers' interrogation are believed to be members of the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade, which was allegedly responsible for hundreds of retribution killings during

anti-dissident operations in Matabeleland.

The trial attracted attention earlier when, as proceedings were about to begin, the State insisted that the six accused change from their Air Force uniforms into prison fatigues.

It may be simple co-incidence that Director of Information Mr Justin Nyoka was in the public gallery that morning to make preparations for a national television service team to film the six officers.

Elegant

They would clearly have presented a much less elegant spectacle to the Zimbabwe public in the rough Prison Service khaki shirts and shorts than they did in their tailored uniforms, medals, wings and service decorations.

Mr Justice Dumbutshena, who was the first black judge appointed in post-independence Zimbabwe, reprimanded the State, pointing out that to force the accused to wear prison garb before they were convicted was "not in accordance with the impartial administration of justice".

The Government responded by declaring that in future all accused appearing in court must wear prison garb whether convicted or not, unless the Director of Prisons grants specific permission for them to do otherwise.

Permission was granted in the Air Force case and the six men subsequently appeared in lounge suits.

The Sunday Mail newspaper, which, under the editorship of former Zapu publicity secretary Mr Willie Muzuruwra, frequently departs from the staunchly pro-Government line of the daily Herald, supported the ban on military uniforms in court but was scathing on the subject of prison garb for all accused.

This ruling was, it said, "unconsidered and must be revised immediately. It un-

dermines and dilutes our system of justice.

"Before a person is convicted he is not a prisoner in terms of law.

"He is a free man who is entitled to wear his private clothes. That is his right. It is not a privilege that flows from the director's overflowing cup of kindness."

On several recent occasions, Zimbabwe courts have declared apparently damning statements inadmissible because they were not freely given.

The weight of criticisms of Supreme Court decisions prompted retiring Chief Justice Fieldsend to publicly appeal to "senior members of the Government" not to single out judges for unwarranted criticism.

The judiciary's most vocal critic in the Government is Home Affairs Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, who this week gave a fresh verbal lashing over the acquittal of six senior officials of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu on treason and arms caches.

Inherited

The acquittal proved that "the judiciary we inherited from Smith is not in tune with the present Government".

The acquitted men were promptly issued with indefinite detention orders.

Dr Ushewokunze has argued that he simply expects Zimbabwean courts to follow the Rhodesian practice, during the war years, of convicting accused guerrillas on statements made before even junior officers.

"A lot of freedom fighters received capital punishment purely on the basis of these confessions," he says.

However, a state of emergency existed in Zimbabwe and the role of the judiciary was to interpret the spirit and not the letter of the law.

Zimbabwe's cattle men fight back

Despite the drought and dissident farmers are hoping to build up beef exports to Europe, reports Robin Drew of The Star's Foreign News Service from Harare

Zimbabwe's cattlemen are as tough as old leather. And they need to be, faced with the catastrophic drought and dissident activities which in parts of the country threaten them and the lives of their families.

Though the confidence of some has been battered by the troubles in Matabeleland and failure of the security forces to react swiftly to incidents, the cattlemen still have an eye on the big time.

The market they are looking at for exports of their top quality beef is in Europe.

Zimbabwe is one of the five African states which in terms of a special protocol in the Lome Convention have the right to export beef to European Economic Community countries. The others are Botswana, Swaziland, Madagascar and Kenya.

Zimbabwe hopes to get its present quota of 8 000 tons of beef for the European market doubled when a new convention is negotiated next year. If this is achieved it is esti-

mated that the beef industry's export earnings could rise to more than R110 million a year.

The new general manager of the Cold Storage Commission, Mr Eddie Cross, told cattlemen recently after a visit to Europe that Zimbabwean beef had an excellent reputation there and the preparation of the product was the best in the world.

"Nobody can touch us in our meat preparation," he said. To satisfy the export market next year the CSC will be looking for 5 000 head of cattle a month throughout the year. Meanwhile, the Commission is one of the bodies working flat out to help cattlemen get through what has been described as a crisis of unprecedented proportions caused by the drought.

Some 270 000 head of cattle worth about R50 million are being moved from drought-stricken areas to districts with adequate grazing.

The abattoirs and ancillary processing installations are stretched to breaking point to deal with emergency slaughtering of cattle which cannot be placed on grazing land.

Even with these efforts stock losses are expected to run into several hundred thousand before the next rainy season, and in the worst affected Lowveld areas, not a single beast will be left by the end of winter.

The chairman of the Cattle Producers' Association, Mr Keith Harvey, says that neither the real dimensions nor the actual economic cost of the 1983 agricultural holocaust may ever be known.

Many competent farmers are facing the stark reality of not being able to survive.

Mr Harvey said the effects of the drought had been worsened by massive mismanagement over the years of the country's natural resources.

In parts of the south and east of Zimbabwe millions of hectares had already become semi-desert and the complete ecological collapse which had been threatening for the past 20 years had taken place there.

Zimbabwe Minister of Agriculture, Mr Dennis Norman, has said the lessons to be drawn from the current crisis must be applied in future planning.

There was an imperative need for land use reform throughout the black peasant farming sector, with greater security being given to individual cattle owners who would then adopt improved management methods and grazing controls.

Another officer tells of torture

The Star Bureau 6/6/83
HARARE — A second white Zimbabwean Air Force officer has described the electric shock torture he allegedly suffered at the hands of interrogators investigating the Thornhill air base sabotage.

Wing Commander Peter Briscoe (37) told the High Court here this morning that he was hooded and handcuffed and that what he believed were electrodes were placed against his back.

When he denied allegations that he

was involved in the sabotage he was given severe shocks, he said.

"It was like a lot of burning needles up my back," he said. "There was extreme pain."

Wing Commander Briscoe, a former South African Air Force pilot who joined the then Rhodesian Air Force in 1969, was arrested on August 24 last year after the July 25 sabotage which left Zimbabwe's jet fighter strength in ruins.

He told the court he was held for 16 days at the Mvuma police station,

about 80 km from Gweru, and later moved to Murewa police station. He was removed from his cell one night, taken to the bush and tortured.

His interrogators had threatened to kill him and had warned that if he did not confess his wife and family would be abducted. He had eventually agreed.

Wing Commander Briscoe and five other officers say their confessions — on which the State case depends — were extracted by intimidation, assaults and torture.

Insiders helped saboteurs, court told

The Star's Bureau

HARARE — The preliminary finding on August 6 of an inquiry by the Air Force into last year's Thornhill air base sabotage was that the raiders must have had "inside information" about the base's security and aircraft dispersal.

It is claimed this implies that serving air force personnel were in collusion with the saboteurs.

This emerged yesterday during the High Court trial of six senior white air force officers charged with being involved in sabotaging Zimbabwe's air force.

The preliminary finding, which would have been submitted to the then air force commander, Air Marshal Norman Walsh, and to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was that the sabotage had been "backed by expert training and resources, supported by access to inside information".

One of the accused, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, who was a member of the board, told the court he fully supported the interim findings.

He said he believed South African "special forces" placed the explosives.

He said the board had recommended that police arrest one of his co-accused, Air Lieutenant Neville Weir, who was station adjutant at the time of the sabotage and who was about to leave Zimbabwe for South Africa, where he had been offered a job by the South African Air Force.

Wing Commander Briscoe, Air Lieutenant Lloyd, Air Lieutenant Weir, Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Philip Pile and Wing Commander John Cox are alleged to have been part of a "sabotage committee" in the air force which planned the sabotage and assisted "three South African saboteurs".

As part of their plan the "sabotage committee" allegedly arranged that the board of inquiry would divert attention from their involvement; the State alleges.

Yul Brynner, star of the musical "The King and I", arrived in London this week with a straw stetson covering his famous bald head, and with his new wife at his side.

She is 25-year-old Oriental dancer Kathy Lee, 40 years younger than Yul.

"I am the king, and she is my queen," he said.

The couple married in San Francisco in April after his divorce from his third wife Jacqueline.

"I have been busy," he said, "and this is the first chance we have had for a break. It's really our honeymoon."

Then they left for their farm in Deauville, France.

ally got their man

former Royal Canadian Mounted Police suspected of selling sensitive information to the Soviet Union nearly three decades ago, yesterday and charged with violating the Espionage Act.

Corrison (67) was arrested in Prince George, British Columbia, and taken to Ottawa to face charges of passing secrets to Soviet agents between 1945 and 1958.

He will also be charged with conspiring to commit an offence that prejudiced the interests of Canada. — Associated Press.



The Look

unpacked knitwear from the Giorgio Armani, Christian Etienne Aigner, Gabieci, etc. make you feel warm and

Torture felt like a red-hot wire brush — accused

Robin Drew,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — The 36-year-old Dublin-born officer commanding Zimbabwe's Air Force Regiment said he shook uncontrollably after alleged electric shock torture to force him to confess to involvement in the sabotage of fighter aircraft last year.

Wing-Commander John Cox, a former British Army soldier who served in the police in Rhodesia before joining the air force, told the High Court yesterday of alleged torture last September during interrogation in the bush somewhere near Mutoko in north-eastern Zimbabwe.

He and five other officers on trial for their lives say their alleged confessions are false and were made under duress.

Wing-Commander Cox said he was hooded and handcuffed and taken from the cells at Mutoko Police Station after refusing to admit complicity in the sabotage.

Before the electric shocks were applied to his back, an instrument which felt like "a red-hot wire brush" was rubbed between his buttocks.

"It was extremely painful and I screamed," he said.

His interrogators had made him kneel, and told him he was about to be shot. They implied he had been taken to Mozambique, but he did not believe it.

Wing-Commander Cox's allegations of torture follow similar claims by Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter and Wing-Commander Peter Briscoe.

Air-Commodore Philip Pile and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir have still to give evidence.

Wing-Commander Cox told the court that before his arrest on August 17 he gave the board of inquiry and the CID a list of suspects who he believed might have been responsible for the sabotage of aircraft at Thornhill Base, Gweru, last July 25.

He said they included newly arrived pilots and technicians — all former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerrilla force who had undergone training in other countries.

The State maintains the officers on trial were members of a sabotage committee which prepared the way for three South African agents to blow up eight Hawker Hunter fighters and four new Hawk jets.

Detained pilot is facing charge of altering visa

The Star's Foreign News Service

GABORONE — The South African-based co-pilot detained in Botswana this week would be charged under the Immigration Act with altering a visa in his passport, a President's Office spokesman said

Man held for Poli

WARSAW — A Gdansk man believed to have killed and murdered eight women has been held by the security agency, Pap, said yesterday. It added that he attempted murder of four other women.

Expelled envoy w

NEW ORLEANS — The Nicaraguan ambassador, one of six ordered to leave the city, was deported three American diplomats who had applied for political asylum rather than leave. The decision was immediately taken on the grounds that they would be granted asylum. — Reuters.

Fake lawyer: No

MANILA — The Philippines Supreme Court yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment a man whose lawyer turned out to be an impostor. The man had been charged with the murder of a municipal office and only discovered the truth three years ago. — Reuters.

Two caught with

BALTIMORE — Heroin worth \$100,000 was found on two Nigerian nationals arrested at the Baltimore National Airport, customs officials said. The two were arrested while allegedly passing through customs. — Associated Press.



PEO

US red carpet f

The Star's Foreign News Service

WASHINGTON — The United States gave a red carpet to Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast when he arrived in the capital.



WEAT:



TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow will be warm becoming cloudy and windy.

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24-hour period:

	Max	Min
Bryanston	17	6
S Suburbs (Hill Ex)	16	8
West Suburbs (Melville)	16	8
Nelspruit	22	6
Pretoria	20	4
Krugersdorp	18	3
Springs	22	4

JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL — Today: 19 deg C. minimum, 9 deg C. Rainfall: 19 mm. annual rainfall for June over 25 years.

SUNSET today, 17.23; sunrise tomorrow, 04.47.

MOONRISE today, 04.47.

ROUND THE WORLD:

	Mx	Mn
Rome	29	18
London	21	14

Rural Matabeleland repudiates government's claims of normality

By David Thomas, The Star's
Foreign News Service

BULAWAYO — No one has bothered to warn Matabeleland's Nyamandlovu farmers to beware of landmines when they travel on dirt roads in their area.

But they have heard the explosions and the confirming reports which have trickled in through till reliable channels of bush communication.

This together with their own probing of reluctant officials has convinced farmers that there is no discrimination in the use of guerrilla-type conflicts have returned to haunt them as they did during the Rhodesian war.

For these white farmers and the thousands of rural people who live in the vast Nyamandlovu-Tsholotsho bushland between Bulawayo and Hwange national park in north-western Zimbabwe, the dissident war appears to be as hot as ever despite government assurances to the contrary.

In the rest of Matabeleland the dissidents' conflict seems to be simmering at varying degrees of intensity. Numerous reports of sightings of armed groups confirm a dissident presence in most areas.

This is well illustrated by the unconfirmed story circulating in the area about a note the Prime Minister received when he was addressing a recent rally in Tsholotsho. It said simply: "We are here."

In contrast, however, dissident activity in the popular north-western tourist areas has been insignificant.

On another positive note, all indications are that the controversial Fifth Brigade which is alleged to have killed and maimed thousands of innocent civilians during the government's anti-dissident offensive, has been reined in.

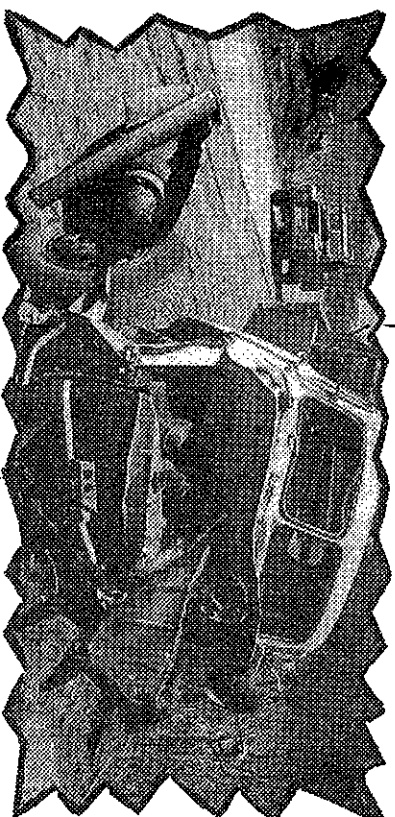
There have been no new reports of army atrocities though the terror of the North Korean trained brigade's presence remains.

With no official information available it is difficult to evaluate the true extent of dissident activity in Matabeleland.

But the farmers, caught in the middle of a struggle which unlike the Rhodesian war is not theirs, are contemptuous of government claims that the situation is returning to normal.

Those interviewed feel the government is ignoring their plight and that

Farms mineproof the trucks again



the security forces are not responding to dissident attacks.

Many farmers have hired their own security guards and are taking precautions independently of government.

Nyamandlovu farmers who still have their landmine-proof vehicles, heavy petrol-guzzling relics of the Rhodesian war, are rehabilitating and using them.

These weird Space Age-looking vehicles, nicknamed Kudus and Leopards according to their various designs, are becoming more evident in the area.

The farmers have received reports of at least six landmine detonations in the Nyamandlovu-Tsholotsho areas in the past few weeks. The worst of these involved a large vehicle carrying civilians back from the rally addressed by Mr Mugabe three weeks ago.

The farmers and their wives all carry firearms wherever they go — a handgun on the hip and a rifle, usually an FN, over the shoulder or propped nearby.

Many more Matabeleland farmers than during the Rhodesian war have either abandoned their farms or are running them virtually by remote control from the safety of Bulawayo where they have bought homes.

An official confirmed that more than 50 percent of the commercial farms in Matabeleland are up for sale, most on offer to the government which does not have the resources to buy them.

As a number of farmers explained, it is the mental anguish of the wives, especially those who have young children, which eventually drives them off the land.

Signs of deterioration and exodus were everywhere in the areas I travelled through.

There were more abandoned homesteads than occupied ones as I passed the landmarks of the Matabeleland tragedy along that now-notorious strip on the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road between the 30 km and 73 km pegs.

On the latter spot six foreign tourists were kidnapped nearly 11 months ago and disappeared without trace.

Near the 32 km peg Secret Valley Farm is up for sale. It was here that the elderly Mr and Mrs Eric Stratford and their young grandchildren were murdered by dissidents in March this year.

Just up the road is the Lonrho-owned spread where Mr David Walters, his two baby sons, two other whites and a black security guard were killed in an ambush last New Year's Eve.

There is little non-commercial traffic on this main thoroughfare to Zimbabwe's main tourist attractions in the north-west.

Significantly, though, there have been few reported attacks on the many supply trucks which use the road night and day on their runs to the country's huge new thermal power project at Hwange.

One of the few farms still occupied on this tragic strip is Spring Grange where only two weeks ago 75-year-old Mr Edward Rushmore and two black security guards drove off a daylight attack by about 15 dissidents.

Mr Rushmore was preparing to leave for the funeral of the young farmer Mr Michael Dando who was killed by dissidents the week before, when the gang opened fire on the homestead from outside the security fence.

Like many recent incidents in Matabeleland the local media omitted any reference to this, supporting a growing belief that the government has ordered a news blackout of dissident-related matters.

ZIMBABWE (362)

Growing trade gap

FM 10/6/83

Zimbabwe's current account balance of payments deficit widened by 26% last year to Z\$555m from Z\$439m in 1981, writes our Harare correspondent.

Publishing this information for the first time this week, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe forecast a significant improvement in the balance of payments (BoP) this year because of a rise in the volume of exports following last year's 20% Zimbabwe dollar devaluation.

A further 5% depreciation in the currency early this year, combined with the sharp reduction in import quotas last year which will keep imports in check this year, is also expected to improve the BoP position.

Zimbabwe will also benefit from its 18-month International Monetary Fund (IMF) standby credit of Z\$375m and the Z\$70m World Bank loan to finance raw materials and other inputs for the export sector.

In its March quarterly economic review the central bank is gloomy about

the immediate economic outlook, predicting a "marginal" decline in real gdp this year following last year's 2% growth. This is an interesting prediction and follows the Standard Bank's forecast of a 3% fall in real output this year which was quickly condemned by Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero as unfounded.

No growth

There will be no real growth in agriculture, the bank warns. It sees little prospect of an early upswing in manufacturing following last year's 2.4% fall in production. It predicts a continued downtrend in the building industry but expects mining to stage a gradual recovery, in line with the world economy, over the next two years.

There is optimism — which some economists find surprising — on the inflation front. The current inflation rate of 18% is described as "unacceptably high," but the central bank believes there will be a slowdown later in the year. It bases this optimism on its anticipation of only moderate "nominal" wage increases, a cutback in the government budget deficit which, it says, will be far lower than forecast a year ago, and a slowdown in the growth rate of the money supply from last year's 19.5%.

There is little detail in the review to explain why the BoP deficit worsened as much as it did. It contains detailed figures only for the first nine months of last year, showing a current account deficit of Z\$465m for that period, implying that the deficit fell to only Z\$90m in the final quarter. The visible trade balance widened from Z\$68m in 1981 to Z\$140m in the first 10 months of last year.

Capital inflows in the first three quarters totalled Z\$260m, of which Z\$50m represented the inflow of long-term private sector

finance. As a result, the overall deficit on both current and capital accounts was just over Z\$200m during the nine months compared with Z\$305m in 1981 as a whole.

Whether the bank's optimism about the BoP and the inflation rate this year will be justified remains to be seen. At this juncture, the signs are that inflation is still rising, though it may peak out in the third quarter, which presumably is what the bank is counting on. Much, though, will depend on the extremely difficult austerity package that Chidzero will have to put together in his budget next month.

If, as seems likely, he is forced to raise taxes again and push up food prices further in order to trim subsidies, then inflation may not abate until early next year. A further imponderable is the mid-year wage award. Most observers here expect an average pay rise of around 12%, but with high increases for the lowest-paid.

This, too, will give inflation a boost, as will evidence that the government is agreeing to more price rises in the shops these days than for some months past. All of this tends to suggest that Zimbabwe will be lucky to keep inflation below 18% this year.

Har (362) 14/6/83

Harare sabotage trial officer 'fabricated statements to police'

HARARE — Wing Commander John Cox, who with five other Zimbabwe Air Force officers is facing charges under the Law and Order Maintenance Act, yesterday told the Harare High Court he had fabricated statements to the police.

Wing Commander Cox and the five others have pleaded not guilty to allegations that they helped saboteurs from South Africa destroy aircraft and equipment worth about R7 million.

His fellow accused are Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Phillip Pile, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe and air lieutenants Barry Lloyd and Neville Weir.

When Wing Commander Cox was cross-examined for the State by Mr Eshmael Chatikobo, he said he had fabricated his statement to the police because he thought he might be used as a witness.

In his statement, Wing Commander Cox implicated senior members of the air force, including air lieutenants Lloyd and Weir.

Part of his statement read: "For a long time now, since about December

1980, the senior staff of the air force have been disenchanted with their lot in life under the new government.

"They have demanded more pay and better conditions for Europeans in the air force.

"I held discussions on their dissatisfaction, both when I was stationed at Chegutu and at air force headquarters.

"Being an officer of medium rank, I was not placed fully in the picture, but I gather it was generally planned to take drastic steps to embarrass the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, by sabotaging vital equipment if necessary."

Earlier, he told the court that on September 4 he was taken by members of the CID to Mutoko, where he was subjected to electric shocks.

He said a red hot wirebrush was run up and down and between his buttocks.

Answering questions from Mr Chatikobo, Wing Commander Cox said he knew from previous experience as a policeman how suspects were handled. He denied he tortured suspects himself, although he had seen people being tortured during the war. — Sapa.

Fewer enter Botswana from Matabeleland

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

THE stream of refugees from southern Zimbabwe into Botswana, following intensive anti-dissident action by government troops in the region earlier this year, has slowed, a source in Gaborone said yesterday.

But officials at the Dukwi refugee camp near Francistown remained worried that the centre would be unable to continue supporting the additional 2 600 people who have arrived since January.

A source in Gaborone said yesterday the Botswana government seemed to be discouraging people from crossing the border from Matabeleland and recently rounded up and repatriated a group of about 50 "illegal" refugees from Zimbabwe.

The "illegals" had not registered with the government, which is a pre-requisite for the granting of asylum.

According to Ms Gyda Hunter of the Lutheran World Federation which assists people at Dukwi, the number of refugees at the camp has risen from 1 000 last December — including 600 Zimbabweans — to 3 600 last month, of whom 3 200 were Zimbabweans.

In March this year, reports said up to 100 people a day were leaving Matabeleland. Most were fleeing from army units attempting to flush out anti-government dissidents.

Some refugees reported horrifying brutality by the

soldiers who were under orders to curb dissident action at all costs.

The influx at Dukwi apparently peaked in March when the Zimbabwean opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo fled to Botswana, before going on to London.

Relations between Botswana and Zimbabwe plummeted at the time. The semi-official Harare newspaper The Herald described the temporary asylum given to Mr Nkomo as tantamount to a declaration of war.

The situation was soured further by reports that Nkomo supporters at Dukwi were training for armed rebellion in Zimbabwe. The reports were strongly denied by the Botswana government, which keeps a tight control on refugee activity.

But relations have improved markedly since then in spite of the continued presence of the refugees.

Last month, the two governments established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in an effort to "cement the ties of friendship and co-operation that already exist between the two states based on principles of mutual respect of national sovereignty", according to an official statement.

It was announced this week that Zimbabwe's High Commissioner to Botswana would be Mr Alois Chidoda, who was head of the Eastern European, Asian and Pacific desk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Kidnapped 6 dead - Harare

By David Thomas,
The Star Bureau

13/6/83
HARARE — The families of the six foreign tourists kidnapped by Matabeleland dissidents have been told their sons were probably murdered the day after their abduction 11 months ago.

United States, British and Australian diplomatic representatives here have been told by the Harare Government that at least two of the alleged abductors have been captured.

The two are in a group of five dissidents being interrogated by the authorities in connection with the kidnappings.

Americans Brett Baldwin (23) and Kevin Ellis (23), Britons James Greenwell (18) and Martyn Hodgson (35), and

Australians Tony Bajzelj (25) and William Buttler (31) were held up by dissidents last July 23 about 73 km north of Bulawayo on the main road to Victoria Falls.

They were part of a transAfrica safari group which was on the last leg of its trip.

Other group members, including women, were released with a note to the authorities demanding the release of detained top officers of Mr Joshua Nkomo's former Zipra army.

The officers, including Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, have since been acquitted by the High Court here of treason and firearms charges. However they were im-

mediately redetained and are being held indefinitely.

Although the original ransom note said the hostages would be killed unless the demands were met there have reports of notes saying that they were still alive.

The hostages' families ran a massive advertising campaign to try to get the abductors to give some indication of the fate of their sons.

The most recent full-page advertisements appeared in a Zimbabwe newspaper last month and said the parents had heard reports their sons had joined the dissident movement.

Earlier reports that the hostages were dead were dismissed by the Government.

Zimbabwe faces no-trial option

The trial of six Zimbabwe Air Force officers accused of assisting in the sabotage of 13 aircraft last July may be the last political show trial in the country.

Some prominent local lawyers have privately expressed fears that, if the State fails to secure a conviction, it will be sorely tempted to avoid the courts in any future politically sensitive cases.

Under the Emergency Powers Act, the Government can detain people indefinitely, if the Minister of Home Affairs believes they are a threat to national security. Such a belief on his part is not subject to any challenge in the courts.

With this option at their disposal, some members of the Government, in particular, the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, are growing increasingly impatient with the string of acquittals that has been handed down by the High Court.

Within the past year four important political prosecutions have failed:

● Last September, a Republican Front MP, Mr

Lawyers fear more detentions, if Air Force officers now on trial are acquitted, reports Peter Godwin of The Sunday Times, London, from Harare

Wally Stuttaford, was acquitted after nine months in pretrial custody of attempting to organise a group to coerce the Government. He was detained again for a day and later left the country.

● In November, after 11 months in custody, Mr Phillip Hartlebury and Mr Colin Evans, two members of Zimbabwe's Secret Service, were acquitted of spying for South Africa after a High Court judge found that their confession had not been given freely. They were detained again immediately after acquittal, and remain in custody.

● In May 1982, after five months in detention, Mr Noel and Mr Alan York, brothers from a prominent farming family, were acquitted in the High Court of charges of illegal possession of weapons and immediately detained again,

they were released in July by order of the High Court — but hours later, were detained once more.

They were finally released in August, after a personal appeal by their family to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

● In March last year, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, former supreme commander of the military wing of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front, and five other party members were acquitted in the High Court of charges of high treason. They were redetained immediately and remain in detention.

As a result of such verdicts, the judiciary has come under increasing fire from various quarters of the Government. Mr Ushewokunze accused the courts in their judgments of "appearing to sow the seeds of revolt against the Government and encouraging the growth of the dissident element." He criticised the recent judgment in the Dabengwa case as being "stranger than fiction," and complained that the judge was "not in tune with the present government."

Of the 10 High Court and Appeal Court judges, six are legacies from the Rhodesian era and four are new appointees. One of the new judges is Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, who presides over the air force trial. Mr Justice Dumbutshena qualified at Gray's Inn in 1962 and played an active role in black nationalist politics in London and Zambia, where he also practised as an advocate.

Soon after his return to Zimbabwe at independence he was appointed a High Court judge and he has recently been appointed Judge-President. His credentials as an independent judge are above question and he is not afraid to return unpopular verdicts.

Trial by jury was abolished in 1974, so Mr Justice Dumbutshena sits with two lay assessors who are competent to decide only on matters of fact. Together, however, they can overrule the judge, as happened in the controversial case of Mr Edgar Tekere, former Minister of Manpower Planning, who was acquitted of murder in 1980.

Star 14/6/87

Two more ANC men held at ⁽³⁶²⁾ the border

The Stars's Foreign
News Service

HARARE — Two African National Congress insurgents, one of them wounded, are being held by the Zimbabwean authorities at Beit Bridge on the border with South Africa, according to sources in Harare.

They are believed to be the two who escaped a South African Security force follow-up operation in which two other insurgents and an assortment of Soviet-made weapons were captured at the weekend.

There is no indication yet what the Zimbabwean authorities intend to do about the two men who, according to South Africa's Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, were part of a band of four who infiltrated into the Republic after cutting the border fence.

In Cape Town Mr le Grange today warned Zimbabwe that there was a serious message for it in the arrest of the two alleged terrorists in the Northern Transvaal.

He said this was one specific instance where terrorists had crossed the border in a planned and calculated way.

This was shown by the weapons and ammunition they had brought with them.

They had come from Maputo to the capital of Zimbabwe, Harare, and had from there found their way to the South African border near Messina without being identified.

On the one hand this was an indication of what was going on in Mozambique in spite of the protestations of its Government that it was only harbouring refugees.

Mr Le Grange said he was not blaming the Zimbabwean Government at this stage but he hoped it would get the serious message of how its territory had been used by terrorists.

South Africa is likely to make representations to Zimbabwe about the incident, the first involving that country.

2402

By Robin Drew,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — Sheer terror was in the eyes of two imprisoned Air Force of Zimbabwe officers, the Harare High Court heard yesterday.

Mr Michael Hartman, a lawyer, told the court that when he saw Air Vice Marshal Hugh Slatter and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe they were visibly trembling at times, red-eyed and confused.

Mr Hartman was giving evidence for the defence in the trial of six air force officers accused of complicity in the R7 million sabotage of aircraft at Thornhill base last year.

The officers say their alleged confessions were obtained under extreme duress including electric shock torture.

Terror in officers' eyes

Mr Hartman said he had become frustrated and angry during the 12 days leading up to his first meeting with the officers. He had realised he was being denied access to Air Marshal Slatter whose wife had asked him to try to find her husband.

Only after a High Court order had been obtained had he been able to see his client.

At one stage he was told by a Mr Matongo of the Central Intelligence Organisation that he could not have access to the air marshal "because we are still working on him".

Mr Hartman said that while he was waiting for the result of the application and after a letter had been written to the Attorney General's office insisting that the men be allowed to see their lawyers before making statements, he was told the officers had been taken before magistrates to have statements confirmed.

"I jumped up from my desk. I just did not believe it," he said.

Mr Hartman said that when he saw Air Marshal Slatter and Wing Commander Briscoe in the Harare holding prison on September 15 they

were in terror of their lives.

"They were adamant that they should be allowed back into the protective custody under any circumstances," he said.

They were close to tears. Air Marshal had put his arms around Wing Commander Briscoe "much as a man would hold a child, not to worry."

Mr Hartman said that he and a fellow lawyer, Mr Rhett Gardner, examined marks on Commander Briscoe's body.

There was bruising from his back shoulder and on his chest "rather like a cloak".

On the wing commander's back there were circular patches about 5 cm in diameter. The centre of these areas had distinct red spots or marks.

Air Marshal Slatter had the same circular phenol red puncture marks on his back.

When they gave evidence in the trial, while it was their fourth week, they claimed they had been shocked from implants attached to their backs.

Mr Hartman and the first drew attention to the alleged torture at a press conference last September.

They were subsequently charged for contempt of court. The other officers are Air Commodore F Wing Commander J. Lieutenant Barrin and Air Lieutenant Weir.

Israel, Syria trade shellfire in Lebanon

BEIRUT — Israeli and Syrian forces exchanged shellfire for an hour late last night across their front line in eastern Lebanon, local radio stations said.

However an Israeli military spokesman outside Beirut denied there was any fighting between the two armies, which have been entrenched in the Bekaa Valley for almost a year.

State-run Beirut Radio said the exchange of fire took place near the village of Hosh Al-Harini, about 15 km from the Syrian border. There were no

Lebanese Government of a troop withdrawal accord with Israel rejected by Syria.

The Israeli spokesman said he had checked with military commanders in Tel Aviv about the reported scene of the fighting but "there is simply nothing going on".

A large explosion was heard late at night in the southern Lebanese port of Sidon, scene of almost daily bomb and small arms attacks against Israeli forces.

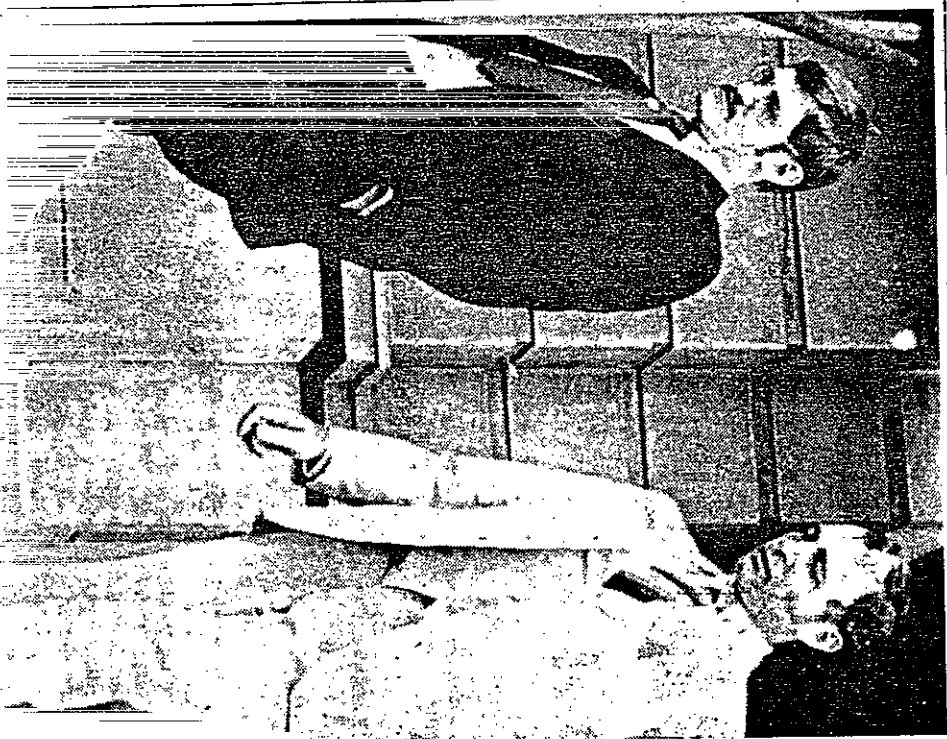
Israeli military sources said the blast appeared to be located

Parties of world right are to unite

BONN — More than 20 conservative and centrist party leaders will meet in London on June 24 to form a world-wide grouping called the International Democratic Union (IDU), West Germany's Christian Democrats said yesterday.

The new grouping, the rightist equivalent of the Socialist International, will be an umbrella organisation for the European Democratic Union and the Pacific Democratic Union.

A Christian Democratic statement said the IDU's member parties represented almost 150 million voters, twice as many as those sup-



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BRISBANE — 1
South African Air

By Robin Drew,
The Star Bureau

TERROR — Sheer terror was in the eyes of two Harare Air Force of Zimbabwe officers, the are High Court heard yesterday.

Michael Hartman, a lawyer, told the court when he saw Air Vice Marshal Hugh Slater Wing Commander Peter Briscoe they were only trembling at times, red-eyed and confused.

Hartman was giving evidence for the defence in the trial of six air force officers accused of complicity in the R7 million sabotage of aircraft at Thornhill base last year.

He officers say their alleged confessions were obtained under extreme duress including electrocution and shock torture.

Terror in officers' eyes

Mr Hartman said he had become frustrated and angry during the 12 days leading up to his first meeting with the officers. He had realised he was being denied access to Air Marshal Slater whose wife had asked him to try to find her husband.

Only after a High Court order had been obtained had he been able to see his client.

At one stage he was told by a Mr Matongo of the Central Intelligence Organisation that he could not have access to the air marshal "because we are still working on him".

Mr Hartman said that while he was waiting for the result of the application and after a letter had been written to the Attorney General's office insisting that the men be allowed to see their lawyers before making statements, he was told the officers had been taken before magistrates to have statements confirmed.

"I jumped up from my desk. I just did not believe it," he said.

Mr Hartman said that when he saw Air Marshal Slater and Wing Commander Briscoe in the Harare holding prison on September 15 they

were in terror of their lives.

"They were adamant that they should not be allowed back into the protective custody of the CIO under any circumstances," he said.

They were close to tears. Air Marshal Slater had put his arms around Wing Commander Briscoe "much as a man would hold a child" and told him not to worry.

Mr Hartman said that he had a fellow lawyer, Mr Rhett Gardner, examined marks on Wing Commander Briscoe's body.

There was bruising from his back across one shoulder and on his chest "rather like the start of a cloak".

On the wing commander's back there were two circular patches about 5 cm in diameter. In the centre of these areas were two distinct red spots or puncture marks.

Air Marshal Slater had the same circular phenomena with red puncture marks in the centre on his back.

When they gave evidence earlier in the trial, which is now in its fourth week, both men claimed they had been given shocks from implements attached to their backs.

Mr Hartman and Mr Gardner first drew attention to the alleged torture at a Press conference last September.

They were subsequently fined for contempt of court.

The other officers on trial are Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commander John Cox, Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd and Air Lieutenant Neville Weir.

Parties of world right are to unite

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Israel, Syria trade shellfire in Lebanon

RUT — Israeli and Syrian troops exchanged shellfire for hours late last night across a front line in eastern Lebanon, local radio stations said.

However an Israeli military spokesman outside Beirut denied there was any fighting between the two armies, which have been entrenched in the area for almost a year.

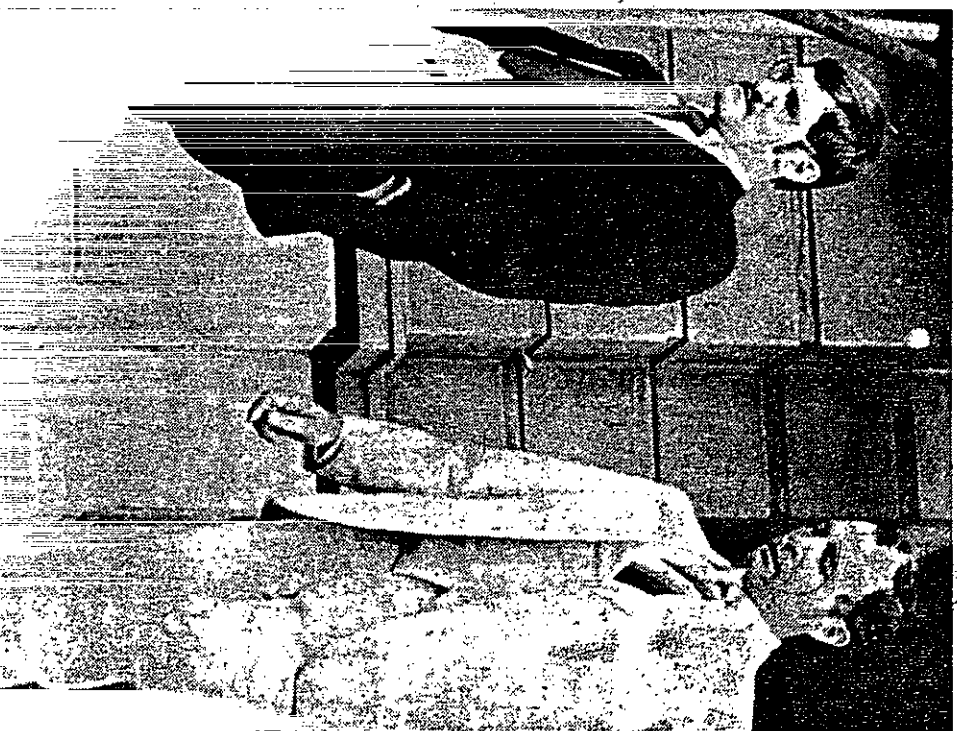
A late-run Beirut Radio said an exchange of fire took place in the village of Hosh Al-Imi, about 15 km from the border. There were no reports of casualties.

Lebanese Government of a troop withdrawal accord with Israel rejected by Syria.

The Israeli spokesman said he had checked with military commanders in Tel Aviv about the reported scene of the fighting but "there is simply nothing going on".

A large explosion was heard late at night in the southern Lebanese port of Sidon, scene of almost daily bomb and small arms attacks against Israeli forces.

Israeli military sources said the blast appeared to be located at the Ain Al-Hilweh Palestinian



SAA service to Aussie may be cut

The Star's Foreign News Service
BRISBANE — The days of South African Airways' service

Zimbabwe denies SA's ANC claim

15/6/83 By David Thomas 362
The Star Bureau

HARARE — The Zimbabwe government has officially denied charges by Pretoria that two African National Congress insurgents crossed into South Africa from Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's Minister responsible for security, Mr Emmer-son Mnangagwa, said last night of South African claims: "They are a flimsy excuse to unleash aggression on us."

Mr Mnangagwa was responding to a statement by South Africa's Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, which said SA security forces had captured two ANC insurgents near Messina after they had crossed the border from Zimbabwe.

Attorney-General lies, says lawyer in Thornhill trial

By Robin Drew,
The Star Bureau

15/6/83

262
HARARE — A lawyer who was formerly acting for one of the senior Zimbabwe air force officers detained in connection with the sabotage of aircraft at Thornhill last year described his relations with the Attorney-General as "thoroughly unpleasant."

Mr Rhett Gardner, a defence witness in the trial of six officers accused of complicity in the sabotage, told the High Court in Harare he had seen the Attorney-General during attempts to gain access to the officers.

State counsel Mr Honor Mkuishi said the Attorney-General would deny having said that detainees became unco-operative after seeing their lawyers.

"In that case," said Mr Gardner, "he is lying."

Mr Gardner said the Attorney-General had made the remark and it had been reported in the overseas Press.

It did not surprise him that he had not seen the remark in the Zimbabwe Press which he did not regard as reliable.

Later the court was shown an extract from the Sunday Telegraph of London which included the quotation attributed to the Attorney-General saying:

"It is our experience that detainees become unco-operative after seeing their lawyers."

Mr Gardner told the court a Press conference he and a colleague had given drawing attention to the alleged torture of the officers had been held on the instructions of their clients.

They were concerned that they might be taken out of prison custody again, and that other suspects might be tortured, and they also wanted to profess their continued loyalty to the country.

An appeal against conviction for contempt of court as a result of the Press conference was due to be heard next month, he said.

Reading from notes made at his first interview with Wing Commander John Cox, Mr Gardner said he had written that Mr Cox was obviously terrified and had been tortured.

The notes referred to "electrode up backside... terrible agony".

His notes quoted Mr Cox as saying: "Nobody could withstand that treatment."

Officer 'refused to be State witness'

HARARE — A Zimbabwe Air Force officer who allegedly helped in last year's sabotage attack at Thornhill Air Base in Gweru, claimed in the High Court in Harare yesterday that he had refused an offer to become a State witness.

Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd (31) told Mr Justice E Dumbutshena his refusal was made at a meeting with the Attorney-General and members of his staff.

At the meeting were the leader of the prosecution team, Mr Honour Mkushi, and another accused, Air Lieutenant Neville Weir.

Lieutenant Lloyd and five others have pleaded not guilty to charges of involvement in the sabotage of aircraft and equipment worth R7.9 million.

Lieutenant Lloyd said that while he was being interrogated, members of the CID offered him R5 500 and high-level employment in Zaire for statements.

Lieutenant Lloyd told the court the CID team had insisted he knew all about the sabotage.

"They were asking me to confess. They said I was guilty because I was the security officer at Thornhill."

The case continues. — Sapa

362
TEXTILES IN A SPIN FM 17/6/83

A number of Zimbabwe's major textile producers are winding down their operations.

Karina Textiles (KT) has closed a brand-new mill in Norton which employed 300 people. It is trying to sell the mill, along with its cotton spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing plant.

The largest textile manufacturer in the country, David Whitehead (DW), has put about half of the 1 300 employees in its Chegutu fabric manufacturing division on a three-day week. The short-time will cut wages by about 25%.

DW's hosiery factory in Gweru is not working at full capacity because of a shortage of raw materials.

Spinweave and Associated Textiles (AT) of Kadoma have also cut back. Spinweave has introduced a three-day

week and about a third of AT's 650 workers have been on a four-day week for the last six months.

Zimbabwe Spinners and Weavers has asked government for permission to re-trench about 80 of its 550 workers. And some firms want to cut staff through "voluntary resignations" — paying them to quit.

After independence, many firms went on major expansion schemes.

But the world economic downturn, coupled with raw material and foreign exchange shortages and rapidly rising wages, priced industry out the marketplace.

In some cases, Zimbabwe firms with facilities in Botswana have shifting production to these centres where overheads are lower.

Officer tells court why he slashed wrist

CAPE TIMES 17/6/83

362

From ANDRE VILJOEN HARARE. — A white Zimbabwean Air Force officer, who slashed his wrist in a police cell, left a message in his own blood as a sign that he was not guilty of sabotage, the High Court in Harare heard yesterday. The officer, Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd, is one of six Air Force officers charged with complicity in the sabotage of 13 military aircraft at Thornhill air force base near Gweru last July.

lost about 250ml to 500ml of blood and was taken to hospital.

At the beginning of the torture he had pleaded his innocence but eventually he "burst at the seams" and "confessed".

He later received drugs for uncontrollable shaking of his limbs.

Three nights after the ordeal he had to be carried out of his cell struggling to breathe after a nightmare. He told a Detective Superintendent Hough of his torture.

The officer examined him and said he would make a formal complaint to a chief superintendent.

Complained

Two days after his confession was confirmed by a magistrate, and he realized he might be remanded in prison where he thought he would escape the detectives, he complained of his torture experience. He was referred to a State doctor.

A fortnight later he repeated the torture complaint to another magistrate. He also said his "confession" was false and that despite repeated requests he had been refused access to a lawyer. He saw his lawyer briefly that day and was able to instruct him in full the next day.

'Agonizing'

Lieutenant Lloyd told the court yesterday that after a night of agonising electric shock torture, which he had believed would be repeated the next day, he decided to take his life.

He cut his wrist with glass from his glasses. A nearby prisoner called out and the broken glass was removed.

He said he was so determined not to get back into the hands of the detectives, who had tortured him, that he barricaded his cell. "I was still of a mind to kill myself but did not want it to be construed as a confession. So I wrote in my blood on the floor: CID torture with batteries."

The next morning the fire brigade forced entry to his cell. He had

'Jew-killing' game

BONN. — Neo-nazis are circulating a board game at some schools and discotheques based on the nazi extermination of the Jews.

Called "Jew, Don't Get Angry", the "game" is said to be played with dice on a board in the form of a six-cornered Star of David with the names of concentration camps such as Auschwitz and Treblinka at the corners.

The first player who gets his counters ("Jews") round the board and back into his corner, symbolizing the nazi killing of six million Jews, wins.

A public prosecutor in Zweibruecken, in the west of the federal republic, said he was about to press charges against local neo-nazis under laws forbidding incitement of racial hatred and the spreading of nazi propaganda material.

He said that in 12 cases, hand-drawn copies of the game had been sent anonymously to Jewish families. — Sapa-Reuter

CAPE TOWN
Shap's Car
70 Long Str
Tel: 22 3943

We lost our holiday



Just before we hit Sir Lowry's Pass, our car packed up. It was crowded, overloaded and overheated. We never got to Plett at all, so here we are back at home again.

I knew I should have bought a HIACE SUPER 10 from Market Toyota... lots of room for the whole family, and more! I hear Market Toyota just loves giving test-drives and their after-sales service is superb!

EXTRA SPECIAL!! MARKET TOYOTA IS OFFERING SPECIAL DEALS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND REGISTERED WELFARE ORGANISATIONS.

MARKET



TOYOTA

Plea for loading zone parking concession

Staff Reporter

LOADING zones in the city centre should double as parking places for Saturday morning shoppers.

This is suggested by Mr J Stone, of Norfolk House, Sea Point, in a letter to the Cape Times.

He said deliveries were fewer on Saturday mornings with factories and workshops being closed. He added that perishables could be delivered early in the morning, leaving the bays free for shoppers from 9.30am onwards.

"Special requests could be made for use

of a bay for loading later on Saturday mornings, in which case the Traffic Department could put up a no-parking sign," suggested Mr Stone.

This concession would help many working people who flocked to the city to do weekly shopping, he added.

Mr Harry Attwood, Cape Town's municipal traffic manager, said that a large number of small deliveries were made in the city, even on Saturday mornings.

"We would have to make too many exceptions to make this suggestion practicable."

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new constituent excluded from the group, whom the BORaine said in the Free State on on Indian... cted with the... rly because... at the Free S... for Indian s... ere would be... r Gerrit Viljo... National E... nts by the M... referred to ear...

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Young Zimbabwe forges ahead

362 E-Post 18/6/83

I RECENTLY spent a week in Zimbabwe, my first visit to that country.

In South Africa I had read much about trouble in Malabeleland and had gained the general impression that the country was in a bad way. I did not find this to be true.

Of course, I'm no expert on the country after a week spent in Harare, except for 2½ days at a teachers' conference in Gweru. But I met many people, read and looked, asked questions and listened.

Although I missed the Zimbabwe Independence Day celebrations, I was most interested in the impressive, but not uncritical 16-page supplement produced by the Harare Herald for the occasion.

Some of the information in this article comes from there.

It is clear that Malabeleland is still a troubled area. But one must remember that "the trouble" was started by dissidents, including the killing and kidnapping of some whites, at least partly to embarrass the Government.

There has definitely been some brutal retaliation by army units, but Mr. Robert Mugabe made one of his Independence Day speeches in Bulawayo and announced that the curfew had been lifted in some troubled areas.

One must remember that

"dissidents" include many elements, some of them criminal, and that Zapu lacks clear leadership and direction, worsened by Mr. Joshua Nkomo's flight.

Zimbabwe is certainly not dominated by the dissident problem. As in all Southern African countries, much attention is devoted to the problems of the drought and the worldwide recession.

My general impression is that most Zimbabweans are proud of the progress their country is making, that they are self-confident and very friendly to strangers.

Like Mr. Ewan Ferguson, the British Ambassador to South Africa, I found that "the standards of public administration have been maintained".

Officials were competent and helpful, many of those in high positions well-informed, courteous and clear-sighted.

In his Independence Day speech, the Prime Minister accused some senior people in government of enriching themselves since independence.

That might have been said by other national leaders elsewhere on such an occasion.

But two days later I read a report — with picture — of 1 000 students marching through the city to the Prime Minister's office,

What the headlines seldom say

FRANZ AUERBACH, president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, recently visited Zimbabwe. He found the situation somewhat different from the picture often painted by the South African media.



Mr ROBERT MUGABE... leading a nation proud of its progress

asking to see him (he was out of town) and demanding that he should follow his criticism, which they strongly supported, with some action against those involved.

I also noted that Zimbabwe has appointed an ombudsman — something which we have not yet done in South Africa.

During 1982 the country carried out a national manpower survey, as one result of which they expanded technical education in Mutare and Gweru.

Another survey identified a quarter million handicapped people,

largely because of the war. Some 30 organisations are involved in the prevention, early detection and treatment of disability.

A strong thread running through all development planning is the determination to improve the quality of life in rural areas.

The Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs has been running courses "for the rural masses" in nutrition, basic primary health care, project planning and management, poultry keeping, pigging and rabbitry, gardening, home economics, uniform making, leader-

ship and savings club management.

More than 1 500 village health workers have been trained by a special training programme.

Zimbabwe has given much attention to the position of women in the new society.

Last year a three-day seminar on the position of women was held, and an umbrella organisation linking all women's organisations is planned.

While it is true that Zimbabwe is moving towards a socialist society, I noticed that many major South African retail firms continue to trade in Gweru and

Harare, and my general impression was that moves towards "State control of the means of production" were not vigorous.

Some said that at least some of the Zapu dissatisfaction was due to impatience with the slowness of the moves towards socialism, though this view was denied by others.

Not everything works perfectly: work on nutrition demonstration centres had been suspended "pending evaluation".

The Adult Literacy Organisation of Zimbabwe has trained 128 literacy teachers, doubled its still inadequate book printing efforts to 9 000 books in 1982 and begun research into "the effects of becoming illiterate".

Educational progress has been spectacular, with 1 400 new primary and 550 new high schools built in three years. Primary enrolment rose from 819 000 to 2.2 million in the same time, high school pupils from 66 000 to 225 000.

Vigorous pre-service and in-service training programmes are under way and university enrolment is now over 3 000.

Naturally expatriate Rhodesians and those "white Rhodes" who have stayed (the term denotes those whites who do not identify with the new Zimbabwe) will say that some

education standards have fallen.

I suggest that in a situation of rapid expansion it is inevitable that the standards in some schools will sag for a while, though the country is still taking Cambridge "O" and "A" level examinations, which will probably ensure that the decline is not too severe.

In any case it is the price to be paid for keeping the education standard of the few so much above what was available to the many for decades.

I must also report the widespread belief in Zimbabwe that South Africa is actively involved in attempts to destabilise the country.

We deny this, but I suggest that while we enrol black and white members of the former Rhodesian Army into the SA Defence Force, our denials have less credibility than the "proofs" freely quoted in Zimbabwe.

I believe we should have a sympathetic attitude to the new Zimbabwe and that all our news media should reflect regularly some of the great progress Zimbabwe is making.

These should help to convince all South Africans that, in spite of some severe problems and occasional setbacks, Zimbabwe is moving towards a bright future with confidence.

5 7/11/83
362 19/6/83

Is my son

alive?

MY AGONY, BY FATHER OF ZIMBABWE KIDNAP VICTIM

By DAVID FORREY

AN anguished father this week pleaded for an end to speculation on the fate of his missing son.

The young man was one of the six tourists kidnapped by dissidents in Zimbabwe almost a year ago.

Speaking from his home in Seattle, American hotel director William Ellis described the agony caused by speculation this week that tourists were executed soon after their abduction.

"It's very difficult to even think straight, not knowing for sure that your son is dead or alive, let alone having somebody speculate that he might already have been killed."

Mr Ellis and his wife, Dorlene, have refused to give up hope for their missing son, Kevin, 24.

Kevin and five other tourists have never been heard from since they were captured by dissidents about 70km northwest of Bulawayo on the Victoria Falls road on July 23 last year.

'We want proof'

It was revealed earlier this week that information from five captured rebels in the troubled province of Matabeleland suggested that the visitors — two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — were murdered by their kidnappers within two days of being abducted.

However, Zimbabwean security officials, who were given the information while interrogating the captured rebels, later disclosed that they were sceptical about the confessions because the suspected kidnappers had been unable to produce the bodies when taken to the ambush scene.

But Mr Ellis dismissed the widely reported speculation out of hand this week.

"I call it a lie," he said. "It's a fabrication by someone for some or other reason."

"As far as I'm concerned there is nothing to back these claims up. We want proof of life or death."

"Nobody is going to tell me that my son is dead until he can produce, not only the grave site, but his remains as well... and these will have to be positively identified before I believe him."

"We know Kevin will be found. We have a great deal of faith in God."

Legal costs

Mr Ellis has been living on his nerves every day for the past 11 months as he has waited for news of his son.

But despite the rewards offered and appeals broadcast over Radio Zimbabwe, nobody has come forward with any information that can prove that his son is dead or alive.

Earlier this year the parents of the two American hostages flew to Zimbabwe to launch a "public family initiative", and said at the time that they were prepared to consider any offer to free their sons, possibly including ransom.

When nothing positive came from that offer, they announced that they would be prepared to pay the legal costs in the treason trial of top Zipra commanders in return for information that their sons were still alive.

The treason trialists — including Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, former senior security aides of Mr Joshua Nkomo — were later acquitted by the High Court but re-detained immediately afterwards by Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

The kidnappers have demanded the release of their former Zipra commanders in exchange for the freedom of the abducted tourists — Kevin Ellis and Brett Baldwin, 23, from the United States; Britons James Greenwell, 19, and Martyn Hodgson, 35, and Australians Tony Bajzelj, 25, and William Butler, 32.

Pik's ANC claim 'a pretext for attack'

By ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had accused Zimbabwe of actively supporting the armed insurgence of the African National Congress into South Africa, the Zimbabwean Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said at the weekend.

Mr Munangagwa said the accusation, contained in a letter he received from Mr Botha last Thursday, was a South African pretext for attacking Zimbabwe.

He told a rally in the midlands town of Gweru that the letter also claimed ANC guerrillas had crossed recently from Zimbabwe into South Africa.

Mr Botha's office announced last Tuesday that he had sent a diplomatic note to the Zimbabwean Government following the arrest in the Messina district of two heavily-armed ANC guerrillas who had entered South Africa from Zimbabwe.

Mr Munangagwa said the same day that no ANC guerrillas had passed through Zimbabwe, and on Thursday a Zimbabwean Government spokesman denied the government had received any communication from South Africa.

Mr Botha's office repeated on Friday that it had sent a note to Zimbabwe which had been delivered to "the responsible Minister" and added that it had "contained no particular warning".

There is genuine concern in Zimbabwean Government circles that the South African charge that the guerrillas went through Zimbabwe could presage an attack.

Although observers believe it highly unlikely that Zimbabwe would allow the ANC military transit facilities, they consider the ANC would cross through Zimbabwe if it believed it could do so undetected by the South African or Zimbabwean governments.

Meanwhile, Mr Botha yesterday issued the full text of last week's letter to the Zimbabwean Government.

He said the letter was being released in view of accusations in the Press and by Mr Munangagwa, reports Sapa.

The letter says that after the two ANC terrorists were captured near Messina on June 11, they said they and two others had flown from Maputo to Harare on June 8, then spent a day in Harare before driving to the South African border, where they crossed.

It concludes: "The Government of the Republic of South Africa wishes to extend an invitation to the Government of Zimbabwe to send police officials to South Africa in order to verify the information now at South Africa's disposal."

"The South African Government would also appreciate confirmation of reports to the effect that the Government of Zimbabwe will not allow ANC bases on its territory, that it will not allow members of the ANC to operate from its territory, and, that it will not allow members of the ANC en route to or from South Africa to cross its territory."

Maize arrives from US

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The first shipment of 25 000 tons of maize imported from the United States was offloaded in the Cape Town docks yesterday.

This was the first delivery of 600 000 tons of maize to be imported from America and Argentina for the next six to seven months to cope with the food shortage caused by the drought.

The manager of the Maize Board, Mr Hennie Nel, said in Cape Town yesterday that most of the present import, yellow maize, would be used for animal fodder.

However, from July 1, 30% of yellow —

Nkomo 'ready to return home'

London Bureau

LONDON. — Supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwe opposition leader who fled from his country in March to seek refuge in London, believe that he will fly home within a few days to claim his seat in the Harare Parliament.

Reports from Harare that he might have flown home with Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, who has been visiting Europe, could not be confirmed.

A spokesman at Gatwick Airport said that neither of the two leaders was on the passenger list for an Air Zimbabwe flight to Harare on Saturday.

Mr Nkomo disappeared

several days ago from the London flat where he has been staying for several weeks. It was thought that he was still lying low in London, where he has a permit to remain until July.

Parliament is to resume on Thursday after a four-month recess. Mr Nkomo has been warned that he will then have 21 days to put in an appearance. If he fails to do so, he will lose his seat.

A delegation of supporters is believed to have flown to London recently to persuade Mr Nkomo to return.

Mr Mugabe said recently that Mr Nkomo was welcome to return. He has been under investigation over allegations of illicit emerald dealing and currency smuggling.

Mystery over nurses' arrests

Mali Africa Bureau

HARARE. — A row is brewing in Harare over the recent mystery detention of three white nurses at a private clinic in the city.

The Sunday Mail yesterday reported the nurses had been detained under emergency powers regulations following allegations of discriminatory practices and had been released last week by order of the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda.

But a police spokesman in Harare yesterday called the report "slanderous and

Public warned of 'white racists' in Zimbabwe

20/6/83 (367)
The Star Bureau

HARARE — A senior police officer has warned against the presence of a "clique" of racist whites in Zimbabwe.

The deputy commissioner in charge of crime and security, Mr G Mhora, attacked as "slandrous and mischievous" a local Press report that the Acting Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, had ordered the immediate release of three white nurses detained for several days under the emergency powers regulations.

The report said the nurses had been arrested after allegations of discriminatory practices at a clinic.

Mr Mhora said the arrest was in connection with investigations into subversive activities.

Senator Rosenfels, no less 'Rhodesian' than Smithy himself, is still...

Keeping in touch for whites

S.M.R.
20/6/83

The Star's Foreign News Service

HARARE — A prominent Marula farmer of Rhodesian pioneer stock, Senator Max Rosenfels, said it was a sad day for him to oppose Ian Smith.

His recent decision to join the white rebel group who call themselves Independents, since breaking away from his old friend Mr Smith's Republican Front a year ago, was taken after painful soul-searching about his, his family's and his fellow-whites' future in Zimbabwe.

"If we are going to go on living here it is essential that we have a voice in government... that we have contact with government," he said from his sprawling cattle ranch, Sandown North, in remote western Matabeleland.

An Independent who took the seat left vacant by a retiring RF man, Senator Rosenfels believes the party he once supported is not achieving anything.

He feels whites who choose to live in black Africa must adjust to the new situation or face extinction like the dinosaurs who did not.

Senator Rosenfels' move has become a major turning point in Independent Zimbabwe's white political scene which has been dominated up to now by the RF.

A former prominent white businessman and Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe president, Mr Brian Grubb, has followed Senator Rosenfels into another vacant senate seat.

The RF, on the other hand, is finding it increasingly difficult to recruit candidates of any calibre.

More than anything else, Senator Rosenfels's realignment has given credibility to the nine Independents who have been ostracised by many fellow-whites since they crossed the House of Assembly floor in March last year.



Mr Max Rosenfels on his ranch in Matabeleland... the Senator has decided to work from within the system to make a better life for all.

By David Thomas

Their nominal leader, Mr Chris Andersen, has taken the brunt of much of the white antagonism.

However, as a member of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's Cabinet, he has quietly and successfully intervened on the behalf of whites who have been detained or had other serious difficulties with the government.

It is in this type of behind-the-scenes negotiation instead of direct public confrontation that Senator Rosenfels feels he can make a contribution to the country's future.

"We've got to accept that they're in power and we can't reverse it. We can try to influence government and try to make the policy of reconciliation work," he said.

Senator Rosenfels (57), who has better "Rhodesian" credentials than even Mr Smith, feels he can give whites confidence and influence them to stay and contribute to Zimbabwe's future.

Basically conservative in outlook, Senator Rosenfels puts himself in the political middle ground.

road category among white Zimbabweans.

He lost seven close relatives in the Rhodesian war — a son, a brother, two nephews and three cousins, most of whose portraits are prominently displayed in his homestead livingroom.

His ranch, which he ran and lived on during the seven-year Rhodesian war, is once again threatened by the grave security situation in Matabeleland.

put up around his homestead during the war, has again become a necessary security measure.

So has his crackling agri-alert radio which keeps him in touch round the clock with the security forces and other farmers in the area.

His soul-searching and decision to join the Independents to campaign in the Bulawayo South by-election had a significant impact on the voting which gave the RF the heaviest election defeat since 1962.

Botha denies Zimbabwe ANC charge

CNA Times 20/6/83 362

From ANDRE VILJOEN
HARARE. — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had accused Zimbabwe of actively supporting the armed insurgency of the African National Congress, the Zimbabwean Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa said at the weekend.

Mass rally

The accusation, a pre-text for an attack, was in a letter he had received from Mr Botha last Thursday, he told a mass rally near Gweru.

Sapa reports that Mr Botha said yesterday that in view of press reports of this allegation and of Mr Munangagwa's claim that the South African note accused Zimbabwe of "actively supporting the liberation war being waged by the ANC", he had no choice but to release the text of the note.

Text of note

The text reads: "On June 10, it was discovered that four persons had entered the Republic of South Africa illegally from Zimbabwe.

"During follow-up operations, two of these persons, who were armed with weapons of Soviet manufacture, were apprehended on June 11, but the other two managed to escape back to Zimbabwe.

"Since then, the two who were captured have been identified by finger-print experts as M

Morake and F Ranoto, two ANC terrorists who had received training in Angola, the Soviet Union and East Germany.

Ranoto has subsequently indicated that he was the leader of a group of four terrorists who had travelled by air from Maputo to Harare on June 8.

They stayed in Harare for a day before travelling by car to a point near the place where they crossed the Zimbabwe/South African border.

Fired shots

"He has also confirmed that they were discovered by the South African Police after having crossed the border and that they fired a number of shots at the police.

"The Government of the Republic of South Africa wishes to extend an invitation to the Government of Zimbabwe to send police officials to South Africa in order to verify the information now at South Africa's disposal.

"The South African Government would also appreciate confirmation of reports to the effect that the Government of Zimbabwe will not allow ANC bases on its territory, that it will not allow members of the ANC to operate from its territory, and, that it will not allow members of the ANC en route to or from South Africa to cross its territory."

Harare admits getting ANC note from SA

The Star Bureau 20/6/83
HARARE — Zimbabwe's Minister of Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, has confirmed that his Government received a letter from the South African Government last week concerning alleged infiltration of ANC fighters across the Limpopo.

Earlier, a Zimbabwean Government spokesman had denied the receipt of any communication from Pretoria.

Mr Mnangagwa told a rally at the weekend that South Africa had accused Zimbabwe of actively supporting the liberation war being waged by the ANC.

He said South Africa was trying hard to find an excuse to attack Zimbabwe and claimed that groups of South African-trained saboteurs had moved into tribal areas in Matabeleland.

Zimbabwe has strenuously denied that it has allowed ANC guerillas to use its territory as a base from which to attack South Africa.

Yesterday the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said that, in view of Press reports of Mr Munangag-

wa's claim that South Africa was trying to build up an excuse before launching an attack against Zimbabwe, and because of the claim that the South African note accused Zimbabwe of "actively supporting the liberation war being waged by the ANC," he had no choice but to release the full text of the note.

The main points of the note were:

"On June 10 it was discovered that four persons had entered South Africa illegally from Zimbabwe.

"During follow-up operations two of these persons, who were armed with weapons of Soviet manufacture, were apprehended on June 11 but the other two managed to escape back to Zimbabwe.

"Since then, the two who were captured have been identified as M Morake and F Ranoto, two ANC terrorists who had received training in Angola, the Soviet Union and East Germany.

"Ranoto has subsequently indicated that he was the leader of a group of four terrorists who had travelled by air from Maputo to Harare on June 8.

"They stayed in Harare for a day before travelling by car to a point near the place where they crossed the Zimbabwe/RSA border.

"He has also confirmed that they were discovered by the South African Police after having crossed the border and that they fired a number of shots at the police.

"The South African Government would also appreciate confirmation of reports to the effect that the Government of Zimbabwe will not allow ANC bases on its territory, that it will not allow members of the ANC to operate from its territory, and that it will not allow members of the ANC en route to or from South Africa to cross its territory."

Pilot tells of blows with an iron bar

The Star Bureau

HARARE — A young Zimbabwe Air Force pilot told the High Court here yesterday that he had been punched, kicked and beaten with a heavy iron bar until he made a statement admitting his involvement in the Thornhill Air Base sabotage.

Air Lieutenant Neville Weir (24) said Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) members investigating the sabotage had made him sit naked on the floor while they questioned him.

When he did not give the answers they wanted to hear, he was kicked, punched and hit with the iron bar.

Air Lieutenant Weir said the assaults came after two days of intensive grilling by the CIO men during which he was repeatedly threatened, subjected to minor slaps and kicks and

made to do press-ups until he was exhausted.

Once he was left to spend the night chained to the cell floor without blankets or warm clothing.

His requests to see a lawyer were refused.

Eventually he decided to give his interrogators a statement to satisfy them and stop the assaults and abuse.

He denied he had played any part in the sabotage at the base last July 25 which destroyed or badly damaged 13 aircraft.

Air Lieutenant Weir is charged with taking part in an alleged conspiracy to cripple the air force with senior officers acting on the orders of South African agents.

He has pleaded not guilty as have Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox and Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd.

They told the court they were tortured, assaulted or intimidated into making statements confessing guilt.

Air Lieutenant Weir said "Flying is my life" and he would never contemplate sabotaging any aircraft.

The SAAF had offered him the rank of lieutenant flying Impala jets.

Danes said to 'hush up' arms case

The Star's Foreign News Service

COPENHAGEN — An indictment against a man alleged to have smuggled arms to South Africa has been delayed here — amid charges that the Danish Government is planning a "hush-up".

Mr Roald Soekilde, area manager of the Scandinavian Airline System (SAS), was due to appear in court here yesterday on three charges.

This followed the discovery 12 days ago of 700 kg of handguns and shotguns en route to Johannesburg from Vienna via Copenhagen.

Copenhagen's special branch investigators now say it could be weeks before they can present evidence.

Detective Inspector Joergen Frederiksen denied any political pressure on him to delay the case until it "has lost some of its anti-South African sensitivity".

The delay has not stopped the Danish Transport and General Workers' Union, which supported the Copenhagen Kastrup international airport cargo workers in the original complaint to the police, from renewing its determination to expose what it calls "the SAS arms cargo trade with South Africa".

Weir

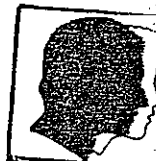
WASHINGTON — Weir flew to London to meet Thatcher, confer with and the Foreign Office.

Chad

N'DJAMENA — Prisoners to Interior Ministry did not speak which was sene Habre's

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WASHINGTON — the United States play in her tournament of among players — ment beginning Erie, Pennsylv

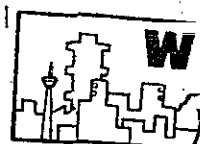


Queen people



BELFAST — Six the smile from the met the populace Although the IRA propaganda, thou prevent a possible to be hoaxes.

On the parade gr Territorial Army ceived a musical Earlier, by mixing tary of State for No ous minutes but deli of Hillsborough Cast In an unscheduled stood talking to well



TRANSVAAL — Till 6 but warm over the the highveld in places

Challenger's crew takes a breather at halfway mark

HOUSTON — Space shuttle Challenger's five astronauts have won a breather today with a light schedule of experiments and camera work as they pass the halfway point of their six-day mission.

The main work of the day is to be the operation of a scientific experiment in which cells floating in a liquid are separated by an electrical charge.

The experiment, equipment for which is built by the McDonnell Douglas Aerospace Company, is on its third shuttle flight.

The crew will go to sleep early this evening in preparation for tomorrow's hectic programme and also to begin adjusting for an early awakening on Friday, when the shuttle is due to return to earth. — Reuter.

A rugby is dying

see any country risking the right pete in the Olympic Games in Los next year by touring here."

So pessimistic is Brown's predi the future that he seriously dou will ever be another Springbok tea

The only answer, Brown feel close our doors and stop expecti tional competition. The game mu raeli Government drew up new proposals last night to end a hunger strike by doctors as the country's health services approached collapse.

"It must be run by a union of and players. It would make for tense competition and greater interest, with a regular cash flo the provinces as top players aabou 2 000 of Israel's and sold in a sort of transfer m7 000 doctors had

New bid to end fast by doctors

JERUSALEM — The Is raeli Government drew up new proposals last night to end a hunger strike by doctors as the country's health services approached collapse.

Union officials said about 2 000 of Israel's and sold in a sort of transfer m7 000 doctors had

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ath African mal," he as

362 21/6/83

By Robin Drew,
The Star Bureau

Zimbabwe unveils plan to change court procedures

HARARE — Zimbabwe is to introduce new rules governing procedure and evidence in the courts which will remove "outdated rules which in many cases only benefit the guilty".

This was announced by President Canaan Banana at the formal opening of a new session of Parliament.

He said a new criminal procedure and evidence Bill would ensure that the law accorded with those standards demanded by a free and democratic society.

The President said the government would continue to pursue a policy of national reconciliation.

Efforts would be redoubled to

make the SADC countries less dependent on others.

In the only direct reference to South Africa, President Banana said: "It is also our intention, together with our sister Front-line states, to intensify our common efforts against the acts of destabilisation and aggression perpetrated against all of us by the racist Pretoria regime."

President Banana said the defence forces had achieved notable successes against dissidents whose acts were designed to challenge the government.

"The army will continue to take advantage of the offers made by friendly nations for training at home and abroad," he said.

There was some concern about manpower shortages in the air force, but "friendly nations" had stepped in with offers of courses which would result in a much higher ratio of black pilots and technicians, the President said.

Legislation to be introduced during the new session of Parliament would include:

- A law to protect the Office of the President against contempt.
- A refugee Bill in accordance with the UN convention.
- A Bill to lay the basis for a uniform system of education.
- A Bill to control private medical care facilities.
- A new land acquisition Bill to speed up resettlement and expand State farming operations.
- A Bill to provide for single citizenship and to extend the qualifying period for citizenship.

More battle as Arafat talks fail

DAMASCUS — Fresh fighting erupted between Palestinian factions in east Lebanon today after an all-night meeting of Mr Yasser Arafat's Fatah guerilla leadership broke up without healing the rift in its ranks.

Mr Arafat's deputy military commander, Khalil al-Wazir, said after the eight-hour meeting that efforts to end a Fatah mutiny, which has erupted into fighting several times, had ended in deadlock.

Mr al-Wazir said Mr Arafat left Damascus as soon as the meeting broke up and headed for Palestinian bases near Tripoli.

Mr Arafat did not take the direct route to Tripoli through eastern Lebanon's Bekaa valley, where the fighting was reported. Instead, he took a detour farther north via the Syrian town of Homs, Mr al-Wazir said.

He said the rebels had taken up positions along the main Beirut-Damascus highway, between the Lebanese border post at Masnaa and the town of Shtoura farther west.

Syrian troops which controlled the area had moved in tanks around the highway and set up roadblocks, he added. — Reuters.



No parking? The driver of this giant road-scraper in Malmö, Sweden, found a loophole in the parking regulations — which cover only vehicles parked directly on the road surface — by parking his luxury car on the trailer during work. The scraper,

used for removing tar from road surfaces, is heavy and its trailer so large that it does not fall under normal parking rules. Not only can he avoid the ticket in the warden's face, he is also the envy of all the other harassed motorists in Malmö.

Danes said to 'hush up' arms case

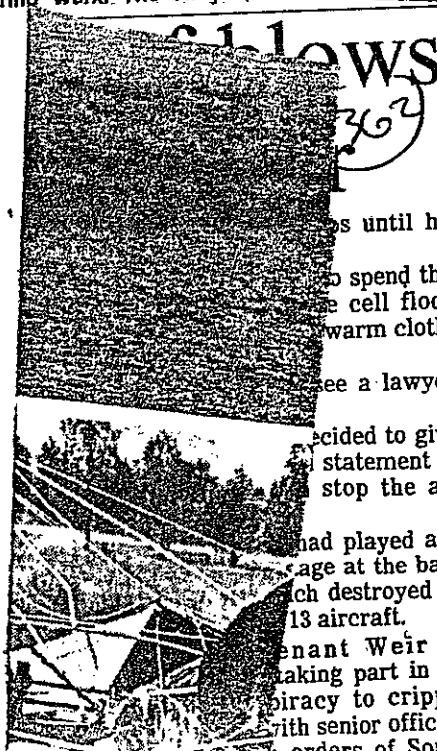
The Star's Foreign
News Service

COPENHAGEN — An attempt against a man alleged to have smuggled arms to Africa has been delayed amid charges that the Danish Government is planning "hush-up".

Mr Roald Soekilde, area manager of the Scandinavian System (SAS), was due to appear in court here yesterday on charges.

This followed the disclosure days ago of 700 kg of guns and shotguns en route to Mombasa from Vienna via Copenhagen.

Copenhagen's special



By Dik Browne

LUCKY EDDIE CAN'T
SEEM TO GET
STARTED TODAY

Sabotage trial man 'offered SAAF job'

CAPE TOWN 21/6/63
362

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — One of six Zimbabwean Air Force officers charged with complicity in the sabotage of military aircraft told the High Court here yesterday that he had been offered a job as an Impala pilot in the South African Air Force.

Air-Lieutenant Neville Weir, 24, told the court the job offer was made to him during an interview at Air Force Headquarters in Pretoria soon after Easter last year.

He had sought the interview because he was having doubts about his future in the Zimbabwean Air Force.

Two days

On May 17 last year, the commanding officer at Thornhill Base, Group-Captain David Jones, had told him he had been seen outside Air Force Headquarters in Pretoria.

He was given two days to decide his future and had resigned from the Zimbabwe Air Force on May 19.

His last official day of work was on July 23 last year — two days before the sabotage of 13 aircraft at Thornhill. He was arrested two days after the sabotage.

In subsequent interrogations he had denied allegations that he had been seen driving three civilians into the area where the aircraft were kept and had driven the three saboteurs to Bulawayo after their job.

He had also denied that he had played a

role in the sabotage.

He said he was assaulted on August 26 during a long day and night of interrogation, during which he wore leg irons.

His interrogators had said the saboteurs were employed by the Bureau for State Security and were former Rhodesians who were highly trained in sabotage.

Chained

They also said he had taken orders from three co-accused officers, Wing-Commander Peter Briscoe, Wing-Commander John Cox and Air-Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd.

That night he was chained to a floor ring in his cell and left to sleep on the bare floor without blankets.

He said he was assaulted even more aggressively in his second consecutive day of heavy interrogation. The session lasted for more than 12 hours and for much of the time he was naked.

London club

One of his interrogators had alleged that he had been seen at a club in London frequented by members of his former Rhodesian army unit, the Special Air Services, and had planned the sabotage there with his old friends. He had denied this.

That evening, as he sat naked on the floor of the interrogation room while a Central Intelligence Organization officer hit him from behind with a steel pipe, he was told he would not see the next day unless he decided to talk. He had decided to "confess".

The hearing continues.

only
MWH
1/2

ANC 2 in Zimbabwe, admits govt

By David Thomas,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — The government has admitted that two African National Congress men who escaped during a skirmish with South African security forces are in Zimbabwe.

But a report today in the Bulawayo newspaper The Chronicle said the Minister of State Security, Mr Emerson Munangagwa, claimed the men had not entered South Africa from Zimbabwe.

Pretoria maintains they escaped into Zimbabwe after contact with security forces when two other members of the band were captured.

The South African Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the captured men had admitted that they had infiltrated into the Messina area through Zimbabwe.

Mr Munangagwa said the two ANC men now in the country had been interviewed and had said they originally entered South Africa from a country other than Zimbabwe.

A Pretoria invitation to Zimbabwe to send police officials to South Africa to verify allegations that the captured men had infiltrated through Zimbabwe has been ignored publicly.

June 1983

Zimbabwe admits presence of ANC

Argus Africa
News Service

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe Government has admitted that two members of the African National Congress who escaped from a skirmish with South African security forces are in Zimbabwe.

But, according to a report today in the Bulawayo Chronicle, the Minister in charge of security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said the ANC men had not entered South Africa from Zimbabwe.

INTERVIEWED

Mr Munangagwa said they had been interviewed and had said they had originally entered South Africa from a country other than Zimbabwe.

The issue was mentioned low down in a long interview with Mr Munangagwa about dissident activity in Matabeleland, confirming observations that it is now being treated as a non-event publicly.

The Pretoria invitation to Zimbabwe to send police officers to South Africa to verify allegations that the ANC had infiltrated through Zimbabwe has been ignored publicly.

CAPTURED

Pretoria maintains that the two insurgents escaped into Zimbabwe after a contact with security forces in which two other members of their band had been captured.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the two captured admitted that they had infiltrated the Messina area through Zimbabwe.

The main thrust of the Minister's interview was that the Botswana Government was co-operating with the Zimbabwe Government in preventing Matabeleland dissidents from operating from its territory.

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development):

(a) For the period 1 June 1982—31 May 1983.

(i) To Mozambique—27 766.

(ii) To Zimbabwe—2 336.

(b) The costs were paid for by:

(i) the state in respect of 29 880

(ii) the persons themselves 14

(iii) the employers 208.

362 *207/2062 Howard*
Blacks from Mozambique/Zimbabwe
Q. 601. 1631- 22/6/83
*20. Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

How many Blacks from (a) Mozambique and (b) Zimbabwe are illegally in the Republic at present?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT):

The numbers which have come to notice are as follows:—

(a) Mozambique — 1 831

(b) Zimbabwe — 2 958

Attention is, however, drawn to the fact that after proper identification these people are repatriated by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Blacks repatriated to Mozambique/Zimbabwe

*21. Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(a) How many Blacks were repatriated to (i) Mozambique and (ii) Zimbabwe in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) which person or body paid the cost involved in their repatriation?

that were recently imported and to which he referred in his reply to Question No. 1 on 17 June 1983;

- (2) whether (a) organized agriculture and (b) other bodies or persons were consulted beforehand in this connection; if not, why not; if so, (i) which persons or bodies were consulted and (ii) what was their reaction?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) The actual tonnage of potatoes imported, is not yet known. Permits were issued for 700 tons of table potatoes and 2 000 tons of potatoes for processing.

- (2) (a) No.
(b) Yes.

(i) Potato Board and the National Marketing Council. Proclamation R.20 of 1978 stipulates that the quantities are determined by the Minister after consultation with the said bodies.

(ii) Both the Potato Board and the National Marketing Council recommended the importation.

32/6/83
House of Commons Q. 61, 1627
Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Black employees from (a) Mozambique and (b) Zimbabwe are legally in the Republic at present?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development):

- (a) Mozambique—50 144.
(b) Zimbabwe—13 201.

These people are mainly employed on

the mines and to a lesser degree on farms. No new Zimbabweans are employed and as a rule they are repatriated when their contracts expire.

Maize Q. 61, 1628
House of Commons Q. 61, 1628
*18. Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether the Maize Board recommended the importation of maize in 1983; if so, (a) why and (b) on what date;

(2) whether a decision was subsequently taken to import maize; if so, (a) who gave the necessary authorization, (b) when was it given, (c) how much maize is to be imported and (d) where is it to be imported from;

(3) whether tenders were invited for the importation of such maize; if so, who was the successful tenderer;

(4) whether tenders have since been invited for further maize imports; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) who gave the necessary authorization and (d) who was the successful tenderer;

(5) whether tenders for transporting such maize have been invited; if not, when will they be invited; if so, (a) who is responsible for awarding the tender, (b) who submitted tenders, and (c) who was the successful tenderer;

(6) (a) when will the first shipment of imported maize be landed and (b) where will it be stored;

(7) whether the consumer price of such maize will differ from the sum of the landed cost plus the cost of inland transportation; if so, (a) what will be the extent of the difference and (b) who will receive this money?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes.
(a) To provide for the expected local requirements.

(b) At the meeting of 21 to 24 March 1983.

- (2) Yes.

(a) The Minister of Agriculture.

(b) On 28 March 1983.

(c) 1,4 million tons as estimated by the Maize Board.

(d) Any country.

(3) Yes—for 600 000 tons. Louis Dreyfus and Co. Ltd.

(4) Yes—for 100 000 tons.

(a) On 18 May 1983.

(b) A further quantity of maize was needed over and above the quantity of the first tender.

(c) The Minister of Agriculture.

(d) Springbokvlakte Ondernemings (Edms) Bpk.

(5) No, maize is imported on a c.i.f. basis. (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

(6) (a) On 20 June 1983.

(b) The imported maize will be railed directly to buyers.

- (7) Yes.

(a) The extent of the difference will depend on the tender price and the inland handling and transport costs.

(b) All debits and credits are for the account of the State.

Mr. P. G. SOAL: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply to subsection (5), will there be an opportunity for one of the national carriers like Safmarine to transport this maize to South Africa?

†The MINISTER: They had the opportunity.

†Mr. P. A. MYBURGH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I should like to put a further question to him. It is in regard to the maize which was recently landed in the Cape and which is being used locally in the Western Cape and was transported directly from the harbour to the consumers. Is there any possibility that those consumers can enjoy the benefit of the cheaper price of maize as it is landed and that they do not have to pay the full price which they would have to pay in any case for maize coming from the interior?

†The MINISTER: The answer is "no". Other methods are being considered to accommodate the people of the Western Cape.

Mr. P. G. SOAL: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply to my supplementary question, is he indicating that Safmarine will be given the opportunity to undertake such transport in future?

†The MINISTER: As far as I know, they had the opportunity.

†Mr. P. A. MYBURGH: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, in which he said that other methods are being considered to benefit the Western Cape consumers, can he give us an indication of what this might comprise?

†The MINISTER: At this stage it is not possible. It is still being discussed.

House of Commons Q. 61, 1630
*19. Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether he intends promulgating regulations relating to the utilization and protection of (a) vleis, (b) marshes, (c) water sponges, (d) water courses and (e) water sources as contemplated in section 6(2)(e) of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No. 43 of 1983; if not, why not; if so, when;

- (2) whether any of these areas have been identified; if not, why not; if so,

Whites can't be trusted, sabotage officer told *June 19 83*

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

262
HARARE — A black detective investigating the sabotage at the Thornhill air base told a detained air force officer that whites could no longer be trusted and that Zimbabwe would not be safe until all whites had been driven out, the High Court here heard yesterday.

Air Commodore Philip Pile, the Zimbabwe Air Force director of operations, told the court that during his interrogation the policeman had also said to him that the whole of the police force was being accused of disloyalty because they had not produced any "culprits".

Air Commodore Pile said that on another occasion he was called a "white racist" by a senior police officer.

Air Commodore Pile is charged, along with Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Wing Commander's Peter Briscoe and John Cox, and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir, with being part of a conspiracy to destroy the country's jet fighter strength.

All have pleaded not guilty and alleged in their defence that the confessions they allegedly

gave to investigators were not made freely and voluntarily.

Air Commodore Pile's co-accused earlier told the court they were subjected to electric shocks, assaulted and threatened.

Air Commodore Pile said that, although he was not physically harmed, his mental defences were gradually "broken down".

He said he was kept in solitary confinement for most of the two weeks he spent in detention, was given very little food and could get very little sleep. He also said was not given any warm clothing or extra blankets.

One night, Air Commodore Pile said, he was woken by about four men who shoved a bag over his head and led him to a waiting vehicle.

Air Commodore Pile said he was taken into the bush, made to sit in what he thought was a pit, and questioned by his interrogators, who threatened to shoot him if he did not tell them what they wanted to hear.

Having been shown the alleged confessions made by his co-accused and told that if he gave a similar confession, he would be allowed to go home, he

eventually decided to write what his questioners wanted, he said.

He told the court he was unaware that on the day he wrote and signed his confession, and had it confirmed by a magistrate, his lawyers was being frustrated in attempts to gain access to him.

Air Commodore Pile said the statement was written, typed out and signed at a "frantic" pace, and that only that afternoon, after the confirmation, was he allowed to see his lawyer.

The State has alleged the men formed a "sabotage committee" within the air force which took its orders from South African agents. It is also claimed by the prosecution that three South African saboteurs were responsible for the planting of the explosive devices in the aircraft and that they were smuggled in and out of the base by the accused.

The State claims the Air Force board of inquiry, set up after the sabotage, and headed by Air Commodore Pile, with Wing Commander Briscoe as a member, was to divert attention away from those responsible for the sabotage, the State claims.

Thornhill: pilot tells of promise of safety

The Star Bureau

HARARE — An Air Force of Zimbabwe pilot told the High Court in Harare yesterday that detectives investigating the sabotage at Thornhill Base promised him that the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, would personally guarantee his safety if he turned State's evidence.

Air-Lieutenant Neville Weir (24) said the offer was made to him by a senior police officer after he made a statement admitting complicity in the sabotage.

He refused to become a State witness, he told the court.

Mr Weir is charged, with five other airman, with assisting in the planning of the attack which left 13 aircraft destroyed or badly damaged.

They have all pleaded not guilty.

Mr Weir said in evidence earlier that he made his alleged confession to stop repeated assaults on him.

He said he had been punched, kicked, and beaten with a heavy iron bar by his questioners.

Yesterday Mr Weir spoke of his service with the Rhodesian Army's elite unit, the Special Air Services.

He said that during his time with the SAS he took part in a number of "external operations", including attacks on guerrilla camps, ambushes, and observation posts.

He was trained as a medic and also went through a parachute course, but was at no time instructed in the use of explosives or demolition work.

The State alleges that three South African Defence Force saboteurs, said to be ex-Rhodesian SAS soldiers, were responsible for the laying of the explosive charges in the aircraft at Thornhill last July.

Mr Weir is alleged to have picked them up outside the air station perimeter afterwards and helped them to escape.

The hearing continues.

Zimbabwe

Govt wants more control

ROM 22/6/83

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean President, the Rev Canaan Banana, yesterday outlined a legislative programme for the country's fourth year of independence that aims at action for "a more extensive and vigorous impetus" along the country's road to socialism.

Opening the fourth session of the first Zimbabwe Parliament, President Banana listed a record number of about 40 Bills to be brought before Parliament, with a strong accent on government control over several activities now out of its orbit.

President Banana linked much of the planned legislation to the implementation of the three-year transitional national development plan.

Among major legislation to be considered are:

- A citizenship Bill that intends to outlaw dual or multiple citizenship and lengthen the qualifying period for citizenship.

- A Bill to establish the Zimbabwe Development Corporation.

- Amendments to the Industrial Development Corporation Act to transfer the remaining 20% ownership of the corporation in private hands to government control.

- Amendments to the Mines and Minerals Act to rapidly increase the degree of local participation in the mining sector to ensure that mining operations "result in the maximum benefit accruing to Zimbabwe".

- The establishment of a Small Enterprises Development Corporation for finance and technical backup to small businesses, especially co-operatives.

- A refugee Bill to bring Zimbabwe's position vis-a-vis refugees into line with the United Nations refugees convention.

- A new education Bill to provide a uniform system of education for the country.

Also due for consideration are:

- A national manpower Bill which will provide for the government to set up manpower training institutions.

- A Bill to amend the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Act to allow the government to control the Medical,

Dental and Allied Professions Council.

- A new addition to the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act that will "protect the office of the President against utterances and statements designed to ridicule or bring the office into contempt".

- The repeal of the existing Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act for the removal of "outdated rules" which would be "an impediment to the attainment of justice and in many cases benefit only the guilty".

- A prisons Bill to "permit new policies for the punishment of offenders to be implemented smoothly and speedily".

President Banana also told Parliament that concern over the Zimbabwe Air Force's manpower situation was being alleviated by "friendly nations" with training courses for black pilots and technicians.

He said the countries had "once again demonstrated their solidarity with Zimbabwe and have stepped into the breach with courses of training which will result in a much higher ratio of black pilots and technicians and ensure a steady flow of trained manpower in all branches in future years".

President Banana also gave an indication of new measures for price control.

He said the already-established Prices Board would shift its attention to examining the possibility of control for service-type businesses, including haulage, insurance charges and commercial rents.

He also gave notice that projects to boost the standard of living of Zimbabwe's rural poor were on the cards, and listed a number of government health, agricultural, water and education projects.

Land was to be acquired in all five provinces for large-scale state farming and planning for the development of 140 000ha of irrigable land and the resettlement "of thousands of families" had already begun. — Sapa.

Journalists' deaths

denied it had fired artillery into Honduras and said it was part of a US-Honduran propaganda plot.

An armed forces spokesman presented a Las Trojes resident who said he had witnessed the rocket slamming into the corridor.

Mr Santos Erazo, said the projectile's impact hurled him and Mr Cross several yards out of the car.

An Defence Ministry spokesman told reporters the army had moved off the area to journalists.

Mr Cross was a veteran correspondent of the Los Angeles Times who was based in Israel and Kenya before being posted to Honduras where he covered Central America.

Mr Cross (31) worked freelance for several publications, including the New York Times, US News and World Report. He had planned to return to the US in August. — Reuters.

any role t revolt



is likely to lose its first black woman magistrate to Swaziland Msimang, originally from Maritzburg, who was sworn in as a magistrate last month, has married her childhood friend Ne Khuba Mpungose, a widower, after a whirlwind courtship.

Mpungose arrived in Britain in 1964 to continue social work studies, and lately has been working for an employment centre. After her appointment as a magistrate she said her knowledge of ethnic minorities would help her with her court duties.

Mpungose, who kept in touch with her for years, rang him fortnight ago from his farm in Swaziland and asked her to marry him. While she was thinking the proposal over he rang her from Heathrow Airport. She said yes, and a week later they were married.

Lawyer: I was denied access to pilot

By Brendan Seery,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — A lawyer seeking access to a senior Zimbabwe Air Force officer detained in the wake of the Thornhill sabotage was told by a senior policeman: "We are having difficulty with your client", the High Court here heard yesterday.

Mr Mike D'enis said he had been trying to get access to Air Commodore Philip Pile after a High Court order allowing the detained man legal representation.

He said he spoke to a senior assistant commissioner who would not tell him where his client was.

When access was eventually granted later that day, last September 15, lawyers found that Air Commodore Pile had already made a statement admitting his involvement in the sabotage and the statement had been confirmed that day by a Gweru magistrate.

While he was trying to get permission to see his client, Air Commodore Pile was writing the statement without the benefit of legal advice.

Mr D'enis said that had he known that was happening he would have tried his utmost to be there.

The defence claims that Air Commodore Pile and his co-accused — Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir — made their "sabotage" confessions under conditions of duress, including electric shock torture, assaults and intimidation.

The State claims the men were part of a "sabotage committee of senior white air force officers" which planned the last July 25 sabotage and helped the three South African saboteurs allegedly responsible escape.

The State alleges that all the accused made their confessions freely and voluntarily and that they willingly confirmed their statements before magistrates.

Of the accused, only Air Commodore Pile still has to give evidence. All the others have alleged they were tortured by their interrogators until they made false statements.

Mr D'enis told the court of a number of fruitless battles with police and Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) members to get access to Air Commodore Pile.



WORLD AT A GLANCE

Dead boxer's baby son b

SEOUL — The fiancée of South Korean boxer Lee who died after a world title fight, has given birth to a baby, her relatives said yesterday. The fiancée, Lee said she would never allow her son to become a boxer.

Krugerrand trial called o

LONDON — A judge has halted the fraud trial of a man accused of melting down Krugerrands to make gold bars, pocketing the 15 percent value-added tax. The trial has cost the British taxpayer more than R400 000 but was called off when new evidence came to light. A new trial is expected next year. — The Star's Foreign News Service.

Plan to foil Olympic terror

NEW YORK — Elaborate secret plans have been drawn up in Los Angeles to thwart any potential terrorism at next year's Olympic Games. Neither city nor the federal authorities would disclose details, but it is known that the FBI and Interpol are collaborating with special units. — The Star Bureau.

Man: 'I killed 100 women

NEW YORK — Police in Montague, Texas, are investigating the claims of a convicted killer that he murdered over 100 women over the past few years. Henry Lee Lucas (46), who was convicted of killing his mother in 1960, has told a judge he murdered 100 women. District Attorney Mr Jack McGowan said the statements had to be verified.

Arthur Ashe fine after c

NEW YORK — Former Wimbledon and US Open champion Arthur Ashe was reported to be recovering from open-heart surgery for the second time in four years (39), was listed as being in good condition following surgery at St Luke's Hospital. — Reuters.

US to sell missiles to Egy

WASHINGTON — The US Department of Defense yesterday said it intended selling Egypt air-to-air missiles, with spare parts and equipment, valued at R22 million. The Pentagon said the missiles fitted to US F-16 fighters flown by the Egyptian Air Force would not affect the military balance of power in the Middle East. — Reuters.

Sharon sues Time for R5

NEW YORK — Former Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon yesterday instituted proceedings for R55 million against Time Magazine, claiming he was libelled in a report in the magazine's September issue about the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut. A spokesman for Time said the magazine was not defending the suit. — Reuters.

Frontline army chiefs me

LISBON — The army chiefs of staff of Mozambique and Zimbabwe met in Mozambique's Manica province early yesterday to discuss military co-operation between the two countries. The Mozambican National News Agency said the meeting was hosted by Zimbabwe's Mr Rex Nhongo in Chimpenze. — Reuters.

R700 fine for condoms

DUBLIN — An Irish doctor was fined R700 for giving 10 condoms to a patient in violation of family planning laws. The case was the first under the 1979 Family Planning Act, described by former

Air base safety was 'dreadful'

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Security supervision at the Thornhill Air Base at the time of the crippling sabotage on July 25 last year was "dreadful", the head of the inquiry into the incident told the High Court here yesterday.

Air Commodore Philip Pile (43) said the efficiency of the security staff was low and the base was "wide open to incursion or internal acts of sabotage".

His inquiry felt the sabotage could only have been done with accurate knowledge of the base's security measures.

Air Commodore Pile is one of six Zimbabwean Air Force officers accused of being involved in a South African plot to destroy Zimbabwe's jets.

The six are alleged to have formed a "sabotage committee" which co-ordinated the attack and provided transport for the three South African saboteurs.

The State claims Air Commodore Pile and the other inquiry members tried to divert atten-

tion away from their involvement.

Air Commodore Pile denied that and gave examples of the inquiry's proceedings.

At the time of his arrest, Air Commodore Pile was third in command of the air force and he said he was "totally" committed to the country and the air force.

He denied any involvement in the sabotage and said that a confession allegedly made by him had been made "under duress".

Air Commodore Pile's lawyer, Mr Mike D'Enis, who was the first to see the airman after he had been detained for three weeks, told of how he looked at that first meeting.

He said he looked "pallid, nervous" and his hands and knees shook. He also had a twitch in his face.

Air Commodore Pile appeared "at times close to tears" when telling of his treatment which included being given little food, little sleep and subjected to various threats.

The trial continues.

ZIMBABWE 362 Socialist moves

Opening the fourth session of the Zimbabwe Parliament this week, President Canaan Banana left little room for doubt about future economic policy. His remarks came as no surprise to anyone, although some in the business sector and Western diplomats continue to argue hopefully that there is a radical difference between what ministers say and what they mean.

Thus, senior mining executives say that the government is not interested in any further nationalisation. Yet, in the speech from the throne — delivered by President Banana — which outlines the Cabinet's legislative intentions, there is a reference to new legislation designed to "expedite the speedy implementation of government policy and objectives of increasing the degree of local participation in, and control of, the mining sector."

Elsewhere in his speech, the President promised that government participation in the manufacturing sector will be pursued "more vigorously." The vehicle for this will be the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) in which the private sector currently has a 20% equity stake. But, said the President, to fulfil government policy, complete government control will now be necessary and the Act will be amended to end private sector participation.

On the energy front, the President announced plans to convert the recently established National Oil Company of Zimbabwe (Noczim) into a statutory body. "Such legislation will provide for the organisation to participate in areas of fuel supply other than just procurement." The clear hint here is that government has its eyes on the distribution role of the oil majors like Shell, Mobil and Total in Zimbabwe.

The President called for "urgent steps" by the insurance industry towards local incorporation, adding that the government intended to extend its influence through participation and, in particular, by establishing a State-owned national re-insurance corporation. Legislation for a new State-owned Small Enterprises Development Corporation (Sedco) will also come before the two Houses of Parliament later in the year.

On the industrial relations front, the government is planning to introduce a new labour relations Bill which will replace the Ian Smith government's Industrial Conciliation Act. The draft legislation has been strongly criticised by employers, unions and academics alike and the business sector is anxiously awaiting the final version.

The legislative programme outlined for this next session contains little that is politically controversial. The two possible exceptions to this are the Labour Relations Bill — what matters here is how far government has amended the original draft — and the proposed amendments to the Citizenship Act. This will provide for single citizenship, removing the Lancaster House provision which enables Zimbabweans to hold two passports — usually British and Zimbabwean.

In itself, there is nothing controversial about the government wishing to end this privilege. But the move could have adverse repercussions on those nervous white Zimbabweans who continue to cling to British citizenship.

The most important task facing Parliament in the current session is probably the 1983 budget traditionally presented at the end of July. The signs are that Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero faces a very formidable task. He must trim the budget deficit and contain the growth in the money supply at a time when the revenue base is under pressure because of declining corporate earnings, stagnant employment and a slowdown in the economy.

At the same time, he must cut recurrent spending with inflation running at an annual rate of 18% and when the government's ambitious social programmes require heavy spending on health, education, housing and rural resettlement. Indeed, significant in the speech were the many references to the transitional development programme, which, in the eyes of many private sector economists, has little relevance to the immediate economic tasks facing the Cabinet.

Court told of 'poor' security

CAPE TIMES 24/6/83

362

From ANDRE VILJOEN
HARARE. — Security supervision at Thornhill Air Force Base had been "dreadful" around the time 13 military aircraft were sabotaged there, the High Court in Harare was told yesterday.

The claim was made by Air-Commodore Philip Pile, 43, who is one of six Zimbabwean Air Force officers charged with complicity in the sabotage, and who headed the board of inquiry into the incident.

The court yesterday heard extracts from the board's record, including reports of a drunk guard in the technical area where the aircraft were kept, people leaving the base while on

security duty, unauthorized civilians in the aircraft area, the failure of guards to challenge people entering the area and of a duty officer to record movements into and out of the area.

Air-Commodore Pile, who is the last of the six accused officers to give evidence, said he had reported the duty officer at Thornhill at the time of the sabotage, an Air-Lieutenant Moyo, to the police because he had been off the base for 1½ hours on the night before the early morning sabotage, and had taken two civilians into the aircraft area. He also felt Lieutenant Moyo should have been court martialled.

He said the board had also intended to recommend the court martial of the Thornhill security officer, Air-Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd — one of the six accused officers — for dereliction of duty. There had been no evidence that he had been party to sabotage, however.

He rejected as "impossible" the State case that the board had been rigged to draw attention away from Air Force personnel. It had been appointed by the then commander, Air-Marshal Norman Walsh and included a senior army observer as well as four Air Force officers.

He said it had been his "firm belief" that the saboteurs had obtained in-depth information about the base which had enabled them to enter through a hole in the security fence some distance from the aircraft, yet still direct their attack at the most strategic targets. The information might have come from inside sources.

He said the view of probable internal collusion had been expressed in the board's preliminary finding, but a final finding could not be made because of the arrest of board members, including himself.

'Surplus' don

PRETORIA. — The Bophuthatswana Defence Force has begun to shoot some of the 67 000 donkeys in the area, in terms of an "execution order" issued last month.

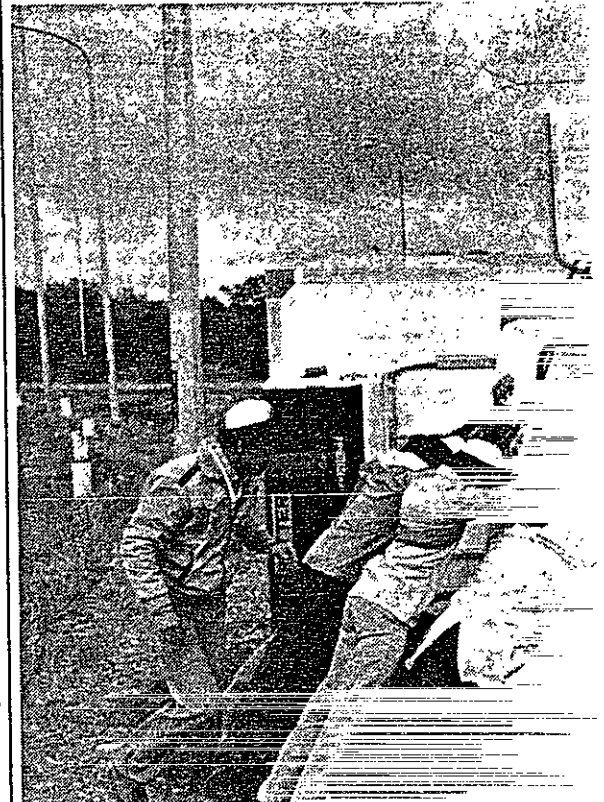
Mr E M Mokgoko, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Agriculture, confirmed yesterday that the Defence Force was

shooting donkeys, but said not all the donkeys would be shot.

They would shoot only "surplus" donkeys in the villages.

"People who need donkeys should apply to the chiefs and magistrates in their areas for permission to keep them."

Mr Mokgoko said don-



Three men were injured when a large truck was robbed yesterday. A Cape Times driver who witnessed the robbery was on the scene within five minutes.



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Post office robbery

Crime Reporter

POLICE were yesterday hunting an armed man who held up a post office in Serepta, near Kuils River, and robbed an employee of R800.

Captain Gerhard van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said Mr Allan Tobias, 30, was in the post office about 4.50pm on Wednesday when a man entered and threatened him with a firearm.

The robber had a red, green and yellow cap pulled over his face. He took R800 and left.

Second panda cub born in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY. — Ying Ying and Pe-Pe, parents of the first panda cub to survive in captivity outside China, added a second cub to their family at the Mexico City Zoo yesterday.

The zoo administrator, Maria Elena de Hoyos, said Ying Ying and her cub were "doing very well, even though the cub was born 30 days prematurely".

The panda, a nocturnal animal that lives in the bamboo forests in the high mountains of central China, is an en-

dangered species. It grows to 150cm and weighs about 135kg.

Some successful attempts have been made to breed pandas through artificial insemination. However, most efforts outside China to breed them naturally have failed. The cubs died soon after birth.

Ying Ying and Pe-Pe had their first offspring, Tohui, on July 21, 1981. He now weighs 105kg.

China donated the parents to the zoo in 1976. — Sapa-AP



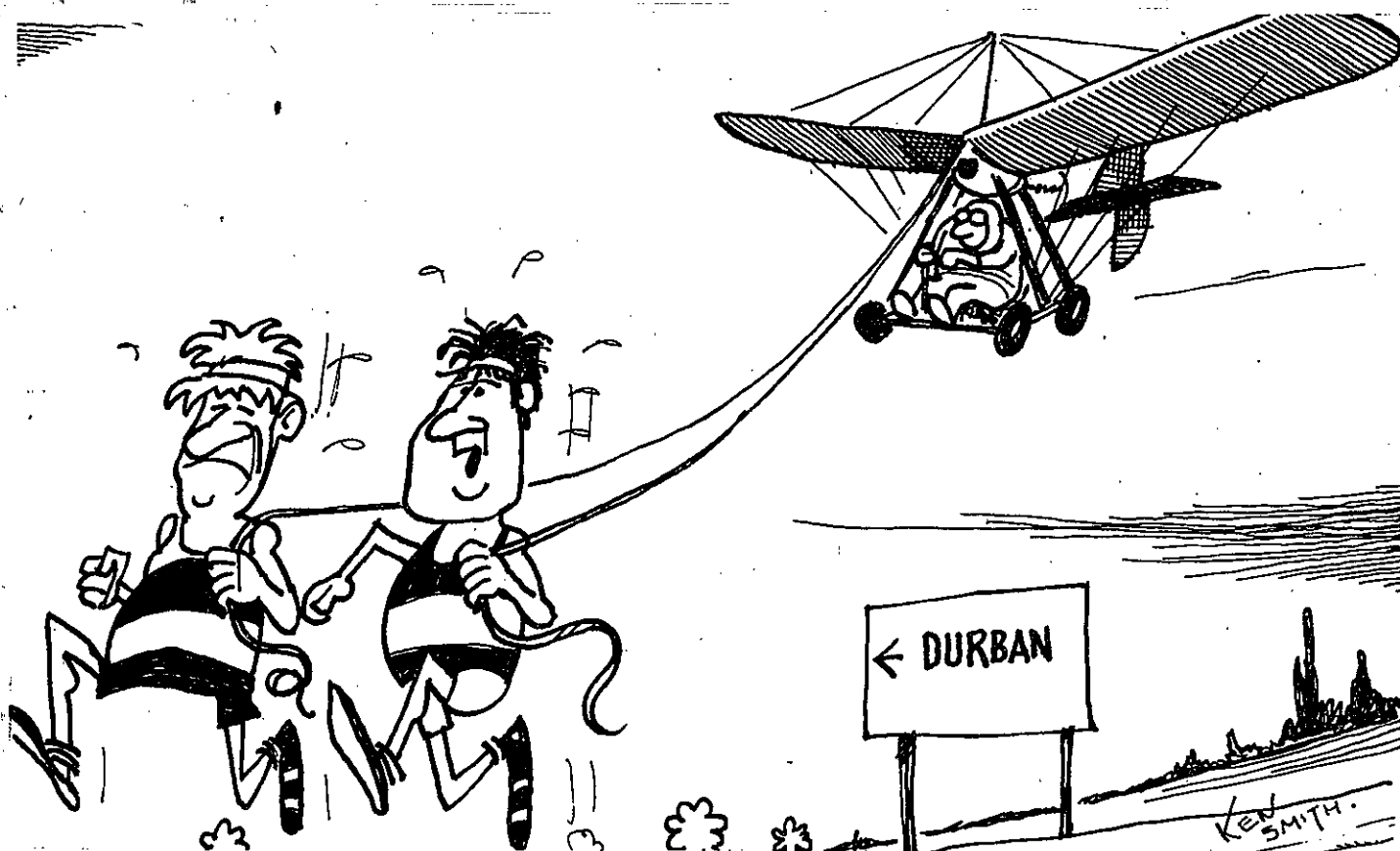
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EXCELLENT RESULTS FROM DEDICATED STAFF
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COMMENT AND OPINION



"I still say he has no right to expect a tow just because of a headwind."

Marked
drop in
number
of whites
leaving
Zimbabwe
for SA

The Star's Foreign News Service (362)

There has been a marked drop in the number of whites leaving Zimbabwe for South Africa.

Border officials counted 2 570 emigrants leaving Zimbabwe for South Africa in the first four months of this year against 4 290 who headed south in the comparable period in 1982, a drop of 40 percent.

Emigrants heading for the other major destination, Britain, rose from 473 in the first four months of last year to 622 this year, a 30 percent increase.

The numbers bound for Australia were about the same, 283 so far this year against 292 in 1982.

The brake on the stampede of whites, though the continuing drain is worrying some business concerns, appears to be in conflict with published figures showing that in the first four months of this year the number of emigrants actually rose fractionally from 6 192 in 1982 to 6 266 this year.

But this number includes an exceptional outflow of black workers to Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique as a result of laying off of labour at the Empress nickel mine which has been closed and the general decline in mining and industrial activity.

The number of people going to Malawi for example shot up from 364 in the first four months of last

year to 1 823 this year and nearly all of these would have been returning Malawians.

Since independence, Zimbabwe has lost about 50 000 whites with the biggest exodus in 1981 when the emigration figure rose to more than 20 500. Last year it dropped to 18 000.

It is estimated that the current white population is somewhere between 150 000 and 160 000 out of a total population of 7 500 000 but so far the Government has not released a racial breakdown from the census taken last August.

At its peak in the 70s, the country had about 100 000 more whites than it does now, but as the guerilla war escalated and UDI dragged on, and especially after the principle of majority rule had been conceded, the great trek south gathered momentum.

When the emigration pattern this year is broken down, the number of people leaving the country permanently is seen to include more than 2 000 children and young people under the age of 20.

They constitute 36 percent of emigrants while people over the age of 60 make up 14 percent.

The other half of the total, just over 3 000 people between 20 and 60, is split evenly between men and women.

362
Army
chefs
26/6/82
meet

LISBON — The chiefs of staff of Mozambique and Zimbabwe met in Mozambique this week to discuss military co-operation between the two frontline states, reports reaching here say.

A dispatch carried by the Mozambican national news agency, AIM from Maputo, said Mozambican Mr Sebastiao Mabote and Zimbabwean Mr Rex Nhongo held the meeting at Chimoio.

While the report listed no details of the talks, Mr Nhongo was quoted as saying the armed forces of both countries would defeat "the armed bands trained and financed by South Africa in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique."

Zimbabwean troops, estimated to number between 3 000 and 5 000 have been supporting Mozambique's army.

Nkomo stalls return home

20/6/83
Sunday Times Reporter
London

MR JOSHUA Nkomo, Zimbabwe's opposition leader, was lying low at yet another temporary London home in St John's Wood yesterday after the start of the countdown for his expected return to Harare to claim his parliamentary seat.

His permit to stay in London has been extended until the second week in July.

His aides believe he will fly back well before then although it is thought he has not yet made his final decision.

A delegation from his Zapu party arrived in London several weeks ago to persuade him to go home.

He has 21 working days of the Zimbabwe parliamentary session to claim — or forfeit — his seat.

I saw signs of torture, policeman tells court

The Star Bureau

HARARE — A former policeman told the High Court here yesterday that he had seen what could have been evidence of electric shock torture on a Zimbabwe Air Force officer detained in connection with last year's Thornhill air base sabotage.

Mr Kenneth Hoff, who flew up from Johannesburg yesterday to give evidence, said he saw marks similar to those left by a "crocodile clip" electrical connection on the toe and leg of Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd when he saw the air force man in a police cell at Kadoma in August last year.

Mr Lloyd, who was "frightened and crying", broke down when he told him of the torture at the hands of detectives investigating the sabotage, said Mr Hoff.

Mr Hoff, who was at the time working at the Kadoma police station, said he had been called to Mr Lloyd's cell by another policeman who said the air force officer was "having a nervous breakdown".

Mr Lloyd appeared to be in a state of shock, and had pleaded with him not to be given back to the team who had interrogated him, added Mr Hoff.

Mr Hoff said he had tried to take Mr Lloyd to the hospital for an immediate examination, but had been told by other policemen on duty that Mr Lloyd was not allowed to be moved without the express permission of the Commissioner of Police, and was allowed no visitors at all.

He told the court he had seen electric shock torture devices used on suspected guerilla sympathisers and supporters during the Rhodesian bush war, but had never seen one being used in a normal criminal investigation.

In answer to questions from prosecutor Mr Honor Mkushi, the ex-policeman said he had tried to obtain assurances about his safety before returning to Zimbabwe to give evidence.

He had obtained a guarantee, he said, that he would not be prosecuted while in Zimbabwe. He said he did this "just in case", adding he had done nothing wrong.

Mr Lloyd is one of the six air force officers charged with being part of a South African-backed conspiracy to destroy Zimbabwe's jet fighter strength.

He and the five others — Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Wing Commanders Peter Biscoe and John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir — have all pleaded not guilty.

Five of the accused have said they were subjected to various forms of assault and torture, including electric shocks, by their interrogators. All made confessions, later confirmed by magistrates, which they have denied in evidence in court.

The trial continues.

Tale of graft shocks Zimbabwe

The Star Bureau

HARARE — A catalogue of corruption, graft and misuse of council funds by the sacked Mayor of Gweru, Mr Patrick Kombayi, was outlined in the Zimbabwe Parliament yesterday.

A hushed House heard from the Minister of Local Government, Mr Enos Chikowore, how the ex-mayor had established his own corps of "Amazons" — a group of leaders of women's clubs paid from council funds who supported him in demonstrations — and a special police force of former combatants who came under his direct control.

Blatant excesses had included the purchase without authority of a R60 000 limousine and four gold chains for himself, the deputy mayor and their wives at a cost of R48 000.

The Minister said that while Mr Kombayi was in office the allocation for spending on civic functions shot up from R675 a year to more than R12 000.

Council contracts had been awarded to a building company which he had set up against the advice of officials and his own hotel had supplied liquor for the mayor's parlour at retail bar prices which cost the council

an extra R6 000 a year.

On trips to Harare on council business, his nightly bar bill was in the region of R200, the Minister said.

Mr Kombayi was suspended on March 29 this year. Most of the councillors resigned in sympathy.

The government appointed commissioners to run the city, Zimbabwe's third largest. When elections are held in about six weeks' time, neither the ex-mayor nor his councillors will be allowed to stand again.

Proceedings had been started against two councillors, including the ex-mayor.

Court told of marks of torture

By Brendan Seery,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — A surgeon told the High Court here yesterday that he had seen marks on the bodies of two detained Zimbabwe Air Force officers which were consistent with their having been given electric shock torture.

Mr George Patrikios, who flew from South Africa to give evidence at the Thornhill air base sabotage trial, said the marks he saw on Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe could have been made by the insertion of a needle electrode under the skin.

When he examined them last September 17 they told him they had been tortured. Both had become emotional and had broken into tears, Mr Patrikios said.

On the back of each man he saw puncture marks at the top and base of the spine. These marks were surrounded by small haemorrhages under the skin.

Mr Patrikios said he believed the injuries could only have been caused by electric shocks transmitted through a needle electrode, which would have been inserted to overcome the natural resistance of the skin to an electric current.

In such circumstances, even a relatively small current passed through the muscles or muscle nerves would be enough to make the muscle contract painfully, as in a "severe cramp".

In their evidence, the airmen claimed they were forced to make confessions to involvement in the Thornhill sabotage after being given electric shock torture.

They told of being hooded and feeling pinpricks in their backs shortly before the shocks began.

The State is alleging that the men, together with Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commander John Cox and air lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir, were part of a South African-backed conspiracy to destroy Zimbabwe's jet fighter strength.

During the sabotage, on July 25 last year, 13 aircraft were either destroyed or badly damaged.

The former air force Commander, Air Marshal Norman Walsh, said he found it "difficult to accept they (the accused) were involved" in the sabotage.

The trial is continuing.

2 Libyan MiGs are chased off

WASHINGTON — F-14 fighters from the US aircraft carrier Eisenhower intercepted two Libyan MiG-23s yesterday as they approached the carrier in the Mediterranean, the Pentagon said today.

The MiGs wheeled round and headed back home when the F-14s came within range of them and no shots were fired, a Navy spokesman said.

An interception of this sort was a routine manoeuvre any time foreign planes approached a US warship.

It was not meant as a warning that Libya should not intervene in neighbouring Chad, where Libyan-backed rebels are active.

The spokesman said the interception occurred in international waters 40 km off the Libyan coast. The Libyans regard the gulf area as home waters.

In 1981 F-14s from the nuclear carrier Nimitz shot down two Libyan MiGs after being fired on.

Two other Libyan MiGs were intercepted in February this year without shots being fired when they approached the Nimitz. — Reuter.

Pay or ris Reag

WASHINGTON — America is vital to States security and to of American citizens, Ronald Reagan said.

"I appreciate the views of those who fault of our friends on reforms in El Salvador," Reagan said. "I agree who insist on economic as military assistance America."

"But either we pay price now, so we can crisis, or we listen to nothings and risk an of violence that will danger to our own boys."

The President declared will as well as weapons needed "to meet the to our vital interests" his fellow Republic Washington fund-raising.

"We must not turn on our friends. We must not let dictators to ramism down the throat cent people in one another."

Mr Reagan pressed for increasing US aid.

HÄGAR the Horrible

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By Dik Bro



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PLO crisis me

TUNIS — A crisis meeting of Palestinian leaders called to discuss a mutiny against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, is likely to last longer than planned, sources at the talks said.

The meeting of the PLO executive committee in Tunis, the first since Mr Arafat was expelled from Syria last Friday, opened yesterday and was originally due to end today.

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Detained white nurses get public apology from Minister

(362) Star 2/7/83

The Star's Foreign
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday publicly apologised to the three white nurses who were detained for a number of days last month and rebuked senior police officers for abusing their powers.

In a statement to Parliament which stunned observers and was applauded by members, the Minister, who is noted for his biting comments, said the inconvenience to the nurses was regretted.

"I apologise," Dr Ushewokunze said. He added that it was his ardent hope that the trend among relatively new senior po-

lice officers to settle personal scores through abuse of their powers would stop.

The Minister said the reasons on the search warrants appeared to be in conflict with the nature of the complaints of racism against the nurses.

He said he had ordered the release of the nurses, contrary to a Press report which said they had been freed on the directions of the acting Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda.

The nurses, Mrs. Trixie McDermott, Miss Tessa Egan and Mrs. Margie Boshoff, were arrested after police searched their homes and the private clinic at which they worked.

The deputy commissioner of

police in charge of crime and security, Mr G. Mhora, issued a strongly-worded statement after the nurses' release, saying they had been arrested on reliable information that they were engaged in subversion for the South African Government.

He said their arrest had nothing to do with their racialistic principles, but was to enable police to verify the information.

In his statement Dr Ushewokunze said he was relatively powerless when some senior police officers claimed use of the powers they had under the Police Act without going to him for political guidance when it might seem prudent to do so.

FOCUS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

Zimbabwe factor' now affects white attitudes

By PROFESSOR JOHN BARRATT
Director-General of the SA
Institute of International Affairs

THE growing internal conflict in Zimbabwe makes whites in Southern Africa less willing to settle for a unitary state and majority rule system.

It makes them more inclined to ignore the other realities, which are that neither the international community, including the rest of Africa, nor the majority of blacks in Namibia and South Africa, would accept a political system based on ethnic divisions and the partition of their countries.

The dilemma lies in how to find a realistic way of changing the deepening perception of whites and other minorities that they are threatened by much larger groups, while satisfying the growing political aspirations and demands of those majority groups.

The 'Zimbabwe factor' has thus helped to aggravate the problem of finding a Namibian settlement generally acceptable to the South African Government, which would allow for the withdrawal of the South African administration and military forces from the territory.

Given the high priority of security considerations now, the question of a Namibian settlement has become a difficult and sensitive one in South African domestic politics — so sensitive that there is hardly any reasonable public debate about it.

The Government itself is caught in a situation where, even if it needs and wants to achieve an internationally acceptable agreement, it would have to face a strong reaction from its own electorate. If the results of that agreement produced what was perceived as an unacceptable result — a Swapo government in Windhoek.

By 'its electorate' is meant here the overwhelming majority of white South Africans of all political parties, not simply those supporting parties of the Right. There is the largely uncognised, but vitally important, factor of black opinion

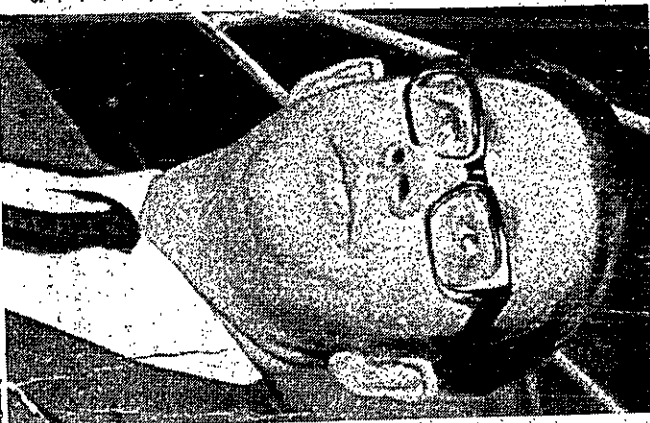
and the strong likelihood that the reaction of black South Africans would be the opposite to that of whites. In other words, many of them might interpret the advent of an independent Namibia under a Swapo government as a prelude to imminent radical change within South Africa itself.

The South African Government is determined to avoid such an anticipation by blacks that the 'domino' theory applies in Southern Africa, as it would run completely counter to its constitutional plans for the future.

From the results of a survey commissioned by the SA Institute of International Affairs in 1982, it becomes clear that whites overwhelmingly have a strong perception of an external communist threat, of which Swapo is part.

This perception varied according to party affiliations, but the survey indicated that a clear majority of all parties agreed with Government spokesmen about the external threat.

The results of the survey show that the Government's warnings about an increase in terrorist activities have not fallen on deaf ears. In fact, there are indications in the results that the white population may now be tak-



● Professor John Barratt, analyses white South African views and concludes that prospects for a peaceful process towards Namibian independence are not bright

Enter the Bear, and the Dragon

USSR just waiting to leap into Southern Africa as Mugabe

LONDON: Southern Africa is on the eve of the situation reached in the Middle East in the late 1950s when Colonel Gamel Abdel Nasser introduced the Soviet Union as an ally of the Arabs to play a major strategic role in the region.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, confirms that he discussed this possibility during his latest visit to Eastern Europe and indicated that he might soon visit Moscow to promote this idea.

Few African leaders have been more deeply hostile to Moscow in his time than the Zimbabwe leader, who defiantly nailed his own colours to the mast during the liberation struggle in Rhodesia by describing himself as "A marxist of Maoist thought."

His antipathy to Moscow was due, in large measure, to Soviet support for Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front and its insistence that he should abandon his friendship for China as a condition for receiving Soviet military supplies.

For Mugabe, therefore, to have reached the point of considering inviting the USSR as a strategic ally, marks yet another major change in the region's deteriorating security situation.

Another staunchly anti-Soviet leader in Southern Africa, Zambia's president Kenneth Kaunda, bit the bullet in the late 1970s when he signed an agreement with the USSR for military supplies and training because he felt it was the only way of relieving the heavy pressures on his country by the then superior Rhodesian military forces of Ian Smith's regime.

Botswana also followed his example by signing an agreement with Moscow for small-scale military supplies.

Therefore, if Zimbabwe were now to act on Mugabe's threat, five of the eight African states in the region would be directly linked by arms and/or defence agreements with Warsaw Pact countries.

The other two are Mozambique and Angola. The only two not involved in such agreements are Malawi and Swaziland.

So far, the Frelimo Government of Mozambique has refused to ask for the implementation of all the articles in its treaty of friendship with the USSR because President Samora Machel does not favour intensifying super-power rivalry in Southern Africa.

There is also his wish to develop better trading relations with the West and his dependence on a measure of economic co-operation with South Africa.

At the same time, Angola has been working to diminish its heavy military dependence on the Warsaw Pact powers and to expand its own relations with the West by its determined co-operation with the Western initiative to reach a settlement over Namibia's independence.

And so, too, has Lesotho now established diplomatic links with Moscow — as well as with other communist countries.

Just how the Red presence will affect the tiny kingdom's relations with South Africa remains to be seen, but an effect there will certainly be.

In common with several other African states, Lesotho's flagging economy needs every assistance it can get. It cannot afford to refuse offers of aid.



Five Southern African leaders involved in the Red connection
Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, Mozambique's Samora Machel, Jonathan



by COLIN LEGUM

All the African leaders in the region — including the chairman of the African Frontline states, President Julius Nyerere — have been in full agreement in the past that the problems of Southern Africa would be unnecessarily and dangerously complicated by introducing super-power rivalries directly into the region, as had happened in the Middle East.

However, two developments have begun to compel changes in their thinking: The rapidly growing and much heavier level of military violence in the region; and the prospects of a breakdown in the negotiations for Namibian independence.

An irresistible and, by now, perhaps irreversible momentum has been set up in the escalating use of violence by both the Pretoria regime and its challengers.

As the supporters of armed struggle, led by the African National Congress (ANC), become more proficient in their use of sophisticated weapons and tactics (demonstrated by the car-bomb attack against the South African Air Force HQ in Pretoria resulting in more than 100 casualties), the South African Defence Force will inevitably intensify its transborder attacks to strike at any and every suspected nest of guerrilla activities in the region.

Prime Minister PW Botha has repeatedly made it clear he will not be constrained by any notions about the sanctity of borders so long as his neighbours allow the ANC and other guerilla groups to maintain any kind of facilities on their territory which would enable them to infiltrate their trained cadres and weapons across the South African border.

Thus, the more effective the ANC becomes, the greater and more frequent will be the level of South African military attacks on its neighbours.

Only two ways are open to break this circle of escalating violence.

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leap into Southern Africa as Mugabe prepares to woo Moscow

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Five Southern African leaders involved in the Red connection are (from left) Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, Mozambique's Samora Machel, Angola's Jose dos Santos and Lesotho's Leabua Jonathan



by
COLIN LEGUM

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Thus, the more effective the ANC becomes, the greater and more frequent will be the level of South African military attacks on its neighbours.

Only two ways are open to break this circle of escalating violence.

The one is for South Africa's neighbours to renounce all support for the ANC and others engaged in armed struggle; and the second is fundamental political change in South Africa of a nature that is likely to defuse the desire to engage in armed struggle.

This second condition is nowhere in sight. It is certainly not a short-term possibility.

As for the first condition, there is no credible evidence to show that any of South Africa's neighbours is prepared to totally disavow their support for the supporters of armed struggle, even though they will (and have) imposed constraints on the ANC and PAC.

Therefore, the spiral of violence seems set to rise — with South Africa committed to using its superior military power to defend its internal security in the way its leaders understand it; and with South Africa's neighbours needing to look to external allies for support in strengthening their military capacity to withstand the attacks of their militarily powerful neighbour.

Since, for the present, none of the Western powers will provide the kind of support needed by South Africa's neighbours, and since the Chinese cannot match the Soviet's military delivery capacity, the only strategic ally available to them is the Soviet Union.

In its present mood of hostility to the West and with a growing interest in wishing to minimise the bad image created by its military aggression against Afghanistan, the Soviet Union seems likely to leap at an opportunity to accept what would be only a limited commitment in Southern Africa.

Therefore, reluctant though South Africa's neighbours are to make the momentous decision of inviting in the Russians — not least because it could affect their own domestic politics as well as upset their relations with the West — it seems a foregone conclusion that if the Namibian talks were finally to grind to a complete halt and if South Africa kept up its attacks on Angola and its support for Unita, the Soviet option would be taken up by most of the leaders in Southern Africa.

In this way, the South African Government would become the instrument for fulfilling its own worst nightmare: Introducing the communist powers as a major force into Southern Africa, and as an ally of African nationalism.

..... East London Meat Trade Union.....
..... East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union.....
..... Durban Rubber Industrial Union
..... Durban Municipal Employees Society.....
..... Durban Municipal Transport Employees Union.....
..... Durban Municipal Professional Staff Association.....
..... Durban Integrated Municipal Employees Society.....

Zimbabwe's bush boomtown

Coal mine machine is 3 500-ton pick-me-up

HARARE — The massive blue and white machine, as high as a 16-storey building, dominates the sun-scorched landscape in the middle of the Matabeland bush 100 km south of the Victoria Falls.

In just 13 months the 3 500-ton monster dragline excavator has been put together at the opencast workings of the Wankie Colliery Company.

It is the central feature of a R140 million expansion programme at the mine which will supply coal for a thermal power station whose first phase is due to come on stream next month. The power plant will eventually cost R890 million and have an output of 920 Mw.

For jaded Zimbabwe enthusiasts, a visit to Hwange is a tonic.

There men from all over the world are getting on with the job of developing a vital source of energy which Zimbabwe will need to avert the shortage of power forecast for mid-1985.

South Africans, Britons, Frenchmen, Germans and Italians are working alongside Zimbabweans in an



An aerial view of the opencast workings. The mine, which is producing about two million tons of coal a year, is set to double its output.

HARARE — Knysna-born George Julian is proud of his town. And he can safely say that Hwange is his town.

As Wankie Colliery Company general manager, he runs not only a coal mine but a town of 40 000 people.

The company, in which the Government took a 40 percent stake last year, has a 17 000 ha concession in Matabeland which includes the town of Hwange.

Mr Julian came to Hwange to the Anglo American Corporation-run colliery in 1973 from Swaziland with two valuable years of experience of life in an independent African country. Before that it was Vaal Reefs and Free State gold mines and Rhodes University.

He took over as general manager in 1975. Since then his responsibilities have included overseeing the R140 million expansion programme and looking after the interests of the company's 5 000 employees (of whom 234 are white) and their families as well as those of the non-company people living in the town.

The company runs a hospital staffed by seven doctors and Franciscan sisters. It has an SPCA office, schools, sports clubs, a town fire-brigade, its own funeral parlour and parks department. An 18-hole golf course, a soccer stadium, squash courts, a delightful village green cricket field and a theatre are some of the amenities provided for the mining community and the commercial people who serve the town.

The difference between Hwange and other Zimbabwe communities is not only that it is company-run — it is also booming. At the local hotel sited among the baobab trees, the beer flows freely down the throats of construction workers, technicians and artisans from France, Italy, Germany, Britain and South Africa working either at the colliery or the huge new thermal power station being built for the Electricity Supply Commission.

It is a place where development is not something that people merely talk about. They are getting on with it whatever the problems Zimbabwe is facing.

Mining town gets on with a boom



Knysna-born George Julian

international team effort backed by a spectrum of financial institutions including the World Bank.

The partnership between state and private enterprise has turned Hwange into a boomtown oasis in a country which has had more than its fair share of declining confidence, political turmoil and the rule of the gun.

Wankie Colliery Company's general manager, Mr George Julyan, who has occupied the hot seat

in Hwange for the past eight-and-a-half years, says that from the company's point of view the project has gone exceedingly well since the go-ahead was obtained just over two years ago.

Huge coal shovels, drills, 90-ton dumper trucks, bulldozers, cranes and the centrepiece — the walking dragline — were moved smoothly and efficiently to the site through the dissident-affected areas between Hwange and Bulawayo.

From Milwaukee in the United States through New Orleans to Durban and on to Zimbabwe, the components of the R22 million dragline arrived in sequence and on time.

An erection team from South Africa, including highly skilled black welders, promised to put the jigsaw puzzle together in 13 months.

On June 1, one day behind the promised deadline, the electric motors hummed into life and the giant dragline lowered its shoes that are 19 m long and heaved itself along to an opencast pit.

The dragline's bucket at the end of a 100 m boom bites up 100 tons of soil and rocks at a time, removing the overburden to expose the coal seam.

Its attendant machine is a D9L bulldozer looking for all the world like a pilot fish next to a whale as it scurries about smoothing out the working area.

But in addition to the import and assembly of machinery and equipment the past two years have seen millions spent on projects such as the huge concrete coal bunkers which hold up to 15 000 tons. It will be fed by conveyor belts stretching more than 8 km.

Dissident problems in Matabeleland have not directly affected the development at Hwange, but they have made life more difficult.

"People cannot travel as freely as

Hundreds of millions of dollars are being poured into a massive development project in Matabeleland in the biggest investment in Zimbabwe since Kariba Dam was built 25 years ago. Robin Drew of The Star Bureau in Harare visited the coal-mining town of Hwange to report on the remarkable progress made in the past few years.

they used to," said Mr Julyan. "There is a feeling of being pinned down here.

"Schoolchildren are flown the 300 km to Bulawayo instead of going by road. We consider it too risky to send them by bus."

There has also been an influx of black refugees from dissident-affected areas into the colliery settlement, where the hospital helped treat many victims of army brutality when the Government sent in troops to reinforce its authority.

But the people I spoke to at the Wankie mine shrug off these problems.

The opencast manager, Mr Eric Bowker, is a dedicated and enthusiastic proponent of "sunshine mining" who numbers among his staff men who have been elsewhere but come back to Hwange.

"There is job satisfaction here. We also have tremendous sporting and recreational facilities."

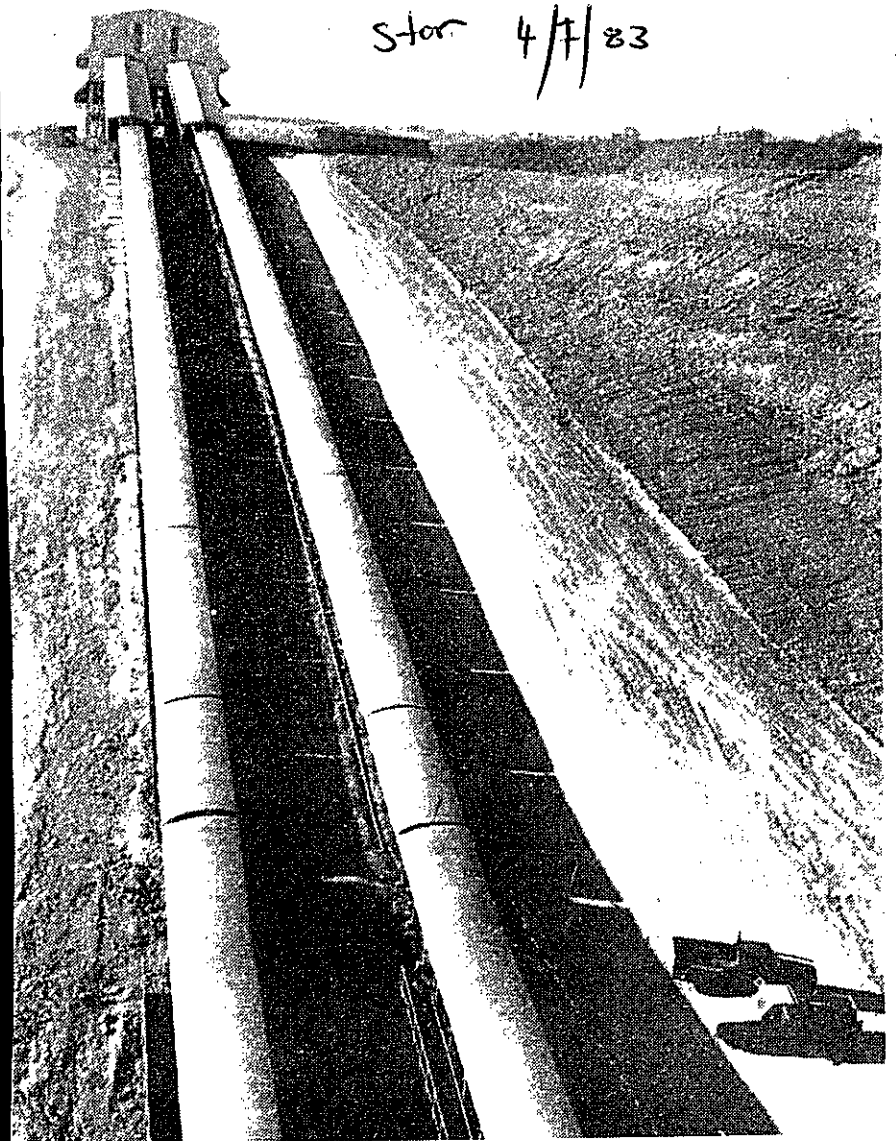
The opencast mine which is producing about two million tons of coal a year is set to double its output over a three-year period.

When the power station which is being built for the Electricity Supply Commission in a number of stages is fully commissioned it will burn about a ton of coal every 10 seconds.

A major advantage for the Wankie mine is that the furnaces take high-ash grade coal from the top of the seam which up to now has been dumped.

Work on the power station is about six months behind schedule but the first of four 120 Mw generators is due to come into operation at the end of this month.

Mr Bowker estimates it will take a year to get the dragline operating at maximum efficiency when it will be on the job 24 hours a day, six days a week.



The twin conveyor belts leading from the top of the 25 metre "ripple".

Healing: combining old and new

By Patrick Bulger, The Star's Foreign Service

MBABANE — Mr Aggrey Hlophe's medicine shop in Nhlanguano is a colourful little room when the setting Swazi sun warms patients in search of a cure.

If they do not find what they need among the scores of animal hides, snake skins, bones, bark, roots and bulbs, then Aggrey might suggest one of the

secret mutis he keeps in tiny plastic sachets behind the dead eagle.

There are more than 5 000 traditional healers (herbalists and inyangas) in Swaziland. They perform an important task in a deeply traditional society afflicted by some strange maladies. Some of their cures are as strange, though — such as remedies that induce sleep of the everlasting variety.

The genuine healers are be-

coming increasingly scornful of colleagues who dabble in witchcraft and death. The majority — 80 percent, according to a recent survey — want to be part of a professional healers' association. This would enable them to play a more meaningful role in health-care programmes, provide an opportunity to learn from their sophisticated white-coated counterparts and separate the genuine healers from the quacks.

The government is in favour of such an association for two reasons. It hopes the traditional healers will help raise Swaziland's standard of health care. And it wants to wipe out ritual murder, with which healers who may apply be named witchdoctors, are associated.

Recently a group of Nhlanguano inyangas appealed to their court president for a stricter official attitude towards ritual murderers who were ruining the

reputation of traditional healers.

This was not a call in isolation. Repeatedly before his death, King Sobhuza II — a firm believer in traditional healing — called for a stop to ritual murder. Leading government figures echoed him and the kingdom's executioner ended eight lives two years ago to amplify the message.

But the murders have continued unabated.

Experts cannot agree on what lies behind them as they are not part of Swazi tradition.

Unfortunately the debate about ritual murder has diverted attention from some of Swaziland's more serious and widespread health-related problems. These demand all the medical brainpower the kingdom has — and that must include what the traditional healers have to offer.

The government responded by launching an immunisation drive to fight polio, measles, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. Cholera control measures have been introduced.

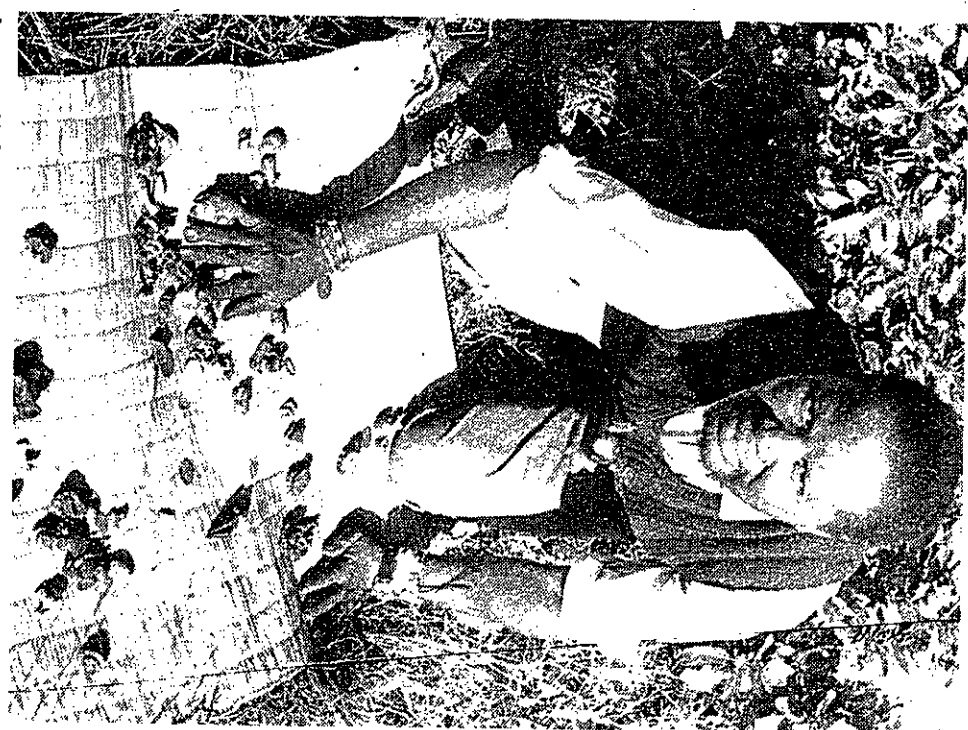
The scarcity of trained doctors remains an obstacle to an

effective rural health programme. For every 110 Swazis there is one traditional healer; in a population of 600 000 there are about 50 modern doctors and only two psychiatrists.

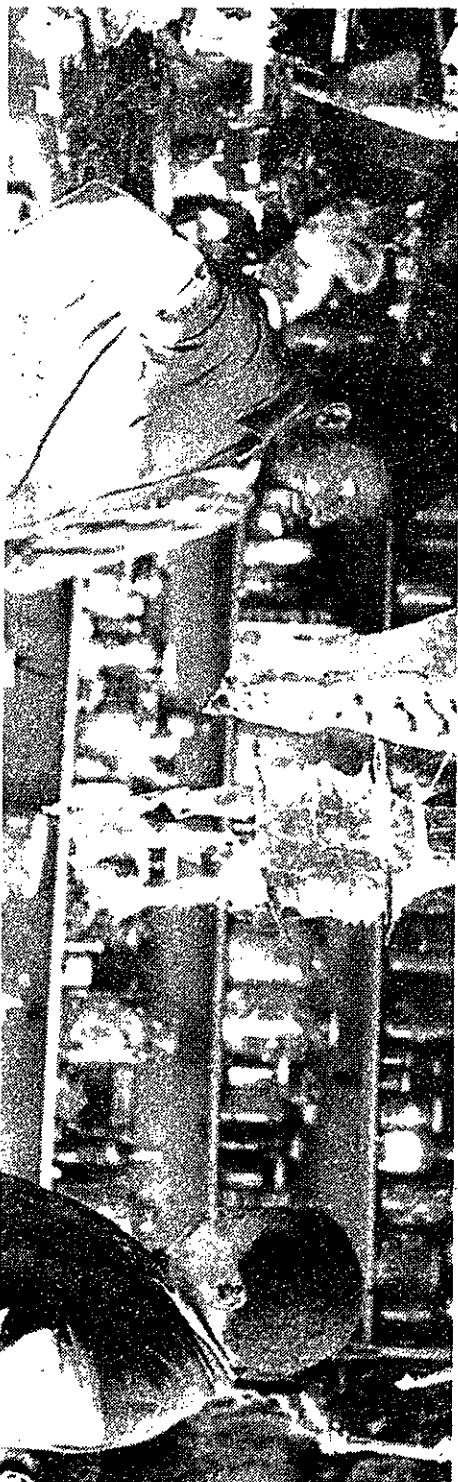
In 1979 King Sobhuza urged traditional healers to form an association and commissioned a study of traditional medicine. Four years later it appears Swaziland is beginning to realise the full potential of its inyangas.

At the Ministry of Health's request, Dr Ted Green, an anthropologist with a rural water-borne disease control project, and Dr Lydia Makhubu, a clinician at the University of Swaziland, recently completed a paper recommending ways of achieving better co-operation between traditional and modern healers.

Traditional healers, they found, believed modern medicine best treated diseases such as cholera, tuberculosis and bilharzia; they admired doctors for their technical capabilities, but said their own ability to diagnose the ultimate cause of illness was as important.



Inyanga Moliwa Maseko with the bones which he calls his "microscope"; he is in favour of co-operation with modern doctors.



Herbalist Aggrey Hlophe (left) helps a customer choose from a wide range of skins and mutis in his small shop.

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HARARE. — A black Chief Justice was appointed for the first time in Zimbabwe yesterday.

West Indian-born Mr Telford Georges, 60, a Supreme Court judge, was sworn in by President Canaan Banana to replace Mr John Fieldsend, a Briton, who retired earlier this year.

Mr Fieldsend had held the post since Independence in 1980. His predecessors in the former Rhodesia were all white.

Mr Georges was born in

Zimbabwe now has black Chief Justice

Dominica and graduated in law from the University of Toronto, Canada. He later became a barrister in London.

He practised law for 13 years in Trinidad and Tobago until becoming a High Court judge there in 1962.

He was Chief Justice of Tanzania from 1965 to 1971,

before returning to Trinidad and Tobago to become an acting judge of appeal.

Mr Georges, married with four children, was an Appeal Court judge for Belize, Bermuda and the Bahamas from 1975 to 1981, while also dean of the Law Department at the University of the West Indies.

— Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwe to clear minefields

Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Zimbabwean Army engineers are about to begin clearing the deadliest relic of the country's independence war — the minefields that lie along 750km of the borders with Mozambique and Zambia.

Neutralising the minefields has been on the army's agenda for three years, but the high costs and uncertainty over the best way to go about it have left most of the landmines untouched.

The most efficient removal method is for demolition teams to pick the devices out by hand. But that is also the most dangerous and the cost in lives could be high.

The safest method is an American system in which explosives are detonated in the air above the minefields, setting off all the mines within a 100-metre radius below. But at R70 000 a shot, Zimbabwe cannot afford it.

The army has finally decided to use armoured bulldozers equipped with flails on extendable mechanical arms to do the job.

Two bulldozers are being handed over to Zimbabwe by Britain this week as part of the Zimcord aid package agreed upon between the two countries two years ago.

The bulldozers have been armour-plated by a Zimbabwean engineering firm. After

testing the system in Britain a team of Royal Army engineers worked out specifications for the most efficient way to use the flails.

The clearance will not be easy or quick, as much of the terrain is heavily wooded and hilly. The mines were once mapped, but many have now moved.

A Zimbabwean Army engineer who first considered the bulldozer-flail method two years ago estimated that it would take a two-bulldozer team about 13 years to clear all the mines.

More than 2-million landmines and anti-personnel devices were laid down in the last five years of the war in an unsuccessful attempt to stop infiltration into what was then Rhodesia by the guerrillas of Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo.

About 15% of the mines are assumed to have been blown up or to have become inactive since then, but the "cordons sanitaires", as they are called, are still lethal.

Warning signs and fencing around the cordons are stolen regularly and since independence several people have been killed or injured after wandering into the minefields.

But the greatest casualties have been among wildlife. The bones of thousands of animals litter the cordons.

Zimbabwe officer's treatment disgraceful — magistrate

By Brendan Seery,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — A Zimbabwe Air Force officer tried to bargain for a safe passage out of the country in return for information on those allegedly involved in the Thornhill Air Base sabotage, a senior policeman told the High Court yesterday.

Detective Chief Superintendent Richard Muremba, who headed the CID team which probed the blasts, said Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd had made his offer in front of the Commissioner of Police, Mr Wiridzal Ngurube. When the Commissioner said the po-

lice could not enter into such arrangements, the airman refused to give his information, the policeman said.

Detective Superintendent Muremba said he had been told by Air Lieutenant Lloyd that he had slashed his wrists in a suicide attempt because he felt he had betrayed a promise made to his fellow conspirators not to reveal details of the plot.

Air Lieutenant Lloyd has pleaded not guilty as have Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Shatter, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox and Air Lieutenant Neville Weir. It is alleged they were part of a South African-backed conspir-

acy to destroy Zimbabwe's jet fighter strength.

The policeman was among 31 witnesses the State intends calling to dispute the evidence of the officers that they were tortured and deprived of access to their legal representatives.

A senior magistrate who gave evidence, Mr Douglas Patframan, admitted under cross-examination by defence counsel Mr Harry Ognall QC that the proceedings he had conducted in confirming the confession of Air Lieutenant Weir had been "deplorable" and "disgraceful".

The magistrate said that while the

confirmation proceedings were in progress, Air Lieutenant Weir's interrogators waited outside the courtroom to take him back into their custody.

Mr Patframan admitted that an accused would normally have been remanded to prison after confirmation had been completed to enable him to talk frankly about whether his statement had been made freely.

The magistrate said that, in practice, the police often took the accused back into their custody shortly after the completion of the confirmation hearing.

"I certainly saw it as a case where my hands were tied," he added.

Kremlin threat over Nato's missile plans

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has threatened military counter-measures against the whole Western Alliance if Nato goes ahead with the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe from the end of this year.

The Soviet leader, Mr Yuri Andropov, had his first meeting with Mr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, in Moscow yesterday.

Mr Andropov made it clear that measures already threatened by Moscow if Nato deployed US missiles would affect "not only Europe but the whole of the West," German officials said.

However, officials drew some encouragement from the fact that Mr Andropov (69) did not contradict Mr Kohl's firm con-

temptation that the US and the Soviet Union should continue talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles even after Nato began its stationing programme.

Harsh words have been exchanged during Mr Kohl's visit. In a speech at a banquet in the Kremlin on Monday, Mr Kohl made an unexpectedly sharp attack on Soviet involvement in Afghanistan.

Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister who stood in for Mr Andropov at the dinner, warned that if the Nato missiles were deployed, the Soviet Union and its allies would respond without delay.

They would do this "by taking additional measures to strengthen our security and develop a counter-balance to

Nato's new military potential. "The balance will be restored, but at a higher level".

However, German officials say the Soviet side remains maddeningly imprecise.

Bonn officials, who are attempting to ensure East-West talks survive Nato deployment, and who are trying to prevent damage to bilateral relations, are a little cheered that Moscow has not threatened to pull out.

Soviet displeasure at Mr Kohl's comments on nuclear missiles, Afghanistan, Poland and German reunification was clearly indicated in the party newspaper Pravda which cut six lengthy passages from Mr Kohl's speech while Mr Tikhonov's was carried in full.

Mr Kohl said the Soviet Union had already achieved superior-



'Fight t the dea for Ch

N'DJAMENA — Heavy erupted at a crucial o roads yesterday as backed rebels rene drive against the emb embment forces of Cha ident Hissene Habre.

Mr Habre, speaking conference in the c N'Djamena, told repo terday "a fight to ti

was under way for c Chad, an impoverished locked African countr by 18 years of civil wai

He said Libyan for engaged with insurge fighting at Oum C which was reinforc

ement troops late la He offered no deta strength of the units battle at the oasis to 250 km south-east of I Geau, a garrison tow to the insurgents on Ju

Only the sketchiest tion about the fightn back to unofficial s N'Djamena. A Weste said that if the rebe

former Chadian Presi kouni Ouaddi, emplo heavy artillery as ex would be "a real toug government forces.

Zaire late last w patched 250 paratr back Mr Habre.

The fighting for Ou ba is crucial because which has few natur lies north of the 10°

outbuilding containing bags of fertiliser and farming implements.

A Durban yacht, Tramp, with a family of six aboard, lost its rudder in the mountainous seas off the Pondoland coast. An anti-pollution vessel, Kuswag 5, of East London has the yacht in tow but both vessels are battling rough seas to reach the safety of Durban.

SAP still probing actions in Durban

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A police spokesman today referred to a statement in Parliament concerning alleged police brutality and harassment during recent unrest in Lamontville, Durban.

Lieutenant Colonel Leon Mellet, speaking for the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said none had been found at this stage to be true.

Colonel Mellet today told a Press conference, however, that every allegation made in Parliament by Mr Harry Pitman was still being investigated.

"We will leave no stone unturned in our investigations to get to the bottom of the whole thing.

"All allegations of policemen overstepping the mark, using indiscriminate action or unnecessary violence, are regarded in a very serious light by the police," said Colonel Mellet.

He said police had been confronted in Lamontville and Chester-ville with incidents of stone-throwing, arson and people being killed.

One person had been killed after being mistaken for a policeman.

With all the violence it was the duty of the police to move in to restore order, he said.

Colonel Mellet said attempts were made to prevent police doing their duty.

They had been lured to spots by false calls and found themselves trapped between roadblocks of

Dissidents burn down 2 villages

(362) Star 7/7/83
The Star Bureau
HARARE — Heavily armed dissidents calling themselves members of the "People's Army" have burnt down two resettlement villages in the Lupane district of Matabeleland, 150 km north of Bulawayo.

The dissidents were carrying bazookas, AK and FN rifles and wore blue overalls and bush hats.

They told the 58 families who have been left homeless that they they were opposed to the village resettlement programme.

The attack, the second of its kind within a month, came several days before a scheduled visit to Bulawayo by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who is to address a major rally in the city on Saturday.

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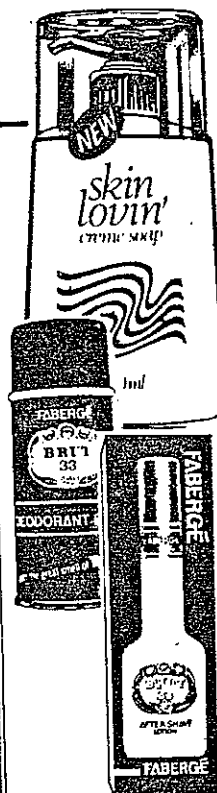


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Dion's Low Price

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Dion's Low Price

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Zapu men sue State for 're-detention' damages

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Six senior members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party who were acquitted in April of treason charges, have sued the Zimbabwe Government for damages for "illegal re-detention".

Mr Lookout Masuku, Zapu's top military and intelligence officer, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and four others have claimed R55 000 in their action against the Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

The six men were freed by the High Court after a lengthy and widely publicised trial, but were immediately re-detained.

The hearing on the damages action was

to have been heard yesterday but was postponed on the request of the State.

The case is seen here as an important test of the indemnity clause of the Government's security legislation.

The controversial regulation, which was introduced during the Rhodesian war, has since been reactivated.

It indemnifies State officials, including the security forces, from damages resulting from any action they may take in the interests of State security.

It is understood lawyers for the Zapu men will challenge the regulations as being unconstitutional.

8/7/83

Star

362

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Zim trade links mooted

TRADE links between South Africa and Zimbabwe would continually be undermined as long as political, economic and social institutions in South Africa were undemocratic.

This was told to about 800 delegates at the 19th annual National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) congress by a director of a top Zimbabwe company, Mr H M Munangaire, this week.

He said it is no secret that the Government and people of Zimbabwe found the political system of apartheid in South Africa an as-

sault on the human conscience.

Most disturbing, he said, was that the South African Government was attempting to export the doctrines of apartheid through attempts to destabilise Zimbabwe.

WEALTH

He said: "These political factors may appear extraneous at such a gathering of businessmen, but the fact remains that these factors impinge on our ability as people engaged in commerce to work together effectively, to launch joint ventures and generally plan for the eco-

economic development of our region."

He said however, that despite these reservations, given the ideal conditions "we want to work with all the business community here, black, white or brown. Wealth has no colour".

"We believe we can learn from your experience and expertise in various fields and you from us.

"We believe the various infrastructures we have in our country could be deployed for all who live in this region and we also believe that the resources that abound in our respective

countries can be harnessed to our mutual advantage, and that of the generations that shall follow us."

Mr Munangaire said: "We remain steadfast in our conviction that the possibility and the probability of such commercial co-operation would be impossible as long as the political, economic and social institutions in this country are undemocratic."

He said: "The challenge facing us all therefore in Southern Africa is the urgent removal of those barriers which divide us." — Own Correspondent.

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BOYCOTTS COME BOUNCING BACK

HARARE: Trade boycotts of South African goods are rebounding on Zimbabwe traders and shippers.

Merchants here are finding much to their embarrassment, that their consignments are held up at ports because authorities are impounding suspected South African goods.

In the latest incident, at least the third in the last year, Zimbabwe chrome was held up at Algiers when South African chrome was claimed to be part of the shipment. What alerted customs men was the country of origin, Botswana, which is not known to have any chrome.

What made the incident so awkward was that the Zimbabwe metal was destined for Romania, as part of a barter deal, which became restive when the consignment failed to arrive on the

promised date.

Shippers are trying to avoid using ships carrying South African goods but they are finding it stiff going.

As many as nine out of 10 ships calling in on southern Africa depend mainly on South African products. Other countries such as Mozambique have very little to export, as this country knows only too well after trying to encourage trade with its eastern neighbour.

But traders are barely able to make use of ships which are stopping at Mozambique, because of continual transport and communication problems.

Repeated attempts to route exports and imports through Beira and Maputo have proved mainly

fruitless. The familiar frustrations of derailments, no telex links, confusion and delay at the ports remain.

The only appeal of Mozambique — cost — is becoming less attractive; that country's recent 25 percent hike in rail charges has meant that the cost of sending some commodities from Maputo to Zimbabwe is higher than that for the sea journey from Maputo to Europe.

Some hope has emerged through an improvement in efficiency at Beira and there could be an increase in traffic through there if security on the railway line, the target of many sabotage incidents, can be kept up.

This country cannot afford to be choosy about who ships its goods and where they go through. Facing severe competition from other African primary commodity producers at a time of low prices, it knows that one big selling point is quick delivery through South Africa.

Despite other countries having their own ports they are unable to guarantee delivery as soon as Zimbabwe.

Bulk goods will make up most of the exports from Zimbabwe and neighbours for many years to come, but Mozambique mistakenly tries to develop its containerisation facilities.

This ignores experiences of high quantities of farm produce, steel and other commodities being forgotten at ports because there is no equipment to load them.

Ironically, with South Africa to some extent taking on the role that Rhodesia had, needing to resort to roundabout trading methods, this country is more dependent on it than ever.

It is anybody's guess as to when Mozambique will have sorted out its infrastructure to the point where it offers serious competition as a shipping route.

■ Finance Correspondent ■

Exiled Nkomo asks Mugabe for talks

London Bureau

LONDON. — Zimbabwean opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, who fled to Britain in March, has written to Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe suggesting talks, informed sources in Harare said yesterday.

This has prompted new speculation that Mr Nkomo will fly home soon.

In the meantime, he is still lying low at a flat in St John's Wood, London, avoiding reporters and refusing to answer any questions.

Aides and friends said yesterday that his message to Mr Mugabe had re-stated his position. They are convinced he will return to Zimbabwe but say he may stay in Britain a few more weeks.

Mr Nkomo was warned last month that under Zimbabwean law, unless he returned to Harare within 21 consecutive working days of the start of the present parliamentary session, he would forfeit his seat in the Assembly.

The deadline falls at the end of this month. According to the Zimbabwean

sources, however, Mr Nkomo may choose to ignore the countdown.

Since his arrival in London, he has said repeatedly that he would return home when the time was right and he was no longer afraid to do so.

His wife, Mrs Johanna Nkomo, reassured him further a few days ago with a message that their home in Bulawayo was no longer under guard.

Mr Mugabe said recently that Mr Nkomo would be welcome to come home. He had been under investigation over allegations of illicit emerald dealing and currency smuggling but it was thought these inquiries may be dropped.

Some of Mr Nkomo's leading supporters temper this news with the conviction that Mr Mugabe would press towards establishing a one-party state and Mr Nkomo's political position would remain precarious as a result.

Their fears were not diminished yesterday when Mr Mugabe once again blamed Mr Nkomo's Zapu-PF party for dissident violence in Matabeleland.

Sapa reports that in an interview published in Bulawayo, Mr Mugabe said: "The question of banditry must be viewed from the point of view of the existence in our midst of the party which has refused to abide by the verdict passed by the people during the last election — a verdict which gave my party the right to rule."

"It's a politically motivated activity which these dissidents have resorted to and the motivation comes from the party led by Joshua Nkomo, Josiah Chinamano and others."

Mr Mugabe accused South Africa of trying to cash in on the unrest, saying a number of dissidents had been there for training.

Mr Mugabe was in Bulawayo yesterday to address his first rally there since Mr Nkomo fled to Britain, reports Sapa-Reuter.

He told a crowd of 18 000 that Mr Nkomo had breached an agreement made before independence in 1980 to recognise the government resulting from pre-independence elections.

Tourists dead, fears Zapu man

By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

11/27/83
DUKWI (Botswana) — Nearly a year after six young tourists were kidnapped in Zimbabwe a senior exiled official of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu has said in Botswana he fears they are almost certainly dead.

Mr Makathini Guduza, a Zapu central committee member and the highest ranking party official in Dukwi Resettlement Camp, said when he was called to London by Mr Nkomo last week "that was the first thing I was asked about".

Extensive inquiries by Zapu had uncovered no trace of the young men, he said, despite the fact that the kidnappers had identified themselves as members of Zipra, Zapu's military wing.

Mr Guduza said the kidnappers appeared to be young men themselves

and he doubted they had the experience necessary to keep the hostages alive while evading the huge security force search that followed the kidnapping.

Though the Zimbabwe government is reported to have told representatives of the hostages' parents that captured dissidents had confirmed the six were dead, no evidence was produced.

Virtually no trace of the tourists has been found since they were abducted on July 23.

The six are Britons James Grenwell and Martin Hodgson, Americans Kevin Ellis and Brett Baldwin and Australians Tony Bajzelj and William Butler.

Their captors wanted two imprisoned Zipra officers, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, in exchange for the tourists.

● See Page 8 of the World section.

Turmoil in Zimbabwe a threat to Botswana

By Brendan Nicholson, The Star's
Foreign News Service

Botswana is awaiting the outcome of Mr Joshua Nkomo's peace feelers with as much anxiety as the tribespeople and white farmers of Matabeleland.

Surrounded by South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, the thinly populated republic was given by history an uncomfortably close view of other people's wars.

There has long been a fear in government circles that the various conflicts next door could turn one of the continent's few functioning democracies into an African Lebanon.

Despite top-level discussions between the Zimbabwe and Botswana governments there is still a real possibility that a fresh eruption in Matabeleland could spill over the border into Botswana.

Independent sources in both countries say that as recently as three weeks ago it seemed likely that Zimbabwean troops involved in anti-dissident operations might mount a hot-pursuit raid over the border to round up refugees in the Dukwi resettlement camp and in villages surrounding it.

Botswana's President Quett Masire flatly refused to give permission for such an operation and told Zimbabwe that his country would continue to give succour to genuine refugees.

Observers in Gaborone say the threat has receded, for the time being at least, as communications between the two countries have improved.

Strangely, though they are both Frontline states, Zimbabwe and Botswana have never established formal diplomatic relations.

After a series of dangerous misunderstandings — including a claim by the Zimbabwean Press that Botswana had "declared war" on Zimbabwe by allowing Mr Nkomo passage on his way to exile in London — Gaborone and Harare agreed, to exchange ambassadors though they have not done so yet.

Cross-border action by Zimbabwe forces is unlikely as long as the politicians and not the more hawkish members of the armed forces are giving the orders.

A copy of the secret "peace plan" sent by Mr Nkomo to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was brought back for the Gaborone authorities by Mr Makatini Guduza, the most senior Zapu official in Botswana's Dukwi resettlement camp.

A huge area of Matabeleland and neighbouring Botswana's eastern border region remains tense despite government assurances that the main anti-dissident operations were successfully completed weeks ago.

Farmers who thought their troubles were over with the end of the war now keep weapons close to hand and an ear to the "Agric-

Botswana is finding its close proximity to troubled Matabeleland an uncomfortable one. Despite top-level talks between the two governments there is still a real possibility that a fresh eruption in Zimbabwe could spill over the border, resulting, some say, in Botswana's functioning democracy being turned into an "African Lebanon".

And while Gaborone and Harare have agreed to exchange ambassadors, no formal diplomatic relations between the two countries exist.



Young refugees take up the threads of their schooling at Dukwi resettlement camp.

aler" radio warning system.

More than 30 members of the white rural community have been murdered since the Matabeleland violence began last year.

Much of the local black population appears openly scornful of both the army and the police.

After most of the attacks on farmhouses or ambushes of buses, the culprits have easily evaded pursuing security forces by disappearing — not over the border but into the former tribal trust areas.

Zapu officials in Botswana boasted that despite the security clampdown in western Zimbabwe they were now able to move in the border areas with far greater safety than they could "when Smith was in charge".

Refugees are still crossing into Botswana at the rate of up to 20 a day.

Zapu officials insist that the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade

of the Zimbabwe National Army, which was blamed for slaying up to 3 000 villagers, is still operating in parts of Matabeleland.

Three weeks ago, long after the more aggressive security force members were said to have been reined in, two young men arrived in Dukwi minus their ears. They claimed Fifth Brigade soldiers wielding bayonets had hacked them off.

It is almost impossible to sift out the incidents of crime from politically motivated violence.

There are indications that either Zapu has lost control of its more militant members or that some groups are now operating independently with the sympathy of local villagers.

A clear contradiction emerged when Zapu officials pointed to the recent murder of farmer Ian Brehner as an example of how "dissidents" were being blamed for everything.

"That's crazy," one said. "The young man was a good friend of Zapu."

But it emerged later that just before he was killed Mr Brehner had called the army in to move villagers' cattle which were being grazed illegally on his land.

While that makes the killing no less horrifying, it does provide a reason for it and a clue to a possible pattern.

Whether they belong to Zapu or not, it appears the "dissidents" are seen by many villagers as Robin Hood types standing between them and the security forces and who find the farmers softer targets than the troops.

Even though the Botswana authorities, who have an impeccable record as far as hospitality to refugees is concerned, are doing everything in their power to ensure that their territory is not used as a springboard for attacks on Zimbabwe, the Mugabe Government clearly has good reason to be worried.

The whole Botswana defence force numbers no more than 3 500 men who must patrol a border hundreds of kilometres long.

There are officially about 3 330 Zimbabwean refugees, in whose camp there is an undisclosed, though clearly large, proportion of young men of military age.

While most residents work in the fields or on self-help projects dozens of these stand around in groups with all the time in the world to talk and scheme.

Botswana officials say that about 50 Zimbabweans have been sent back home after it was proved that they were carrying arms in Botswana or were simply common criminals who joined the rush to safety.

Several hundred more Zimbabweans sent back had come seeking employment and were not refugees, the officials said. Zapu claims that up to 7 000 refugees have fled to Botswana in all. Some, they say, have drifted home again and others have gone to live with fellow tribesmen in nearby villages.

The Zapu hierarchy in the camp denies emphatically that any men are being trained there to fight.

Mr Guduza, a member of the Zapu central committee, said he wanted Zimbabwe's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, to visit the camp to see for himself that it was not being used as a training base.

Mr Guduza claims the killings blamed on the dissidents are simply acts of banditry or atrocities deliberately carried out by the security forces to blacken the name of Zapu or give them an excuse to move into areas where they want to chastise villagers.

Mr Guduza said Dukwi had been infiltrated by at least five members of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation.

However seriously Mr Nkomo's proposals are taken in Harare it is clear from visits to both eastern Botswana and western Matabeleland that, unless something significant is done to defuse the bitterness, renewed violence is a very real possibility.

Passport to political vengeance?

12/7/83

Time was when a Rhodesian passport could get you into almost anywhere but Heaven.

It was because nobody knew where Rhodesia was.

Border guards, least of all, held anything against the place.

Even Russians doing their checkpoint thing in post-war Vienna and other occupied parts of Europe never said "nyet".

There was a time, too, when Southern Rhodesian national plates on your motor car — "SR" they said, in those days — got you into countries newly-shrouded behind the Iron Curtain.

It was thought the initials stood for Soviet Russia. The same thinking got your tyres let down in the West.

UDI came, and it all

A recent ruling by Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, means that getting a Zimbabwean passport from outside the territory has become more difficult than it used to be. Sandy Robertson of The Star's Foreign News Service remembers "the good old days".

changed. Your Rhodesian passport made you as welcome as a furrier in a nudist colony in summer.

You didn't actually get thrown out of anywhere. You were just never let in. Immigration officers developed an especially daunting kind of scowl for use on the rebels.

The only way out was to get something way out in the line of passports. Like Irish, or New Zealand. All sorts of people did, on flimsy pretexts.

The real smoothies carried half a dozen. If your grandmother's second cousin knew someone

who had once kissed the Blarney stone you were kosher, as it were, in Dublin's Fair Immigration office.

Come independence, and Zimbabwe, and the need for all that furtive conniving fell away.

Full circle. There are still some places where border officials haven't heard of Zimbabwe, but who would want to go there?

Anywhere fit to visit, a Zimbabwe passport lights a welcoming smile, even if you are white. It opens many more doors than,

say, a South African one. It's almost worth its weight in — well, uncut emeralds. Just like the Southern Rhodesian document used to be.

But now the fun is spoilt, most unsurprisingly by Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Born Zimbabweans who decide to live outside Zimbabwe cannot get a passport — unless they are very, very good.

And so yet another country joins the long, unhappy list of the ungenerous who regard a passport not (as it originally was) as a personal right, a helpful service to honest men — but as an instrument of government policy and political vengeance.

But then, let's not be too hard on the good doctor. Sir Harold Wilson set the precedent.

The Star Bureau

362

HARARE — A prominent Matabeleland rancher, Senator Max Rosenfels, escaped with shrapnel wounds when ambushed near his homestead late yesterday.

The ranch foreman, Mr Samuel Ngwenya, who had worked for Senator Rosenfels for 35 years, was killed in the attack which took place in the Marula area, about 70 km south-west of Bulawayo.

The senator's son Tony (27), who was driving the vehicle, was slightly wounded.

Mrs Mary Rosenfels, the senator's wife, said in a telephone interview today that it was amazing that her husband and son were alive.

She had heard on the radio of the attack which happened about two kilometres from their home.

Senator escapes ambush

"I was so grateful to see them when they walked in, even though they were dripping blood," she said.

Mrs Rosenfels said she and her family had battled desperately to save the life of Mr Ngwenya, who was still alive when they reached the ranchhouse.

The Rosenfels men were returning home from their irrigation scheme when a band of about 20 dissidents opened fire with automatic rifles.

Seven close relatives of the senator were killed in the bush war.

UOI

Mugabe drums up Ndebele support



Mr Robert Mugabe ... pleads to the Ndebele.



Mr Joshua Nkomo ... still in self-exile in London.

The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has been on a campaign to win support in Matabeleland, the stronghold of self-exiled Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zanu, and the Premier's former partner in the Patriotic Front. His rallying cry to a crowd of 15 000 people in Bulawayo's main stadium was: "Go forward with Zanu" — Zimbabwe's ruling party.

By Robin Drew, The Star Bureau

BULAWAYO — While Zanu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo spent another week-end in London out of the limelight, his home town rang to the shouts of "Pamberi (forward) ne Zanu, pamberi na Robert Mugabe".

The more than 15 000 people in Bulawayo's main stadium were responding to the rallying cry of Prime Minister Mr Mugabe for the nation to "go forward with Zanu", his ruling party which is making an all-out effort to gather support in Matabeleland — traditional stronghold of Mr Nkomo's Zanu party.

"Down with the dissidents," shouted the crowd as an exuberant Mr Mugabe, with his wife and senior security Ministers at his side, was driven round the stadium in an open vehicle.

It was the climax to a hectic two days of politicking during which Mr Mugabe toured the sprawling African townships — once the scene of savage fighting between his former Zanu guerrillas and those of Mr Nkomo's Zipra army.

Thousands of schoolchildren lined the streets as a helicopter patrolled overhead and armoured vehicles cruised the dusty township roads ahead of the cavalcade of vehicles.

At all his stops Mr Mugabe was given an enthusiastic reception.

But behind the scenes at private meetings the serious business of res-

In a community of about 600 the loss is felt keenly. But while half the farming land is up for sale and vast tracts of land have been abandoned, there is still a determination to stay.

"We want more positive action on the ground," said Mr Rob Sayers, who has just handed over the post of president of the Matabeleland branch of the Commercial Farmers' Union to Mr Mike Wood, a cattle rancher.

He paid tribute to the co-operation the farmers had received from senior security force chiefs such as Brigadier Dominic Chinenge, commander of No 1 Brigade of the national army.

But he said the intentions at the top were not always carried out by the men in the field — "and there have been many occasions when we have had doubts about security force willingness to make contact with the dissidents".

This point is made frequently by other farmers, who complain bitterly of the failure of police and army units to react swiftly to dissident attacks.

Mr Mugabe says Zimbabwe has coped with the dissident threat as best as it could.

"Banditry would have assumed very great proportions had the government not acted as swiftly as we did. And had we not discovered those huge quantities of arms, you can imagine the nature of the threat which would be facing the nation."

Denying that dissident activity was

The United States Supreme Court is a powerful body in terms of the checks and balances written into the country's constitution. It is an arbiter between legislature and administration. Its decisions wield immense influence over issues. During its most recent session it issued 151 rulings, some of them concerning civil liberties and social issues. The role of the court in the country and of its latest decisions are discussed below.

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — In a flurry of sweeping, stunning decisions, the US Supreme Court has ruled that it wields immense influence over issues of law and political power in America.

The black-robed judges, eight men and their imposing marble headquarters for a century, met early this month after handing down 151 rulings in their 83 term. Most of the big ones came late in the term and were decisive decrees:

- Congress may not use its traditional power to reverse decisions of the President or overrule government regulatory agencies on a wide range of other matters. Experts rate this as the most drastic shift in governmental power in a century.

- American women have a virtually unlimited right to have abortions until the sixth month of pregnancy. This decision amounted to a bitter defeat for President Reagan's conservative supporters and church groups.

- Lower federal courts may not keep grand juries in prison executions unless appeal is denied. The court interprets the US Constitution to mean that grand juries are not "final" and are not "final" in their decisions.

The court interprets the US Constitution to mean that grand juries are not "final" and are not "final" in their decisions.

Although it tries to stand above political disputes, its rulings often amount to a flaming political issue, as in the abortion case. With each judge casting a vote, four must agree to reverse a case and a majority of five to determine the final outcome. Some of the results this busy term were:

Mr Robert Mugabe . . .
pleas to the Ndebele.

Mr Joshua Nkomo . . . still
in self-exile in London.

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At all his stops Mr Mugabe was given an enthusiastic reception.

But behind the scenes at private meetings the serious business of restoring order and confidence in the troubled region was being discussed.

Mr Mugabe had, for example, a private meeting lasting over an hour with a delegation of white farmers who pressed home the view that while there was an immediate need to tackle dissidents on the ground, the long-term solution to the security threat lay in political negotiation.

Mr Mugabe's public stance is that Mr Nkomo has forfeited any claim to leadership and had rejected the hand of reconciliation.

But in conversation with those whose daily work takes them among the Ndebele people, the point was made that Mr Nkomo still commands a tremendous personal following.

In some quarters it is argued that Mr Mugabe will in the end have to come to some form of accommodation with Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, the most prominent left-wing figure in Zapu — now in detention after his acquittal in court on treason and arms cache charges.

"It is not just a question of Nkomo and Zapu," said one observer, "but how Mr Mugabe will deal with Dabengwa and Zipra. That is where the root of the dissident problem lies."

The white farming community in Matabeleland has lost 27 of its members and their families in the past 18 months.

In a community of about 600 the loss is felt keenly. But while half the farming land is up for sale and vast tracts of land have been abandoned, there is still a determination to stay.

"We want more positive action on the ground," said Mr Rob Sayers, who has just handed over the post of president of the Matabeleland branch of the Commercial Farmers' Union to Mr Mike Wood, a cattle rancher.

He paid tribute to the co-operation the farmers had received from senior security force chiefs such as Brigadier Dominic Chinenge, commander of No 1 Brigade of the national army.

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"Banditry would have assumed very great proportions had the government not acted as swiftly as we did. And had we not discovered those huge quantities of arms, you can imagine the nature of the threat which would be facing the nation."

Denying that dissident activity was spreading, Mr Mugabe said: "Once dissidents are refused sanctuary in Botswana, what remains for us to do is really to intensify our operations in the border areas and root out the remnants."

The feared No 5 Brigade, which gained international notoriety for its alleged atrocities against the civilian population earlier this year, is still operating in Matabeleland.

There are still reports of incidents of brutality, and only this week in parliament a Zapu member, Mr Edward Ndlovu, said his party "had heard of teenagers — males from the age of 11 and upwards — who are being castrated".

But farmers whose own labourers have suffered at the hands of the soldiers say that a greater effort is being made to discipline the men and they have heard of cases of summary dismissal.

Mr Nkomo has now been out of Zimbabwe for four months. He fled early in March, claiming his life was in danger.

"He is free to come back," says Mr Mugabe. "But he is just as free to remain where he is."

Mr Mugabe's party is sparing no effort to establish itself firmly in Matabeleland, a necessary manoeuvre along the road clearly signposted: "One-party state ahead."

conservative supporters and c
tion.

● Lower federal courts may
delays in prison executions
demned have obvious merit an

The court interprets the US
by Congress in resolving major

Although it tries to stand a
branch of government" and an
House disputes, its rulings often
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With each judge casting a vote
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Some of the results this busy

Harare 362 men back in cells 4/18

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Police have re-arrested two men released by a court while held in connection with the murder here of Malawi's opposition leader, Dr. Attati Mpakati.

The re-detention of Mr. Brighton Matewere and Mr. Greenson Muhango was ordered by the Home Affairs Minister, Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze. He said the escape of a third suspect, a Mr. Kanyama, "re-vindicated" an order barring their release.

A Harare magistrate had refused to remand the three in custody because the State had insufficient evidence.

(362)

Mugabe says No to an indaba with Nkomo

(4/83)

By Robin Drew,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr. Robert Mugabe, yesterday ruled out a constitutional conference or indaba with Zapu leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

He said such talks had been suggested by Mr. Nkomo, who is in self-exile in London.

Mr. Mugabe told parliament during a special Prime Minister's question time, which was broadcast and televised live, that politically motivated dissidents were operating in Zimbabwe because Mr. Nkomo was not Prime Minister.

"Well," he said, "I will not resign. I will not make way for Joshua Nkomo to take over the Prime Ministership."

Mr. Mugabe was answering the Republican Front leader, Mr. Ian Smith, who had said that military measures had failed to solve the security problem in Matabeleland and a political solution was needed.

Mr. Mugabe said it was up to Zapu to provide a political answer by directing its followers to stop harming society.

He maintained the overall security situation had improved tremendously, though it was saddening and worrying to see the continuation of isolated attacks on farmers. But that did not mean security was deteriorating.

"We have been accommodating," he said. "We have a government of national unity, and follow a policy of reconciliation."

"That is why you," he said, looking at Mr. Smith, "are sitting here instead of lying in Warren Hills (Harare's cemetery)."

He added that a permanent political solution had been reached at the Lancaster House conference.

He also told a Zau questioner that Mr. Dumiso Dabengwa and other Zapu leaders were re-detained after their acquittal in the High Court because the



Mr. Robert Mugabe... "overall security has improved."

government had more facts about their activities than had been put before the court.

The storing of arms had been part of Zapu's "Zero Hour" plan to stage a coup if they did not win the election. It was directed by Mr. Dabengwa and others, and the political leaders knew all about it.

The Prime Minister was also questioned about the government's attitude to the torture of prisoners awaiting trial. He said he was shocked that this question had been put by an RF member, Mr. Donald Goddard, because there were people in Parliament still bearing the scars of torture inflicted by the RF.

While accepting that torture was "undesirable", Mr. Mugabe said that now "any little scratch is interpreted as torture".

The police had to work long hours and "we should feel for those who acted over-enthusiastically".

Later in the House the acting president of Zapu, Mr. Joshua Chinamano, said "thousands of people" had been killed in areas in Matabeleland where No 5 Brigade had been operating.

He named two girls who he said had been killed when soldiers were fighting over who should go to bed with them.

He told of an incident when a man was killed after soldiers had beaten him and ordered his wife to cut off his head.

The Home Affairs Minister, Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze, moving the extension of the state of emergency which has been in force for 17 years, made a slashing attack on South Africa, which he called the "beast of the south".

He said the emergency was necessary to maintain total security in view of threats from South Africa, from agents of Pretoria still in the armed services and public service, from "our own crazies", and from hard-core capitalists and armed bandits.

The long-term answer to banditry in Matabeleland was to make a better life for the people there.

Tekere hurt in car crash

15/7/83
The Star Bureau 362

HARARE — Controversial Zimbabwean politician and former Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere was injured in a car smash in Harare yesterday.

A police spokesman said that a car, driven by Mr Tekere, collided with a motorcycle at an intersection. The rider and pillion passenger of the motorcycle were both injured, as was Mr Tekere, who was treated and later discharged from the city's Parirenyatwa Hospital.

Mr Tekere has rarely featured in the news since his fall from grace after his acquittal in 1980 on charges of murdering a white farmer. After the case he was sacked from his post as Minister of Manpower Planning and Development.

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FIREARMS

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Rich Zimbabweans 'will be crushed'

By Robin Drew, 15/1/83
The Star Bureau 302

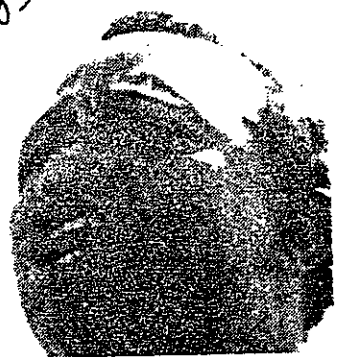
HARARE — People who stand in the way of Zimbabwe's transformation to a truly socialist state will be crushed.

The government will be ruthless and may use the powers it has under the state of emergency to deal with intransigents, including foreign multinational corporations.

This sombre forecast was made not by an angry opponent of Mr Mugabe's policies, but by his own powerful Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, in a speech to parliament when the state of emergency which has been in force here since before UDI in 1965 was renewed for another six months.

But instead of the catalogue of incidents of violence usually listed by successive Ministers responsible for security when asking parliament to approve the extension of the emergency, Dr Ushewokunze devoted the main part of his speech to the need for extraordinary powers to enable the government to implement its socialist policies.

South Africa, of course, came in for a tongue-lashing for the threat that it represented. And the activities of dissidents in Matabeleland also drew what Dr Ushewokunze called a "tangential" mention.



Dr Herbert Ushewokunze ... tough and ruthless action.

But the main burden of his argument and the new line that it revealed was that the transition to socialism was going to require tough action by the government. This would meet resistance which would be countered by the use of special powers.

Dr Ushewokunze said, "Fifteen years from now, when the transition to socialism has taken a real hold, make no mistake the distribution of power and income in this society must differ entirely from what it is today."

He said that at present five percent of the population — mostly, but not not entirely, white — received up to 75 percent of the disposable income.

"The five percent who now sit pretty on top of the nest know perfectly well that socialism means that they must

lose some of their power and privilege.

"We know that most of them will go along with the change. A surprising number will go along willingly. Whatever their wealth or power, many people have humane compassions and see the necessity for socialism.

"Some will go along because that seems easier than fighting. We base our reconciliation policy on that.

"But," continued Dr Ushewokunze, "can anybody doubt that some intransigents will fight us to the end?"

"Let them know this: we will crush them. Socialism means life for the majority of our people. To win them the right to life, our government is ruthless and it may have to resort to the emergency powers."

The Minister said that resistance would come from some of the great foreign corporations who owned about three quarters of productive farms and factories.

"The multinationals and their local henchmen have abundant power to do us harm," he said, citing instances of involvement of multinationals in the politics of Chile, Iran, Ghana and Guatemala.

Dr Ushewokunze said farms should be created, the profits from which would not go to single landowners but to the workers.

ASB's unity facade hid seething undercurrent

311 Star 15/7/83

For four days, Afrikanerdom's youth cowered behind a cultural facade of unity while political differences seethed below a troubled surface.

Seen in perspective, though, the 35th annual congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) will doubtless go down in history as a critical turning point for Afrikaner youth.

Seldom, if ever, has the ASB had to grapple with such deep political divisions in the core of its folk — and also seek relevant solutions in a rapidly-changing South Africa.

It was an almost schizophrenic self-examination and debate around the theme of "freedom"



Mr Andre Bartlett ... pleaded for cultural emphasis.

This year's congress of the ASB could go down in history as a critical turning point for Afrikaner youth. Seldom before has it had to grapple with such deep political divisions — and also seek relevant solutions in a rapidly changing South Africa. CAROLYN DEMPSTER reports.

Professor A B du Toit of Stellenbosch, Professor J van der Vyver from the University of the Witwatersrand, and the

derland and the preservation of Christian Afrikaner culture. This made it difficult to ascertain the political tenden-

362 RSM 15/7/83

Muzorewa says freedom was better under Smith

HARARE. — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa said yesterday that suppression of human rights was growing in Zimbabwe and was in some ways worse than under white minority regimes before independence.

Bishop Muzorewa, who led the pre-independence bi-racial government, told a news conference that freedoms fought for in the "Rhodesian" civil war were being suppressed.

He accused Mr Robert Mugabe's government and the Zanu-PF Party of organising widespread attacks on churchgoers, and notably the stoning of a new church last Sunday.

"It is a definite illustration of suppression and oppression of the freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of association and freedom of worship, which is now growing worse by the day in this country," he said.

Now leader of the minority opposition, United African National Council (UANC), he said that Zanu-PF was "anti-church, anti-God, anti-peace and anti-unity" and in key areas people were more oppressed than before independence in 1980.

"The Rhodesian Front (of former white Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith) never went into church and drove people away from the communion table and funerals. We never heard of Rhodesian Front



BISHOP ABEL MUZOREWA
Mugabe's policy attacked

youths stoning churches," Bishop Muzorewa said.

Bishop Muzorewa, head of the United States-based United Methodist Church, said the young men and women who died for black majority rule must be turning in their graves "to witness that now we are more oppressed than in those days."

"To be fair, there are things in which we are free, but not these things I have mentioned, definitely not," he added.

He said the church in Zimbabwe was suffering a form of persecution. Other church

leaders agreed with him, but "would be scared to death to admit it in public."

Citing an example, he said he witnessed a ferocious attack on the new church at Hunyani, near Harare, on Sunday when he went to dedicate the building.

More than 1 000 Zanu-PF youths and adults, led by a man on a motorcycle that bore government registration plates, stoned the building, the congregation and their cars for almost four hours, Bishop Muzorewa said.

He added that damage to the R33 000 church was estimated at between R5 600 and R7 800.

"The involvement of a person with a government vehicle in such a dirty, evil and undemocratic action on that day leaves no one with any doubt this was a government and Zanu-PF party jointly-planned evil act," he said.

Police have said UANC members at the church had provoked a Zanu-PF meeting nearby.

Bishop Muzorewa said that was "a naked lie" and the service of worship had nothing to do with his party.

He said church services and funerals of people belonging to parties other than Zanu-PF were frequently attacked. He cited incidents over the past year in Mutare, Chinhoi, Murewa and Mutoko. — Sapa-Reuter

Muzorewa mourns for lost freedom

The Star's Foreign
News Service

15/1/83 (302)
HARARE — The freedom for which so many Zimbabweans fought and died in the Rhodesian war was now being suppressed, the former Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said in Harare yesterday.

At a rare Press conference in his capacity as head of the United Methodist Church of Zimbabwe and not as leader of the United African National Council, which he still leads, the bishop said that churches in the country were being persecuted.

He was reacting to a weekend incident in which a dedication service at a new church in the Harare township of Hunyani was disrupted by a stone-throwing mob of about 1 000 people.

He said that churches in the country were being persecuted.

He was reacting to a weekend incident in which a dedication service at a new church in the Harare township of Hunyani was disrupted by a stone-throwing mob of about 1 000 people.

Bishop Muzorewa said there was no doubt that the incident was an "evil act" jointly planned and executed by the Government of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and his ruling party, Zanu (PF).

He said that damage estimated at R7 000 was done to the new church. The incident could have become even more violent if a member of the congregation had not fired warning shots from his pistol which he was licensed to carry for personal protection.

The bishop said the church had information that six Zanu (PF) officials and a man riding a government-registered motorcycle used government property and money to organise the demonstration.

He said the dedication ceremony was purely a church event and had nothing to do with the UANC.

Bishop Muzorewa said that the men and women who died in the struggle "must be turning in their graves to see that now we are more oppressed than in those days".

The Zanu (PF) allegation that its members were provoked by members of the congregation who started the stone throwing was "a pack of lies", he said.

Bishop Muzorewa listed several similar incidents in which the activities of churches of all denominations had been disrupted by Zanu.

He also mentioned cases in which people had been stopped from going to church and forced to attend political rallies addressed by government Ministers.

The bishop accused the ruling party of being anti-Christ, anti-God, anti-peace and anti-unity.

andal breaks

DISCRIMINATION

Black community and labour organisations have condemned the rail increases, charging that they discriminate against the most poorly paid section of the work force.

The general secretary of the Council of Unions of SA (CU), Mr Piroshaw Camay, said he was disturbed at the move.

He pointed out that wage increases had just kept up with the change in the consumer price index and that the increase would be an added burden to workers.

A spokesperson for the Federation of South African Women, Miss Amanda Kwadi, said an increase was to be condemned as long as people earned wages below subsistence level.

ABLE
IN BY
FRM TYP

DESCRIPTION

OF SUBPOPULATIONS

Romania backs 'liberation'

Africa Bureau

HARARE. — President Nicolae Ceaucescu of Romania yesterday pledged continued military and other support for "liberation movements" in Africa until South Africa and South West Africa win "genuine independence".

Mr Ceaucescu, on the second day of a five-day state visit to Zimbabwe, promised Romania's support when he was granted the Freedom of Harare in a special ceremony.

The night before, at a banquet hosted by Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana,

Mr Ceaucescu called on South Africa to lead South West Africa to independence within the framework of United Nations Resolution 435.

The Romanian leader, who backed Mr Robert Mugabe's guerrillas in the seven-year independence war, also warned that Zimbabwe's freedom foreshadowed the end "colonial domination" in Africa.

At yesterday's ceremony he said Romania would give assistance to liberation movements fighting oppres-

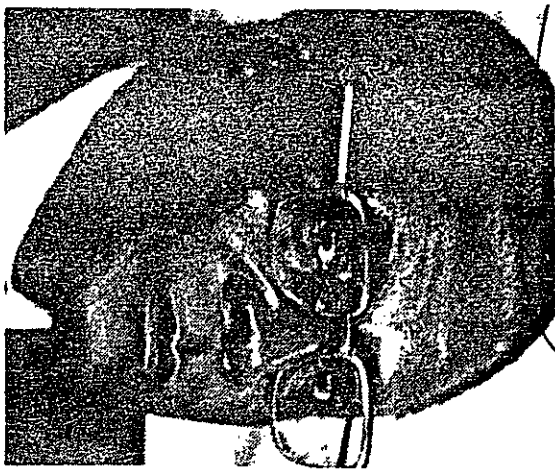
sion anywhere in the world. "We have done so for other liberation movements such as Zanu (Zimbabwe African National Union) and we will continue to do so until all of mankind is free," he said.

"It is high time the international community put an end to South Africa's continued policies of oppression so that there is no discrimination there."

Mr Ceaucescu, on a five-nation tour of Africa, leaves for Zambia, Mozambique and the Sudan on Monday. He visited Ethiopia on his way to Zimbabwe.

	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
1620.2445	7.2983	5.3973	29.1313	(222)	
561.1352	7.8824	6.0052	36.0623	(71)	
383.9866	6.4991	5.0008	25.0080	(59)	
177.1486	14.6333	6.1045	37.2649	(12)	
507.6307	6.1031	4.2747	18.2728	(83)	
138.2858	4.3893	3.7595	14.1341	(32)	
369.3449	7.1481	4.2644	18.1853	(52)	
551.4786	8.1533	5.7625	33.2061	(68)	
382.5160	8.4534	5.5711	31.0374	(45)	
168.9626	7.5467	6.2185	38.6696	(22)	

Spa. 362



Land hunger — Mugabe's politi

By David Thomas,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government is being haunted increasingly by land hunger — the emotional issue which incited thousands of blacks to take up arms against the white-ruled Rhodesian Government.

Rumblings of discontent over this issue are now threatening to overshadow even the dissident conflict in Matabeleland as the government's major political problem.

Though the government has made considerable progress in the programme to resettle nearly a million people on bought and unused land, the

pace is too slow for tens of thousands of Zimbabweans.

After three years of waiting for their expectations to be fulfilled, many have lost patience.

The most visible sign of this growing disenchantment is the squatter.

In many parts of the country large squatter communities are springing up on private and State-owned land — in open defiance of the government.

A recent scene on the outskirts of Harare was reminiscent of the drama sometimes seen at the controversial Crossroads camp near Cape Town.

Bulldozers moved in as half-hearted attempts were made to delay the iron monsters.

Then, when the shanties and

shelters had been razed, there was the familiar sight of homeless families huddled under bits of plastic in the cold and wet weather.

The incident, right on the capital's doorstep, brought home to the government and the nation the extent of the problem and the depth of feelings of those involved.

Previously, most squatter settlements were tucked away in remote rural areas — mostly in the eastern districts, where there are estimated to be nearly 100 000 squatters.

That the government was sensitive to the probable repercussions to its tough action in Harare was evident from the strict security precautions

taken to keep the Press out of the area while the bulldozers obliterated the settlement on Russeldene Farm.

So there were no Press pictures or television film to convey the human tragedy and what might have been seen as official ruthlessness and brutality.

But what got out was enough to put across clearly the government's position — that the acquisition of land and housing has to be done in an orderly and legal way through the official resettlement and housing programmes.

The Local Government Minister, Mr Enos Chikwore, put it even more bluntly when he warned that the government

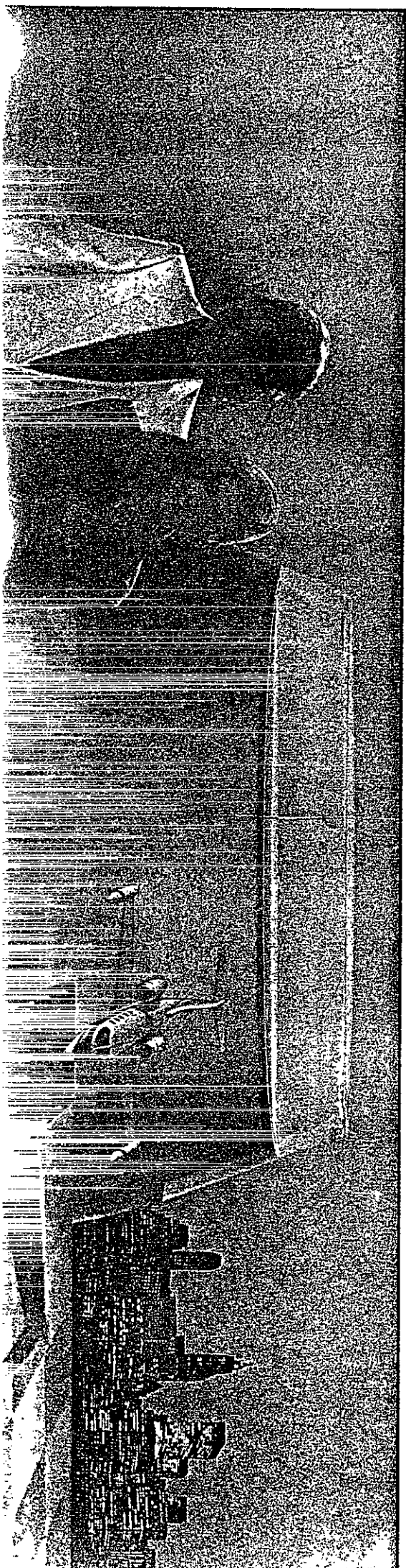
would not tolerate occupation of land that would be created for anarchy.

Three years ago babwe became inc hundreds of thousand babweans who had the war, or struggle in other w home to collect the the predominant owned properties in areas and towns.

This was not to be tempered by the the new situation.

Though the government Prime Minister, Mugabe, has succeeded in the mainly v

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe... as a guerrilla leader, he helped give direction to the emotional land issue which incited thousands of blacks to take up arms against the white Rhodesian Government. Now, after three years of waiting, many former guerrillas are losing patience.



and hunger — Mugabe's political bomb

By David Thomas,
The Star Bureau

RARE — The Zimbabwe government is being haunted increasingly by land hunger — an emotional issue which involved thousands of blacks to set up arms against the white-ruled Rhodesian Government.

Umblings of discontent this issue are now threatening to overshadow even the recent conflict in Malabele as the government's political problem.

Though the government has made considerable progress in its programme to resettle a million people on its own land, the

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The Local Government Minister, Mr Enos Chikwore, put it even more bluntly when he warned that the government

would not tolerate the illegal occupation of land "because that would be creating a recipe for anarchy".

Three years ago when Zimbabwe became independent, hundreds of thousands of Zimbabweans who had fought in the war, or supported the struggle in other ways, came home to collect their prize — the predominantly white-owned properties in the rural areas and towns.

This was not to be. The expectations of the people had to be tempered by the realities of the new situation.

Though the government of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has succeeded in assuring the mainly white com-

mercial farmers that there will be no wholesale expropriation of land, it has been notably less successful in explaining this to the people.

As a recent editorial in the government-controlled newspaper, the Herald, put it: "During the war the guerrillas and many rural people were motivated by the Zanu political commissars' promises of land."

"The people fought of supported chimurenga (revolutionary war) because they wanted their land back."

"It is therefore important that things be explained to them in polite terms when the government wants them to leave the land they may be occupying 'illegally'."



Ndlovu freed from prison

The Star Bureau

262 19/11/83

HARARE — Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's son-in-law, Mr John Ndlovu, has been released from maximum security detention.

Mr Ndlovu, who was detained four months ago when Mr Nkomo fled Zimbabwe, married the Zapu leader's daughter two months before his arrest.

The release removes yet another obstacle to Mr Nkomo's return to Zimbabwe.

Mr Nkomo has already missed 14 sitting days of Zimbabwe's House of Assembly and could lose his seat if he fails to return within the next two weeks.

skw
29/7/83
Three die in
mine attack (362)

HARARE — Matabeleland dissidents have murdered three people and wounded eight others in an attack on Freda Mine in the Gwanda district of Zimbabwe.

The attack was launched on Sunday night.

The dead have not yet been named but a mine spokesman said two of them were visitors — Foreign News Service.

Another setback for cattle farmers

By Robin Drew,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — Hard-pressed cattle farmers in Matabeleland have received another blow. First they were hit by the drought and dissident activities and now they are faced with an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

A ban has been placed on all movement of cattle in Matabeleland after the disease was found among animals at a Cold Storage Commission feedlot.

The ban will apply for about a fortnight while all cattle in the area are examined.

MOVED

It will affect a massive operation under which thousands of head are being moved from drought-stricken areas to grazing lands in Mashonaland.

Cattle for slaughter can be moved by direct road transport but only after a full farm inspection has been carried out.

Veterinary officials said all cattle in the feedlot were supposed to have been vaccinated but somewhere along the line beasts which have not been treated might have slipped in.

CONTACT

It was also possible that wild pigs had managed to get into the lots to infect the cattle or that there had been contact with infected cattle along the feedlot border.

Strenuous efforts will be made to end the outbreak as the Zimbabwe cattle industry is hoping to break into the beef export market in Europe — but only after first satisfying stringent health requirements.

Thornhill trial: *Star* *362* *21/7/83* verdict end of August

HARARE — The nine-week trial of six white Zimbabwean air force officers accused of sabotage neared its end yesterday with closing arguments by the prosecution and defence.

State Prosecutor Mr Honor Mkushi told the High Court the six had masterminded an attack on the country's main air base last July 25 which damaged 13 jets and military equipment worth about R7,2 million.

The actual sabotage had been carried out by three strangers who were probably South Africans.

He said the prosecution case relied on statements made to police by the accused — Air Vice Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Philip Pile, wing commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox and air lieutenants

Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir.

The defence, led by British lawyer Mr Harry Ognall, said the confessions were obtained by torture. The six have pleaded not guilty.

"We have all been audience to an ugly story," Mr Ognall said. "We have been looking at the progressive erosion of human will in pursuit of injustice."

He said the defendants' statements were the result of conduct by police and security agents which was "determined, unlawful, shameful and, regrettably, totally successful until tested in this forum".

The defence summation will continue today. Judge Enoch Dumbutshena is not expected to deliver his verdict until the end of August. — Reuter.

Trial ends for air force six

HARARE — The marathon nine-week sabotage trial of six air force officers drew to a close in the High Court here today, amid claims by the defence counsel of State abuses.

Judge Enoch Dumbatshona, sitting with two assessors, said judgment would probably be handed down in August.

The trial is one of the longest in Zimbabwean legal history.

The six officers — Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and

John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir — all pleaded not guilty to being involved in an alleged South African conspiracy to sabotage jet fighters at the Thornhill air base last July.

The airmen claimed assaults to make them "confess"

Defence counsel Mr Harry Ognall QC in summing-up today claimed there was abuse of State investigative procedure on a grand scale — backed up in court by dishonest evidence from State witnesses.

The lowveld of southeastern Zimbabwe is rugged country at the best of times. Today it is ravaged.

The bone-dry blanket of mopani and acacia trees affords scant shelter from the blazing winter sun and the air is daily becoming heavier with the stench of carcasses rotting on earth which has been chewed, trampled and frazzled bare.

This is country where pioneer game ranchers and professional hunters built their homes on baobab-studded hilltops more than a quarter of a century ago.

Men like pith-helmeted, grey-bearded Ray Sparrow of Lone Star Ranch who proclaims in his larger-than-life way that he came to the lowveld after the last World War "in search of a frontier".

And hunter John Osborne of Buffalo Range, who has a wealth of hunting yarns and says he thoroughly enjoys convincing "armchair ecologists and vegetarians" that without men of his kind the lowveld would long ago have been denuded of most wild animals.

The game men

From ANDRÉ VILJOEN in Harare

These men and others like them tell how through careful conservation and controlled hunting in which handsomely paying foreigners replace nature's predators, the numbers of wild animals on lowveld ranches have increased significantly in the past 20 years.

But now, in the second consecutive year of the worst drought in centuries, their wild stock are dying in their thousands.

The government, already over-stretched in aiding drought victims throughout the country, confined its lowveld relief to supplying emergency rations to foodless peasants and buying tens of thousands of cattle which could no longer find grazing on barren communal lands

and ranches.

The game men, who have tried in vain to convince the government that game farming is the future economic backbone of the lowveld, have been largely left to salvage what they can by themselves. They are taking up the challenge.

First to rally the hunters and ranchers to action was a lowveld doctor and energetic chairman of the Parks and Wildlife Board, Colin Saunders, who proposed a large-scale wildlife rescue campaign and fund-raising effort.

The campaign — aimed at capturing animals most threatened by the drought and keeping them in pens until there have been good rains

and pasture growth — has started ... but already its early targets of catching 500 sable antelope, 25 white rhino, as well as Lichtenstein's hartebeest and wildebeest, are being trimmed drastically as animals die of starvation or are poached faster than they can be caught.

About a dozen reporters, photographers and television cameramen visited the lowveld last week to observe the rescue teams, which included members of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, in action.

We waited on a dusty roadside while a National Parks bushcraft expert, Clem Coetsee, slipped into a tangle of thick mopani scrub on the trail of rhino. About 10 minutes later we were called by a tracker and then started a chase which left some of our party breathless.

After a hectic 3km through the bush following spoor invisible to most of us, we came to a clearing where we saw a groggy 1 500kg rhino bull collapse under the influence of a drugged dart which Clem had fired into its haunches from a distance of 40m.

Its mate and calf lingered and we were warned they might charge us. But they just lumbered peacefully away.

The bull was loaded on to a truck and taken to Lone Star Ranch where it was dragged down a ramp into a pen, painstakingly made from thousands of tree trunks and railway line.

Inside the pen the animal was given another drug jab —

this time to revive it — and the penned rhino population had risen to seven.

The next day we watched a helicopter pilot's attempt to drive a herd of sable antelope into a boma (temporary stockade).

A few days earlier the rescue team captured 32 sable in a similar exercise. And though an attempt the previous day had been unsuccessful as we settled into hides of broken branches constructed just inside the 100-metre-long mouth of the boma, we all anticipated capturing a spectacular stampede on film.

Alas, the wind that had been constant throughout the day changed direction and nothing the chopper pilot could do would induce the suspicious animals to enter the boma.

The team dutifully dismantled the 15ha boma — a three-hour job — and sought another place to erect it — a four-hour job — to try and catch another herd.

The new boma was set up near the town of Chiredzi and late that afternoon we again took our photographic positions. But it was another failure. The wind had changed again. Some zebra were running with four sable spotted nearby.

A few weeks previously the sable herd had been 40 strong. One of the beautiful curved-horned antelope lay dead near a wing of the boma.

The capture attempt was repeated unsuccessfully early the next morning and the bitter disappointment and frustration of all involved was tangible.

They were not doing it for sentimental reasons — they were doing it for survival.

362 ROM
22/7/83

The 'enemy of the state' who would love to visit Zimbabwe again

SHORTLY after the ZANU-PF victory in Zimbabwe's 1980 election, General Peter Walls told Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that there was no way he could stay on and work indefinitely for a Marxist regime.

"I never wanted to work for Robert Mugabe. When he spoke to me about staying, I asked him how he could possibly expect me to stay on and work for him when he was a Marxist. His reply was that Marxist principles were identical to those espoused by Jesus Christ. I said that I strongly disagreed with him and left it at that."

At the time, the General had eclipsed former Premier Ian Smith as the country's most influential white figure and whites were comforted by his continued, reassuring presence in the armed forces. It was believed by many that if General Walls had agreed to stay on and the new Zimbabwe was good enough for him, then it was good enough for so many others who held him in high esteem.

But, as the mild-mannered General disclosed in this week's exclusive and wide-ranging interview, there was never any agreement by him to work for the country's new Marxist rulers.

"My final few months in Zimbabwe were pretty unhappy. I felt it was my duty to stay on for a while so that I could ensure to the best of my ability that certain things got done. But it was never my intention to remain there."

"In fact, as early as 1976 when I was due to retire but agreed to stay on because my almost certain successor, John Shaw, was killed in a helicopter crash while on a visit to the troops, I had made plans to move to South Africa where I had been offered a job with Remmies."

Dubbed a soldier's soldier by his military subordinates, the General diffidently refused to accept that his presence in Mugabe-ruled Zimbabwe had had a reassuring effect on the country's white residents.

"I think in the last few years the news media gave me a label, a tag, that was not really in accordance with the facts. It was often inferred that I had powers way beyond any that I knew about."

"I was a soldier and I did what I was told to do by the government. Some people called me a political general but I can assure you that after our military strategy and competence had made the Lancaster House Conference take place, if I had been a political general I would have walked out of the talks long before the agreement was signed."

"There is no doubt in my mind that it was our military pressure in both Zambia and Mozambique that left Presidents Kaunda and Machel with no option but to force the Patriotic Front to the Lancaster House conference table."

GENERAL WALLS disclosed that speculation over his power and influence began in 1977 when Prime Minister Smith appointed him head of combined operations.

"When I was offered the job I told Mr. Smith I could only accept it if I was given certain authority. I outlined how I saw the position and his reply was: 'Carry on talking, you're talking my language... that's exactly the way I see it. Well, as it turned out, I was never given any of those powers.'"

Except for the fact that he has changed his familiar combat fatigues for a businessman's suit, General Walls looks unchanged from the man who commanded what was widely regarded as one of the finest fighting forces in the world. Impeccably polite, he refused to be drawn on the current dissident activity that is disrupting Mr. Mugabe's attempts at reconciliation.



General Peter Walls... You have to accept that there will always be conflict between people.

● Picture: NOEL WATSON

be pulled into a big organisation where I could not personally guarantee the company's activities and integrity."

After considering a number of options, the General said he was offered the opportunity of going into business with Mr. Piet Geldenhuys, a high quality technical man with a lot of experience in evaluating security systems, and Mr. Neil Kriel, an energetic marketing man.

Mr. Kriel had served in special operations which involved obstacles, security systems and how to breach them.

"Our company philosophy is that we should provide a professional service where integrity is the absolute cornerstone. We will approach all problems in the time honoured military tradition."

The General said this involved:

- Establishing the client's aim.
- Going through all the factors affecting the attainment of that aim.
- Examining the avenues open to the enemy which could range from common criminals to subversive elements or terrorists.
- Looking at what courses of action were open to the client.
- Deciding on the most suitable counter plan.

"Only when we have gone through that process will we tell our client what systems or products we are able to offer. If our recommendation is accepted we will install what we believe to be the best system, teach our client's staff how to operate it and continue to audit and maintain the system on a regular basis."

BEFORE forming the security company, General Walls was retained by a group of people, who wanted to remain anonymous, to be available to undertake any task which might be of interest to him, or in areas where it was thought that his expertise might be used to the overall benefit of the country.

"I was asked from time to time to assess certain situations and give opinions on them. I was also required to speak at various venues throughout the country. It was an extremely satisfying business because I was left to use my own discretion — for the first time I was able to say what I wanted to say knowing that it did not have to tie in with what the Government said."

Until he left the army in 1980, General Walls had not spent a single day as a civilian since leaving school in 1944. He attended the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst and was commissioned into The Black Watch before returning to join the Southern Rhodesian Permanent Staff Corps in 1946. He saw active service in Malaya and was the first commander of the Rhodesian Special Air Service (SAS). In 1953, he was the awarded an operational MBE.

General Walls became Commander of the Rhodesian Army in 1972 and Commander of Combined Operations in March 1977.

"One of the things I have really enjoyed since coming to South Africa is not belonging to an established, recognised organisation where I have felt bound to toe the line. That was something that was so much a part of my experience as a soldier — being bound by official policy."

"I have now made up my mind that I do not want to be hogtied again. I have developed this instinctive feeling that I never want to be tied down by any group or organisation."

Asked if he thought things might have turned out differently in Zimbabwe if Zandla's military commander, Josiah Tongogara, regarded as a moderate, had survived to contribute to the difficult process of reconciliation that followed the bitter bush war, General Walls said he did not really know Tongogara well enough to venture an opinion.

"I do remember one fairly amusing incident involving Tongogara at the Lancaster House talks. It was during a working committee session and there was some exasperation because the British Government delegation appeared to us nowhere."

W.A.C.I. could use, or (S.M.) the chances of that country sorting out its problems in a way that will be beneficial to all its inhabitants."

Eventually declared a traitor and forced by Mr. Mugabe to abandon the land of his birth, General Walls is unhappy about the fact that he is not allowed to go back to Zimbabwe.

"Of course I resent the fact that I am unable to go back to the country where I was born. I resent it because I think it is my constitutional right. But more than anything else I resent it because I think it's a bloody fine country and because I like to believe that I am able to get on pretty well with most of the people who live there."

The 56-year-old General was speaking in the offices he occupies in Booyens, just a few kilometres south of the Johannesburg CBD. Two weeks ago, for the fourth time in less than three years, he suffered the sadness and frustration of not being able to travel to Harare to attend the wedding of one of his children.

Although he appears to accept his lot with characteristic military stoicism, it is clear that Peter Walls, a transparently loyal family man, would have sacrificed his dearest possession to have been in Harare to give daughter Paddy away.

"Look, I don't want to go back there to live but I would certainly like to be allowed to visit. I particularly miss Kariba which to my mind is an absolute gem. There may well be other inland waters in the world that are better... but if there are, I certainly don't know about them."

Another of the General's daughters, Valerie, a former Springbok swimmer, is also still living in Harare while his son, George, and third daughter, Mary, have moved to South Africa. His wife Eunice has two children from a previous marriage still in Zimbabwe.

"Eunice, George and his wife Katie sometimes go back — they went to Harare for Paddy's wedding — and they have never been treated in anything but a thoroughly courteous manner."

The General revealed that he had never been officially told by the Zimbabwean Government why he had been expelled and branded an enemy of the state.

Rhodesia's dying days — boy Walls, the soldier's soldier



PROFILE

"If it was for saying, as has been suggested, that there was a danger of civil war in the country then I must point to the fact that every Cabinet Minister, including the Prime Minister, has since said exactly the same thing."

It has also been alleged that the reason why the government acted against General Walls was his suggestion in the United Kingdom that Mr. Mugabe's victory in the 1980 election was the result of widespread intimidation.

Although some of his assets have been frozen in Zimbabwe, General Walls said he was being paid the pension owed to him which was small by South African standards.

AT THE time of his departure from Zimbabwe, General Walls was without doubt the world's most highly publicised soldier. Since then he has settled with his wife in the Johannesburg suburb of Northcliff and attempted to live in comparative obscurity, steering clear of media attention.

"It is true that I had a high profile, particularly during my last few months in Zimbabwe. It was an unhappy period and I was given a torrid time. So when Eunice and I came to South Africa it was a great pleasure for me to just duck the limelight and attempt to lead a fairly normal life."

Lieutenant General Peter Walls, former head of combined operations in Rhodesia, has been living a quiet life in Johannesburg for almost three years. This week, in the first interview granted to a South African journalist since his departure from Zimbabwe, he spoke to PETER BUNKELL.

"The adjustment to living here was made less difficult for us by the large number of first class people, white, coloured and black, that we have met since we arrived in Johannesburg."

"There was a time when I used to get a bit uptight about claims that I owned mansions and blocks of flats all over South Africa. I used to feel that I needed to disprove each allegation. But I have now learned to live with them since time has shown them to be false and malicious."

The General's current business venture materialised after a certain amount of soul searching — a period of working out what avenues would be best suited for him to channel his energies into.

"I wanted something that I could get my teeth into. It seemed to me that it was impossible for a man in his fifties to retire and then just sit about on his backside. But what do you do with a retired general? You can ask him to tea or get him to make a few speeches but he isn't that easy to employ. I could not see how I could fit into the national situation in this country."

GENERAL WALLS said he finally came to the conclusion that if he was to make any contribution in South Africa it would have to be in the private sector, preferably in the kind of role where he felt he could use his professional

experience in a back-up capacity to the authorities.

"It seemed to me that the South African public was not really aware of the security threat facing this country. Don't get me wrong, I am not suggesting it is anything to panic about and, properly prepared, I don't believe it is a cause for serious concern. Nevertheless, there is a threat — politically, militarily, economically and, above all, psychologically because that is the direction in which the other three are going to be steered."

"Now, I believe that while you can expect the Defence Force to handle the military threat and you can expect the police to maintain law and order, you cannot expect these forces to constantly look after the interests of private companies or groups."

General Walls said it had been brought to his attention that there had been a lot of rip-offs in the security business. Some operators had climbed on the bandwagon and taken advantage of the fact that management had become more conscious of the security threat. They had made a lot of money selling gimmicky systems but once the products had been sold clients were abandoned to operate them as best they could. "Discouraged by some of the people who had been ripped off and had begun to see it, I thought that I might possibly be able to make a contribution in the security field. But I did not want to

Joshua Tongagara died in mysterious circumstances in Mozambique. There were persistent rumours that he was murdered.

ALTHOUGH he is a combat-hardened soldier who has clearly learnt to live with hardship and death, General Walls revealed a sensitive streak as he outlined a personal philosophy on the need of every country or organisation to have a specific strategy.

"I have neither the ability nor the desire to be dogmatic about what would or should comprise a nation's overall strategy but my fervent belief is that there is a need to look at least 50 years ahead, with intermediate stages of 10 years each, decide on the state of affairs you are aiming at and devise an offensive strategy or policy to achieve it."

"The strategy must be constructive and positive, being neither defensive and based on giving a bit of ground here and there as pressure grows, nor negative and based on a long list of what you won't do or won't agree to."

"In planning such a strategy one has to accept that there will always be conflict between people, even on the less obvious and simple levels like rural dwellers versus city dwellers, motorists versus pedestrians and males versus females. There is never going to be a facile solution which is acceptable to everybody."

"It is my belief, however, that in developing a positive strategy no politician, economic planner, army commander or company director should ever ignore human dignity. Dignity is mankind's most precious quality and no effort should ever be spared in ensuring that it is not impaired."

"All of a sudden Tongagara shouted: 'Let Peter Walls and I sort this out and the rest of you can fall out.' I think he just wanted to get away from the politics which were impairing our ability to make progress. His outburst almost certainly earned him a sharp rap on the knuckles from his superiors."

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DECLASSIFICATION

SUNDAY TIMES, JO

Harare war dead memorial to go

The inscription on a floral clock commemorating the diamond jubilee of the founding of Southern Rhodesia is to be removed.

So, too, are various pictures and photographs — among them those showing past mayors.

These are just some of the things that will be affected by Harare City Council's decision to remove from public display in the Town House and other public property many items of historical significance, but which have colonial connotations.

Computer

Mr Solomon Tawengwa, chairman of the sub-committee that recommended which items should be removed, said he was not proposing that the council should cut ties with historical Salisbury, or that the items should be disposed of altogether.

They could be displayed in a more appropriate place later, he said.

The only item the council voted to dispose of permanently was a physical-energy statue.

This will be given to Rhodes University in Grahamstown, which has offered a computer in exchange.

Badges

As a councillor, Mr. Simplisius Chihambakwe, said the events of the two world wars were not nearly as significant to most Zimbabweans as the recent "liberation war".

As a result of the council decision "portraits of all past mayors from the members' room, the council ante-chamber and the mayoress's parlour" will be stored.

ed A portrait of Queen Elizabeth will be offered on loan to the National Gallery.

Various badges will be removed from the foyer and the flag room of council buildings, as will a portrait of the 1947 British royal family now in the mayor's aide's office.

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362 S. TIMES 24/7/83
Banana
names
foreign
head of
air force

By **ANDRE VILJOEN**
Harare

THE Zimbabwean President, Mr Canaan Banana, has appointed a veteran Pakistan Air Force officer who arrived in the country last month, as head of the Zimbabwean Air Force.

The appointment of Air Marshal Azim Daudpota to succeed Air Marshal Norman Walsh, who retired in May, was made on the advice of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

The appointment of an expatriate to this top post reflects the executive manpower vacuum in the air force due to a lack of senior black pilots and the resignation of senior white officers.

Many whites resigned following the arrest of top officers in connection with the crippling sabotage of warplanes at Thornhill Air Force Base a year ago.

Slatter slated

The Harare High Court heard recently that one of the six officers accused of complicity in the Thornhill sabotage, Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, would have been head of the air force now but for his arrest.

Air Marshal Walsh told the court he had recommended the vice-marshal as his successor and Mr Mugabe had approved.

He said two of the other six accused officers, Air Commodore Philip Pile and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe had been earmarked as future air force heads.

The verdict in the officers' trial is expected at the end of next month.

After the Thornhill sabotage, the former Deputy Army Commander, then Major-General Josiah Tungamirai, was appointed to Vice-Marshal Slatter's former post.

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SA is the ⁽³⁶²⁾ biggest threat — Zimbabwe

The Star Bureau

25/7/83

HARARE — Zimbabwe regards South Africa as the greatest threat to its independence and is taking measures to protect its southern borders, Minister of State for Defence Dr Sydney Sekeramayi said last night.

Dr Sekeramayi told television viewers that areas of Zimbabwe adjoining South Africa were to be defended against the danger posed by the dissidents now using that country as their main base.

He said Botswana had no intention of harbouring people trying to fight against the Zimbabwe Government.

It had taken measures to deport people suspected of being involved in these activities. As a result they were moving from Botswana to South Africa.

The Minister said obviously South Africa would support these people to assist its own destabilisation tactics.

Asked about reports that Zimbabwean and South African security officials had met recently, Dr Sekeramayi replied: "I am hearing that for the first time."

When pressed he said: "We have a common border and there is no point in always shooting at each other."

In order to avoid that we may have to allow the people at the border to talk.

Pakistani leads Harare air force

The Star Bureau

HARARE — A high-ranking Pakistan Air Force officer has taken command of the Air Force of Zimbabwe.

Air Marshal Azim Daudpota arrived here about two weeks ago on a year's renewable contract to take over the air force.

It suffered a crippling blow as a result of the Thornhill sabotage a year ago, the arrest of senior officers and the resignations of white personnel.

Saturday's radio news gave the new air chief's name and rank but did not give his nationality or any other background.

The appointment made on the advice of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who is also Minister of Defence, was a closely guarded secret.

Pakistan has agreed to send a contingent of about 30 senior officers, pilots and technicians to work with Royal Air Force personnel in rebuilding Zimbabwe's air force.

Air Marshal Daudpota replaces Air Marshal Norman Walsh who retired the day the trial of his six officers began nine weeks ago.

The trial of the officers, including Air Vice Marshal Hugh Slatter who was due to take over

command of the air force on Air Marshal Walsh's retirement, ended on Friday.

Judgment on their alleged involvement in the Thornhill sabotage is expected to be given late next month.

The air force's second in command is the former guerilla commander, Air Vice Marshal Josiah Tungamirai, who was transferred last December from the army where he had been Chief of Staff with the rank of Major-General.

Britain, which supplied the new Harrier Hawk jet fighters which were blown up, has resupplied aircraft and parts and has also given technical assistance.

Although the Pakistani Air Force has close ties with China and flies Chinese-built MiG 19 jet fighters as well as the French Dassault Mirages, its training and traditions remain firmly in the orbit of the RAF.

China is training a small number of Zimbabwean pilots and Peking may supply the country with MiG 21 fighters when the men have been fully trained.

Zimbabwe's ties with Pakistan were sealed in 1981 with Mr Mugabe's visit to Karachi during which he toured the military complex and munitions plant with President Zia-ul-Haq.

Preventive detention 'justified' if

By Robin Drew,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwe's controversial Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has said that he does not, and will not, use preventive detention as a substitute for a criminal conviction.

In a lengthy article in which he set out to justify the use of detention without trial, or the re-detention of people acquitted in the courts, the Minister said preventive detention represented the opposite of criminal trials.

"It rests upon a highly subjective decision that a person will probably commit a crime."

"The criminal law's technique for preventing crime consists of punishing those who have already committed an offence."

"By punishing them the criminal law tries to prevent crime by teaching them and others that crime does not pay and tries to rehabilitate the offender."

Dr Ushewokunze said: "The technique of preventive detention involves trying to identify those with a propensity to act so as to threaten State security and to put them away until the danger dissipates."

"I would misuse preventive detention if I used it to punish anyone for an act already committed. Only the criminal law serves that purpose."

The Minister was replying in

Herbert Moll, 'forgotten man' who is the symbol

By David Thomas,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — Herbert Edward Moll, a white railways employee, has become the forgotten man among the growing number of Zimbabweans who have been re-detained after acquittal by the courts.

Last week Mr Moll marked his 200th day in detention in Bulawayo's Khami maximum security prison.

He is the least known of the 13 Zimbabweans who since independence have been re-detained following acquittal.

There has also been much local and international speculation about whether the six air force officers currently on trial for treason will suffer the same fate if discharged.

The original allegations against Mr Moll were that he had made subversive remarks about the President and Prime Minister during conversation with a colleague.

He was re-detained several times while his case bounced about between the Magistrate's Court and the Attorney-General's Office, which eventually withdrew the charges against him.

Later a High Court ruling that Mr Moll be released was countered by a Ministerial order from Home Af-

fers to our security."

Dr Ushewokunze said an acquittal showed only that the State had failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that an accused had violated the criminal law in the manner alleged.

"If the evidence brought to my attention still convinces me that, during this emergency period, the individual constitutes



Dr Ushewokunze ... "will not fail in duty."

ernment, could help having a deep-seated aversion to preventive detention.

"But, as long as the law says, in effect, that the safety of the State requires me to exercise powers of preventive detention, I would be derelict in my duty if I did not detain those whom the evidence at my disposal persuades me constitute a dan-

gers Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

But the grounds for his continuing detention are that he had changed to allegations that he had dissidents at the Dukwi refugee camp. This met the requirement for preventive detention later by Dr Ushewokunze.

"Even though a detainee has been given information compelling him to present a threat to the State," an interview in the latest issue of the magazine.

With the courts apparently powerless, Mr Moll's last chance lies with the Government to release him, set up by the Government to release detainees.

This consists of Zimbabwe's On other legally trained men, all appointed.

However, the Government does not follow the recommendations of the trial. Last week the Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, assured Parliament at question time that he would not release Mr Moll, the President, without naming Mr Moll, the President, that one of the detainees had called

a danger to the State, I surely have no choice but to detain that person until either his threat to our security dissipates, or the emergency comes to an end."

The Minister said the existence of the state of emergency placed the safety of the State before the normal notions of the importance of the pre-

sumption of innocent proof of guilt beyond reasonable doubt.

But he would like to see greater procedural for those accused. The present position provided for a panel of officials to review the orders.

Attention 'justified' in Zimbabwe

Il, 'forgotten man' who is the symbol of judicial impotence

By David Thomas,
The Star Bureau



HARARE — Herbert Edward Moll, a white railways employee, has become the forgotten man among the growing number of Zimbabweans who have been re-detained after acquittal by the courts.

Last week Mr Moll marked his 200th day in detention in Bulawayo's Khami maximum security prison. He is the least known of the 13 Zimbabweans who since independence have been re-detained following acquittal.

There has also been much local and international speculation about whether the six air force officers currently on trial for treason will suffer the same fate if discharged.

The original allegations against Mr Moll were that he had made subversive remarks about the President and Prime Minister during conversation with a colleague.

He was re-detained several times while his case bounced about between the Magistrate's Court and the Attorney-General's Office, which eventually withdrew the charges against him.

Later a High Court ruling that Mr Moll be released was countered by a Ministerial order from Home Affairs to our security."

could help having a led aversion to pre- s long as the law says, that the safety of the utres me to exercise preventive detention, e derelict in my duty t detain those whom ne at my disposal me constitute a dan-

Dr Ushewokunze said an acquittal showed only that the State had failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that an accused had violated the criminal law in the manner alleged. "If the evidence brought to my attention still convinces me that, during this emergency period, the individual constitutes

fair's Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, detaining him indefinitely.

But the grounds for his continued detention were changed to allegations that he had collaborated with dissidents at the Dukwi refugee camp in Botswana.

This met the requirement for preventive detention as spelt out later by Dr Ushewokunze.

"Even though a detainee has been acquitted, we may have information compelling the conclusion that he presents a threat to the State," the Minister said in an interview in the latest issue of the local *Moto* magazine.

With the courts apparently powerless to release him, Mr Moll's last chance lies with the review tribunal set up by the Government to consider appeals by detainees.

This consists of Zimbabwe's Ombudsman and two other legally trained men, all appointed by the Government.

However, the Government does not have to follow the recommendations of the tribunal.

Last week the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, assured Parliament at question time that Mr Moll's case and those of other detainees would be reviewed. Without naming Mr Moll, the Prime Minister said that one of the detainees had called the President a

a danger to the State, I surely have no choice but to detain that person until either his threat to our security dissipates, or the emergency comes to an end."

The Minister said the existence of the state of emergency placed the safety of the State before the normal notions of the importance of the pre-

sumption of innocence and proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

But he would like to see detention laws that provided greater procedural protection for those accused. He supported the present position which provided for a panel of responsible officials to review detention orders.

"dog president" and some other "nonsensical thing which suggested that in fact he is a subversive character".

He said the State had to safeguard its security by acting against "subversive characters".

Mr Moll, who celebrated his 27th birthday in detention in May, was the Zimbabwe National Railways station master at the remote Artesia station on the Botswana line.

Sources close to the Zimbabwean-born Mr Moll describe him as inoffensive and "apolitical".

His version of the allegations against him was that during the many conversations he had with his assistant station master, Mr Welcome Lugube, at the Jongly Botswana outpost he repeated a widespread rumour about the Prime Minister.

He also referred to President Canaan Banana as "Canine Banana" in connection with a *Reader's Digest* article about people with strange names.

Mr Moll's case clearly illustrates the powerlessness of the courts in these matters and the ultra-sensitivity of Zimbabweans to anything which could be seen as making fun of their leaders.

Of his frequent criticism of the judiciary, Dr Ushewokunze said he would like to see judges whose background and training made it, at least, likely that their values would echo those of the majority of the country.

He asked how a judge who grew up in a white suburb, went to a white school, took his

degree at an all-white South African university and practised law in an all-white firm could assess the relative credibility of a white witness against a black witness without some of this extensive socialisation affecting his judgment. He also claimed that sentences in the courts reflected racial prejudices.

362 1004
'We'll no longer^{26/7/83} depend on SA'

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwe's heavy dependence on South Africa for telecommunications links would end by January 1985 at the latest, the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said in Harare yesterday.

He was opening the annual regional telecommunications conference for the Eastern and Southern African region which is being attended by delegates from 11 African countries and representatives of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Pan African Telecommunications Union, the Preferential Trade Area, the Organisation of African Unity, the Southern African Telecommunications Co-ordinating Committee and the United Nations Development Programme.

Dr Shamuyarira said by the end of 1984 Zimbabwe's new earth station would be completed, providing direct linkage with the international telecommunications network. Work was also under way on a new international exchange which would facilitate international direct dialling.

However, he said the plan "may be forced to move faster" because of allegedly intensified South African military and political aggression.

The conference will deal with matters relating to the Pan African telecommunications network, including technical problems in traffic routing, tariffs, maintenance and training of technicians.

A seminar on accounting, organised by the International Telecommunications Union and attended by delegates from an additional four West African countries, is being held concurrently with the conference.

Zapu leader still plans to return

27/7/83 The Star Bureau (362)

LONDON — Self-exiled Zimbabwe nationalist opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo said today that he was still considering returning home.

Mr Nkomo described as "absolute nonsense" reports that he may seek political asylum in South Africa.

He also denied vehemently that he had called on — or planned to call on — President Kaunda of Zambia to grant him sanctuary.

"I have not spoken to anyone about this, not even my party officials. It is a lie. The whole thing is stupid," he said in an interview at his secret London hideaway.

362
J. KIBUKU
24/7/83

Finance
Correspondent

Spotlight is thrown on ailing Zimbabwe financial budget

HARARE: A country whose foreign debt has risen four-fold in two years while national productivity has stayed the same, clearly has cause for worry. When the balance of payments deficit doubles in two years, this problem needs to be overcome by emergency measures.

In Zimbabwe's case, these consisted of help from the International Monetary Fund, the usual lifeline for Africa. In four days time, on Thursday afternoon, the conditions of that help will become apparent when the nation's budget is presented.

The simple message of the fund has been to cut spending. But that is easier said than done when health care and education are promised for all and the army cannot be scaled down because there are no jobs for demobilised men.

Nonetheless the fund has to be satisfied. So it appears likely that a severe budget is on the way to narrow the gap between income and expenditure. It is probable that Dr Bernard Chidzero will come up with figures which in theory prove that the government is in control of the situation.

This is going to mean an even heavier burden on the taxpayer and will also keep to the ideological party of socialism, again in theory, by shifting wealth from the rich to the poor.

While income tax cannot be raised any higher because already more than half goes to the state, this will still be tampered with.

Last year, it was predicted that threshold levels would be changed so higher rates of tax would be paid at lower income levels. This did not happen but again it is being forecast.

Sales tax will undoubtedly be raised again. At the moment it is 16 percent for basics and 19 percent for luxuries and it could be made a uniform 20 percent.

Fees for government and para-statal services will be increased. Most speculation centres on what will happen to school fees and health charges. Free health care is given to those earning less than \$150 a month (R160) and the government has already admitted it cannot afford to carry on paying for the hundreds of thousands who qualify.

The limit will be raised, probably to \$200 (R220).

The real dilemma is over school fees. There are now more than two million pupils, double the number at independence, of whom 80 percent are heavily subsidised.

Fees will be raised to some extent but will not be enough to make schooling pay for itself.

Rumours abound, that holiday allowances may be increased.

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — A most striking development in Zimbabwe's three years of independence is what its Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, calls "the education explosion".

In that time the primary-school population has increased 255 percent from 0.8 million to 2.04 million and the secondary-school population by a staggering 475 percent from 66 000 to 313 297.

In a recent interview, the Johannesburg-born and University of Cape Town-educated Senator Culverwell proudly claimed Zimbabwe was the only country where education received a larger slice of the national budget than defence.

He attributed the pupil boom to free education — especially at primary level — and said regardless of the critics the country would continue to pursue its goal of education for everybody.

There are two main types of education critics in Zimbabwe: Those — mostly white — who say an inevitable consequence of education for all is a drop in standards and those — mostly black — who complain that it is very well to expand pupil numbers but that there has been no replacement of inherited curricula with ones reflecting the new nation's socialist ideology.

Senator Culverwell said: "Complaints by white parents that standards are falling due to larger classes are invalid. Before independence while every white child had access to education, facilities for blacks were limited to the few fortunate ones who could afford it. The new government has opened doors to all children, especially at primary school level.

"Although the numbers have increased per class, the quality has not

Educating Zimbabwe

dropped. Our teachers have taken up the challenge and are coping well with the situation. We are organizing in-service courses for teachers to prepare them in handling increased numbers.

"The sudden influx into the schools has not improved the already poor structures in some schools but relentless efforts are being made to improve the quality of some classrooms. What is important to us especially at this early stage is that no child is denied the opportunity of being educated.

"The shortage of teachers is a prob-

Shortage of teachers

lem. But our training colleges are increasing their intake with the hope that in the not too distant future we should be able to rely less and less on expatriate personnel who, no doubt, are doing a commendable job at the moment."

On the curricula complaints he said: "A serious process of reviewing the curricula at both primary and secondary levels has been instituted. Some syllabi have already been completed but we still have quite a lot to do in this area."

He said some curriculum changes were obvious — like the "cock-and-bull" that Rhodes discovered the country — but others required careful research and would have to be introduced slowly.

He said the government planned to



"correct the anomaly" of over-emphasizing academic education at the expense of technical education.

"In future, it is designed that one quarter of school time will be spent on practical/technical subjects, one quarter on languages, one quarter on maths and sciences and the remaining quarter on social and moral education."

The proposed new blend of practi-

been some successes: A few schools have kept down their fees or built new classrooms using money from selling crops grown by pupils. Ultimately, it is hoped that the programme will better equip people to make their way into a job market that is likely to emphasize manual skills for some time to come.

In the meantime, Senator Culverwell acknowledged there was real concern about absorbing the growing number of school leavers into worthwhile employment.

Apprenticeships

"But it must be noted that at the moment most of our young are absorbed into apprenticeships of different kinds while others are encouraged to join the teaching service to help give literacy to the whole country."

Whatever the complaints of critics in the urban areas it is clear that the government's education drive is being welcomed enthusiastically in the formerly deprived rural areas where the bulk of Zimbabweans live.

Senator Culverwell remarked that his ministry was sometimes embarrassed by not being able to supply teachers fast enough to keep up with rural communities who were "erecting schools at every village without any outside help".

Racial integration at Zimbabwean schools seems to be an adults' problem these days.

While the Minister of Education,

Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, has noted with some satisfaction that there is not a single school in Zimbabwe without a black child, there is still some concern in government circles about certain elite private schools with predominantly white complexions.

Imbalance

Clearly unhappy about this imbalance in a country, in which whites make up less than three percent of the national population, the government is insisting that by next year all schools must have at least 51 percent black pupils.

This policy, grumbles a white politician, has led to the scrapping of plans of at least one proposed private college — not because they do not want to be multiracial but because they do not believe there will be enough blacks able to afford the fees.

Lower the fees, say some government spokesmen, or we may have to force you to do so — and so the bickering continues.

But the children themselves appear to be getting along fine.

"I have nothing but admiration for 99 percent of the white kids — they have far, far greater understanding and more natural attitudes than some of their parents," said Senator Joseph Culverwell, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture in an interview.

His contention seems to apply equally well to some black children as borne out in an anecdote told to me by a white parent in Harare. When her white daughter apologetically told a black schoolfriend that her grandmother did not allow blacks into her house her friend said simply that it did not matter "because your granny is just old".

"Anyway my parents don't like whites," laughed the girl.

Zimbabwe's maize (362) *Mercury* 28/7/83 'will last until April'

HARARE—Zimbabwe's maize stockpile, now standing at just over 1 000 000 tons, is expected to last until next April, the president of the National Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, said yesterday.

In his report to the 40th annual congress of the NFU, Mr Sinclair said local consumption would account for 900 000 tons and there was an export commitment of 50 000 tons.

Therefore, at the present rate of offtake, we are cutting it fine before the next intake year and in the month of April we will be consuming food produced in the 1983/84 season, he said.

In order to build up stockpiles, there was a need for more inputs into the agricultural sector.

'With a high level of inputs equivalent to the present farming techniques in North America, Africa could raise its supporting capacity 16 times.'

He said the expansion in the small-scale farming sector was 'tremendous' and had to be put to test and play the major part in contributing to future food security.

'With a definite doubling population in Zimbabwe by the year 2000, and a potential tripling of the urban populations, surely we should be moving heaven and earth to improve agricultural production in this country.'

While accepting the political requirement for land settlement, he said it 'did not make sense for the Government to purchase productive, properly utilised farms, to settle people who are unproductive'.

Tenure

Resettlement for resettlement sake will not increase agricultural production, and it is vital for Zimbabwe to increase agricultural production faster than the population is increasing.

He also said lack of security of tenure for both the resettlement and the commercial farmer had a debilitating effect.

'Put a commercial farming operator with secure tenure against any other system and he will outperform the other systems all of the time,' Mr Sinclair said.

Inflexible pricing policies adopted by the Government were also making life difficult for farmers. — (Sapa)

New atrocities blamed on ³⁶² Soulela Fifth Brigade

BULAWAYO — Alarm-
ing new evidence of a
fresh wave of atrocities
by Zimbabwe's North-
Korean-trained Fifth
Brigade over the past
two months has reached
church authorities here.
It has been reliably
learnt that the contro-
versial brigade has now
been withdrawn and
since their recent depar-
ture there have been no
reports of killings, beat-
ings or rape by govern-
ment troops.

Clergymen and mis-
sionaries in the province
say that the latest cam-
paign of violence accel-
erated from the end of
May onwards, after the
brief comparatively
peaceful interlude which
followed this year's ear-
lier brutalities by troops
of the brigade.

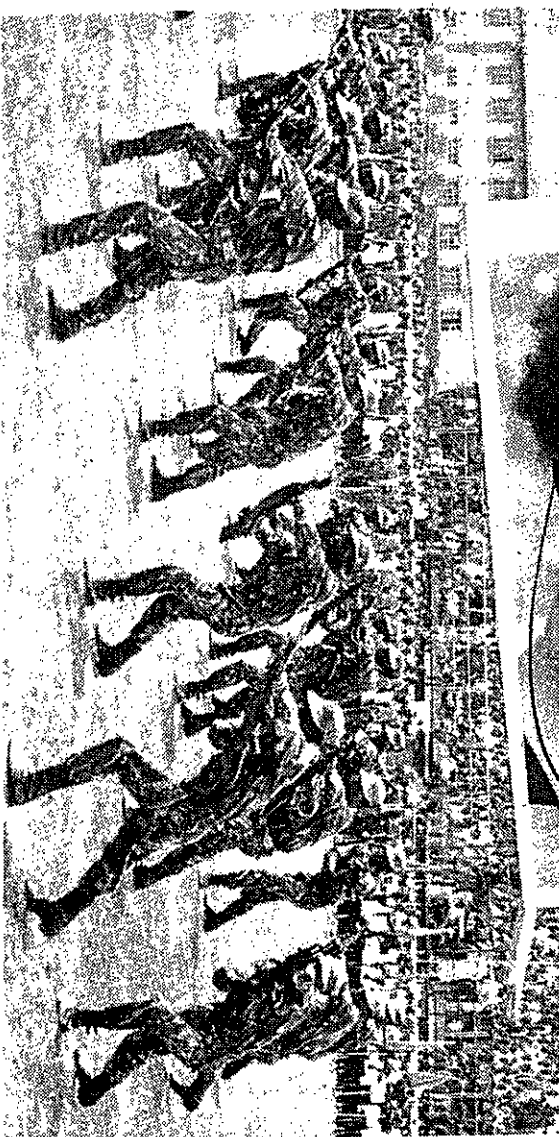
Among the incidents
reported recently in the
latest violence:
• June 3, Tsholotsho
district — 19 people shot
dead in separate inci-
dents.
• June 10, Silongwe
Kraal, Tsholotsho dis-
trict — 22 people includ-
ing women and children,
herded into a hut and
burnt to death.
• June 14, Madona
Kraal, Tsholotsho —
eight people shot and
two burnt to death.
• June 15 — three peo-
ple bayoneted by
troops at a Fifth Brigade
camp near Pumula Mis-
sion, Tsholotsho.
• July 5, Tshongokwe
district, Nkayi — army
rounded up hundreds of
people from the areas of
the Zinaphi, Bangali
and Ngobane schools.
After accusing them of
harbouring dissidents
the soldiers systemati-
cally and brutally beat

the crowd — an opera-
tion which lasted from
dawn until sunset.
• July 19 — roads de-
partment labour gang
severely assaulted by
soldiers in the Gwanda
area. One man had both
legs broken.
The man who has
been deeply involved in
the investigations of the
incidents is Father He-
bron Wilson, a member
of the Catholic Commis-
sion for Justice and
Peace which earlier this
year strongly criticised
the Government for its
harsh military campaign
in Matabeleland.

Interviewed in Bula-
wayo Father Wilson said
the incidents he had
documented were prob-
ably only a part of the
whole picture because of
the terror the Fifth Brig-
ade had inspired in the
province's Ndebele peo-
ple.
"There is now an in-
grained fear that spreads
over a wide area of
Matabeleland — an in-
hibition of freedom of
speech brought about by
the mass killings," he
said.
"What is going on
here is nothing short of
intensive elimination
and wiping out of peo-
ple," he added.
As long as the Fifth
Brigade remained in an
area, said Father Wil-
son, there would be no
peace, because "these
soldiers don't obey any-
one's law or command".
The Catholic priest
also spoke of mass meet-
ings which had been or-
ganised throughout the
province by the army
and which people were
forced to attend.

At the meetings the
people, including young
children, were
indoctrinated and forced
to buy membership
cards of the ruling Zanu
(PF) party.
Young girls were be-
ing forced to cook, wash
clothing and perform es-
sential services for the
troops.
Schools had been
closed in many areas
and thousands of people
have fled to the com-
parative safety of Bula-
wayo.
Father Wilson said
some of the refugees
were being given food,
blankets and clothing by
the church.

At a Catholic mission
hospital north of Bula-
wayo, German doctor
Wilhelm Boruch said
that in May and June he
had seen a sharp in-
crease in the number of
tribes people being ad-
mitted with injuries sus-
tained at the hands of
the army.
The hospital staff
have treated gunshot
wounds, torture burns,
fractures and other in-
juries from severe beat-
ings. Since May 1 the
hospital has treated fifty
such cases, compared
with the total of about
190 since the original
violence began at the
end of January.
"But you can be sure
that what we see is only
the tip of the iceberg,"
said Dr Boruch.
Most patients ad-
mitted to the hospital
had told medical staff
that the soldiers who ill-
treated them threatened
to kill both them and the
doctor if they sought
treatment.
Fifth Brigade troops
in his area were with-
drawn about ten days
ago, said the doctor.
Since then he had ad-
mitted no more victims
of violence at the hands
of government troops.
Father Wilson said
that he had presented
evidence of the latest
atrocities to the minister
responsible for defence
Dr Sydney Sekeremayi,
on July 9.
The Minister listened
"attentively", wrote
down details and prom-
ised to "look into the
matter," said father Wil-
son.
"But when we gave
the Government our
evidence of the other in-
cidents earlier this year,
nothing was done. What
the people of this prov-
ince are crying out for
now is an independent
inquiry into all the kill-
ings. Only that way will
the truth come out and
justice be done," said
Father Wilson. — SFS.



CENTRE OF CONTROVERSY: Members of the Fifth Brigade at a recent demonstration in Rutararo Stadium Harare.

Zimbabweans reel under big tax increases

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabweans, who had braced themselves for a tough budget, yesterday reeled under a broad range of tax increases which will hit all sections of the community.

Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero termed his budget "an austerity one" which would mean great sacrifice — and make Zimbabwe one of the most highly taxed countries in the world.

He said the economy had faced extraordinary difficulties because of the drought and the world recession.

The measures announced by the Minister to raise more money for the proposed expenditure of R3 034 million (up

eight percent on the actual amount spent last year) included:

- Higher surcharge on income tax, which will take the top rate for individuals to 63 percent.
- Company tax of up to 54 percent which, Dr Chidzero said, was one of the highest rates in the world.

● The introduction of a "lower level income tax" at a rate of two percent for workers earning more than R108 a month but not enough to pay normal tax.

● An increase in sales tax and import tax from 16 to 18 percent on general goods, from 19 to 23 percent on more expensive items and a new excise duty of

15 percent on vehicles.

● A five percent increase in the customs' surcharge on imports.

This will still leave a deficit of R630 million, which is 23 percent less than last year's deficit.

Education, defence, health and home affairs are the main areas in which government spending has gone up.

Dr Chidzero said the economy had performed very poorly last year and the real growth rate was barely two percent.

Employment increased by only one percent and the 10 000 new jobs created fell far short of the figure of 80 000 new work seekers.

The overall current account balance fell from minus R449 million to minus R576 million.

Page 1 of 1

Squaring the economic circle

After last season's drought, described as the worst in living memory, Zimbabwe desperately needs good rains in 1983-4 to replenish its grain stocks and rebuild the national herd. Latest estimates put 1983 maize deliveries at between 500 000 and 600 000 t compared with 1.4 Mt last year and just over 2 Mt in 1981.

Consumption estimates range from 900 000 t annually at the low end to 1.2 Mt. Experts suggest that this year consumption and retentions on the farm will approximate 1.2 Mt of maize because last year peasant farmers ran down their stocks, and this year growers are either feeding an increased volume of maize to their cattle or building up stocks in the hope of a producer price hike in 1984.

Industry sources say Zimbabwe must produce a minimum of 1.7 Mt in 1983-84 to meet domestic consumption and export needs. The record 1980-81 maize harvest of more than 2 Mt and an above-average crop in 1982 will see the country through the next nine months, but thereafter the cupboard will be bare — making good rains essential later this year.

More serious than the maize situation is that for wheat. Zimbabwe's wheat is grown during the winter months, but with the poor rains water supplies for winter wheat irrigation are inadequate. The preferred annual wheat output level is 300 000 t, but with allocations to millers and bakers restricted to 20 000 t a month, Zimbabwe will run out of wheat next February unless extra imports are obtained, according to Mike Butler, chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority's grain committee. Last year, wheat output was 213 000 t but latest estimates suggest that 1983 production will be barely above 100 000 t.

Because of the severity of the drought in the southern half of the country, destocking of between 50% and 100% of cattle in southern Zimbabwe has been necessary. As a result, the heart of the industry has now shifted to north of Gweru. To minimise the impact of the drought, cattle slaughtering has been stepped up to its capacity level of 475 000 head annually (468 000 in 1982), and some 200 000 head are being transported to the better grazing lands in the north and east.

Cattle industry experts say it will take a minimum of three years to rebuild the

national herd. This has a high priority because Zimbabwe has been given a beef export quota in the EEC market under the Lomé Convention and is anxious to exploit this to the full. Unfortunately, an outbreak of foot and mouth disease at cattle feedlots in the Matabeleland area could develop into a serious setback to the planned EEC export programme unless it is soon seen to have been contained in southern Zimbabwe.

Tobacco and cotton have fared best. The tobacco crop this year is being forecast at 95m kg (89.4m kg). After a poor start to the sales, the daily average price has broken through the 200c/kg barrier taking the

average price to 169c/kg with about 54% of the crop having been sold. Last year's average price was about 168c and present indications are that the 1983 price will be modestly higher — though much will depend on how long a "tail" there is to the drought-affected crop, since there could be a dramatic fall in the price when the last 15% of the leaf reaches the floors in September.

Cotton deliveries have been estimated at 142 000 t this season, down from 152 000 t last year, while sugar output is forecast to be some 10% higher at around 440 000 t.

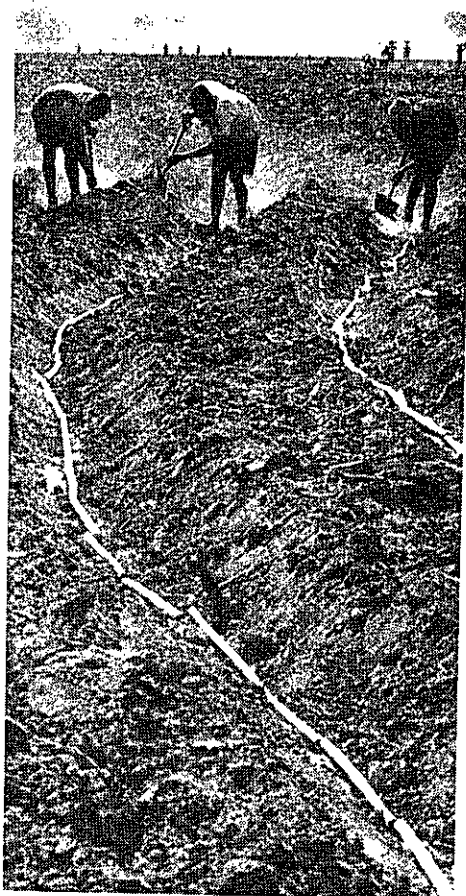
For the economy, the bad news is that farm exports in 1983 will fall some Z\$40m while extra foreign currency will have to be allocated for the importation of both wheat and vegetable oils.

Farmers are warning the government that if there is to be a viable agricultural sector, higher producer prices must be paid for wheat, meat, maize oilseeds and cotton.

One of the country's two major sugar producers, Hippo Valley Estates, says it is losing money both at home and abroad and must have an increased domestic producer price for sugar. Maize farmers are pleading for a maize price of at least Z\$150/t compared with Z\$120/t in the last two years. As one farmer put it to the *FM*, "We know it would cost them (the government) at least Z\$200/t to import maize, so they must agree to a higher price next season, otherwise the maize just won't be produced."

Whether the government sees the issue in these terms is questionable. The Ministry of Finance is arguing for lower food subsidies on maize, meat, wheat and milk — all of which would have a dramatic impact on the cost of living for lower income families. The economic ministries are also pushing hard for continuing wage restraint at a time when inflation is running at 18% a year and there have been no general wage rises for 20 months. All of which means that the government has a very tough circle to square.

If it tries to cut subsidies (thereby pleasing the IMF) and contain wages, then how on earth can it also raise the producer price for basic foodstuffs, especially in a year in which at least Z\$100m is going to be needed to finance various drought relief programmes?



Zimbabwe agriculture ...
ploughing through a dry season

AIR ZIMBABWE

(362) Fm 29/7/8

Heavy weather

Air Zimbabwe (AZ) may spend more than R200m on purchases of new aircraft to replace its fleet of ageing Viscounts.

No details of how the purchase will be financed have been released, but they could form part of a soft loan agreement with an overseas country or manufacturer. Boeing, Fokker and British Aerospace have all actively been promoting their aircraft in Zimbabwe's press for several weeks.

However, the new aircraft might not be enough to rescue the airline from its financial malaise. Once a model of efficiency in adversity, AZ is currently running at a R16m loss and is critically short of capital for future requirements.

The airline is suffering from a skills shortage, the devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar and the drop in tourism caused by dissident activity in some areas. The acquisition of Affretair, the loss-making national cargo carrier, has also strained AZ's financial and personnel resources.

The skills shortage is so severe that senior executives have been forced to double up — the manager of the sales division also runs commercial operations, and AZ's deputy director is acting director of engineering.

Then there is the abuse of authority. Government officials and delegations have been accused of misusing their travel privileges by forcing off paying passengers, and blamed for causing customs delays at foreign destinations because of smuggling.

AZ chairman Chris Mushonga left his post in June when his contract was not renewed and sources close to the airline believe he could have incurred the wrath of the authorities because he criticised them for interfering with the airline.

Mushonga caused a minor diplomatic row last year when he delayed signing a landing agreement with Qantas because the Australian carrier made the announcement before he did.

DETAILING

362 R04
71 held
under 30/7/83
security
laws

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE — the Zimbabwean Senate have heard that 71 people were being detained without trial but were told the number being held by police — believed to be in the hundreds — would not be released for security reasons.

In reply to tabled questions, the Minister of State Security, Mr. Emmerson Munangagwa, said yesterday that 71 of 1 334 people arrested under emergency powers regulations in the past 18 months were being detained by the Central Intelligence Organisation.

He cautioned that the number of 1 334 was inflated because it included some people who had been arrested more than once.

He said one detainee had escaped and the rest had been handed into either army custody, as alleged deserters or to police as alleged criminals.

Senator Joseph Culverwell, the leader of the Senate, said on behalf of the absent Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, that he refused to answer questions on the number of people detained without trial by police "for security reasons".

Nkomo: leave is refused

By Robin Drew
The Star's Foreign
News Service

362
26/1/73
HARARE — Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, who fled to London last March, has been in touch with the Speaker of the Zimbabwe House of Assembly over the question of his parliamentary seat, the house heard yesterday.

Mr Nkomo has now missed 21 sitting days, which makes him liable to be deprived of his seat if a motion to this effect is approved by more than half the Members of Parliament.

A motion asking the House to grant him leave of absence was withdrawn when Parliament met yesterday morning because "it was politically expedient to do so", the Zapu mover, Mr Sydney Malunga, said.

HARARES. I. *Abraham* (362)

HARARE: SOUTH Africa has saved Zimbabwe's national cargo airline, Affretair, from extinction.

Founded by the country's best-known aviation entrepreneur, Jack Malloch, the intrigue and dealing involved is true to the tradition set up by the pilot killed 18 months ago in an air crash.

And just as mystery surrounded all his activities so are the exact details unknown in this case.

The resumption of a weekly service to Johannesburg from July has only been made possible by the restoration of landing rights in Libreville, Gabon.

Malloch used this as a "flag of convenience" during sanctions days, registering a DC8 aircraft there and setting up a company.

This entailed appointing a local chairman, who is known only as Jean Louis. From what can be gathered here he has an equally flamboyant background involving gun-running and Congo mercenary ties.

Part of the deal was that the aircraft would keep its Gabon registration but Zimbabwe reneged about a year ago

A mysterious lease of life *31/7/83* for battling Zimbabwe airline

Finance Correspondent

and changed it to Zimbabwe ownership following the merger with the national passenger airline.

Jean Louis retaliated by persuading the Gabon Government to stop landing rights. No other country would allow them as all knew Affretair had been flying to South Africa.

This was the biggest blow the carrier could have suffered. It is able to break even on a weekly service to South Africa, according to sources, while heavy losses are made on all other operations.

Since the suspension of the South African operation it has lost about R3 million.

Frantic efforts have been made to patch up relations and these have at last succeeded. This is where the details are

sketchy. Some sort of payment has been made to the Gabon man and it is thought to be about R1 million.

But some other deal will have had to be made in order to ensure the co-operation of the Gabon Government. Just what this is remains unknown but it is keeping all parties happy.

The deal has come at a particularly fortunate time for Air Zimbabwe, which effectively owns Affretair. It has recorded a loss of R17 million for the financial year to the end of June, the first since its forerunners, Air Rhodesia and Central African Airways, were set up.

Administrative problems have plagued the airline and dozens of senior staff have left. So severe has the situation become that some people are doubling up.

Fifth Brigade 'has left Matabeleland'

HARARE — The Zimbabwe army's controversial North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade is believed to have been withdrawn from troubled Matabeleland province, western diplomatic sources said yesterday.

They said they understood the withdrawal was completed last weekend and the brigade was rebasing in the midlands, on the northern edge of Matabeleland.

The Fifth, a specialised anti-insurgency brigade, was deployed in the province in January to crush rebels

officially said to be fighting to overthrow the government and replace it with an administration led by self-exiled opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo, now in Britain, and his Zapu party have denied involvement.

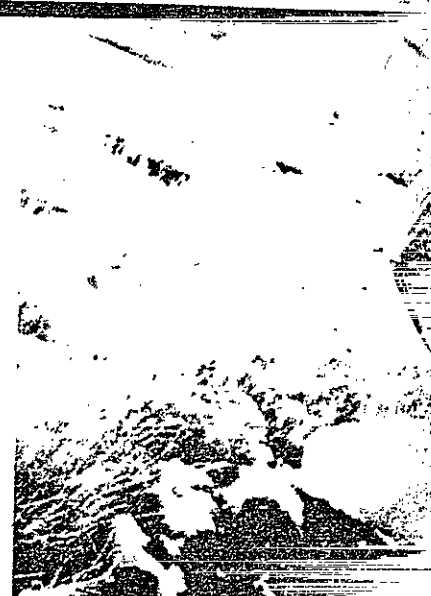
Independent church and welfare organisations and Zapu have accused the Fifth Brigade of waging a terror campaign throughout Matabeleland.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has dismissed the charges. — Sapa-Reuter.

Fleeting fun

After heavy snowfalls earlier this week, the Drakensberg was just made for fun at the weekend. Snow-fights, snowmen, steamy-breaths and frost-bitten fingers were the order of the day — until the sun rolled up and melted it all away.

Picture: DOUG LEE



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Anglica Biblical

A ROW has broken out in the Anglican Church over the views of Cape Town's Dean Edward King on homosexual relationships, and the attitude of the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Philip Russell.

Anglicans have been accused of misusing Scriptural texts to 'fire in angry salvos' at one another.

Dean King spoke sympathetically of recognising gay marriages.

The refusal of Archbishop Russell to repudiate the Dean, with a plea not to judge the issue on the basis of "selected proof texts" in the Bible, has come under fire — but has also been supported.

Central to the dispute is Paul's statement in Romans 1:27: "Men give up natural sexual relations with women and burn with passion for each other. Men do shameful things with each other and bring on themselves the punishment they deserve for their wrongdoing."

Archbishop Russell has drawn criticism for saying that Paul also wrote: "It is good for a man not to touch a woman." On this the Archbishop commented: "That is an understanding of sex to which I can in no way sub-

scribe." Dr G. of St. Andrews play Paul's or the and the teaching ble".

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