

ZIMBABWE-GENERAL  
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# Zimbabwe's trade balance improves

By Robin Drew  
The Star Bureau

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**HARARE** — Zimbabwe's balance of payments position has shown a dramatic improvement through import restrictions and exchange control measures — but at great cost to the economy.

This assessment is made in the latest review of the economy by the RAL Merchant Bank which says that this year, for the first time since 1979, Zimbabwe is likely to show an overall credit balance.

The trade surplus in 1983 is likely to have been trebled in 1984 to total R390 million with the value of exports reaching R1 800 million.

Freezing of income and dividend payments outside the country is estimated to have saved the country R230 million.

But the bank warns that much of the improvement in the balance of payments is of a one-off nature, while at the same time the economy suffered.

"Declining foreign currency allocations have caused output and employment to fall with consequent decline in real income.

"Rising import costs have contributed significantly to inflation and the lowering of living standards.

"The acquisition of external securities and the restriction placed on foreign remittances have discouraged foreign investment and could constrain economic growth

in the years ahead."

The bank estimates inflation for 1984 for the whole population at 16 percent, or 12 percent for the higher income group and 20 percent for the lower income earners. But the current relatively low level of inflation may not last long.

The review says that despite the drought, 1984 turned into a record season for agriculture, with output up by 22 percent on the previous year and three percent higher than the record level achieved in 1981.

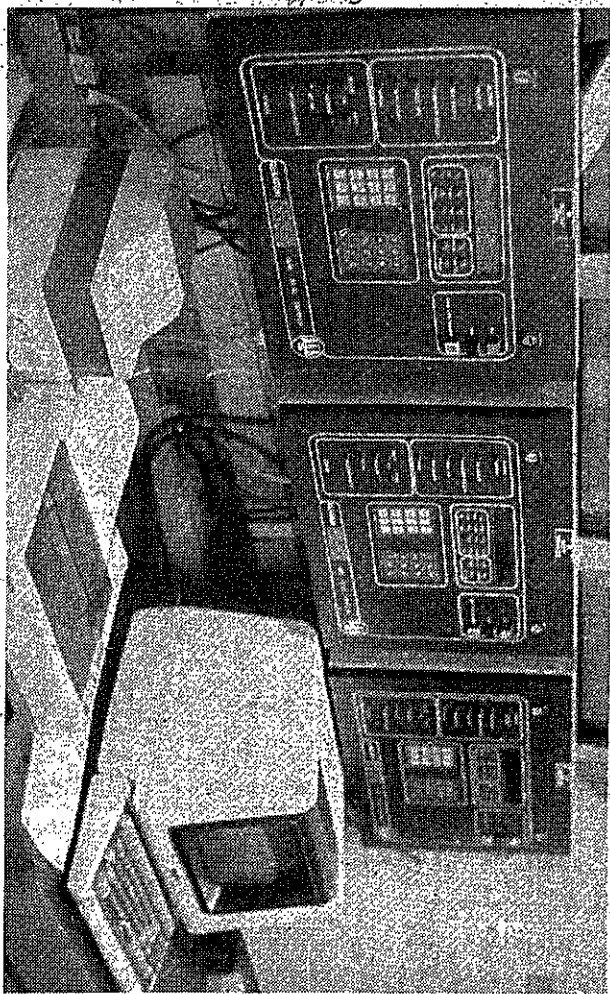
Higher levels of crop production, accounted for the increase.

When final figures for the year are known, maize sales to the grain depots may exceed one million tons and come close to annual consumption requirements.

Two crops which did not perform well were wheat and groundnuts while the overall level of output from the livestock industry remained about the same.

The mining industry made a significant recovery thanks to the devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar with the value of mineral output for the first three quarters of the year up by 22 percent.

The review records that interest in gold production was renewed by the introduction of the gold support price scheme set at Zim\$500 which is intended to reduce uncertainties arising from gold price and exchange rate fluctuations.



An Australian flour mill has ordered five EB electronic mill scales from Weighing & Packaging Systems of Bergvei. They will be used to provide continuous measurement of extraction and production control of dry foodstuffs such as wheat, maize and flour. Picture shows one of the weighing and packaging information centres. Additional EB weighers can be installed for measuring offals and screenings to give the miller complete information on mill efficiency. Units can be linked to provide 'summed' extraction and to operate a common printer when required. A variety of control options can be added to the basic machine at any time after installation.

# Impressions of a returning Zimbabwean

CAPL Tim

24/1/85

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IT IS now six months since I re-crossed the Limpopo with my family after a 2½-year stay in South Africa. My six-year-old son, used to praying at a South African junior school for "the young men defending our borders", gazed half in fear, half in disappointment, at the dry river bed and whispered: "Daddy, if this is the border, why aren't there men fighting?"

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

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

But having been a "Whenwe" myself I can risk saying that few South Africans appreciate that having once made one's home in Rhodesia, alias Zimbabwe, is like having once been married to Norma-Jean Baker, alias Marilyn Monroe.

## Go away and come back

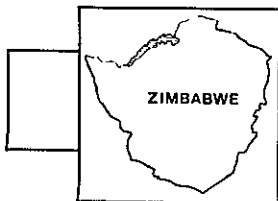
Parted from it, one is left with an undying sense of helpless emotional involvement which is more poignant than the mere feeling of having lost something of inestimable beauty.

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

My own generation of whites were perversely fortunate: The war, for all its many evils, got us out of the offices and the pseudo-English "colonial" urban environment in which so many of our parents walled themselves up both physically and in spirit.

It forced us into close contact with the 40 000 now discreetly forgotten black servicemen who wore Rhodesian uniforms, and with the bush and the soil from which our grandparents scratched a precarious living as farmers or miners in a far more primitive era.

The war barbarized, as all wars barbarize, but it also "indigenized". The excoriation of this generation of native sons from Zimbabwe by chronic po-

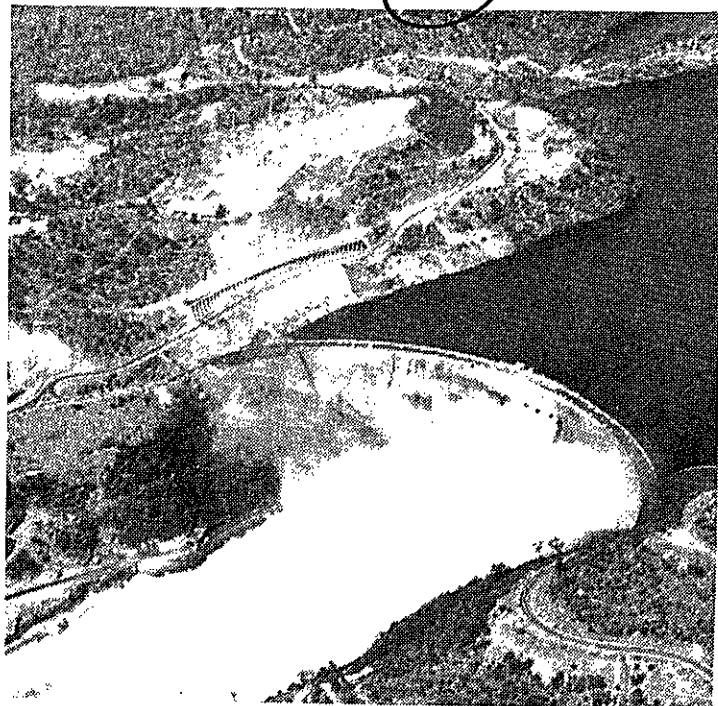


**Michael Hartnack**

Reports from Harare

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24/1/85



Kariba Dam, one of the outdoor attractions of Zimbabwe — low standard of living but high quality of life.

litical mismanagement must rank with the great wanton depredations of Africa's resources in past centuries. To win them back, as South Africa won back the Boer "irreconcilables", could only enrich this country.

They would re-discover a great many advantages of life here that are impossible to quantify, such as the extremely good relations at a personal level between blacks and whites.

How can one measure the value of living five minutes' drive from a hypermarket packed with cut-price electrical goods against having a Heuglin's Robin, reputedly the finest songbird in Africa, singing its little lungs out every morning outside one's bedroom window?

Zimbabwe offers a very high quality of life but a relatively low standard of living. Life is easiest for those who own their own homes and can live simply. One must expect to pay roughly twice as much tax as in South Africa while the cost of living for an average white household has virtually doubled since independence.

Rents, which were once well below South African levels, have now soared. Running a car — two if one has children at day schools — is a savagely expensive necessity.

The availability of suitable secondary schooling and one's ability to pay daunting private school fees are factors all parents should ponder. Our

"Whenwe" Mafia in South Africa spread horror stories of children coming home with fanigalo diction, but the government primary schools in many suburbs of Harare or Bulawayo probably offer a better standard of tuition than the hard-pressed Transvaal Education Department can manage.

Any person with a medical problem thinking of returning should contact a Zimbabwean doctor or specialist for advice on their move, bearing in mind that there is no cheaper or more effective long-term treatment than a simple, healthy lifestyle. Make sure to ask whether your correct medication is always available here. In the present foreign currency crisis some drugs are unobtainable.

A priceless intangible asset this country offers is a close sense of "belonging". The Minister of Transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, jocularly refers to a tribe of "Old Rhodes", with all its tribalistic faults, but its merits are best appreciated by those who have endured loneliness in an impersonal industrial society.

Personal contacts, with blacks as well as whites, help one to live with what seems an ever-expanding bureaucracy which is, in truth, no worse here than in many developed countries. With courtesy and good humour one can seldom go wrong when dealing with the Shona people who make up 70 percent of Zimbabweans.

However, any "Ex-Rhodesian" wanting to return should heed this brutally frank warning: The indigenous whites in this country today have a position very akin to the wealthier urban blacks in South Africa. De jure, they remain where they are on sufferance and de facto because they are economically useful. They have no rights that cannot be amended tomorrow, without consultation, by ministerial regulation, or "modified" at the next session of Parliament. Mr Mugabe's one-party state, when it comes, will merely streamline this situation.

Sensing this, many whites leave not because of things as they are, but for what they fear they may be in six months or six years' time.

My personal conviction is that their fears are exaggerated and that Zimbabwe offers a very rewarding and purposeful life, although there are times, particularly when bloody mob hysteria is used as an instrument of policy, when I feel as if I am taking part in a spectacular re-make of William Golding's "The Lord of the Flies" with eight million extras and myself understudying the role of "Piggy".

## Element of physical risk

As well as its element of physical risk, this situation contains a hidden spiritual snare. It is too easy for people who are a proletariat in the original sense of the word, as whites are here today, piously just to dismiss the apparatus of the state as "the world, the flesh and the devil" without making any effort to understand the frightening responsibilities of those trying to hold the country together.

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

Engrossed in the everyday worries of supporting a family and reporting day-to-day news one inevitably loses that sense of rapturous relief from homesickness one found on first return.

But still I like to recall the words Zimbabwe's greatest poet, Charles Mungoshi, addressed to blacks in 1975 and think they have some applicability to whites today:

*If you don't stay bitter  
And angry for too long  
And have the courage to go back*

*You will discover that the autumn smoke  
Writes different more hopeful messages*

*In the high skies of the old country.*

("If you don't stay bitter" was published in "Zimbabwean Poetry in English" by Mambo Press, Gweru, in 1978.)

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# Ex-Rhodesians plotting with SA — claim

The Star Bureau

HARARE — A group calling itself the Rhodesian Veterans' Association (RVA) has linked up with South Africa to plot the military destabilisation of Zimbabwe, it has been claimed here.

The Ziana news agency, quoting an official of the International Society for Strategic Studies (Africa), said the group included a number of prominent former Rhodesians. Former senator Father Arthur Lewis, a rightwing cleric, and runaway Conservative Alliance MP Mr Denis Walker are cited as being members of the RVA.

According to the society, the RVA has an intensive

campaign to recruit mercenaries for service in Southern Africa.

The directors of the association are alleged to be John Coleman and Tim Carmody, both former soldiers of the Rhodesian Light Infantry (RLI). The men are said to have flown to South Africa late last year and held discussions with Mr John Reid of the Border Development Association.

The International Society for Strategic Studies (Africa) claimed that Mr Reid was a "military specialist in psychological operations and deception schemes".

The RVA and Mr Reid's organisation "conspired to

put into operation" a South African Government plan to finance a "border development scheme", said the news agency report.

It claimed that the scheme was a South African Government effort to threaten the government of Zimbabwe and terrorise Zimbabwe's black border farms.

According to the society, Father Arthur Lewis has been contributing articles to the RVA's newsletter in which he urges members to recruit mercenaries to join dissidents.

Mr Denis Walker is alleged to be the association's London representative.



# Fund-raising in the land of Comrade Average Worker

"Dinner Dance" read the advertisement. "Twenty-five dollars (R35) a couple, 15 dollars (R21) single."

A very commonplace notice, one might think — such functions were a routine way Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front used to raise money when it was in power.

Now read on. "Organised by Zanu(PF), Harare Province."

When one considers that the life and soul of Zimbabwe's ruling party is supposed to be Comrade Average Manual Worker, whose monthly pay is likely to be no more than R100, one realises that the posh dinner-dance at Harare's top hotel is nearly as extraordinary as a hunt ball in aid of animal rights activists or a beauty queen contest raising funds for women's lib.

Even more remarkable in the overall context of "Marxist-Leninist" Zimbabwe is the national roulette championship being held this weekend

(February 16-17) at Victoria Falls.

About 180 people, who according to the organisers regularly spend over R1 400 at one sitting at the roulette tables, received an invitation from a local hotel group to take part. All 48 positions for contestants were snapped up for a trifling R700 entrance fee, some by contenders from South Africa.

Between their champagne cruises on the Zambezi and cocktail sundowners they will be spinning the wheel for a R21 000 first prize, starting with a mere R5 600 worth of chips in the first round.

Diplomats from impoverished Third World countries, emergent black businessmen, de-

icated civil servants striving for a "socialist transformation", and expatriates who have come to Zimbabwe to "save Africa", are all understandably very coy about being identified at the gaming tables.

Most of the entrants are believed to be white businessmen or holidaymakers with surplus local currency to burn. Good luck to them.

But the whole show is far removed in spirit from the "Live simply, work hard" Mao Tse-tung dictum personified by Zimbabwe's ascetic Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who told Parliament last month that R22 000 of his R46 000 a year basic salary goes to the taxman.

Mr Mugabe had been taxed verbally about the government's recent increase to R1 400 a month in the housing allowance for all ministers and deputy ministers.

As the former Rhodesian leader, Mr Ian Smith, pointed out when raising the issue, the allowance is in real terms worth about R31 000 a year, since it is tax free.

Meanwhile, in line with its policy of soaking the rich to pay for socialism, Mr Mugabe's government has imposed swinging clamps on all fringe benefits for private individuals, which make South Africa's "Perks" tax look quite mild by comparison. It was probably these or similar aspects of

The Minister of Education and Dr Gerrit Viljoen this today.

He emphasised that the government would apply the same policy to blacks as to whites — the gally allowed in the Peninsula.

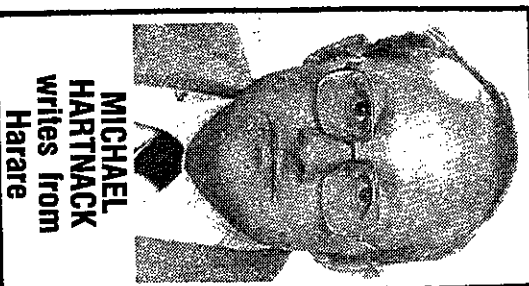
The Minister went a long way to assure residents of they would not move to Khayelitsha.

The Minister said that he would send representatives of the groups in Cro-

Khayelitsha

It was announced that 99-year-old introduced in

President Machel last night the principle would be co-operation with the community in Cape.



MICHAEL HARTNACK writes from Harare

will be counter-productive. Employers may be frightened of contracting into a relationship so favourable to the other party.

Even fewer jobs may therefore be created for the 200 000 school leavers coming onto the market every year.

However, the way idealistic legislation is applied in practice depends very largely on the wide discretion granted ministers, as was shown by a recent Government Gazette Extraordinary promulgated here in which the Minister of Finance, Dr Bernard Chidzero, quietly exempted from non-residents' tax a consortium of foreign banks which gave a £20 million sterling revolving acceptance credit to Zimbabwe's Agricultural Marketing Authority. As a principle of taxation the exemption seemed to flout every socialist ethic.

Yet there are times when the supremacy of socialist theory over capitalist practice is extremely important in Zimbabwe.

A Labour Relations Bill which was rushed through the House of Assembly last week (Feb 6) has caused great anxiety since it entrenches such guarantees for "workers' power" that many observers fear it

capital which accrues "pure" interest; and enterprise which when successful is rewarded by a "pure" or "quasi" profit. (The real money we earn in various ways is in practice a blend of these theoretical rewards, say the Western Fathers of economics).

Enterprise is defined as "bearing non-actuarial risks", that is, risks for which no insurance can be obtained — risks such as the sudden enactment of a new Labour Relations Bill when one has just launched a big staff expansion, or unexpected political setbacks to the economy.

Western economists say that "pure" profits are the legitimate monetary reward of those prepared to lie awake at night worrying what may happen in the mysterious future.

To Eastern bloc theorists, however, whose textbooks are read by Zimbabwe's new rulers, this concept of "pure" profits is totally wrong. Marxist theory defines a profit as "what is left over when all other costs of production have been paid".

Again and again one hears Mr Mugabe or his ministers expounding the Marxist "surplus value theory" — the idea

that an employer treats his workers as a farmer (in Marxist theory) treats a sty of pigs. He spends on them only the bare minimum they need to make money for him, then pockets the difference between what they fetch at the market and his own grudging outlay.

To which the Western economist, of course, replies: "What if the big bad wolf eats the whole litter three years out of four? What if pork prices slump because of a beer glut?"

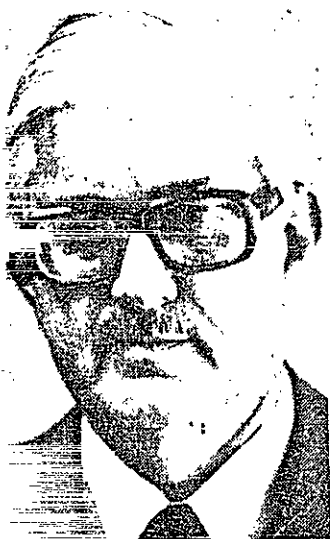
Mr Mugabe has in the past year made interesting references to the need for Zimbabwe's new socialist-style parastatal bodies to "make profits", indicating that the word is no longer totally disreputable.

But there has been no real sign of a move away from the deep-rooted conviction in Zanu(PF) that profits are really an unearned, unmerited form of income, which the government is morally entitled to appropriate to itself for the service of the people.

And the practical effect of this doctrine is that respectable, hard-headed businessmen are becoming increasingly wary about bearing "non-actuarial risks" for which they may not be honourably rewarded.

We may end up where the only people who will bear such risks in this country are either saints, fanatics, spivs, or born bloody fools.

By TOS WILSON, Political Commentator  
THE Government has finally introduced the introduction of 99-year rights for blacks in Langa, Guguletu and facilities there graded.



Dr Gerrit Viljoen ... "a sense of permanence and security".

# Zimbabwe simply bulldozes its squatter camps

by  
Brendan Seery  
The Star's Foreign Service

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

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

ings and had visits from officials. Concerned that a rapidly swelling population places great strains on the resources of a Third World city — particular its water supplies and sanitation facilities — Zimbabwe employs the "bulldozer policy" to discourage urban drift, which throughout Africa and the developing world has distorted development plans.

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

In 1982, Local Government and Town Planning Minister Mr. Enos Chikwore, who was to gain himself the nickname "Action Man", vowed to eliminate urban squatting within 10 months.

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

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

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

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

Also, by offering the genuine landless squatters places on resettlement schemes which are springing up around the country as part of the land-redistribution programme, the Government has managed to deflect many would-be illegals from the lure of the city lights. Altogether, more than R20 million has been spent since independence on developing and

improving the infrastructure.

The fight against squatters has not all been one-way traffic in the authorities' direction. At the Epworth Settlement on the outskirts of Harare, more than 30 000 people are living in a shanty town set up on a mission founded by Transvaal missionaries at the end of the last century. The Epworth people are so entrenched now that it would be impossible to "bulldoze" them out and, while accepting the situation, the Government hopes to convert the settlement into a proper town by installing roads and sanitation facilities.

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# SA may swop maize from Zimbabwe

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Stan (B) (362)

Pretoria Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

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

But he said if a deal was concluded it was unlikely it would be an exchange.

# 8 killed in Zimbabwe factional violence

Own Correspondent

**HARARE.** — At least eight people have been reported killed in a renewed outbreak of serious political violence in Matabeleland.

The opposition Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said last night that he had telephoned the senior police commander in the Bulawayo area and appealed to him to get busloads of armed Zanu (PF) supporters out of the black townships where, he alleged, they had triggered a weekend of inter-party violence.

However, one of the most senior members of Mr Robert Mugabe's

government, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, told the semi-official news agency Ziara that a pitched battle which began near Njube Community Hall late on Saturday night had been started by Nkomo supporters and at least two Zanu had been killed.

Mr Nyagumbo, Politburo Secretary for Administration and Minister of Political Development, accused Zapu of stoning houses and cars in attempts to stop a Zanu (PF) rally.

He also alleged that last Monday four Mugabe supporters in the Plumtree district on the Botswana border had been hanged by "enemies". One of the nine people subsequently ar-

rested was shot by security forces while trying to escape.

"We are tired of turning the other cheek and now we shall follow the method used in other parts of Africa, where opposition parties are not allowed," warned Mr Nyagumbo.

Told of the governing party's allegations, Mr Nkomo retorted: "They are always so holy."

He said Zanu (PF) had acted provocatively by attempting to stage a series of unauthorized impromptu meetings around the Bulawayo townships over the weekend, bringing in six busloads of supporters.

He claimed a Zapu member's son had been shot dead, and four people had narrowly escaped with their lives when a car was overturned and caught fire. Mr Nkomo said the police commander had been unable to give him any firm assurances of action to remove the Zanu elements.

Last night the Bulawayo townships were reported "quiet", with large contingents of armed riot police patrolling the streets in case of renewed unrest.

At the Njube Community Hall, Zanu youths were searching cars "to make sure they are not carrying

arms for the enemy".

The latest Matabeleland violence dashed hopes that the postponement until mid-year of the Zimbabwean general election would allow tempers to cool after a prolonged build-up in inter-party tension.

This year at least three Zanu members were reported to have been murdered by pro-Zapu dissidents in Matabeleland, while Mr Nkomo has been forced to call off scheduled election campaign meetings in Masvingo, Chinhoi and Kwekwe after protest demonstrations which de-

# Doubts about 'free and fair' Zimbabwe election

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

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

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

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

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

For the election to be regarded as fair, says Bishop Muzorewa, the whole process leading up to it must be seen to be free and fair. But, he told newsmen last weekend, the rights

and freedoms enshrined in the constitution were being constantly violated by Mr Mugabe's party and the instruments of government acting individually or in unison.

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

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

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

The "spontaneous" demonstrations against Mr Nkomo, which often seem to take place when Zimbabwe television crews are in the area, have be-



Mr Robert Mugabe

come a familiar pattern on the political scene.

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

Mr Mugabe has on a number of occasions deplored the out-

breaks of violence. But the street demonstrations, as long as they remain peaceful, seem to have the blessing of the government and the party which has projected them as a natural reaction of the people to the killing of Zanu (PF) officials by armed dissidents.

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

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

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

Zimbabwe leader blames rebels

(362) 5pm 26/2/85

# BBC accuses Mugabe followers of atrocities

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

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

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

Predictably, Mr Mugabe disagreed with the conclusion.

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

They entered Zimbabwe via Botswana, he added.

Viewers saw a mass grave, said to contain the bodies of at least 50 people.

The hands and feet of one were bound with wire.

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

Mr Mugabe claimed mission

By Roy Cokayne,  
The Star Bureau

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

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

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

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

## SATISFIED

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

"Independently they all confirmed the same story.

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

"But from what we've seen

we're satisfied that most of the allegations of violence and atrocities are true, are recent and are still continuing.

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

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

Several people claimed they had been beaten up with iron bars because they did not have a ruling Zanu (PF) party card, for sale apparently for about R4.

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

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

"Panorama" asked to film Fifth Brigade operations in Matabeleland, but Mr Mugabe said bluntly: "You cannot film

our operations.

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

"These are operations we are conducting in secrecy and naturally the information we get must not be exposed to the public too."

The programme referred to a reign of terror conducted by the Fifth Brigade in Matabeleland two years ago.

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

## PARTIES

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

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

"By the time the Lancaster House agreement runs out in 1990 opposition parties could be banned.

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

# Muzorewa officials are shot dead

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

Three were women; one was a central committee member.

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

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

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

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

Mr Mthimkhulu said the youths then shot them.

He named the five as Mrs Maud Mafoti, of the central committee; Mr Raymond Chinokora; Miss Ivis Murindagomo; Mr Calvin Nyashanu; and Miss Christina Jarawaza. Earlier the five had attend-

ed the rally, which took place under police protection amid demonstrations by a crowd of young Zanu (PF) supporters.

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

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

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

"This will only add fuel to our courage," he declared, adding that the killings showed

that Prime Minister Mugabe's Government was desperately trying to plant fear into the hearts and minds of the people.

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

A number of people were killed in political violence in Bulawayo's black township at the weekend.



# More grist to Mugabe's socialist mill

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Mining, through shareholdings in Wankie (coal) and MTD (copper and gold).

- The steel industry, through a majority holding in Zisco.

- Fuel procurement, which is handled entirely by a State company.

- Banking, through the Government's majority holding in Zimbank.

- Mineral sales, all of which go through a State body.

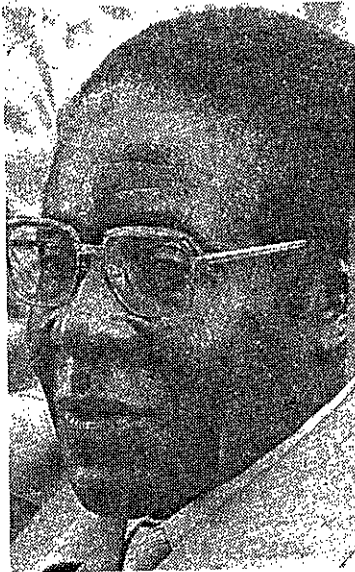
- The drug industry, through its control of the biggest company, CAPS.

- Food processing, through its partnership with Heinz.

- The hotel industry, where the Government owns or has a stake in four hotels.

- Farming, through State farms

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



Mugabe . . . State control of economy's key areas.

including ranching, dairying, wheat production and market gardening.

- Newspapers and bookshops, through control of Zimbabwe Newspapers and Kingstons by the Mass Media Trust.

The socialist philosophy has been implemented through co-operatives in a host of small industries and resettlement schemes on the land.

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

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

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

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

"There is nowhere in the world where trade does not go on," he said. "What is important is how the profits are used. The party is not one person but the people. We are not not accumulating funds to be moneylenders, for example." — *The Star's Foreign News Service.*

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# Rain prayers answered as Zimbabwe reaps bumper crops

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

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

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

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

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

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

maize.

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

'I believe this is going to be a record,' said Mr Silas Hungwe, first vice-president of the mainly-black 9000-strong National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe.

## Staggering

'If you go around the country you will be very surprised. Apart from the maize, staggering deliveries of cotton and mhunga (cereals) should be expected. There is really a tremendous harvest,' he added.

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

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

tons.

This would leave plenty available for export and some of the CFU's 4800 mostly-white members are already talking of selling Zimbabwean maize to neighbouring South Africa, among other countries, and partly offsetting the sales with purchases of wheat.

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

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

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

Farmers' optimism was also evident recently when about 250 CFU

members gave Prime Minister Robert Mugabe a standing ovation after a question-and-answer session here during which he praised their efforts and assured them of full government backing. 'You are part of the system and you are wanted,' he declared.

## Lightning

Although bumper harvests are expected, two million tons of maize will be less than 1981's record crop of 2.2 million and storage facilities in silos and jute bags should be adequate.

'There should be no difficulty at all in storing this year's crops,' said, Mr Budd Whittaker, chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association.

But the rains have also taken their toll. More than 120 people have been killed by lightning strikes during the current October-March rainy season and floods have caused millions of dollars worth of damage in rural areas, washing away roads, bridges, electricity and telephone lines. — Sapa-Reuter

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# Hundreds held in Bulawayo

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

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

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

Earlier yesterday Mr Nkomo said political violence in Bulawayo had been intentionally engineered by the ruling Zanu party to give the

government an excuse to send troops into the city.

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

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

The burly politician denied that he had gone into hiding after more than 7 000 soldiers, police and security agents sealed off the suburbs and began house-to-house searches.

During a similar security sweep two years ago, Mr Nkomo fled the country and remained in Brit-

ain for several months after soldiers of the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade ransacked his Bulawayo home and gunned down his driver.

Soldiers of the Zimbabwe army's First, Third, Fourth and Fifth brigades were reported to be taking part in the weekend operation.

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

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

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

## Few converts

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

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

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

Mr Nkomo alleged that the mayor of Bulawayo, Mr Enos Mdlongwa, had been forced to "run in front of soldiers" on Saturday, but most of the reports out of the city seemed to indicate that the operation was more orderly than the one two years ago.

It will be impossible to assess its full impact until the exercise is called off and who and how many people have been detained becomes known.

At least one Zapu and two Zanu supporters were killed during inter-party clashes in Bulawayo last Saturday. The following day five officials of the tiny UANC party of Bishop Abel Muzorewa were gunned down in the coal-mining town of Hwange, allegedly by Zanu supporters.

The security operation forced cancellation of a joint funeral for the five UANC men and the Zapu victim. Own Correspondent and Sapa

# Aftermath to killings

Zimbabwe government investigators have reconstructed the events surrounding the abduction and death of six tourists nearly three years ago.

BRENDAN SEERY of the Argus Foreign Service reports from Harare.

JUST over 48 hours after they were force-marched into the Matabeleland bush by Zimbabwean rebels, six foreign tourists met their lonely deaths, according to a reconstruction of the scene by government investigators.

As a massive security force ground and air operation swept the parched forest and tribal farming areas for the fugitive group, the six men — Americans Kevin Ellis and Brett Baldwin, Britons James Greenwell and Martyn Hodgson and Australians Tony Bajzell and William Butler — were hastily buried in shallow graves. The dissident band ordered villagers to drive their cattle over the grave to obscure their location. Then the bandits vanished.

## Roadblock

Forensic investigation, with information gleaned from questioning of arrested villagers enabled the Zimbabwe government to assemble the picture of the kidnapping.

"The 'Encounter overland' truck carrying nine tourists and tour leader Bruce Watkins on safari was stopped at a rebel roadblock near the 73km

peg on the Bulawayo to Victoria Falls road in the late afternoon on July 23 1982. About 22 bandits were involved in the operation and as the big orange and blue painted truck drew to a halt, some of them opened fire at it. A rifle grenade was also fired at the truck, but it failed to explode.

The occupants of the truck, including three women, were taken about a kilometre into the surrounding bush. Mr Watkins was handed a note and told to pass it on to the authorities in Bulawayo.

The note, written in an immature scrawl, was addressed to "Diddent Mugabe" and to "Purpet Gabriel Robert Mugabe".

It demanded the release from detention of "all freedom fighters" and specifically demanded that detained top members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's former Zipra guerrilla forces, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, be freed. It gave seven days as a deadline for the meeting of the demand.

The note also demanded the return of all Zipu property confiscated by the government

in the wake of arms cache discoveries in early 1982.

It threatened: "If these freedom fighters are not released we blast these kids".

The note was signed "Zipra force" and a postscript accused Mr Mugabe of being a "true dissident (sic)".

According to the government reconstruction of events, the bandit group then headed north and later told the three women hostages to return to the road as it was obviously considered the group was too large and female captives would slow down progress.

## Tracks

As the fleeing group headed north, security force units in the area were deployed on to their tracks and established their direction of flight. Other units were then deployed on the calculated line of flight to the north and north-east of the capture site.

On Sunday July 25 the group arrived at the huts of a Zipra "contact-man" in the Insiza peasant farming area, not far from the abduction site.

The captives were placed in a hut which was secured from

the outside and guarded by members of the rebel group.

During that afternoon, helicopters were heard nearby and the dissidents went to ground, seeking cover. The six tourists hostages tried shouting to attract the attention of the follow-up forces but failed. The bandit commander, after seeing the unsuccessful attempt by the hostages to attract attention and, considering the close proximity of the pursuing forces, decided to kill his captives.

According to government spokesman Mr Munangagwa first one hostage was shot and then buried in a shallow grave. One other man then tried desperately to escape but he was caught and strangled by the dissidents. The remaining four hostages were executed by gunfire, added Mr Munangagwa.

Several local people were instructed by the rebels to help dig the graves and bury the men, then ordered to drive their cattle over the graves to obliterate tracks.

The bandits then left the

area hurriedly to "continue their campaign of terror in other parts of Matabeleland" said the official account of the incident.

An intensive security force search and subsequent investigation into the possibility that the group had fled to neighbouring countries turned up nothing. The Zimbabweans stressed that every possible avenue was explored, including investigations in Zambia. The co-operation with the Zambians was "of the highest order" said the official account.

Of the gang of 22 dissidents, 16 were killed in contacts with security forces, two were captured and four still remain unaccounted for, Mr Munangagwa told the press conference.

## Death

The band commander, Gilbert Stishela Ngwenya, alias "Eskimo Wazi" was captured and subsequently sentenced to death by the high court in Harare for his role in the kidnappings and other brutal murders in the Matabeleland Province.

During his trial, Ngwenya made the startling claim that the tourists were still alive and were being held in Zambia by "some soviet people". This was strongly denied by the Russians in Harare as well as the Zambian and Zimbabwe governments.

All the locals involved in the grisly killings have been arrested and will be brought before courts.

The government also promised that "no effort will be spared in tracking down" all those involved in "this dastardly murder".

Throughout the government version of the kidnapping it was emphasised that Mr Nkomo's party and certain of its members were involved in the abduction and its aftereffects.

The two arrested dissidents and local people interrogated had confirmed that Zipu officials had knowledge of both the kidnapping and killing of the hostages. The ransom note handed to the authorities also indicated the connection between the rebels and Zipu and Zipra, said the government.

# five-year road to recovery

## The unsung wonders of Zimbabwe's

By Gary van Staden, Political Reporter

Nearly five years ago Britain formally handed over its last African colony to begin one of the most remarkable and least-acknowledged success stories of the continent — Zimbabwe.

When Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, who had spent nearly half his life in jails, inherited the new nation he found himself surrounded by problems of the past.

Whenever the fledgling nation is discussed in white South African circles today it is usually in terms of how troubled Matebeleland is and how many white farmers are dying from bandits' bullets.

What is forgotten is that in the last few years of white minority rule in Rhodesia the bush war death toll averaged 500 a month and democracy did not exist at all. Also forgotten is that hundreds of thousands of people were confined to protected villages, and thousands more were refugees in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.

Health services and education in rural areas had collapsed and the economy was virtually non-existent, with 40 percent of the remaining money going to defence.

And what is forgotten is that Mr Mugabe inherited not only a country ravaged by seven years of guerilla war, but also one that

had buckled under 15 years of economic sanctions and passed on some R450 million in foreign debt.

Shortly before independence, 20 percent of Zimbabwe's population was suffering from malnutrition and 400 000 primary schoolchildren were without education. The bush war had driven all but two doctors from the rural areas and destroyed about 3 500 rural stores out of a pre-war total of 5 000.

After independence, the Zimbabwean public service lost more than 4 400 senior employees out of fewer than 8 000, a percentage loss no public service in the Western world could absorb.

Lancaster House not only gave Zimbabwe its freedom. It also bequeathed to Mr Mugabe political, social and economic problems of astronomical proportions. What Zimbabwe has achieved in five years is nothing short of a minor miracle.

● This year, for the first time since the mid-1970s, Zimbabwe will show a balance of payments surplus, if only small.

● By 1983, school enrolments had more than doubled over pre-independence figures.

● By 1984 more than 180 000 people had been moved out of overcrowded and overproduced lands, placed in new areas with arable ground, and given seed and fertilisers for their first year of production. This is in contrast to the South African resettlement programme, which dumps hundreds of thousands of people in areas where they have no hope of farming or making a living.

● Zimbabwe's farmers have produced one record maize crop and one above-average crop in four years, the drought wrecking the others.

● By 1984, exports had increased by 20 percent.

● Mining output has increased every year, and was up 20 percent in 1984. This figure is expected to rise this year.

● The inflation rate has been brought down from 20 percent in 1983 to 17 percent in 1984, and is expected to fall further.

● The value of the Zimbabwe dollar increased by 14 percent against the South African rand in 1984 and is still gaining.

The above achievements may look insignificant, especially

against the background of political unrest in Zimbabwe and some of the more outrageous statements from senior Government officials in Harare. But they represent major progress in social and economic fields.

There is still much to be done. White confidence in Mr Mugabe has grown in leaps and bounds, but the security situation is still causing headaches.

In addition, Zimbabwe's economy, like the rest of the world's, is reeling under the twin assault of recession and the American dollar.

Still, too much of what Mr Mugabe has achieved in Zimbabwe is lost ... for kidnapped tourists and fighting in Matebeleland make better headlines than doubled school enrolments or health services.

It is easy to criticise Mr Mugabe's intention to declare Zimbabwe a one-party state ... and forget that a vote for one party is still better than no vote at all.

That the bad news has overshadowed the good is unfortunate and sad. That most white South Africans seem only too pleased to hear just the bad news is tragic and shortsighted.

P.T.O.



# Zimbabwe legend of cruelty, like SA, founded on fact

CARE Tris 14/3/85 362

WHENEVER any South African talks politics with any Zimbabwean, the question is sooner or later asked: "Do you think South Africa will become like Zimbabwe?"

What Zimbabweans should be asking themselves now, however, is: "Are we going to become like South Africa?"

It is always a shock to come across what was written about South Africa roughly 50 years ago, in the 1930s. Although one or two perceptive observers warned about "the Native Question" or "the problem of the colour bar", South Africa still enjoyed a largely favourable image in the developed world.

Afrikaner nationalism was only just ceasing to be a vogue "cause" in the Soviet Union itself, while British bad conscience over past mistakes was still very much alive.

## International adulation

Respected British academics and journalists compensated for this by citing South Africa as the ultimate example of British mastery of statecraft. Ethnic conflict — at least between Boer and Briton — had been so conclusively resolved by brilliant British diplomacy, they said, that the resulting society was a model for possible "world government".

The country was safely in the hands of a great "statesman-philosopher" who enjoyed the sort of international adulation Zimbabwe's prime minister received in the years immediately following that other triumph of Whitehall, the Lancaster House agreement.

Where did things go wrong?

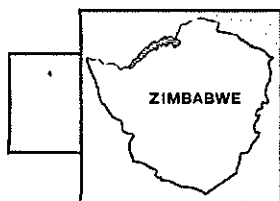
Compared with other parts of the continent, events seem to move remarkably slowly in South Africa, but South Africans can trace for themselves the events that gave rise over the past half-century to the present world-wide legend of the (alleged) cruelty and tyranny of South Africa's dominant minority — even though, as in Zimbabwe, there is some dispute about exactly who are the dominant minority.

## 'Satanic conspiracy'

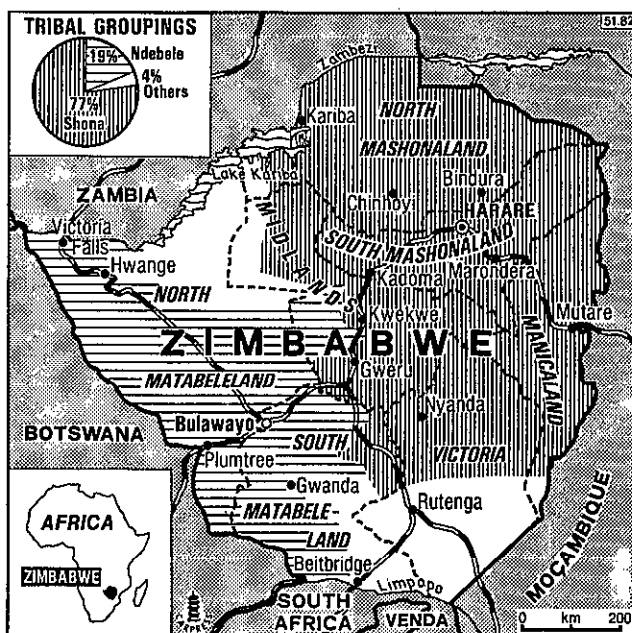
Those were the days when this legend was dismissed as the product of some satanic international conspiracy which could best be fought by more internal censorship, more denials of passports to people such as Alan Paton and Athol Fugard, more banning orders, more arrests and detentions.

Today, many enlightened supporters of President Botha's government concede that this sort of reaction helped, tragically, to give the legend an even more solid foundation of fact. Faced with a world which in the 1980s seems sympathetic to just about anybody who wants to overthrow their country's government by force, they plead for time to make amends.

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



**Michael Hartnack**  
Reports from Harare



It would be hard conclusively to confirm or disprove in a court of law all the allegations made against Mr Mugabe's government and his ruling Zanu (PF) party in the BBC "Panorama" documentary screened in Britain earlier this month.

South Africans will be all too familiar with this sort of reportage of events in their own country, which in the past used to arouse a knee-jerk reaction from their rulers, just as it does in ours here today: A noisy denial given lavish attention by the pro-government media at home, but virtually ignored abroad; an official government-to-government protest; a ban on the foreign journalists responsible for the report entering the country again.

It appears that much of the evidence of atrocities in Matabeleland gathered by the BBC consists of verbal depositions from opposition party supporters who can hardly be called unprejudiced witnesses.

While numbers of people all describing vicious personal assaults and displaying apparent injuries such as severe bruising may, taken together, make up a powerful circumstantial case against Zanu (PF), it could, as the government claims, be faked.

"Panorama" photographed one body, cause of death undeterminable, in a "mass grave". In the case of the six tourists whose bodies were on March 1 confirmed to have been found, rural Zanu supporters were proved to have a decided talent for masking and unmasking mass burial sites, so that "evidence" may also be challenged.

As for abductions, when people disappear without notice from their homes during widespread political unrest, it is always possible they have simply slipped away to live safely and anonymously elsewhere.

The character of the witnesses proves crucial to the credibility of the accusations against Mr Mugabe's government and party.

It is one thing for churchmen with unblemished records to make allegations of political thuggery, and quite another if they are made by a group of people who themselves have been dabbling in murder, abduction and intimidation for the past 25 years.

By a very happy coincidence from Mr Mugabe's point of view, and one we are told is purely fortuitous, the latest international indictment of his own supporters has been closely followed by a timely reminder to the world of Zanu's own sinister record through the discovery of the tourists' bodies in northern Matabeleland.

Mr Mugabe's government is obviously doing its utmost to wring every possible propaganda advantage from the confirmation that the six were murdered by former guerrillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces within days of being kidnapped in July 1982 along the main Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road.

A puzzling feature of the case is the position of the man who allegedly commanded the 22-member kidnap gang, Gilbert Ngwenya, alias Sithela. When he was sentenced to death last year for the murder of two white farmers, Ngwenya claimed from the dock he could prove the six were still alive, in Soviet hands, if he was spared the gallows.

After being hauled off to the condemned cell, Ngwenya appears to have decided to co-operate, for Mr Mugabe told a press conference Ngwenya had independently indicated the site of his victims' graves near Umgusa, 100 km north of Bulawayo.

Mr Mugabe gave no hint of any inducement being offered to Ngwenya to prompt this change of heart, but the follow-

ing day the formerly unrepentant Ngwenya was paraded before a select group of reporters from government-controlled news outlets to make allegations that the Zanu leader Mr Nkomo knew of and approved the abductions.

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

What is clear, beyond doubt, is that the tourists' murderers sincerely believed that they were furthering the interests of Zanu and of Mr Nkomo throughout the period they were perpetrating their callous atrocity.

Yet exactly the same may be said of the Zanu (PF) fanatics who, whether or not all the allegations in the "Panorama" report are true, are undeniably conducting a campaign to "punish" (as they see it) opponents of Mr Mugabe's "policy of reconciliation".

When in opposition to white rule, black political leaders here could light the torch of communal violence and retire safely to the United Nations, to OAU headquarters, or, under propitious gods, to their homes in the cities.

## Force for moderation

If excesses occurred, they could disown them, or claim they were a spontaneous outburst of popular frustration with political conditions. Or they could blame them on the Rhodesian security forces.

The leaders themselves always claimed to be a force for moderation, ever ready to compromise and negotiate if only the authorities would see the wickedness of their ways.

In sending an estimated 4 500 to 7 000 armed troops into Bulawayo at the beginning of this month Mr Mugabe gave notice to Mr Nkomo that these political tactics cut no ice with him.

But Mr Mugabe has yet to pluck out the beam in the eye of Zanu (PF) and the omnipresent Central Intelligence Organization (CIO).

If, as Afrikaner nationalists claim, the writings of Alan Paton contributed to the rise of the legend of "the South African reich", Mr Mugabe and his security chief, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, should realize that the CIO zealots are playing with dynamite by arbitrary actions such as the summary detention of local writer Dambudzo Marechera while he was giving one of his notably eccentric interviews to a Dutch TV crew at last August's book fair here.

## Dominant minority

They should note the frightening ostracism of their southern neighbour's government because of its international reputation for imprisonment without trial, censorship, use of torture and suppression of lawful opposition. And they should realize they are not immune from the same eventual results.

A legend is arising about the present dominant minority in Zimbabwe in a lot shorter time than the 50 years it has taken in South Africa, and whatever the truth of specific accusations by itinerant journalists, it is clear from what has been proved in court in cases such as the notorious Air Force trial that the Zimbabwean legend is, also tragically, founded on fact.

There are, as Mr Mugabe claims, people who wish to see the country go down to disaster, regardless of the cost in human suffering.

Those who want to see it evolve peaceful answers to its problems hope today's reckless arrogance of the Zanu (PF) verkrampes will not give unwanted respectability to the cause of violent change in the future.



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# Terror and abduction mar Zimbabwe election

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

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

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

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

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

Dr Nkomo's Zapu — by far the biggest minority party — alleges that scores of its campaign officers and potential candidates have been kid-

napped or killed since the beginning of the year.

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

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

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

"The reports have been coming in since December 9," said one missionary. "They beat up



Joshua Nkomo

the people and destroy property."

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

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

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

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

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

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**R2,5m fence,  
wall on border**

**Political Staff**

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Trapped between Mugabe and the deep blue sea

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

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

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

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

## Zanu members crossing too

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

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

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

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

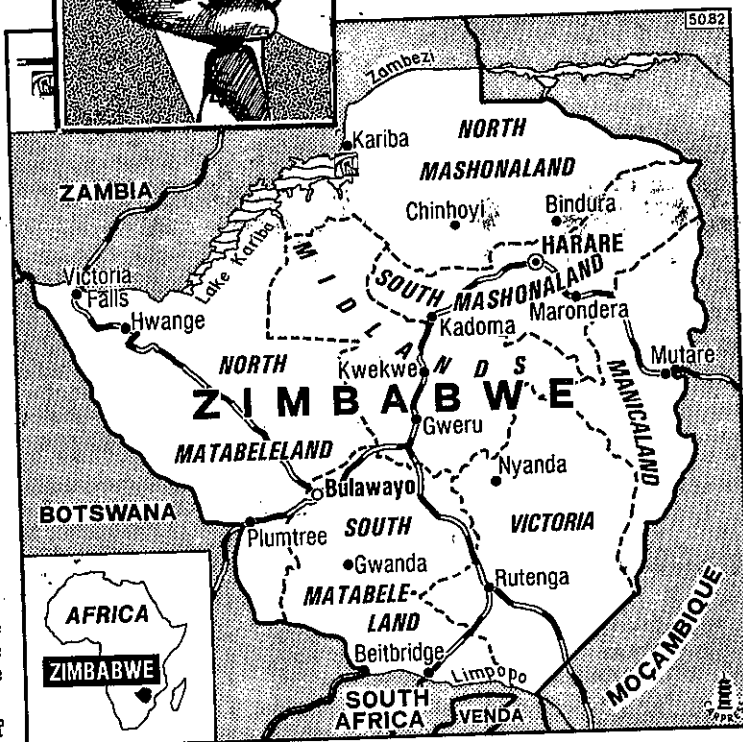


## Africa Report

By ANTHONY DELIUS



The South African border with Zimbabwe is to be fenced in an effort to stop work-seekers coming into the Republic. Inset: Mr Robert Mugabe.



spection.

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

So far 1 422 people (including the Rev Jesse Jackson and his two sons) have been arrested for protesting outside the South African embassy in Washington, and it looks as if this widespread challenge to

apartheid is going to continue.

If, in fact, Zimbabweans are crossing the border into the Republic in the numbers that some observers say they are, they will not have to advance very far into the Transvaal to discover how misled they may have been.

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

areas along the Vaal or beyond it.

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

The coverage of the latest Budget, for example, shows that South Africa's economy is in a fairly parlous state.

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

## Memories of new factories

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

They will return with memories of new factories springing up full of employment opportunities in the past. They will be full of reminiscences about Americans helping to build new manufacturing bases to fill up industrial areas.

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

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

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

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

## URBAN SQUATTERS

# Zimbabwe uses bulldozer policy

BRENDAN SEERY of the Argus Foreign Service reports from Harare

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

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

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

### Economic boom

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

In 1982, local government and town planning minister Mr Enos Chikwore, who was to gain himself the nickname "ac-

tion man", vowed to eliminate urban squatting within ten months.

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

### Initial success

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

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

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

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

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# Detention deaths claim at trials in Zimbabwe

By MICHAEL HARTNACK  
Mail Africa Bureau

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

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

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

Both the police "Member-in-charge" of the security cells at "Stops Camp", Patrol Officer Pedzisayi, and an investigating officer, P O Kodzva, told a Bulawayo magistrate, Mr. George Romilly, yesterday that they were confused about individual de-

tainees' deaths because such events had been frequent.

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

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

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

Mr. Romilly postponed the case for further evidence.

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

# Verkrampte backlash hits Zimbabwe reform

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recently more than 200 chiefs



Prime Minister Mugabe

gathered in the senate chamber, clad in their robes of authority and wearing the pith helmets presented to them on their installation as chiefs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# Zimbabwe to send more troops to Mozambique

Argus 10/4/85 (362)

Argus Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

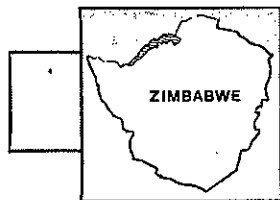
A mechanised infantry battalion is operating in the Tete area and is responsible for escorting convoys of lorries through the "Tete corridor" to and from Malawi.

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

Zimbabwean army units are also deployed along the pipeline and guarding bridges and other installations.

# White minister wants ex-colleagues to cool it

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**Michael Hartnack**  
Reports from Harare

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

Then, as now, television was a state-run monopoly.

Mr Andersen, who had by then already established his reputation in the courts for quite deadly cross-examinations, tore his opponent to pieces. He argued that majority rule was inevitable and that whites should prepare for it by establishing a basis of goodwill rather than by demanding paper constitutional guarantees.

## Live broadcast was stopped

Coming from a legal man, this was truly astounding. Racial discrimination, said Mr Andersen, should be dismantled.

The initial live broadcast in the capital aroused interest, but a scheduled rescreening in Bulawayo the following night was mysteriously stopped.

The problem will be familiar to South Africans who have seen their own verligte Nationalists under attack from defenders of old-style apartheid.

The reactionary opponent of the ruling party, Dr Ian Anderson, had found himself staunchly defending every sacred principle on which that party was founded against one its own MPs.

## 'What will voters say?'

Rhodesian Front party bosses were frightened of the effect Mr Chris Andersen would have on conservative-minded white voters.

Eight years later, Mr Andersen's pronouncements still seem to produce the same timorous reaction in his white political colleagues: "What will the voters say?"

At this moment, however, he is one of the most influential white leaders in Zimbabwe, and at 49 could remain a powerful force for several decades, unlike his ageing rivals.

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

Four months ago Mr Andersen was successfully challenged for the leadership of the 13-member caucus of white independent MPs. He was chal-

lenged by Mr Bill Irvine, who was one of Mr Ian Smith's unfaltering backbench supporters when UDI was proclaimed in 1965.

Mr Andersen's ousting as caucus chairman came in the wake of remarks about the inevitability of a Zanu (PF) one-party state, sounding very like his earlier (and correct) predictions on the inevitability of black rule.

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

In this case, he believed, they should abandon any lingering dreams of being able to control the balance of power between contending black interests.

Instead they should establish their position as "technocrats". If whites played their political cards right, they would be able to obtain a parliamentary voice for important "lobby groups" such as agriculture and industry, in which they still played a major role although constituting only a few percent of the country's population.

But, warned Mr Andersen, if whites attempted to interfere in black politics, trying to play off one warring faction against another, they will make it impossible, in common political prudence, for a black prime minister to grant independent parliamentary representation to minority groups.

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

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

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

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

A classic example lies in the civil service, now under Mr An-

dersen's ministerial control.

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

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

As it was, in extending itself in the black rural areas the Zimbabwean civil service expanded from 46 000 (including 13 000 whites) in February 1980 to 83 700 in December 1984 (with only 4 650 whites remaining, 900 of them recently recruited expatriates).

Mr Andersen is brutally candid about problems facing the Zimbabwean civil service — "inexperience in management at all levels".

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

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

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

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

Mr Andersen believes the Mugabe government is alert to the danger of creating an unmanageable bureaucracy and is trying to promote self-help projects under which people

build and run their own schools, clinics and amenities.

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

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

## Quick on squash courts

Those summoned before the committee have not been aware of charges against them, nor been given opportunity to rebut accusations before they are published as fact in privileged parliamentary reports.

The remarkably youthful-looking minister, who is reputedly as quick on the squash courts as in the law courts, is convinced there is a future for himself and fellow young whites in black-ruled Zimbabwe.

His own immediate political future appears to hinge on his ability to retain his Harare suburban constituency of Mount Pleasant at the coming general election.

## Hurt by personal attacks

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

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

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

Only time will tell whether he will become one of Zimbabwe's remarkable survivors, or whether, like other promising representatives of a new white political generation such as Mr Alan Savory, he will eventually retire from the scene embittered and disillusioned.

# sunrise focus

## ... five years after lighting the flame of independence

### The shadow of Nkomo's Zapu hangs in the air

**HARARE** — The shadow of a swooping eagle hangs over the fifth anniversary celebrations of Zimbabwe's independence on April 18. The eagle with talons outstretched is the emblem of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party which won't fly away despite a massive campaign to denigrate the party and its leader.

How different the story might have been if five years ago Mr Nkomo had accepted Mr Mugabe's offer to become president of the newly independent republic.

But he chose not to become a figurehead and the tragic events which have taken place in Matabeleland since then have left permanent scars and set back the cause of unity and peace.

Mr Nkomo, whose party won 20 seats against Mr Mugabe's 57 in the 1980 independence election, was taken into the government of national unity. But it was an unhappy partnership.

The breaking point came in early 1982 when arms caches were discovered on Zapu property. Mr Nkomo was sacked from the Cabinet, prominent Zapu officials were detained (and still are) and the vicious cycle of violence which began with politically motivated dissident killings was under way.

Mr Nkomo, ambitious as ever for the position of leader of Zimbabwe which he considers is his rightful place, maintains that Mr Mugabe played up the arms cache discoveries for his own purposes. Mugabe followers maintain that Mr Nkomo is lucky to be alive. Where else in Africa would he have survived? they ask.

Survived he has and, as shown by the massive turnout for his meeting in Bulawayo last month to launch his election campaign, he remains a powerful force to be reckoned with in Matabeleland.

Whatever the legal obstacles in the way of a one-party State, the real hurdle for Mr Mugabe is the continued presence of an opposition party with substantial support.

And when such a party draws its power from a tribal entity such as Zapu does from the Ndebele, nation-building becomes an even more difficult task unless extra special care is taken not to alienate whole chunks of the population.

Unfortunately that care has not been taken in Zimbabwe where action by the government forces, which were required to restore law and order, degenerated into punitive action against civilians on tribal and opposition party lines.

Right now efforts are being made to halt the inter-party violence which was growing in proportion to the approach of the first general election since independence. It was to have been held in March but was postponed to June because of procedural difficulties.

Unless these measures are successful and the leaders of the parties really do discipline their youth wings, the sixth year of independence is going to see even more bloodshed.

#### WITHDRAWAL FROM MATABELELAND

Catholic justice and peace chairman Mr Michael Auret has pleaded openly with the government to withdraw from Matabeleland the blatantly political units of the army's 5 Brigade and the Presidential Guard. Mr Auret argued that the government party had, Matabeleland aside, achieved great things during their first five years of independence.

In schooling, in health facilities, in humanitarian care, in the great strides that have been taken to improve the life of the ordinary black men and women in the rural areas, he said, Mr Mugabe's



During the war the Zimbabwe Ruins was one of the most dangerous spots in the country. Now the only enemy of soldiers guarding the area is boredom.

### Events contributed to suspicion and hostility

### Friends gather round to assist a young country

Thrusting up from the hills on the western outskirts of Harare is the tower of the Heroes' Acre shrine, a memorial to those who gave their lives to bring to Zimbabwe the freedom to rule itself well or badly.

The R15 million memorial with its dramatic sculptures depicting the war against colonial rulers was designed and built by Communist comrades from North Korea.

Across the road bulldozers are busy shifting tons of soil for a 60 000-seat national stadium which has been designed and is being built by Chinese architects and engineers from Peking.

Further down the road the finishing touches are being put to a striking gold-tinted international conference centre which will seat 4 500 and is being built alongside a five-star hotel by a Yugoslav company at a cost of R80 million.

The hotel itself will be run by the American-based Sheraton group, the first time this international hotel chain has ventured into Southern Africa.

Inside the hotel, marble from Yugoslavia decorates pillars and staircases; the carpeting is from France, which is helping with the financing of the project.

It is all a far cry from the Unilateral Declaration of Independence years of international isolation which ended with the birth five years ago on April 18 1980 of independent Zimbabwe.

Since then Zimbabwe has benefited to the tune of millions of rands in aid to reconstruct the

war-ravaged rural areas and to press ahead with development projects ranging from resettlement schemes to a Japanese-built earth station which will provide its own satellite-linked communications network with the world.

Zimbabwe chose the path of non-alignment.

The success with which it has trod this is illustrated by the fact that Western aid continues to flow in while Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Government remains locked in the embrace of the socialist bloc.

Since independence American aid, mostly in the form of outright grants, has totalled more than R700 million, exceeded only by the World Bank.

Commodity import programmes, low-cost housing schemes, teacher training, family planning ... all have been helped with American money.

The slowest starter in the race to stay on friendly terms has been Russia, mainly because of echoes from the liberation struggle when Moscow backed Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

The Zanu (PF) party of Mr Mugabe was initially highly suspicious of Russian intentions and he himself has yet to visit Moscow.

However there are indications, such as the posting of a Zimbabwean Ambassador to Moscow, that the next five years of Zimbabwe's independence will see the development of much closer relations between Harare and the Kremlin.

**KUBUS KWEKERY (EDMS) BPK**  
(IN PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATION)



It is a question that many ask.

Everyone seems to be agreed that a one-party State which comes about without the general will of the people only breeds trouble.

The one-party State advocates say that without it, opposition parties will plot and do their utmost to overthrow the party in power. They maintain that Zimbabwe, like most of Africa, is not attuned to the concept of a "loyal" opposition prepared to wait for the opportunity to get into power at election time.

But an imposed one-party State in a conflict situation which persists in Zimbabwe will only bring with it the threat of continued violence by underground movements.

Zapu seems set at the forthcoming general election to capture most of the Matabeleland seats. What will happen then?

A very senior Minister said: "Well, Joshua Nkomo will be back in Parliament and we will have to work something out with him."

It seems more than likely that the road of negotiation will be followed in the end before the necessary steps are taken to bring about a one-party system.

Legally there is not much that can be done anyway to abolish the right of other parties to exist until 1990.

Built into the present constitution is a provision which makes it virtually impossible during the first 10 years of independence to amend sections of the bill of rights. The consent would be required of every single member of the House of Assembly.

The future of other political leaders such as Bishop Muzorewa of the UANC and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, who leads a minor Zanu Party, will depend on what support they can muster at the election.

The bishop's party won only three seats last time out. If he cannot improve on that, his credibility as a leader of any weight will have been destroyed. That has already happened to Mr Sithole, whose party failed to win a single seat in 1980, and who spends most of his time out of the country anyway.

A quarter of the Zimbabwean air force was crippled on the ground when explosives tipped through a dozen fighter aircraft at Thornhill base, Gweru.

At the Inkomo barracks near Harare munitions worth millions of rand went up in smoke when a series of explosions rocked the district.

In central Harare six people were killed when a massive bomb blast demolished the headquarters of the ruling Zanu (PF) party a short time before the central committee was due to meet there.

A South African spy ring headed by the white officer in charge of Mr Mugabe's own close security was uncovered.

A white army officer suspected of being involved in planning sabotage was whisked out of custody and the country by a white detective supposedly investigating crimes against the state.

Neither the officer, Frank Gericke, nor the detective, Fred Varkeysser, surfaced after reports of their safe arrival in South Africa.

The representative in Zimbabwe of the South African ANC, Joe Bgabi, was shot to death at the wheel of his car.

These are some of the devastating events which contributed to an atmosphere of suspicion and hostility towards people regarded as reactionary whites and towards South Africa

pendence.

It was crimes like these, most of which remain unsolved, which put tremendous strains on Mr Mugabe's declared policy of reconciliation.

It was something of a miracle in the ten-sion-ridden earlier years of independence that it survived at all. But it did.

The Zimbabweans believe that right-wing elements in South Africa with former Rhodesian connections were behind the Thornhill sabotage and the blasts at Inkomo and the party headquarters.

The case against the six air force officers who were arrested and tortured was tied to saboteurs who were alleged to have been sent to Zimbabwe from South Africa.

The officers' trial collapsed when the judge found that their statements had been extracted under duress.

Confirmation of South African involvement in military activities in Zimbabwe came with the killing of three white former Rhodesian soldiers serving in the South African army who were shot in a contact with Zimbabwe troops.

And if there were any doubts, these should have been dispelled by the existence of Radio Truth which has poured out a stream of anti-Mugabe propaganda from transmitters in South Africa (a fact which the BBC monitoring service confirmed).

# World War 2 anthology was born in a Cairo club

by  
Vivien Horler,  
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The preservation of a host of World War 2 writing, including poetry, prose and diaries, is owed to a chance meeting between two corporals — one a South African — and a private in Cairo 43 years ago.

Next month, to coincide with the 40th anniversary of VE Day, a comprehensive anthology of World War 2 poetry, including the works of top South African war poets Roy Campbell and Uys Krige, will be launched at a ceremony at the Imperial War Museum.

But only one of the wartime trio is likely to be present at the launch a new "Oasis" anthology. He is Victor Selwyn, once a corporal in a map-reading unit in the infantry, now a freelance journalist based in Brighton.

He said Dr Denis Saunders, formerly a corporal in the SAAF and now a homeopathic doctor in Johannesburg, would be unable to attend.

Nor would the third member of the wartime trio, David Burk, then a private with army newspapers and now a journalist in Hamburg.

"I'd be overjoyed if they could be with us," said Mr Selwyn. "But the trust can't afford their fares. We've scraped the bottom of the barrel just getting this new anthology out.

seen him since Cairo."

The launch will be attended by Field Marshal Lord Carver and General Sir John Hackett who has written a forward to the anthology.

In 1942 at the height of the Desert War, Selwyn, Burk and Saunders met over coffee in a services club while on leave in Cairo.

"Someone said: 'They all wrote poetry in World War 1. How about us collecting the poetry of this war?'" said Mr Selwyn.

"I knew a sergeant in the censors and he had access to a radio. So he sent out a call for poetry and we received 3 000 poems from 800 contributors, all via army post, so it didn't cost a penny."

This led in 1943 to the publication by a Cairo literary group, the Salamander Society, of an anthology called "Oasis".

After the war the three servicemen went their separate ways, but almost 40 years later Mr Selwyn and a group now known as the Salamander Oasis Trust, published "Return to Oasis", containing poems of the Desert War.

Three years later Salamander Oasis published "From Oasis to Italy", containing poems from the African and Italian campaigns.

The latest comprehensive anthology, called "Poems of the Second World War, The Oasis Selection" was commissioned by Dent.

A worldwide appeal brought in thousands of manuscripts, many of them previously unpublished.

Selwyn says this is not the end. "We've still got so much material including a lot of prose. The diaries are so good. They're an irreplaceable contemporary record. We have to get them published."

By Jaap Boekkoek  
Science Writer

## Back on the groove after pure chemistry affair

If the SABC can wipe Stevie Wonder clean off the airwaves, here's a still better trick — some record companies have wiped Stevie right off his own records.

This is the essence of a riddle the South African Bureau of Standards had to solve recently. Record buyers complained that when they put their discs on the turntables their favourite pop singers had vanished.

Examination of the records showed micro sound grooves, which contain the music, had disappeared.

### PERPLEXED

Record manufacturers were perplexed. They were certain that the damage occurred after the records left the factory.

SABS scientists using microscopes and an infra-red spectrometer finally came up with the tantalising answer: the record

companies had used a glue in the record sleeves which contained a plasticiser.

This plasticiser had such a strong attraction for the vinyl in the record that it was drawn through the paper causing an "affair" with the record that, as they say in movie circles, became pure chemistry.

Thanks to the sleuths at the SABS Stevie and other artists are back in the groove — and record companies have a new glue up their (record) sleeves.

The company was placed under provisional liquidation of Friday 8 March 1985. The return of the provisional order is 17 April 1985.

The undersigned were appointed Provisional Liquidators by the Master of the Supreme Court on Wednesday 13 March 1985. Although there is as yet no Final Order of Liquidation we have been investigating the affairs of the company and in particular certain urgent legal questions regarding the company's affairs in respect of which clarity was necessary.

One of these matters was the extent to which growers had claims against the company. In this regard we have consulted Senior and Junior Counsel and have now received the following advice.

(i) Although there were a number of different types of contracts entered into between growers and the company, all such contracts are unenforceable by growers as against the company. There are two reasons for this: first the term which purports to fix the purchase price is too vague to have any contractual force and renders the whole contract void for vagueness; and secondly the scheme as a whole and the manner in which the company conducted business constituted a lottery and is accordingly illegal in terms of section 2(1) of the Gambling Act. The law does not permit an action to be brought to enforce an illegal contract.

(ii) The effect of holding the contracts unenforceable is that growers who have returned "dry product" to the company are not entitled in law to claim payment of any moneys in respect thereof.

(iii) Notwithstanding the invalidity of the contracts, all growers have a valid claim against the company for moneys which they have paid to the company for activators, to the extent that they are still out of pocket in respect thereof.

It is, of course, open to growers who do not agree with the views expressed above to claim against the company for payment of "dry product" delivered by them to the company. The likelihood is that any such claims will be disputed.

### CLAIM FORMS

For the convenience of those growers who accept the legal position as set out above, and who claim only the difference between amounts paid by them to the company and any amounts which they may have received from the company, we have prepared a Claim Form which will assist them in submitting such claims. Such forms will be posted to growers in the immediate future under cover of a circular. During May 1985 a supply of these forms will be forwarded to all erstwhile agents.

### GENERAL

At the date of our appointment as Provisional Liquidators an amount of approximately R53 000 000 was paid to us by the Receivers, being funds of the company under their control. We immediately invested these funds at the highest interest rates which we could negotiate. We have also sold most of the movable assets of the company by public auction and realised an amount of approximately R135 000.

At this stage we do not wish to comment on the dividend which creditors may expect, but request creditors to submit their claims as soon as possible so as to enable us to wind up the affairs of the company without unnecessary delays.

Growers will be advised of progress by way of press statements and/or circulars from time to time.

D. H. RHEEDER  
J. J. ROUSSEAU  
J. H. J. VAN RENSBURG  
JOINT PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATORS

# sunrise opinion

## The Star Back to normal?

FOR several weeks now *The Star* has been publishing the weekly "State of the Dams" chart put out by the Rand Water Board — and some readers must have wondered why we bothered. After all, the dams seem to be about the same as they were when we started publishing the charts early in summer. But we believe they brought home to people just how meagre South Africa's rainfall is and just how vital it is that the nation should adopt a new philosophy towards water.

The country has endured six years of drought: the worst drought, not just in memory, but, say meteorologists, the worst in 200 years and maybe 500. The most important aspect is that not only did South Africa survive it but actually did well: industry was not hampered and learned to conserve water — some plants saved as much as 75 percent; householders faced the 30 percent cut with great fortitude and remained most of the summer within about 3 percent of it; and the water authorities have entirely dropped the arrogant stance with which they confronted the public when the water emergency became apparent. Consider too that farmers grew enough maize this summer to satisfy domestic needs and the Vaalharts irrigators, restricted at first to a quarter of their quota and then to a half, have produced good crops.

It is a summer we won't forget. The fact that Johannesburg, in the first three months of this year, has received 312mm of rain — precisely this century's average — is a hopeful sign. But let's not tempt fate.

### Other opinion

ON SUNDAY at Morija the State President had much more in common with the black people he addressed than with those on the extreme right of our politics. It is also true that Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane has more in common with Mr Botha than with Bishop Desmond

## Moderation in a time of violence

by  
David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — President Botha's address to a receptive multitude of black Christians last Sunday took many people by surprise.

The country has been racked by what the parliamentary Opposition terms the worst violence and unrest in the 37 years of Nationalist rule, while the arrests and shootings over recent months have fuelled the international campaign to boycott South Africa as never before.

The Uitenhage killings have galvanised South Africa's opponents into a frenzy of condemnation from across the United States, most of the European capitals and the Commonwealth.

South Africa, the British magazine *The Economist* says in its most recent issue, "is back in the limelight as the world's favourite villain, just when it least wants to be".

It was against this backdrop that Mr Botha addressed the vast congregation of the Zion Christian Church (ZCC) near Pieterburg on Easter Sunday.

The estimates of the size of his audience vary from 1.5 million (by a seasoned journalist who said this was his most conservative assessment) to four million (by the ZCC itself).

Even if only one million people were there, the magnitude of such a gathering still startled many of South Africa's critics. Major prominence was given

to the event by the US media, with even the *New York Times* admitting that it showed blacks in large numbers supported Mr Botha.

The ABC television network said it was an indication of black support for President Botha and the cause for moderation.

Some of the reaction in South Africa was predictable. Government Ministers were almost delirious this week when they said the gathering was the largest addressed by a head of state anywhere in history (including the massive turnouts to see the Pope).

Those who conceded that the Zion Christians did not gather specifically to hear Mr Botha but rather to attend their annual Easter assembly, said that nonetheless the event was a major act of peaceful intent.

The Government's opponents naturally attempted to belittle the event.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel peace laureate and Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, who is himself an important black political figure, also appeared to overreact.

"The Morija City Nobel Peace Prize Award," he was reported to have said, "is the most ridiculous thing I have seen."

In fact Mr Botha was given the freedom of Morija inscribed on a scroll "in appreciation of his efforts to spread peace and love and to prove the high esteem in which he is held".

A small team of researchers for the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee arrived in South Africa on Easter Monday for a few days' visit. They were here in an attempt to find out what South Africans believed America's role should be in this country.

Some of them had not been here before but after only two days they said they were forming the impression that in South Africa there was no clear-cut united opposition to the National Party. The situation, they added, was complicated and confusing.

The Easter gathering of Zion Christians at Morija City underlined this. A significant number of black South Africans (the ZCC claims a membership of more than four million) clearly is moderate.

A European diplomat told parliamentary journalists during the week that his people had been doing some arithmetic: four million members of the ZCC plus the bulk of the country's five million Zulu (South Africa's largest ethnic group and the people whose

leader consistently opposes disinvestment and violence) was an impressive proportion of the overall population.

Add to this, the diplomat continued, the majority of whites, coloured people and Indians who would support a moderate alliance and South Africa really would be able to put together a substantial majority against, say, the ANC.

The analysis is, of course, superficial and not scientific.

But it does indicate that on this basis if a free and open election was held in South Africa it is not unlikely that no one group would be able to win an outright majority.

A theoretical alliance of moderates could possibly then have considerable political clout. South Africa's governors should take advantage of the considerable goodwill and moderation to find sensible solutions while there is still time.

A good start would be to identify who the country's genuine black leaders are.

As Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, said in Parliament yesterday: "Surely it is not beyond the wit of this Government to create the necessary machinery to give a clear indication of who the genuine black leaders are. Until this happens, claims will be met with counter-claims and the dilemma will continue to grow."

This is necessary so that long overdue negotiations between the various population groups can start in earnest.

### OBSERVER RUSSELL BAKER

NEW YORK — The obvious thing about Mikhail Gorbachev is that he is very young. Only 54. All the analysts have noted Gorbachev's youth and the only point of disagreement they have about it is: "What does it mean?"

In these hair-splitting disputes I have little patience with my colleagues in Soviet analysis. When Stalin had his moustache restyled, their first question was: "What does it mean?" they asked when it was discovered not only that Andrei Gromyko was married but also that he had been married almost forever.

I said it first at the time of the Stalin moustache restyling: "What it means, only time will tell," I said.

I said it again when the great controversy arose about whether Gromyko's longtime mar-riage might lead to a change in Soviet policy toward Poliburo members' taking winter vacations in the Caribbean. "Only time will tell," I said.

Now while they are at each other's throats about the meaning of Gorbachev's youth, some loudly crying that it is fraught with significance, others baldly asserting that it is utterly meaningless, I say, "Gentlemen, only time will tell."

★ ★ ★

The more trenchant question which is being raised by the few of us shrewd enough to understand the Byzantine labyrinth that is post-Stalin, post-Malenkov, post-Bulgann, post-Khrushchev, post-Brezhnev, post-Andropov, post-Chernenko Russia is this, and I state it with the brutal frankness the question deserves:

When you get right down to it, what is so young about 54? Is it true, as some of my colleagues insist, that you are only as old as you feel? Those arguing this view believe that perhaps an innately boyish disposition may prevent Gorbachev from feeling tired, run-down and testy, like so many 54-year-olds, thus reducing sharply the displays of ill will that so deform Soviet-American relations.

The answer, which would be perfectly obvious if they could at

## An ear to the ground and an eye on the time

strongly favours the American position since the president's Californian background means that on a good day he could be as young as 22, whereas Gorbachev will never again be an hour younger than 54.

I think the answer to this dispute so obvious that grown Kremlinologists ought to be above arguing it. Only time will tell.

Once this is understood, we must proceed to more troubling questions raised by the success in Moscow. Most of us who think incessantly and profoundly about foreign affairs know what these questions are.

The first — let us be candid — is about Gorbachev's longevity in his new job. In short, is Gorbachev the real thing? Or is he just another Georgi Malenkov?

The second question: Who is Georgi Malenkov? Or, more interestingly, should the question be: "Who was Georgi Malenkov?"

Only time will tell, but one thing can be said with reasonably absolute authority. Georgi Malenkov was at one time in the same position now held by Mikhail Gorbachev, that is, he was the object of every camera lens in Moscow.

Afterwards Malenkov was sent to manage a small office somewhere just west of the Asian frontier. What does it mean, everyone asked at the time, and a long time ago it was but I was already giving the clearest answers of any operative in the Kremlinological work, and I said, "Only time will tell."

And sure enough, time did tell. What it meant was that Malenkov did not have the modicum to hold down a job. He was





with support for apartheid — is not limited to the followers of one church. But that people from all ethnic groups and social strata wish to live in peace with their fellow-men. These moderates place a high premium on safety and orderliness. And this is something that so many people can and will not acknowledge because it runs contrary to their own extreme objectives. This leads to a syndrome that South Africa's problems cannot be solved peacefully. What a pity that this powerful voice of moderation is almost inaudible in the cacophony emanating from the radicals.

— Beeld

## They say . . .

I'VE always said I'd like to be President some day. — Senator Edward Kennedy.

IT WAS a tremendously traumatic thing to have to give the command to open fire on those black people. — SAP lieutenant John Fouché, "Hippo" commander at Uitenhage.

IF I can make a joke and the audience knows exactly who I'm talking about, it means that person has really gone into the culture. — Joan Rivers, comedienne.

THE idea that Europe works more and sleeps less is a myth. — Manuel Marín, Spanish Minister for European Community Affairs.

AVOID equally, undue zeal and undue tolerance. — Newly issued Official Guide to London's Metropolitan Police Force.

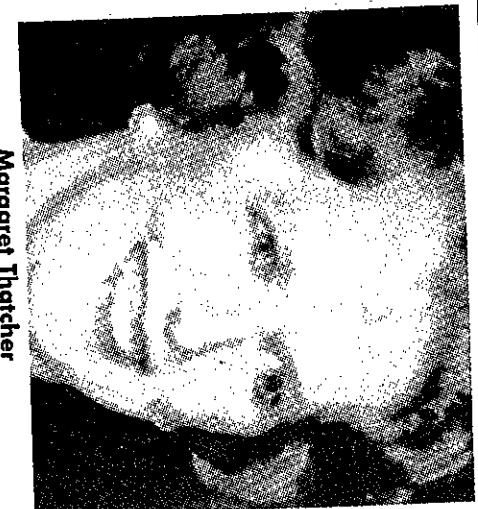
WE HAVE got the bombs. We have got the rockets. We are with Khomeini all the way to Jerusalem. — Shia Muslim prisoners released by the Israelis.



"Do we have to see Springbok?"

# Polls or not, Thatcher forges on

by  
John D'Oliveira  
The Star Bureau



Margaret Thatcher

LONDON — Despite the revival of the Labour Party's fortunes, the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, remains determined to change British society and replace what is left of the welfare state with her own brand of radical capitalism.

She made this clear in *The Standard*, London's evening newspaper.

Characteristically, her interview was part of an overseas tour which has generated great controversy, infuriated the Labour Party and the trade union movement and sent the more timid Conservatives scurrying for cover.

It all takes place against a political background which has changed dramatically since the end of the coal miners' strike last month and the relatively unpopular 1984/85 budget.

By the end of last year the opinion polls showed Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives about 10 percentage points ahead of the Labour Party Opposition.

Apart from anything else it seemed then that the Labour leader, Mr. Neil Kinnock, had nothing but trouble ahead of him because of the miners' strike, the divisions within his own party and the threat to Labour finances by Thatcher legislation that would force trade unions to hold secret ballots on whether or not to continue funding the Labour Party.

However, an average of the five major opinion polls showed a steady narrowing of the gap between the Conservatives and their opposition.

By the end of January, the Conservative lead was down to eight points; by the end of February it was only two points; by the end of March the two parties were level.

Throughout this period the Liberal Party/Social Democratic Party Alliance maintained its share of the vote at about 25 percent.

The latest polls give the Labour Party 40 percent of the vote, Conservatives 35 percent and the Alliance 24 percent. . . a Labour lead of four percentage points.

Conservatives say they are unworried, pointing out that at the same point in the 1970 Conservative Party Government's life, the main opposition (Labour) was given 50 percent by the polls.

However, it seems that Labour is beginning to get its act together, that every percentage point gained in the polls reinforces the argument that Labour is becoming a viable alternative to Mrs. Thatcher and that the party's warring factions should bury their differences.

It has been reported that senior trade union leaders, who command massive voting power within the Labour Party, have launched a campaign to prevent the extreme left from taking control of the party executive at the Labour Party conference in October.



Neil Kinnock

Apart from this the Party's left-wing has undergone a dramatic re-alignment of forces which has strengthened significantly Mr. Kinnock's position and has left his main rival, Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, more or less isolated.

Some observers have reported the break-up of the old Benite coalition that campaigned for his election as deputy leader of the party in 1981.

So while the problem of funding remains, Mr. Kinnock has been able to take full advantage of the unpopular budget and of growing public concern over unemployment without public attention being distracted by intestine warfare within his party.

The polls show a significant change in what Britons see as their major problems.

Concern over inflation (now running at about 5 percent, thanks to Mrs. Thatcher) and industrial unrest (contained, thanks to Mrs. Thatcher) has given way to deep concern over unemployment.

While the Conservatives argue that more people are working in Britain than ever before and that they are earning more money in real terms than ever before, the Opposition blames the Thatcher Government for the fact that one in seven Britons remains unemployed.

One of the latest polls confirmed Britain's concern over its 3.28 million unemployed. It showed that 65 percent of people answering its questions believed unemployment was one of the most important issues facing the country.

## Reagan to make major policy speech on SA

by  
Gerald L'ange,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration's response to the mounting congressional pressure against apartheid in South Africa will be spelled out in a major policy speech by Secretary of State George Shultz next week.

The speech to the National Press Club in Washington on Tuesday is expected to be one of the most important expositions of its policy on South Africa yet given by this administration.

It will come as congressional committees prepare to hold hearings on major Bills among the unprecedented flood of anti-apartheid measures in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The latest of these is a Bill sponsored by leaders of President Reagan's Republican Party that would require American companies in South Africa to comply with the Sullivan Code or be penalised.

The Bill is sponsored by Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana, the influential chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee. It is due to be formally introduced at a meeting of the committee on April 25.

An aide to the senator said this week there was strong Republican support for the Bill and it was expected to be approved by the foreign relations committee.

There was a good chance it would be attached to, or combined with, another Republican-sponsored Bill that has already been en-

dorsed by the committee, he said.

Sponsored by Senator Charles Mathias of Maryland, the first Bill provides for economic sanctions against South Africa if specific reforms have not been made within the next two years.

The Sullivan principles that would be made mandatory for United States firms by the Lugar Bill in effect bar racial discrimination in factories and offices.

Under the Lugar Bill US firms failing to comply with the Sullivan Code would be denied State Department assistance in any foreign business operations.

According to the senator's office, State Department assistance is useful, if not essential, for American firms to operate effectively in several foreign countries.

Confirmation of this was not immediately available from State Department sources at the time of going to press, however.

Mr Shultz's speech next week is believed to be a reaction to a flood of anti-apartheid measures introduced in Congress that now exceed 20.

The strong Republican feeling is indicated not only by the committee vote on the Mathias Bill but also by the overwhelming support given in the full Senate last week to a resolution sponsored by Democrat Senator Edward Kennedy requesting the State Department to conduct its own investigation into the shooting of the Eastern Cape demonstrators.

This indicates that some of the legislation might well be passed by both Houses, forcing a possible veto decision on Mr Reagan, or even getting the two-thirds majority needed to override a veto.

The Shultz speech is likely to define, even if only indirectly, the administration's limits of tolerance to coercive action against South Africa.

Mr Reagan has so far stood firm on his policy of persuading rather than coercing Pretoria to make acceptable reforms.

Republicans in Congress, however, are increasingly being backed into a corner by the Democrats' exploitation of the growing public opposition to apartheid.

The Lugar Bill and the Republicans' support for the Mathias and Kennedy measures is partly a reaction to this.

However, there clearly are limits to how far the congressional Republicans will go.

At the same time as the foreign relations committee endorsed the Mathias Bill, it split along party lines in rejecting a Democratic Party measure that would have slapped an immediate ban on new bank loans to the South African Government.

The Mathias Bill offers Mr Reagan major loopholes for softening its effect.

And the Kennedy resolution the Republicans voted for is no more than a request the State Department is not obliged to carry out.

It is by no means certain that there will be strong Republican support for a more menacing Bill introduced in Congress by Senator Kennedy that would prohibit new bank loans to and investments in South Africa, Kruggerand sales in the US and sales of American computers to the republic.

time will tell. This being the case, I have little patience for speculation that, while Calicut is as old as they feel, Russians are always at least 40 years older than they feel.

Those who press this analysis of the Gorbachev youth mystery assert that the generation gap

Only time will tell. — *New York Times*.



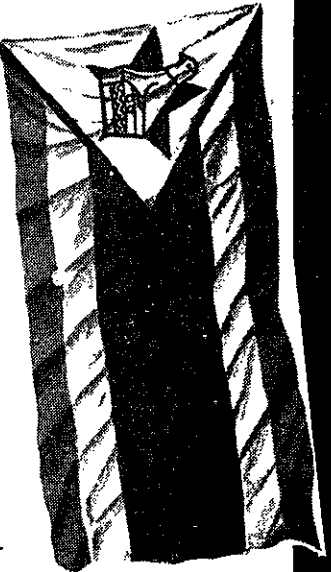
George Shultz . . . reacting to anti-apartheid measures



WEEKEND FOCUS

# Zimbabwe: five years on

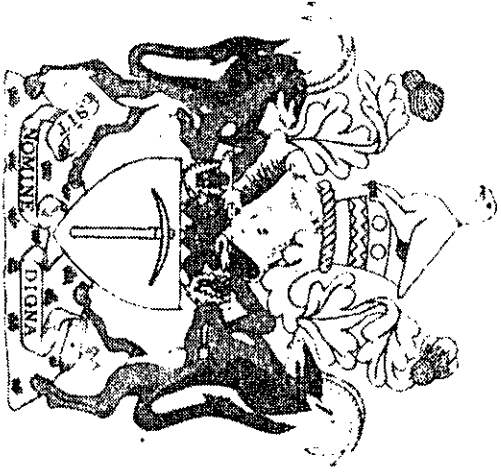
Dateline: HARARE



BEACON of hope or ember of despair: Zimbabwe's independence flame was lit on April 18 five years ago when Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party swept to power in the 1980 elections after a war which cost 30 000 lives.

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

This is Zimbabwe — five years on.



## Some joy: Some grief

### The black view

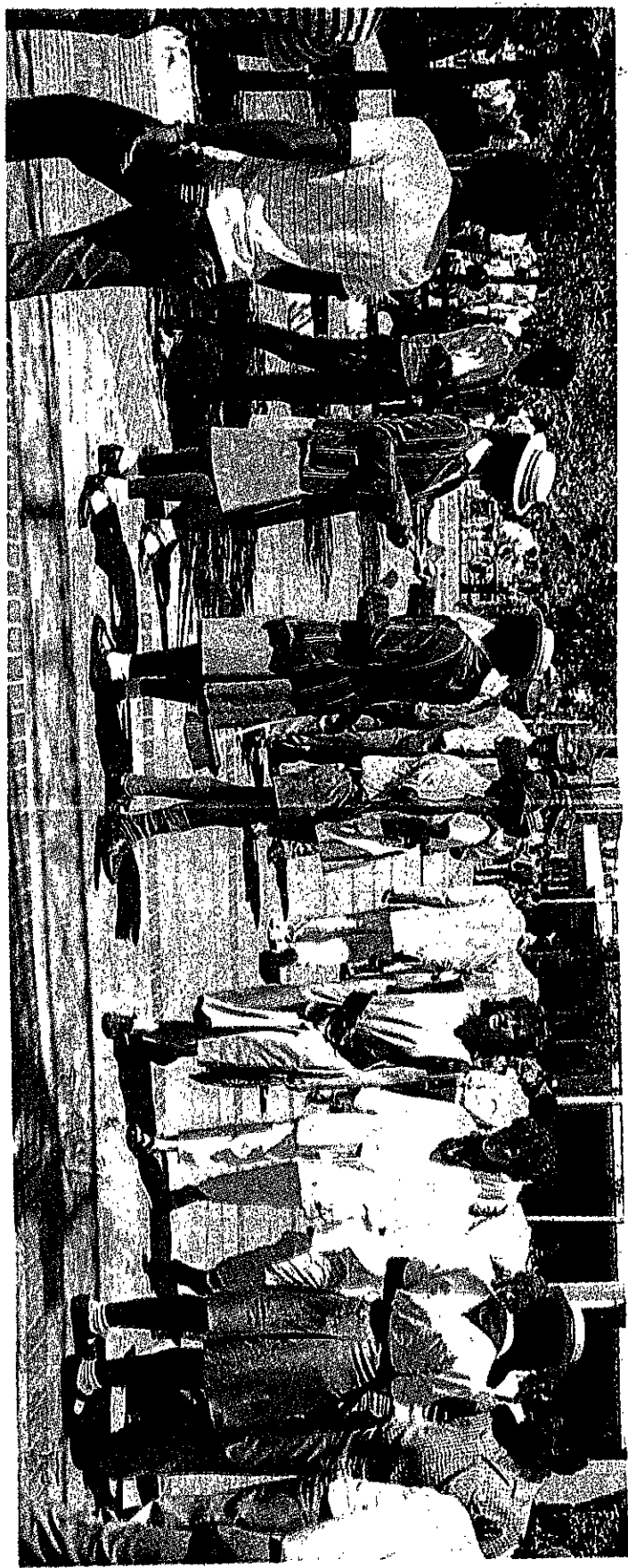
#### Argus Foreign Service

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

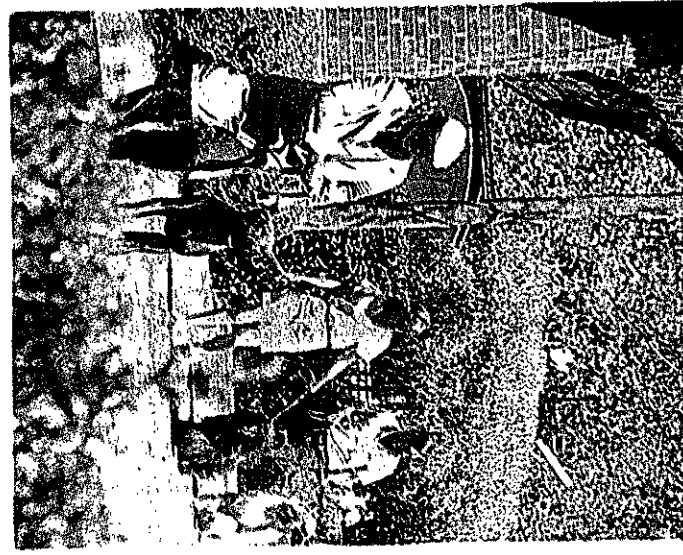
The first real cracks in the racially separated society that was Rhodesia began when Bishop Muzorewa came to power in 1979 after a year's apprenticeship in the transitional government.

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

Today, in government offices, shops, hotels, and homes, the black presence is a reality.



Saturday morning scenes in Harare's main pedestrian shopping mall. The atmosphere is friendly and relaxed.



Life goes on for many just as it did in colonial days. This is a dog show at the Kennel Club of Harare.

## HAS EMBER OF DESPAIR TURNED INTO A BEACON OF HOPE?

by **BRENDAN SEERY**  
**Argus Foreign Service**

AFTER watching Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party of "Marxist terrorists" climb into the driving seat of a new Zimbabwe in 1980, the mood among whites was one of stunned disbelief and fear.

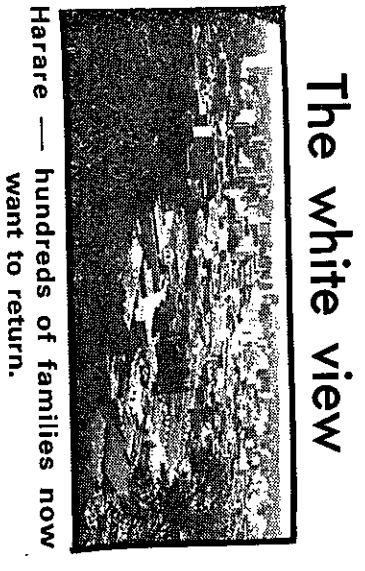
Five years on, the mood among those who elected to stay in the country is one of cautious confidence. With good rains bringing the prospect that the economy will emerge from the doldrums it has wallowed in for the past two years, whites are more settled and relaxed. Optimism is the cocktail party tone.

As thousands of whites streamed out of the country in the first, number still feel that

sal of that trend. However, today the Department of Immigration is reporting a significant number of applications from those wishing to return.

Hundreds of families have, in the past year, completed formal applications to return, while many more inquiries have been dealt with by Zimbabwe's representatives abroad. The trade mission office in Johannesburg is said to be doing brisk business handling queries from those ex-Rhodesians finding that South Africa's economic grass is not as green as it once appeared.

The emigration rate, which is slowing but was still running at around 1 400 a month last year — shows how, ever, that a sizeable number still feel that



Harare — hundreds of families now want to return.

### The white view

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

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

● Zimbabwe is, at the moment, a largely peaceful place. Crime, while increasing, is still of a low level and despite a slight decline in

and its reliance on repressive legislation formulated in the "colonial" past, combined to give many whites very real worries about their personal freedoms. But these fears have now largely subsided.

The state-run schools here, battling against shortages of teachers and text books and large classes, have in the wealthier suburbs managed to maintain the standards that made Rhodesia's educational system one of the finest in the world.

The hot socialist rhetoric spewed forth by some Zanu (PF) ministers has turned out to be just that — rhetoric. Whites now get less upset by the pledges to construct a marxist-leninist utopia. The doctrine, to its dismay of some of its proponents, has faded in

The state of detention by Mr. Mugabe's government has been a

Capitalism still reigns supreme in the marketplace, although now was the recent low which give workers protection against exploitation.

For the "fence sitters" — the ones undecided between going or staying — there is the constant worry that while things are calm now, they might not stay that way indefinitely.

In any civil strife or conflict situation, the whites could find themselves in the middle — as the hard-hit farmers in Matabeleland did in the dissident violence.

Repression could only be a step away for a government which feels, often justifiably, that it is under constant threat.

The burgeoning population is bound to creaking bureaucracy

At the moment, though, whites still enjoy a low-tension lifestyle and a standard of living which is the envy of many elsewhere in the world. Economic and political rumbles in recession-hit South Africa have confirmed many in their decisions to stay here.

If the price for remaining in Zimbabwe is adopting a lower profile, socially and politically, keeping one's mouth shut when tempers rise and putting up with creaking bureaucracy

scription, blacks are holding down jobs formerly the preserve of whites.

In the existing peasant farming areas, avenues of credit have been opened up and conservation and extension advice has been concentrated there instead of in the commercial sector.

The result has seen a stunning improvement in crop yields, so much so that peasant farmers are expected to produce up to half the maize and cotton crops which will be marketed this year whereas before independence their contribution amounted to less than 10 percent.

The provision of schools and medical services of ten where none existed before has exceeded expectations. The explosion in these areas — the number of school pupils up for example from 800 000 to 2,5 million — has strained resources to the limit.

## Disillusionment

But the government's attitude is that every child must be given the opportunity to go to school even if inevitably in some cases the results will be disappointing.

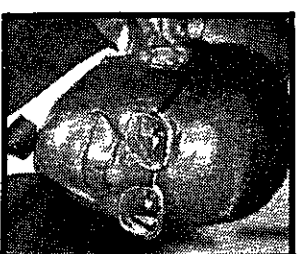
Independence, too, has brought its disappointments in other respects. For the lower paid, the increase in the cost of living with the drastic reduction in food subsidies has been extremely painful.

There is also disillusionment at the extent of corruption which most people feel exists at all levels of society.

An assessment by Moyo, a largely black-run publication with Catholic church connections respected for its independent stand on many issues, said many people had invested unreasonably high hopes in Zimbabwe. But it could never have been an instant miracle.

Of reactions to the first five years, Moyo found some people were relieved that they had passed without a civil war and with the administration intact.

It concluded: "For most of our community and for much of the international community, the political fact of independence and its sustenance for half a decade are worth considerable celebration."



Robert Mugabe — man at the helm.

by DIANA MITCHELL (writer, lecturer, and "white liberal")

If you ask someone white, given the label "liberal" in Zimbabwe, to express a view of the state of the country, five years after independence, the answer has to be, "better, but not good."

Better, because we prefer to live under a majority-elected black government, freed from the shackles of a privileged existence which, towards the end had to be paid for with the blood of white soldiers, white farmers and their families and many innocent blacks caught in the cross-fire of a racial war.

Not good, because we have to contend with the old white racist's

taunt of "we told you so" when we witness our black countrymen turning upon each other.

We whites suffer little beyond the irritation of a slowed bureaucracy and a creaking infrastructure, but many black families have not reaped their freedom from fear and insecurity in the struggle should have brought them.

Ironically, we find ourselves cast upon the same scrapheap of history as those blacks who lost the elections of 1980, and rubbing shoulders with some fellow whites of the die-hard racist past who, manifesting political amnesia, are keen to ingratiate themselves with now-powerful blacks.

Amazingly, some of these latter are even in parliament, under whatever name, (not a single white liberal has been voted into parliament for decades), under separate white and black rolls, we liberals have not been given any other choice — and we are still unrepentant.

White liberals were, not surprisingly, closer to black politicians five years ago. The surprise is that, in 1980, this writer could knock on any black politician's door (of whatever party) and be welcome, but today, Chris Anderson, Smith's strongest opponent of Robert Mugabe (he is on record as having dubbed him "The Marxist Menace") is right in there with the powerful, as Mugabe's Minister of State for the Public Service.

The writer must queue, with the povo (the ordinary folk) for the privilege of an audience with even those of the ruling party who were her political and personal friends. This is no cause for bitterness. Rather, it expresses the miracle of the ending of hostilities. It is part of the new mystery that is called Zimbabwe.

Younger white families would say that the outlook is not good for educating their children in what was, for them,

one of the finest, and probably cheapest government school education systems in the world.

Now they must take their chances in the overcrowded, understaffed "A" grade schools or pay handsomely for the privilege of private schooling where conditions are better.

A "liberal" cannot forget that this fine education was afforded

at the expense of countless less-privileged blacks. It is viewed with mixed feelings of satisfaction and nervous apprehension that a single high school (Mutakose) in a large black urban township has 26 "O-level" streams — more than the entire "African education" system put through in one year in the colonial past. The apprehension, obviously, is the concern for employment for all of

these hopeful youngsters. One could go on in the same vein, but there is no question of wishing for a return to the past. Two wrongs never made a right, and the errors of the present government do not provide any rational white liberal with post-independence nostalgia for the RF past.

One cannot speak for the RF past.

## The liberal view

blacks, but those who are not in power get little chance to speak for themselves.

It is the fate of the liberal to identify with the weak and in the absence of black liberalism (there are too many) about as it is) one can only take comfort in the belief that, in order to remain popular, the government may return to the spirit of

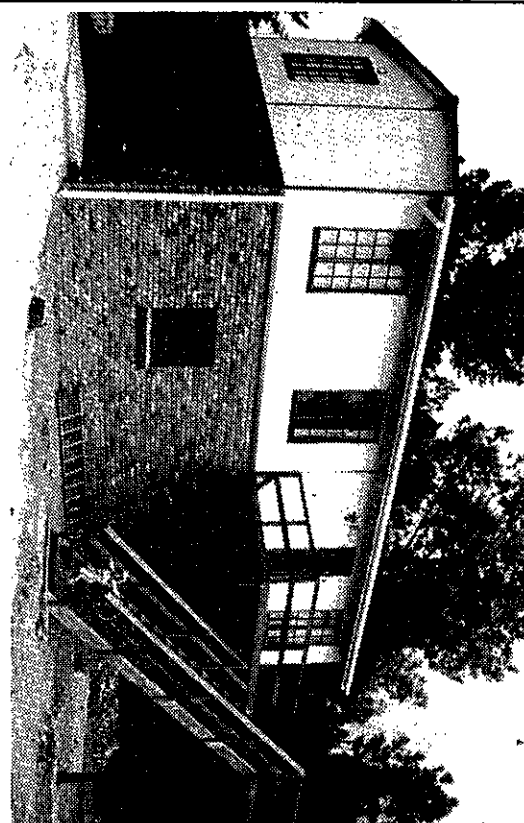
reconciliation when it feels strong enough to do so — after the elections, which, of course, it fully intends to win.

Twenty whites will be returned to parliament for the last time, under the Reserved Seats Clause of the Lancaster House Constitution. There is a feeling among most whites that the best talent that is around, especially where the interests of the economy are served, should be re-

turned. Only if this is done, will the black majority, in designing their 1990 constitution give a fig for the wishes of whites.

Even under a one-party state and with a common roll, talented whites will require some kind of special support from the ruling party if they are not to be washed into political oblivion by the overwhelming numbers of black voters.

## WIN THIS GRAND PRIZE



Win this lovely double-storey holiday home on Stand 655 Fisherhaven (1 487 sq m in extent). Just 15 km from Hermannus. It could be yours for only R10. Nothing else to pay for. A landscaped garden, two bedrooms home, all transferred into winner's name. KELLY (CAPE) TIMBER HOMES (PTY) LTD in conjunction with THE NATIONAL CANCER ASSOCIATION OF SA (Western Cape) need your support in their determination.

## TO FIGHT CANCER

Name: .....  
Address: .....  
What was the name of first President of RSA: .....  
I enclose my cheque for R..... made out to Kelly Timber Homes Trust A/C for ..... tickets at R10 EACH  
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CUT OUT COUPON OR A SUITABLE FACSIMILE AND POST TO KELLY (CAPE) TIMBER HOMES (PTY) LTD, PO BOX 651, STRAND 7140  
TICKETS WILL BE MAILED TEN DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF CHEQUE OR POSTAL ORDER  
COMPETITION CLOSING 31 JULY 1985. DRAW WILL TAKE PLACE AT NATIONAL CANCER ASSOCIATION OFFICES, CAPE TOWN, ON 15th AUGUST 1985  
Winner will be notified and result published nationally

## CAPE TOWN FESTIVAL: HIGHLIGHTS

April 13 & 14: First open weekend in history in the Cape Winelands Cellars. All cellars open for cellar tours on Saturday.

April 14: The following cellars are open for cellar tours (no wine sales on Sunday):  
Pearl Wine Route: Villieria, Fairview, Nederburg  
Vigneron de Franschoek: La Bri, Chamonix, Hart Provence (only open during the morning), Hartenberg (with picnic hampers)  
Stellenbosch Wine Route: Oude Nekker, Simonseig, Spier, Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery, Bergelder, Van Ryn Brandy Cellar

Cape Town Symphony Orchestra (CTSO) under Gerry Bosman at the Oude Libertas Amphitheatre in Stellenbosch. Time: 17h30. Reservations at Computicket at R6 per ticket.  
All-day Brandy course at Van Ryn Brandy Cellar. Reservations must be made in advance at 02234-478 at R15 per person.  
Symphonic Pop by the CTSO under Gerry Bosman. Pearl Amphitheatre. Artists include Anton Goosen and finalists of the KVV wine song competition, Randall Wilcomb, Johan Steimmet and Juanita Claassen. Potjiekos for sale from 18h00. Reservations at Computicket/Pearl Publicity Association (02211 — 26284).

April 19: All-day Brandy course at Van Ryn Brandy Cellar. Reservations must be made in advance at 02234-478 at R15 per person.  
Wine Ball in Paarl: Reservations at R30 per couple at 02211-26284.  
Wine Ball in Franschoek. Reservations at R75 per couple at 02212-2086.

April 20: Cape Wine Road Relay Race. Starts at Van der Stel terrain in Stellenbosch at 10h00. First young wines of the winelands carried to Groot Constantia by 33 teams.  
Waterblommefest festival at Schoongezicht in Daljosafat (Paarl) at 10h30. Includes a waterblommefest collecting competition.



STELLENBOSCH FARMERS' WINERY



# 6 Sunrise focus

Beacon of hope or ember of despair — Zimbabwe's independence flame was lit on April 18 five years ago when Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party swept to power in the 1980 elections after a war which cost 30 000 lives. For people in South Africa, "Comrade"

Mugabe's triumph stood either as a signal of doom or as an inspiration to intensify the struggle against apartheid.  
ROBIN DREW and BRENDAN SEERY of The Star's Foreign News Service look at Zimbabwe as it is "five years on".

# After disbelief and fear, a quiet optimism reigns

After watching Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu Party of "Marxist terrorists" climb into the driving seat of a Zimbabwe in 1980, the mood among whites was one of stunned disbelief and fear.

Five years on, the mood among those who elected to stay in the country is one of cautious confidence. With good rains bringing the prospect that the economy will emerge from the doldrums it has wallowed in for the past two years, whites are more settled and relaxed. Optimism is the cocktail party tone.

As thousands of whites streamed out of the country in the first, turbulent half-decade of independence, few expected to see any reversal of that trend. However today the Department of Immigration is reporting a significant number of applications from those wishing to return.

Hundreds of families have, in the past year, completed formal applications to return, while many more inquiries have been dealt with by Zimbabwe's representatives abroad. The trade mission office in Johannesburg is said to be doing brisk business handling queries from those ex-Rhodesians finding that South Africa's economic grass is not as green as it once appeared.

The emigration rate — which is slowing but was still running at around 1 400 a month last year — shows however, that a sizeable number still feel that Zimbabwe is not the place they can call home.

In the five years since independence, around 100 000 people have quit Zimbabwe and informed estimates of the remaining whites range from 100 000 to 150 000. The community has not dwindled as fast as the prophets of doom predicted it would five years ago, and remains a significant factor economically, if not politically.

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

Fears about: ● A breakdown in law and order, the threat of civil war and the loss of liberties in a repressive state determined to implement a one-party system. ● A decline in standards, particularly in education and health. ● The loss of private property and crippling of the economy brought about by the imposition of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy. ● A loss of jobs or promotion opportunities in widespread "Africanisation".

Zimbabwe is, at the moment, a largely peaceful place. Crime, while increasing, is still of a low level and despite a slight decline in its efficiency, the police force still operates effectively. Echoes of tension between the main black parties persist in the continuing dissident trouble in Matabeleland and sporadic violence in townships. But, after the decisive crushing of the bloody violence at Entumbane in Bulawayo in late 1980 and early 1981, the prospect of civil war is now remote.

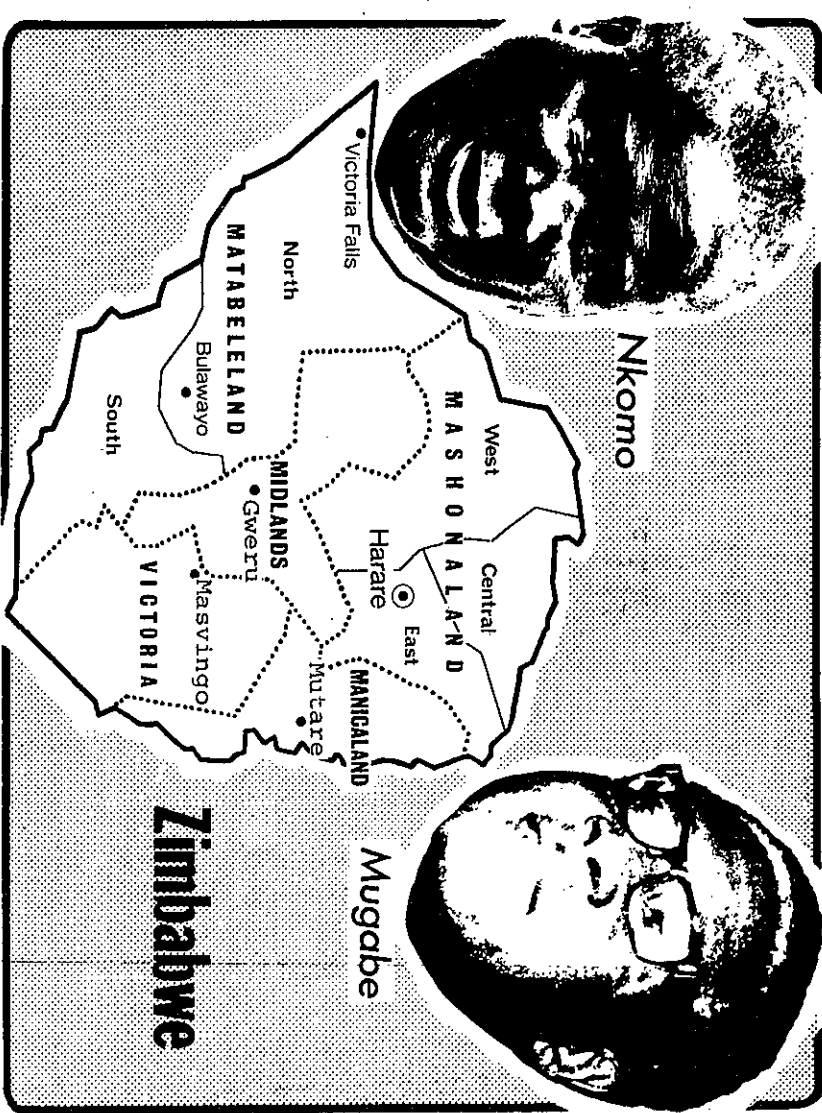
The space of detentions by Mr Mugabe's government in the early days of independence, and its reliance on repressive legislation formulated in the "colonial" past, combined to give many whites real worries about their personal freedoms. But these fears have now largely subsided. The rapid expansion of health and educational services placed a strain on the economy and led, in some cases, to marked declines in standards, but there has been no collapse of the system. Whites who do not have faith in government-run institutions may now be treated by the best medical staff in private hospitals and have their children taught in private schools.

The socialist rhetoric spoken by some Zanu Ministers has turned out to be just that — rhetoric. Whites now get less upset by the pledges to construct a Marxist-Leninist utopia. The doctrine, to the dismay of some of its protagonists, has made little progress since 1980. Capitalism still reigns supreme in the market-place, although now tempered by laws which give workers protection against exploitation.

With the pace of "Africanisation" now slackening, the fears for jobs and promotion have subsided, but not before many worried whites in the civil service or parastatal organisations left for the private sector, or quit the country altogether.

For the "fence sitters" there is the constant worry that while things are calm now, they might not stay that way indefinitely. In any civil strife or conflict situation, the whites could find themselves in the middle. Repression could only be a step away for a government which feels, often justifiably, that it is under constant threat.

# Zimbabwe looks back . . .



# Socialist rhetoric is just that — rhetoric as business grows

For all the flood of socialist rhetoric that has drenched Zimbabwe during the past five years, the application of the government's chosen ideology has been softened by a pragmatic attitude which has been maintained despite radical pressure.

This is well illustrated in the government's relations with the white farming community. Land was at the core of the liberation struggle. Farmers were in the frontline in the independence war.

At their peak, white farmers in Rhodesia numbered 6 000. Today there are still 4 400 and at a recent get-together, leading farmers gave Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe a standing ovation when he assured them the government wanted them to stay and go on producing.

The farmers, like many businessmen, have learnt to take much of what is said at political rallies with a large pinch of salt. What happens on the ground is what counts and the optimism which prevails among farmers today is not just because of the excellent rains.

There is a genuine conviction among their leaders that the government appreciates the vital role

The economy is showing signs of recovery and 1985 should see a return to growth in the gross domestic product, probably by three percent after three years of decline.

The improvement in demand from industrial countries for Zimbabwe's minerals and the fall in the value of Zimbabwe's currency in relation to the American dollar has helped the mining industry recover. This coupled with the higher returns from agriculture and the clamp on the outflow of payments to former residents has improved the balance of payments.

There is still a crucial shortage of foreign currency but there is certainly more optimism in the business community and well-based expectations of increased corporate profits.

There is much wider acceptance now that Zimbabwe's form of socialism is compatible with the continuation of a strong private sector. Mr Mugabe has endorsed the making of profit provided it is not excessive, and provided due regard is paid to re-investment.

The failure to attract foreign investment, as opposed to government aid, has been one of the

# A world of opportunities for many

The first five years of Zimbabwe's independence have seen a dramatic change in the lifestyle of thousands of black families.

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

Today in government offices, shops, banks, building societies and businesses of every description, blacks are holding down jobs formerly the preserve of whites.

The presidential directive ordering rapid Africanisation to redress the imbalance in the civil service, the armed forces and the police contributed to the outflow of whites. But there can be no doubt about its effectiveness in opening up a world of opportunities for black Zimbabweans.

In socialist Zimbabwe the black "middle class" has taken off. It might be a lot more expensive than it was five years ago but, for those people who formerly had to live in townships, live in the roomy suburbs or in the modern blocks of flats closer to town constitutes a style of living which would have seemed unobtainable a few years ago.

The result has seen a stunning improvement in crop yields, so much so that peasant farmers are expected to produce up to half the maize and cotton which will be marketed this year. Before independence their contribution amounted to less than 10 percent.

The provision of schools and medical services where none existed before has exceeded expectations. The explosion in these areas — for example, the number of school pupils has risen from 800 000 to 2,5 million — has strained resources to the limit.

Independence has brought disappointments in other respects. For the lower paid, the increase in the cost of living — with the drastic reduction in food subsidies — has been extremely painful.

There is also disillusionment at the extent of corruption which most people believe exists at all levels of society. An assessment by *Moto*, a largely black-run publication with Catholic church connections respected for its independent stand on many issues, said that many people had put unreasonably high hopes in Zimbabwe which could never have been an instant miracle. But there should be gratitude that, in a compressed period, the

## APPALLING

In education, a possible portent of the future was the recent low pass-rate by government school pupils in public examinations, something Mr Mugabe described as "a appalling".

the world of business represent only a fraction of the 7.7 million blacks in Zimbabwe.

The rural areas are still home to most. There, too, independence has seen major improvements for many hundreds of thousands.

Thirty-six thousand families have been resettled on part of the two million hectares of land already bought from white landowners. In the existing peasant farming areas, avenues of credit have been opened up and conservation and extension advice has been concentrated there instead of in the commercial sector.

# 'It will take another decade to cure the colonial mentality'

by  
Diana Mitchell,  
Writer, lecturer, and  
"white liberal"

**HARARE** — If you ask someone white, given the label "liberal" in Zimbabwe, to express a view of the state of the country, five years after independence, the answer has to be, "better but not good."

Better, because we prefer to live under a majority-elected black government, freed from the shackles of a privileged existence which, towards the end, had to be paid for with the blood of white soldiers, white farmers

and their families and many innocent blacks caught in the cross-fire of a racial war.

Not good, because we have to contend with the old white racialist's taunt of "we told you so" when we witness our black countrymen turning upon each other.

We whites suffer little beyond the irritation of a slowed bureaucracy and a creaking infrastructure, but many black families have not reaped their freedom from fear and insecurity which their victory in the struggle should have brought them.

Ironically, we find ourselves cast upon the same scrapheap

pendent nationhood and civil so peacefully and with a direct retri-

Dealing with reactions to the first five years, Moyo found that some people, relieved that there had been no civil war and that the administration was intact, saw evidence of improvement in living standards; some bemoaned a drift towards intolerance and authoritarianism and saw a one-party state as inevitable but unwelcome. Moyo concluded: "The political fact of independence and its sustenance for half a decade, are worth considerable celebration."

history as those blacks who lost the elections of 1980, and rubbing shoulders with some fellow whites of the diehard racistist past who, manifesting political amnesia, are keen to ingratiate themselves with now-powerful blacks.

Amazingly, some of these latter are even in Parliament. (Not a single white liberal has been voted into Parliament for decades). Under separate white and black rolls, we liberals have not been given any other choice, and we are still unrepresented.

White liberals were, not surprisingly, closer to black politicians five years ago. The sur-

providing the food the country needs.

Zimbabwe made as many mistakes as other African countries did in their first flush of independence but one lesson it learnt was the supreme importance of boosting agriculture. Commercial and peasant farmers have responded and this year food bins will be overflowing and foreign exchange earnings will be boosted from agricultural exports.

One cannot speak for blacks, but those who are not in power get little chance to speak for themselves.

It is the fate of the liberal to identify with the weak, and in the absence of black liberalism one can only take comfort in the belief that, in order to remain popular, the government may return to the spirit of reconciliation.

Only if this is done will the black majority, in designing their 1990 constitution give a fig for the wishes of whites.

Even under a one-party State and with a common roll, talented whites will require some kind

## Deaths

**JONES** Ronald, died away peacefully, will be sadly missed, in loving memory, Wednesday, Whinnie and Ibbie.

**LEVIN** Abe, passed away after a long illness, deeply missed by his wife, Rose, and brother-in-law, Theodore and Ted Pincus and family.

**NEIFELD** Harry, passed away on April 11th, at 8:30 AM, after a long illness, deeply missed by his wife, Sadie, and family.

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## Funeral Notices

**ATKINS** The cremation service for Ronald Jones will be held at the Church of the Holy Spirit, 11/11/80, at 11:00 AM.

**COOK** The cremation service for Abe Levin will be held at the Church of the Holy Spirit, 11/11/80, at 11:00 AM.

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## In Memoriam

**MAGNAN** Abo, passed away on April 11th, at 8:30 AM, after a long illness, deeply missed by his wife, Sadie, and family.

**SCHERTEL** Edith, died 13th April 1980, deeply missed by her husband, Harry, and family.

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Only if this is done will the black majority, in designing their 1990 constitution give a fig for the wishes of whites.

Even under a one-party State and with a common roll, talented whites will require some kind

of special support from the ruling party if they are not to be washed into political oblivion by the overwhelming numbers of black voters.

It will take at least another decade before the old colour differentiation is no longer noticed. Yet another decade or two will be needed to cure the "colonial mentality" of both the black and white Africans.

For this reason, liberals remain more tolerant of black governments than, on the face of it, those governments seem to deserve.

## The time is ripe to lure the tourists, says Wiley

It was imperative that South Africa earns more foreign exchange from tourism, the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley, said yesterday when speaking at the official opening of the Pretoria Hof Hotel in the capital.

He said that the economic recession was bringing to the fore various positive factors for tourism.

"The cheaper rand makes the South African tourism product more attractive in North America and Europe. The expensive United States dollar and German Mark make the foreign tourism destination more expensive and out of the reach of many South Africans.

"It is therefore not surprising that more South Africans are spending their holidays at home, which undoubtedly would be of benefit to both the infrastructure and superstructures that exist for tourism.

"The tourist accommodation sector, especially, should derive a greater benefit from this."

Mr Wiley said that although many professional men in the industry were doing good work under difficult circumstances, he wished to appeal — especially to local bodies — to make capital out of the "See South Africa First" campaign to be launched by the SA Tourism Board.

"The board will shortly commence a major campaign to persuade locals to see their own country first.

"Worldwide, tourists show a marked sensitivity to price trends. The dwindling of their purchasing power prompts them to spend more carefully. The influence of this on choice of destination is dominant.

"If we wish to attract the tourist to our attractive areas we will have to go out into the marketplace and be visible with our wares."

Apart from coach operators such as South African Transport Services and Springbok Atlas Safaris — who had introduced and marketed new products — "a sector that seems fairly active is the accommodation industry."

"I believe that the groups and chains in this sector, especially, have realised that innovation in marketing is their main lifeline.

"But much more can be done by the travel agent, coach operator, resort owners and hoteliers to sell South African holiday packages."

"About 50 percent of holiday-makers in South Africa are not bound by school holidays to take their annual vacation."

"The country should aim at a better 'all-year round spread of holiday patterns' — Sapa.

## Family Announcements

**Family Announcements** for Births, Deaths, Engagements, Marriages and Funerals. Notices are accepted for telephone at all six offices and Computer ticket offices where advertisements are required to sign the advertiser in case of difficulty. Tel 333-2600.

Lost, Found and Hebrew Notices. Please refer to the front page of the Classified section.

### Births

**CASTLE** To William and Simone (nee Smith), a healthy son, Andrew, born 11th April at Sandton Clinic. Thanks to doctor and staff.

**HAMMOND** To Ruth and Andrew, a son, born 11th April. Home on 22nd March. Thanks to all concerned.

**SALMON** To Katharine and Peter, a son, born 11th April. Thanks to doctor and staff at Parklane.

**SOMERVILLE** To Graham and Kathryn (nee Graham), a son, born 11th April. Home on 5th April 1985 at Sandton Clinic.

**VAN ASMEGEN** To Wendy and Wendy (nee Smith), a healthy son, born 11th April. Home on 5th April 1985 at Sandton Clinic.

### Engagements

**de GROOT-GASSNER** To announce the engagement of the daughter of Mr and Mrs de Groot to Mr Gassner, son of Mr and Mrs Gassner.

### Engagements

**ROSEMAN** To Richard and Mary, a son, born 11th April. Home on 22nd March. Thanks to all concerned.

**DIFFERENTIAL-WARNE** To Hazel and Don, a son, born 11th April. Home on 22nd March. Thanks to all concerned.

**MIDLAND-SCOTT** To George and Mary, a son, born 11th April. Home on 22nd March. Thanks to all concerned.

**TURKEY-O'HARE** To the engagement of Linda, sister of Mr and Mrs O'Hare, to Mr and Mrs O'Hare.

**ROSEMAN** To Richard and Mary, a son, born 11th April. Home on 22nd March. Thanks to all concerned.

### Deaths

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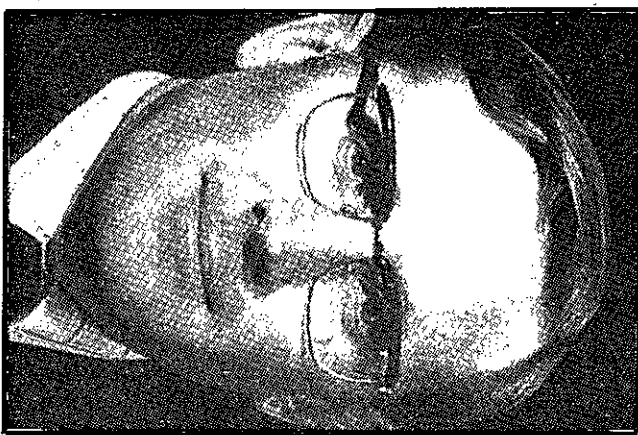
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KDM 12/4/85

# Andersen — the great white hope in Mugabe's Zimbabwe?

MICHAEL HARTNACK in Harare



Mr Chris Andersen, Zimbabwe's Minister of State for the Public Service, is one of the most influential white leaders in Zimbabwe.

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

Then, as now, television was a state-run monopoly. Mr Andersen, who had by then already established his reputation in the courts for quite deadly cross-examinations, tore his opponent to pieces.

He argued that majority rule was inevitable and that whites should prepare for it by establishing a basis of goodwill rather than by demanding paper constitutional guarantees.

Coming from a legal man himself, this was truly astounding. Racial discrimination, said Mr Andersen, should be dismantled.

The initial live broadcast in the capital aroused interest, but a scheduled re-screening in Bulawayo the following night was mysteriously stopped.

The problem will be familiar to South Africans who have seen their own veritable Nationalists under attack from old-style defenders of apartheid.

The reactionary opponent of the ruling party, Dr Ian Anderson, had found himself staunchly defending every sacred principle on which that party was

Minister of the Public Service.

But four months ago Mr Andersen was successfully challenged for the leadership of the 13-member caucus of white independent MPs by Bill Irvine, who was one of Ian Smith's unfaltering backbench supporters when UDI was proclaimed in 1965.

Mr Andersen's ousting as caucus chairman came in the wake of remarks about the inevitability of a Zanu (PF) one-party state, sounding very like his earlier (and incorrect) predictions on the inevitability of black rule.

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

In this case, he believed, they should abandon any lingering dreams of being able to control the balance of power between contending black interests. Instead, they should establish their position as "technocrats".

If whites played their political cards right, they would be able to obtain a parliamentary voice for im-

portant "lobby groups" such as agriculture and industry, in which they still played a major role although constituting only a few percent of the country's population.

But warned Mr Andersen, if whites attempted to interfere in black politics, trying to play off one warring faction against another, they would make it impossible in common political prudence for a black prime minister to grant independent parliamentary representation to minority groups.

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

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

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

Tough decisions will have to be taken, and priorities established. Under a multi-

party system these will inevitably give Government opponents great opportunities for making political capital.

A classic example lies in the public service, now under Mr Andersen's Ministerial control.

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

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

As it was, in extending itself in the black rural areas the Zimbabwean public service expanded from 46 000 (including 13 000 whites) in February 1980 to 83 700 in December 1984 (with only 4 650 whites remaining, 900 of them recently-recruited expatriates).

Mr Andersen is brutally candid about problems facing the Zimbabwean public service... "inexperience in management at all levels".

It has also suffered a tremendous wastage, not only of whites, but of talented blacks with commensurate

friction under which people build and run their own schools, clinics and amenities.

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

Mr Andersen believes the committee has overplayed its hand and jeopardised its future role by acting as if it were a judicial body.

While it has been useful, demanding a high standard of financial discipline in government departments, it has erred by acting as if public servants have been on trial.

Those summoned before the committee had not been aware of charges against them, nor been given the opportunity to rebut accusations before they are published as fact in privileged parliamentary reports.

The remarkably youthful-looking minister, who is reputedly as quick on the law courts, is convinced there is a future for himself and fellow whites in black-ruled Zimbabwe.

His own immediate political future appears to hinge on his ability to retain

founded against one of its own MPs.

Rhodesian Front bosses were frightened of the effect Mr Andersen would have on conservative minded white voters.

Eight years later, Mr Andersen's pronouncements still seem to produce the same timorous reaction in his white political colleagues: "What will the voters say?" Not at this moment, how-

ever. He is one of the most influential white leaders in Zimbabwe, and at 49 could remain a powerful force for several decades, unlike his ageing rivals.

Having led a 1982 walk-out from Ian Smith's party (now called the Conservative Alliance Zimbabwe), Mr Andersen became one of the only two whites in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Cabinet, becoming

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ring many promising officials. The opposition Zapu leader, Joshua Nkomo, has attacked the Mugabe administration for "government by impulse", but Mr Andersen says the problem is usually the very opposite: protracted delays before inexperienced officials will bring themselves to make decisions. He rejects claims that corruption has become rife. Zimbabwe is nowhere near reaching a situation where inducements have routinely to be offered to officials. The proportion of cases is not larger than was to be expected after the massive expansion and loss of experienced personnel. In the UDI years, white ruled Rhodesia experienced a long series of corruption cases, from the multi-million rand Beira oil tanks scandal to the epidemic of foreign exchange swindles in the late Seventies, none of which involved blacks. This left whites in a poor position to criticise. Mr Andersen believes the Mugabe government is alert to the danger of creating an unmanageable bureaucracy, and is trying to promote "self-help" pro-

stituency of Mount Pleasant at the coming general election. With his ousting as leader of the independent caucus, there is now less chance Mr Smith will, as had been rumoured, leave his south western farming stronghold to fight the seat. But Mr Andersen is likely to face challenges from both Conservative Alliance and independent candidates who will criticise him for appearing too pro-Mugabe. To some, Mr Andersen's defence of the present government sounds like the "don't rock the boat" apologists of Ian Smith's administration. Somewhat over-sensitive for a rough-and-tumble politician, Mr Andersen has obviously been deeply hurt by personal attacks made on him since he came to the forefront. Only time will tell whether he will become one of Zimbabwe's remarkable "survivors" or, whether, like other promising representatives of a new white political generation — such as Alan Savory — he will eventually retire from the scene embittered and disillusioned.



# Zanu acts to curb youth wing excesses

By MICHAEL HARTNACK  
Mail Africa Bureau

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

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

Mr Ernest Kadungure, the Zanu-PF secretary for youth, acknowledged that youth wing members had

recently killed a person in Beit Bridge, but said they were recent recruits from Zapu who constituted an "enemy within".

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

Mr Kadungure said a disciplinary code was being drafted.

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

He said more than 50 party members had been murdered.

A cartoon in the government-owned Sunday Mail yesterday summed up the matter up with a drawing of young thugs feigning innocence above the caption "Less nice talk and more discipline is what's needed".

# Check on ROM 15/4/85 emigrant goods 362

By MICHAEL HARTNACK

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

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

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

Nearly 17 000 people emigrated from Zimbabwe last year — most of them believed to be whites.

2 Cape Times, Wednesday, April 17, 1985

## Zimbabwe to<sup>1985</sup> expel 'militants'

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

Their arrest, along with those of Mr Du Toit's wife, Ms Anneke Poppe and between five and 13 black members of the Engineering and Metal Workers' Union, caused an outcry among former admirers of Mr Mugabe in British Labour Party and trade union circles.

The black trade unionists and Ms Poppe were all released last month after interrogation by the Central Intelligence Organization.

# SA NEIGHBOURS BECOME surreptitiously helpful

Argus 17/4/85 (362)

NEIL LURSEN of The Argus Foreign Service in Washington reports on the quiet diplomacy against disinvestment by South Africa's economically dependent neighbours

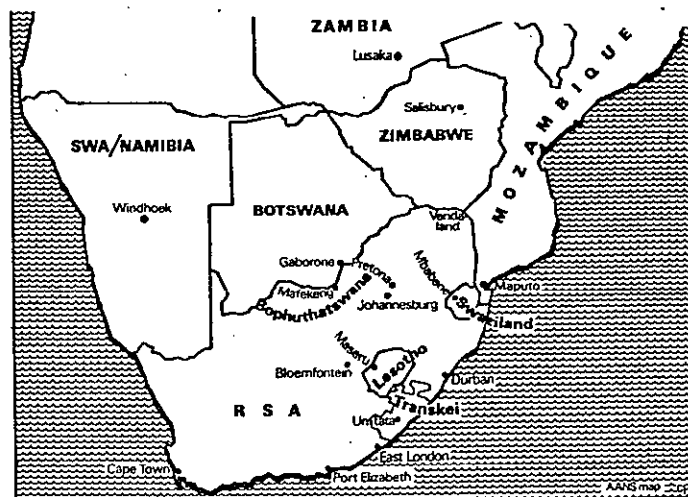
EFFORTS by the South African Government to lobby against American disinvestment are getting quiet but apparently effective support from some of South Africa's black neighbours.

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

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

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

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



Member countries of the SA Customs Union

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

"There is some US interest

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

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

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

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

But it is understood that Zimbabwe officials have said in private, off-the-record meetings here that they do not regard disinvestment as an effective tool against South Africa, pointing to the way in which the Ian Smith government was able to overcome international embargoes for years.

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

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

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

## — and trade unions step up pressure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Vanderveken outlined a pro-

gramme approved this week by the ICFTU to beat apartheid. It calls for:

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

Mr Vanderveken said the ICFTU

was calling on all governments not to receive South African Government officials and other "exponents of apartheid."

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

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

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

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

Mr Vanderveken said these measure were necessary because diplomacy had failed to get across the abhorrence felt by people all over the world at apartheid.

# SA 'marxists' are expelled by Zimbabwe

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

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

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

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

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

Mr du Toit's Dutch wife, Anneke, said she would be leaving for Holland either today or on Friday. Mr Hemson, who was detained in the late 1970s by South African authorities for his involvement in worker unrest in Natal, is expected to leave for Britain this week.

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

The Zimbabwean Government maintained silence on the issue until yesterday.

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

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

## Lectures

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

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

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

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

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

freedom

# Zimbabwe's five years of

NM 17465 (362)  
WHILE balloting was taking place in Cape Town in 1978 for a successor to Mr B J Vorster as South African Prime Minister, a diplomat friend anxiously confided the fear: 'If P W Botha takes over down south and Robert Mugabe gets in here, we shall see Mirages bombing Salisbury every other day of the week.'

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

So South Africans have something to celebrate with him tomorrow.

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

## Frosty

Relations with South Africa are frosty but practical, Zimbabwe is not providing bases for guerrillas of the banned African National Congress, and discreet co-operation between the Zimbabwe national army and the SADF has extended to getting supply convoys through to President Samora Machel's hard-pressed Government in Mozambique.

South Africa remains Zimbabwe's largest trading partner. Although the cost of living

has virtually doubled in Zimbabwe since independence, and income tax is reputedly the highest in the world, the economy has not collapsed.

Marxist theory has not been imposed wholesale, and there is even a small reverse trickle of perhaps 50 white returnees a month to counterbalance the continuing 1 000 a month outflow that has reduced the white community from more than 280 000 to less than 100 000 in the past 10 years.

Notwithstanding the Malabeleland unrest which goes on gaining Zimbabwe an ugly reputation in the world for human rights abuses, there has been no full-scale civil war on the lines of Nigeria's Biafran tragedy, or the bloody cataclysm that reft Pakistan from India after that country's independence from Britain in 1947.

Meanwhile, a three-year drought has broken and the fruits of a bumper R1.2 billion agricultural season are being gathered in and marketed for much-needed foreign exchange. This year Zimbabwe is confident of showing a modest balance of trade surplus.

Mining output increased 20 percent last year, and local industry is trying to take advantage of the diversified base established in the Rhodesian UDI years to win new markets in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

## Michael Hartnack HARARE

(SADC) states, which have banded together to reduce reliance on South Africa.

More than 180 000 people have been resettled from overcrowded tribal areas in under-utilised, formerly white-owned farmland which was acquired on a willing-seller willing-buyer basis. Some of them have contributed to the tenfold increase in maize production by small-scale peasant farmers since independence.

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

All the predictions of confrontation across the Limpopo have not materialised

leapt from 800 000 to 2.5 million in the past five years, with 420 000 pupils in secondary education compared with 72 000 in 1980. Nearly a thousand new secondary schools alone have been opened.

The biggest problem Zimbabwe's rulers face in the future is what they are going to do with the quarter-million job seekers coming on to the labour market each year (on current figures), and what social attitudes these school leavers will have, inherited from traditional tribal life.

Mr Mugabe hopes they will be good socialists, dedicated to developing

the backward rural areas. Yet parents who had battled to pay secondary school fees of R600 a year or more out of salaries seldom above R200 a month were heartbroken by 75 percent failure rates in last year's Cambridge General Certificate of Education ('O' level exam, which is the key to future study and coveted white collar jobs).

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

With Zimbabwe's birthrate topping 3.3 percent a year the problem is not going to go away.

Tribespeople from already impoverished rural areas flocked to Harare in their hundreds of thousands to escape the drought, swelling the capital's population, it is believed, to more than 2 500 000. They have made no noticeable mass move to go back since the rains returned.

The ranks of Zimbabwe's own poor have been joined by some 70 000 Mozambicans fleeing

from the joint effects of war and natural disaster in their own country. The Mozambican civil war poses a constant threat to every facet of an orderly society in Zimbabwe by virtue of the uncontrollable 700 km border the two countries share. The direct rail link to the port of Maputo has been closed since last August, increasing Zimbabwe's dependence on distant and more expensive South African routes.

Zimbabwe's similarly long frontier with its western neighbour, Botswana, has been prevented from becoming a frontier for rebel infiltration because of co-operation received from President Quett Masire's government in Gaborone. But Mr Mugabe claims a threat still exists from 'Sup-zapu' dissidents, allegedly trained and armed by South Africa, and says he expects a renewed wave of incursions aimed at disrupting the pending first post-independence general election.

Mr Mugabe averted the danger after independence of an immediate outright war with the Zipra army of his former Patriotic Front ally, Mr Joshua Nkomo, attempting to conciliate Mr Nkomo while Zipra was disarmed and integrated into the Zimbabwe national army. But the discovery in 1982 of Zipra arms caches caused the disintegration of the Government of National Unity.

The ensuing unrest in Malabeleland has cost Zimbabwe dear, wreck-

ing a multi-million-pound tourist industry, undermining investors' confidence and, worst of all for the long-term future, creating a growing leg-end of the cruelty of Mr Mugabe's fanatical adherents.

In another ominous development, two white trotskyites — both of them no stranger to the South African security police — are at the time of writing immersed in Chikurubi maximum security prison outside Harare, a sign of the Government's sense of extreme vulnerability to Left-wing criticism in a society where land hunger, extreme poverty and tribal hatreds are still rife.

Mr Mugabe promises that when a socialist one-party state is inaugurated, probably after the coming election, democratic forms of expression will have ousted a lithe 'destructive factionalism' will be suppressed. In spite of some unpopularity with the semi-skilled and artisan classes of urban blacks, who have been worst hit by the soaring cost of living and by youth wing excesses, Mr Mugabe seems certain of a landslide election victory through his indisputable success in ameliorating the lot of rural Zimbabweans, albeit only temporarily.

Zimbabwe's hopes for the future will best be judged over the next five years by progress in bringing explosive population growth and personal values back into long-lost harmony with the land and with economic resources.



ROM 18/4/85 (362)

## Head suspended

HARARE — The assistant general manager of Zimbabwe National Railways has been suspended pending investigations into allegations that there has been a R366 000 swindle involving the railways. The Chronicle newspaper yesterday quoted Bishop Jonathan Siyachitema, chairman of the Railways Board, as saying he had suspended Mr Peter Nemapare.

Today Zimbabwe celebrates its first five years of life under a Zanu (PF) government. This review examines those five years and points to the challenges to be met.

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

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

So South Africans have something to celebrate with him on April 18.

Despite acknowledged problems and reservations about the future, a whole series of pre-independence fears may now be seen to have been wildly exaggerated. Relations with South Africa are frosty but practical. Zimbabwe is not providing bases for guerrillas of the banned African National Congress, and discreet co-operation between the Zimbabwe National Army and the SADF has extended to getting supply convoys through to President Samora Machel's hard-pressed government in Mozambique. South Africa remains Zimbabwe's largest trading partner.

Although the cost of living has virtually doubled here since independence and income tax is reputedly the highest in the world, the economy has not collapsed.

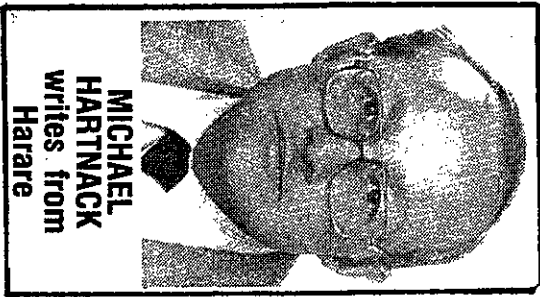
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Meanwhile, a three-year drought has broken the fruits of a bumper R1.2 billion agricultural season are being gathered in and marketed for much-needed foreign exchange. This year Zimbabwe is confident of showing a modest balance of trade surplus.

Mining output increased 20 percent last year and local industry is trying to take advantage of the diversified base established in the Rhodesian UDI years to win new markets in the Southern African Development Organisation Conference (Sadc) states, which have banded together to reduce reliance on South Africa.

More than 180 000 people have been resettled from over-crowded tribal areas in under-utilised, formerly white-owned farmland which was acquired on a willing seller, willing buyer basis. Some of them have contributed to the tenfold increase in maize production by small-scale peasant farmers since independence.

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MICHAEL HARTNACK writes from Harare

former "African" areas of the country since black rule has been done with borrowed money which Zimbabwe will have to struggle to repay in the decades ahead. By 1984 the growing burden of servicing external debt meant a deficit on invisible transactions of R600 million against R220 million in 1980. There are fears that the dramatic advance in peasant agriculture may not be sustained if they fail to repay the loans which have financed it.

But the biggest problem Zimbabwe's rulers face in the future is what they are going to do with the quarter-million job seekers coming into the labour market each year (on current figures), and what social attitudes these school leavers will have, liberated from traditional tribal life.

Mr Mugabe hopes they will be good socialists, dedicated to developing the backward rural areas. Yet parents who had battled to pay secondary school fees of R600 a year or more out of salaries seldom above R200 a month were heartbroken by 75 per-

# Zimbabwe's first five years of independence

youngsters with high city life, for dagga smoking, and for an epidemic of teenage pregnancies.

With Zimbabwe's population growth topping 3.3 percent a year the problem is not going to go away. While hopes for uplifting the people have been raised by some well-planned rural development schemes which are the envy of Africa, in other areas tribespeople have moved haphazardly onto once productive white farms, cutting fences, felling trees, and beginning the irreversible process of desertification.

Those from already impoverished rural areas flocked to Harare in their hundreds of thousands to escape the drought, swelling the capitalist population, it is believed, to over 2.5 million. They have made no noticeable mass move to go back since the rains returned.

The ranks of Zimbabwe's own poor have been joined by some 70 000 Mozambicans fleeing from the joint effects of war and natural disaster in their own country. While Mr Mugabe's government has earned praise for its collaboration with inter-

national agencies in extending relief to the refugees, it has carefully screened them for suspected sympathisers with Mozambique Resistance Movement rebels.

The Mozambican civil war poses a constant threat to every facet of an orderly society in Zimbabwe, by virtue of the uncontrollable 700 km border the two countries share. Several battalions of Zimbabwean troops are believed to be deployed in Mozambique itself, guarding roads, railways, and the Beit-Feruka oil pipeline. Nevertheless, the direct rail link to the port of Maputo has been closed since last August, increasing Zimbabwe's dependence on distant and more expensive South African routes.

Zimbabwe's similarly long frontier with its western neighbour, Botswana, has been prevented from becoming a frontier for rebel infiltration thanks to co-operation received from President Quett Masire's government in Gaborone.

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The ensuing unrest in Matabeleland has cost Zimbabwe dear, wrecking a multi-million rand tourist industry, undermining investors' confidence and, worst of all, creating a growing legend of the cruelty of Mr Mugabe's fanatical adherents.

Some Western press reports have spoken of thousands massacred by Korean-trained troops. Others more recently of hundreds abducted and presumed murdered by the ruling Zanu(PF) party's youth wing.

While much may be exaggerated and rumour

spread by Mr Nkomo's Zapu, a hard core of truth can be confirmed from, for example, current inquest hearings in Bulawayo, during which policemen have testified that so many detainees have died in the police "Slops Camp" in the city that it is impossible to remember details of individual cases. Post-mortem evidence has shown repeatedly that alleged Zapu dissidents were savagely assaulted before dying in mysterious circumstances.

In another ominous development, two white Trotskyites — both of them no stranger to the South African security police — are being deported to Britain after a spell in detention, a sign of the government's sense of extreme vulnerability to left-wing criticism in a society where land hunger, extreme poverty, and tribal hatreds are still rife.

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Despite some unpopularity with the semi-skilled and artisan classes of urban blacks, who have been worst hit by the soaring cost of living and by youth wing excesses, Mr Mugabe seems certain of a landslide

election victory through his indisputable success in ameliorating the lot of rural Zimbabweans, albeit only temporarily.

During the five years since independence the practical onus of opposing errors and abuses by government has in any case been thrown more and more on behind-the-scenes lobby groups from outside Parliament, usually having some element of foreign influence: the churches, industrialists, farmers.

While churchmen have come under fire for appearing timid about human rights in Zimbabwe, especially after their forthright denunciations of the former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith, they are acutely aware of the danger that they might give a sense of moral authority to malcontents who are already too prone to violence.

Zimbabwe's hopes for the future will best be judged over the next five years by progress in bringing explosive population growth and personal values back into long-lost harmony with the land and with economic resources.

Outward forms of government adopted, as the Lancaster House constitutional guarantees lapse during the latter 1980s, may be a misleadingly superficial issue.

D. Dispatch 18/4/85

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number of children in school has leapt from 800 000 to 2,5 million in the last five years, with 420 000 pupils in secondary education compared with 72 000 in 1980. Nearly a thousand new secondary schools alone have been opened.

Much of the spectacular extension of services and infrastructure to the

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

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Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo — rivals, then allies, and now bitter political enemies.

# Achievements, failures in Mugabe's first five years

CARE TMS 18/4/85 (362)

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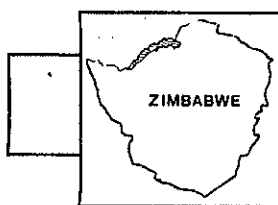
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## Success story

More than 180 000 people have been resettled from overcrowded tribal areas in under-used, formerly white-owned, farmland. The land was acquired on a willing-seller, willing-buyer basis. Some of the people who have settled there have contributed to the tenfold increase in maize production by small-scale peasant farmers since independence.

However, the success story that pleases Mr Mugabe most of all is in the field of education. The number of children in school has leapt from 800 000 to 2.5 million in the last five years, with 420 000 pupils in secondary education compared with 72 000 in 1980. Nearly a thousand new secondary schools have been opened.

Much of the spectacular extension of services and infra-



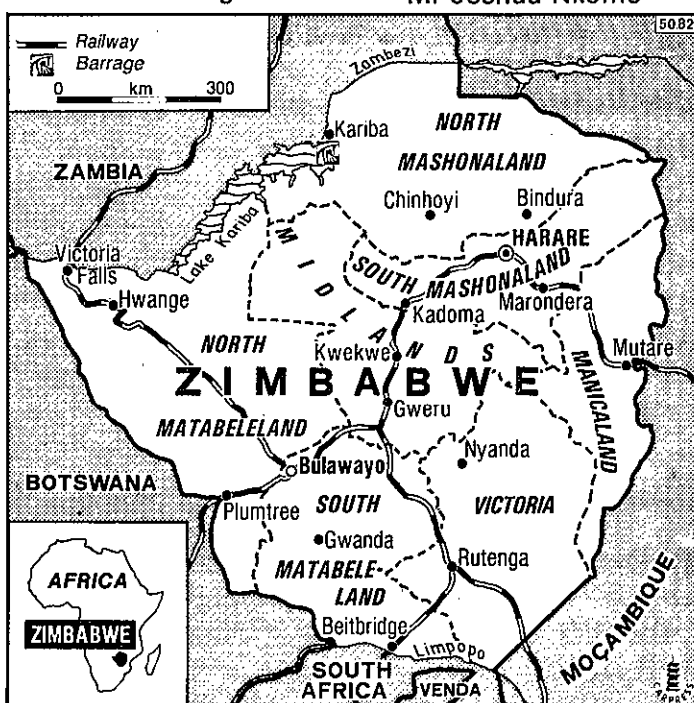
**Michael Hartnack**  
Reports from Harare



Mr Robert Mugabe



Mr Joshua Nkomo



structure to the former "African" areas of the country since black rule has been done with borrowed money, which Zimbabwe will have to struggle to repay in the decades ahead.

By 1984 the growing burden of servicing external debt meant a deficit on invisible transactions of R600 million against R220 million in 1980. There are fears that the dramatic advance in peasant agriculture may not be sustained if they fail to repay the loans which have financed it.

But the biggest problem Zimbabwe's rulers face in the future is what they are going to do with the 250 000 job seekers coming on to the labour market each year (on current figures) and what social attitudes these school-leavers, liberated from traditional tribal life, will have.

Mr Mugabe hopes they will be good socialists, dedicated to developing the backward rural areas. Yet parents, who battled to pay secondary school fees of R600 a year or more out of salaries seldom above R200 a month, were heartbroken by 75 percent failure rates in last year's Cambridge general certificate of education O-level exam, which is the key to future study and coveted white-collar jobs.

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

With Zimbabwe's birthrate topping 3.3 percent a year, the problem is not going to go away. While hopes for uplifting the people have been raised by some well-planned rural development schemes which are the envy of Africa, in other areas tribesmen have moved haphazardly on to once-productive white farms, cutting fences, felling trees and beginning the irreversible process of deserti-

fication.

Those from already impoverished rural areas flocked to Harare in their hundreds of thousands to escape the drought, swelling the capital's population, it is believed, to over 2.5 million. They have made no noticeable mass move to go back since the rains returned.

The ranks of Zimbabwe's own poor have been joined by some 70 000 Mozambicans fleeing from the joint effects of war and natural disaster in their own country.

While Mr Mugabe's government has earned praise for its collaboration with international agencies in extending relief to the refugees, it has carefully screened the refugees for suspected sympathizers of the Mozambique Resistance Movement rebels.

The Mozambican civil war poses a constant threat to every facet of an orderly society in Zimbabwe because of the uncontrollable 700-km border the two countries share. Several battalions of Zimbabwean troops are believed to be deployed in Mozambique, guarding roads, railways and the Beira-Feruka oil pipeline.

Nevertheless, the direct rail link to the port of Maputo has been closed since last August, increasing Zimbabwe's dependence on distant and more expensive South African routes.

Zimbabwe's similarly long frontier with its western neighbour, Botswana, has been prevented from becoming a frontier for rebel infiltration because of co-operation received from President Quett Masire's government in Gaborone. But Mr Mugabe claims a threat still exists from "super-Zapu" dissidents, allegedly trained and armed by South Africa, and says he expects a renewed wave of incursions aimed at disrupting the pending first post-independence general election.

Mr Mugabe averted the danger after independence of an immediate outright war with the Zipra army of his former Patriotic Front ally, Mr Joshua Nkomo, by attempting to conciliate Mr Nkomo while Zipra was disarmed and integrated into the Zimbabwe national army. But the discovery in 1982 of Zipra arms caches caused the disintegration of the government of national unity.

The ensuing unrest in Matabeleland has cost Zimbabwe dear, wrecking a multi-million-rand tourist industry, undermining investors' confidence and, worst of all for the long-term future, creating a growing legend of the cruelty of Mr Mugabe's fanatical adherents.

Some Western press reports have spoken of thousands massacred by Korean-trained troops. Other reports, more recently, have told of hundreds abducted and presumed murdered by the ruling Zanu (PF) party's youth wing.

## Assaulted

While much may be exaggeration and rumour spread by Mr Nkomo's Zapu, a hard core of truth can be confirmed from, for example, inquest hearings in Bulawayo, during which policemen have testified that so many detainees have died in the police "stops camp" in the city that it is impossible to remember details of individual cases. Post-mortem evidence has shown repeatedly that alleged Zapu dissidents were savagely assaulted before dying in mysterious circumstances.

In another ominous development, two white Trotskyites — both of them no strangers to the South African security police — have been expelled from the country after a secret trial. This is a sign of the government's sense of extreme vulnerability to left-wing criticism in a society where land hunger, extreme poverty and tribal hatreds are still rife.

Mr Mugabe promises that when a one-party state is inaugurated, probably after the coming election, democratic forms of expression will have outlet although "destructive factionalism" will be suppressed.

Despite some unpopularity with the semi-skilled and artisan classes of urban blacks, who have been worst hit by the soaring cost of living and by youth-wing excesses, Mr Mugabe seems certain of a landslide election victory through his indisputable success in ameliorating the lot of rural Zimbabweans, albeit only temporarily.

## Under fire

During the five years since independence the practical onus of opposing errors and abuses by government has in any case been thrown more and more on behind-the-scenes lobby groups from outside Parliament, which usually have some element of foreign influence. The churches, industrialists and farmers.

While churches have come under fire for appearing timid about human rights in Zimbabwe, especially after their forthright denunciations of former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith, they are acutely aware of the danger of giving a sense of moral authority to malcontents who are already too prone to violence.

Zimbabwe's hopes for the future will best be judged over the next five years by progress in bringing explosive population growth and personal values back into long-lost harmony with the land and with economic resources.

Outward forms of government adopted as the Lancaster House constitutional guarantees lapse during the latter 1980s may be a misleadingly superficial issue.

day was marked by strong criticism from Israeli he sees "nothing wrong" "One cannot visit a man in the alliance"

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# Exiled unionists attack Mugabe

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 35 000 at Harare revelry

HARARE. — Harare's 35 000-capacity stadium was packed yesterday with revellers celebrating Zimbabwe's fifth year of independence.

The thunder of a 21-gun salute, a fly-past by Hawk jets of the Zimbabwean Air Force, military drill and helicopter manoeuvres metres from the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, accompanied traditional dancing, tribal war songs and parades of children dubbed "The Born Free" because they were born on independence day five years ago.

President Canaan Banana, expressing fears about the conduct of Zimbabwe's first general elections due in June, pledged firm action against a three-year-old rebel campaign in southern Matabeleland.

He accused the rebels of conducting a reign of murder, rape and intimidation.

In Bulawayo, the base of the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, a no less enthusiastic crowd of about 30 000 packed into Barbourfields stadium to hear Matabeleland north provincial governor, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, read President Banana's message. They were also treated to a fly-past of Hawk jets, but neither Mr Nkomo nor any of his senior lieutenants, were present. — Sapa-Reuter

## TODAY

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Proceeds to Child Welfare and Lions Club

Kirstenbosch projects



# Independent Zimbabwe's reasons for celebration

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

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

## MICHAEL HARTNACK in Harare

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

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

- Relations with South Africa are frosty but practical.

- Zimbabwe is not providing bases for guerillas of the banned African National Congress.

- Discreet co-operation between the Zimbabwe national army and the SADF has extended to getting supply convoys through to President Samora Machel's hard-pressed government in Mozambique.

- South Africa remains Zimbabwe's largest trading partner.

- Although the cost of living has virtually doubled here since independence, and income tax is reputedly the highest in the world, the economy has not collapsed.

- Marxist theory has not been imposed wholesale, and there is even a small reverse trickle of perhaps 50 white returnees a month to counterbalance the continuing 1 000 a month outflow that has reduced the community from more than 280 000 to under 100 000 in the last 10 years.

- Notwithstanding the unrest in Matabeleland, which goes on gaining Zimbabwe an ugly reputation in the world for human rights abuses, there has been no full-scale civil war.

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

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

Mining output increased 20% last year and local industry is trying to take advantage of the diversified base established in the Rhodesian UDI years to win new markets in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) states, which have banded together to reduce reliance on South Africa.

More than 180 000 people

have been resettled from overcrowded tribal areas in under-utilised, formerly white-owned farmland, on a willing-seller, willing-buyer basis.

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

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

The number of children in school has leapt from 800 000 to 2.5-million in the last five years, with 420 000 pupils in secondary education, compared to 72 000 in 1980. Nearly 1 000 new secondary schools alone have been opened.

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

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

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# ENGLAND GARY

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Salzburg, Graz,  
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DAYS FROM ONLY

## Zimbabwe celebrates fifth anniversary (362)

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

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

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

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

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

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

President Canaan Banana was to deliver a wide-ranging review of Zimbabwe's progress since 1980 as the highlight of the main celebrations in Harare's Rufaro Stadium yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter.

TAIPEI — A doz may be

# The 'rags-to-riches' story of Zimbabwe's peasant farmers

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

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

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

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

Before the government-run programme, Mrs Chikaka scratched a subsistence living from the sandy soils of her 2,3 ha patch of earth in Wedza, 150 km south-east of Harare.

This year, despite a three-year drought, she will amply feed and clothe her five children, repay her loan of about R377 and still have enough left over to put about R1 433 into a bank account.

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

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

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

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

## SUGAR FOR CHILDREN'S TEA

But it is a luxury to many of Mrs Chikaka's 7,8 million countrymen — about five million of whom are peasants — to be able to have well-fed and well-clothed children as hers are. And there are other little signs, like serving guests soft drinks instead of tea or water from a gourd.

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

In the year before independence, 1979, the Rhodesian government allocated R1,53 million in loans to 4 400 peasant farmers. This year, the government has set aside R6,6 million for 95 000 peasant farmers.

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

Also before independence, most of the government's extension programmes and services catered to the white, commercial

farmers, who earned Rhodesia the title of "the breadbasket of Africa".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RDM 20/4/88

# Flags as Harare looks back

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By MICHAEL HARTNACK

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

As excited spectators vied to catch the falling parachutes the 10 000-strong crowd outside Harare's Agricultural Showgrounds surged about like rugby forwards in a vast line-out. Tearful children were roughly pushed out of the way by men and adolescents but the huge loose maul ended miraculously, with no apparent injuries.

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

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

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

22/4/85 RDM (362)

# Harare men hit back

By MICHAEL HARTNACK

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

Mr Roland Tarisai of Harare's Mabel-reign suburb speaks out for "battered husbands" in an impassioned counter-offensive against women's lib in yesterday's Sunday Mail.

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

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

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

"Strategic bed strikes and/or mid-en-

counter stoppages in flagrant violation of all implied and explicit matrimonial privileges.

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

"Incessant clucking and mistimed eloquence in the home-cum-aviary.

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

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

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

And, "where one marital bed is used, hogging the centre and forcing the husband to sleep on the edge of the bed.

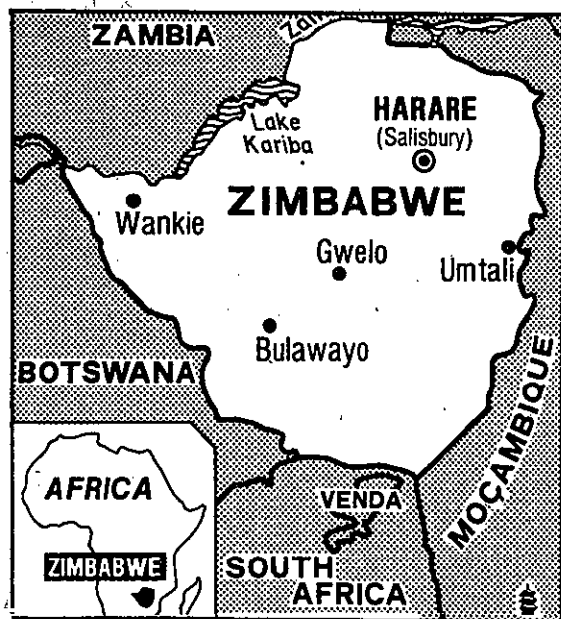
Mr Tarisai invites other "stricken husbands" to suggest additions to the list.



ARGUS 26/4/85 (362)

INTERNATIONAL

# Zimbabwean Govt orders spate of changes in names



Argus Africa News Service

**HARARE.** — Major rivers in Zimbabwe have been renamed under the Government's programme to "eradicate traces of the colonial era" and to bring the spelling of places closer to the vernacular pronunciation.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Mr Robert Mugabe

# Hope for Africa's starving millions

**BULAWAYO** — A cereal crop research project, now under way at an agricultural station in Zimbabwe's Matabeleland province, could save millions of lives in drought-prone African countries.

Funded by US-AID to the tune of (US) \$17,8-million over a five-year period, field trials being conducted at the Matopos Research Station, 25 km from Bulawayo, are devoted to the improvement of drought resistant crops such as sorghum and millet.

These two crops have traditionally played an important role in African life, but today maize has become the staple food of the bulk of the population in the SADCC region. But maize requires good rain for plentiful harvests — a fact which has been tragically accented in

the past three bad drought years in southern Africa.

According to Ohio-born Dr Leland House, who is the project manager at the Matopos site, sorghum and millet have important nutritional value.

362 Domestic

Sorghum is equal to maize in food value, although much depends on the method of preparation. Millets are generally higher in mineral value than either maize or sorghum.

According to archaeologists, sorghum was used for domestic purposes long before recorded history. A carving has been found showing it under cultivation in Egypt in 2500 BC.

This extremely hard, drought resistant grain gradually became the

staple food of hot, dry countries and from the 17th century onwards traders took sorghum seeds from Africa with them on their voyages to the West Indies and America.

Sorghum is normally fresh-ground and cooked as a porridge, and along with millet, is often used in making the thick, traditional African beer.

Nutritional content of sorghum varies, but an average variety contains in every 100 grams 11 percent protein, 370 calories, 28 mg calcium, 287 mg phosphorus, 4,4 mg iron, 350 mg potassium, 3,9 mg niacin, together with traces of vitamins B1 and B2.

The Matopos project is one of five locations in the SADCC region where the experiments on sorghum and millet are being carried out. The expertise, seeds,

technical data and skilled staff are provided by the mammoth International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in Hyderabad, India, which has the world's largest areas of sorghum and millet under cultivation.

ICRISAT staff assembled cereal seeds of different strains from 25 widely diverse locations, such as Nigeria, Upper Volta, the Near East and the US. Six sets, each containing 5 500 different varieties of sorghum, were planted in five separate locations — one in Matopos, two in Zambia, and one each in Malawi and Botswana.

Technicians will constantly monitor the growing crops and take readings on grain mould, pests and leaf diseases, said Dr House. Data would be carefully analysed before de-

decisions would be taken on which strains to cross-breed. The hope was that the "marrying off" of two different genes of a plant would produce offspring which would show distinct improvement in future generations.

The new varieties would be of immense value in drought-prone areas, where maize harvests were susceptible to failure in bad years, said Dr House, who has been actively engaged in sorghum research since 1959, having worked with the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations around the world.

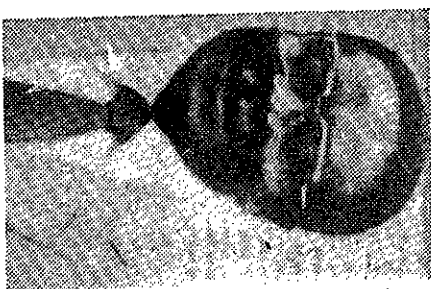
At the Matopos Research Station, which is a Zimbabwe government institution, the sorghum and millet projects are well under way, with 45 hectares of sorghum and plantations of pearl millet.

A low-voltage electrified fence had been set up around the experimental beds to keep out the marauding baboons from the nearby Matopos National Park.

Building of an administration block, three laboratories and hot houses is under way, with plans to add a reference library, conference centre and crop processing plants later. A farm service centre, workshops, seed storage facilities and crop receiving area will shortly become operational.

A road and sewerage network is now being prepared for the projected 75 staff houses which will be built on the site. There are also plans for a recreational centre, a school, a shopping complex and sporting facilities.

The programme is being run in conjunction with Zimbabwe's Ministry of Agriculture.



**MUGABE:** A cereal crop research project is underway in his country.

Dr House said, adding: "We are not building any private castles here in Matabeleland, but merely helping the national food programme. Our job is to manipulate the crops to fit in with these national programmes in the region."

# Papers lament end of Rand Daily Mail

Sowetan 11/5/85

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**HARARE** — As a challenge to the citadel of apartheid, the Rand Daily Mail was "as lethal as a non-malarial mosquito bite", the group foreign editor of Zimbabwe Newspapers, Bill Saidi, said yesterday.

In an article in the Herald marking the closure of the Mail, he said, "for Zimbabwean journalists, it is probably sad that the Mail is closing, to reappear only as a Business Daily. The truth is that most of the white 'liberal' Press long ceased to be relevant to the struggle against the racist regime."

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

The paper had not even been threatened with official closure, at

least not publicly.

But a black edited newspaper, The World, was actually closed down and another paper suffered the same fate.

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

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

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

The Times editorial described the RDM as "South Africa's most

outstanding newspaper", which provided one of the country's few bridges between racial groups.

"Its closure will significantly narrow the arena of political debate."

The consequences will be far-reaching, says the Times. Other English-language newspapers will be more wary of taking up liberal cause, while journalists will be demoralised.

Whites will become complacent while blacks will have even less faith in the ability of white institutions like the Press to play a constructive role in articulating their grievances.

It concludes: "To Mr Botha, the demise of the Rand Daily Mail shows how 'a new spirit of national unity is taking control' of South Africa."

"It is a dangerous illusion."

iry, Friday, May 3,

## Rail blast delays goods

Mercury Reporter

NM 315185  
MORE than 20 000 tons of goods have mounted up at Komatipoort railway yards, including steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe, since the line was sabotaged by the Mozambique National Resistance movement last week.

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

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

Boycott

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

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

Mozambique's electricity company said the United States offered R490 000 in emergency aid to buy coal to run an old coal-fired generator after a storm in March knocked down power lines from South Africa.

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

So far the Mozambican railway authorities have not approached SATS for assistance to get the line operating again.



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# Flags fly for a maize bonanza in Zimbabwe

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

FLAGS flew, there was a fanfare of trumpets and 500 people sat down to a sumptuous luncheon in the shadow of a R7.75-million bulk grain storage silo complex in the small Zimbabwean town of Chegutu, 100 km West of Harare.

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

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

Several hundred thousand tons of maize were imported.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr David Miller, the American ambassador whose previous posting was in Tanzania,

said it made him feel super to listen to the marvellous success story in Zimbabwe.

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

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

In the next 10 years it is planned to more than double that capacity to one million tons at a cost of R80 million.

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

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

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

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

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

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# Party apologises for activists

From  
**Michael Hartnack**

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

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

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

Mr Mortimer has written to Mr Mugabe expressing hopes the Hemson-Du Toit Episode will not jeopardise past friendship between his socialist-orientated administration and the

Labour Party.

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

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

Traditional gestures of international socialist

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

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

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# Youth Brigade axed to bloody death

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

The Herald, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, quoted a police spokesman as saying the incident occurred in a resettlement area in the

## Wife

Mberengwa commercial farming area, about 170 km east of Bulawayo. According to the re-

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

There, one of them was given an axe and made to hack his comrades to death.

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

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

## Swedish aid for Zimbabwe

HARARE— Sweden will grant Zimbabwe aid worth US\$27.5m for education, health and transport sectors from this year until 1987, the Sunday Mail newspaper reported: PM 14/5/85

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

The Swedish Government has already given Zimbabwe \$75m in aid in the past five years. — (Reuter)



## 600 Zimbabwe dissidents killed

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe security forces have killed 600 members of armed dissident gangs since politically-inspired violence flared up in the south of the country in 1982, says State Security Minister Mr. Emerson Mnangagwa. (362) Sowetan

Last year, more than 100 rebels were killed in contacts with government units, the Minister added, in an interview with The Herald newspaper. 15/5/85

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

Colombo

## Zim's civil service 'corrupt'

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

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

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

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

### Lot of fraud

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

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

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

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

"The whole structure needs looking at. There's so much wrong."

# Zim goes to polls

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

By early this week the new maps for the constituencies would be printed and the delimitation commission's report would be submitted to the president. The government had two weeks in which to consider it. — Sapa.

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20/5/85

# Zapu man freed

HARARE — A detained official of Zimbabwe's main opposition Zapu party, Mr Kenneth Mano, has been freed without any charges being laid against him, Zapu publicity secretary, Mr John Nkomo said yesterday. (362) Sonetan 20/5/85

He told reporters in a telephone interview that Mr Mano, arrested on November last year following clashes between Zapu supporters and members of the ruling party Zanu-PF at a rally he addressed, was released 14 days ago — Sapa-Reuter.



# Call for more ANC support

**LONDON** — Zimbabwe information minister Nathan Shamuyarira yesterday called on the international community to support the African

national Congress and the armed struggle against apartheid. He told high commission officials of 49 Commonwealth countries: "The revolution is in the making in that country."

Mr. Shamuyarira accused South Africa of waging a war against Zimbabwe on the radio waves. He mentioned Radio Truth, Radio Venda, and other clandestine radio stations

operating inside South Africa aimed at creating disaffection in South Africa's neighbouring countries, distorting and slanting the news about Africa. In addition, a propaganda war was being waged through The Mail with thousands of letters posted in South Africa. And he accused South Africa of infiltrating armed groups, arms supplies and funds to dis-

seminate radio stations in advance of the coming Zimbabwe elections. Speaking at the opening of a Commonwealth secretariat media workshop on countering "Apartheid Propaganda", Mr. Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe would be launching an external Zimbabwe radio service next year, to be run by the South African liberation movements. Zimbabwe would be willing to join with other Commonwealth coun-

tries in launching the station, and he appealed for Commonwealth funds to support it. Sir Shridath Ramphal, Commonwealth secretary general, and Mr. Donald Treford, editor of the London Observer, told delegates that South Africa was spending millions of pounds on an international propaganda campaign to win time for the Pretoria administration and support for its policies.

Mr. OLIVER TAMBO ... Zimbabwe Minister has pledged support for his organisation the ANC.



AFRICA

ARGUS 21/5/85 (362)

## Zimbabwe to beam propaganda to SA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The objective of the conference is to further a mandate delivered by Commonwealth heads of state at New Delhi in 1983 to combat

what was termed "disinformation" about the situation inside South Africa.

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

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

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

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

The conference was opened by Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal, who said its aims were to persuade the international media to consider the objectivity of its reporting on South Africa, to question the "credibility given to the professional handouts and studied distortions of the government," and to "explore the degree to which the media contributes to the pretence that South Africa is a normal country — like all others, but with some flaws."

# 'Emergency powers' mentality bogs down Zimbabwean law

CATL TIMES 23/5/85 362

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

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

The latest extension will take the emergency past its 20th birthday on November 5, the anniversary of the fateful date in 1965 when, six days before proclaiming UDI, Mr Smith persuaded the British-appointed governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, to sign the necessary documents.

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

Today, the emergency permits the indefinite detention without trial of perhaps as many as 300 people (no official figures are released), the exile of Lieutenant General Peter Walls, confiscation of property, searches, curfews and limitless discretionary powers for the government to make regulations on virtually any subject.

During the acrimonious debate on the extension of the emergency, Mr Smith challenged anyone to prove that his Rhodesian Front administration ever used the emergency powers as Mr Robert Mugabe's government was doing today — "to circumvent parliament, to just issue decrees, to do things which have nothing to do with security".

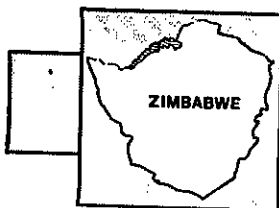
## Arrogance

But perhaps more important than any wrangle over their use of the emergency powers themselves, one should indict Mr Smith's cabinets and their civil service moguls on the general principle of adopting an "emergency powers mentality" — accentuating the trend toward government by regulation begun by their predecessors.

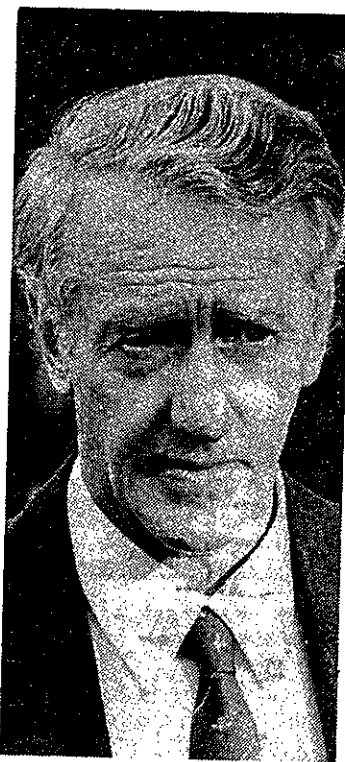
This mentality fostered bureaucratic arrogance that used to be particularly conspicuous in the former Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia.

With no effective parliamentary opposition, ministers went on introducing shoddily drafted pieces of legislation in which the marginal note "powers to make regulations" warned like a red flag of ominous nearby wording: "Where, in the opinion of the minister..."

That convenient yardstick for the courts of a law-abiding



**Michael Hartnack**  
Reports from Harare



Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith

citizen's conduct, the hypothetical "reasonable man", came to be edged out.

If, one day, the Case and Statute Law of Zimbabwe recognizes only one "reasonable man" whose opinions count — Mr Mugabe, presumably — we will have all the slipshod legislators of the last 20 years to blame rather than Mr Mugabe.

The casual drift toward government by regulation in the Todd-Whitehead era became a current like the Gulf Stream in the Field-Smith era and today seems to be a tidal wave.

## Powers

Recent controversial pieces of legislation pushed through the Zimbabwean parliament are, in the main, hugely irrelevant documents.

The 144 clauses of the Labour Relations Bill, for example, contain many Marxist-sounding concepts about the powers of the workers.

Yet only one provision really counts — the clause which gives the minister sweeping powers to do or leave undone practically anything the government likes.

Over the decades, complain local legal veterans, the emergency powers have insidiously set the tone for the whole practice of law in Zimbabwe.

It used to be possible, one leading advocate told me, for an accused to adopt a "passive attitude" when confronted by the police and to maintain this right through his trial. Today,

he said, one is almost compelled to make a statement and once it is confirmed before a magistrate, the onus of proof shifts to the accused.

If one does not give an outline of one's defence an adverse inference will be drawn, and bail will not be granted, even if the emergency powers are not themselves invoked in the form of a detention order.

This trend has led inevitably to judicial "fishing expeditions" by the police and security authorities. A major scandal such as the Thornhill air force sabotage investigation was bound to happen sooner or later, regardless of who was in power.

There has been a continual increase over the past 20 years in the number of prosecutions which rely almost entirely on confessions made by accused persons after their arrest.

One magistrate told me of repeated failures by inexperienced policemen to collect routine corroborative evidence after getting confessions. Today, up to 43 percent of cases before Zimbabwean courts end in acquittals.

## Evidence

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

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

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

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

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

None of the money can be recovered from the government

and the international philanthropic organizations which paid legal costs for Zimbabwean nationalists during their struggle for black rule are now conspicuously absent.

## Lawyers

UANC leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa complained recently that in today's non-racial Zimbabwe whites were more than ever "very special people" — infringements of their rights came to international attention and they could afford redress.

The architect of Britain's Lancaster House settlement, Lord Carrington, raised money to help the Thornhill air force officers fight their case but, to date, no one has raised a cent for lawyers to represent the families of black detainees who have died in Bulawayo.

The advocate said he found the plea by Mr Mugabe's ministers that they were following precedents set by Mr Smith "no answer at all".

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

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

With every fresh extension of the state of emergency it becomes increasingly hard to think of any government here ever plucking up the courage to abandon the deeply entrenched "emergency powers mentality" and rule instead through the legislature.

## Zimbabwe

farmers <sup>362</sup>

get more  
NM 23/5/85  
for crops

**H A R A R E** — The Zimbabwean Government, in a bid to boost agriculture, yesterday raised crop prices paid to farmers.

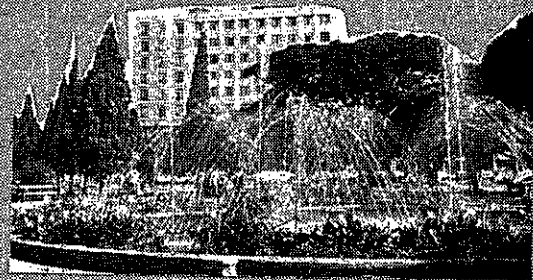
Staple maize will now fetch Zd\$180 a ton, up from last season's producer price of Zd\$140 a ton, the Agriculture Minister, Mr Denis Norman, told reporters.

He said the price of groundnuts would go up by 50 percent, from Zd\$500 in 1984/85 to Zd\$750 a ton next season.

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

Mr Norman said the new prices showed the Government's determination to achieve self-sufficiency in food and, if possible, to gear itself for export. — (Sapa-Reuter)

A year ago, one would have been hard put to find a more gloomy bunch than Zimbabwe's businessmen. Midway through 1985, however, the tone in boardrooms is largely one of quiet confidence.



Central Harare

# Zimbabwe out of economic wilderness

Argus Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

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

## Record food crops

An excellent rainy season has produced record food crops, including a two-million ton maize harvest, which will allow for sizeable grain exports.

Tobacco exports are set to reach unprecedented heights and could bring in R375-million in badly needed foreign exchange.



Mr Robert Mugabe  
... sound economic policies

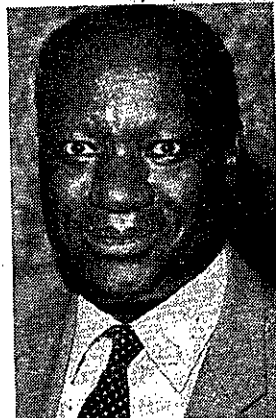
For the first time since independence in 1980, the country is showing a positive trade balance, and exporters are reaching out for new markets.

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

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

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

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



Mr Bernard Chidzero  
... encouraging outside investment

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

## Many positive signs

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

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

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

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

The corporation board, after ploughing back almost R20-million into the group from the total profit of R26.3-million, announced shareholders dividends almost treble last year's offerings.

## "Sound economic measures"

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

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

Anglo-American's Wankie Colliery Company, in which the government of Zimbabwe has a 40 percent stake, announced a profit of R6.65-million despite much reduced demand for its coal from the new Hwange Power Station, which was badly damaged in a severe explosion last year.

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



# Extradition question

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

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

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

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

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

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

The couple are both former Zimbabwe residents whose parents live in the Harare area. — Sapa

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Soweto 7/6/85

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## Whites flock back to Harare

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

### Reminders

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

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

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

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

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

# Zimbabwe Cock and Bull Time

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

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

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

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

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

To stand a chance of winning, he would have to defeat the nation-wide system of clandestine "cells" that Zanu

By MICHAEL HARTNACK  
Harare

(PF) began building in all the urban and Shona-speaking parts of Zimbabwe as long ago as 1972, and which now number thousands.

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

## Murder

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

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

Ironically, the activities of

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

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

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

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

## Grateful

A mandatory 15 percent pay rise for all lower-paid workers, announced last week by the government, will not keep pace with last year's 16 percent inflation.

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

Black peasant farmers are currently putting millions of rands in their collective pocket after being helped by government loans and agricultural advisers to reap an 800 000-tonne maize harvest — more than 10 times more than what they grew under white rule.

Since 1980, former "tribal trust lands" have seen massive construction of roads, clinics and other amenities, and over 90 percent of children can now find primary school places.

Much of the extension of services to these one-time cinderella areas has been done with foreign aid or loans which Zimbabwe will battle to repay in the years ahead.

## Pleas

But for the average black, it reinforces the feeling that now, after 90 years of white rule, he is master in his own country.

## Justice Minister is suing SA magazine

By MICHAEL HARTNACK  
Harare

ZIMBABWE's Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, is claiming R600 000 damages from South Africa's Drum magazine, which has a wide readership among blacks here.

He claims the magazine made him out to be lazy and a divisive influence in Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party.

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

Mr Ian Donovan, appearing for Nasionale Pers and Drum's editor, Mr Stan Motjuwadi, said the article was in no way defamatory, but suggested Mr Zvobgo had made "a few mistakes".

In Matabeleland, however, it is a different story.

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

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

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

Some observers here believe the election, following close upon the recent record farming season, will shepherd in a new era of political tolerance, prosperity, and foreign investment in Zimbabwe.

# White voters' apathy is 'frightening'

362  
NM 10/6/88

Mercury Correspondent

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

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

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

There was a belief that if a minority did not run the Government and dis-

agreed with the majority's ideology it could have no meaningful role. But Zimbabwe's white minority was needed to help government socialism and private sector capitalism work together to the benefit of all racial and tribal groups, Mr Grant said.

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

The 80 'African' seats are to be decided on July 1 and 2 by the 2 900 000 common voters roll.

# Muzorewa to stand in elections

362 Sowetan  
12/6/85

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

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

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

After scrutiny they were accepted and he will stand as a candidate in the Harare constituency of Glen View, where the ruling party's opponent is Mr I Mashonganyika.

Bishop Muzorewa told the SOWETAN Foreign Service that the delay had been an election tactic. "I did not want them to know

where I would be standing," he said.



BISHOP Abel Muzorewa.

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# The Zimbabwe poll a re-run

362 Suwela 13/6/85

**HARARE** — The central characters fighting Zimbabwe's general elections are much the same as in the 1980 poll which preceded independence. But the resemblance stops there.

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

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

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

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

Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF Party, the PF of Mr Nkomo, Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council,

and three other parties who won no seats in the 1980 poll are running again.

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

As in 1980, voting for the 80 black seats and 20 reserved for whites under the independence constitution will be separate, with whites voting on June 27 and the main ballot set for July 1 and 2. — Sapa-  
Reuter.



**ROBERT MUGABE: Will he retain his seat?**

CAPT Tim's  
20/6/85

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IT SEEMS to be a rule that those who win guerilla wars soon find themselves embroiled in conventional military adventures.

It is almost as if they are forced by a psychological compulsion to prove their victorious armies of irregulars can be reorganized to "make it in the big league".

There are examples besides the obvious current one, which is the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

But in Zimbabwe today the pressures on the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to push a huge expeditionary force of the 41 000-strong Zimbabwe national army into Mozambique are more than just psychological.

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

### Epochal speech to Mozambicans

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

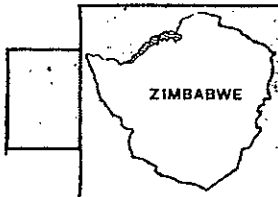
But, the day after his return to Maputo, President Machel made an epochal speech to Mozambicans, telling them to gear themselves for enormous sacrifices in a war to be waged until "the total and complete elimination of all armed bandits" (as he terms the MNR) had been achieved.

Some major military development in Mozambique is obviously in the wind.

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

The first task of the two brigades of Zimbabwean troops already reported to be deployed in the former Portuguese colony is to guard

# Mugabe longs to save Machel from SA clutch



**Michael Hartnack**

Reports from Harare



Mr Robert Mugabe

the vital road through Tete province to Malawi, to protect the road and rail links with the port of Beira and the oil pipeline from Beira to the refinery outside Mutare.

Mr Ian Smith's most important import-export route during 14 years of sanctions, the direct rail line to Maputo, has been closed for nearly a year because of rebel activity.

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

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



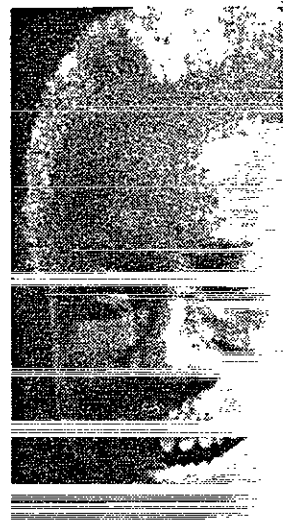
President Samora Machel

their bush hideouts to his enemies.

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

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

After the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which saw Mr Mugabe's closest ally, President Machel, publicly fraternizing with Presi-



President Julius

dent Botha, such co-operation was politically possible and able, despite the 7' leader's international against apartheid and to allow any minister contact with the South

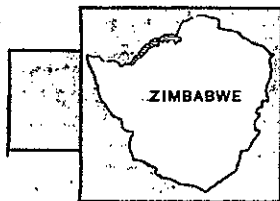
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20/6/85

# Mugabe longs to save Machel from SA clutches



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Reports from Harare



Robert Mugabe

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President Julius Nyerere

dent Botha, such co-operation was politically possible and respectable, despite the Zimbabwean leader's international stance against apartheid and his refusal to allow any minister-to-minister contact with the South Africans.

Given time, goodwill and further obvious coincidence of interests, more co-operation might have followed, breaking down the belief that South Africa must always be in confrontation with the frontline states.

But after Friday's Gaborone slaughter — described here as "Boer savagery" — it is totally unthinkable that Mr Mugabe could allow himself to be seen to act in concert with Pretoria. His third reason for intervening militarily in Mozambique — emotional commitment — is thrown into prominence.

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

If he succeeds, and the MNR are crushed with the aid of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops, the frontline states will feel immeasurably emboldened about the extent of their military might. The MNR cancer excised, Mozambique could have no reason to preserve the Nkomati Accord.

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

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

## Co-operating with Zimbabweans

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

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

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

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

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

# Zimbabwe poll: End of the long road for Ian Smith?

ROBIN DREW of the Argus Foreign Service reports from Harare on the 37-year political career of the former Rhodesian Prime Minister

'SMITHEY should hang up his boots. It is sad to see an old warrior playing in the boozers' league.'

Not a very polite comment but one made in all sincerity by a former Rhodesian army General about Ian Douglas Smith who is once again offering himself as a parliamentary candidate nearly 40 years after he first stood for election.

Mr Smith, at 66 one of the old brigade of candidates in the Zimbabwe general election, first gained a seat in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament in 1948 at the age of 29.

He was the youngest member of the house and supported the opposition Liberal Party composed in reality of conservatives who were against what were then regarded as the socialist policies of the United Party of Sir Godfrey Huggins which wanted more governmental control of things like cattle, industry and the railways.

Today Mr Smith, as conservative in outlook as ever, is even more strongly opposed to the socialism of Mr Robert Mugabe which he sees as a forerunner to the establishment of a communist state in Zimbabwe.

Mr Smith's 37 years in the various parliaments in which he has sat — the Southern Rhodesian, the Federal, the Rhodesian, the Zimbabwe Rhodesian and finally the Zimbabwean — included 15 years as prime minister. His Rhodesian Front Party enjoyed a record 20 years of never losing a seat in by-elections or general elections until three years ago.



Since then it has been slipping steadily and is widely expected to be soundly beaten by the Independence Zimbabwe Group when the 32 000 white, coloured and asian voters go to the polls in their separate election next Thursday to elect 20 MPs.

The election for the 80 black roll seats in the Zimbabwe House of Assembly will take place the following week.

Mr Smith's personal fight is in Bulawayo where he is up against one of his former loyal backbenchers, retired railwayman Paddy Shields, now a member of the independent group who broke away from Mr Smith's leadership in 1982.

It has become something of a cliché but "contact versus confrontation" sums up the difference between the independents led by former Rhodesian Minister Mr Bill Irvine and Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance.

**Mr Ian Smith ... strongly opposed to the socialism of Mr Robert Mugabe**

We talk to ministers. We get on well, even if we differ on the value of socialism and the one-party concept," say the independent

pendents in their appeal to the white community for support.

"We believe in saying openly what we think is wrong with government policy. They have got to be made to understand that socialism will ruin the country and the one-party state will mean the end of freedom," say Mr Smith's men.

"We must vote for strength, not weakness," said a Smith supporter.

"We need a man who can make things happen," said another staunch Smith follower.

"It is imperative that we vote for representatives who can communicate with the government. Rightly or wrongly Ian Smith is not held in favour by the government and is unable to influence policy," said an independent group backer in a letter headed "Smith doesn't fit the bill".

Furthermore, said the writer, electing Mr Smith to represent Bulawayo could do more harm than good and have repercussions on the city which already feels it is neglected by Mr Mugabe's government.

Mr Smith is saving his public appearances in Bulawayo for the last few days of the campaign.

His Ulster-born opponent, Mr Shields, said: "It is going to be close. We realise this is a major contest and we have put a lot of effort into it. The response has been friendly and

understanding and I think we can handle it."

But he agreed that putting paid to the political career of a man like Mr Smith was a big psychological hurdle for the handful of voters in Bulawayo, even those who feel like the many who say so privately that it is time he retired.

ARGUS 2/6/85 362

# Mugabe fights for sweep

**HARARE** — Confident of sweeping all before him in the eastern two-thirds of the country in Zimbabwe's elections in ten days' time, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is determined to eat into the monolith of support for opposition leader Joshua Nkomo in the west.

Mugabe's Zanu (PF) has devised an election strategy that plays heavily on the tribal issues. If it comes off, it may turn Nkomo's ZAPU party into an insignificant parliamentary minority. Zapu is one of Ma-

gbe's thorniest problems. It forced him to drop the crucial issue of the one-party state, for these elections at least. Nkomo remarked at a Press conference last week that Zanu (PF) had had to do so "because they know the people of this country will not accept it."

Zapu's support from the numerically inferior Ndebele-speaking population is — whether Nkomo likes it or not — also support for the bands of guerrillas roaming the countryside in the western province of Matabeland and parts of the Midlands.

Not only has it cost the government millions to keep a large military force in the west, but it has earned Zimbabwe a murky international reputation for disregard of human rights, after heavy-handed campaigns to put down the dissidents.

The delimitation of constituency boundaries, completed in late May and published two days after the election dates of July 1 and 2 for the 80 black seats

in the House of Assembly were proclaimed, has left Matabeland with a crucial 15 seats. Zanu (PF)'s careful choice of candidates seriously undermines Zapu's chances of a clean sweep in the western province.

Zapu clearly regards the rest of the country — including the Midlands, where it won four out of 11 seats in the last election — as a lost chance, despite the fact that it has fielded candidates in all constituencies.

The party has placed

all its top officials into Matabeland seats, withdrawing Nkomo from the Midlands and party vice-president Joseph Masika from Mashonaland, where they stood in 1980.

In Insiza in Matabeland South, Mugabe has placed Enos Nkala, the charming, lone Ndebele member of the Zanu (PF) Politburo. Nkala was banned from the 1980 elections for his inflammatory statements.

Insiza is Nkala's home and he has campaigned heavily there

almost since independence, returning week after week for rallies to ensure his backing among a population already favourably disposed to one of its native sons.

Nkala established his popularity by being one of the earliest black nationalists to

rebel against white rule, a stand which put him in detention almost continuously from 1961 until just before independence.

Nkomo at his Press conference last week said there had been no change in the security situation in Matabeland.



**PREMIER Robert Mugabe.**



# Zimbabwe goes to polls

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

There has been a dramatic improvement in

morale and the white community appears to be far more confident and relaxed about its continuing role in Zimbabwe.

The breaking of the drought and the prospects of record crops and good returns for the tobacco crop, still the mainstay of the economy, have contributed

greatly to the more buoyant and cheerful mood.

The role of the whites has been under the spotlight in the election campaign as has the government's attitude to them.

The most important change noted by Mr Chris Andersen, who is standing as an independent, is that the days of

mutual suspicion have passed.

It was Mr Andersen who led the breakaway from Mr Ian Smith's party three years ago

and who was subsequently appointed to Mr Robert Mugabe's Cabinet.

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

They had been able to do this because the thrust of the government's approach had been a pragmatic one despite what was said. He thought this pragmatism had been the salvation.

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

Mr Andersen's campaign and that of the other independents, who unlike him are grouped in an alliance under the leadership of Mr Bill Irvine, has been based on the need for whites to influence government wherever possible through behind-the-scenes contact and persuasion.



## Whites vote in Harare today

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—The 32 000 registered voters in Zimbabwe's remaining 100 000 white community today elect their 20 representatives in the 100-seat House of Assembly after a campaign that has left the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and his ruling Zanu (PF) visibly angered.

The result of today's poll is the hardest to predict since Mr Ian Smith came to the fore in Rhodesian politics nearly a quarter of a century ago.

Observers fear that whoever triumphs at the hustings, Mr Mugabe is likely to be markedly unsympathetic to the victors and whites generally, in the aftermath, offering them no Cabinet seats and no reprieve in his plans to abolish special representation for them in 1987.

### First results

If in two years Mr Mugabe can muster the 70 votes he will then need to amend the provision, today will be the whites' last chance to choose their own representatives.

First results of the poll are expected as little as an hour after polling closes at 7 p.m. since in most constituencies there will be fewer than 1 800 ballots to count. Results in the extensive rural constituencies may take longer.

Not only Mr Smith's party, now called the Conservative Alliance Zimbabwe, but the supposedly pro-Mugabe Independent Zimbabwe Group (IZG) opposing it, has earned Zanu's disfavour by laying emphasis in their manifestos on claims that white skills are irreplaceable.

# Ian Smith's party poised to win most white seats

Star 28/6/85

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The Star Bureau

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

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

## WHITE UNITY

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

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

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

He was ready for a fight in parliament, he told newsmen, adding "If

the government has any intelligence, it will listen to us."

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Smith's party needs only four more seats for a majority.

# Zimbabwe's better BoP 362 Star 28/6/85 earns foreign sympathy

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

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

The guide said that the trade surplus moved to a record high of \$251 million

(Zimbabwe) last year, which despite a 13 percent increase in imports to \$1 201 million, helped reduce the current account deficit by about \$300 million to \$150 million and the overall balance of payments surplus is expected to be about \$250 million.

The value of exports increased by 26 percent with tobacco accounting for 31 percent of total domestic export earnings in the final quarter of 1984 and 20 percent of total export earnings for the whole year.

Other commodities that contributed to the surge in earnings during the fourth quarter were cotton, nickel, sugar, coffee and tea. — Sapa.



NM 28/6/85

# Zimbabwe preparing to send more troops to Mozambique?

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

A representative of the National Resistance Movement (MNR) said in Lisbon recently that Zimbabwe had already sent 10 regiments amounting to more than 7 000 men in addition to the contingent of 5 000 which has been responsible for the past four years for guarding rail and road links in the country. This statement has been dismissed by a government spokesman in Harare as 'false' and 'pure imagination'.

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

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

Tete and the Malawi frontier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the same time President Nyerere visited several Eastern Bloc countries and Sweden looking for military instructors. (AFP)



# Ian Smith's sweeping victory stuns Zimbabwe

The Star Bureau

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Star 29/6/85

**HARARE** — Stunned surprise has greeted the news of Mr Ian Smith's sweeping election victory in the white roll contest of Zimbabwe's general election. His party took 15 seats, the independent group four and there was one successful non-aligned independent.

The 30 000-plus-white electorate amazed most of the "in-

formed observers — the Press, the diplomatic corps and liberal politicians — and none more so than Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) government, which had openly expressed its wish to work in the next parliament with a less beligerent collection of white MPs.

The *Financial Gazette* news paper, admitting that it was "sticking its neck out" hit the streets yesterday as the massive Conservative Alliance victory was becoming well-known, forecasting that Mr Smith's party would be "fortunate" if they could keep two seats.

The independent group of Mr Bill Irvine has four seats and one has gone to an independent, Mr Chris Andersen, Minister for the Public Service.

One prominent white liberal politician described the magnitude of the Conservative win as being akin to the unexpected sweeping victory of Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) at the British-supervised 1980 Independence polls.

Many observers have noted that the large turnout of whites in the voting — in many cases percentage polls of more than 80 percent were recorded — was a sign that the much-feared white apathy had not materialised. In some constituencies, the tussles were extremely close, with one candidate, the CAZ's Mr Gerald Smith, scraping home by only two votes. Housewife Mrs Sheila van Reenen (CAZ) failed by four votes to secure her seat in the House of Assembly.

Mr Smith's party — with its 15 seats — now commands a substantial majority in the lower house of Parliament.



Mr Ian Smith



# Massive vote of faith for Smith

**Mercury Correspondent**

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

For the former Rhodesian leader a great deal now appears to hinge on whether black opposition parties can win 16 or more seats in their elections in the 80 common roll constituencies on Monday and Tuesday.

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

The ruling Zanu (PF) will then need to muster only 70 votes instead of

the present 100 to rescind the Lancaster House guarantees of white seats.

Observers believe Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu may win all 15 Matabeleland common roll seats in next week's polling by the 2 900 000 black voters, but hold out little hope for him in any other areas, or for Bishop Abel Muzorewa retaining his three UANC seats. In 1980 Mr Nkomo won 20 seats.

**Scraped home**

In spite of near-chaos at some polling booths due to administrative bungles and the inexperience of black returning officers, there was a massive turnout by some 40 000 white voters, 7 000 more than were listed on the hastily-produced rolls.

Claiming the right to own

supplementary registration, they confounded predictions of apathy, as well as the widespread suggestions that Mr Smith had reached the end of his 37-year political road. The 66-year-old Rhodesian leader received a massive personal vote of confidence.

In many Matabeleland and country constituencies, including his own, candidates for his Conservative Alliance Zimbabwe won by three-to-one vote margins. In the Harare area, where the CAZ expected to be heavily defeated, they scraped home with tiny majorities.

Mr Bill Irvine's Independent Zimbabwe group suffered a humiliating run of defeats and took only four constituencies, including Mr Irvine's

## Sauve P K's defeat sparks speculation

**Mercury Correspondent**

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

Even Mr van der Byl's cultivated British colonial stiff upper lip quiv-

ered a little on Thursday night as a black returning officer announced that the 'non-aligned independent' Mr Chris Andersen had taken the Harare Suburban constituency with 1 017 votes against Mr van der Byl's 544 and 466 for Mr Ray Grant of the Independent Zimbabwe Group, which only a week before was predicting Mr van der Byl would come third and lose his deposit.

'Our organisation is not what it used to be,' sighed

Mr van der Byl, who entered Parliament for Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front in 1962 and during the 1965-79 UDI years held the Cabinet posts of Minister of Information, Minister of Defence, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

But the news that Mr Smith's party, now called the Conservative Alliance Zimbabwe, had made up for the expected Mount Pleasant defeat by capturing 15 of the 20 reserved seats in the House

of Assembly makes Mr van der Byl a certain contender for one of the ten white seats in the Senate. They are elected by the white MPs on a simple majority.

Mr van der Byl declined to comment on his personal plans, but party sources believe he is likely to accept Senate nomination, particularly to confound critics who claimed he has secretly emigrated to his family estates in the Cape.

# TARGET: Chitepo

**Car bomb  
explodes  
at 8am  
killing  
the man  
marked  
as first  
black PM**

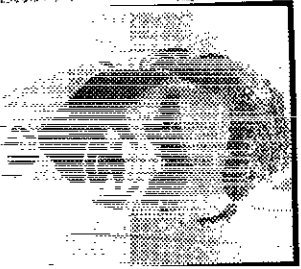
A PROFESSIONAL assassin has given a chilling account of how he blew up a black Rhodesian nationalist leader who was at one time destined to be the first prime minister of independent Zimbabwe.

In one of the most dramatic events in the Rhodesian war, Herbert Chitepo, 51-year-old chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), was blown up by a home-made bomb which had been planted under his car in the dead of night.

The killing effectively stopped the war for 18 months, and had repercussions that echoed across the world, many of which are still being felt in Robert Mugabe's new Zimbabwe.

Today, CIO operative Taffy tells the remarkable story of how he and his colleagues, Chuck Hind and Ian Sutherland, blew Herbert Chitepo to pieces.

The Zanu leader died as he started up his car, a pale blue VW Beetle, in the driveway of his home at 150 Marumba Road in Chitenji, Lusaka, on March 18 1976.



362 Whole Page

**KITTY KATZIN talks to one of the men who did the dirty work during the Rhodesian War**

THERE were six of them.

At the top was Ricky May, a top-class former police officer, competent, experienced and in charge of the Rhodesian Intelligence Organisation's "dirty tricks" operations.

He was greatly admired, inspired confidence, and his men would die for him. His deputy, who issued the

instructions, was known simply as "Colonel Joe". Then there were the three top agents in the operational team who carried out the instructions...

...To kill, to maim, to destroy.

This they did with ruthless efficiency, killing black nationalist leaders, machine-gunning Zipra guerrillas, and blasting strategic installations in Zambia.

It was a campaign of vicious terror and vengeance, and it was executed at the height of the Rhodesian War.

The leader of the squad, a giant of a man, who still logs 10km every day, was codenamed "Taffy".

The second was "Chuck" Hind, a craggy-faced Scot who was a former middleweight boxing champion.

Both were professional killers.

"Taffy" was the explosives expert, Hind the "all-purpose" back-up man.

Then there was Ian Sutherland, the burly Zambian farmer, trained in karate and a jack-of-all-trades.

He supplied the base, his farm 120km from Lusaka, where the killer squad made their death raids explosive devices and plotted their death into black nationalist strongholds. He was also the cover man and the driver of the squad's getaway bakkie.

Finally, there was the last of them — Sutherland's wife, Pricilla. Her job was to decode messages from CIO, telephoned from Salisbury, and to pass them on to the three collaborators.

All of them survived, except "Chuck" Hind. He was killed in a motor accident near Lusaka while out on reconnaissance.

Sutherland was brought to trial by the Zambians on charges of possessing war materials.

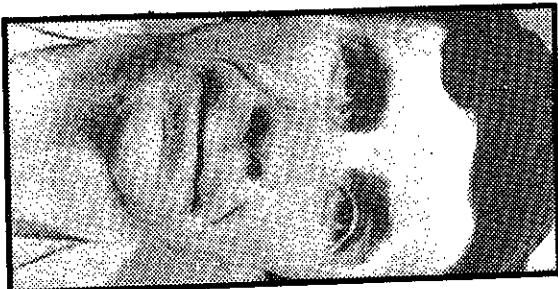
Uncovered on the farm, and sent to jail. His wife was also detained.

After sweating out his sentence in a black jail in Kabwe, formerly Broken Hill, they packed up and left Zambia. Just a few close friends know where they are today.

"Taffy" was the lucky one — he came through virtually unscathed. It is his story of the daring escapades of his three-man death squad which author Peter Stiff has captured in his latest book, *See You in November*.

It is a story that will leave you spellbound...

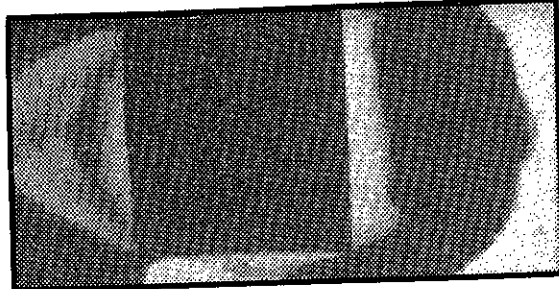
# Amazing stories of the



**SECRET KILLERS**

... Chuck Hind (left) and "Taffy".

Chuck was killed in a motor accident but "Taffy" is alive and well. His face has been blanked out to protect him



**I'd do it all again, says killer 'Taffy'**

A British SAS-trained professional assassin has no regrets about killing any of his 20 victims — including two black nationalist leaders — in an amazing spree of carnage at the height of the war in Rhodesia.

Taffy, a 43-year-old former special force soldier, adopts a simple philosophy when he talks of those he killed.

All of them, like Chitepo and Moyo, were commanders of an enemy army.

"We were at war. It was them or us."

He looked upon himself as a soldier, just as any South African trooper would regard himself when crossing into Angola to take on Swapo.

"When an enemy comes into sight... Whether you are waiting in ambush, or attacking him, or stalking him — or blowing him to bits with a parcel bomb or whatever — it is a matter of winning or losing, or dying or surviving."

Being unarmed, as he could be if he was assassinated, made no difference.

"I reconcile that with the fact that he is an enemy soldier, in whatever circumstances he dies. For all of us — for him and me — it is a survival thing..."

But to kill in cold blood, as he did in the case of Chitepo and Moyo, how does that move you?

"Not so," says Taffy. "I did not kill them in cold blood. I did not murder them. My job, as a soldier, and in a war situation, was to kill the enemy, which is what they were, and which is what I did."

But even in a state of war, I never killed indiscriminately. I wanted to

# Rhodesian Hit Men

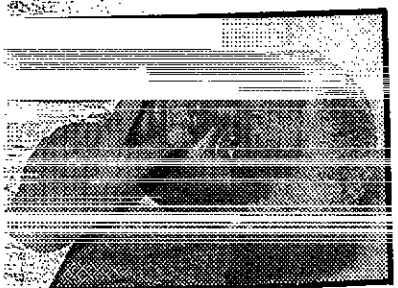
## TARGET: Nkomo

ON Sunday, September 3, 1978, an Air Rhodesia Viscount, *Hungry* — on a scheduled flight from Kariba to Salisbury — was shot from the skies by a Sam-7 Strella missile fired by Zipra insurgents.

Of the 58 passengers and crew, 18 survived, and of those, 10 were shot or bayoneted to death as they scrambled to safety from the wreck of the smouldering aircraft.

Among them was a baby boy and the air hostess.

The atrocity filled Rhodesia with revulsion, but the Zanu leader, Joshua Nkomo, claiming responsibility, said the "hit" and the "passenger"



**ZAPU TERROR ... The remains of the Air Rhodesia Viscount which was blasted down by Nkomo's soldiers. The atrocity filled Rhodesia with revulsion**

10 000 rounds were blasted at the house and into the grounds.

"By this time a huge fire raged inside the house, and we reloaded."

But even in a state of war, I never killed indiscriminately. I wanted to



## HERBERT CHITEPO

The bomb, says Taffy, weighed almost four kilograms, and was made of pentolite and plastic explosives which came from South Africa.

At the time, Mugabe was being kept in detention in Salisbury by the Smith Government. Chitepo, as Zanu chairman, was spearheading the fight for independence. Chitepo's bodyguard, Silas Shamiso, who had sat beside him in the front of the car, died with him. A second guard, Sadat Katanzaba, was seriously injured.

An innocent child died as well. He was Samba Chaya, who was hit by a wheel from exploding Chitepo's car as he played in the garden next door.

"That was tragic," Taffy remarks. "The child had had no part of it and didn't deserve to die."

Chitepo's death, he says, was a different story.

The Zanu leader, protected by the Zambian Government, was directing his Zambian guerrillas on a path of death and destruction across the border in Rhodesia, which was in a state of war.

"If you cannot kill a murderer with justice," he says, "then you kill him with injustice."

Chitepo's untimely death came as a great boost to Rhodesia's military efforts.

Rhodesia's first black barrister, Chitepo had considerable influence and was Zanu's rising star.

To prepare for his assassination, the three-man hit squad trailed the nationalist leader around Lusaka for days.

Taffy took up the story... "We watched his movements, noted the time he arrived and left home, and ensured he had only one car — the VW Beetle (registration: EY 7077).

"Then we set about making the bomb on the farm."

"Jan (Sutherland) had an old Volksie similar to Chitepo's, and we practised for days placing the bomb underneath the mudguard of the right-hand front wheel."

To plant the bomb, Taffy and Chuck, armed with AKs, and covered by Sutherland, entered Chitepo's grounds shortly before 4am.

Says Taffy: "I leaped-crawled to the front of the car and lay on my side. I slotted the brass box containing the pentolite into place behind the front wheel, slipped in the wedge, and jammed the device in position."

The whole thing took three minutes to set up. At 4am they drove back to Jan's farm, where they waited anxiously for dawn.

Five hours later, at 8am, Chitepo started up his car — and was blown to smithereens. His car was reduced to a mangled wreck, and its crumpled bonnet blown on to the roof of his house.

That night, in Salisbury, a small group of Rhodesian CIO officers swore revenge: they would spare nothing to kill Nkomo.

And so *Operation Bastille* began...

Thirty Rhodesian SAS men were handpicked to do the job. They would be guided into Zambia by CIO agent Taffy, cross Lake Kariba by ferry and

continue, with eight jeeps, through 200 kilometres of dense bush towards Lusaka.

Once there, they would break into Nkomo's official residence, set it

on fire, and then return to the lake.

THE typed message on the lethal parcel said simply that here, for your reading pleasure, is a "free condensed book volume from *Reader's Digest*".

But when Jason Moyo, to whom it was addressed, opened it, he died in a deafening explosion that tore almost every limb from his body.

The fake book gift was, in fact, a high-explosive bomb, and the assassin who made it, and posted it, reflected this week on Moyo's fatal mistake.

"He should never have opened it himself."

The bomb, neatly embedded in a space cut out between the covers of the book, exploded the second Moyo opened it.

Nkomo. First they planned to drop a bomb improvised from a 210 litre drum and packed with 150 kilograms of high explosives, on to his house — from a helicopter.

The device was to have been fitted with a 15-20 second delay fuse to allow the pilot sufficient time to clear before detonation. However, it was called off for fear of giving

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## TARGET: Moyo



view, is how Moyo died — grotesquely, and later, as it turned out, perhaps tragically.

The ball bearings, he said, spewed out at 5000 metres a second.

"Jason Moyo," said secret agent Taffy, "didn't stand a chance. The force of the blast lifted him off his feet and blew him several metres across the room."

Moyo's assassination stunned Zanu leader Joshua Nkomo and led to a fresh round of strife between Zanu and Zanu as one blamed the other for the killing.

Taffy, tells the story in a new book which goes on sale this week, but in an interview with the Sunday Tribune, he disclosed

blinding him instantly and blowing off his hands. It also unleashed a wave of ball bearings which thudded into his upper torso and face.

That, in the assassin's

## The parcel bomb that blew Jason Moyo to bits

more details on the slaying.

The parcel bomb, he said, took only 30 minutes to make up, which he did while sitting at his dining-room table at his house in Salisbury.

Along with his CIO handler, "Colonel Joe", Taffy decided that the book to use as the guise would be a *Reader's Digest*.

"This is one kind of book everybody gets."

Using a *Reader's Digest* carton and a condensed book, he set about making the bomb, using plastic explosives and ball bearings.

It would be detonated by two electrical contacts as it was opened, and the power would be

supplied by torch batteries.

"Zapu's address in Lusaka," said Taffy, "was no secret."

He was instructed not to mail the book from Rhodesia, but from Francistown, Botswana, on account of an in-transit Zanu presence there.

"The purpose of planting the bomb was to lay the blame for Moyo's slaying at the doorstep of Zanu, even if only by implication."

"When it was ready I put the book in my suitcase and flew from Salisbury to Francistown, having no trouble with customs in Rhodesia, South Africa or Botswana."

"I stuck stamps on in

Francistown and posted it."

"I remember musing on the flight afterwards that although the device was bound to cause someone serious injury or death, I held out little hope of it killing Moyo."

"I thought of Prime Minister Ian Smith and remembered someone telling me that in his office, in Salisbury, all kinds of X-ray machines and devices had been in stalled to check incoming mail."

But Jason Moyo, he said, must have been an avid *Reader's Digest* fan.

When he opened the parcel on January 22, 1977, he was "blasted to eternity."

across the street as Mr Mugabe entered and left the hotel.

He needed only to load the suitcase and detonate the charge by radio signal when he received an urgent message from his controllers at CIO.

They told him to abandon the attempt, and he returned home — shocked, furious and disillusioned.

He was never told why CIO had pulled him back, but believes the plot had been leaked to the British.

It was September 1977 and Mr Mugabe, along with Joshua Nkomo, was attending the Lancaster House constitutional

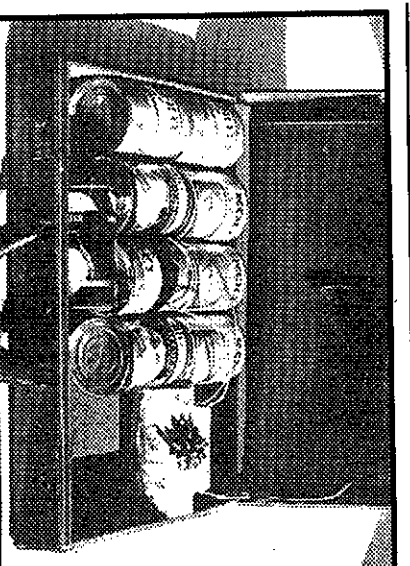
talks on the eve of Zimbabwe's independence.

Taffy had planned to blow up Mr Mugabe, with Mr Nkomo as an alternative target, in the foyer of the Royal Gardens Hotel in Kensington, where they were staying.

He had smuggled explosives through British customs in South Africa, canned fruit tins, and got as far as rehearsing the plot by placing an empty suitcase in the foyer of the hotel.

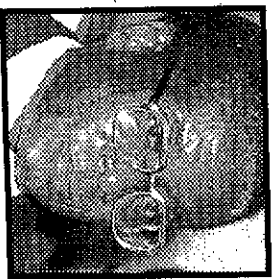
He would then watch from a Wimpy Bar

## TARGET: Mugabe



TARGET MUGABE: The claymore bomb intended to blow up the black leader

## How Zanu leader was almost blown up in a London hotel



MUGABE: Lucky to be alive

It was September 1977 and Mr Mugabe, along with Joshua Nkomo, was attending the Lancaster House constitutional

talks on the eve of Zimbabwe's independence.

Taffy had planned to blow up Mr Mugabe, with Mr Nkomo as an alternative target, in the foyer of the Royal Gardens Hotel in Kensington, where they were staying.

His conscience was much clearer than were he to have bombed and killed innocent civilians in an air raid.

"No," says Taffy, "it was Chitepo and Moyo, and the others who died, who were the cold-blooded killers. They were the ones whose guerrillas killed and maimed people at random, and shot down civilian aircraft."

Would he do it all over again?

"In the same circumstances, yes, I would!"

"It had struck the seam of one of the tins, passing through it, then hit a belt eyelet."

"If this hadn't been there it would have pierced my back and exited through the centre of my chest."

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# Mugabe: Whites <sup>CAPE Times 1/7/85</sup> have not repented <sup>362</sup>

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

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

"What came out clearly is that the enemy of yesterday is still today's enemy," he told a crowd of 200 000 supporters at a

rally on the eve of the first black general elections since independence in 1980.

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

Mr Smith, the last white to rule Zimbabwe as the former prime minister of Rhodesia, said

on Saturday he was ready to work with his arch-rival, Mr Mugabe.

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

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

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

## 'Mass graves'

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

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

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

# Mugabe warns whites they face 'hard going'

News 1/2/85 362

Argus Africa News Service  
HARARE. — Whites in Zimbabwe have been warned that they face "very hard going" by Mr Robert Mugabe whose party is certain to be returned to power by the three million black voters who go to the polls today and tomorrow in the country's first post-independence general election.

An enraged Mr Mugabe told a crowd of more than 100 000 in Harare yesterday that the results of the white election in which Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance won 15 of the 20 seats showed that by and large whites were still racists. "Never again would his government be deceived into believing that the whites had changed their attitude.

"We showed them love, they showed us hatred. We forgave them, they thought we were stupid. We regarded them as friends. They were wicked witches," said Mr Mugabe who added that the policies of yesterday would be abandoned.

The whites would have no one to blame but themselves for the breakdown in trust between blacks and whites.

The Prime Minister said Mr Smith's evils were well known. "The message we got from the election results is that the whites do not want to work with us," he said.

Mr Mugabe ruled out any prospect of co-operation with Mr Smith who said at the weekend that he would intensify his efforts to communicate with the Prime Minister. Mr Smith said he would do all he could to work harmoniously with the government.

But Mr Mugabe told his cheering supporters there could be no alliance between good and evil. Never would there be an alliance with those who supported Mr Smith.

The Prime Minister said the constitution which allowed only 32 000 whites to choose 20 representatives was not acceptable. He described the constitution as "a dirty piece of paper".

He said the constitution had been respected up to now because the government wanted reconciliation.



# Zimbabwe holds rallies

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

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

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

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

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

A separate ballot for 20 seats reserved for whites was held on Thursday, with former rebel Rhodesian leader Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance capturing 15 in a shock result that has angered many blacks.

Mr Mugabe has said the result was a rebuff to

his policy of reconciliation following the seven-year war against white rule which ended in December, 1978.

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

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

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

In his three-week campaign, Mr Mugabe has called for a clean sweep for Zanu (PF), asserting: "No other

party can qualify to run the country as effectively as we have done."

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

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

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

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



**PRIME MINISTER:**  
Robert Mugabe.



**OPPOSITION LEADER:**  
Mr Joshua Nkomo.

# Zimbabwe whites left pondering

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

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

He also hinted that his Government will reconsider entrenched clauses in the 1979 constitution whereby whites are guaranteed 20 seats in the 100-seat House of Assembly, at least until 1987.

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

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

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

Mr Mugabe promised that life from now on will be hard for what he called 'white racists'.

## 'Puts beyond doubt'

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

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

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

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

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

Four other parties are contesting the 79 seats at stake today and tomorrow.

# Mugabe promises hard life for racists

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

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

Mr. Mugabe told a crowd of more than 150 000 that Europeans had only themselves to blame if race relations worsened.

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

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

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

Last week 33 000 registered whites gave their votes to the 15 candidates of Mr. Smith's Conservative Alliance.

Mr. Mugabe promised that life, from now on, would be hard for the "white racists".

"A boer is a boer," he told the cheering crowd. "He doesn't change."

Sapa-Reuter

# Nkomo is a bitter man

## Out in the cold after fighting freedom war

**JOSHUA NKOMO, called "Father Zimbabwe" by his followers, is a bitter man.**

After a fight for independence for his country lasting three decades, he has been driven into the political wilderness by his former ally, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The 68-year-old veteran nationalist, revered by many in the heady early days of Zimbabwean black nationalism in the 1960's, now lives like a recluse, surrounded only by close aides.

They tell him that "one day, there will be another coming" but Mr Mugabe and his ruling Zanu-PF party followers dismiss this as a dream.

Mr Nkomo, whose PF-Zapu was badly

beaten by Zanu-PF in the 1980 pre-independence general elections, said in an interview: "Zimbabwe is an independent country without freedom."

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

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

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

The Government says that rebels active in the province, re-

sponsible for killing several hundred people in the past three years, are Nkomo loyalists, a charge he denies.

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

He was appointed home (Interior) Minister in the administration.

### Fight

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

Mr Mugabe has said that victory in this week's first post-independence poll will be a mandate for him to introduce one-party rule and has warned opposition parties to join Zanu-PF or face being left out of the political system.

To compound Mr Nkomo's problems, several of his top officials have heeded this offer in 1980, but was fired two years later, accused of plotting a coup and since then his relations with Mr Mugabe have been icy.

In a dramatic move in 1983, Mr Nkomo fled the country and spent five months in self-exile in Britain. He said Mr Mugabe had ordered him killed by troops during an army sweep against rebels, a charge the prime minister denied.

In the ballot yester-

day and on today, Mr Nkomo faces his sternest test. Few political analysts and diplomats here gave him much chance of enhancing his position in parliament in the ballot, which he has said is the last chance for voters to reject Mr Mugabe's advice and defected to the government in the past five years, further weakening morale among party supporters already without a voice in top government.

Despite the setbacks, the burly "um-dala" (old man), as he is known, believes he can revive his political fortunes. "PF-Zapu will win the election because people are angry at Mugabe's rule, dividing the country, ruining the economy and killing his own people," he said — Sapa-Reuter.



SNUBBED: Mr Joshua Nkomo.

# Mugabe set to stay in power

**HARARE — Five years after he won Zimbabwe's independence elections, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is entrenched in power with no serious threat to his authority in sight.**

He has charted his young country cau-

tiously through economic setbacks, drought, a persistent rebel problem and white exodus.

After routing wartime ally Joshua Nkomo in the 1980 ballot, he has since consolidated his control over the ruling Zanu-PF Party, first

gained during fractious days in exile fighting a bitter guerrilla war against white rule.

Ten months ago, he was appointed head of a new politburo, a body with supreme executive powers over the party — and, it is intended, ultimately over the government. The move is the first major step of his master plan to replace the capitalist, multi-party democracy he inherited with socialist, one-party rule.

He went into Zimbabwe's first post-independence poll this week confident of being returned to power for a second five-year term and aiming for an even bigger majority than the 57 out of 80 black seats Zanu-PF won five years ago.

For all his successes, the 61-year-old Prime Minister remains an enigma to many. Aloof, ascetic — and scholarly, some critics say he has become increasingly isolated since coming to power and has, on occasion, badly advised.

"At times, it seems as if it is government by impulse," a senior opposition PF-Zapu party official said. He was referring to a number of policy statements and decisions announced by Mr Mugabe or his Ministers which were subsequently retracted or revised when their long-term implications became clear.

Key areas subjected to a combination of government impetuosity and indecision recently have included education, agriculture and even the staging of the elections themselves.

While he has preached Marxist-Leninism, since independence, Mr Mugabe has much more practised pragmatism and is a black revolutionary who promptly called for reconciliation with his former white foes when he came to power.

At that time, it was widely predicted that Zimbabwe would be torn by civil war as Mr Mugabe and Mr Nko-

mo's separate guerrilla armies ended their uneasy war-time alliance and fought over the spoils of freedom.

One of Mr Mugabe's most daunting and most successful tasks was to force an integrated army out of former Rhodesian troops and the 30 000 guerrillas who reluctantly came out of the bush in early 1980 to lay down their arms.

A man with a thirst for knowledge from his earliest days, the bespectacled Mr Mugabe, his hair now tinged with an arc of grey at the front, holds six degrees — three of them gained by correspondence courses during a decade in detention in the country he now leads.

A slight, sharp-eyed man, he often appears nervous and restless in public, speaking with his head cocked to one side and his hands constantly twisting.

He was born in humble circumstances the son of a carpenter in the village of Kutama, north of Ha-

rare, on February 21, 1924.

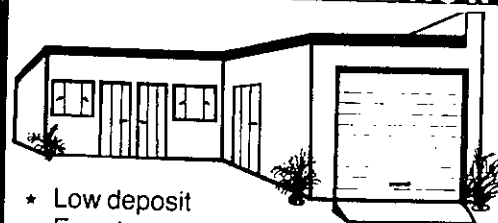
He met his wife, Sally, while teaching in Ghana in 1960. Their only child, a son, died while Mr Mugabe was in detention. His white

jailers refused him permission to attend the funeral but, he has said since, he fought against the bitterness that grew from that decision. — Sapa-Reuter.

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POWERFUL: Mr Robert Mugabe.



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

# Now Soweto Council wants traffic dept

By SY MAKARINCE

a position to run them itself.

If the Johannesburg City Council agrees to transfer the functions of the traffic department within the area of jurisdiction of Soweto immediately, the Soweto Council will have an additional

source of income to run the townships. A certain percentage of the fines of offences committed within the boundaries of Soweto will be paid directly to the council. This follows an announcement earlier

this year by the State President Mr P W Botha that black local authorities could also run their own traffic, fire-fighting, health and ambulance services. Councillors said at the meeting that

posts must be advertised so that they could immediately take over the other services within the area of jurisdiction of the council. Recently, the West Rand Development Board informed magistrates within

the area of its jurisdiction that it had no objection that proceeds of court fines for offences committed within the boundaries of the black local authorities be paid directly to the local authorities.

## Anglicans holy synod

The Anglican Church of Southern Africa holds its 25th provincial synod until July 12 at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.

The synod will open with an address by the most Rev Philip Russell, the Archbishop of Cape Town.

Among the speakers are Dr John de Gruchy, associate professor in the Department of Religious Studies at the University of Cape Town, and Dr Francis Wilson.

## My seven days of hell, by Mara Louw

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

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

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

The surreal story started when a woman dressed as a nurse got to the Louw home in Mzimhlophe and asked for young Derrick Nkolongwane. Not long after that the cinematic events began to pile one after the other.

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

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

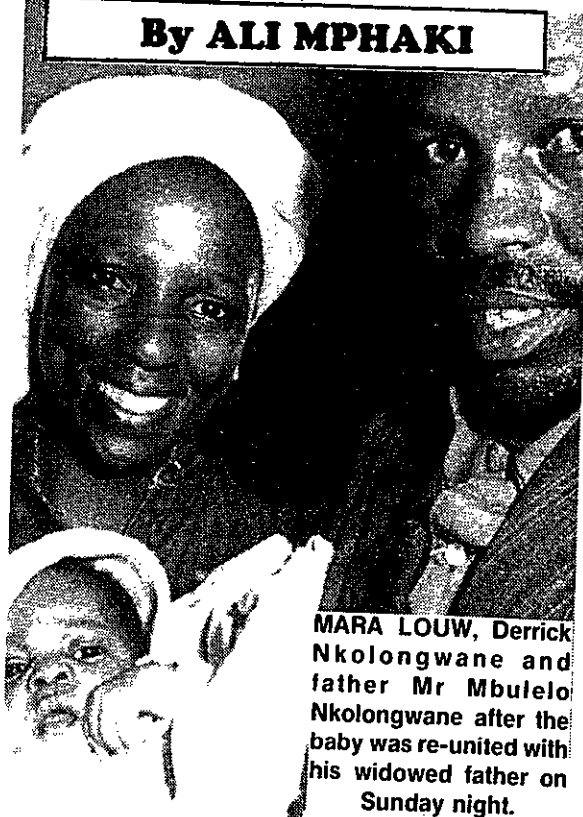
### Grotesque

That was only part of the story. It became even more grotesque. The child's mother went out one morning to tell her husband about the terrible event. On the way something happened.

Her body was found dangling from a tree.

After seven days of hell, the baby was found. But the scars were deep. The mother was dead. The father could not understand what all this meant. Ms Louw herself looks around in fright these days as she fears there are enemies lurking the dark, people out to

But before the baby was found there had been a false alarm. The



MARA LOUW, Derrick Nkolongwane and father Mr Mbulelo Nkolongwane after the baby was re-united with his widowed father on Sunday night.

What was the reason behind the kidnapping? The only thing that Mara Louw could think of was jealousy.

"There is a group of women who are out to make my life a misery. I mean the fact that I will be getting married to Mr Thapelo Mofokeng in December shows that there are people who are against the marriage. There must be jealous people out there to frustrate me."

Mr Mofokeng is a popular TV star featuring in the film Raletso-goana.

Mara added that she was supposed to perform in Durban next week but due to the funeral of her cousin who will be buried in Herschell in the Transkei — she would not be able to.

Meanwhile police are still investigating. No arrests have so far been made.

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LOUIS WILSENACH B&J 85543

HAPPY BIRTHDAY: This happy fellow had reason to be. He turned three last Tuesday, and what a jolly good time he had. His name is Zolile Nothiya, and he celebrated his "do" at his Dlamini, Soweto home.

Pic. TAPS MOKOENA

### Matter of fact

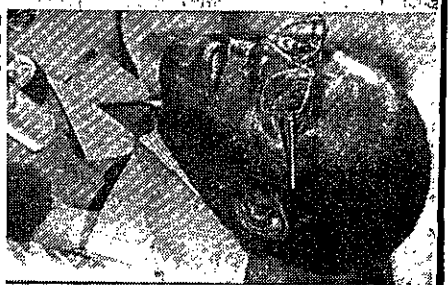
THE Alexandra town councillor whose car was stoned after a commemoration service of the Freedom Charter is Mr Lucas Ivan Khoza not Mr Irvin Khoza as quoted in yesterday's edition.

### Don't miss

SOWETAN SUNDAY MIRROR The paper you can trust

# Hard going for whites

362  
Sowetan 21/7/85



**PRIME MINISTER:**  
Robert Mugabe.

**HARARE** — Whites in Zimbabwe have been warned that they face "very hard going" by Mr Robert Mugabe whose party is certain to be hurried to power by the three million black voters who are going to the polls in the country's first post-independence general election.

Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance won 15 of the 20 seats showed that by and large whites were still racists. Never again would his government be deceived into believing that the whites had changed their attitude.

"We showed them love, they showed us hate. We forgave them, they thought we were stupid. We regarded them as friends. They were wicked witches," said Mr Mugabe who said the policies of yesterday would be abandoned.

The whites would have no one to blame but themselves for the breakdown in trust between blacks and whites.

The Prime Minister said Mr Smith's evils were well known. "The message we got from the election results is that the whites do not want to work with us," he said.

Mr Mugabe ruled out any prospect of co-operation with Mr Smith who said at the weekend

that he would intensify his efforts to communicate with the Prime Minister.

Mr Smith said he would do all he could to work harmoniously with the government.

But Mr Mugabe told his cheering supporters there could be no alliance-between-good-and-evil. Never would those who supported Mr Smith.

The Prime Minister said the constitution which allowed only

32 000 whites to choose 20 representatives, was not acceptable. He described the constitution as "a dirty piece of paper".

He said the constitution had been respected up to now because the government wanted reconciliation.

In a television interview which was recorded before the white election result, Mr Mugabe said that if whites decided to leave Zimbabwe, the country would not die.

But he said he did not want to see this. "We should pride ourselves on being a non-racial society," he said.

The Herald newspaper backed the call for an end to the special whites seats and said in an editorial, "the use to which they (the whites) put their votes last week is a timely reminder that the struggle has not ended and that it has only taken new forms."

The paper said the history of the whites was so full of murderous deeds that they should not have been trusted with that much constitutional power.

## Gloom

The white election result and the reaction to it has cast a gloom over Zimbabwe which has been enjoying a period of optimism.

There is great anxiety among whites as to what steps the government will take to make life difficult for them.

Mr Mugabe said that he was expecting to win between 65 and 70 of the 80 black roll seats. In the last parliament he had 57.

His main opponent, the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, accused the ruling party of forcing people to attend political meetings. The rally addressed by Mr Mugabe was the biggest crowd assembled since his return to Zimbabwe in 1980 at the end of the guerilla war.

In at least one town-ship there were clashes between rival party supporters, but overall the election campaign has been far more peaceful and orderly than expected.



# Mugabe's threat harms image of poll

Mercury Correspondent

**HARARE**—Mr Robert Mugabe's threat to punish the 19 000 whites who voted last Thursday for Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance has done incalculable harm to the international credibility of Zimbabwe's first post-independence general election.

Members of the 300-strong contingent of foreign journalists here for the poll are reporting that the Prime Minister may order comparison of the numbers on the 35 000 supposedly secret ballot papers with those on voting slips and counterfoils, which contain the names and addresses of white, coloured and Asian voters.

Although local observers dismiss this as wildly improbable, Mr Mugabe's anti-white outburst on Sunday has undoubtedly brought into question the freedom and fairness of the elections in which the ruling Zanu (PF) is expected to increase its control of the House of Assembly from 57 seats to between 65 and 70.

The official rage at continued white support for Mr Smith, who won 15 of the 20 reserved seats, may have been a foretaste of the situation in Matabeleland, where Ndebele voters are thought certain to rally behind Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu in at least 10 of the province's 15 constituencies.

## Beat up

Earlier this year gangs of supporters of the ruling Zanu (PF) beat up Matabeleland rural villagers in areas which voted solidly for Zapu in local government elections.

The furore over possible reprisals against Zimbabwe's 100 000 remaining whites has overshadowed the gigantic administrative problems which surfaced yesterday on the first day of polling for the 80 black seats. Only some 500 000 of the 3 000 000 voters passed through the polling booths.

After queues reported to be up to 10 km long had formed in the Zimbabwean midlands, the Zanu (PF) publicity secretary for the province, Mr Justin Nyoka, appealed for today's 7 p.m. final deadline for voting to be extended by at least 48 hours.

It is thought likely President Canaan Banana will invoke his sweeping powers of discretion, acting on Mr Mugabe's advice, to grant the request.

Interviewed by telephone from his ranch near Shurugwe (formerly Selukwe), the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Smith, played down Mr Mugabe's rage against whites on Sunday as a vote-catching ploy.

# Mugabe's outburst seen as 'election rhetoric'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The threat by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe to make life very difficult for whites who voted for Mr Ian Smith last week may have been a campaign "observers here say some" Mr Donald Anderson, Labour Party spokesman on African affairs, said it sounded like an angry campaign comment spurred on by surprise that the very small number of whites who voted had rallied round Mr Smith.

REality 2/7/65

Whether the speech is more than election rhetoric, I do not know. But in demonstrations all over the world during elections which may be cold down in the election reality. He thought the number of whites returning to Zimbabwe — particularly from South Africa — showed there was an increasing confidence in Mr Mugabe among those who at first thought there was no future in that country for them. He could not say that whites had nothing to worry about. The Foreign Office had little to say.

## INDEPENDENT

A spokesman said: "We don't react to statements made in the heat of political campaigns. It was not directed at the British Government, so it does not require us to say anything." On Mr Mugabe's promise to abolish entrenched white representation in parliament, he said: "Zimbabwe is now an independent, sovereign country. Whatever is done within its own confines is a matter for the Zimbabwe Government."

# How 'Good old Smithy' outthought Mugabe

362 Star 3/7/85

By Robin Drew,  
Harare Bureau

"The message we got from the whites is that they do not want to work with us."

That was Mr Mugabe's angry reaction to the surprising amount of support for Mr Ian Smith in Zimbabwe's white election last week. But was it correct? No, says Mr Smith.

Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance Party confounded the forecasters by taking 15 of the 20 seats reserved for white roll voters who include Asians and Coloureds. It was double and more the number the analysts thought Mr Smith's party would capture.

It showed Mr Smith's masterful grasp of politics after 37 years in the game. An opponent in this election, a former close associate, described him as a superb tactician.

One reason why Mr Smith had done so well, he thought, was that he had analysed his weakness, provided the answers, and then capitalised on his strengths.

The main argument against him was that he was living in the past. Mr Smith countered this by emphasising at his meetings that he was fully reconciled to majority rule and that he was prepared to work under a black government. Furthermore, he went out of his way to stress that he was not talking about a coalition of minority parties to oust Mr Mugabe.

Mr Smith emphasised, too, that his party was on excellent terms with government ministers and leading members of the ruling party. Only Mr Mugabe wouldn't talk to him.

His main strength lay in his reputation as "Good old Smithy", a brave man, prepared to speak his mind, a man who could easily have gone away but who stayed to do his best for the whites.

Compromise, but no appeasement, was his rallying cry and one which he used to berate his opponents as people who had reneged on their principles. It was the one, too, together with considerable sentimental support, that produced such a surprising election result.

Two of his most successful platforms were promises to rectify falling standards in education and health services and a guarantee that his party would do its utmost to block any move by the government towards a one-party state.

For those who voted for Mr Smith, Mr Mugabe's bitter reaction must have come as an unpleasant reminder of the sensitivities of the men in power.

Whether the warnings by Mr Mugabe that there are hard times ahead for most whites will be translated into action will more than likely depend on the outcome of this week's black election. If Mr Mugabe does as well as he expects, he may find it more convenient to confine his anger to keeping Mr Smith at bay until he can act within the constitution to remove the special white representation from Parliament.

But if he is faced with a situation where this move could be blocked by a Smith/Nkomo alliance, the frustration may find an outlet in white baiting. That remains to be seen.

# Zimbabwe 'to abolish white seats after 1987'

362 3/7/85  
star

LONDON — The entrenched white seats in Zimbabwe's Parliament will be abolished after 1987, says Mr Herbert Murerwa, Zimbabwe's High Commissioner in London.

"Under the Lancaster House Constitution the 20 entrenched seats cannot be abolished until 1987, but I've no doubt these seats will be abolished then," said Mr Murerwa yesterday.

"The entrenched seats were created at Lancaster House to give the whites a sense of confidence in the new government. But they are really unacceptable now because they are disproportionate to the population they represent," he said.

Mr Murerwa was speaking on the Channel 4 television programme "Black On Black".

He said he thought the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, would use legal means to abolish the entrenched seats.

"We will be able to muster sufficient votes in Parliament to repeal this provision," he added.

Mr Murerwa was asked if this tough attitude would extend to land

redistribution.

He said: "We gave a commitment at Lancaster we would act constitutionally and the Government would like to do so."

The Government would proceed to acquire land that was unused, under-utilised or belonged to landlords outside of the country.

Mr Murerwa said the next five years would see a more vigorous implementation of policies, including a greater move towards socialism, the attainment of economic independence and improvement of social services.

## QUEUEING

● Zimbabwe's general elections go into extra time today with voters still swamping polling stations and some queueing all night in bitter cold to cast early ballots.

The Government extended the voting period by two days and polling time in urban centres by three hours to 10 pm after it became clear from the first day's voting that the voting could not be completed in two days. — The Star Bureau-Sapa-Reuter.

# Election mystery: Bishop Muzorewa goes missing

(362) Star 4/7/85

The Star Bureau  
HARARE — UANC leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa has gone missing in the middle of polling in Zimbabwe's general election, and it is believed he may have left the country.

Bishop Muzorewa was not at his home in Harare this morning when *The Star's* Harare staffer called there.

Last night, Mr Philemon Muzorewa, the bishop's son, speaking on the telephone from the house claimed his father was in Bulawayo and was expected back shortly.

Party officials in Harare say they have not

not seen the bishop since Sunday but they believe he is campaigning somewhere in the western part of the country.

Mr David Mukome, publicity secretary for the bishop's party, which is contesting 54 seats in the election, said: "The bishop is definitely in the country."

However, two journalists say they saw Bishop Muzorewa leaving Harare Airport on Monday afternoon to board a Malawi-bound aircraft.

One of the journalists spoke to the bishop who told him: "I am going out

for a couple of days."

An official source confirmed there was a "T Muzorewa" booked on the flight to Malawi. The bishop's initials are A T.

The national news agency Ziana said last night that Bishop Muzorewa had gone to Bulawayo, for possible talks with Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zapu.

● Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has promised a "clean-up" to get rid of whites who refuse to work with the government.

Still fuming over the sweeping victory of Mr

Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance Party in last week's white roll elections, Mr Mugabe said: "The boers did not want to work with government. That's why they voted for Ian Smith."

He added: "If they want to continue to be jumpy like mules, they can go and do it in South Africa after the general election, which we are going to win by a clear margin."

Mr Mugabe called on domestic workers and other employees to help the Government identify those "racists" who have voted for Mr Smith.

# Zimbabwe burial for PAC leader

~~Harare~~ The Star Bureau  
362  
HARARE — The chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), Mr John Nyati Pokela, who died in Harare on Sunday, will be buried in Zimbabwe, says the PAC secretary-general, Mr Joe Mkhwanazi.

"There could have been no better place outside Azania to lay to rest a freedom fighter of Comrade Pokela's calibre other than Zimbabwe," he said on arrival at Harare airport yesterday.

The Mr Pokela arrived in Harare on Sunday from Botswana, and was treated in hospital after complaining of a headache. He collapsed and died later that day.



# Mugabe fans racial tensions

CAPL Times 4/7/85 362

Own Correspondent

**HARARE.** — Politicians of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu party continued to fan anti-white tensions yesterday, the third day of the country's four-day common roll (black) general election.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe told several thousand people during a visit to polling stations in the farming town of Norton, 50km east of Harare, that employers who violated the country's labour laws were the same ones who voted for former Rhodesian leader Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance (Caz) last week.

Five years after the advent of black majority rule, industry and commerce are still dominated by whites in Zimbabwe and Mr Mugabe asked workers to help expose "unscrupulous" employers who had voted for the white party.

He also said Zanu would deal strongly with whites who by voting with Mr Smith had shown they still had a "colonial mentality".

Zimbabwe's 100 000 whites have been weathering a storm of veiled threats since the Caz

took 15 of 20 parliamentary seats reserved for racial minorities (white, Asian and mixed race) in a general election for the seats a week ago.

The government had thrown its support behind various independent whites, many of whom were former members of Mr Smith's party who had resigned, charging that the one-time Rhodesian leader was unable to work constructively with Mr Mugabe.

Two of those independents — Mr Chris Andersen and Mr John Landau — hold cabinet-level posts in Mr Mugabe's government and both men won parliamentary seats last week.

Several hundred kilometres away from Norton the Minister of State Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said the Prime Minister's views reflected the feelings of virtually all blacks in Zimbabwe.

Some Zimbabwean whites have been falling over themselves over the past few days trying to dissociate at least part of the white community from the Caz. Several have pointed out that while Mr Smith's party took 75 percent of the

seats, it polled only 55 percent of the vote.

"Their vote showed us that they desire to reassert the stupid philosophy of white supremacy which we defeated five years ago.

"The reality is that whites, whether in commerce, industry or farming, came out in favour of Smith ... Their vote has lumped them together," Mr Munangagwa said.

The Caz, once known as the Rhodesian Front, ran white-governed Rhodesia for 15 years and fought a bitter civil war against black nationalist guerillas, like Mr Mugabe.

Meanwhile, the black election that is expected to return Mr Mugabe's Zanu party to power with an increased parliamentary majority proceeded smoothly through its third day.

Additional poll officers hastily dispatched after voter bottlenecks created kilometre-long queues around the country on Monday apparently did the trick and more than 2.5 million ballots were expected to have been cast when the booths closed at 10 last night.

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1388

# Zimbabwe heads for a tobacco boom

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service in Harare reports on the prospects of Zimbabwe's economic mainstay

ZIMBABWEAN tobacco growers are poised to cash in on massive problems facing their American and Canadian counterparts.

Mr Roy Ashburner, president of the association representing the 1 200 Zimbabwe flue-cured growers, says the Americans and Canadians have priced themselves out of many world markets.

The United States has a huge "tobacco mountain" of stockpiles. The American grower has to finance part of this and the debt burden has already risen to R4 000-million.

Mr Ashburner said interest was accruing at a cost of R700 000 a day. He described the plight of the American growers as a "desperate crisis of viability".

Much of the quality of the tobacco stockpile was questionable but eventually it would be sold and would have an impact on other countries.

In the meantime, Mr Ashburner said, Zimbabwe must take advantage of the American situation and establish its tobacco into world cigarette blends, before the US can put its house in order.

The industry in Zimbabwe, still the mainstay of the economy, is well placed to do this and high optimism was the keynote at the annual congress in Harare of the Tobacco Association.

Currently the world's third largest exporter behind the US and Brazil, its main competitor, Zimbabwe expects to earn more than R430-million in foreign exchange from its 1985 crop currently fetching excellent prices on the auction floor in Harare.



DRAWING BY HARO

Next year the size of the crop is expected to go up by at least 11 percent with a target figure of not less than 132-million kg.

This is nearly double the crop of four years ago when the industry was at a low ebb because of lack of confidence in its future on the part of overseas buyers.

This has now been overcome. Mr Ashburner said the industry had fought its way back into the international arena with tremendous success and had almost regained the dominant position it occupied before UDI 20 years ago when tobacco became a target of sanctions against Rhodesia. Tobacco accounts for 25 percent of total foreign exchange earnings.

But Agriculture Minister Mr Denis Norman warned that world consumption of tobacco was static with increased smoking in third world countries offsetting reductions in the developed world.

He added that the growers should not dismiss the efforts of the anti-smoking lobby, which he said was becoming stronger and more influential worldwide.



**BISHOP MUZOREWA**  
... last seen at airport.

# MISSING

**HARARE —** Mystery surrounds the movements of United African National Congress leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who may have gone out of the country.

Party officials in Harare say they have not seen the Bishop since Sunday, but they believe he is campaigning "in the western part of the country".

Mr David Mukome, publicity secretary for the Bishop's opposition party, which is contesting 54 seats in the Zimbabwe general election, said: "The bishop is definitely in the country".

However, two television journalists say they saw Bishop Muzorewa leaving Harare airport on Monday afternoon, the first day of polling, to board a Malawi-bound aircraft, one of the journalists spoke to the bishop, who said: "I am going out for a couple of days". He did not say where. He was seen leaving the terminal to board an Air Malawi plane.

The journalist who spoke to the bishop said he was unusually reticent. He was not wearing his normal clerical

## Bishop Muzorewa not seen since Sunday

collar. One of his sons was at the airport to see him off.

An official source confirmed there was a "T Muzorewa" booked on the flight to Malawi on Monday afternoon. The bishop's initials are A.T.

Mr Mukome said yesterday that aircraft in Air Malawi livery had been used on flights

within Zimbabwe. But this did not explain why the bishop was seen leaving the international terminal.

Members of Bishop Muzorewa's family in Harare have made conflicting statements on his whereabouts. One son said he was visiting polling stations in the Harare area, another said he was in Bulawayo. They denied he had left the country.

# Mugabe aims to get rid of 'disloyal' whites

HARARE—Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, pledged yesterday to purge the country of whites who do not want to work with him after general elections which ended last night.

Mr Mugabe has been infuriated by the result of last week's white poll which gave massive backing to former rebel Rhodesian Premier Mr Ian Smith. Mr Mugabe has already pledged to do away with the reserved white seats in Parliament as soon as possible.

'The Boers did not want to work with the Government and that is why they voted for Smith. If they want to continue to be jumpy like mules, they can go and do it in South Africa,' Mr Mugabe told a rally at Norton, 40 km west of Harare.

## Measures

'After the elections, which we are going to win with a clear margin, we are going to do a clean-up operation so that we remain only with whites who want to work with the Government,' he added.

He gave no further details and Government officials declined to say what measures were planned.

Since the vote Mr Mugabe has taken a noticeably harder line with the 100 000 whites still living in Zimbabwe.

The Government wanted the Independent Zimbabwe Group (IZG), formed by defectors from Mr Smith's party, to win. But Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe took 15 of the 20 seats.

The IZG got only four seats and one went to an independent without party affiliation.

## Nkomo

Mr Smith's shock win re-established him as leader of the whites, reversing a post-independence trend in favour of independent white politicians.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Premier's arch rival and undisputed leader of the minority Ndebele people of Matabeleland province, is expected to win all 16 seats at stake there.

Meanwhile Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and leader of one of the country's two main opposition parties, was said to have left Harare for Malawi on Monday — the day the elections began.

He had not told anyone of any plans to travel. — (Sapa-Reuter)

# Grain production aids Zimbabwe's economic growth

Star #57785  
362

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The Zimbabwe economy is likely to experience a real growth rate this year of about five percent, largely because of the country's massively increased grain production, says Commercial Grain Producers' Association chairman Mr Bud Whitaker.

Addressing his association's annual congress in Harare, Mr Whitaker said that one year after the gloomy situation which followed three years of drought there was a "remarkable recovery which has turned Zimbabwe's economy around."

"I wager not one of us attending congress today would have predicted five years ago a change so smooth or so acceptable."

"Tolerance by all sections of the community and enlightened government policies of reconciliation have brought about a transformation which is the envy of many."

Grain production accounted for 40 percent of the Z\$2 billion worth of agricultural output.

Grain in excess of local demand could earn up to Z\$250 million in vital foreign exchange on the world's markets, and as an export earner was rivalled only by tobacco and cotton in the farming sector.

## EXPORT MARKETING

If grain production was to remain the powerhouse of Zimbabwe's economy, commented Mr Whitaker, then the ability to clear surplus stocks through exports would be of prime importance.

Aggressive export marketing would help ensure future self-sufficiency. By the turn of the century Zimbabwe must more than double its maize and wheat production to about 3.5 million tons and 450 000 tons respectively, merely to cope with the increased demand from a mushrooming population.

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# Zimbabwe Minister in massive 362 poll victory

5401 6/7/85

**HARARE** — The Zimbabwe Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, won a National Assembly seat in the Midlands province by a massive majority in the first post-independence election result announced by the Zimbabwe Inter-African news agency yesterday.

The result is the first for 79 black Assembly seats in which more than three million black voters cast ballots in extended elections from Monday to Thursday.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe is expected to win the first general elections since independence in 1980 of this former British colony with an overwhelming majority.

According to Ziana, Mr Muzenda polled 25 532 votes. His nearest rival, the candidate for opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's party, Mr Bothwell Harris Mazendame, got only 5 708.

The contender for former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa's party polled 1 106 votes and the candidate for the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's party, 662.

Mr Mugabe predicted his ruling Zanu-PF would win 65 to 70 of the 79 seats being contested.

He has said he would see a massive victory as a referendum vote to go ahead with his avowed aim to introduce a one-party State in the country, one of Africa's few multi-party democracies.

## HEART ATTACK

The last of the 80 black seats in the 100-member National Assembly will be contested in a later election, because Mr Muzenda's candidate died of a heart attack during campaigning.

Twenty seats reserved for whites until 1987 under the British-drafted constitution were contested in a separate election for 34 000 white voters on June 27. Fifteen were won by conservative whites led by former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith.

The Midlands province, in which Mr Muzenda won his seat, was last year the scene of violent clashes between supporters of Mr Mugabe and his biggest rival, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Scores of people were killed and injured in rioting started by Mr Mugabe's loyalists, who burned down at least three of Mr Nkomo's party offices in the province.

● Zimbabwe's common roll elections were yesterday declared free and fair by the Electoral Supervisory Commission.

And the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe said everyone should regard the election as having been free and fair. — Sapa-Associated Press.



# Mugabe in big win

IN A marathon four-day poll, Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu party came close to securing the 65 seats needed to drastically amend the Zimbabwe constitution.

Zanu swept to a landslide victory in Zimbabwe's first post-independence general election last week, taking 63 of the 79 common roll (black) seats at stake.

Mr Mugabe's rival, Mr Nkomo, bagged 15 of the remaining seats, while the other one went

to a tiny splinter Zanu party led by the Reverend Ndananengi Sithole. The big loser was Bishop Abel Muzorewa, humiliated by a Zanu housewife, Mrs Ida Mashonganyika.

Mugabe's victory is hailed as a victory for scientific socialism, while Muzorewa's defeat is interpreted as a defeat for "American imperialism and apartheid." The United States and South Africa are two of the countries

that supported Muzorewa's election campaign after the Lancaster agreement.

## Divisions

Mr Nkomo said the election results were a tragic example of Zimbabwe's tribal divisions.

"It was all tribal, all Ndebele, Zezuru, Manica and Karanga. There was no ideology, no political issue at all," he was quoted as saying.

Nearly eight million people — almost all the adults in the eight mil-

lion — went to the polls, thus exploding the West's myth that Zanu is nothing short of a dictatorial party responsible for atrocities in that country.

Voting in the 80th of Zimbabwe's black constituencies was postponed owing to the sudden death of the ruling party's candidate.

If anything the results once more emphasised the fact that the people know who their leader is, despite propaganda from Western countries.



Mr ROBERT MUGABE:  
A landslide win.

# Mugabe may drop white Ministers

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The big question facing people in Zimbabwe now is whether the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe will reappoint whites to his Cabinet this week.

Mr Mugabe said at the weekend he would pick only members of his Zanu (PF) Party for the Cabinet.

However he was referring specifically to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party and made no direct reference to whites.

In the last Cabinet, two independent whites held ministerial portfolios —

Senator Denis Norman (agriculture) and Mr Chris Andersen (public service). Another independent, Mr John Landau, was a Deputy Minister without Cabinet work.

Mr Mugabe told cheering thousands, who had gathered to celebrate his victory, that his Cabinet would be a strong one.

He said if dissident activities continued in Matabeleland, Mr Nkomo's Zapu would not survive. Zapu won 15 seats to Mr Mugabe's 63.

Mr Nkomo was only successful in Matabeleland taking all 15 seats.

The African Nation Congress of South Africa sent a congratulatory message to Mr Mugabe on his "outstanding electoral victory".

LONDON. — The most surprising thing I heard on coming back from holiday at the beginning of July was that more white immigrants were beginning to trickle back into Zimbabwe than in previous months this year and that Mr Mugabe had greeted this phenomenon by threatening to give some whites a harder time than in the past.

Why, I asked, were some whites returning from the alleged security of neighbouring South Africa? Because these whites were anxious to spend their money on something productive instead of leaving their remaining wealth legally bottled up just below the Zambezi or just above the Limpopo? Instead of devoting it to circulation among the Dead Sea scripts of the dwindling wealth of South Africa?

Indeed the black farmers of Zimbabwe were achieving something rarely done among black farmers in Southern Africa — they were beginning to produce a surplus and, in fact, offering it for sale to their hungrier neighbours. Normally, black Zimbabweans have had to depend on their white fellow agriculturalists to produce this sort of surplus.

### Lost faith

So why was the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, threatening to make things tough for a group of whites and make it difficult in future for his country to produce a general surplus. His aim, he says, is to teach Zimbabwean white voters a lesson for showing a surprising loyalty to Mr Ian Smith and giving him 15 white voters in the Parliament at Harare.

What Mr Mugabe wanted was for whites to show they had totally lost faith in the former white leader of the so-called White Rhodesia by withholding say 99 percent of the last remaining white votes from him on the last occasion they could exercise them.

Instead the white voters, on the last occasion they would be able to do so, dismissed Mr Smith's most extreme supporter, Mr P K van der Byl, and showed themselves capable of learning some discrimination in matters of race prejudice.

Mr Ian Smith, who had shown himself capable of



## Africa Report

By ANTHONY DELIUS

# Mugabe misses white voters' gesture

CAP- Tml-S  
8/7/85  
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Mr P K van der Byl



Mr Robert Mugabe

learning some adjustment to reality, was kept on and Mr Van der Byl was dispensed with.

Instead of being modestly content with this gesture by the white voters, Mr Mugabe insists that they demonstrate an all-out faith in his administration and provide his black voters with an example of overwhelming trust in inde-

pendent black government.

One might have thought that Mr Mugabe might have shown some willingness to reward the white voters for giving at least some sign of "give" in these last elections in which whites will be able to make some gesture.

However, in his preoccupation with black voters, Mr Mugabe may have underesti-

mated very considerably how big the concession that whites were making in voluntarily giving up Mr Van der Byl.

In any case both sides may have given signs of adjustment. Lesser signs of adjustment are indicated by the Harare Herald, which urged on the Prime Minister the extreme course of destroying the Lancaster House agreement and doing away with the remaining concessions to the whites.

Just as interesting will be the fate of the sharp words about apartheid published by the South African government-sponsored group Human Sciences Research Council last week.

Its words condemning the traditional race policy which has existed for the last 200 years in South Africa speak a final dismissal of that policy by the sensible majority of South Africa's whites. How quickly that dismissal will be accepted and put into application by the government in the face of platteland objections will be an indication of the firmness of the present government and its courage.

Of course this condemnation by the HSRC is not the first time such a condemnation has been made, but it is the first time that such an intellectual dismissal has been made by so authoritative a group of Afrikaners and can't be ignored or talked out of court or chamber.

### Unemployment

Perhaps the most fundamental criticism is that South Africa's present course is leading the country directly into the misery of 50 percent unemployment by the end of the century.

Going this way the only development to be expected as we enter the 21st century is rapid expansion of worklessness. South Africans can only look forward to promoting unemployment among themselves on a fair shares basis.

It is not as if the country does not produce enough nor discuss enough but we have too much gambling with words and concepts. If we don't decide to do something real, we may find we need something concrete to gamble with to avoid playing games in a desert.

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## Mugabe pledges tough line on opposition

**HARARE.** Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, re-elected in a landslide victory in Zimbabwe's first post-independence general elections, will now take a tougher line with the country's 100 000 white minority and the opposition.

The former guerilla, who led a bitter, seven-year war against white rule over then Rhodesia, seemed ready to drop his policy of reconciliation after his Zanu-PF party captured 63 of the 79 parliamentary seats at stake in the poll.

At his first post-victory press conference he reaffirmed his determination to scrap almost immediately the 20 seats reserved for whites until 1990 under the British-drafted constitution.

And he had harsh words for his main rival, veteran nationalist leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, whose PF-Zapu party won 15 seats.

Mr Mugabe accused the whites, who gave massive backing to Mr Ian Smith in last week's white poll, of being deceitful and rebuffing his

policy of racial tolerance.

Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (Caz), the successor to the Rhodesian Front which broke with Britain in 1965, captured 15 of the 20 white seats.

On Saturday Mr Mugabe charged that the constitutional clause guaranteeing white seats was "glaringly objectionable" and he would move speedily to abolish the seats.

### Rebellion

He said those "white racists" who had not accepted his government had to leave Zimbabwe, a move political analysts said was likely to plunge its resilient economy still in the hands of whites, into uncertainty and cause a drain of qualified people.

Mr Mugabe, under pressure from radicals within the ruling party, told Mr Nkomo, whom he accuses of fomenting a three-year rebellion in southern Matabeleland, to stop the activities of the rebels or PF-Zapu would be banned.

He also pledged to move vigorously towards creating a socialist one-party state within the next five years.

Analysts suggested Mr Mugabe would deny Mr Smith or Mr Nkomo, or their party representatives, any voice in the government he is expected to form in the next few days. — Sapa-Reuters

# Mugabe to take tougher line

Mercury 9/7/85

**HARARE**—Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, re-elected in a landslide victory in Zimbabwe's first post-independence general elections, will now take a tougher line with the country's 100 000 white minority and the opposition.

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And he had harsh words for his main rival, veteran nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, whose PF-Zapu party won 15 seats.

Mr Mugabe accused the whites, who gave massive backing to former Rhodesian leader Ian Smith in last week's white poll, of being deceitful and rebuffing his policy of racial tolerance adopted at independence in 1980.

## Abolish

Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the successor to the Rhodesian Front government which broke with Britain in 1965 and jailed Mr Mugabe for 10 years, captured 15 of the 20 white seats.

An independent group of white Parliamentarians, defectors from Mr Smith's party in the past three years and favoured by the Government, won only four seats.

Yesterday Mr Mugabe charged that the constitutional clause guaranteeing white seats was 'glaringly objectionable' and he would move speedily to abolish the seats.

'The choice must be made whether such a piece of paper is what must be revered or attach greater importance to the will of the people. When a constitution is pitted against the will of the people, then it is no longer a constitution.'

He said those 'white racists' who had not accepted his Government had to leave Zimbabwe, a move political analysts said was likely to plunge its resilient economy, still in the hands of whites, into uncertainty and cause a drain of qualified people from the country.

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He also pledged to move vigorously towards creating a socialist one-party state within the next five years. Opposition parties have called this an alien idea which would lead to abuse of power.

Diplomats and analysts said Mr Mugabe would still need the support of the minority Ndebeles, who overwhelmingly voted for Mr Nkomo in the poll, if he was not to polarise Zimbabwe's tribes over the question of one-party rule.

Zanu-PF did not win one seat in Matabeleland. The 63 it won came from the majority Shonas, further highlighting tribal divisions. — (Sapa-Reuters)

## Zimbabwe wins EC 362 maize tender

BRUSSELS— Zimbabwe has won a contract with the European Commission to supply 15 00 tons of white maize to Zambia and 10 00 tons of white maize to Mozambique, a commission spokesman said.

He said Zimbabwe won the tender under the European Community's 1985 Food Aid Programme, which includes grants of over 1.2m tons of cereals to Third World countries.

The spokesman declined to specify the price of the contract but said it was close to world market prices. — (Reuter)



# 'Govt posts only for Zanu'

HARARE — Victorious Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said at the weekend only members of his Zanu (PF) Party would be appointed to posts in the new Government.

He told party supporters at his first public meeting since the election results were announced last week that he would not include members of black minority parties.

He said the coalition which led the country since 1980 had shown Zanu (PF) that some of the leaders of his arch rival Dr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party were not committed to unity and the development of the country.

This, he said, had been proved by the activities of dissident elements and other anti-Government moves.

Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana has formally asked Mr Mugabe to form a new Government.

With the exclusion of Kariba, where the election was postponed because of the death of a candidate, the composition of Zimbabwe's second House of Assembly will be: Zanu (PF) 63 seats, Zapu 15, Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe 15, Independent Zimbabwe Group (IZG) 4, Zanu 1, and one independent not connected with the IZG.

Mr Ian Smith, whose Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe won 15 of the 20 white seats, said he was not surprised by Zanu (PF)'s landslide victory for the common roll seats.

Of the united front which was propagated by Zapu before the election, Mr Smith said "there is a basis for that", but he added that this did not mean that he wanted to align himself with Mr Nkomo.

"My appeal is for a united front of the whole country," he said.

The defeated Zanu (PF) candidate for Chipinga, Manicaland, Mr William Ndangana, said he would ask today to have the votes cast in Chipinga recounted.

Mr Ndangana, the Deputy Minister of Defence in the first Government, said he was calling for a recount because polling officers had influenced people to vote for the Rev Ndabaninga Sithole's Zanu.

The seat was won by Mr Goodson Sithole of Zanu, who polled 16 461 to Mr Ndangana's 15 625. — Sapa

**HARARE**—Three people were feared dead and 600 houses in black townships around Harare were damaged by rampaging followers of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF Party, the national news agency Ziana said yesterday.

The violence follows the sweeping victory by Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF in last week's general elections.

The homes which had been stoned in Mufakose, Chitungwiza, Mbare and Highfield townships were of opposition supporters, who had been told by Zanu-PF members to leave after the party's landslide victory.

Unconfirmed reports said three people had been killed during the rampage, which started on Saturday and continued on Sunday night and yesterday.

Ziana quoted the Information Minister and Zanu-PF publicity secretary, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, as appealing to supporters 'not take the law into their own hands'.

Mr Shamuyarira, a member of Zanu-PF's supreme 14-member Politburo, said: 'We have not yet reached the goal of a one-party state and therefore any person is still entitled to support a party of his or her own choice.'

Earlier yesterday a news correspondent saw

10 homes in Mufakose township where household goods had been thrown on to the streets.

Douglas Moyo, 23, who claimed about 15 youths stormed his home and ransacked it, said: 'The Zanu-PF members threw our property outside, locked our house and took the keys away.'

'They said we would not get our house keys until we surrendered our party cards and got those of Zanu-PF.'

Mr Moyo, who said he was a supporter of chief opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's PF-Zapu party, added: 'We slept outside in the cold last night and I don't know what we will do next. We reported the matter to the police but they said they had no power to intervene.'

A police spokesman referred all inquiries to the Department of Information where no immediate comment was available.

Mr Thomas Wadi, who sat with his wife and five tearful children beside their belongings outside their house, said: 'These groups beat me and one of my daughters up before locking us out.'

'The gangs, some armed with sticks and stones, hurled my belongings outside and said we should look for another house in Bulawayo.'

Meanwhile, Ziana reported that Zimbabwean minority opposition leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who disappeared a week ago, was now in Botswana. — (Sapa-Reuters)

# Mugabe's men on the rampage

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**PRIME MINISTER:**  
Robert Mugabe.

# Mugabe may exclude whites

**HARARE** — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was yesterday quoted as saying only members of his ruling Zanu-PF Party would be appointed cabinet ministers after the party's sweeping victory in last week's general elections.

*The Herald* newspaper quoted Mr Mugabe as telling supporters at a rally in Harare that this had become necessary because opposition parties had shown they were working against his government.

The new cabinet is expected to be announced this week.

Zanu-PF won 63 of the 79 contested seats in the four-day poll, the first since independence in 1980.

Chief opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu-PF Party captured 15, with one going to the minority Zanu Party of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, who has been in self-imposed exile in Britain for the past 15 months.

Polling in one of the 80 seats reserved for blacks was postponed

after the death of an election candidate.

Mr Mugabe's outgoing cabinet was dominated by ruling party members, but also included two white ministers, Mr Chris Andersen and Mr Dennis Norman. *The Herald* did not say if Mr Mugabe intended appointing any white this time.

Mr Andersen is an independent parliamentarian who won his seat in a separate poll two weeks ago for the 20

seats reserved for whites in the country's 100-member House of Assembly.

Mr Norman is also not affiliated to any party and was once the leader of the mainly white Commercial Farmer's Union in Zimbabwe.

Fifteen of the 20 seats were won by former Rhodesian premier Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) Party, a result which angered Mr Mugabe and the

country's majority blacks. Four were taken by a group of defectors from Mr Smith's party whom the government favoured to win the white poll.

Zapu-PF, which formed an uneasy alliance with Zanu-PF during the guerilla war, had four ministers in the government from 1980, but its last two remaining representatives were fired last year after the murder by rebels of a senior ruling party official.



**Dr JOSHUA NKOMO**

**Sapa-Reuter**

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# Mugabe men wreck houses

CAPC Times  
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HARARE. — One person was killed and several others injured in political violence throughout Zimbabwe following the announcement of the general elections results, a government spokesman confirmed last night.

He said the charred body of a man was found in the Redcliff steel town in the Midlands province on Saturday.

More than 400 houses in Chitungwiza and 200 in Mufakose, Mbare and Highfield suburbs of Harare were ransacked by Zanu (PF) supporters on Sunday and yesterday.

Most of the victims were members of the minority parties who, witnesses say, have been told they are no longer needed in the areas because of their parties' humiliating defeat during the election.

Faction fights have also been reported in Bindura, Glendale, Mvurwi and Kwekwe.

## Sect

Five people have been detained in Glendale in connection with attacks on houses belonging to members of the Jehova's Witnesses sect.

The spokesman said the situation in the area was now back to normal following an increased police presence.

The Minister of Information in the last government and a senior Politburo member of the winning Zanu (PF) party, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, has appealed to his own members to stop harassing supporters of minority parties and taking the law into their own hands.

The national news agency Ziana quoted Mr Shamuyarira as saying: "We have not yet reached the goal of a one-party state and therefore any person is still entitled to support a party of his or her own choice."

The main opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has condemned the attacks. — Sapa

# Homes ransacked, man killed in Zimbabwe

ARGUS 9/2/85 (362)

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Hundreds of homes have been ransacked and at least one man has been burnt to death in political violence in Zimbabwe following the ruling Zanu (PF) party's sweeping victory in last week's general election.

While police confirmed the death of the man, whose charred body was found in the Midlands steel centre of Redcliff, there were unconfirmed reports of three other deaths in violence in Harare's high density suburbs.

Initial reports said gangs of Zanu (PF) supporters were roaming these areas, searching out supporters of minority parties and ransacking their

homes. Property worth thousands of rands was thrown out into the streets while windows, doors and other parts of the buildings were smashed.

In one area, it was reported that a mob went from victim to victim, following a "hit list" of names and addresses.

Police were said to have done little or nothing about the disturbances, explaining to victims and bystanders that their hands were tied because the matter was "political".

"They tell us they have no power," said Mr Petros Murambiza, who spoke to a national news agency reporter while preparing to spend the night sleeping outside his destroyed house.

# Man dies in Zimbabwe township violence

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The Star Bureau

9/7/85 Star

HARARE — Hundreds of houses have been ransacked and at least one man has been burnt to death in political violence in Zimbabwe's black townships following the ruling Zanu (PF) party's victory in last week's general election. Police confirmed the death of one man, whose charred body was found in a township in the Midlands steel centre of Redcliff, but there were unconfirmed reports of three other deaths in violence in Harare.

Initial reports said gangs of Zanu (PF) supporters were roaming the townships, searching out supporters of minority parties and ransacking their houses.

Last night two senior Zanu (PF) politburo members gave strong warnings that the violence should stop.

Home Affairs Minister Dr Simbi Mubako warned that all those involved in "illegal acts" would be punished.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira appealed to his party members not to take the law into their own hands.



# Mugabe youth gangs go wild

HARARE — Gangs of youthful followers of the newly re-elected Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, rampaged through mainly black townships after the election, beating opposition supporters and ransacking their homes, eyewitnesses said.

At least one person was killed and several injured in the violence, a Government spokesman said yesterday. Unconfirmed reports put the toll at three dead.

It said more than 600 homes had been attacked by the gangs, who went from house to house in the townships of Mufakose, Chitungwiza, Mbare and Highfield to try to force their political opponents to move elsewhere.

Most of the victims were followers of the opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Diplomats said they feared the violence could spark retaliatory attacks in other parts of the country.

Eyewitnesses said the gangs of youths raided homes, beat and robbed those inside and threw their belongings out on the streets.

The Information Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, appealed to the Government's supporters not to take the law into their hands.

Mr Shamuyarira said: "We have not yet reached the goal of a one-party state and therefore any person is still entitled to support a party of his own choice."

Mr Mugabe, who was returned to power in the country's first post-independence general election last week with a big majority, has pledged to turn the former British colony into a one-party state within five years.

Mr Douglas Moyo, an Nkomo supporter and resident of Mufakose said: "We reported the matter to the police, but they said they had no power to intervene."

Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF party won 63 of the 79 contested seats in the election.

Mr Joshua Nkomo's PF-Zapu party won 15, all from its power-base in southern Matabeleland province, and one seat went to the minority opposition Zanu Party of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who has been in self-imposed exile in Britain for the past 15 months.

Most of the votes were cast on tribal lines, the minority Ndebele tribe supporting Mr Nkomo and Shona-speaking areas plumping for Mr Mugabe.

Diplomats said this polarisation would make it difficult for Mr Mugabe to bring about his aim of a unified socialist state under the sole control of his party.

Sapa



SIR Roy Welensky, former Federal Prime Minister.

# Welensky bitter over UK decision

LONDON — White bitterness in Southern Africa over the collapse of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been recalled by Sir Roy Welensky, former federal prime minister.

Britain's decision to allow the individual states to secede if they chose was the death-knell of the federation and "a stab in the back by Mr MacMillan," he said.

Interviewed on Channel Four's 'End of Empire' series in an episode dealing with the collapse of the federation, Sir Roy described how he went to Britain with plans to try to keep Northern Rhodesia in the federation when it looked as though Nyasaland would pull out.

## Secede

"Without any preliminaries, deputy prime minister R A Butler read out a statement to us advising us that the British cabinet had met the previous day and had agreed that it was absolutely essential to give all the territories the right to secede.

"Of course, I had no doubt that that was the death-knell of the federation in any shape or form. I was given no opportunity to present my own proposals for any

thing else.

"So one of the first things I said to him was: 'I'd be grateful if you'd ask one of your officials to convey to the British prime minister that neither my delegation nor I will be attending his lunch, because I don't eat with people who stab me in the back.'"

## Decision

Commenting on the decision by Britain to give Northern Rhodesia its first African majority government, Sir Roy said that Britain "kept on patting me on the back, swearing to me how loyal they were to the federation and how much they wanted it to continue while they were busy turning the knife in my back."

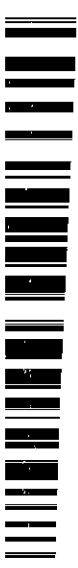
"I of course have to admit that in many ways I was naive. The only thing I can plead in my defence is that I had dealt with honourable men in the past like Alex Hume (former Commonwealth Secretary), men whom I respected and whose words I would have taken. I wasn't perhaps a match for these gentlemen — and in a direct reference to the card-playing Colonial Secretary Ian MacLeod — those who were ex-

tremely good at playing cards."

Former Rhodesian premier Ian Smith said: "I think it was a classic example of British political expediency — diplomacy if you like. I'm one of those people who said diplomacy is a word special to the British Foreign Office. To me it is a polite word for deception. That's certainly what happened to us after the federation."

The huge black majority in the three states did not want a federation. Sir Garfield Todd, prime minister of Southern Rhodesia during the federation, said: "The federation was founded on the concept of partnership, which meant of course consultation and the consent of the people."

"Well, there was no partnership, there was no consultation and there was no consent."



# One party moves could plunge Zim into big crisis

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe could be heading for a constitutional crisis if Prime Minister Robert Mugabe does carry out his threat to see to the removal of the white seats in parliament almost immediately.

## OWN CORRESPONDENT

These seats are specially protected in the constitution and until 1987 the affirmative vote of all 100 members of the House of Assembly is needed to remove them.

After that time, a 70 percent vote in the house and two thirds approval in the senate would be enough.

But even that could be difficult given the composition of the Zimbabwe parliament following the general election.

Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party had a clear majority with 63 seats and will almost certainly win the Kariba by-election to finish up with 64.

## Smith

But that still leaves short of the Magical 70. So even if Mr Mugabe were prepared to wait another two years, he would still need the support of six members from either the 15-man Zapu ranks or from the lone member of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu Party and from the five white independents. He certainly will not get it from Mr Smith's 15 members.

He could face problems, too, in the senate where if Mr Smith's 10 members were joined by four others, possibly chiefs from Matabele-

land, a blocking third would operate.

This is one reason Mr Mugabe may have been so upset by the unexpected support accorded the Conservative Alliance of Mr Smith.

His plans for a one party state are also hamstrung by the constitution which resulted from the Lancaster House Conference in 1979 which brought to an end the guerilla war.

The right to form political parties is enshrined in the Declaration of Rights which is virtually unamendable until 1990. Until then, changes must be approved by every single member of the House of Assembly. After that it would need the 70 percent approval required of any Constitutional Bill.

Before the election, Mr Mugabe and his minister had vigorously attacked these constraints in the constitution, but had insisted that they would act only within the law.

Indeed at the crucial second congress of the ruling party in August last year, it was resolved that while a one party state would remain the aim, this would come about only in the fullness of time and in

accordance with the law and the constitution.

Now Mr Mugabe has said he is not prepared to wait for the 10 year period to expire, that the structures in the constitution are untenable and that the time has arrived to remove the glaringly objectionable features in the constitution.

He said a two-thirds majority in the House would be tenable as a mode of altering the constitution.

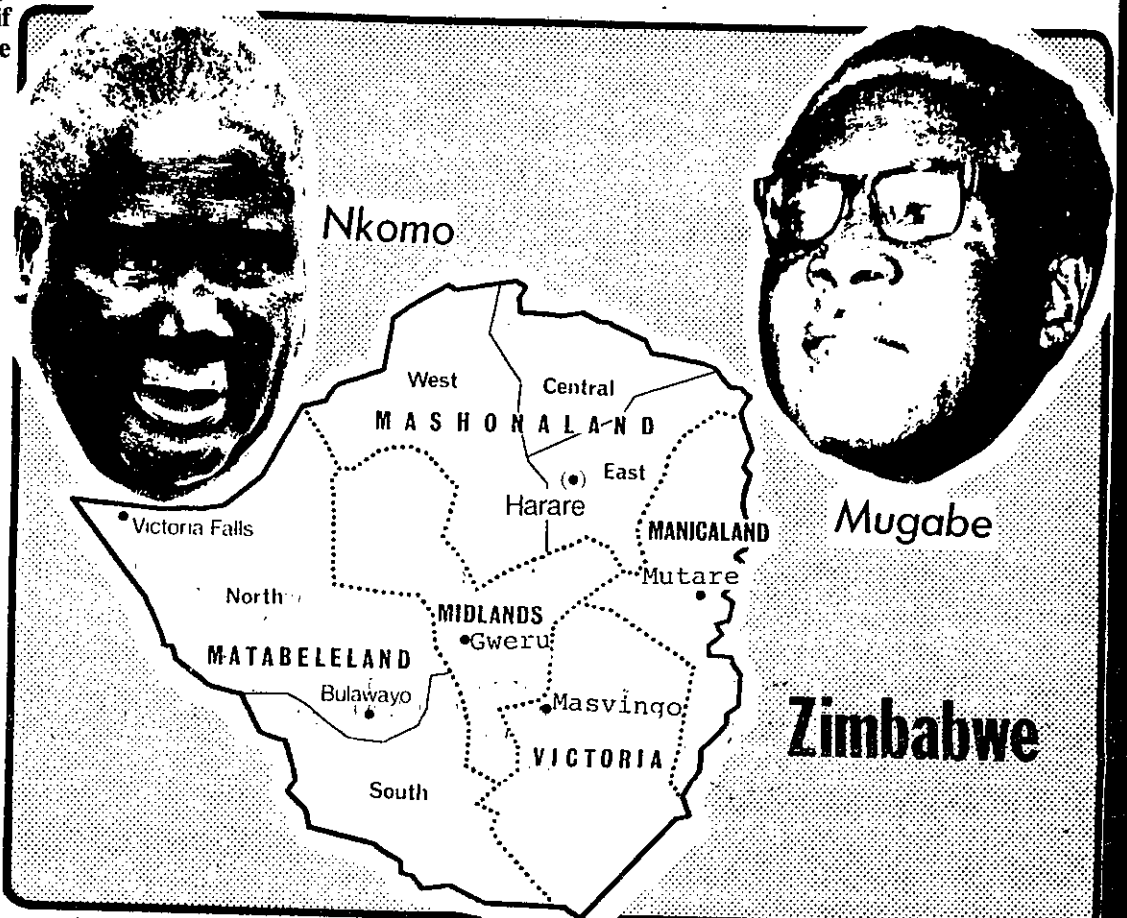
## Attitude

This tougher stance was indicated in his attitude to one questioner who asked about the effect on international opinion were he to breach the constitutional provisions.

"If we believe what we are doing is right and in accordance with the people's wishes, the western world can say what it likes, can go hang," said Mr Mugabe.

Would he hold a referendum? We have already had one, was the reply from Mr Mugabe who said the general election result was a clear mandate to proceed with plans for a one-party state.

This is a far cry from what was said before the election by the Political Affairs Minister, Mr



Maurice Nyagumbo, who said emphatically that the election would not be fought on a one-party platform.

He promised then that the constitution would be respected and the government would work for unity among the people.

However, it is true that in his campaigning Mr Mugabe frequently referred to his party's aims to press ahead with a one-party state.

Now with a 76 percent

share of the valid votes cast in the common roll election, he apparently feels confident enough to accelerate the process.

"Uniting the people under one political umbrella is a must for us," Mr Mugabe said at his victory news conference.

"We want a one-party state," he said, "because it does not yield the 'We believe in that philosophy. We are one family, one country, one chaos of the West, it makes for greater unity, nation with one government and so we must have one party. It is that simple to us. There is no philosophical problem."



Mr SITHOLE: Zanu party leader.

## Communists vie for youth's support

**BERG** — The opening here of Eastern Europe's first Mormon temple highlights what many see as a confident gamble by the Communist Party in its battle for the hearts and minds of East Germany's Western-influenced youth.

The consecration of the Tabernacle, which crowned years of negotiations by the US-based sect, followed in the spirit of Communist leader Mr Erich Honecker's recent meeting with the head of the Protestant Church and his audience with The Pope in Rome.

Some 90 000 people, many of them young, filed through the White-stone Temple in two weeks, gathering literature and asking questions. Mormons said they hoped for new members but Communist officials brushed off the crowds as just natural curiosity.

Western diplomats say such accommodation with religious groups reflects party confidence that its ideological grip on youth is not under threat. Newspapers even carried a report on a meeting of Christian members of the FDJ Communist Youth League.

Schools stress Marxist ideology but are at pains not to offend with open anti-church propaganda. As

long as the church "gives unto Caesar what is Caesar's", the state remains aloof.

Church meetings or alternative "festivals" no longer appear to draw the close attention of security officials they did two years ago during the build-up to deployment of new US and Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe.

At that time, the church drew official disapproval for criticising Soviet as well as US weapons and provided a discreet platform for protest singers and critical theatre.

As one cleric commented, the church accommodates hundreds of young people who are not Christians but seek an alternative to rigid state political doctrine.

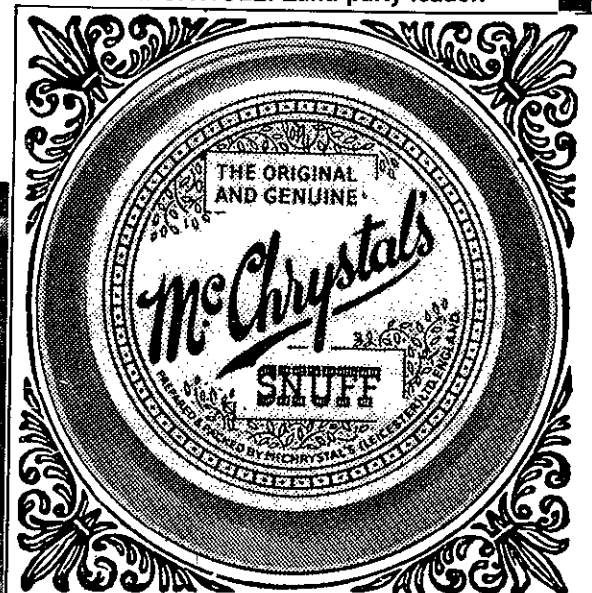
A "peace workshop", involving exhibitions and discussions about taboo subjects such as pacifism, homosexuality and pollution, took place at an East Berlin church recently with little more than cursory identity checks of people arriving at local urban railway stations.

Previous workshops had drawn far more official attention.

"They (the authorities) no longer see these sorts of events as a threat," one visitor commented.



Mr SMITH: Fifteen members.



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# Activists turned back

TWO of the 15 Irish citizens being held in the transit lounge of Jan Smuts Airport would be allowed to enter South Africa, while the remainder would be sent back to Britain, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said yesterday.

In a statement in Pretoria, Mr Botha said that only two people in the group had obtained the proper travel documents before arriving in South Africa.

He named one of the two people as a Miss Mary Manning, but did not identify the second, only saying the person was "Miss Manning's companion."

Mr Botha described the Irish affair as "sordid", and said the group was trying to embarrass the South African Government.

The visitors came to South Africa at the invitation of the SA Council of Churches and Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Mr Botha said he hoped the SACC would explain its involvement in the affair.

## Documents

It was reported earlier that at least seven of the 15 people, who arrived at Jan Smuts from London yesterday morning, had held valid travel documents.

The group was also due to have attended the funeral of unrest victims



at Duduza, near Nigel yesterday.

The funeral was postponed until today, because no bodies had been released by police, the Rev Sol Jacobs, director of the Division for Refugee Ministries of the SACC said at the airport yesterday.

Mr Jacobs confirmed that if any of the group was allowed into South

Africa, they would be taken to Wilgespruit, near Roodepoort, before being hosted at the Victoria Hotel last night.

He was waiting confirmation from the Department of the Interior yesterday as to whether he could see group members in the transit lounge, and whether any of the 15 would be allowed to enter South Africa.

"They should be allowed to come in to see the situation in which our blacks live and to see the face of apartheid for themselves."

"South Africa always says that people must come and see the situation here for themselves," he said.

Mr Jacobs said the visit had been sponsored "by a group of interested parties throughout the world."

## Rain deaths

SEOUL — The number of dead and missing in heavy rains over the weekend rose to 50 — 38 killed in landslides and 12 missing — with 20 others injured as of yesterday morning, National Disaster Relief headquarters reported.

## World briefs

### Man burnt to death in Harare

HARARE — Hundreds of houses have been ransacked and at least one man has been burnt to death in political violence in Zimbabwe's victory in last week's general election.

While police confirmed the death of one man, whose charred body was found in a township in the Midlands steel centre of Redcliff, there were unconfirmed reports of three other deaths in violence in Harare's townships. — Sowetan Foreign Service.

### Bid to stop All Blacks tour

WELLINGTON — Two rugby-playing lawyers trying to stop an All Blacks tour of South Africa presented arguments before the High Court yesterday that the sport could be damaged irreversibly if the tour goes ahead.

Letters from rugby clubs and unions, former sponsors, schools and university groups were tabled on the second day of the proceeding. — Sapa — AP.

### Mild setback for sanctions bill

WASHINGTON — Arch-conservative senator, Mr Jesse Helms, blocked temporarily senate action on a Bill imposing economic sanctions on South Africa designed to protest against its racial separation policies.

Mr Helms refused to let senate Republican leader, Mr Bob Dole, bring up the measure in a mini "filibuster" that delayed action until today.

His opposition temporarily stalled a sanction Bill in the Senate, but senate Republican leader Mr Robert Dole told reporters he wanted to pass the measure this week. — Sapa — Reuters.

### Paul's running commentary on sex

LONDON — Tired businessman Paul Henry was transformed by the pills handed to him by the girl he invited to his hotel room.

In moments his flagging virility was restored to such an extent that he began giving a running commentary on his performance with her.

The trouble was that the ecstatic antique dealer from Brighton could be heard all over Glasgow's Holiday Inn, a court heard.

Guests in their nightclothes crowded the corridors and complained to the management about the lurid details emerging from room 421.

## Britons want to repair damaged image

LONDON — Authorities promoting Britain overseas said yesterday they were making efforts to repair the damage to Britain's reputation done by the Brussels soccer riot involving English fans.

Sir John Burgh, director-general of the state-aided British Council, said that before the riot he had asked the government for more money because British influence abroad was "in real danger of falling substantially behind West Germany, France and Japan."

"The football riot at Brussels was a shocking reminder that Britain's overseas image is in trouble," said Sir John, an economist and top-ranking civil servant.

"We cannot afford to be complacent. Our international reputation, our influence and our trade depend upon what the world thinks of us."

The British Council is 50 years old this year and was founded to spread knowledge of Britain overseas and develop international cultural relations. It has offices in 84 countries and territories.

Sir John said the government had not approached the council to do something after the Heysel Stadium riot on May 29, which led to 38 deaths at the European champions cup final between Liverpool football club and Juventus of Turin, Italy.

"We acted on our own because it was so obvious that we assumed we must do something," the director-general told a questioner at a news conference on the council's annual report. — Sapa-AP.

### Drinking under the table

TYRE (Lebanon) — A middle-aged shopowner and a couple of friends furtively poured Scotch into glasses of coke held just under a restaurant table.

The waiter spotted the whisky bottle, but looked away.

All were breaking the law. Drinking alcohol in public has been banned under new Islamic laws imposed in this ancient Phoenician port of 100 000 people by the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia, which now controls the South Lebanon city and its environs.

Amal also has forbidden gambling in public, swimming with members of the opposite sex and pornographic videos under Iranian-style fundamentalist laws issued on July 1.

But the new laws are not totally observed. One woman was seen swimming with men in the Mediterranean, although she was fully clothed and wore a scarf.

## US critics laud Gordimer film



NADINE GORDIMER

NEW YORK — Another Nadine Gordimer film has been aired on an American television network.

"A Chip Of Glass Ruby", a story about a traditional Indian woman who becomes caught up in black politics, was broadcast here to high praise from TV critics.

The series comprising seven short stories is being broadcast over two months.

In "Chip Of Glass Ruby" Mrs Bamjee is a hard working and fretful wife of a docile fruit and vegetable seller who conforms to "stay out of trouble".

The film is directed by South African filmmaker Ross Devenish. Mrs Gordimer wrote the screen adaptation for the German consortium which has produced the series.

## Concern over illegal migration

MBABANE — Mozambique's ambassador, Mr Daniel Magai, has appealed to Swazis to report the presence of Mozambicans illegally in Swaziland.

He pointed out in a newspaper interview that the governments of the two countries were working together to solve the problem of illegal migration.

Thousands of people have fled into Swaziland since the beginning of the year from the operations of MNR rebels in western Mozambique.

Mr Magai said the problem was made worse by Swaziland farmers employing the refugees and giving them no wages, only food and accommodation.

Some of the illegal workers are reported by a local newspaper to have found a way to turn the table on the farmers, however.

They are said to work only long enough to size up the property and security arrangements. Then they steal as much as they can and get work on another farm.

The farmers cannot report the thefts without disclosing that they are illegally employing the Mozambicans. — Sowetan Foreign Service.

## Two jailed for fake Hitler diaries

BONN — The trial of the two men charged with foisting the forged diaries of Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler on the world has ended with two convictions plus a judicial sideswipe at the gullible Stern magazine editors who bought the counterfeits.

Sentencing former Stern magazine reporter Gerd Heidemann and confessed forger Konrad Kujau, Hamburg Judge Hans-Ulrich Schroeder said: "I have taken very many extenuating circumstances into account. In this case, the injured party bears considerable co-responsibility."

The judge ordered a prison term of four years and eight months for Heidemann, and of four years and six months for Kujau.

Kujau claimed he had

personally manufactured all 60 volumes of Hitler's purported diaries sold over two years to Stern for about R5.3 million and the court said it had no reason to doubt his story or to assume that others were behind him.

Kujau had been forging Hitler's signature and Nazi Party correspondence for years, fooling both collectors and historians, the court said.

## Mystery

In Hamburg, Heidemann told Stern's publishers that he had discovered a horde of Hitler diaries that were for sale.

Despite his refusal to name his source, the publishers advanced him 9.23 million marks, all in cash, over two years,

with which to pay the mysterious supplier.

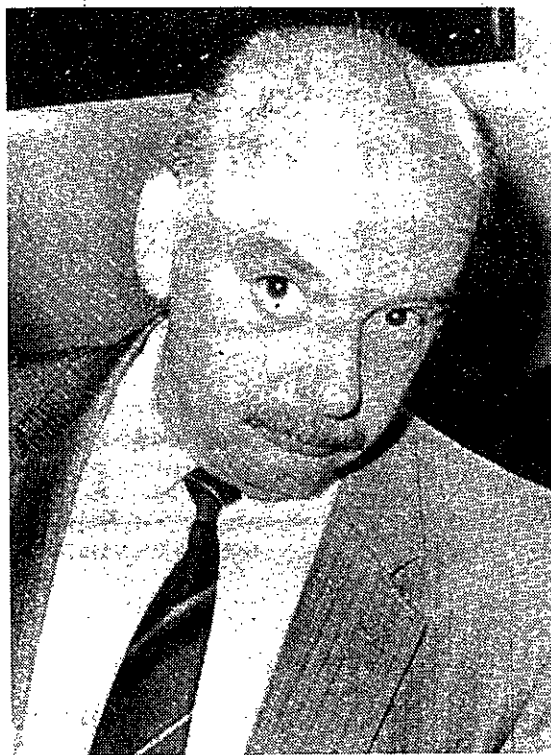
Kujau testified that Heidemann discovered fairly early on that he was manufacturing the diaries himself, urged him to make more and even helped with some of the research.

## Scoop

When Stern began publishing the purported diaries, its then chief editor, Peter Koch, claimed they contained hitherto unknown material that would require the revision of all standard histories of World War 2.

But within 48 hours, the diaries were exposed as what the federal criminal police called "crude forgeries".

Judge Schroeder said Stern magazine was not on trial, but its editors should have seen that



SELF-CONFESSED "Hitler Diaries" fakes, Konrad Kujau.

the diaries were "naive" and "banal".

When magazine editors finally allowed the Federal CRI or two volumes, the latter warned that on the basis of initial analysis, they proba-

bly were forgeries.

"But this was ignored at Stern's headquarters, where the countdown to what was to be advertised as a world scoop already had begun," the judge said.

## Strikers in row over SA goods

The dispute began when Miss Mary Manning refused to check out South African fruit bought by a customer in a Dublin branch of Dunnes Stores.

She was acting in compliance with a circular from her union, but

was suspended by the company and 10 other employees walked out in protest.

Their strike won the immediate support of trade unions, but other members of Miss Manning's union, the Irish Distributive Trade

Union, did not join in.

And despite a call at the annual congress of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions last week for other unions to join the strike, the union has failed to widen the dispute.

LONDON — The Dunnes Stores strike has become an international cause celebre because of its length and the issue at stake — the right of workers to refuse to handle some goods on moral grounds.

It has also put pressure on the Irish government to back its anti-apartheid stance with

action. The would-be visitors to South Africa are among a group of employees of the supermarket chain who have been on strike since July 17 last year over the handling of South African goods.



# Constitutional crisis looms

By Robin Drew,  
The Star's Harare Bureau

Zimbabwe could be heading for a constitutional crisis if Prime Minister Robert Mugabe does carry out his threat to see to the removal of the white seats in parliament "almost immediately".

These seats are specially protected in the constitution and until 1987 the affirmative vote of all 100 members of the House of Assembly is needed to remove them.

After that time, a 70 percent vote in the House and two thirds approval in the Senate would be enough.

But even that could be difficult given the composition of the Zimbabwe Parliament, following the general election.

With 63 seats in the new Parliament and likely to have 64 after the Kariba by-election, Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party is still short of the magical 70 he needs. So even if he is prepared to wait another two years, he would still need the support of six members from either the 15-man Zapu ranks or from the lone member of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu party and from the five white Independents. He certainly will not get it from Mr Smith's 15 members.

He could face problems, too, in the Senate where if Mr Smith's 10 members were joined by four others, possibly chiefs from Matabeleland, a blocking third would operate.

This is one reason Mr Mugabe was upset at the unexpected support for Mr Smith. His plans for a one-party state are also hamstrung by the constitution which resulted from the Lancaster House conference in 1979 which brought to an end the guerilla

war.

The right to form political parties is enshrined in the Declaration of Rights which is virtually unamendable until 1990. Until then, changes must be approved by every single member of the House of Assembly. After that it would need the 70 percent approval required of any constitutional bill.

Before the election, Mr Mugabe insisted he would only act within the law; a one-party state would come about only "in accordance with the law and the constitution."

Now Mr Mugabe has said he is not prepared to wait for the 10 year period to expire. A two-thirds majority in the House would be tenable as a means of altering the constitution. This tougher stance was reflected in answer to a questioner who asked what effect international opinion would have on the issue.

"If we believe what we are doing is right and in accordance with the people's wishes, the Western world can say what it likes, can go hang," he said. The election result was a clear mandate to proceed with plans for a one-party state.

This is a far cry from what was said before the election. Political Affairs Minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, promised that the constitution would be respected and the government would work for unity among the people.

But Mr Mugabe's new chant is: "Uniting the people under one political umbrella is a must. We want a one party state because it does not yield the chaos of the West. We are one family, one country, one nation with one government and so we must have one party. It is that simple."

# Violence mars Mugabe's victory

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Government, aware that unrest in Harare's black townships was marring its sweeping election victory last week, has demanded the violence cease.

Hundreds of families evicted from their homes by ruling Zanu (PF) supporters huddled together amid meagre belongings last night to spend another chilly winter night outside locked and empty homes in the capital's crowded, low-income suburbs.

Gangs of youths and women have been on the rampage since Saturday when results of last week's general election were announced.

Homes of hundreds of families suspected of not backing the government in the poll or even of simply failing to attend Zanu (PF) campaign rallies, were ransacked.

Keys and rent books were seized and the entire contents of the concrete and tin-roofed bungalows dumped outside.

The violence reached a peak on Monday night when opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo said two of his candidates were murdered in two separate incidents.

The Home Affairs Minister, Mr Simbi Mubako, said yesterday he could not confirm the two killings. He said a number of arrests had been made.

— Sapa-Reuter



# Ethnicity sways Zimbabwean voters

LOOKING at this country's politics superficially, one could be forgiven for thinking it has demonstrated two, "iron laws" over the past 30 years.

First, that moderates always lose.

Second, that foreign diplomats are always wrong in their predictions.

The Zimbabwean general election last week saw the country divided into four camps, each with an obvious

ethnic or tribal base — obvious, that is, to everyone except the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who will never admit that his Zanu (PF) party is the voice primarily of Shona nation-

alism, or at best a coalition of Shona tribal interests.

The Shonas, who make up 70 percent of the population, voted overwhelmingly for Zanu (PF) in 63 of the 99 House of Assembly constituencies polled (a by-election is pending in one further seat, which Mr Mugabe is expected to win).

The Ndebeles voted en bloc for Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, giving him all 15 Matabeleland constituencies. After results were announced, Zapu supporters in other areas found themselves subjected to a wave of victimization, many being thrown out of their homes with their belongings and told to clear off.

The 35 000 white electors lined up behind the former Rhodesian prime minister Mr Ian Smith and returned 15 of his Conservative Alliance Zimbabwe (CAZ) candidates in the 20 white seats.

Even the tiny Shangaan minority in the remote south east of Zimbabwe rallied on broadly ethnic lines when they put in a lone MP for Zanu, whose Shangaan founder, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, is in exile in Britain.

## Vanished

Of course there are exceptions to this pattern — Ndebeles and whites who support Zanu (PF), Shonas who belong to Zapu, members of the 40 000 coloured community who voted, curiously, for Mr Smith's CAZ.

But Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who led Rhodesia through the transition to black rule in 1979, vanished abroad, before the

total defeat of all his UANC candidates was announced.

With this disappearance went the last of the dream Anglo-American diplomats had in the 1970s of the American-educated cleric leading a moderate, pro-Western state in Southern Africa, with a "colour-blind" social order above race or tribe.

Just as they were totally wrong in 1980 in predicting a win for the UANC, the diplomatic community here misread the mood of the white electorate when they forecast the final defeat of the old Rhodesian leader, Mr Smith, by candidates of Mr Bill Irvine's Independent Zimbabwe group.

The diplomats' trouble and that of many newspaper correspondents too, is that they mix almost exclusively with the businessmen and

cosmopolitan jet-setters of the cocktail party circuit.

Their friends (both black and white) are a mine of useful gossip about the economy and what goes on behind the bureaucratic scenery. But they are right out of touch with the ordinary whites who live on farms or in the lower-income suburbs, or for that matter, the ordinary blacks in the "high density" townships, whose sons went off to the bush in 1972-80 to fight either as Rhodesian troops or as guerillas and whose "gut level" reactions are the most powerful force in the country's life.

## Victory

Mr Mugabe has not accepted his sizeable election victory in the black seats gracefully, but has threatened to outlaw Zapu, which he says used intimidation by armed dissidents to retain even the 15 remaining seats that fell to it. He has been even more furious with the whites, accusing them of racism in continuing to support Mr Smith.

It was left to a black reader of the Sunday Mail to point out: "It is ironic that now that we

are in power we are trying to choose leaders for the whites in the same way that whites, when they were in power, tried to choose leaders for us.

"They called them 'moderate Africans'. They were, indeed, government stooges," wrote Mr P.J. Horomba of Harare, recalling that Mr Smith once tried to reject Mr Mugabe as "an extreme communist terrorist". Whites were entitled to their own choice and as a small minority were not a problem to the black government, said Mr Horomba.

Mr Mugabe, however, does not see minority leaders that way.

He believes it is the duty and privilege of his "vanguard party" to give ideological direction to all Zimbabweans.

For him, "the masses" possess a mystical unity based on Marxian economic forces, something above the tribalism and racialism he accuses his opponents of exploiting for political gain.

In a despondent mood following the election results, Mr Nkomo referred to ethnic divisions among the Shona people themselves (the Manyika, Karanga and Cezuru) when he said Mr Mugabe was leading a number of groups "which appear to be one but are not".

The reality of the election, said the man who pioneered black Zimbabwean nationalism, was a tragically polarized country, with each of five major ethnic groups (not counting the Shangaans — the Ndebele, the Cezuru, the Karanga, the Manyika and the whites) returning about 20 MPs.

## Lancaster

Less than 25 years ago at the first Lancaster House conference on the Southern Rhodesian constitution, it was Mr Nkomo who scorned suggestions that tribalism might threaten the life of a black-ruled Zimbabwe.

He and his principal lieutenant, then none other than Mr Sithole, rejected the concept of "partnership" proposed by the white liberals in the United Federal Par-

ty led by Sir Edgar Whitehead and Sir Roy Welensky.

Tribal divisions, claimed the two African nationalist leaders, were exaggerated by whites in an effort to perpetuate their own privileges under the guise of safeguards for ethnic minorities.

Mr Nkomo and Mr Sithole found ready support among many British politicians which formed their country's colonial policy. White Rhodesians, it was said, would have to accept the poetic justice of a reversal of domination, or make their homes elsewhere in the world.

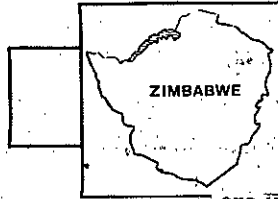
In 1985, when two-thirds of the whites have taken the latter course (an option not open to Ndebeles, Shangaans, or coloured people) it is possible to see that this "knuckle under or get out" attitude set a terrible precedent for the treatment of other, less influential minority groups by whoever happened to be in power after independence.

However insincere some whites may have been about "partnership" (Mr Smith himself rejected the 1961 Lancaster House constitution), it aimed at preventing any community feeling it was a subject or conquered people.

With indigenous whites today less than one in 70 among the eight million Zimbabweans, it is possible to say with the wisdom of hindsight that the "partnership" philosophy was of infinitely more importance to the future of black relations with fellow blacks than black relations with whites.

The belated regrets of those blacks and whites here who spurned or de-

based the idea of "partnership" might give modern South Africans pause for thought about the future of high-sounding terms they themselves hear bandied about, such as "consensus".



**Michael Hartnack**  
Reports from Harare

CMT Timb 11/7/85

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# Nkomo blames Mugabe Govt for killings

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—Zimbabwe's main black opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday accused Mr Robert Mugabe's Government of responsibility for the three-day rampage against minority party supporters in which at least six people were killed.

Thousands of people were left homeless in many urban areas of Mashonaland before mobs of Mugabe supporters heeded calls from Government ministers to stop smashing and burning the homes of those suspected of voting for opposition groups.

## Suicide

On Wednesday night isolated violence recurred in Harare's Glenview township, but reports that a further two people had been killed could not be confirmed.

Mr Nkomo himself knew of three deaths in Harare during the past week, including a defeated Zapu candidate, Mr Simon Chauruka, who was axed to death by a mob at his Dzivaresekwa home.

Another Zapu member, Mr Nyamweda, committed suicide by pouring paraffin over himself and setting himself alight in protest against the victimisation campaign, said Mr Nkomo.

At a Press conference here yesterday Mr Nkomo, who won 15 seats in last week's general election against 63 taken by Zanu (PF), was asked if he believed Mr Mugabe's Government had given instructions for the attacks.

## Supporters

'It is very difficult to say,' replied Mr Nkomo. But referring to inflammatory statements Mr Mugabe himself made at triumphal weekend rallies he added: 'The fact that the police were not functioning normally and they did say to people: "Sorry, we can't help you because we have been ordered not to", that statement gives me the impression that it must have come from the top.'

Mr Nkomo said he had told his own supporters not to organise retaliation because he wished to prevent a nation-wide conflagration in which thousands upon thousands might be killed.

'You cannot get a party winning an election and then a euphoria of killings, lootings and burnings,' protested the veteran nationalist leader.

He described as senseless Mr Mugabe's plans to act before constitutional guarantees expire in order to remove the 20 white reserved seats in Parliament.

# Two to hang for murder of tourists

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—The commander and one of the members of the 19-strong gang of dissidents who kidnapped and murdered six foreign tourists in Matabeleland in 1982 are to be hanged.

Yesterday the Supreme Court here turned down their appeals against the death sentences imposed for the murder of Mr James Greenwell, 21, of Liverpool, Mr Martin Hodson, 38, of Peterborough, Mr Rett Baldwin, 25, and Mr Kevin Ellis, 26, both of the United States, and Australians Mr Tony Bajzelj, 27, and Mr William Butler, 33.

The six were abducted on the main Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road in July 1982 by ex-terrorists of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces led by Gil-

bert Ngwenya. Only one other gang member, Simon Mpofu, was brought to justice, the rest having been killed by security forces in pursuit operations.

It took Appeal judges just four minutes to reach their decision on Ngwenya and Mpofu.

The abduction caused a world-wide sensation when Ngwenya claimed at his High Court trial that the six were still alive, in Russian hands. Later, however, police and forensic experts discovered the remains of the kidnap victims.



362-1 SOWETA 12/7/85  
The Mbare church is financially dependent on its South African mother church and its congregation feels that it should be self-sufficient in the event of politics preventing the flow of funds between South Africa and Zimbabwe. — SOWETAN Foreign Service.

# Zanu (PF) swears-in opposition supporters

The Star Bureau  
362 58/7/51-7/58  
HABARE — Hundreds of opposition party supporters have decided to join Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party.

More than 1 500 members of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party and the UANC of Bishop Abel Muzorewa yesterday made public declarations of their new loyalty to Zanu at rallies here.

The people burnt their former party cards, T-shirts, uniforms and banners; while proclaiming that they were now disenchanted by the performance of their former leaders.

In last week's systematic campaign against minority opposition groups, thousands of people were turned out of their houses, and had their furniture dumped in the streets by gangs of Zanu people.

## NOTHING

Police stood by and did nothing, claiming their hands were tied as the matter was "political".

In a number of cases there were savage assaults on minority party members, and at least three people were killed, one of them a Zapu candidate who stood unsuccessfully in the general election.

Mr. Mugabe described last week's violence as unfortunate, and out of step with his party's principles.

Zanu's landslide victory at the polls should have been enough to convince opponents, he said, adding that those who were still "unrepentant" would find in future that "things will get tough".

He said: "There will come a time when non-party workers will not be employed in the public sector. We are getting there now."

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# Passport issue settled 362

Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — The ultimatum given by Mr Robert Mugabe's government to people who hold dual British-Zimbabwean nationality to choose one or the other will not necessarily force those who opt to be Zimbabweans to lose their rights to British passports.

According to a carefully worded statement being publicised here by the British High Commission after innumerable inquiries, dual British-Zimbabwean citizens who retain their Zimbabwean citizenship by the November 30 deadline will not alter their status under British law.

They will retain their British citizenship unless they formally renounce their legal status at the British High Commission here or at any other British authority.

Under the controversial Zimbab-

wean Citizenship Act passed last year, dual citizenship will be abolished on December 1, 1985.

The High Commission statement said there were two options open to dual citizens.

"If you do nothing you will lose your Zimbabwean citizenship automatically," it warned. The second option was to retain Zimbabwean citizenship by signing a declaration in the Zimbabwean Registrar-General's department and handing them a previously held British passport, which they will later return to the British High Commission here.

To dual citizens who sign the Zimbabwean declaration to become a "Momo-Zimbabwean citizen in Zimbabwean law," the British High Commission says: "Because of the differences between the two legal systems this will not affect your position in British law."



# New Zimbabwean Cabinet announced

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, announced his new Cabinet of 25 Ministers and 11 Deputy Ministers here yesterday.

In the very few significant changes, two white Ministers in the former government were dropped — Senator Dennis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, and Mr John Landau, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The third white Minister in the last government, Mr Chris Andersen, who fought the election as an indepen-

dent unconnected with the Independent Zimbabwe Group led by Mr Bill Irvine, retains the portfolio of Minister of State (Public Service) in the Prime Minister's Office.

The Ministry of Agriculture is now added to Land and Rural Settlement and the combined post is taken over by Mr Moven Mahachi.

Asked to elaborate on the exclusion of Senator Norman, Mr Mugabe said the original idea had been to have someone representing the farming community as such.

He added: "It would appear that the work he was doing, and doing so marvellously with me and the government, was not appreciated by them (the farmers) or they would not have voted for Ian Smith who was an enemy of the people of Zimbabwe."

"So they didn't appreciate what we were doing and we shouldn't have bent over backwards to please them at all."

"It doesn't serve any purpose trying to please the farmers in any way," Mr Mugabe said. — Sapa

## Mugabe dismisses white Minister

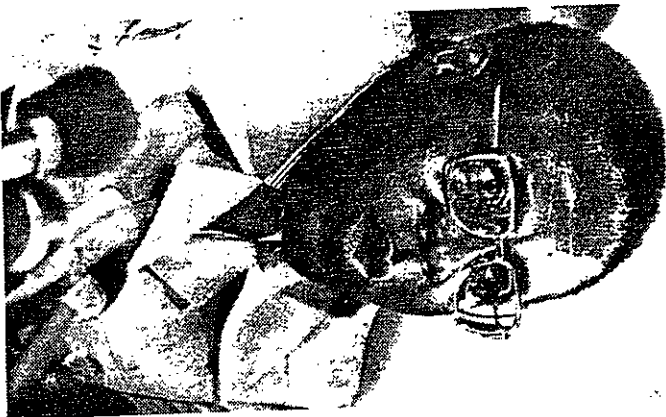
HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has dismissed his most prominent and respected white Minister in retaliation for the white minority's support of former Rhodesian leader Mr. Ian Smith in recent elections.

Mr. Mugabe said there was no place for the Agriculture Minister, Mr. Denis Norman, in the Government, despite the fact he had done a "marvellous" job.

Mr. Mugabe said that by voting for Mr. Smith, the 34 000 white voters had shown they did not appreciate the work Mr. Norman had done and therefore did not merit representation in the Cabinet. — Sapa

# Mugabe discusses Renamo

By MICHAEL HARTNACK



● ROBERT MUGABE

**HARARE** — Major Zimbabwean involvement in the Mozambican civil war returns to the centre stage when Prime Minister Robert Mugabe flies to the Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa this week.

The prospect of a joint Zimbabwean/Tanzanian military expedition to crush Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) rebels before the onset of the rainy season has been obscured in recent weeks by the hysteria and unrest surrounding the Zimbabwean general elections.

At least seven people were killed, thousands made temporarily homeless, and millions of rands damage caused to houses of blacks suspected of voting for opposition parties in a four-day rampage by pro-Mugabe fanatics, in which police refused to intervene.

However, overwhelming support for Mugabe among Shona-speakers — who make up over 70% of Zimbabweans — was never in doubt, nor the continued loyalty of most Ndebeles to Zanu leader, Joshua Nkomo, who took 15 Matabeland seats to 63 won by Mugabe in the rest of the country.

The major functions of the 100-member House of Assembly have already been assumed by the 70-member central committee of the ruling Zanu (PF) party, while the traditional role of the Cabinet in Western-style democracies has been taken over by the party politburo, whose 14 elite members hold all the reins of power in Parliament and the security forces.

At the OAU meeting Mugabe, Presi-

dent Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique are expected to discuss the Renamo threat, with each other and with fellow OAU heads of government at the Addis Ababa summit.

According to military sources, Zimbabwe already has more than 5 000 troops in the former Portuguese colony deployed largely on guard duties, and could send in an extra 7 000. A similar number

might be dispatched from the Tanzanian armed forces, which last saw action in the war to oust the Ugandan dictator, Idi Amin.

Britain has acknowledged that it is preparing to train President Machel's forces using the British Military Advisory and Training Team which has been attached to the Zimbabwe National Army since independence. Mugabe has also sought logistic support from his traditional Eastern bloc friends, Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Diplomatic sources in Harare believe that whether a joint Zimbabwe/Tanzanian operation in Mozambique succeeds or fails, it would be a watershed for future joint co-operation, with a profound effect on all the frontline states' relations with their main perceived foe — South Africa.

If the joint forces succeeded in eliminating the rebel movement, this would increase the frontline states' militancy towards SA.

Ninety-nine new MPs meet for the first time today for a swearing-in ceremony in preparation for next week's formal opening of Parliament by President Canaan Banana, who is expected to outline Mugabe's aims.

In his speech, Banana is likely to detail plans for an early amendment of the constitution to remove the 20 white seats, whose presence was guaranteed until 1987 at Lancaster House. In two years' time, the provision can be rescinded by the votes of 70 MPs — six more than the final total Mugabe is likely to hold when a pending by-election has been conducted.

## OAU states likely to honour debts

**ADDIS ABABA** — African states are expected to declare publicly that they intend to honour their \$170bn (about R340bn) of foreign debt at an Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa this week.

But at the same time, according to delegates, they will press for much easier terms from creditors and longer rescheduling periods.

Broad lines of a pan-African strategy, drawn up by a steering committee before last week's ministerial session, also call for a world conference on African debt and this should be approved although many delegates were sceptical one would be held.

Only a handful of the OAU's 50 member states called for a moratorium on debt, the delegates said.

"The feeling is here that we must show our responsibility and our credibility on international obligations and not brandish the debt weapon," said one delegate, who declined to be identified.

But the final resolution to be adopted by the summit is likely to declare Africa's commitment to honour its debts "as far as is possible".

It is also likely to call on official creditors to convert loans into grants for the states hardest-hit by the continent's unprecedented economic crisis. — Sapa-Reuter.

# Zim Cabinet to be all black?

*Sowetan 16/7/85 362*

**HARARE** — There is a growing belief that the new Zimbabwe Cabinet due to be announced today will not include any whites.



**ZIMBABWE's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.**

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe reiterated at the weekend that his Cabinet would consist only of Zanu (PF) members and he said experience had shown that minority parties were not to be trusted.

A cabinet announcement had been expected last week but diplomatic circles said it was believed there had been differences in the Politburo with the hardliners insisting that Agriculture Minister Denis Norman be dropped.

In the last Cabinet Mr Norman was brought in as a Zanu (PF) nominated senator though

he has always been independent of party politics.

If he is dropped it will be a blow to farmers' morale. But Mr Mugabe is known to have been particularly angered at the support from farming communities for Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance in the white roll election.

The future of Mr Chris Andersen, Minister for the Public Service in the last Cabinet, is also in doubt. He was re-elected to parliament as an independent when he convincingly beat Mr P K van der Byl of the Conservative Alliance.

# Mugabe Cabinet change dismays many whites

ARGUS 16/7/80  
36Z  
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Many whites in Zimbabwe are dismayed at the dropping of Mr Denis Norman from the Cabinet.

The move was announced yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

But they can take some comfort from the retention of one white Cabinet member, Mr Chris Andersen, as an indication that Mr Mugabe has not turned his back on the policy of reconciliation.

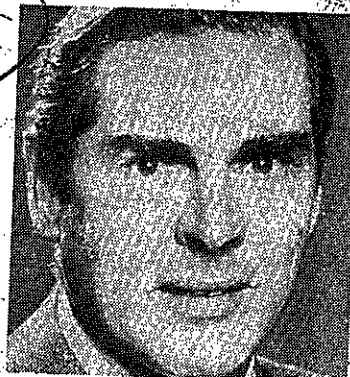
## SLAP DOWN WHITE FARMERS

Mr Mugabe made no bones about the reason for dropping Mr Norman.

It was to slap down white farmers who angered him by voting for members of Mr Ian Smith's conservative alliance in the white-roll general election when all rural seats went to Mr Smith's party.

Mr Mugabe said yesterday that Mr Norman had done a "marvellous job".

He was put in the Cabinet to represent the farming community. But their action in voting for Mr Smith, whom Mr Mugabe called "an enemy of the people", showed they did not appreciate him.



Mr Denis Norman

He was no longer prepared to bend over backwards to please a section of the community.

Agriculture has been the success story in Zimbabwe, and the Prime Minister's action will be seen in some quarters as a petulant and spiteful one which could damage the economy as a whole.

Mr Norman, who has kept himself aloof from party politics, did not stand for election. It was expected that he would be placed in the Senate.

# Mugabe's 'spiteful' move dismays whites

The Star Bureau

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe's whites have been dismayed over the dropping of Mr Denis Norman from the Cabinet as announced yesterday by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

But they can take some comfort from the retention of one white Cabinet member, Mr Chris Andersen, as an indication that Mr Mugabe has not completely turned his back on the policy of reconciliation.

The Prime Minister made no bones about the reason for dropping Mr Norman. It was to slap down the white farmers who had angered him by voting for members of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance in the white roll general election in

which all rural seats went to Mr Smith's party.

Mr Mugabe said yesterday that Mr Norman had done a marvellous job. He had been put in the Cabinet to represent the farming community but in voting for Mr Smith — whom he called "an enemy of the people" — they showed that they did not appreciate him.

Mr Mugabe said he was no longer prepared to bend over backwards to please a section of the community.

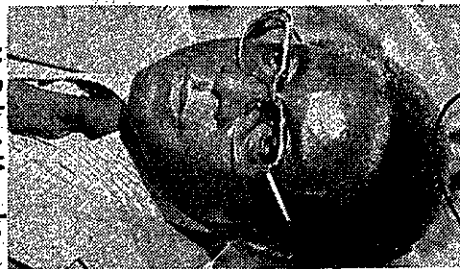
Agriculture has been the success story in Zimbabwe, something which has been recognised internationally, and the Prime Minister's action will be seen in some quarters as a petulant and spiteful move which could damage the economy as a whole.



Mr Chris Andersen



Mr Dennis Norman



Mr Robert Mugabe



Mr Enos Nkala

Mr Norman, who has kept himself aloof from party politics, did not stand for election. It had been expected that he would have been put in the Senate, either through the choice of the House of Assembly or by president-

tial appointment. Mr Andersen, who won his seat in the House of Assembly as an independent, will resume his duties as Minister for the Public Service.

Mr Mugabe praised his approach of trying to work within the system as a sensible one and said he deserved a place in the Cabinet.

Mr Andersen said last night that Mr Norman had made a tremendous contribution as Minister of Agriculture.

He said the rural vote had been short sighted and it was now up to the farming community to show their real feelings.

Mr Andersen said he preferred not to think of himself as a white representative as such. But he

agreed that his appointment indicated that the Government continued to have confidence in those whites who had overtly accepted reconciliation and applied it.

The third white member of the Government, Mr John Landau, who held a Deputy Minister's post, was also dropped yesterday. He narrowly won his seat as a member of the Independent Zimbabwe group whose leader, Mr Bill Irvine, is not popular with Mr Mugabe after making political capital out of being chairman of the public accounts committee.

The only other major change announced yesterday was the appointment of the veteran firebrand Ndebele politician, Mr Enos Nkala, to the key post of Home Affairs

where he will be in charge of the police and responsible for detention orders.

Mr Nkala, a vociferous critic of the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, was heavily defeated when he stood as a candidate in his home constituency in Matabeleland. He is to contest a safe seat in the Kariba by-election.

Mr Nkala is noted for his intemperate and reckless speeches at political rallies but his record as a Cabinet Minister, initially in finance and later in national supplies, is one of a conservative and moderate Minister, always prepared to listen to the advice of his officials.

The new Minister of Agriculture is Mr Moven Mahachi, who combines this with Resettlement.



## Zimbabwean documents missing

HARARE—A large quantity of documents from Zimbabwe's archives in Harare disappeared just before the country's independence in 1980, the Director of National Archives, Mrs Angeline Kamba, said last night.

It was presumed they had been removed because the former Rhodesian authorities did not want the new administration to see them, she said.

Although Mrs Kamba would not state the nature of the archives, she said in a television interview she had been told some of the documents had to do with informers working with previous governments. — (Sapa)

(362) Wm 10/1/85

Current Real Weekly Wage: R 11

Real +49.5%

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10.38 13.85 16.55 18.76 20.14 21.58 24.48 24.48 28.08 30.96

Grade 12

Current Hours: 44 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +0.0%

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0.00 0.00 14.95 16.71 18.03 19.35 22.88 22.88 26.40 29.04

Grade 10

# Norman sacking will have 'no great impact'

Argus Africa News Service  
HARARE. — Zimbabwe's outgoing Agriculture Minister Mr Denis Norman has declined to comment on the offer by Conservative Alliance leader Mr Ian Smith to make a place for him in the Senate.

But it is highly unlikely that the offer by Mr Smith will receive any positive response from Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, who has today flown to the Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa.

Mr Norman said he was going back to his farm for a few

days to think things over. He had no definite plans but he would carry on farming.

He was dropped from the Zimbabwean Cabinet in retaliation for the support given in the rural areas to Mr Smith in the white roll election in spite of Mr Mugabe's admission that the independent senator had done a marvellous job for agriculture generally.

Mr Norman said he did not think his removal would have a great impact. "Nobody is going to stop farming just because of that decision," he said.

Mr Smith yesterday de-

scribed the dropping of Mr Norman as unbelievable and wicked. Mr Mugabe was taking it out on the whites because of his hatred for him, said Mr Smith.

The Conservative Alliance leader said he had earlier agreed to back Mr Norman's election to the Senate after it had been suggested that the government favoured this.

But after he had agreed the offer had been withdrawn. Yesterday he sent a message to Mr Mugabe saying that one of the Conservative Alliance senators would stand down if the Prime

Minister would reappoint Mr Norman.

Mr Norman has steadfastly refused to involve himself in party politics. He was invited to become Minister of Agriculture in 1980 and accepted a Senate seat made available to him by the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

He said yesterday that if the government had wanted him, he would have been happy to have continued as minister.

He had not offered himself for election because he did not want to become a career politician.

## Zim whites dismayed


HARARE — Whites in Zimbabwe have been filled with dismay over the dropping of Mr Dennis Norman from the Cabinet announced this week by Mr Robert Mugabe.

But they can take some comfort from the retention of one white Cabinet member, Mr Chris Andersen, as an indication that Mr Mugabe has not completely turned his back on the policy of reconciliation.

The Prime Minister made no bones about the reason for dropping Mr Norman. It was to slap down the white farmers who had angered him by voting for members of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance in the white roll general election when all rural seats went to Mr Smith's party.

## Justice Minister replaced

and has the  
resigning. the US State



## Norman declines to comment on offer

Star 17/7/85  
362

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwe's outgoing Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman, has declined to comment on the offer by Conservative Alliance leader Mr Ian Smith to make a place for him in the Senate as a way of getting him reinstated.

But it is highly unlikely that the offer by Mr Smith will receive any positive response from the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who today flew to the OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

Mr Norman was dropped from the Zimbabwe Cabinet in retaliation for the support given in the rural areas to Mr Smith in the white-roll election. This was done in spite of Mr Mugabe's admission that the independent senator had done a marvellous job for agriculture generally.

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He sent a message to Mr Mugabe saying that one of his senators would stand down if the Prime Minister would re-appoint Mr Norman.

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He was invited to become Minister of Agriculture in 1980 and accepted a Senate seat made available to him by the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

## Zimbabwe may buy British helicopters

The Star Bureau Westland.

HARARE — There is speculation in Harare that the Air Force of Zimbabwe (AFZ) plans to conclude a multi-million rand deal to purchase a number of military helicopters from the British Westland company.

The *Financial Gazette* newspaper said in Harare that rumours of such a deal gained credence this week with the publication in the Press of advertisements by

"Normally advertisements are not placed by companies selling military equipment unless a sales contract has been agreed with the country concerned," said the paper.

Reports earlier this year said the air force had been examining helicopters produced by three companies — the Italian Augusta, Bell, the French Dauphin and Westland helicopters.

Current Real Weekly Wage: R 2

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Grade 12

Current Hours: 44 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +0.02

0.00 0.00 30.07 24.45 24.59 23.67 21.76 19.96 21.88 21.47  
0.00 0.00 17.59 20.22 21.98 23.74 27.72 27.72 31.68 34.76

Grade 10

Current Real Weekly Wage: R 1



Mr ROBERT MUGABE ... dropped two whites from Cabinet.

# PM Mugabe announces new Zim Cabinet

Sample  
17/7/85

362

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe yesterday announced his new cabinet of 25 ministers, together with 11 deputy ministers.

In the very few significant changes, two white ministers in the former government were dropped — Senator Dennis Norman, Agriculture, and Mr John Landau, Deputy Minister of Trade and commerce.

The third white minister

in the last government, Mr Chris Andersen, who fought the election as an independent unconnected with the independent Zimbabwe group led by Mr Bill Irvine, retains the portfolio of Minister of State (public service) in the prime minister's office.

## Farming

The Ministry of Agriculture is now added to Land and Rural settlement and the combined post is taken over by Mr Moyo Mahachi.

Asked to elaborate on the exclusion of Senator Norman, Mr Mugabe said the original idea had been to have someone representing the farming community as such.

**Don't miss**  
SUNDAY  
**MIRROR**  
The paper you can trust



# Smith offer to deposed minister

HARARE — The leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), Mr Ian Smith, sent a message to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday offering to co-operate with the government by appointing former minister Denis Norman to the Senate.

Such a move would allow Mr Norman to stay on as Minister of Agriculture in the new Zimbabwe government. Mr Norman, a senator in the last government, was dropped from the new cabinet when it was announced on Monday.

Mr Mugabe said Mr Norman, who had worked "marvellously" with the government, had been excluded because whites — including, apparently, the majority of farmers — had voted for the CAZ in the general election instead of the Independent Zimbabwe Group.

The voting showed whites still hankered after the past and did not appreciate what Mr Norman and the government had done for them, the Prime Minister said.

Mr Smith, one of the CAZ election candidates, had been approached by a contact in the government who asked if the CAZ would assist by appointing three government nominees to the Senate.

The only one named by the contact was Mr Norman, he said. The CAZ can nominate 10 senators. Mr Smith said he had agreed to the request.

He said that subsequently, the same con-

tact came back and said the deal was off — "presumably because it would have given us credit for being reasonable and co-operative."

"The decision to drop Mr Norman is absolutely discouraging."

"I have again sent a message to the Prime Minister saying that we would be prepared to co-operate with the government and appoint Mr Norman to the Senate so that he could become Minister of Agriculture."

We are now awaiting an answer."

Mr Smith said should the government take up the offer, he realised some kind of plan would have to be made for one of the CAZ Senate candidates to step down to make way for Mr Norman.

Mr Mugabe has announced Mr Moven Mahachi as Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement — a new combination of portfolios. — Sapa

## New parliament is sworn in

HARARE — Members of Zimbabwe's new Parliament were sworn in yesterday after the country's first post-independence general elections two weeks ago.

But in a surprise move, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, angered by white backing for the former Rhodesian Premier, Mr Ian Smith, sacked the most respected white member of his Cabinet, the Agriculture Minister, Mr Denis Norman.

Mr Norman, the former head of the white-dominated Commercial Farmers' Union, was the only casualty of a Cabinet reshuffle in which all the senior ministers kept their seats.

Mr Mugabe, and the chief opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, shook hands at the swearing-in ceremony and appeared to exchange pleasant

ries, but neither spoke to Mr Smith, who is again the undisputed spokesman for the whites.

It was the first time the three men had met since the poll in which Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF took 63 of the 79 seats contested, Mr Nkomo's PF-Zapu 15 and the minority opposition Zanu Party one.

Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance Party captured 15 of the 20 seats reserved for Zimbabwe's 100 000 whites.

The new Parliament meets on Tuesday at the start of a five-year term, during which Mr Mugabe has pledged to turn Zimbabwe into a socialist, one-party state.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly in the last Parliament, Mr Idymus Mutasa, and his deputy, Mr Abraham Kabasa, will both retain their posts. — Sapa

## Zimbabwe senators named

HARARE—The last six of Zimbabwe's senators, reserved under the constitution for appointment by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister, have now been named.

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They are Sen Patrick Chinamasa, a lawyer; Sen Eric Gwanzura, a businessman; Sen Amina Hughes, who had already been appointed Deputy Minister of Transport; Sen George Mudukuti, a senior backbencher in the last House of Assembly; Sen William Ndongana, former Deputy Minister of Defence; and Sen Kantibhai Patel, a businessman and Zanu (PF) provincial financial secretary for Harare. — (Sapa)

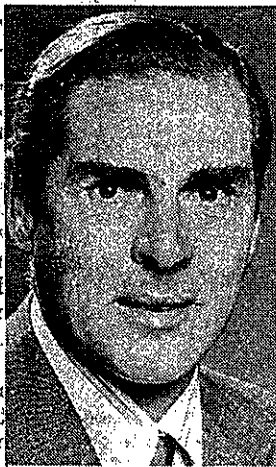
# Farmer Norman and the Zimbabwe dilemma

By Robin Drew,  
The Star Bureau

**HARARE** — "When the party is over, you go home. It is the same with all invitations."

Mr Denis Norman, Zimbabwe's outgoing Minister of Agriculture, was speaking as messengers carried out of his office the personal paraphernalia gathered during five years of service in Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

His appointment in 1980 was a masterstroke by Mr Mugabe in putting across the message that in the new independent state of Zimbabwe — born after a bloody struggle in which 30 000 lives were lost — a policy of reconciliation was to be followed.



Mr Denis Norman ...  
the party is over.

The white farmers had been in the front line. They had borne the brunt of attacks against the white rulers.

Land was the centre of the struggle, and almost half the country was in the hands of about 5 000 white farmers.

And yet Mr Mugabe had picked a former president of the farmers' union to be Zimbabwe's first Minister of Agriculture. His departure has caused widespread dismay.

In the troubled early years of independence, the fact that Mr Norman was there persuaded many farmers to battle on against many odds — squatters, the menace of dissidents, three heart-breaking years of drought, and the nagging uncertainty about the future.

The miracle was not that the agricultural industry survived, but that it grew and prospered with record production and satisfying returns.

Mr Norman would be the last man to take all the credit for the success story. But in the words of Mr John Laurie, the present president of the farmers' union, it was his gusto, optimism and positive approach which led to the revitalisation of agriculture, and benefited the nation as a whole.

His achievements have been recognised widely, and Mr Mugabe himself, announcing that Mr Norman had been dropped from the Cabinet, spoke of the marvellous work he had done.



Mr Robert Mugabe ...  
honeymoon is over.

So, why was he dropped? Simply, it seems, to teach the whites a lesson because Mr Mugabe felt the farming community, in particular, had let him down by voting for Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance candidates in the white roll general election.

Mr Norman received the news of his departure from the Cabinet in a letter from the Prime Minister, which he said was courteous and cordial. In it he was told

that the farmers did not appear to appreciate what he and Mr Mugabe had done for them.

Did he not think he had been treated harshly? Well, said Mr Norman, the Prime Minister did say the honeymoon was over for the whites, and this apparently was one way of showing them that he meant what he said.

Had he been asked, Mr Norman would gladly have stayed on as Minister. Agriculture, he said, was now poised to take off after a difficult five years.

Mr Norman did not stand for election himself because he has all along refused to involve himself in politicking as such. "I have always treated this portfolio as a job. Once you get involved in party politics you become a career politician, and that is not what I want."

Mr Norman said he would go back to his farm at Norton, west of Harare, for a few days to think things over. He had no firm plans.

He did not think his removal from the Cabinet would have a great impact. "There will be a lot of chitter-chatter, but nobody is going to stop farming or sell his farm because of the decision."



# Norman bows out

362 Sowetan 18/7/80

**HARARE** — "When the party is over, you go home. It is the same with all invitations."

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The white farmers had been in the front line. They had borne the brunt of attacks against the white rulers of Rhodesia.

## Widespread dismay

Land was at the centre of the struggle and almost half the country was in the hands of 5 000 or so white farmers.

And yet Mr Mugabe had picked a former president of the Farmers' Union, a prominent farmer himself, to be Zimbabwe's first Minister of Agriculture. His departure has caused widespread dismay.

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# Dismissal of a 'marvellous' minister

ROBIN DREW of the Argus Foreign Service reports from Harare on the dismissal of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman

"WHEN the party is over, you go home. It is the same with all invitations."

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with record production levels and satisfying returns.

Denis Norman would be the last man to take all the credit for the success story. But in the words of Mr John Laurie, president of the Farmers' Union, it was his gusto, optimism and positive approach that led to the revitalisation of agriculture which, because of its prime role, benefited the nation as a whole.

His achievements have been widely recognised and Mr Mugabe himself, when announcing that Mr Norman had been dropped from the cabinet, spoke of the marvellous work he had done.

So why was he dropped? Simply it seems to teach the whites a lesson because Mr Mugabe felt the farming community in particular had let him down by voting for Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance candidates in the white roll general election.

## Courteous

Mr Norman received the news of his departure from the cabinet in a letter from the Prime Minister which he said was courteous and cordial. In it he was told that the farmers did not appear to appreciate what he and Mr Mugabe had done for them. Because of this the Prime Minister could no longer ask him to stay on. Mr Mugabe said he hoped they would be able to work together at some future date.

Did he not not think he had been harshly treated?

Well, said Mr Norman, the Prime Minister did say the honeymoon was over for the whites and this apparently was one way of showing them that he meant what he said. However he had always found the farmers, black and white, apparently very appreciative.

Had he been asked, Mr Norman would gladly have stayed on as minister.

Agriculture, he said, was now poised to take off after a difficult five-year period. He would have liked to have been in the minister's chair to see self-sufficiency achieved in wheat, to see the first shipment of beef reach the EEC markets, to have been there this year when the billion dollar mark was passed in the value of annual agricultural production.

Growth in all sections of the farming industry was what had pleased him most, particularly the achievements of the peasant farmers in the communal lands. This had been done not at the expense of the white farmers but in addition to the progress in commercial farming.

Mr Norman did not stand for election himself because he has all along refused to involve himself in politics as such.

"I have always treated this portfolio as a job," he told the Argus Foreign Service. "I accepted it as a job when I was invited to become minister. Once you get involved in party politics, you become a career politician and that is not what I want."

He said that after the white roll election which saw Mr Smith emerge with 15 of the 20 House of Assembly seats and thus able to control the election of white senators, he had been asked to stand as candidate by the independent Zimbabwe group, led by Mr Bill Irvine.

They had told him that a deal had been struck in which he, Mr Norman, would go into the Senate on their vote.

"I said that in the first place they did not have enough votes to get anybody into the Senate and secondly that if an arrangement had been made I would have expected the initial contact to have come from the government. I was not interested in playing that kind of political game," said Mr Norman.

The 54-year-old Oxfordshire-born ex-minister said he would go back to his farm at Norton, west of Harare, for a few days to think things over. He had no firm plans. "I will assess the situation and see what happens," he said.

He did not think his removal from the cabinet would have a great impact.

"There will be a lot of chatter-chatter and some disappointments here and there," he told me. "But nobody is going to stop farming or sell his farm because of that decision."

"The fact that I have gone does not mean any radical change. We have a good administration and staff and I don't see this being dismantled or wavering from its present course."



Mr. Denis Norman ... departure has caused widespread dismay

## Post Focus

# War issue back to centre stage

362 E. Post 18:07:85

**HARARE** — When the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, flew out this week to the Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa, the momentous issue of major Zimbabwean involvement in the Mozambican civil war returned to the centre stage of his country's politics.

The prospect of a joint Zimbabwean and Tanzanian military expedition to crush Mozambique Resistance Movement rebels before the onset of the next rainy season has been obscured in recent weeks by the hysteria and unrest surrounding the Zimbabwean general elections.

At least seven people were killed, thousands made temporarily homeless, and millions of rands worth of damage done to houses of blacks suspected of voting for opposition parties during a four-day rampage by pro-Mugabe fanatics while police refused to intervene.

However, overwhelming support for Mr Mugabe among Shona-speakers who make up over 70% of Zimbabweans was never in doubt, nor the continued loyalty of most Ndebeles to the Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, who took 15 Matabeleland seats to 63 won by Mr Mugabe in the rest of the country.

The only election surprises were that the white and Shangaan minorities also polled on largely tribal lines.

Mr Mugabe won a predicted landslide victory but observers point out that apart from its effect in polarising the different ethnic groups and in heightening Mr Mugabe's sense of democratic authority to govern, the turbulent election was largely irrelevant, distracting attention from the more important Mozambican question.

Most major functions of the 100 MP House of Assembly have already been assumed by the 70-member Central Committee of Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party, while the traditional role of the Cabinet in Western-style democracies has been taken over by the party Politburo, whose 14 elite members hold all the reins of power in Parliament and the security forces.

Ministers in the Cabinet play only a secondary role in the technical application of Government policy in specific fields. While their day-to-day direction is important, they play no part in forming wider national policies unless they are also members of the Politburo.

Mr Mugabe, President Julius Nyerere of



**Prime Minister MUGABE . . . to back Machel?**

Tanzania, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique are expected to discuss the Renamo threat both with each other and with fellow OAU heads of government at the Addis Ababa summit gathering.

According to military sources, Zimbabwe already has over 5 000 troops in the former Portuguese colony deployed largely on guard duties, and could send in an extra 7 000. A similar number might be dispatched from the Tanzanian armed forces which last saw action in the war to oust the Ugandan dictator Idi Amin.

Britain has acknowledged that it is preparing to train President Machel's forces using the British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMATT) which has been attached to the Zimbabwe national army since independence. Mr Mugabe has also sought logistic support from his traditional Eastern bloc friends, Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Despite the bonus of a record agricultural season economists fear for the strain a

prolonged military campaign would place on Zimbabwe's finances. The annual budget is due to be presented on July 30, with the likelihood that even further taxation will be imposed to meet increased defence spending.

Diplomatic sources in Harare believe that whether a joint Zimbabwe-Tanzanian operation in Mozambique succeeded or failed, it would be a watershed for future joint co-operation, with a profound effect on all the frontline states' relations with their main perceived foe — South Africa.

If the joint forces succeed in eliminating the rebel movement which was founded by the Rhodesian security services during the 1972-80 bush war and later temporarily taken over by South Africa, this will increase the frontline states militancy towards the republic.

If, on the other hand, they get bogged down in a ruinous campaign similar to the Vietnamese involvement in Kampuchea, this can only radicalise Zimbabwe ideologically.



## Watch the soil, Zim told

HARARE — Zimbabwe had only 50 years of good farming left unless something drastic was done to curb the soil depletion rate, according to the Minister of natural Resources and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo.

362 19/7/85  
The average soil loss in communal lands was 50 tons a hectare a year and even on the commercial farms the picture was not good, with some 12 per cent of the arable land damaged in the past beyond repair.

Sowetan  
Mrs Chitepo made these disclosures in a speech read on her behalf at a meeting of the Conservation Trust of Zimbabwe. — Sapa.

## Harare extends emergency

HARARE—The state of emergency in Zimbabwe has been extended for a further six months from July 26 when it would have been due to expire. NM 22/7/85

The extension was made by President Canaan Banana who signed the order on July 1. 362

On May 7 the House of Assembly approved a motion by the then Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Simbi Mubako, that the emergency could be renewed on expiry. — (Sapa)

362  
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Star  
MASERU — Zimbabwe

Mr David Chitambo, sales manager of the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company (Zisco) said in Maseru negotiations for sales of Zimbabwe steel in Lesotho were at an advanced stage.

After meetings with Lesotho Government officials, Mr Chitambo indicated Zisco hopes to provide steel for major projects such as the Highlands water scheme as well as for construction in general in the industry.

**LONDON** — Management and unions at Shell Chemicals' only UK production plant near Manchester have agreed on a deal which will cut the number of jobs in half but save the plant. The two sides will collaborate in redeploying redundant staff elsewhere.

**NEW YORK** — Apple Computer incurred its first quarterly loss as a public company, reporting a net deficit of \$17.2 million for the three months to June 28 after an 11 percent fall in sales and a \$40.3 million provision for reorganisation.

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# Harare loses top doctor

The Star Bureau

HARARE — South African-born Professor Michael Gelfand, a world authority on Shona traditional medicine and a leading medical personality in Zimbabwe, collapsed and died while attending a patient in Harare Hospital.

Dr. Gelfand (72) was a graduate of the University of Cape Town Medical School and the first dean of medicine of the University of Zimbabwe Medical School.

Grade 10		Current Hours: 44		Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal		Real		Current Real Weekly Wage: R 10.	
0.00	0.00	14.95	16.71	18.03	19.35	22.88	22.88	26.40	29.04
0.00	0.00	14.47	11.44	11.42	10.92	10.16	9.32	10.32	10.15
Grade 12									
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10.38	13.85	16.55	18.76	20.14	21.58	24.48	24.48	28.08	30.96
10.95	14.38	16.02	12.84	12.75	12.18	10.87	9.98	10.97	10.82
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Grade 44									
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10.95	14.38	16.02	12.84	12.75	12.18	10.87	9.98	10.97	10.82

chev a message calling for better relations, the State radio disclosed in Jerusalem at the weekend.

The report came amid concern that the recent disclosure of secret contacts between the two countries could hamper any restoration of ties.

Mr Peres' spokesman could not be reached to confirm the radio report. In his message to Mr Gorbachev, to be conveyed by World Jewish Congress leader, Mr Edgar Bronfman, Mr Peres was quoted as saying that Israel was "not an enemy of the Soviet Union" — Sapa-Reuter.

## 'Reagan not hampered'

**NEW YORK** — Most Americans do not feel President Reagan's recent cancer episode will hamper him in carrying out his duties during the remainder of his second term in office, according to a public opinion poll carried for Newsweek Magazine released at the weekend.

Of those polled, 57 percent said they were either not at all concerned or not too concerned that Mr Reagan might not be able to meet the demands of the presidency.

The poll, conducted by the Gallup Organisation, also showed that since last week's operation to remove cancer of the colon, Mr Reagan's approval rating has increased to 68 percent from the 65 percent recorded during the TWA hijacking crisis, a time when the public traditionally rallies around the president. — Sapa-Reuter.

## 2 die in witch-hunt ritual

**HARARE** — Two people have died in "witch hunting" ceremonies in a remote Zimbabwe peasant village.

The Sunday Mail newspaper reported that people in the village called in witch hunters when a number of villagers died in strange circumstances. A N'ganga (witchdoctor) summoned by the people to "smell out" the alleged witches identified a number of people and gave them some "magic" snuff and medicine.

The victims also had their skins slit in places and medicine applied to the wounds to cure them of being witches.

The alleged witches were also beaten by members of the youth brigade, the newspaper said — Sowetan Foreign Service.

## Concern over currency

**LUSAKA** — Zambia's Minister of Finance has acknowledged that the government is planning measures to deal with the black market in foreign currency that flourishes in Zambia while there is a critical official shortage of foreign exchange.

Some observers believe there could be more foreign currency in private hands than in the government's coffers. Foreign currency worth more than 20-million pounds sterling is believed to be circulating on the black market — Sowetan Foreign Service.

## Now garbage emergency!

**PEKING** — Shanghai officials have proclaimed a garbage emergency in China's largest metropolis, plagued with a pile-up of 8 000 tons of garbage a day and aggravated by a summer crush of discarded watermelon rinds, the China Daily reported yesterday.

Thirty-thousand sanitation workers have been mobilised to work 12 hours a day to clear away piles of garbage while the army has provided 36 trucks, the official English-language newspaper said, but it was unclear where the rubbish would be dumped.

The paper said sanitation boats once dumped much of the refuse in neighbouring Jiangsu and Zhejiang, but the two provinces have been against that since May — Sapa-AP.

the man-made tragedy.

At least 70 of the estimated 200 dead were from Tesero and the nearby hamlet of Stava, engulfed last Friday by a roaring tide of water and mud.

Local councillors, two of whom lost family members in the disaster, agreed the victims should be buried together in a 30-metre plot overlooking the stricken valley.

But only 25 coffins were inside the village 12th Century San Leonardo chapel Monday night, each decorated

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with a red candle, a photograph from the family album and a mountain of bouquets.

"We will bury them first. The others will join them when the bodies are found and identified," said Don Giovanni Conti, Tesero's parish priest.

Victims were struck by the torrent with such force that many were swept several kilometres down the Fiemme Valley and their bodies dismembered by debris and



**JOSHUA NKOMO** ... Zapu Party leader.

## Ban threatens Nkomo's Zapu

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe's new Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, has warned that Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party will face banning if it fails to stop its alleged support for gangs of armed dissidents.

Speaking at an election rally in Kariba, Mr Nkala — who was heavily defeated in a Matabeland constituency in the recent general election — promised that if the government was forced to ban Zapu, it would not be worried about what would be said about such an action in the foreign Press.

Mr Nkala is standing as a candidate in the Kariba constituency where voting was postponed last month after the

death of the ruling party's other candidate Mr Robson Manyika.

The new Home Affairs Minister, whose portfolio includes the Police Force, told his audience that it was evident that the dissidents were being led by Mr Nkomo's party. If the Zapu leader was "dealt with", said Mr Nkala, then there would be no dissident problem.

Meanwhile, in Harare, the ruling party welcomed hundreds of opposition party deserters into its ranks over the weekend.

Following the attacks on minority groups which followed the massive Zanu (PF) election victory two weeks ago, there has been a steady stream of recruits for Mr Mugabe's party.

# Ambassador found murdered outside Harare

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NM 23/7/85

**Mercury Correspondent**

**HARARE**—The large diplomatic community here was shocked by a sensational murder mystery yesterday when the half-naked body of the Spanish Ambassador was found on a lonely farm road outside the city.

A short distance from his battered corpse was his official Mercedes Benz, its 'corps diplomatique' numberplates replaced with false ones.

There was no official comment here from the police or the Spanish Embassy but a spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Ministry in Madrid said there appeared to be no political motive behind the murder of Mr Jose Luis Blanco-Briones, 50, a career diplomat who pre-

sented his credentials to President Canaan Banana in December 1981.

Zimbabwe has no known Basque immigrant community and has never seen any activity to suggest interest by the separatist movement ETA.

Mr Blanco-Briones was reported to have spent Sunday evening at a dinner party with friends. His body, found clad only in a shirt, bore signs of injuries to the head and shoulders from a blunt instrument.

Farm labourers discovered his corpse on a dirt road north of the suburb of Marlborough.

Sapa-Reuter reports that a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Harare said: 'Although the exact circumstances of the ambassador's death have yet to be established, foul play is suspected and police are continuing their inquiries.'

It expressed official condolences to the ambassador's widow and the Spanish Government and people, adding: 'The Government of Zimbabwe will not rest until the full facts of the ambassador's death have been established and until the perpetrators of this heinous crime have been apprehended and brought to justice.'

The chief of the Spanish Foreign Ministry's Africa section, Mr Manuel Sassot, has been dispatched from Madrid to Harare to conduct a special investigation, reports the semi-official news agency Ziana.



# No threats *362* *1986-1987 24/7/85* against whites from Banana

HARARE. — Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana gave no hint yesterday of major constitutional changes to come when he opened the country's new parliament.

He outlined a wide range of government policies but made no mention of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's pledges to bring one-party rule to Zimbabwe and to do away with 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites.

Mr Mugabe won massive endorsement in general elections earlier this month and promptly pledged he would vigorously pursue his dream of making his Zanu (PF) the only party in the country.

After separate white elections which reinstated former premier Mr Ian Smith as the undisputed spokesman for the country's 100 000 whites, he also promised to scrap the white seats as soon as he could.

But Western diplomats said yesterday it appeared the government would now make no move to eliminate the white seats until May 1987, the earliest time at

which they can be removed under the constitution by a vote of 70 MPs.

Mr Mugabe has 63 of the 80 black seats in parliament and should increase that to 64 next month when voting takes place for the final seat.

The diplomats said Mr Mugabe had lots of time to prepare for one-party rule before his term of office ends in 1990.

Mr Banana said the government would continue to welcome foreign investment, pledged unspecified tougher measures against rebels active in western Zimbabwe in the past three years and listed programmes he said would improve living standards.

"We face many challenges, including the accelerated development of productive forces," he said in a speech devoted mostly to domestic issues.

Mr Banana also said the government would continue to work closely with other black-ruled Southern African states to seek independence for SWA/Namibia. — Sapa-Reuter

## Envoy's body flown to Madrid

HARARE — The body of the Spanish Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr. Jose Luis Blanco Briones, was flown to Madrid last night for burial today, diplomatic sources said.

It was accompanied by Mr. Manuel Sassot, head of the Africa Section in the Spanish Foreign Ministry, who arrived in Harare yesterday to get a firsthand police report on Mr. Briones' death.

His battered body was found on Monday morning near his car on a dirt track on a small farm near Harare. He had been brutally assaulted. <sup>362</sup> ~~3401~~ <sup>247/85</sup> Zimbabwean police declined to give details on the progress of investigations on Mr. Briones' murder. Yesterday, Spanish State radio said two Spanish nationals were being questioned in Harare about the death of the 50-year-old diplomat. — Sapa-  
Reuter.

## President Banana makes low-key speech in Parliament

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The first session of Zimbabwe's new parliament was declared open by President Canaan Banana yesterday.

His speech, in which he outlined the Government's future plans and projected legislation, was surprisingly low key.

Apart from a pledge that Zimbabwe would continue to work for Namibia's independence, there was no reference to apartheid or South Africa's alleged destabilisation policies.

In the wake of widespread bitterness in government circles about the "slap in the face" by the white electorate, which gave Mr. Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance 15 seats in the House of Assembly, there was no reference in the address to the possible amendment of the Lancaster House constitution to remove

special white parliamentary representation.

There was also no reference to the one-party state idea, which is a cornerstone of Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) policy.

President Banana promised that the Government would look at expanding the economy by encouraging local and foreign investment in strategic sectors, and by channelling more government funds into productive areas.

He said that during the coming year the government planned to resettle another 15 000 rural families on better farming land.

President Banana also pledged that the country's security forces would continue to honour commitments to Mozambique to help defend the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline, and

road and rail links inside Mozambique.

He said the Zimbabwe Army would place increased emphasis on training, with the aim of turning it into a formidable deterrent.

The opening of Parliament this year was marked by the absence, for the first time in more than six years, of former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his Uanc Party.

The diminutive clergymen and his political followers were crushed at the latest polls by Zanu (PF), which won 63 of the 80 black roll parliamentary seats.

Even Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party returned to the House of Assembly with reduced numbers. In the polling this month it lost five of the 20 seats it had taken in 1980.

# Banana gives no hint of changes

362 24.07.85  
D. Dispat

**HARARE** — Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana gave no hint yesterday of major constitutional changes to come when he opened the country's new Parliament.

The President outlined a wide range of government policies, but made no mention of the pledges by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to bring one-party rule to Zimbabwe and to do away with 20 Parliamentary seats reserved for whites.

Mr Mugabe won massive endorsement in gen-

eral elections earlier this month and promptly pledged he would vigorously pursue his dream of making his Zanu PF the only party in the country.

After separate white elections, which re-instated former premier Ian Smith as the undisputed spokesman for the country's 100 000 whites, Mr Mugabe also promised to scrap the white seats as soon as he could.

But Western diplomats said yesterday it appeared the government would now make no move to eliminate the white seats until May, 1987, the earliest time at which they can be removed under the constitution by a vote of 70 members of Parliament.

Mr Mugabe has 63 of the 80 black seats in Parliament and should increase that to 64 next month when voting takes place for the final seat.

The diplomats said Mr

Mugabe had lots of time to prepare for one-party rule before his term of office ends in 1990.

In his 35-minute speech, Mr Banana said the government would continue to welcome foreign investment, pledged unspecified tougher measures against rebels active in western Zimbabwe in the past three years and listed programmes he said would improve living standards.

"We face many challenges, including those relating to the transformation of our socio-economic environment and the accelerated development of productive forces," he said in a speech devoted mostly to domestic issues.

Mr Banana also said the government would continue to work closely with other black-ruled Southern African states to seek independence for SWA/Namibia.

Sapa-RNS

# Zimbabwean MPs to use three languages

The Star Bureau

Star  
25/7/85

362  
HARARE — Members of Zimbabwe's House of Assembly will now be able to debate in the country's three main languages — English, Shona and Sindebele.

Simultaneous translation facilities have been introduced and each MP will have headphones to relay the translation to him in the debating chamber. A similar system has been used for some years in the Senate — the upper parliamentary house.

But the new development for the Lower House is certain to retard, at least slightly, the often furious pace of debate. Translators might find themselves hard-pressed to keep up with the quick-fire barbed comments and insults which have been known to fly around the chamber.

## Zimbabwe extends <sup>362</sup> <sup>Star 25/1/85</sup> emergency

HARARE — Zimbabwe's new Parliament has extended the country's 20-year state of emergency and been told a rebel was captured in the home of opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo promptly denounced as lies the reported arrest, which followed a police seizure of weapons from his bodyguards at the house.

It was widely seen in Harare as the latest sign of a tougher Government attitude to his Opposition PF-Zapu party.

The sweeping emergency powers, which permit detention without trial, have been renewed every six months since they were enacted by the white minority rulers of then Rhodesia when they unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965.

INDIVIDUAL  
THE FRESHNESS

WERN TVL SUPERMARKETS



## Reward offered for ambassador's killers

HARARE — Police in Harare last night announced the offer of a substantial cash reward to anyone with information leading to the arrest of the killers of the Spanish Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Jose Luis Blanco-Briones.

The amount of the reward was not specified.

The body of the ambassador, which was found battered on the outskirts of the Harare suburb of Northwood on Monday morning, was flown to Madrid yesterday, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It was returned to Spain aboard a Spanish

Air Force aircraft which had come to Harare to collect it, and the ambassador's widow accompanied it back to Spain.

Harare police are still questioning two men seen with Mr Blanco-Briones last Sunday night. They are Mr Tetro Martin Cubelles and Mr Jesus Martin Sigarda, both engineers of the Spanish aeronautics company Casa. They had dined with the ambassador on Sunday night.

The police have stressed that the two men have not been arrested but are helping with investigations. — Sapa.



# Zimbabwe's Press rages about emergency in S A!

THE ORWELLIAN climate of 'Doublethink' that prevents the devotees of the South African and Zimbabwean governments from seeing the embarrassing similarities in their leaders' actions reached an amazing intensity this week, on our side of the Limpopo at any rate, following President P W Botha's introduction of a state of emergency in 36 South African magisterial districts.

Michael Hartnack HARARE

Casually slipped into the Zimbabwean Government Gazette last Friday (the day before President Botha made his own announcement) was a proclamation that the state of emergency which we have had in force throughout the entire length and breadth of our country since November 5, 1965, is to be extended to January 11, 1986.

This routine notice hardly rated more than a paragraph in our newspapers.

It seems beyond belief none of the leader-writers here who waxed so hot and at such length about the South African Government's action did not, at least in passing, make some shamefaced attempt to contrast and justify Zimbabwe's own emergency.

Here, our policemen and our legal processes have grown old with the emergency which Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front government introduced six days before declaring independence from Britain. Today, 20 years later, Mr Smith and his party (renamed the Conservative Alliance) are as indignant as any anti-apartheid in South Africa about an emergency situation that (as in their day) permits indefinite detention without trial, confiscation of property, curfews, censorship and almost limitless scope for any other action the authorities and their security forces may deem expedient. White Rhodesian nationalism has been just as prone to 'Doublethink' as the black Zimbabwean and Afrikaner varieties.

In Harare the pro-government daily newspa-

per, the Herald, was able to fulminate about the authorities' responsibility for township violence in South Africa without finding itself reminded for a second of the orgy of post-election violence in the 'high-density suburbs' of our own city earlier this month when thousands of blacks had their homes wrecked and at least three people died.

In Bulawayo the Chronicle which, like the Herald, is controlled by the para-statal Mass Media Trust, was able to lecture the South African Government on how to deal with unrest without any blush for the situation in surrounding Matabeleland over the past three years, when dissidents have murdered members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) just as if they were black councillors in New Brighton, and the Zimbabwean national army has, like the South African police, been accused of a grossly excessive over-reaction.

The Chronicle lamented that draconian power over the South African civilian population was being given to the security forces.

'That these powers should be in the hands of armed forces of recently proven biased and murderous cruelty is both ill-conceived and dangerous,' said the Chronicle — a paragraph that might have been a direct quotation from an editorial in the Citizen about Matabeleland.

If, as the Chronicle maintains, imposition of an emergency in 36 of South Africa's 100-plus magisterial districts is 'a

reflection of the extent of the crisis in the land' what should the South Africans deduce about our situation over the past 19 years and 7 months when we have had an emergency over every square kilometre of our soil?

Deliberately offensive references to 'Boers' are as sterile as racist epithets aimed at blacks by uncouth whites, yet the Chronicle repeatedly uses them in its gleeful predictions of disaster in South Africa, which sound remarkably like 'ex-Rhodesians' prognostications about Zimbabwe.

When the newspaper says of the South African Government 'They have lost the ability, if they ever possessed it, of recognising the turn of events; they are blinkered and hell-bent on a course of self-destruction' it echoes, oddly, statements George Orwell made in his essay *Notes on Nationalism*. Orwell wrote that political partisanship — 'nationalism' for want of a better word — made people schizoid and only marginally sane in their indifference to reality.

'All nationalists,' he said, 'have the power of not seeing the resemblances between similar sets of facts ... actions are held to be good or bad not on their own merits but according to who does them, and there is almost no kind of outrage — torture, the use of hostages, forced labour, mass deportations, imprisonment without trial, forgery, assassination, the bombing of civilians — which does not change its colour when it is committed by "our" side.'

## Two Zimbank executives suspended

HARARE — Two top executives of the state-controlled Zimbabwe Banking Corporation (Zimbank) have been suspended while unspecified allegations are investigated, the bank said yesterday. In a statement, it said the allegations "in no way relate to the bank's financial position" and its profitability was not affected.

The two executives are Gene Rault, the group's respected chief executive and managing director, and Cornelius van der Meulen, general manager of the group's international division.

The deputy-governor of the Reserve Bank Dick Parke, has been seconded to

Zimbank as acting managing director.

The statement gave no details of the allegations. Banking sources said they related to alleged technical infringements of Zimbabwe's stringent exchange control regulations and not the bank's operations.

A banker who asked not to be named described Zimbank as well-managed, with a sound balance sheet.

Zimbank is Zimbabwe's second largest banking group with particular interests in the agricultural and tobacco sectors of the economy. The Zimbabwe government holds a 60 percent stake and local shareholders the rest. — Reuter.

## Ambassador was strangled

HARARE — An autopsy on murdered Spanish ambassador José Luis Blanco Briones showed he was strangled before being badly beaten, diplomats said yesterday. 362

The ambassador's bludgeoned body was found on Monday.

Ambassador Briones was buried in Madrid on Wednesday where his body was flown, accompanied by his widow. 27-1/85

The diplomats, who declined to be named, said the autopsy on Tuesday showed the ambassador, as well as being strangled, suffered massive loss of blood from a savage beating to his head and back. — Reuter.

# Cocktail talk gloomy in Harare as Budget looms

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—White Zimbabweans who still occupy most of the key positions in the private economic sector will find out tomorrow whether Prime Minister Mugabe's policy of reprisals against them will extend to the Budget.

There are grave fears that the Minister of Finance, Dr Bernard Chidzero, will dispel the mood of business optimism stemming from a record cropping season which prevailed until the June 27-July 4 elections, when Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance shocked Mr Muagbe by capturing 15 of the 20 seats reserved for whites in the House of Assembly.

Businessmen and farmers had held high hopes that more than R1 billion in much-needed foreign-currency payments would soon start coming in for agriculture-based exports, reversing the trend during three ruinous years of drought when food had to be imported for the first time in decades.

## Soft-pedal

In addition, it was believed that the pragmatic Dr Chidzero, once a top-ranking UN economist, had persuaded the ruling Zanu (PF) central committee to soft-pedal on its plans for socialism, in spite of his relatively unimportant position over dogma as a non-member of Mr Mugabe's elite Politburo.

With hopes for increased foreign currency availability came greater optimism for expansion in employment, which, at 1 100 000 today, is still below its 1974 record when the country's total population was 2 000 000 less at 6 000 000.

However, since Mr Mugabe axed Agriculture Minister Dennis Norman earlier this month and reappointed doctrinaire party hardliners to key Cabinet posts, Harare's cocktail-party circuit has been supercharged with doom-and-gloom rumours of higher taxation, increased duties and savage cut-backs in the rebates traditionally extended to the average small businessman.

Anxiety also stems from calculations of the possible cost of a big escalation in Zimbabwe's military operations in Mozambique.

Britain has now acknowledged that its instructors are training Mozambicans alongside the Zimbabwe National Army here, but the only major country which has publicly expressed willingness to give tangible support to Mozambique's President Samora Machel is South Africa.

Pretoria's repeated expressions of willingness have never received public response. Superficially, co-operation between Pretoria and the front-line states to support President Machel appears impossible, with relations apparently at an all-time low after the SADF raid on Gaborone.

## Offensive role

The Mozambiquan Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, confirmed in London last week that the Zimbabwe National Army would shortly, for the first time, take a major offensive role against the Mozambique Resistance Movement 'bandits', with the object of wiping them out before the year end.

Already between 3 000 and 5 000 Zimbabwean troops are understood to be guarding strategic roads, railways, and the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline.

Supplementary estimates, including heavy extra provision for defence, sent last year's Zimbabwe national Budget soaring up to some R3.5 billion, over a quarter of which was for security-orientated ministries.

In his speech opening Parliament last week, President Canaan Banana not only singled out for special mention Zimbabwe's commitments to its Mozambican ally but emphasised the intention of Mr Mugabe's Government to conduct 'more vigorous operations' on its western front against the Matabeleland dissidents alleged to support the main black opposition party, Zapu.

Mr Makhasha

Kariba (362)

seat is star  
conceded  
to Zanu

The Star Bureau  
HARARE — The final constituency to be contested in Zimbabwe's general election has been conceded to the ruling Zanu (PF) Party through the withdrawal of the candidate of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party.

The Kariba seat in the House of Assembly was being contested by Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala and the Zapu nominee, Mr Kenneth Mano.

The constituency election was suspended on the eve of voting in the election at the beginning of this month because of the death of the Zanu candidate, Mr Robson Manyika.

It means that Mr Nkala, beaten as a candidate in Matabeleland, is now the MP for Kariba.

The gain of Kariba brings to 64 the number of seats held by Zanu in the House. Zapu holds 15 and Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole's party holds one. The other 20 seats in the 100-place Parliament are occupied by white MPs.

Mr Nkomo said on the withdrawal of Mr Mano that his party was concerned about the worsening state of insecurity in the Kariba constituency.

It had also taken into account the violence against party members which had followed the Zanu win. A beaten Zapu candidate, Mr Simon Chauruka, was killed and Mr Mano had to be hospitalised with stab wounds after being attacked by a rampaging mob.

Mr Mano told a Sunday newspaper here he had decided to give up politics to concentrate on his job and family.

## Zapu withdraws candidate

HARARE — The Zapu candidate in the elections to fill the last seat in the 100-member House of Assembly has been withdrawn because of fears for his safety, a party statement said in Harare yesterday.

Mr Kenneth Mano, Zapu's treasurer, was contesting the Kariba constituency against the ruling Zanu (PF) party's Mr Enos Mkalala, already named the Minister of Home Affairs. (302) Saweta

The Kariba elections are being held separately from national elections held early this month because in late June a nominated candidate died. Voting was due to take place next week. 29/7/85

The Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said in a statement published by the *Sunday Mail* that Mr Mano had been withdrawn "after careful consideration of recent events" which included the killing of a Zapu candidate in post-electoral township violence in Harare early this month, and because of "the worsening state of insecurity" in Kariba.

# Envoy's murder: 2 men released

The Star Bureau

HARARE — A Zimbabwe High Court judge has ordered police to free two Spanish nationals who have been held for a week in connection with the murder of Spanish ambassador Mr Jose Luis Blanco-Briones.

The arrested men — Mr Pedro Mateu and Mr Jesus Martinez — will be released into the custody of the Spanish Embassy in Harare.

The two men were the last people known to have seen Mr Blanco-Briones alive on the night before his death. The ambassador's body was found, clad in underclothing, on a farm track near a northern Harare suburb on July 21. He was lying outside his car and appeared to have been bludgeoned but a medical examination showed he had been strangled.

Mr Mateu and Mr Martinez were in Zimbabwe on behalf of the Spanish

state-owned Casa Aircraft Company which has sold several transport planes to Zimbabwe's air force.

On behalf of the two men Mr Richard Wood told the court that his clients had hardly met the ambassador, had no motive for the killing, had no contacts in Harare outside the Spanish Embassy and did not know their way around the city.

By offering rewards for information leading to the arrest of the killers of the ambassador, the police had indicated they were not satisfied that Mr Mateu and Mr Martinez were responsible, said Mr Wood.

The two men were expected to be released into the custody of the Spanish charge d'affaires this morning. The embassy has undertaken to produce them whenever they are required by the police to assist in the investigation.



# 5 percent GDP growth forecast for Zimbabwe

362 New 30/7/85

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe's real gross domestic product (GDP) could grow five to seven percent in 1985, says the country's second largest banking group.

The state-owned Zimbabwe Banking Corporation (Zimbank), in a quarterly review, forecast a 60 percent increase in marketable crops following "copious rains" this year after three years of drought.

Last month, the Reserve Bank estimated GDP would grow five percent this year after an officially estimated one percent rise last year, the first growth since 1981.

Zimbank said the maize crop would almost double this year from 1984 to 1.9 million tons, leaving at least 500 000 tons for export.

Seed cotton sales were ex-

pected to rise 30 percent to 300 000 tons, it added.

A wheat harvest of 200 000 tons would leave a shortfall of only 40 000 tons on national requirements.

The review said the tobacco crop would be marginally smaller than last year at 117 000 tons, but the value of tobacco exports would rise \$90 million.

Zimbank also forecast a 10 percent rise in the value of mineral output in 1985.

But it warned that longer-term expansion depended both on buoyant world demand for Zimbabwe's major mineral products — gold, ferrochrome, asbestos, nickel, iron and steel — and "upon creating an environment conducive to attracting substantial new investment". — Reuter.



## Ambassador's death — judge sets 2 free

HARARE — A Zimbabwe high court judge has ordered police to free two Spaniards who have been held for a week in connection with the murder of the Spanish Ambassador to Harare, Mr. Jose Luis Blanco-Briones.

The arrested men — Mr. Pedro Mateu and Mr. Jesus Martinez — will be released into the custody of the Spanish Embassy in Harare.

The two men were the last people known to have seen Mr. Blanco-Briones alive on the night before his death. The ambassador's body was found, clad in underclothing, on a farm track adjacent to a northern Harare suburb, on July 21.

Mr. Mateu and Mr. Martinez were in Zimbabwe on behalf of the Spanish state-owned Casa aircraft company, which has sold a number of transport planes to Zimbabwe's air force.

On the evening of July 20, the two men had dinner with Mr. Blanco-Briones at a city restaurant and the ambassador later drove them back to their hotel.

Their legal representative, Mr. Richard Wood, told a high court hearing on Monday that when they arrived back at the hotel, the engineers discovered 500 US Dollars belonging to Mr. Martinez had been stolen from his room.

The hotel manager was notified and police were called at about midnight. Once the report had been made, Mr. Mateu and Mr. Martinez went back to their rooms and were probably asleep when Mr. Blanco-Briones was murdered at about 3am, said Mr. Wood.

Current Real Weekly Wage: R 2

Real +61.22

Current Hours: 44 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +425.62

22.12 29.06 33.21 26.09 26.55 25.82 23.74 21.77 23.87 23.57  
11.88 15.84 19.43 21.58 23.74 25.90 30.24 30.24 34.56 38.16

Grade 12

Current Hours: 44 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +0.02

0.00 0.00 30.07 24.45 24.59 23.67 21.76 19.96 21.88 21.47  
0.00 0.00 17.59 20.22 21.98 23.74 27.72 27.72 31.68 34.76

Grade 10

71  
98  
71  
27

Editor sacked Star  
HARARE — Mr Willie Musarurwa, editor of Zimbabwe's largest selling newspaper, *The Sunday Mail*, has been sacked. (362) 31/7/85  
His paper generally took a far more independent line than *The Herald*. — The Star Bureau.

# Budget lets Zimbabweans off lightly

From  
MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabweans were let off lightly in the budget tabled here yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Dr Bernard Chidzero, despite a huge boost in defence spending for an imminent offensive in Mozambique against Renamo rebels.

"If our routes to the sea are threatened, where we run the risk of strangulation you don't expect us to sit back and do nothing," said Dr Chidzero, defending a 16 per cent increase to R550 million in provision for the armed forces out of a R4.4 billion total budget, up only R100 million overall on 1984-85.

In many other areas spending by Mr Robert Mugabe's government has been pruned drastically, with cutbacks in capital investment on schemes such as low-cost housing and in subsidies for socialist style para-statal bodies.

Service of debt and loan repayments will reach R830 million while education remains the biggest single item among the ministry votes, with a four per cent increase to R660 million. Besides the extra provision for the uniformed services there is R8 million more for "special services" under Mr Mugabe's own vote, which covers Zimbabwe's powerful Central Intelligence Organisation.

Dr Chidzero took a slight swipe at white commercial farmers when he raised the price of diesel fuel by three cents to 11.8 Zimbabwean cents a litre, saying he believed they could afford it after an excellent agricultural season.

He also increased the duty on spirits by five per cent, making a bottle of locally produced brandy cost the equivalent of R13.00, and put an extra cent on a packet of ten cigarettes.

Zimbabwe's jobless remain the touchiest subject with Mr Mugabe's marxist Zanu (PF) party, and there were angry scenes in the Senate yesterday when a member of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance gave a reminder that employment is still below its 1974 peak, when there were two million less people in the country which now has 90,000 school leavers coming onto the labour market each year.

# Zimbabwe's edgy whites decide to 'wait and see'

JAN RAATH of The Observer, London, reports from Harare on the reaction of whites to Prime Minister Mugabe's threats of retribution for their support of Mr Ian Smith in the recent election

FOR a change, someone has admitted he voted for former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith in the elections on June 27 for the 20 white seats in the Zimbabwe's House of Assembly.

He signed himself Andy Goodill of Bulawayo and his letter to the *Herald*, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, said he backed Smith's party, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), because he did not believe in the idea of a one-party state.

"For holding this reasonable view I am charged with all sorts of heinous crimes against humanity. To the varied folk who do not even know me, I deny all the charges. I am an ordinary guy who lives, works and plays with my fellows of all races."

Since Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's first reported rage and threats against the "racists" who put Smith back into parliament with 15 of the 20 seats, the letters pages of all newspapers here have been dominated by the results of the white election.

Few have put their names to the letters and the pseudonym "Loyal White Zimbabwean" is common. Most are antagonistic to Smith. They assert that only a small portion of the whites — 18 000 votes out of a population of about 90 000 — actually supported the CAZ and they deny that Smith has any right to claim a mandate from them.

The reaction is an indication of the alarm felt by whites

over Mugabe's anger. He has promised a "clean up" operation in which racists will be identified and will have to leave the country. He has promised "a hard time" for the "unreconstructed Rhodesian frontiersmen" as he referred to the party and its supporters recently.

The statement by Mugabe that whites will from now on be catered for along with everyone else has evoked fears of a curtailment of the many privileges still enjoyed by whites.

The government has done little about enforcing the 49 per cent black-white ratio stipulated for private schools. Apart from a freeze on the building of large new private hospitals, private medical care flourishes.

Whites have dominated the upper and middle levels of management in business by a considerable margin and continue to do so, in spite of frequent complaints that the introduction of blacks is usually cosmetic.

White home seekers find it far easier to obtain accommodation than do blacks who have new and better paid jobs to help them out of the townships. Estate agents admit that some firms deliberately reserve property for whites by telling black inquirers there is nothing available.

Most deeply concerned is the 4 000-strong white farming community, just deprived of Denis Norman, the former Minister of Agriculture who is



Mr Ian Smith

widely regarded as being largely responsible for the success of Zimbabwe's agriculture since independence.

His replacement, Moven Mahachi, a teetotaling Anglican with a high-pitched voice is the architect of a Bill soon to come before Parliament which proposes to enable the government to buy land whether or not the owner wishes to sell.

Formerly responsible for the government's resettlement operation, Mahachi has taken a soft line on the thousands of squatters on white-owned land and he is regarded by whites as considerably less of an ally than was Norman.

One of the most immediate fears is that the government will force a union of three farming unions — for large-scale commercial farmers, small-scale plot owners and communal farmers, the latter two composed exclusively of blacks.

Such a merger would place the numerically superior black unions in control and severely weaken the considerable lobbying power of the white farmers.

In the meantime, whites appear to have adopted a "wait and see" attitude. Property broker Patricia Brogan said there had been no marked change in the market since the elections. "There's no panic selling as there has been in the past. People are still buying, at high prices and showing they want to stay."

A spokesman for Trek Express Services, which deals chiefly in carting emigrants' household effects from here to South Africa, reported no discernible upswing in business, nor any drop in the steadily growing numbers of former residents returning from South Africa to Zimbabwe.

Bill Burdett-Coutts, chairman of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange, was quoted at the weekend as saying that the elections had brought about a "cautious" but steady mood in the business community.

He said he hoped "the recent rhetoric" did not indicate any dramatic changes in the country's economic policies this year.

# ZIMBABWE-GENERAL

## 1985

### AUGUST - DEC.

AREA A: Bellville, Goodwood, Simonstown, The Cape and Wynberg  
 AREA B: Bloemfontein, East London, Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg,  
 and Welkom  
 AREA C: Paarl, Port Elizabeth, Stellenbosch, Uitenhage and Kulls  
 River, Durban, Inanda, Pinetown, Sasolburg, Alberton, Benoni,  
 Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kempton Park,  
 Krugersdorp, Nigel, Oberholzer, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort,  
 Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonia and Randburg.

Superseding w.d. no: -

358 - LIQUOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, CERTAIN AREAS.

## Acting editor for Sunday Mail

HARARE — Mr Henry Muradzikwa has been appointed acting editor of Zimbabwe's *Sunday Mail* from today, taking over from Mr Willie Musarurwa, who has left the Zimbabwe Newspapers group.

A statement from the company's managing director, Mr Elias Rusike, did not give reasons for Mr Musarurwa's departure. — Sapa.

● See Page 25.

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# Sensitive journalism

## Axed editor walked 'a delicate tightrope of

By Robin Drew, The Star Bureau

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<sup>5</sup> HARARE — Mr Willie Musarurwa, axed from his post as editor of Zimbabwe's biggest-selling newspaper, *The Sunday Mail*, is widely regarded as a passionate believer in honest journalism.

<sup>5</sup> Now 57, he has had more than 30 years in the profession in which he began as a freelance writer after studying for a diploma in journalism.

<sup>5</sup> The publications he has edited include the *African Weekly*, *Bantu Mirror* and *Parade* and he was associate editor of the *African Daily News* before it was banned by the Rhodesian Government.

1/1/85

He spent 10 years and 10 months in detention but never gave up writing and while in detention edited the *Gonadzingwa News* in the arid, remote detention camp of that name in the south-eastern corner of Rhodesia.

As a black nationalist he fought for basic human rights from the platform of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party. But after Zimbabwe's independence he gave up his party political office when he was appointed editor of *The Sunday Mail*. This followed the sale of Argus Company shares to the Mass Media Trust which was established by the government of Mr Robert Mugabe.

"I feel relieved, I feel happy, I feel liberated. I was under a great deal of pressure," said Mr Musarurwa when he was asked about his abrupt departure from the *Mail*. "But," he added, "I love my work as a journalist and I always have."

He would not talk about the letter he received ending his editorship of the paper whose soaring circulation has grown to nearly 150 000, putting it among the biggest sellers in Southern Africa.

But it is no secret that certain figures in government felt *The Sunday Mail* did not push the ruling party line hard enough. And the paper is also known to have angered Min-

istry of Information officials at times for refusing to keep out of its news columns certain delicate stories which the daily papers had agreed to hold back.

There is no question that *The Sunday Mail* under Mr Musarurwa's direction gave minority views a better airing than they got in the daily Press or on radio or TV.

He often stressed that journalists had a responsibility to inform their readers as accurately as possible about events, and especially about what their government was or was not doing.

But he argued that in a developing country the Press had a duty to work hand-in-hand with the gov-

ernment to overcome difficult situations.

He favoured what he called "sensitive journalism" as opposed to sensationalism. "It is delicate, tight-rope-walking journalism," he told an international Press seminar.

Now he has been pushed off the tightrope and his fall will certainly be taken in some quarters as a tightening of the rein on the Press.

In one of his talks on the role of the Press, Mr Musarurwa said that while an editor had special responsibilities to defend a free Press, real power lay in the hands of those who appointed him.

1/8/85  
Mugabe  
sacks <sup>362</sup>  
Mail editor

MICHAEL HARTNACK

**HARARE** — With the summary sacking of Willie Musarurwa, editor of the Sunday Mail, Robert Mugabe has ensured uniform subservience to his ruling Zanu-PF party from all the national newspapers following his landslide election victory.

Elias Rusike, managing director of Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd, held by the parastatal Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, confirmed that Musarurwa had been "relieved of his duties" and would be succeeded by his former deputy editor, Henry Muradzikwa.

"The board has not been happy with the way he has been editing the paper," said Rusike.

"I am sticking to my principles of journalism. It appears some people don't like that," an obviously distraught Musarurwa commented yesterday. "I am not prepared to drop those principles for the sake of expediency."

A former top official of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party, Musarurwa never printed direct criticism of Mugabe, but permitted relatively free discussion of government policies, including the disadvantages of the one-party state which Mugabe plans to introduce.

Following the elections the Sunday Mail, Zimbabwe's largest-selling newspaper, carried editorials begging government supporters to realise that they could afford to be magnanimous towards the small minorities who voted for opposition candidates.

# Speedy UFO makes Zimbabwe Air Force look slow

The Star Bureau

**HARARE** — Aeronautical experts in Zimbabwe are still puzzled about the unidentified flying object (UFO) which streaked away from two air force jet interceptors over Matabeland.

The commander of the

Air Force of Zimbabwe (AFZ), Air Marshal Azim Daudpota, told newspapers: "This was no ordinary UFO. Scores of people saw it. Even the pilots of the two fighter aircraft had visual contact with it."

The incident began when the object — de-

scribed as very bright, with a rounded shape and a cone stretching above it — was tracked by visual sightings from Belbridge and across southern Zimbabwe.

It was then seen clearly from the control tower at Bulawayo airport and tracked on the airport's

meteorology radar. Two Hawk fighters were scrambled from the Midlands fighter base at Thornhill and were directed to the object, which was then hovering about 2 300 m above Bulawayo. As the fighters closed on the shape, it accelerated upwards at

"tremendous speed", said Air Commodore Dave Thorne of the AFZ headquarters in Harare. The Hawks levelled out at about 10 000 m but the UFO did not stop its flat-out climb until about 23 000 m, according to Air Commodore Thorne.

The spectacular rise of

the UFO over Bulawayo, in which it went from 2 300 m to 23 000 m in less than a minute, meant it must have been travelling at more than 2 300 km/h — around twice the speed of sound at those altitudes.

When the two fighters

object was again seen above the base and was witnessed by two other pilots and several officers and men. It then flew east at a high speed.

Air Commodore Thorne said the UFO definitely could not have been a weather balloon.

# Nkomo is back <sup>362</sup> after raid

The Star Bureau

<sup>sta</sup>  
HARARE — Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo surfaced in Bulawayo this morning — after going into hiding yesterday when police raided his home for the third time and arrested his bodyguards and staff. 2/8/65

Mr Nkomo said in a phone call to Harare that he had been staying with friends and would continue to do so until his aides were released.

He said his treatment was inhuman and degrading. "I'm fed up, but what can I do."

By removing his bodyguards and seizing his personal weapons the authorities were setting him up to be killed, he said.

"If I am left alone in a place like this after what the Zanu (PF) youths have done, what can one expect? It would be better if they shot me."

He accused Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala of a personal campaign against him.

Police say they are investigating the alleged link between Zapu and dissidents who have murdered 45 people this year.

# Socialism keeps on failing in Africa

1,03,06,85

Dispatch

362

This continent, strewn with the human victims of economic failure, is claiming an ideological victim as well.

African socialism, born and raised as the privileged offspring of the independence decade of the 1960s and grown to maturity in the Marxist-Leninist states of the 1970s, has been dispossessed and increasingly rejected in the squalor and turbulence of the 1980s.

Two weeks ago Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, one of the founding fathers of African socialism, announced the lifting of his country's 14-year ban on private ownership of rental housing and a plan to sell off many state-owned farming estates to private businessmen.

The self-proclaimed Marxist state of Mozambique recently drafted a new private investment code, lowered taxes and eased import and export controls in a bid to attract foreign capitalists.

It is one of several African states seeking investment from multinational firms they once viewed with open hostility. Similarly, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who calls himself a Marxist-Leninist, mentioned socialism only twice in his annual address to the nation in April, and then only to assure his audience that his socialist goals would be achieved "by education and persuasion and not by imposition and compulsion."

Many reasons lie be-



Mugabe ... mentioned socialism only twice.

hind the retreat from socialism. One is the failure of socialist-orientated governments such as the ones in Tanzania and Zambia and Marxist states such as Ethiopia to meet their people's basic needs.

Another is general disenchantment with the Soviet Union, which has not been able to supply sufficient funds and other resources beyond arms to allies such as Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique and which ideologically has often treated those nations as well-meaning but impressionable children rather than full-fledged socialist partners.

But the most compelling reason is sheer survival. Many countries practising socialism, whether of Nyerere's "humanistic" variety or the more ideological Marxist mode of Angola,

and Mozambique, are facing economic disaster and groping for new ways to stimulate growth. Increasingly they are forced to turn to the West for capital and for ideas.

About 10 of Africa's 50-odd nations call themselves socialist and another eight refer to themselves as Marxist. But the list includes such anomalies as Zimbabwe, whose leadership considers itself Marxist even while the country functions under a mixed, often capitalist-dominated economy.

# Security now better, but 362 thefts abound

The Star Bureau

*Star* 3/8/85  
HARARE — Zimbabwe white farmers say the security situation has improved enormously over the past 12 months but they are still worried about the maintenance of law and order.

Commercial Farmers' Union president Mr. John Laurie says incidents of theft, poaching and snaring demand urgent action.

He told the annual congress of the union that last year farmers were in a desperate situation because of the drought. But agriculture was now leading the economic recovery and there was a very positive attitude in the country.

Mr. Laurie made no reference to the dropping of Agriculture Minister Mr. Denis Norman from the Cabinet by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in retaliation for white support for Mr. Ian Smith.

Mr. Laurie stressed, however, that the union was a non-political body and that it alone spoke for the commercial farmer.

In an apparent snub for Mr. Smith's Conservative Alliance, he said: "Our approach will be to the Government directly as it has been in the past and without recourse to third parties."

The congress was opened by Mr. John Cameron, a leading Scottish farmer and chairman of the EEC advisory committee on mutton, who said the Government would become less involved in direct commodity subsidisation.

# Thirty Zapu officials held

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
**HARARE** — Police action against the opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo and his Zapu party continued for the second successive day yesterday following the arrest of more than 30 people at both his homes in Harare and Bulawayo.

At least five of his supporters and officials were detained when agents of Mr Robert Mugabe's powerful Cen-

tral Intelligence Organisation raided Zapu's central Harare headquarters yesterday afternoon.

Mr Mugabe and his ministers have warned that drastic action will be taken against Zapu if dissidents it is alleged to be backing continue their activities in Matabeleland.

"This is terrible, inhuman and degrading treatment of me," Mr Nkomo said.



# The frown behind the smile over Zimbabwe UFO reports

Mercury Correspondent

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HARARE—Humorous reporting about the failure of two Air Force of Zimbabwe jets to intercept a mysterious unidentified flying object over the southern half of the country last month has obscured the fact that it was obviously suspected of being an intruding South African aircraft when AFZ fighters were scrambled.

Also unexplained is why it took the authorities 10 days to acknowledge the incident when Bulawayo was wild with rumours after the UFO had been seen over the city on July 29.

The AFZ's new British-built Hawk fighters, believed to be capable of speeds of more than 1 000 km/h, were outperformed by the UFO during a radar-guided attempt at interception. It was tracked visually flying north from Beitbridge to Bulawayo but soared from 2 000 m to more than 20 000 m at more than 2 300 km/h when the fighters approached it over the city, pilots

momentarily making visual contact before levelling out at about 9 000 m.

Later, after they had returned to Thornhill Air Force Base outside Gweru, the UFO was seen there from the ground, glinting brightly in the evening sunlight.

SADF Mirage jets have a reported performance of more than twice the speed of sound — approximately 2 000 km/h. The Zimbabwean authorities have in the past also been suspicious of unauthorised light aircraft crossing the Limpopo from South Africa, allegedly to conduct illicit dealings in the dissident-affected areas of Matabeleland.

Air-Marshall Azim Daudpota, the AFZ's Pakistani commander, last week ruled out suggestions that the UFO was any kind of conventional aircraft.

Bulawayo airport staff described a round object with a short cone above it, narrower in diameter than a Boeing 707 airliner's wingspan. It was silent.

# Mugabe and white farmers 'healing rift'

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—Mr Robert Mugabe's Government and Zimbabwe's 4800 white farmers last week appeared to make giant strides in healing the recent rift between them.

At the same time, the Finance Minister, Dr Bernard Chidzero, reassured the business community that he would not pursue a nationalisation policy motivated purely by socialist ideology.

Before the Commercial Farmers' Union Congress held in Harare on Wednesday and Thursday, relations between its 95 percent white membership and the ruling Zanu (PF) party were at their lowest ebb since independence in 1980 as a result of the recent general election.

Farmers were accused by Mr Mugabe of joint responsibility with urban whites for the success of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance in 15 of the 20 reserved seats in the House of Assembly.

As a deliberate reprisal, Mr Mugabe dropped

from his Cabinet his internationally-respected Minister of Agriculture, Mr Dennis Norman, an agricultural expert brought in from outside politics in 1980 to restore confidence when the industry was badly shaken by the advent of an avowedly Marxist black government.

Mr Norman attended the CFU Congress in his private capacity but no public comments were made by anyone on the circumstances of his sacking following a closed session briefing on Wednesday when farming chiefs warned delegates to avoid recriminations.

Six Government ministers, who later addressed the Congress, responded in kind, promising to look into worries over shortages of spares, rising input costs, and poor policing in many rural areas.

**Confidential**

'You survived three years of drought. I do not think anything else will bring you down. Certainly not this Government,' Dr Chidzero told an applauding audience who were once the backbone of resistance to black rule.

Mr Mugabe's Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, is understood to have given a confidential briefing to delegates on the security situation, which has improved greatly in the areas of Matabeleland where murders of farmers and their workers by dissidents were rife up to a year ago.

Labour policy-makers promised to re-examine a proposed 120 percent pay increase for plantation workers, which sugar, tea, coffee and timber producers fear will drive 80 percent of them into bankruptcy. Last year they earned nearly R100 million in foreign exchange.

Farm-based exports may net more than R1 billion for Zimbabwe in the year ahead as a result of a record season.

HARARE — British entertainer Peter Maxwell, who is due in East London soon, has been banned from performing in Zimbabwe because he has recently been appearing in South Africa.

The director of the Zimbabwe Sports and Recreation council, Mr Wilfrid Pawadyira, said

## Zimbabwe bans UK artist over SA links

the ban was imposed under a strictly enforced government policy that no one who has performed in the Republic may do so here.

The chief executive of Zimbabwe Sun Hotels, Mr Joe Slater, is seeking an urgent meeting with Mr Pawadyira to appeal in order to let Maxwell

go ahead with bookings he has here in September and October.

Mr Slater said that on a previous visit to Zimbabwe Maxwell gave a free performance at a fund-raising dinner for Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party at the request of the Minister of Justice, Mr Eddison Zvobgo. — DDC

## Harare buys into economy

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Government will spend Z\$11 million (\$7 million) buying shares in the country's white-controlled agriculture, industry and mining sectors.

This is "to make the economy as national as possible", according to the Finance Minister, Mr

Bernard Chidzero.

He said the move aimed to underpin the economy and not leave it in control of about four percent of the population, rather than to promote the socialist ideology of the government.

He was defending his ministry's Z\$80,088-million budget for 1986.

## INSOLVENT ESTATE

EDWARDIAN  
FRENCH  
STINKWOOD

### BRONZES

A LARGE VARIETY OF  
ENGLISH ANTIQUE  
PORCELAIN &  
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RUSSEL FLINT  
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strike issue.

ment from July 1, and did not ac-  
cept May Day as a workers' holiday.  
The Chamber has until August 19 to  
respond to the demands.  
Miners are threatening to boycott  
white-owned shops if the State Presi-  
dent does not agree to lift the current  
state of emergency within the next 72  
hours. The countdown has

## It's threat

The Star Monday August 5 1985

# Top aide to Nkomo arrested

The Star Bureau

HARARE, Monday

One of Mr Joshua Nkomo's senior lieutenants, who is also Zapu Chief Whip in Parliament, Mr Sydney Malunga, is reported to have been arrested in the continuing crackdown by the government on the opposition party.

Mr Nkomo confirmed last night that Mr Malunga was being held after reportedly having been picked up by the police last week while on his way from Harare to Bulawayo.

Mr Nkomo, whose home in Bulawayo was searched by the police for three hours again yesterday, declared furiously that the authorities were out to frame him by planting "evidence" in his house.

His personal weapons have been seized and his bodyguards and domestic staff arrested in raids.

Mr Nkomo said last week he would not to leave Zimbabwe whatever action was taken against him, but some of his leading supporters have urged him to go for his own safety.

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# Ashes 762 scattered over Falls

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The ashes of one of the six foreign tourists murdered by dissident kidnappers in Matabeleland in 1982 were scattered over the Victoria Falls last week.

After a brief ceremony conducted by an Anglican priest on the banks of the Zambezi River, the ashes of Australian William Butler were taken up in an aircraft and scattered over the falls.

The tourists were captured by dissidents at a roadblock 70 km from Bulawayo on July 23 1982.

## Zim bans comedian

HARARE — Entertainer and comedian Peter Maxwell has officially been banned from performing in Zimbabwe again because of his South African appearances, it has been reported here. **SOWETAN** The Financial Gazette newspaper reported that the ban had been imposed by the director and secretary of the Zimbabwe Sports and Recreation Council, Mr.

Wilfrid Pawadira, after Mr. Maxwell admitted earlier this year that he was performing in South Africa.

The Zimbabwe Sur Hotel group, which has booked the entertainer to do shows in September and October, will be appealing against the ban, the group chief Executive, Mr. Joe Slater, told the newspaper.

**SOWETAN** Foreign Service. 10/2/85



**Disputed**  
**Zapu man held**

HARARE — A Zimbabwean opposition MP and senior PF-Zapu party official, Mr Sydney Malunga, has been held by police. (362)

Security sources said Mr Malunga, PF-Zapu's national organising secretary, had been arrested last Thursday, but gave no other details. —

Sapa-RNS 06:08:85

# Engineering firms up in arms

The Star Bureau  
HARARE — Zimbabwean civil engineering companies are up in arms about what they see as unfair competition from overseas firms for internationally funded road construction projects.

But one of the foreign firms involved, the Yugoslav Partisanski Put Company, counters that local contractors are collaborating among themselves to "fix" higher prices for such projects.

The Yugoslav group has won two contracts worth more than R37,8 million, to upgrade existing roads in rural areas. To win the contracts, they success-

fully outbid local civil engineers by undercutting them by R14 million on the two projects.

According to the Zimbabwe Federation of Civil Engineers and Contractors, the Yugoslav company had an unfair advantage over the local concerns in that it did not have to pay import duties and other taxes on its equipment, spares and fuel.

Mr Keith Butterfield, president of the local federation, denied that Zimbabwean contractors collaborated to "fix" tender prices, and said that competition among civil engineering firms here was as keen as anywhere.

STAR 6/8/85  
The assistant managing director of Partisanski Put, Mr Branko Vukicevic, told the *Financial Gazette* newspaper that there was something wrong with contractors in Zimbabwe if they could not keep their prices low enough to exclude foreign competitors.

He added that Zimbabwe contractors had been known to circulate among themselves details of previously successful bids, a practice which led to "unnecessarily high prices". He said that in Yugoslavia local firms bid as low as possible and managed to exclude foreign competitors.

Police (362)

question

31 Zapu

members

6/8/85  
HARARE — Police are questioning 31 members of Zimbabwe's main opposition Zapu party following several raids into the homes of party leader Mr Joshua Nkomo in the past two weeks, according to a senior police official.

In an interview published today by the country's largest daily newspaper *The Herald*, Acting Police Commissioner Mr Henry Mukurazhizha said police had also seized security documents and more than 1 000 Zapu badges similar to those used by rebels.

A police source added that among those held was Zapu official and parliamentarian Mr Sydney Malunga, who was arrested last Thursday.

#### SEIZED

Police have searched Nkomo's homes in both Harare and the western city of Bulawayo several times in the past few weeks.

They have seized guns used by his bodyguards, saying certain crimes allegedly committed by Zapu members are under investigation.

Nkomo, frequently accused by the Government of backing rebels, has said the searches were a means of harassing him as a prelude to an imposition of a socialist one-party state by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Nkomo denies any link with the insurgents.

Reuter

# 31 held after raid on homes of Zapu leader

7/8/85 Mercury 362

9

HARARE—Police are holding 31 people, including Mpopoma MP Mr Sydney Malunga, after swoops on the Harare and Bulawayo homes of Opposition Zapu president Mr Joshua Nkomo, according to acting police commissioner Mr Henry Mukurazhizha.

He said the 31, including 14 women, are being questioned following raids on houses belonging to Mr Nkomo. The 14 women and nine of the men were all living in Mr Nkomo's home in Pelandaba in Bulawayo.

Eight people had been taken away from the Zapu leader's Highfield home in Harare. Mr Mukurazhizha said that during the operations police also seized 'documents of a security nature'.

Mr Malunga, who is the Zapu Chief Whip in the House of Assembly, was picked up by police on Thursday on his way from Harare to Bulawayo.

During the raids, conducted by uniformed police and plainclothes men, more than 1 000 'Father Zimbabwe' badges similar to those used by some bandits were found.

The raids on the Zapu leader's homes followed tip-offs made to the po-

lice, it is reported.

Police said Mr Nkomo refused to answer their questions and said angrily: 'You got what you wanted. Get away.'

Mr Nkomo said yesterday that police had again raided his house in Bulawayo on Sunday in continuing searches of his homes. He could not say what had been taken on that occasion.

The police have already seized personal weapons belonging to the Zapu leader. — (Sapa)

# Zimbabwe whites take a wait and see stance

(362)

STAR 4/7/8/85

For a change, someone has admitted he voted for former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith in the elections on June 27 for the 20 white seats in Zimbabwe's House of Assembly.

He signed himself Andy Goodwill of Bulawayo and his letter to the *Herald*, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, said he backed Smith's party, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), because he did not believe in the idea of a one-party state.

"For holding this reasonable view I am charged with all sorts of heinous crimes against humanity. To the varied folk who do not even know me, I deny all the charges. I am an ordinary guy who lives, works and plays with my fellows of all races."

Since Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's first reported rage and

threats against the "racists" who put Smith back into parliament with 15 of the 20 seats, the letters pages of all *Herald* newspapers have been dominated by the results of the white election.

Few have put their names to the letters. Many signing themselves "Loyal White Zimbabwean", are antagonistic to Smith. They assert that only a small portion of the whites — 18 000 votes out of a population of about 90 000 — actually supported the CAZ and they deny that Smith has any right to claim a mandate from them.

The reaction is an indication of the alarm felt by whites over Mugabe's anger since his promise of a "clean-up" operation to force racists to leave the country. He has promised "a hard time" for the CAZ and Smith supporters.

Mr Mugabe has also promised the

JAN RAATH of *The Observer* reports from Harare on the reaction of whites to Prime Minister Mugabe's threats of retribution for their support of Mr Ian Smith in the recent election.

curtailment of the many privileges still enjoyed by whites — and this is awaited with some trepidation.

It could mean the enforcing of the 49 percent black-white ratio stipulated for private schools. Whites still dominate the fields of medicine and commerce, and white home-seekers find it much easier to obtain accommodation than do blacks. Estate agents admit that some firms deliberately reserve property for whites by telling black inquirers there is nothing available.

But most deeply concerned about Mr Mugabe's next move is the 4 000-strong white farming community, just deprived of Denis Norman, the former Minister of Agriculture, widely regarded as the architect of Zimbabwe's agricultural success since



independence.

His replacement, Moven Mahachi, a teetotaling Anglican with a high-pitched voice, is the originator of a Bill soon to come before Parliament which proposes to enable the government to buy land whether or not the owner wishes to sell.

Apart from taking a soft line on the thousands of squatters on white-owned land, Mr Mahachi is believed to be drawing up a plan to force a union of three farming unions — for large-scale commercial farmers, small-scale

plot owners and communal farmers, the last two composed exclusively of blacks. This would place the numerically stronger black unions in control and severely weaken the considerable lobbying power of the white farmers.

In the meantime, whites appear to have adopted a "wait and see" attitude. There has been no marked change in the property market since the elections. "There's no panic selling as there has been in the past," said one estate agent. "People are still buying, at high prices, and showing they want to stay."

# Axe man shot near PM's office

HARARE — A young man armed with an axe and a knife was shot dead by security guards today after apparently trying to enter the office of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, eyewitnesses said.

They said the man had been barred from the area of Mr Mugabe's office and was shot after fleeing into another wing of the Munhumutapa Building in central Harare.

The man was black and appeared to be in his 20s, the witnesses said.

Police sources confirmed that an "incident" had occurred and said a statement was likely to be issued later today.

The witnesses said the man had approached a metal security screen that seals off the Prime Minister's offices in the east wing of Munhumutapa Building.

Mr Mugabe's bodyguards had not allowed him into the heavily guarded area and the man ran off into the west wing of the building.

He was shot and wounded in a corridor before jumping on to a roof, where he was again shot and killed.

## Murder of UK tourists 2 held

HARARE — Police are holding two people in connection with the murder of three British tourists in the Nyanga area of Zimbabwe in 1982, according to a police spokesman here.

The three holidaymakers — Mr Richard Prankherd, 32, his sister Nicola, 24, and their friend Miss Alison Jones, 23, were shot dead in July 1982.

Their bodies were found on the main Ru-sape-Juliasdale Road.

Police recovered their car in Masvingo. The two people arrested are helping police with their investigations, the police spokesman said.

— Sapa

## Police swoop on Zapu

HARARE — Thirty one people, including the Zapu Chief Whip, Mr J. Malunga, have been detained for questioning according to the acting commissioner of police, Mr M. Mukurazhiza.

He said the 31, including 14 women, were being questioned following raids on houses belonging to Mr Nkomo.

Eight people had been taken away from the Zapu leader's Highfield home in Harare. Mr Mukurazhiza said that during the operations police also seized "documents of a security nature".

Mr Malunga, who is the Zapu Chief Whip in the House of Assembly, was

picked up by police on Thursday.

During the raids, more than 1 000 "Father Zimbabwe" badges similar to those used by some bandits were found, police said.

The raids on the Zapu leader's homes followed tip-offs made to the police, it was reported.

Police said Mr Nkomo refused to answer their questions and said angrily: "You got what you wanted. Get away."

Mr Nkomo said yesterday that police had again raided his house in Bulawayo on Sunday, but could not say what had been taken on that occasion. — Sapa

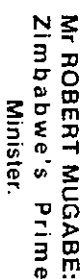


## Harare detainees released 362 STAR

HARARE — Police have released all but two of the 14 women among 32 people rounded up during recent police security raids on the Harare and Bulawayo homes of the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo. Miss Primrose Ncube, his personal secretary, and Miss Winnie Ndlovu, a Harare-based supporter who was at the Pelandaba residence in Bulawayo at the time of the operation, were the only women still being held, according to a statement by the Acting Police Commissioner, Mr Henry Mukurazhizha. The men picked up for questioning included the Zapu MP for Mpopoma, Mr Sydney Malunga, and Mr Nkomo's personal bodyguard. —Sapa. 8/8/85

888 SWEETMAN

362



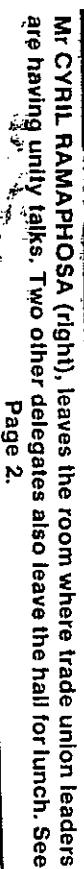
They said the man had been barred from the area of Mr Mugabe's office and was shot after fleeing into another wing of the Munhumutapa

The man was black and appeared to be in his 20's, the witnesses said.

likely to be issued later.

Mr Mugabe's body-

## Ministries of Foreign



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because this follows

But we will look into the girls' statements the girls' statements would not stand up to cross examination.

It follows the alleged rape of the two girls, aged 16 and 15, who are cousins living in the same house, on

**THURSDAY AUG 8 TO SATURDAY AUG 10**



MAX



MAX

# MUGABE

## GUARDS KILL AXEM.

SOWETAN 8/8/85



Mr CYRIL RAMAPHOSA (right), leaves the room where trade union leaders are having unity talks. Two other delegates also leave the hall for lunch. See Page 2.

## Rape decision

THE Attorney-General has declined to prosecute two white policemen who allegedly raped two young Sharpeville girls in the back of a hippo during the unrest in the Vaal Triangle last year.

The Public Relations Division of the South African Police in Pretoria said the case was fully investigated and sent to the Attorney-General concerned and he declined to prosecute.

Mr D Brunette, the Attorney-General, yesterday said he would only be able to comment further if we provided him with the names of the two policemen involved in the case and the reference number of the case.

He said: "I remember discussing the case with somebody and I think the reason we did not

prosecute was because the girls' statements would not stand up to cross examination.

But we will look into the matter once we receive the necessary details.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the firm of attorneys, Mrs Dolly Mogatle, yesterday said they had filed a claim against the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, on behalf of the two girls.

A letter of demand has already been replied to.

The attorneys were told the matter was now in the hands of the State attorneys who would communicate directly with the girls' attorneys.

She did not mention the amount claimed by the girls but said they hoped to settle the matter soon.

This follows the alleged rape of the two girls, aged 16 and 15, who are cousins living in the same house, on Wednesday, November 21, last year.

The girls were allegedly ordered into a hippo and after driving around the township it headed towards Vanderbijlpark. It was already dusk.

Two of the policemen took their jackets off, spread them on the floor and ordered the girls to lie down.

The girls claimed they were pushed roughly to the floor and their underwear pulled off.

They also claimed they were threatened with sjamboks.

One of the girls also claimed that a third policeman helped his colleagues to force the girls' legs apart.

**HARARE** — A young man armed was shot dead by security guards trying to enter the office of the Zim Mr Robert Mugabe, eye-witnesses said.

They said the man had been barred from office and was shot after fleeing into another Building in Central Harare.

The man was black and appeared to be in his 20's, the witnesses said.

Police sources confirmed that an "incident" had occurred and said a statement was likely to be issued later.

The witnesses said the man had approached a metal security screen that seals off the Prime Minister's offices in the east wing of Munhumutapa Building.

Mr Mugabe's bodyguards had not allowed him into the heavily-guarded area and the man ran off into the west wing of the building, which houses the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance.

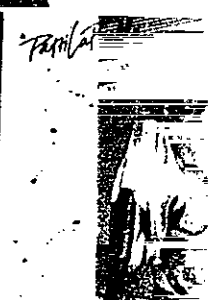
### Shot

He was shot and wounded in a corridor of the finance ministry, before jumping onto a roof between the departments where he was again shot and killed.

He was armed with an axe and a large knife was also found on his body. At no time did he get anywhere near Mr Mugabe's private offices, the witnesses said.

Mr Mugabe was due in parliament later yesterday for his first regular question time period since general elections returned him to power last month. — Sapa-Reuter.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL



PATTIE LA BELLE "New Attitude"

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# Zimbabwe <sup>362</sup>affirms <sup>8 Dec 85</sup>security role in Mozambique

**HARARE** — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said yesterday he was committed to guarding his nation's transport links and an oil pipeline through Mozambique, though this could involve 30 000 troops.

He was replying in parliament to Zanu MP David Kwidini's query concerning the costs involved in guarding the facilities.

Kwidini also asked what Zimbabwe could expect from Mozambique in return.

Mugabe said he did not know off-hand how much money was being spent on the exercise, but it was justified.

If Zimbabwe's lifelines through Mozambique "ceased to function in toto," the country would have to turn to South Africa. This was unthinkable, Mugabe said.

Meanwhile, Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes said in Lisbon on Tuesday that Portugal could train a security force for the protection of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex in northern Mozambique.

In an interview in the magazine Africa Hoje (Africa Today), he said public opinion, however, would reject any Portuguese mili-

tary involvement in Mozambique.

\* Cahora Bassa, a frequent target of sabotage attacks by the rightwing Mozambican National Resistance movement, is operated by a Portuguese-owned company.

Portuguese soldiers fought a bush war against Mozambican liberation movements for 13 years before independence in 1975. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.



● ROBERT M

**HARARE**—Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said yesterday he was prepared to deploy up to 30 000 troops in neighbouring Mozambique to fight Renamo rebels and defend Zimbabwe's trade routes to the sea.

'If these routes cease to function in toto, the alternative is for us to divert our goods through South Africa, and that alternative we cannot countenance,' Mr Mugabe told the House of Assembly at question time.

He could not give what it would cost in economic or financial terms for Zimbabwean troops to participate in the major offensive against Renamo, which has been widely reported in the Western Press.

But he ridiculed as 'insane' a Zanu Member who asked whether President Machel's Government would offer special transit rebates in return for Zimbabwe's military assistance.

'The advantage we get by having these routes open is sufficient rebate,' said Mr Mugabe, recalling that 86 percent of Rhodesia's trade used to go through Mo-

zambique until President Machel closed the border in 1975. He did not, however, refer to current estimates that 90 percent of Zimbabwe's trade now goes through South African ports.

The cheapness and nearness of the Mozambican ports of Beira and Maputo was the rationale behind Zimbabwe honouring its commitment to help Mozambique, he said.

'And we shall do so even if it means using as many as 20 000, 30 000 men,' he told cheering Zanu (PF) backbenchers.

President Machel's Government had said it was mobilising its entire population to fight MNR 'bandits', said Mr Mugabe, but he could not say when Zimbabwe would regain use of its direct rail link to Maputo, severed for more than a year by rebel activities.

Questioned about his plans for a one party state, Mr Mugabe lashed out at Western newsmen over reports that last month's general elections revealed tribal divisions in Zimbabwe. He singled out for special criticism Julian Marshall of the BBC's World Service, based in London, and Ian Mills, a Harare-based correspondent for both the BBC and the Daily Telegraph.

The victory of his Zanu (PF) in 65 of the 80 black seats proved the country was 'by and large united', but referring to the victory of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu in all the Matabeleland constituencies, he said: 'We have lost 15 seats, yes. The interpretation being given by our enemies, aided by their reporters with warped minds like Julian Marshall and Ian Mills, is that the vote that emanated from the election was on a tribal basis.'

### Next step

They had, however, looked only at the Zanu (PF)-Zapu contest, ignoring the challenge to his rule from other parties such as the UANC, whose leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa was a Shona like himself.

His next step would be to create a one party state, preferably through having minority parties voluntarily agreeing to join Zanu (PF).

'The only way honour can come to Nkomo and Zapu is to accept the reality of the political decision made by the people,' he said, warning in reply to another question that if recent repeated raids on Mr Nkomo's homes and offices revealed a basis for his being detained, this would happen.

He repeated his objection to the presence of 20 white MPs in reserved

Mercury Correspondent

# Mugabe pledged to defend trade routes

30 000 troops promised for Mozambique to fight rebels

## Knifeman who sought PM is gunned down

Mercury Correspondent

**HARARE**—With guns blazing, security men chased a man suspected of wanting to assassinate Prime Minister Robert Mugabe through the main Government offices here yesterday, eventually killing him.

Police declined to identify the lone black intruder, who is believed to have been deranged but who managed to slip past security men at the main entrance to Munhumutapa Buildings in Samora Machel Avenue.

Concealed in his clothing were a hunting knife and a small traditional ceremonial axe.

Shortly after 9 a.m. he arrived at the grille separating Mr Mugabe's suite of offices from other sections which house the headquarters of several key ministries, including defence.

He demanded to see the Prime Minister, but when told Mr Mugabe was attending his routine weekly caucus meeting in Parliament he produced the knife and began making threats.

Security men immediately moved in to detain him, firing several shots during a lengthy chase through the corridors.

Wounded, the intruder fell through a window on to a rooftop on the second floor, where he was killed by a second bullet.

During the pre-independence elections, Mr Mugabe narrowly missed being blown up by a bomb intended to go off under his car, and in 1982 a truckload of disgruntled ex-terrorists from Mr Joshua Nkomo's forces made a bungled attack on his official residence during his absence.

House of Assembly seats and said he intended to remove this provision from the constitution as soon as legally possible.

When Lancaster House guarantees fall away in 1987, Mr Mugabe will be able to rescind the white representation clause if he can muster 70 votes.

# Axeman shot at Mugabe's office

08.08.85  
Dispatch  
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HARARE — A young man armed with an axe and a knife was shot dead by security guards yesterday after trying to enter the office of the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

The unidentified man, who appeared to be mentally ill, approached the building housing the Prime Minister's office at about 9.30 am and demanded to see him, said a statement by the Department of Information. The man threatened to kill anyone who came near him, it said.

Police called to the scene managed to take the man's axe away, but he turned on them with a knife after he had been shot in the legs. When he overpowered a policeman, a security officer shot and killed him, the statement said.

Eyewitnesses said the man had been barred from the area of Mr Mugabe's office and was shot after fleeing into another wing of the Munhumutapa building in central Harare.

The man appeared to be in his 20s, they said.

Earlier in the day, the man appeared at the Harare central police station asking to see the Prime Minister, but fled before police could arrest him.

Mr Mugabe was due in parliament later yesterday for his first regular question time period since general elections returned him to power last month. — Sapa



# Savory: Conservation and politics

Cassandra was the unhappy girl in Greek mythology who had the knack of making devastatingly accurate prophecies — which were never heeded until it was too late.

Clifford Alan Redin Savory, ecologist, soldier and politician, was back in Harare again recently, apparently none the worse for his Cassandra-like experience during the turbulent years 1968-79 when he was the most explosive personality in Rhodesian public life.

Fifteen years before Africa's catastrophic drought, Savory warned as an ecologist that political problems were only ancillary to environmental ones.

The main function of political structures, he said, must be to restore lasting harmony between exploding populations and the management of natural resources.

Five years before Ian Smith was forced to concede one-man, one-vote, Savory warned as a soldier that the Rhodesian Front government was fighting a war it could not win. Recent histories of Rhodesia's Selous Scouts coyly minimise Savory's role in founding the tracker unit from which the regiment sprang.

A year before the "detente" exercise of 1974, Savory urged as an opposition politician

the angry young man who entered parliament for Matobo constituency in 1969, the most promising recruit for Mr Smith's party since UDL. After three years of increasing friction with the party leadership, Savory finally broke appropriation of land at Mateisi, near Victoria Falls, for a grandiose game park project which never took off.

From then until 1979, when he left Rhodesia one step ahead of a continued prosecution under the Law and Order Maintenance Act, Savory

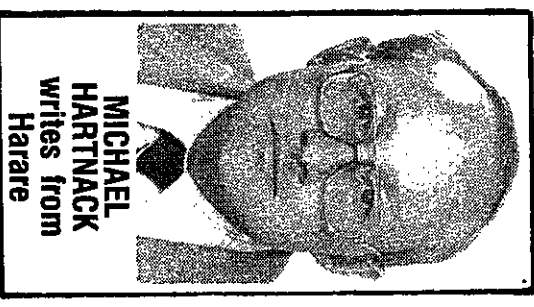
still manages to create a false superficial impression that he is merely some offshoot of the loony left. A successful politician would have known how to keep a weather eye on "gut level" audience reactions.

He is still very bitter about Rhodesia's censored news media, which he blames for his failure to gain support against Smith.

Descending like some sort of airborne intellectual fire force on the perilous jungle of modern Zimbabwean politics, Alan Savory blasted off at the Westminster concept of government enshrined in the 1980 Lancaster House constitution.

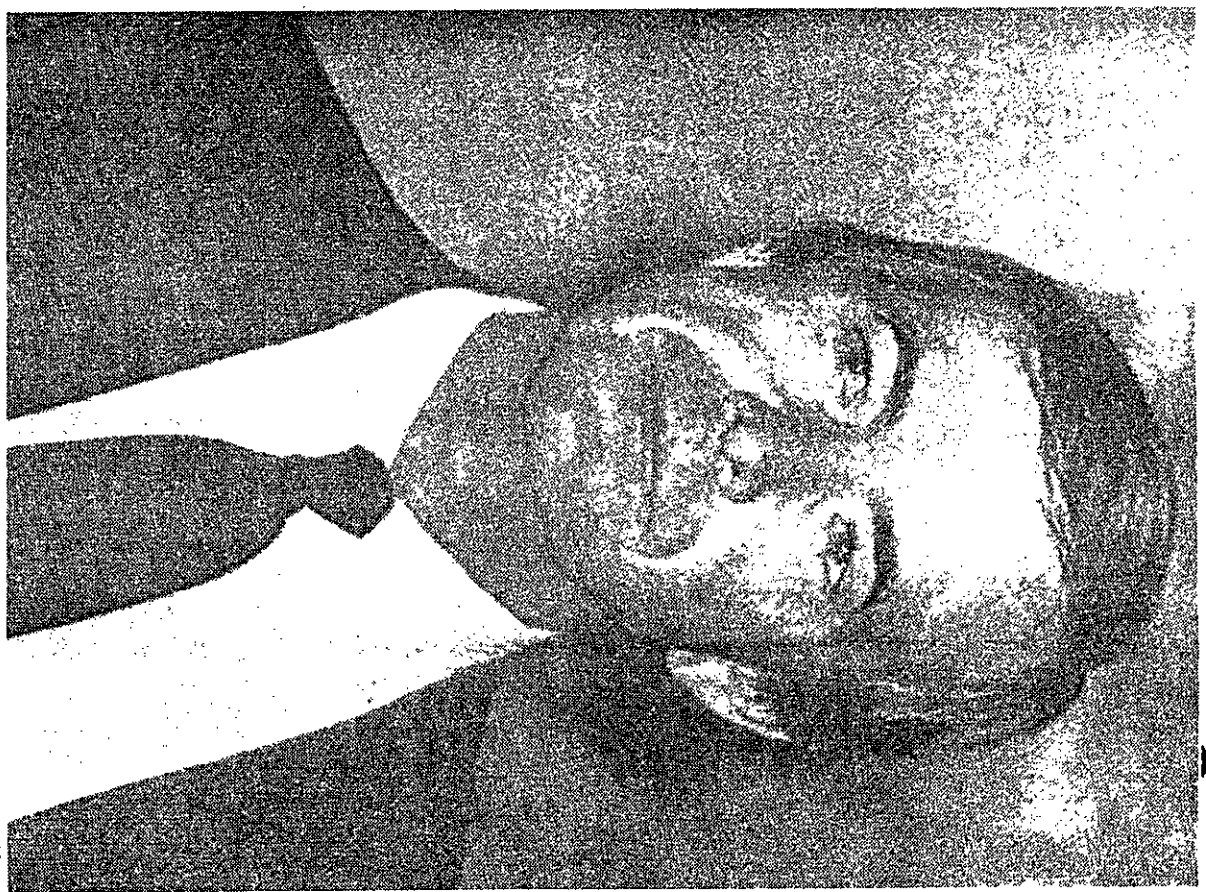
Although he concedes that the Zanu (PF) aim of a one party state may produce an even more sterile race of political "followers", he dismisses the present system as totally incapable of providing the good administration which must go hand in hand with simple, successful technology to save Zimbabwe from imminent environmental disaster.

The Westminster system was developed outside Africa, in countries which were not desertifying. It prevents the emergence of leaders through its emphasis on consensus. Those with creative ideas who "tread on people's toes" do not get elected, says



**MICHAEL HARTNACK**  
writes from Harare

established a reputation as a political firebrand and maverick which is unequalled in the country's history. His work today, head-



Economist and former Rhodesian opposition politician Mr Alan Savory, 49, during his visit to Harare.

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He fears that Mugabe's Zanu (PF) will now impose its own constitutional solution without winning the vital "heart level" support of Ndebeles and whites for its innovations. People cannot be well governed unless they all believe they are well governed, he warned.

He also fears that any initiative by Mugabe to abrogate a constitution Savory describes as "a shoddy, short-term piece of paper", will unleash an anti-Zimbabwe campaign in the Western press which will do the country enormous damage.

"The only way out is for whites to take the lead," he said, urging them to ignore the former Rhodesian premier despite his success in the recent general election. Smith's 16 year suppression of opposition stripped him of any right to challenge Mugabe's one party state, says Savory.

"Lancaster House was produced for whites. Mugabe went to incredible lengths to help us when we really did not deserve that kind of treatment. He

strategically pivotal for the export of research findings to the world. But he thinks Zimbabwe will be the key country in Africa in finding the key to halting desertification.

The answer lies in a "holistic" approach which is not imposed from above but captures the hearts of the people themselves in their own cultural setting. Not much time is left — experts have warned that soil erosion will exhaust all Zimbabwe's remaining good farmland within 50 years, and its forests within 60. Dams were fast silted up and 12 per cent were already "dead".

Yet will scientists ever be able to break through the barrier of third world tribal custom to gain acceptance of conservation ideas. If Savory cannot see any means but compulsion to break down the ethnic prejudices of his own fellow Zimbabwean whites?

"You have got to believe things are possible," he replies with all his old pugnacity. "I would rather fight every damn day to the end of



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"talk to the terrorists" at the conference table before escalating violence obscured the real constitutional issues behind the war. He was howled down and disowned even by liberal opponents of the Rhodesian Front, only to have his ideas commandeered a few months later by the South African Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, who imposed them on an unwilling Mr Smith.

Now 49, Alan Savory is slightly mellower than

ing a centre near Albuquerque, New Mexico, for "holistic" resource management, has put him back in the scientific role he likes best, but his political views remain as explosive as ever.

Listening to him, one is suddenly reminded why his brilliantly original ideas failed to gain timely support. With his utter lack of tact and his complete inability to imagine the emotional impact of his words on the average voter, Savory

ing his own chain of defeats at the polls.

Marxism and other hierarchical structures stifle creativity and are fundamentally incapable of providing best usage of the human resources available in Zimbabwe's people, he said.

"Long ago I tried to warn that no government can win a guerilla war. Only a people can win a guerilla war. In the same way no government can win a war against deser-

tification, only a people can."

He blames Britain and the United States for current strife in Zimbabwe. It stems, he says, from their hastily patched up 1980 agreement which ignored Rhodesian white liberals' advice and failed to confront the profound differences between the black nationalist groupings, held together until then by the "cement" of their opposition to Smith.

He admires the alertness of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to Zimbabwe's environmental problem, and believes the former guerilla leader has never been given due credit for his "amazing" generosity after independence towards his former enemies. Mugabe took the unprecedented step, he said, of appointing the commander of his defeated enemy's army, General Peter Walls, to lead his own forces. He believes that this, like

similar goodwill gestures to Zapu, to Mr Smith, and to whites generally, was returned by rank ingratitude, while the South African Government pursued a policy of "sabotage and destabilisation".

"All this showed that the good intentions of one man are never enough," said Savory. "We needed to have something more than that, in other words, a better form of government."

have fought on for a few more months and then he would have had to accept the full and total unconditional surrender of the whites."

Now, says Savory, Mugabe needs whites' support for an initiative to get rid of a "worthless" constitution which prevents Zimbabwe from solving its environmental problems. Rejecting criticism of his continued self-exile, Savory believes he must continue his work from America, because it is

my life than give up and do what I know to be wrong."

Like his arch enemy, Ian Smith, Alan Savory has courage and dedication beyond dispute. And like Ian Smith, he still cannot concede that getting people to do what he believes is in their best interests is not just a question of being allowed to explain things fully in his own way.

Human cultural bonds are never that simple, especially in Africa.

# Mugabe's dilemma as he moves in for the kill

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on renewed efforts to break the opposition grouping represented by Mr Joshua Nkomo

SO far Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe government has stopped short of banning Zapu, the party led by Mr Joshua Nkomo.

But the unrelenting pressure that is being kept up on him and leading members of the party has led many people to believe that time really is running out for its continuation.

There have been threats in the past, sometimes accompanied by action against individual members such as the sacking of Mr Nkomo from the Cabinet when arms caches were found on Zapu property in 1982.

Last year after a Zanu(PF) senator had been shot dead in Beit Bridge, the remaining Zapu members in the Cabinet were sacked.

But the party's link with the government remained through the presence of deputy ministers and through the post of governor of Matabeleland North being held by a Zapu man.

The situation following the general election has changed, however.

Mr Mugabe has made it crystal clear there is no room in his administration for any followers of Mr Nkomo.

Stern warnings, the appointment of a hardline anti-

Zapu Home Affairs Minister, and the incidents in the past two weeks in which police raided Mr Nkomo's homes in Harare and Bulawayo and arrested members of his staff, signal that Mr Mugabe means business.

But if Zapu is outlawed or Mr Nkomo himself is forced out of the political scene, what will that solve?

Will it mean an end to the actions of dissidents who have murdered 45 people this year and been involved in nearly 100 contacts with the security forces?

Will it mean that the people of Matabeleland (from where Mr Nkomo draws his support) will have a change of heart and become loyal followers of Mr Mugabe's party?

A member of the law department of the University of Zimbabwe, Mr Welshman Ncube, is one of those who believes this is wishful thinking.

In Bulawayo, stronghold of Mr Nkomo, the issue is being publicly debated in the columns of The Chronicle newspaper, a point which has drawn congratulations from Mr Ncube and others.

Answering a suggestion that Mr Nkomo should disband Zapu, Mr Ncube submitted that Zapu was not the cause of the "Matabele question" but merely the political manifestation of the national feeling in Matabeleland.



Mr Joshua Nkomo

The real issue, he maintained, was one of ethnic difference. Zapu, while it had started out as a national party, had become a party representing the Ndebele people.

His call was for the government to accept the reality that the Ndebele regarded themselves as a "separate" people unwilling to be swallowed up by the Shona-speaking majority.

This kind of argument is likely to draw howls of protest but Mr Ncube said that if Zimbabweans were honest and frank they must accept that reality.

"The Ndebeles, as a self-respecting people, need to maintain their culture and language. They feel they should be politically significant. In other

words they must be recognised and accepted as a people," he said.

The general election in which Zapu triumphed in all 15 Matabeleland seats and won none elsewhere was testimony to the polarisation which had taken place.

But if Zapu were to be dissolved, all that would be removed would be the political manifestation.

Diehards would go underground, the dissident problem would continue and the "unity" achieved by the disappearance of the party, either by dissolution or outlawing, would be only an illusion.

His suggestion was that Mr Nkomo must accept that he represented only the Ndebele people and that he should give up any pretensions to country-wide leadership.

Similarly Zanu(PF) led by Mr Mugabe must acknowledge that it represented the Shona-speaking people.

The question then would be how to bring about a meaningful unity between the Shona and Ndebele represented by the two parties.

Once it was accepted that there was a strong national feeling in Matabeleland, it would be possible to accommodate it in Marxist terms, and to set up a political structure based on regional representation while maintaining national sovereignty.

Plan to squeeze MNR rebels from two provinces

# Zimbabwe will send troops to aid Machel

HARARE — Zimbabwe's army is about to launch an offensive in Mozambique's central provinces to help President Samora Machel regain control from MNR rebels, according to sources in Harare.

The Zimbabwean troops will be there for a year, the sources say. The initial cost will be about R70 million, about R36 million of which would be in a foreign currency to pay for fuel and campaign supplies.

About 10 000 to 20 000 troops from Zimbabwe's army of 41 000 would be required.

For about 18 months, 3 000 Zimbabwe National Army troops have effectively operated a cordon sanitaire along the 368 km length of the pipeline and railway line linking the eastern Zimbabwe city of Mutare with Beira.

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country  
The pipeline is Zimbabwe's sole route for petrol and diesel supplies and the railway link is regarded as vital as unrest increases in South Africa through which about 85 percent of Zimbabwe's external trade passes.

The military high command has formulated a plan which envisages the steady broadening of the cordon sanitaire until it includes possibly the entire provinces of Manica and Sofala.

## LIBERATION WAR

The plan follows a request from President Machel earlier this year for military aid to combat the MNR rebels.

Mr Machel said Mozambique had suffered severely in supporting Zimbabwe during its liberation war, and it was now Zimbabwe's turn to help his

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any political commitment.  
The issue was discussed at meetings of the Southern African front-line states and Mr Mugabe agreed to help. Tanzania is also believed to have agreed to conduct anti-guerilla operations in northern Mozambique.

The Zimbabwean plan is an alternative to one proposed by Mozambique's defence chiefs, the sources said. The Mozambicans wanted a sweep against the rebels by mechanised troops with heavy air cover from Zimbabwe's eastern border but this was rejected as unworkable and too costly.

Zimbabwe's army chiefs, led by Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, pointed out that little was known about the MNR which appeared to be a conglomeration of scores of unconnected bands, few of which had

Sweeps of the nature envisaged by the Mozambicans would be easily countered by the groups burying their weapons and dispersing, then regrouping to strike back, they said.

The dense vegetation, alternatively swampy and hilly terrain, and the almost total lack of roads and infrastructure persuaded the Zimbabweans that a sweep was unworkable.

The Zimbabwean alternative plan will mean constant patrols within the cordon sanitaire to counter the MNR's guerilla tactics

With the Zimbabweans maintaining intensive patrols inside the cordon, it is hoped the Mozambican authorities will be able to return and re-establish control. — The Observer News Service.

By Robin Drew,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

So far Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe Government has stopped short of banning Zapu, the party led by Mr Joshua Nkomo.

But the unrelenting pressure that is being kept up on him and leading members of the party has led many people to believe that time really is running out for its continuation.

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JOSHUA NKOMO ... homes  
raided.

# Are Nkomo and Zapu in for more 'stick' from Mugabe?

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Stem warnings, the appointment of a hardline anti-Zapu Home Affairs Minister, and the incidents in the past two weeks in which police raided Mr Nkomo's homes in Harare and Bulawayo and arrested members of his staff, signal that Mr Mugabe means business.

But if Zapu is outlawed will it mean an end to the actions of dissidents who have murdered 45 people this year and been involved in nearly 100 contacts with the security forces? Will it mean that the people of Matabeleland (from where Mr Nkomo draws his support) will have a change of heart and become loyal followers of Mr Mugabe's party?

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The general election in which Zapu triumphed in all 15 Matabeleland seats and won none elsewhere was festi-

mony to the polarisation which has taken place — and the age-old African problem of tribalism.

But Mr Ncube believes, this can be overcome. Aligning himself with Premier Mugabe's one-party state ideal, Mr Ncube says the solution lies in the creation of a single party that would unite all Zimbabwe's peoples. "The one party that should be created to unite all the people of Zimbabwe, must be based on the principle of regional representation so that the people of Matabeleland, for example, should have the right to elect a fixed number of representatives to the party's central committee," is how he envisages the solution.

# Police continue Zapu crackdown

The Star's Foreign  
News Service **STAR**

BULAWAYO — Zimbabwe police are continuing their crackdown on Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party with a swoop on the party's offices in the town of Gwanda 100 km south-east of Bulawayo.

The party's secretary general, Mr Welshman Mabhena, said he understood all officials at the Gwanda office were arrested during the raid.

Mr Mabhena said that on Wednesday night police and other Government agents also went to his home in Bulawayo. They climbed over the locked front gate and threatened to start shooting unless the occupants unlocked the house.

Mr Mabhena was in Harare at the time. He said that the security men burst into his wife's bedroom and demanded to know where he was. They left without

conducting a search. 9/8/85

During the past fortnight, Mr Nkomo's homes in Harare and Bulawayo have been searched by police, and supporters and staff members taken away for questioning.

Earlier, the police seized a number of firearms from Mr Nkomo's Bulawayo home.

The Zapu leader claims that the Government, and specifically the new Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, is deliberately trying to harass him.

The authorities have denied this, however, and have pointed to their repeated claims that Mr Nkomo and his party are sponsoring armed dissidents in the Matabeleland province.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has said that if police searches uncover any evidence that Mr Nkomo has been involving himself in illegal activities then the Zapu leader will be arrested and brought to trial.

Zimbabwe Police say the axe-wielding man shot dead by security men near the Harare offices of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on Wednesday appeared to have been mentally disordered. 362

An official statement on the incident, which occurred at 9.35 Wednesday morning, said the man had been demanding to see the Prime Minister when he stormed into the government building in central Harare. SOWETAN

A police officer had struggled with the man

## AXEMAN WAS INSANE - POLICE

and tried to overpower him. Although disarming the man of the axe, the policeman himself was overpowered during the fighting and found himself being charged by the man, who had drawn a knife. 9/8/85

The intruder was then shot in the legs by one of Mr Mugabe's close-security men. However, the shouting, crazed man, who swore he

would kill everyone in the building, was not deterred and kept charging. He was then shot dead by the security man, said the police statement.

It was not known how close the man came to the office of Mr Mugabe, although police said the Prime Minister was away from the building, and was at parliament at the time of the incident.

# AFTER ZIMBABWE ELECTION

**HARARE**—Mr Robert Mugabe has taken the result of the election in Zimbabwe to mean that most people want a one party state.

He told parliament in Harare that the next step was to proceed towards that "very wholesome venture" and he invited all minority party supporters to join his Zanu (PF) Party.

Mr Mugabe said his party had lost only 15 of the 80 seats and he criticised what he termed the "warped minds" of reporters who had portrayed the election as one fought on a tribal basis. He singled out two BBC reporters, Julian Marshall and Ian Mills.

However, the prime minister did not explain how he intended to get round the provision in the constitution which guarantees freedom of political association. He referred only to taking "that legal step" that would lead to the establishment of one party.

He completely ruled out talks with Mr Nkomo's Zapu Party on the issue of dissidents and said he hoped the leadership would have the sense to avoid a conflict which could never bring power for Zapu.

Mr Mugabe said Zapu alone must eliminate banditry or face elimination itself. He said Mr Nkomo was under investigation by the police and he would be arrested and locked up if necessary if there was a case for him to answer. No one was above the law, he said.

## Petition

Mr Mugabe told parliament that the fact that whites were represented in the house on a racial basis was to him "anathema, an indignity and insulting".

He said some other mechanism must be worked out for non-racial representation which would be fair and just.

But again he did not explain how this would be achieved though he said he welcomed the move by some whites who are canvassing support for a petition to have the 20 reserved white seats scrapped.

The campaign against white representation has mounted following the success of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance which won 15 of the seats.

But Mr Mugabe stressed that he had always been opposed to racial representation and had made this clear at Lancaster House.

The prime minister attacked the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole as a "grown-up baby living in a world of illusion and delusion".

He said the self-exiled veteran politician whose party won one seat in the election had earlier this year believed a coup was in the offing and



PRIME MINISTER MUGABE ... very wholesome venture.

# Mugabe's eyes on one party state

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had flown to South Africa to be ready to take over the government in Harare.

He is an adult with a childish mind, said Mr Mugabe. But even grown up babies could be dangerous and when his passport expired, it would not be renewed. Mr Sithole was said to be in Washington at present but also has a home in London.

• Zimbabwe has confirmed that it is going to step up its military involvement in Mozambique.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said that Zimbabwe was committed to defending its transport routes through Mozambique and would do so even if it meant using 20 000 or 30 000 men.

He told parliament that he could not say what the cost was but it

was money well spent. The alternative which could not be countenanced was to divert goods through South Africa.

Mr Mugabe said Mozambique's ports were the natural ones for Zimbabwe and in Rhodesian days before Frelimo closed the border 86 percent of traffic went through Mozambique.

He did not say what percentage went that way now but the figure is believed to be less than 20 percent.

Mr Mugabe made no reference to Zimbabwean troops being used on the offensive in Mozambique. It is believed there are about 5 000 men there at present.

The prime minister was asked in parliament if reports that 20 000 troops would go there were true.



# Nkomo's party given warning

DISPATCH

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12-08-85

Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu party will soon face "very stern measures" as punishment for its alleged involvement with anti-government rebel bandits, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said here yesterday.

Speaking at a ceremony commemorating Zimbabweans who died fighting for majority rule against the former white Rhodesian Government, Mr Mugabe said he was warning Zapu "for the last time" to mend its ways and put an end to the banditry credited with killing and brutalising hundreds in the minority party's Matabeleland region since 1982.

"The time has come to make (Zapu) fully answerable for both their overt and covert actions," he said.

Mr Mugabe did not elaborate, but many members of his ruling Zanu (PF) party are known to favour banning Zapu, which won 15 of 80 black parliamentary seats in last month's general election.

Yesterday Mr Nkomo, the Zapu president, had his passport confiscated by police from his home in Bulawayo, the Matabeleland capital. A top member of the Zapu central committee and a close Nkomo aide, Welshman Mabenja, was also reportedly arrested by police yesterday, the second Zapu parliamentary member to be picked up in as many weeks.

# Mugabe gives Nkomo a 12/8/85 last warning

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HARARE — Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo has been given his "last warning" by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe warned Zapu to mend its ways or face stern action when he spoke at a solemn ceremony at Heroes' Acre to honour those who had died fighting for Zimbabwe's liberation.

The warning that the opposition party would be made to answer for alleged activities in support of banditry followed the seizure of Mr Nkomo's passport.

Zapu officials in custody now include three Members of Parliament: Mr Stephen Nkomo, Mr Welshman Mabhena and Mr Sydney Malunga.

The crackdown on Zapu began several weeks ago under the direction of the new Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala.

Mr Mugabe said yesterday that Zapu had to accept unreservedly that the general election showed the people were behind Zanu (PF).

"To seek to overthrow it is treason in capital letters."

He appealed for unity and urged people not to withdraw into the tribal laager.



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# Rebels blow up Zimbabwe pipeline

Argus 14/8/85 362

Argus Africa News Service

**HARARE.** — Mozambican rebels have hit back at Zimbabwe with an attack on the oil pipeline which runs between Beira and the eastern border town of Mutare.

Zimbabwe confirmed this month that it was stepping up its military commitment in Mozambique to help counter attempts by MNR rebels to disrupt communications.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said that if necessary more than 20 000 troops would be stationed in Mozambique to guard the railway line to Beira and the fuel pipeline which supplies all Zimbabwe's petrol and diesel fuel.

The Minister of State for Defence, Mr Ernest Kadungure, told Parliament rebels blew up the pipeline yesterday but that it was being repaired. The extent of the damage is not known.

It is also learnt from Western sources in Harare that Zimbabwean paratroops have been in action against the MNR in Mozambique.

## New offensive

This is believed to be the beginning of an offensive against the rebels in response to appeals for help from President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

Zimbabwean soldiers were first sent to Mozambique 2½ years ago to guard the pipeline after sabotage by the rebels had created a fuel crisis in Zimbabwe.

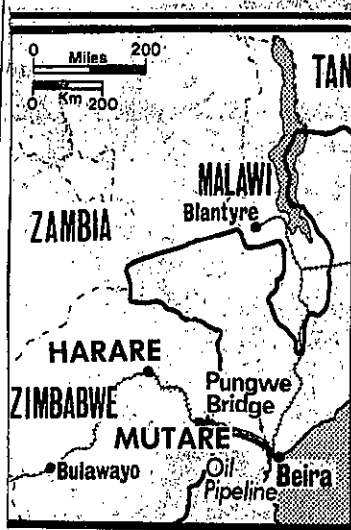
The last reported attack on the pipeline was in April 1983.

Up to 5 000 soldiers from Zimbabwe have been involved in defensive operations in Mozambique since then, guarding the pipeline and the railway line and providing escorts for road convoys through the Tete corridor to Malawi.

## Special force

But it is understood that after top-level talks between Mozambique and Zimbabwe this year it was decided to raise a special brigade to fight the MNR.

Mr Mugabe's announcement last week that if necessary more than 20 000 men would be sent was the first confirmation by Zimbabwe that it was stepping up its military involvement.



Sapa-Associated

## Anti-Reagan demo in Harare (362)

HARARE — About 500 people last night staged an anti-Reagan demonstration in front of the United States Embassy in Harare. Chanting anti-US and anti-South African slogans, the demonstrators demanded the immediate scrapping of the American policy of constructive engagement with South Africa and an end to present policy on Nicaragua. Students danced and chanted: "Down with criminal Reagan — forward with the Azanian revolution." — Sapa.

STAR 15/8/85

# Harare housing market is buoyant says property man

**The Star Bureau**  
HARARE — In marked contrast to the slump in property values in South Africa, the market for homes in Harare is extremely buoyant.

In the first six months of this year, property values rose steeply in the Zimbabwe capital and the long awaited resumption of residential construction seems to be

around the corner.

The chairman of the Auctioneers, Estate Agents and Valuers Institute of Zimbabwe, Mr Ray Wallbridge, said that this year values have increased by 40 to 50 per cent and it was possible they would double by the end of the year.

There has been an almost total halt to new home building (large low-

cost schemes excepted) since independence, due in part to the fact that houses vacated by emigrants could be bought for 30 to 40 per cent of what it would cost to build.

Now, however, with the demand outstripping supply, prices have shot up and it has become a sellers' market.

In one weekend a property developer sold 24 modest three-bedroomed houses before completion.

In the wealthier suburbs, properties which were being offered at around R50 000 are now being sold for R85 000 to R90 000 and it is no longer unusual to find homes offered in the R150 000 bracket.

One reason for the demand five years after independence is because virtually no new homes have been built.

Another is that emigration has slowed down and that people in middle management, who now include many blacks, are looking for better homes for themselves.

Building societies, unlike their counterparts in South Africa, are short of funds, however, and prospective buyers have difficulty in getting loans.

# 48/35 (36) 1122 OK for white asbestos

**HARARE** — There is no danger in the mining or handling of white asbestos, the only variety of the mineral mined in Zimbabwe, says a visiting authority on occupational health.

Dr Peter Elmes says there has been much controversy recently about chest diseases related to the inhalation of asbestos fibres.

He says only the blue and brown varieties are dangerous and can cause lung cancer. — Sapa.

conditions of issue,

work uncompleted and because of doubts about security." The fate of Englishman Malcolm Blakey and Irishman John O'Connell is unknown.

## Border faces water crisis

**WATER** supplies in most Border and Eastern Cape regions are poor, with many areas still on the emergency drought list. In what is usually the Border's rainy season, little rain has fallen and dam levels are dropping. The situation is described as critical. Boreholes and Bathurst in Albany have been sunk in the Grahamstown area. — Sapa.

Machel against trade bans but ...

# Zimbabwe supports anti-SA sanctions

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16/8/85  
STAR

Zimbabwe will support US sanctions against South Africa, but its main ally — Mozambique — feels they will not be effective, a group of four American Congressmen said in Johannesburg yesterday.

For a period of 12 days the group, comprising Republican Congressmen opposed to sanctions, visited South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique at the invitation of the South Africa Foundation.

They were Mr Howard Nielsen, Mr Dan Schaefer, Mr Norman Shumway and Mr Gene Chapple. Another Congressman, Mr Mr Stanford Parris, was also part of the visiting group but was not present at yesterday's Press conference.

"During our stay in Harare we met with two Government Ministers who stated that they supported any move to bring sanctions against South

Africa," Mr Shumway said.

"When we pointed out that Zimbabwe was heavily dependent on South Africa they replied that they were prepared to suffer to bring about changes in this country."

President Samora Machel of Mozambique told the Congressmen, however, that United States sanctions would not be effective.

## INEFFECTIVE

"President Machel said sanctions against South Africa would only be effective if all the major Western powers — France, West Germany, Britain and the US — agreed in co-ordinating sanctions. Otherwise he felt they would be totally ineffective," Mr Shumway said.

Mr Howard Nielsen said he doubted that even if those major western powers applied sanctions they would be effective.

"We are told that even

if that was to happen other countries, like Japan, would move in to replace them," he said.

Mr Dan Schaeffer said the visit had enabled the group to have a better view of the complexities of the South African situation.

"This visit has enabled us to have a better understanding of the complexities of the South African problems. Most of the people we met from all races and political points of view feel that changes should be brought about peacefully," he said.

Mr Shumway said although nobody could prescribe a solution to the South African problems he felt the Government should announce its willingness to take part in a constitutional dialogue to look for solutions.

The Congressmen, who left for America last night, did not meet prominent anti-apartheid activists on their trip.



**HARARE**—Three top officials of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Opposition Zapu party, including the Mayor of Bulawayo, were arrested yesterday in a continuing crackdown on the minority party.

Mr Nkomo said Mayor Enos Mdlongwa, former Bulawayo mayor Naisson Ndlovu and the Town Clerk, Mr Michael Ndubiwa, were arrested at their homes by plainclothes policemen.

### Detentions

The City Council of Bulawayo, which is a stronghold of Nkomo supporters in the southern Matabeleland province, is made up entirely of councillors from Zapu.

A Government spokesman who was asked about the detentions would say only that 'certain persons are assisting police with inquiries'.

The three are among an unknown number of people, including three national legislators, arrested in a post-election crackdown on Mr Nkomo's party which started last month.

Police have said that at least one of those detained is an anti-Government rebel.

Mr Nkomo denies charges by the Government of Prime Minister Mugabe that he gives orders to hundreds of armed rebels who have assassinated, tortured and maimed scores of the ruling Zanu (PF) party's officials and supporters in Matabeleland in the past three years.

Instead, the Opposition leader alleges that the crackdown is an effort to frame him so his party can be banned, leaving the way open for Mr Mugabe to realise his aim for a one-party state. — (Sapa-AP)

# Mayor, town clerk held in crackdown

11/8/85  
MGR/UCY  
362

## Councillors held in anti-Zapu swoop

HARARE — Zimbabwe police, in a continuing crackdown on opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's party, arrested at least 10 members of Bulawayo City Council, detained them for several hours on Friday and then released them, the mayor, Mr Enos Mdlongwa, confirmed yesterday.

Mr Mdlongwa said police raided his home at 2 am, confiscated documents and held him at the central police station for nearly eight hours before setting him free.

He said he saw 11 of the 12 black councillors in the Nkomo group at the police station. All belong to the opposition leader's minority Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Mr Mdlongwa said their ordeal might not be over. "The police said they were only releasing us while they studied the documents from the party and the council, which they seized in raids on councillors' homes."

An unknown number of Nkomo party officials — said to be more than 40, including three national legislators — have been detained in the month-

long crackdown.

Mr Nkomo said yesterday he could not verify or dismiss rumours that a fourth legislator, Mr Edward Ndlovu, had been arrested.

Mr Ndlovu planned to fly to Canada last week to visit his seriously ill mother-in-law.

"We also have heard rumours that he was arrested before he boarded the flight at Harare airport. But we simply don't know," Mr Nkomo said.

Government officials have not named or given numbers of those arrested. On Friday a government spokesman said only that "certain persons are assisting police with investigations".

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has said the clampdown is a routine police investigation into Mr Nkomo and his party, which he accuses of giving orders to hundreds of armed anti-government rebels.

Mr Nkomo has charged that the harassment is an effort to frame his party so that it can be banned, paving the way for Mr Mugabe to create a one-party state. — Sapa-AP.

attacked in 71

# Police release Nkomo supporters

362

19/8/85 MERCURY

HARARE—Zimbabwe police, in a continuing crackdown on opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's party, arrested at least 10 members of Bulawayo's city council, detained them for several hours on Friday and then released them, the Mayor, Mr Enos Mdlongwa confirmed yesterday.

Mr Mdlongwa, first citizen of the city that is a stronghold of Nkomo supporters in the southern Matabeleland province, said police raided his home at 2 a.m., confiscated documents and held him at the central police station for nearly eight hours.

In a telephone inter-

view from his Bulawayo home, the mayor said 'nearly the whole council was picked up'.

At the police station he said he saw 11 of the 12 black councillors in the Nkomo power base, all of whom belong to the opposition leader's minority Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Mr Mdlongwa said their ordeal might not be over.

The police said they were only releasing us while they studied the documents from the party and the council, which they seized in raids on councillors' homes, he said.

He said he would make a more detailed public statement today.

An unknown number of more than 40 Nkomo party officials, including three national legislators, have been detained in a month-long crackdown.

Mr Nkomo said yesterday he could not verify or dismiss rumours that a fourth legislator, Mr Edward Ndlovu, had been arrested.

Tightlipped government officials have not named those arrested. — (Sana-AP)

## Police held nearly all city's black councillors

HARARE — Nearly all the black members of the Bulawayo City Council were detained and held for questioning in a security police swoop on their homes last Friday, the Mayor, Councillor Enos Mdlongwa, said yesterday.

The action against the council, which is dominated by members of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, follows recent raids on other officials of the minority party.

The mayor, who ends his two-year term of office tomorrow, said 11 councillors were detained. Seven were released a few hours later but four were still being held.

Bulawayo City Council has 23 members, 15 declared followers of Mr Nkomo and the rest independent whites. — (Sapa)

## Briefs

### Bid to meet fuel needs

362  
20/8/85  
HARARE — The Zimbabwe government wished to expand the ethanol plant at Triangle in the lowveld to meet the country's increased fuel consumption, the Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, has said.

SOWETAN  
Interviewed on television on Sunday night, he said efforts were also being made to increase the percentage of ethanol in petrol. — Sapa

### Switch for former minister

HARARE—A high ranking member of Opposition Leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu central committee, Mrs Jane Ngwenya, announced yesterday she has resigned her post and plans to join the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu(PF).

Mrs Ngwenya, a former Deputy Minister of Manpower and a longtime central committee member of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, said she had been ignored by Mr Nkomo since she accepted the Cabinet post from Mr Mugabe in 1982. — (Sapa-AP) Mercury

### Prince on second drugs charge

LONDON—A Saudi prince was charged with a second cocaine offence when he appeared at Marylebone Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Prince Manshour Bin-Saud Abdul Aziz, 31, a nephew of Saudi ruler King Fahd, was charged with conspiracy to import cocaine during the past year.

The prince remained free on bail of R550 000 until another court hearing on September 5. — (Sapa-AP)

Bringing you news from around the world

# ZIM: TIME RUNNING OUT

**HARARE** — Only three months remain for thousands of white Zimbabweans to renounce their dual nationality, failing which they will automatically lose their Zimbabwean citizenship.

November 30 is the deadline under the new Citizenship Act, which came into force at the end of last year.

Dual citizens were given a year to choose either to keep their foreign citizenship and thus lose their Zimbabwean nationality, even if they were born here, or to opt for mono-Zimbabwean citizenship and to surrender their foreign passports.

British and South African nationals make up most of the dual citizens. But the issue has been complicated by the

stand of these two governments that renunciation of their citizenship is effective only if it is made in terms of their own legal systems and on the proper documents.

## Offence

The British government has told its citizens that if they declare to the Zimbabwean authorities that they renounce British citizenship, this will not af-

fect their position in British law, but that it would be an offence in Zimbabwean law for them to use a British passport.

And in accordance with international practice, Britain would not be able to extend consular protection, such as prison visits, to people who chose to be Zimbabwe citizens.

It is understood that South Africa will follow the same procedure but

it has not made any public statement.

It is not known how many people have renounced their foreign citizenship so far and the registrar-general, Mr. Tobaiva Mudede, declined to say anything about the exercise.

He said that since the British Government had issued its statement, people were asking what value there was in the decision to abolish dual citizenship.

PRIME MINISTER: Mr. Robert Mugabe





## Depleted Bulawayo council 362

HARARE — The installation of the new mayor of Bulawayo went ahead yesterday in the absence of the deputy mayor-elect and five other city councillors — in detention after being picked up in police swoops on Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party. The deputy mayor's wife, Mrs Belinda Ndlovu, was however, installed as deputy mayoress. — The Star Bureau. STAR 22/8/8

## Zimbabwe gets satellite link *STAR*

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was today due to open the country's first earth satellite station. The R17 million station at Mazowe, 30 km north of Harare, will transmit overseas telephone calls formerly routed through South Africa. — The Star Bureau. *362*

*22/8/85*

# Space link to 'reduce ties with S A'

*24/8/85 Mercury*  
HARARE—Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, opening a new earth-satellite communications station at Mazowe on Thursday, said it would make a significant contribution to the development and transformation of Zimbabwe and reduce the country's dependence on South Africa.

He said: 'Before independence our country was virtually South Africa's sixth province. All our important socio-economic institutions had links with her and in many cases were controlled from there.'

This situation was totally politically unacceptable to us as an independent nation with

strong views against apartheid.

With independence, the Government insisted on the provision of telecommunications services which were essential in the struggle to accelerate the political, economic and social development of the country.

'We have been particularly anxious to reduce speedily our dependence on South Africa in the area of telecommunications,' said Mr Mugabe.

'Our telecommunications links with the outside world at independence were entirely dependent on the South African system,' he said.

— (Sapa)

21  
13  
56

8  
56  
118

# Anti-white seats group called traitors

26.08.85  
DISPATCH  
362

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
**HARARE** — White Zimbabweans backing a drive to abolish the 100-seat Parliament's 20 minority seats have been accused of being traitors to their community by some of those responding to their call, organisers of the abolition campaign said here at the weekend.

A petition seeking to do away with the reserved seats, which are all held by whites, began circulating shortly after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe criticised whites for giving 15 of the reserved seats to the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) party of former Rhodesian premier Ian Smith during a special minorities-only election two months ago.

Mrs Carol van der

Kaars, one of the petition organisers, said a small minority — about two per cent — of those responding had used obscene and abusive language in attacking the organisers as "sell-outs" and "traitors" to the white cause.

About 5 000 people have responded to the petition drive. Zimbabwe has about 100 000 whites and about 34 000 of them voted in the recent general election.

Mrs Van der Kaars also said someone had telephoned a death threat from South Africa.

"None of these people have the courage of their rotten convictions to put down their names. Most of the abusive replies are printed in capital

letters or typed," Mrs Van der Kaars said.

The British-drafted constitution, under which Zimbabwe became independent in 1980, provided the minority seats — which in practice have had white representatives — as reassurance to the white minority that had governed the country as Rhodesia for the previous 90 years.

Their influence has been negligible in Parliament due to the outright majority Mr Mugabe's party has held since independence.

However, Mr Mugabe has frequently said he considers the white seats an insult to the black Zimbabweans, who make up 98 per cent of the country's eight million population.



## Mugabe's pay-rise

HARARE—Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, all ministers and deputies, members of Parliament and senators have been awarded salary increases from July 1. The last increases were in 1982.

Mr Mugabe's salary goes up from R57 238 to R79 365 and his R9 523 annual allowance is now R14 285. — (Sapa)

## Old friend new minister

BRASILIA—President Jose Sarney has named an old friend as new Finance Minister following the resignation of two top officials in a row over how to deal with Brazil's R2 575 million debt.

Mr Dilson Funaro, 52, president of the National Bank of Development, takes over the finance portfolio after the minister and the governor of the Central Bank resigned following the sacking of the Finance Ministry secretary-general, Mr Sebastiao Vital, who last week publicly criticised what he called Mr Sarney's reluctance to impose IMF-prescribed austerity measures. — (Sapa-Reuter)

# MNR claims it killed 37 Zimbabweans

LISBON — Rebels fighting the Frelimo Government in Mozambique said yesterday that their forces sabotaged a section of the oil pipeline supplying landlocked Zimbabwe on August 14, killing 37 Zimbabwean troops in the action.

In a statement distributed to reporters in Lisbon, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) claimed its guerilla units destroyed part of the vital pipeline in the Lamago region of the central Sofala province, located between the towns of Inhambianda and Vila Machado.

According to the MNR note, signed by the group's European spokesman Mr Jorge Correia, Zimbabwean soldiers patrolling the pipeline's course were attacked by the rebels.

STAR 28/8/85  
CONVOY ATTACKED

Mr Correia said MNR guerillas also attacked a convoy of Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops between Beira and the forests of Gorongosa, destroying 17 trucks and three armoured personnel carriers.

MNR units captured the town of Vila de Chiluarua in the Mbezia province on August 15, killing 105 Government troops and capturing 15, the note said. It said five rebels were killed in the action and 13 wounded.

The MNR has attacked key economic targets such as ports, railways and communications in its eight-year fight against Mr Samora Machel's Government.

— Sapa-Associated Press.

## Rainbo calls for

uncle in the crash, and to block shock she kept her eyes closed, ing all attempts by doctors and to get her to open them.

The royal couple broke their at Balmoral to meet the sur- They also visited other survivors nearby Withington Hospital.

LONDON — Police in raids in which John St other major blunder d

The Star Bureau

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# Citizens crunch looming

## for the whites of Zimbabwe



Mr Ian Smith

### Smith's 'disaster' warning on sanctions

Argus Africa News Service  
HARARE. — The former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, says that if sanctions are applied against South Africa, it will be disastrous for Zimbabwe.

Mr Smith told Parliament it was "a criminal action against one's own country" to call for sanctions against South Africa.

However, he thought South Africa would be able to withstand the effects of sanctions as Rhodesia had done for

the first 10 years.

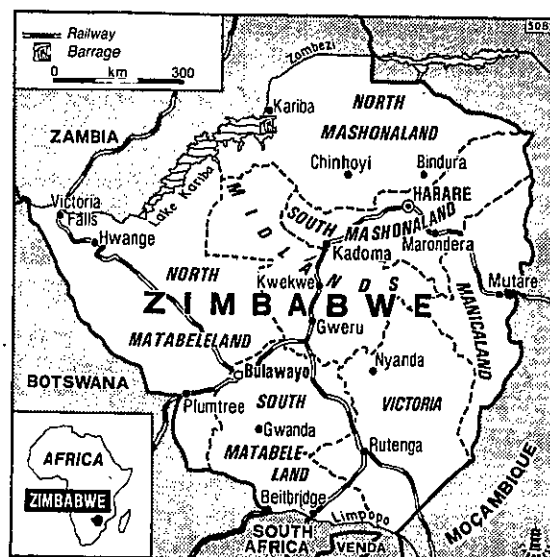
Sanctions had been the "greatest" thing that had happened to Rhodesia, but he did not believe Zimbabwe would be able to face up to the disastrous effect they would have if they were applied against South Africa.

A ruling party backbencher, Mr Lazarus Nzarayebani, said Zimbabwe had an obligation to back sanctions because of its opposition to apartheid.

Further debate was ruled out of order by the Speaker.



Dr Eddison Zvobgo



### Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Only three months remain for thousands of white Zimbabweans to renounce their dual nationality — failing which they will automatically lose their Zimbabwe citizenship.

November 30 is the deadline under the new Citizenship Act, which came into force at the end of last year.

Dual citizens were given a year to choose either to keep their foreign citizenship and thus lose their Zimbabwean nationality, even if they were born in this country, or to opt for Zimbabwean citizenship and surrender their foreign passports.

British and South African nationals make up most of the dual citizens. But the issue has been complicated by the stand of these two governments that renunciation of their citizenship is effective only if it is made in terms of their own legal systems and on the proper documents.

### International practice

The British Government has told its citizens that if they declare to the Zimbabwean authorities that they renounce British citizenship, this will not affect their position in British law but that it will be an offence in Zimbabwean law for them to use a British passport.

And in accordance with international practice, Britain would not be able to extend consular protection, such as prison visits, to people who chose to be Zimbabwe citizens.

It is understood South Africa will follow the same procedure, but it has not made any public statement.

It is not known how many people have renounced their foreign citizenship so far. The registrar-general, Mr Tobaiwa Mudede, declined to give a figure.

### Difficulties arise

He said that since the British Government had issued its statement, people were asking what value there was in the decision to abolish dual citizenship.

Difficulties had arisen, he said, and he was getting inquiries from many foreign nationals. He thought it might be possible to give more information in two weeks' time.

The Government said it wanted and expected its citizens to give their undivided loyalty to Zimbabwe and this was why it was insisting on an end to dual nationality.

The Justice Minister, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said: "We abhor the possibility of our citizens who enjoy dual citizenship having to serve in foreign armies against us."

### Educated guess

In the absence of any official figures, the number of dual citizens who stand to lose their Zimbabwean nationality must remain an educated guess.

The figure from a number of sources appears to be 70 000, of whom about 50 000 hold British and Zimbabwean citizenship at present. There are thought to be about 20 000 South African nationals in Zimbabwe.

Only a couple of hundred are believed to have taken the step of technically renouncing their foreign citizenship so far.

The Citizenship Act specifically protects the rights of residents who lose their citizenship.

### Deprived of rights

They will be allowed to continue to live in Zimbabwe, to own property, to work in any profession, trade or calling, to have their children educated and "generally to do all such things as may be done by persons ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe".

However, they will lose the right to vote. They can be deprived of their rights as residents on the same grounds as a person who is a citizen by registration can be deprived of his citizenship.

One of the grounds is "disloyalty to Zimbabwe" or acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety or order.



# Mugabe 362 seeks help from Korea

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has called for help from one of the most militant socialist nations, North Korea, to combat what he called a critical situation in Southern Africa.

Mr Mugabe, in North Korea with a 50-man delegation following a visit to communist China, said Pretoria had targeted socialist States bordering South Africa "for destruction".

There was now a real danger to these States, and international support was vital to ensure their continued viability.

The Zimbabwean leader told President Kim il Sung that South Africa had strong capitalist and imperialist allies. It was up to the more powerful socialist countries to back African countries which had chosen the road of socialism.

Employee  
Employee  
Employee  
Employee  
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Employee

The following are the employees engaged in welding

XVII Office Employee

- (xii) Foreman and
- (xi) Casual Employee
- (x) Employees engaged in any of the following work:
- (ix) Bending, Pun
- (viii) Packer
- (vii) Watchman
- (vi) Timekeeper
- (v) Storeman, War
- (v) Despatch Clerk
- (iv) Drivers
- (iii) Machine Main
- (ii) Employee engaged in welding
- (i) Employees engaged in welding

XV Miscellaneous :

(b) Sundry Bedding Operations

X (a) Bedding Making

XIV Labouring Duties

Curtain Making (b) to (i)

Curtain Making (a) Fitting and/or Measuring of Curtains by Rod or Tape

XIII

XII (a) Furniture Seemster or Seamstress

(b) Sundry Veneering Operations

IX (a) Furniture Veneering

VIII Furniture Woodturning

VII (a) Furniture Carving (b) Spotting and Punching ....

Type F: Employees  
Type G: Employees  
Type H

Carving (Employee Type D)

Woodturning

Veneering

(Employee Type B)

Seamster

Curtain Making

(includes Employee Type B Employee Type I)

Labourer

Bedding Making

(includes Employee Type A, Employee Type J, Employee Type K)

Welding

Spot Welding

Mechanic

Driver

Despatch Clerk

Storeman

Watchman

Packer

(Employee Type B)

(Employee Type A)

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## EX-MAYOR HELD IN ZIM

BULAWAYO — A well-known White City councillor and former mayor of Bulawayo, Mr Mike Constandines, has been detained in a security sweep by Zimbabwean police.

Mr Constandines, an outspoken and controversial figure, was picked up from his suburban home at about 4.30 am yesterday by plainclothes policemen, who searched his house.

His wife, Patricia, was ordered to remain in another room while her husband was questioned. — SOWETAN Foreign Service.

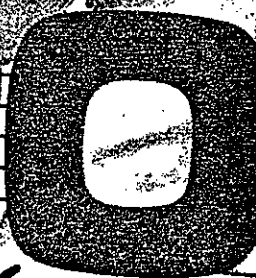
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# Rebels kill 17 <sup>362</sup> in attack on farm <sup>31/8/85 Mercury</sup>

**HARARE**—Rebels attacked a farm and school in southern Zimbabwe, killing at least 17 people, informed farming and official sources said yesterday.

The sources said one white farmer, identified as Neville Adams, was missing after the attack and another, Mr Dale Haddon, manager of Mr Ian Smith's Ironwoods Ranch, had been kid-

napped by the gang.

Police and army units were tracking the rebels, estimated to be about 15 in number, they added.

The incident was one of the most violent in three years of intermittent dissident activity in western and southern areas of Zimbabwe, and local farming officials thought the death toll could be as high as 24.

The sources said the group had arrived at a farm named Sweetwaters Ranch near the southern town of Mwenzi, formerly Nuanetsi, on Thursday night.

They had rounded up farm workers and gunned down at least 13 men, women and children before stealing a vehicle and moving off across the

neighbouring Ironwoods Ranch.

A vehicle belonging to Mr Adams had been found riddled with bullet holes, but he was missing, they added.

The owner of Sweetwaters, Mr Ian Shipley, had been away at the time.

A school on Ironwoods had been burned down, other buildings had been attacked and at least four other people had been killed, the sources said.

More than 200 people, including several white farmers, have been killed in the past three years by rebels the Government accuses of being supporters of the opposition Zapu Party of Mr Joshua Nkomo, who denies backing them. — (Sapa-Reuters)

## port on TV

up is: 3 00 basketball — national  
Zimbabwe; 3 07 canoeing — SA  
River, Cape; 3 34 tennis — Philips  
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# '140 000' whites in Zimbabwe

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The white population in Zimbabwe today is probably not much below 140 000, says Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero.

Many consider this to be much higher than expected.

He gave the estimate at a news conference yesterday at which the results of the 1982 census were outlined.

The white population then was 146 880. The previous census in 1969 showed a white population of just under 230 000.

The total population of Zimbabwe today — based on the 1982 figures and a growth rate of 3 percent a year — is 8.4 million. Blacks outnumber whites about 60-1.

Dr Chidzero said the growth rate was down, but still too high. An effective family planning programme was progressing quietly.

The racial breakdown of the 1982 census showed Zimbabwe's black population to be 7.5 million, and whites just under 147 000. There were 20 700 coloured people and 10 800 Asians.

The population is expected to reach 15 million by the year 2000.

Cap Tipt 31/8/85  
362

**HARARE.** — Rebels attacked a farm and school in southern Zimbabwe on Thursday night, killing at least 17 people, informed farming and official sources said yesterday.

The sources said one white farmer, identified as Neville Adams, was missing.

Police and army units were following the rebels, estimated to be about 15 in number, they added. A government spokesman said he had heard about the incident

## 17 killed in Zimbabwe

but had no official comment at present.

The incident is one of the most violent yet in three years of intermittent dissident activity in western and southern areas of Zimbabwe.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said the group arrived at a farm named Sweetwaters Ranch near the town of Mwenezi on Thursday evening.

They rounded up farm workers and gunned down at least 13 men, women and children before stealing a vehicle and moving off across a neighbouring farm, Ironwoods Ranch, belonging to Mr Adams.

A vehicle belonging to Mr Adams was later found riddled with bullet holes and he is missing. The owner of Sweetwaters Ranch, Mr

Ian Shipley, was away from home at the time.

A school on Ironwoods Ranch was burned down, other buildings attacked and at least four other people killed, the sources said. They added that the death toll might be as high as 24.

The sources said the gang appeared to be headed towards Beit Bridge, on the South

African border.

More than 200 people, including several white commercial farmers, have been killed in the past three years by rebels the government accuses of being supporters of the opposition PF-Zapu party of the veteran nationalist, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo and PF-Zapu, who have been the subject of a government crackdown since general elections two months ago, deny backing the rebels. — Sapa-Reuter

Ca

## Dissident raid toll reaches 23

**HARARE** — The death toll from Thursday night's raid by bandits in Mwenezi in south-east Matabeleland has reached 23, a government source said last night. But official sources here put the figure at 21.

Seventeen people were reported to have been killed originally in an attack in which the bandits singled out Shona-speaking farmhands. The figure rose to 18 at the weekend when another body was discovered.

Two senior government officials disclosed last night, while waiting at the airport for the return of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe from the Far East, that the total had risen to 23.

It was the largest single group of people to be killed by dissidents, who have been operating in Matabeleland for more than three years. Units of the police and army are still trying to hunt down the killers. — Sapa.

resume in Nairobi on Wednesday. They adjourned for consultations. — The Star's Foreign News Service

## Royal organist killed

**LONDON** — The body of Mr John Porter, the Queen's organist, was found beside a swimming pool in the Windsor Castle. Mr Porter (43) is believed to have fallen from a first-floor window of St George's School in the castle. — The Star Bureau.



## PEOPLE



## Princess faces radio talk show ordeal

**LONDON** — The BBC radio phone-in show which in the past has featured King Hussein of Jordan and South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha will feature Princess Anne tomorrow. The Princess has agreed to appear on "Tuesday Call" to face questions from all round the world, following an invitation from South African programme presenter Sue McGregor. She will have no prior notice of questions and no opportunity to prepare her replies. "She expects a bit of a debate," says co-editor Kay Evans. "She's in a vulnerable position, but she's intelligent and outspoken and more capable of speaking up for herself." — The Star Bureau.



## WEATHER



Bringing you news from around t

# Deaths: SA blamed

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe's leading daily, **The Herald**, yesterday blamed South Africa for the mass killings by bandits in the Mwenezi district last week.

In an editorial yesterday, the newspaper says: "The cold-blooded murder by dissidents of 21 people (the figure is now reported to be 23) in Mwenezi last Thursday should accordingly be placed at the door-

step of the racist Botha regime. 362

"It was common knowledge that South Africa had been training armed gangs such as the one which carried out the latest killings."

"We would not be surprised if they fled across the border into South Africa after their callous atrocities."

"It is known too that a military camp exists near Louis Trichardt

just across the border from Mwenezi and two of the many bandits captured by security forces in the past have confirmed this to the Zimbabwean Press.

"One is left with no doubt, therefore, especially considering South Africa's penchant for destabilising its neighbours, that the dissidents responsible for the mayhem and murder in Mwenezi were sent by

South Africa from this particular camp."

Mr P W Botha reckoned that if he could succeed in diverting attention from "his own burning edifice of apartheid" by at least disuniting Zimbabweans, he could then tell the world there was no need for change in South Africa as ethnic problems also existed in other African states, **The Herald** said. — Sapa.



misses fresh milk when abroad  
machine guns Reuter  
cellar told

## One dead as Zanu (PF) and Zapu rivals clash in Gweru

HARARE — At least one person was killed and several houses destroyed in clashes between rival supporters of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and its opposition, Zapu, in the Midlands town of Gweru at the weekend, residents said today. 302 ST. AC 6/19/85  
They said Zanu (PF) members, angered by the killing of three of their officials by rebels on August 18, attacked more than a dozen houses of Zapu supporters and set them alight.

The Government accuses followers of the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, of being behind rebel activity centred mainly in the Midlands and neighbouring Matabeleland provinces since 1982. Mr Nkomo denies the charge.

Gweru residents said the inter-party clashes were concentrated at the town's predominantly black suburb of Mkoba, where at least seven houses were ransacked and destroyed at the weekend.

Last Thursday, about 45 rebels killed 21 people, seven of them children, on a farm in southern Zimbabwe, in the most violent rebel attack in the past three years. — Sapa-Reuter.

'Stalker' suspect is charged

## Kids killed

HARARE — Seven of the 21 victims of the Mwenezi massacre in southern Zimbabwe last week were children, aged between two and six years, police said.

They were among the people shot to death after they had been herded into a hut by a gang of dissidents at Sweetwaters Ranch.

SOWETAN Foreign Service 362 4/9/85

## Libya's arms promise

4/9/85  
HARARE — Libya's  
ambassador to Zim-  
babwe has been quoted  
as saying his government  
is ready to supply arms  
to Zimbabwe and other  
neighbouring black-  
ruled states to counter  
South Africa's alleged  
destabilisation in south-  
ern Africa.

362  
Zimbabwe's national  
news agency, Ziana,  
said Mr Amer Tughar  
was speaking here at a  
reception marking his  
country's anniversary of  
the revolution that  
brought Libyan leader  
Col Muammar Gaddafi to  
power 16 years ago. —  
Sapa-Reuter.

## Police patrol Zim suburbs

HARARE — Police were out in force in most Gweru suburbs this week after a weekend of politically inspired violence in which at least one person died and several houses were gutted by fire.

Senior assistant Commissioner of Police Mr Aaron Chiota, in command of the Midlands, said patrols would be maintained during the next few days. — Sapa.

362  
Sowetan

5/9/85

# A continuing campaign of terror scars

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The Star Thursday September 5 1985

17

## Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew, The Star Bureau

**HARARE** — The massacre of 21 people in southern Zimbabwe last week was one of the worst outrages of the terror campaign which has scarred the face of Zimbabwe for more than three years.

Here the terrorists are called dissidents. But the cold-blooded murder of a score of innocent people, including seven young children, is a classic example of terrorism aimed at the collapse of authority.

There have been incidents of armed banditry from the earliest days of Zimbabwe's independence. The culprits from the start were disaffected former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerrilla force who broke out of the assembly points after Mr Mugabe's stunning election victory.

Late in 1980 and again in early 1981 blood was spilt

when former combatants of the rival guerrilla armies clashed in Bulawayo and elsewhere.

But these episodes, bloody as they were, can be put down to the uncertainties of the post-war period.

It was not until early 1982 after the dismissal of Mr Nkomo from the Cabinet after the discovery of arms caches on his party's property that the dissident campaign began to show a definite shape.

The Cabinet dismissals and the arrest of two top Nkomo aides, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, both of whom are still in detention, was followed by the desertion from the national army of hundreds of ex-Zipra combatants.

From mid-1982 onwards, the situation deteriorated rapidly.

Mr Nkomo initially condemned the incidents of violence and murders which began with the ambush-

ing of two freight agents, who were killed on the Bulawayo to Beitbridge Road in March 1982.

The abduction of the six foreign tourists in July that year caused an international outcry and for the first time Mr Nkomo's name was directly linked to the campaign.

In 1983 the list of atrocities grew and included the murder of Senator Paul Savage, his daughter and a family friend.

The Government sent in the highly politicised North Korean trained unit, which set about its task of subduing the local population with apparent relish.

The result was hundreds, perhaps thousands, more deaths and a hardening of attitudes between the Ndebele-speaking minority and the rest.

Last week it was Shona-speaking villagers who were gunned down by the gang of killers. The cycle of

violence which churchmen and other agencies had warned against was and still is in evidence.

In the run-up to the general election this year there were fears that the dissidents would intensify their campaign, fears fuelled by the murder of a ruling party senator and the death soon afterwards by gunfire of a Zapu parliamentarian.

But in the campaign period, incidents fell to a minimum, a fact which Government spokesmen say can be attributed to a change in tactics to encourage people to vote for Mr Nkomo.

True or not, that is what they did in Matabeland much to the Government's distress. Mr Mugabe triumphed in the rest of the country, but not there.

In the post-election period, the dissidents have been active again, with the Mwenzi murders bringing the number of victims to 24 and the total number of

deaths from dissident actions to about 300.

The new Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, has been cracking down on Zapu whom he accuses of sponsoring and organising the dissidents.

Zapu leaders, with Mr Nkomo in the vanguard, strenuously deny their involvement and still maintain the Government manufactured the crisis.

Efforts at political reconciliation, however remote this might seem, are continuing. Little has been said about these moves in Zimbabwe which itself emphasises the delicacy of the situation.

But insiders are basing their hopes for a halt to the ascending scale of violence on some form of pact which would remove the political aspect from the dissident case.

There have been hints that this could mean the release from detention of Zapu men.

# Five Zimbabweans snatched from Limpopo floods

By Colleen Ryan  
and Dirk Nel

Five Zimbabwe labourers had a narrow escape yesterday when they were rescued from a flooded island on the Limpopo River by a South African Air Force Puma helicopter.

The drama came as widespread damage was caused when the Limpopo River burst its banks.

Messina residents today described how four tribesmen and a woman were stranded on a tiny island, surrounded by floodwaters.

Mr Neels Kruger, head of the local citrus research station which is situated on the banks of the Limpopo, said he alerted the Messina army base about their plight.

The base commander then requested an SAAF helicopter which was sent from the Swartkops base.

The helicopter was unable to land on the muddy island, so the flood victims were hoist-

ed up and taken to Messina.

They were given food and then returned to the Zimbabwe authorities.

"The Limpopo River rose by more than a metre yesterday after the heavy rains," explained Mr Kruger.

He said he was alerted to the plight of the farm workers and found them sitting on stones on the island, trying to communicate with a group of people who had gathered on the banks on the South African side of the river.

"We could not hear them because of the roar of the river. I decided to alert the army," he explained.

An SAAF spokesman said yesterday a Puma helicopter left Pretoria to carry out the rescue mission. It refuelled at Pietersburg and Messina before airlifting the tribesmen from the island.

The Air Force spokesman said it was not clear why the Zimbabwean authorities had not in-

● To Page 6, Col 10

## 5 snatched from the Limpopo

● From Page

volved themselves in the rescue.

Flooding from the Limpopo has caused widespread destruction to crops, agricultural equipment and buildings on farms in the Messina and Pontdrift areas.

A wall of water hit the area late last night, after the Limpopo's main tributaries, the Shashi and Maklautsi rivers, came down strongly when heavy rains fell in Zimbabwe and Botswana.

Heavy hail accompanied the rain in some districts, resulting in big vegetable and citrus losses.

Several Zimbabwean farmers who phoned their neighbours on the South African side of the river reported, "We have lost everything."

Mr Nic Olivier, chairman of the Pontdrift Farmers' Association, said the rain spread rapidly to the North-West Transvaal border region, and 100 mm was measured on his farm.

More than 70 mm fell near Alldays in just over an hour.

A spokesman for the Messina Agricultural Research Station said that more than 50 mm had fallen in the town during the past week compared with 5 mm for the August-September period last year.



Maputo—President Samora Machel of Mozambique, accompanied by officers of the Mozambique and Zimbabwean armies, inspects arms and ammunition captured from Renamo rebels during his visit to the Renamo base at Gorongosa at the weekend. — (Reuter)

# Low-key Zimbabwean reports may cover heavy troop losses

## Mercury Correspondent

**HARARE**—News that Zimbabwean forces have been involved in a massive air and ground assault on the headquarters at Gorongonza, north-west of Beira, of Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama, is being deliberately played down here, suggesting confirmation of overseas reports that there were heavy Zimbabwean casualties.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, spoke to selected local newsmen on Saturday about the Zimbabwe National Army's role in the oper-

ation, which is reported to have been a larger set-piece battle than any single action witnessed during the 1972-80 Rhodesian war.

In spite of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation's strict policy of giving remarks by Mr Mugabe precedence over every other item, his announcement of a crushing victory over Renamo at Gorongonza on August 29 was allocated a low place in bulletins.

From Lisbon, Renamo has claimed the joint Zimbabwean-Mozambi-

can force was bloodily repulsed and that Mr Dhlakama escaped.

Mr Mugabe made no mention of Zimbabwe's losses in killed and injured, which some London-based British journalists, believed to be quoting their own intelligence sources, put as high as 150 dead. They claim the casualty level has dismayed Zimbabwean leaders.

The Mozambique news agency AIM reports that an 800 m landing strip was overrun near the former Renamo headquar-

ters, to which South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, flew last month in a dramatic yet fruitless peace initiative.

AIM said sophisticated communications equipment was captured, together with proof of continuing contacts between Renamo and the South Africans.

AIM announced yesterday that combined Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces had launched a new offensive against Renamo in the central Sofala province.

AIM said the latest as-

sault against the rebels was near the Gorongonza camp, at a place called Gogogo, adding that mercenaries of various nationalities were believed to be helping the rebels there.

The agency said the troops were also carrying out mopping-up operations at Gorongonza and had launched pursuits against the rebels who had escaped.

Some 500 rebels had been killed during the attack on the camp, the agency said. — (Sapa, Reuter)



# Zimbabwe forces in new drive on MNR

MAPUTO Combined Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces have launched a new offensive against Mozambican rebels in the central Sofala province, the official Mozambican news agency AIM reported yesterday.

The operations come after Saturday's announcement that troops of the two countries overran and destroyed the rebel headquarters in the same province, in the foothills of Gorongosa Mountain, on August 28.

AIM said the latest assault against the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) was near the Gorongosa camp, at a place called Gogogo.

It added that mercenaries of various nationalities were believed to be helping the rebels there. AIM did not name the countries from where the mercenaries came.

## MOPPING UP

The agency said the troops were also carrying out mopping up operations at Gorongosa and had launched pursuits against the rebels who escaped.

It said three other rebel strongholds had been smashed during the offensive, which started last July. One base was located at Bunga, about 20 km from Gorongosa, another was near the northern town of Maringue, while the third was at Muxamba in the district of Manhiça adjoining Sofala.

AIM added that the Muxamba base was used by the MNR to disrupt the pipeline supplying Zimbabwe with oil from the Mozambican Indian Ocean port of Beira.

About 500 rebels had been killed during the attack on the camp, the agency said.

It accused South Africa of continuing to back the MNR. — Sapa-Reuter.

ARGAS 9/9/81 (362)

# Zimbabwe's dissidents step up their terror

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on the continuing clashes between rival political factions in Zimbabwe and tentative moves to bring about a settlement

THE cold-blooded murder in Zimbabwe a fortnight ago of a score of innocent people, including seven young children, is part of a trend which has been taking shape now for three years.

There have been incidents of armed banditry from the earliest days of Zimbabwe's independence. The culprits from the start were disaffected former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla force who broke out of the assembly points after Mr Mugabe's stunning election victory.

Late in 1980 and again in early 1981 blood was spilt when former combatants of the rival guerilla armies clashed in Bulawayo and elsewhere.

But these episodes, bloody as they were, can be put down to the uncertainties of the post-war period.

It was not until early 1982 after the dismissal of Mr Nkomo from the Cabinet following the discovery of arms caches on his party's property that the dissident campaign began to show a definite shape.

The Cabinet dismissals and the arrest of two top Nkomo aides Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Lt General Lookout Masuku, both of whom are still in detention, was followed by the desertion from the national army of hundreds of ex-Zipra combatants.

There seems little question that enemies of Zimbabwe took advantage of this situation. Indeed it might have been tailor-

made for them and fitted in well with the strategy of the planners of destabilisation.

South Africa has always denied involvement in Zimbabwe's dissident campaign but the evidence gathered by Harare's intelligence organisation is overwhelming.

From mid-1982 onwards, the situation deteriorated rapidly.

Mr Nkomo initially condemned the incidents of violence and murders which began with the ambushing of two freight agents who were killed on the Bulawayo to Beitbridge road in March, 1982.

The abduction of the six foreign tourists in July of that year caused an international outcry and for the first time Mr Nkomo's name was directly linked to the campaign.

The abductors demanded the release of detained Zapu men and an end to the harassment of Mr Nkomo.

The killings continued and by the end of that year the list of dead included 19 whites and scores of black civilians.

In 1983 the list of atrocities grew and included the murder of senator Paul Savage, his daughter and a family friend.

The government sent in the Fifth Brigade, the highly politicised North Korean-trained unit, which set about its task of subduing the local population with apparent relish.

The result was hundreds, perhaps thousands, more deaths and a hardening of atti-



Mr Mugabe

tudes between the Ndebele-speaking minority in the West of Zimbabwe and the rest.

Last week it was Shona-speaking villagers who were gunned down by the gang of killers. The cycle of violence which churchmen and other agencies had warned against was and still is in evidence.

By this time Mr Nkomo was saying there were no politically inspired dissidents seeking the overthrow of the government.

He accused government forces of pseudo-terrorist operations to give the ruling party the excuse to crush Zapu.

In the run-up to the general election this year there were fears that the dissidents would intensify their campaign, fears fuelled by the murder of a ruling party senator and the death soon afterwards by gunfire of a Zapu parliamentarian.

The killings continued but

not on the scale that had been feared.

There were atrocities like the incident in which a woman was forced to dismember her husband who had been shot by dissidents.

Six members of the Youth Brigade were axed to death in a grisly killing and in one bizarre slaying ruling party local officials were hanged.

But in the campaigning period, incidents fell to a minimum, a fact which government spokesmen say can be attributed to a change in tactics to encourage people to vote for Mr Nkomo.

True or not, that is what they did in Matabeleland much to the government's distress. Mr Mugabe triumphed in the rest of the country but not in Nkomo country.

In the post-election period, the dissidents have been active again with the Mwenezi murders bringing the number of victims to 24 and the total number of deaths from dissident actions to about 300.

Efforts at a political reconciliation, however remote this might seem, are continuing. Little has been said about these moves in Zimbabwe which itself emphasizes the delicacy of the situation.

But insiders are basing their hopes for a halt to the ascending scale of violence on some form of pact which would remove the political aspect from the dissident case.



## Vets clear Zimbabwe beef

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—Zimbabwe is set to break into the lucrative European Common Market beef export trade following its receipt last week of a clean bill of health from EEC animal husbandry experts. *1983*

Although the final documents have still to be signed, a team of veterinarians that visited the country earlier this year has reported that Zimbabwean beef does not pose a threat of foot-and-mouth disease to Europe. *362*

Their verdict was a triumph for Zimbabwe's former Agriculture Minister, Mr Dennis Norman, who until his dismissal in July struggled for five years to raise the local beef industry to European hygiene standards. *Mercury*

# Closely-guarded Rhodesian war secrets

By Andrew Walker

Time does not only heal wounds — it also brings once closely-guarded secrets into the open.

Now that almost six years have passed since the end of the bitter bush war preceding Zimbabwean independence, some of the most secret operations launched by Rhodesian forces are finally coming to light.

"War stories" that would have earned their tellers hefty jail terms under the Rhodesian Official Secrets Act have been slowly coming out over the last few years.

Some have been related in books, others are at last spoken about by former members of the Rhodesian intelligence units and elite Army regiments.

One of the more remarkable and still little-known stories involved a plan by the Rhodesian Air Force to literally blow to pieces the entire hierarchy of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) at one time.

A planning officer who at the time was serving with Rhodesian military intelligence told *The Star* about the plan.

Rhodesia had learnt that Zanu was planning a top-level meeting at the Mozambiquan coastal town of Xai-Xai.

It was the latter years of the war, and a blow "knocking out" the lead-

## come into the open

Only now are secrets of the long and bitter armed struggle in Rhodesia coming to light. One such authenticated story to come to *The Star's* notice is of a plot to wipe out the entire hierarchy of Robert Mugabe's Zanu Party. It was abandoned at the last moment.

ersh of the most powerful and effective group infiltrating insurgents into Rhodesia from the country's huge eastern border with Mozambique would have been a major coup.

The plan was to get virtually every Rhodesian Air Force aircraft suitable for the job to bomb the hotel where the meeting was taking place.

Ground troops would not have been used.

Planning was advanced when the operation was called off at Cabinet level — the Rhodesians had heard that foreign diplomats occasionally visited the coastal resort. It was apparently decided that Rhodesia could not take the risk of diplomats being "caught in the crossfire".

Intelligence later reaching Rhodesia indicated the whole Zanu leadership — supposedly including Mr Mugabe — was present at Xai-Xai on the planned day of the raid.

Authenticating such Rhodesian war operations was made nearly impossible by the massive "shred-

ding" operation launched throughout the Rhodesian forces, and some government departments, shortly before Mr Mugabe's Zanu came to power in April 1980.

Vast amounts of classified and secret documents were destroyed. But some at least escaped the shredding machines.

One such batch of documents — marked "Secret" and spirited from the files of the Rhodesian police's Special Branch — has found its way to *The Star*.

The documents are Special Branch's descriptions and opinions of some of the leading lights in the Zimbabwean Nationalist forces, including one of the most controversial figures in the conflict — veteran nationalist Mr Herbert Chitepo.

Mr Chitepo was assassinated in Lusaka in March 1975. His car had been booby-trapped.

His death sparked claims that he had been murdered as a result of in-fighting within Zanu.

The Rhodesian Special Branch

documents on Mr Chitepo's death clearly show that inter-service rivalry between the various Rhodesian intelligence services resulted in the left hand not knowing what the right hand was doing.

Recent books reveal that Rhodesians carried out the assassination. In one, a Rhodesian assassin, who operated under instructions of the Central Intelligence Organisation, described how he planted the bomb in the nationalist leader's car.

But Special Branch documents show that as late as December 1979 — almost five years after the assassination — Special Branch still believed that Mr Chitepo had been killed as part of a violent power struggle within the ranks of his own party.

Special Branch had not been informed of the assassination, and was still theorising on various reasons as to why Mr Chitepo was killed by his own party members.

The documents say that one of Mr Chitepo's fellow Zanu chiefs "is believed to have supplied the explosive device which killed Chitepo. After the assassination he fled to Tanzania in order to avoid arrest."

*The author, a former Rhodesian, is a senior reporter on The Star. He worked for several years for the Bulawayo Chronicle before coming to South Africa.*

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

BULAWAYO — De-  
tained Bulawayo busi-  
nessman Mr Michael  
Constandinos, who has  
been held in custody  
for two weeks, has suf-  
fered a blow to the  
head and has double vi-  
sion, his wife said  
today. (362)  
His lawyer saw him

STAR **Detained  
businessman  
injured**

last week after a judge  
ordered that he be  
brought before the  
court by September 13  
and ordered the auth-  
orities to show cause  
why he should not be

released. 10/9/85

Mrs Pat Constan-  
dinos said she had been  
told her husband had  
been injured in a fall.

She is attempting to  
see the Minister of  
Home Affairs, Mr Enos  
Nkala, who is in charge  
of the police.

Mr Constandinos, an  
ex-mayor, is head of an  
insurance firm.

## Death of baronet man arrested

HARARE — Police in Harare have arrested a man in connection with the murder of a British baronet last week.

On Thursday, Sir Andrew Imbert Terry was found by neighbours lying in a pool of blood at his Borrowdale suburban home. The man is to appear in court for a routine remand tomorrow. — Sapa.

# World briefs

Reports

disputed *362*  
*So Wotan*

**HARARE** — The Zimbabwe Minister of State (defence), Mr Ernest Kadungure, has dismissed as 'rumours' reports by the British Broadcasting Corporation claiming that Zimbabwe lost a helicopter and 75 parachute troopers during the recent attack on a major MNR base in Mozambique.

He was replying in the Senate on Wednesday to Senator Terence Oati who wanted confirmation of reports which he said he had monitored on the BBC soon after the capture of an MNR base on August 28 by joint Zimbabwe/Mozambique forces.

While describing the reports as rumours, the Minister added that he could not, however, divulge details of specific operations in Mozambique because the information was classified.

Sapa.

*13/9/85*



# Police swoop on five whites in Bulawayo

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Mercury 13/9/85

HARARE—Armed policemen this week arrested five more whites in Bulawayo in early morning raids on their homes.

Last month, popular former mayor Mr Mike Constandinos, 53, was arrested. Only last week was he allowed to see his lawyers.

No official statement has been made on the arrests and reporters who spoke to the families of the five men said they had been given no reasons.

In the early hours of Tuesday five armed men took Mr Trevor Heymans, 56, an employee in the town clerk's department in Bulawayo who holds dual Zimbabwean and British citizenship, and Mr Michael Habgood, 56, the city council's director

of amenities and building, from their homes.

And yesterday about 2:30 a.m. Mr Michael Jacobs, 64, Mr Patrick Higgins, 49, and Mr Anthony Hunt were arrested by armed men in the uniform of the Special Constabulary, an auxiliary part-time police unit.

Mr Heymans and the three arrested yesterday were, until independence, senior employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Rhodesian Front Government ministry responsible for administration of the country's 7,500,000 blacks.

Seven black city councillors, all members of Dr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu opposition party, have been in detention for periods of one to three weeks. — (Sapa)

## Zimbabweans are released

HARARE 26/10/85  
Four Zimbabwean whites arrested last week on suspicion of plotting the secession of Opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's Matabeleland province were released yesterday, lawyers confirmed today.

Mr Trevor Hemans (56), Mr Michael Jacobs (64), Mr Patrick Higgins (49) and Mr Anthony Hunt (48) were held last week in a crackdown against supporters of Mr Nkomo.

They were accused of plotting with Mr Nkomo's minority Zimbabwe African People's Union party to secede southern Matabeleland from Zimbabwe.

— Sapa-Associated Press.

# Arrests keep Bulawayo's whites jittery

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News Service STAR

BULAWAYO — Whites in Bulawayo are still jittery over the recent spate of arrests and allegations against them of anti-state activities.

After the release this week of four former government officials held for several days for interrogation, a businessman was picked up yesterday afternoon.

Mr Robert Blackshaw, traffic manager of the Zimbabwe Omnibus Company, was arrested at his office but released two hours later.

Those released earlier were Mr Trevor Hemans, former provincial commissioner, and three former district commissioners, Mr Pat Higgins, Mr Anthony Hunt and Mr Michael Jacobs.

The former mayor of Bulawayo, Mr Michael Constantinou, has been charged with having a subversive publication. He is on bail.

Six black city councillors arrested last month are believed to still be in police custody.

# Nkomo stopped for questioning

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo was questioned by police for 1½ hours yesterday in Harare after being stopped by detectives while on his way to the airport to return to Bulawayo.

He said they had a warrant of arrest which mentioned criminal charges against him, but he was released after being questioned about certain documents.

Mr Nkomo's homes in Bulawayo and Harare have been searched several times in the past six weeks and his passport was taken from him. A number of senior Zapu officials are in detention.

The Government has repeatedly accused Mr Nkomo and his party of backing a dissident campaign aimed at overthrowing Mr Robert Mugabe.

In the wake of the July general elections, a countrywide campaign has been in force to crush support for Zapu.

Helsinki to expel the  
The expulsion was  
News Service.



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SOWETAN, Thursday, September 19, 1985

Bringing you news from around the world

# ZIM UNITY BID

**HARARE —** Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu-PF and opposition Zapu parties have held a series of meetings during the past few weeks on a possible merger, diplomatic and political sources said yesterday. *Sowetan*

The sources said the last formal meeting in the series, held under the auspices of State President Canaan Banana, was a month ago but there had been informal contacts since.

Two senior government Ministers, Mr Nkomo and a senior Zapu official had come close to agreement on the shape the merged party would take but some of the proposals were opposed by some members of the supreme policy-making Zanu-PF politburo, the sources added.

Among the sticking points were the name the new party would take and what position Mr Nkomo would have in the government.

Mr Nkomo has refused to make any

comment on the reported discussions, held in tight secrecy.

The sources said the proposals were now being considered by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, whose ambition is to introduce a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

Similar merger talks have taken place in the past without success.

A wartime alliance between the two ended during campaigning for pre-independence elections in February, 1980.

19/9/85

## Another Zapu MP arrested

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The Star's Africa  
News Service

STAR 19/9/85  
HARARE

Another Member of Parliament belonging to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party has been arrested in Bulawayo and Mr Nkomo himself has again been threatened with imprisonment by the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala.

Mr Edward Ndlovu, the MP for Gwanda, was taken away from his Bulawayo home on Tuesday.

Four of the 15 Zapu MPs are now in custody.

Mr Nkala told the Senate yesterday he intended to "wipe out" Zapu within the next few months.

# Mozambique rebels flee in fierce fighting

The Star's Africa  
News Service

BEIRA — Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops are pursuing Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels in the provinces of Manica and Sofala.

Military sources in Beira say there is heavy fighting 130 km north of Beira in the Gorongosa Game Reserve, where an estimated 3 000 insurgents are retreating northwards into neighbouring Zambezi province.

Elsewhere in Manica and Sofala, units of the Second, Third and Fourth Brigades of the Zimbabwean Army and their Mozambican counterparts are engaged in follow-up operations in an area of more than 120 000 sq km against the MNR rebels, who scattered after their operational headquarters in the game reserve was stormed and captured last month.

The MNR stronghold fell after a dawn attack in which Zimbabwean British-made Hawk fighter planes and 1 000 parachute troops spearheaded an offensive involving an estimated 5 000 strong ground force.

# Five MPs in jail in Zimbabwe crackdown

The Star's Africa  
News Service

HARARE — In the unrelenting campaign against Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party, the Zimbabwe authorities have now taken into custody a third of the black Opposition Members of Parliament.

Reports last night said that five of the 15 Zapu MPs are now being held in custody for investigation into alleged anti-state activities.

Zapu captured all 15 Matabeleland seats in the July general election, while Zanu (PF), Mr Robert Mugabe's party, took all but one of the remaining 65 black seats in the House of Assembly.

The Members of Parliament being held are those representing the constituencies of Beit Bridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Mpopoma and Nkayi, which are all in areas where dissidents have been active.

## DISSIDENTS

Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala said that Zapu was at the root of the dissident menace.

More than 60 people have been killed by dissidents this year, with three murders reported this week.

The most recent was of a prominent local businessman in an area near Plumtree on the Zimbabwe-Botswana border. He was strangled by a gang of 15 bandits who looted his store, and burnt it and his body, according to travellers.

Police reported that another man had a bicycle tube tied around his neck and was then stoned to death. His body was dumped in an ant-hill.

In central Zimbabwe, security forces shot and killed a dissident at Umniati Dam on Sunday during a contact with three armed bandits. An army spokesman said a light machine gun was recovered and follow-up operations were in progress.

Last week security forces killed two armed men in the Gwanda area identified as being members of the gang who slaughtered 21 people in the Mwenezi massacre last month.

They were shot about 100 km away from the scene of the outrage and had with them photographs and other items stolen from a ranchhouse which was burnt down during the night of the killing.



## 'Unity talks will succeed'

HARARE — Zanu  
leader Mr Joshua  
Nkomo whose party has  
been coming under re-  
lentless pressure from  
the government is deter-  
mined that the talks  
aimed at uniting his  
party with the ruling  
Zanu (PF) party of Mr  
Robert Mugabe will suc-  
ceed.

The talks to be held  
soon, possibly this  
week, will be conducted  
by three-man negotiat-  
ing teams from the two  
parties.

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Sawetlan

# High hopes for fresh unity talks in Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

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**HARARE**—Two years ago talks aimed at uniting the two main black political parties in Zimbabwe collapsed in a torrent of accusations and denials about "outrageous" demands with each side blaming the other for the breakdown.

Now negotiating teams from Mr. Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and Mr. Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu party are to get together again in an attempt to form a united party.

Mr. Nkomo is determined the talks — to be held soon, possibly this week — will succeed. They will be conducted by three-man negotiating teams from the two parties.

The new round of talks comes in the middle of an unrelenting campaign against Zapu by the

government, which has detained several leading officials in the past two months, including five members of Parliament.

Mr. Nkomo himself has been subject to harassment, has had his passport taken away, his bodyguards removed and his homes searched.

Even while secret contacts were being made to see if unity talks could be resumed, Mr. Nkomo was arrested and held briefly.

He has been accused by the Minister in charge of the police, Mr. Enos Nkala, of leading a "murderous" party which is at the root of the dissident problem which has scarred the face of Zimbabwe for 3½ years.

So what chance do unity talks have now of succeeding? A better chance now than before, say some analysts, who believe that the initiative for the talks, which came from Mr. Nkomo, indicate that the veteran nationalist leader is

close to the end of his tether.

Last July's general election showed that outside Matabeland Mr. Nkomo does not stand a chance against the Zanu (PF) machine.

If he still had any hopes before the election of getting into power himself through alliances, they must surely have evaporated now.

His bargaining power lies in the fact that in Matabeland, home to about one-fifth of Zimbabwe's population of Ndebele-speaking people, he commands massive support.

But it is in Matabeland that the dissident campaign of violence has been waged and the victims of the brutal killings have been officials of Mr. Mugabe's party in the main.

In the light of a fierce propaganda and accusal campaign against Zapu supporters with threats of tougher action to follow, the decision appears to have been taken by Zapu to salvage

what it can by merging with the ruling party. Zanu (PF) circles say there is still considerable suspicion about Mr. Nkomo's intentions.

He has said he is sending his negotiators to the talks in a spirit of seriousness and determination to bring about unity. He will make no demands, conditions would be acceptable to it.

At the 1983 talks, also held during a period of tension, Zanu (PF) accused Zapu of making impossible demands, including the appointment of Mr. Nkomo as Deputy Prime Minister.

In political circles now there is talk of possibly restructuring the ruling party's hierarchy with the creation of the post of Joint Deputy President to accommodate Mr. Nkomo.

But first Mr. Mugabe would need to be satisfied that Mr. Nkomo and his negotiators accept that the ruling party is in a position of strength.

# Prices in Zimbabwe take off

The Star Bureau

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HARARE — The cost of living has been rising steadily for Zimbabweans in the past month as price increases for a number of basic products and services hit their pockets. 25/9/88

The staple diet, mealie meal, went up by 27 per cent at the beginning of the month and was followed by increases in the prices of cigarettes, spirits and wines.

Bus fares are going up next week and reliable sources say increases are expected in the controlled prices of meat, cooking oil and margarine.

# 'Last chance for unity'

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By FRANCIS MDLONGWA in Harare

ZIMBABWE'S ruling Zanu-PF party and the main opposition PF-Zapu are preparing to hold crucial talks aimed at merging the two in what analysts say is a last ditch effort to forge unity and bring about peace in the troubled country.

The two parties, former guerilla allies in the long war against white rule of then Rhodesia, are now bitter foes.

No date has been set for the talks, which government spokesmen say were initiated last month by the PF-Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo. But political sources said they were due to begin this week.

The discussions are the latest in a series started shortly after Zimbabwe's independence in 1980 but which floundered as often following personality and leadership clashes. Each side has also accused the other of wanting too much but giving little.

A Western diplomat, who declined to be named, said yesterday: "Both parties appear to be more serious than ever before, but they will confront the same obstacles that dogged them and the chances of success remain pretty grave unless all go in with a spirit of give and take."

Another added: "There will never be a better chance for the two parties to unite. They simply have to come to some sort of agreement because too much for too many people is at stake."

Although the talks were officially announced on Sunday by the Political Affairs Minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, diplomatic sources said they had been taking place since August and that broad agreement had been reached on several issues.

Still unresolved, however, was the question of the name of the new party and Mr Nkomo's position in that organisation and in government, they added.

The merger discussions come barely a month after a concerted government crackdown on the opposition during which Mr Nkomo's houses were repeatedly raided by police, his passport seized and five PF-Zapu parliamentarians detained.

The crackdown, officially said to be aimed at rebel supporters the Government says are Mr Nkomo's followers, climaxed with a warning last week by the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, who said he would not hesitate to ban PF-Zapu and detain Mr Nkomo if the insurgency continued.

Mr Nkomo denies any link with the rebels the Government blames for murders of more than 300 civil-

ians, mainly in PF-Zapu strongholds of southern Matabeleland and neighbouring Midlands provinces since 1982.

Mr Nkomo yesterday welcomed the official announcement on the talks and said: "We are going in with a spirit of seriousness and determination to achieve the national unity that we have been struggling for."

Mr Nyagumbo, who is heading the ruling party's negotiating team, commented: "The breakdown of earlier talks was caused by what we thought were outrageous demands by PF-Zapu."

He listed these as including Mr Nkomo's desire to be Deputy Prime Minister as well as demands for the release of two of his detained former guerilla commanders, Mr Lookout Masuku and Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, jailed in 1983 despite being acquitted on charges of plotting to overthrow the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

PF-Zapu's delegation will be led by the vice-president, Mr Joseph Msika.

Western analysts said the fact that the talks had started at all and were being continued showed that both parties saw the futility of wrangling between themselves, especially in changed political developments of Southern Africa.

"The Zimbabwean Government must have decided that it does not want to have more enemies than it already has. It has committed itself to militarily helping neighbouring Mozambique troubled by its own insurgency and the unrest in South Africa is likely to become worse," one said.

"In these circumstances, I think the Government wants to close ranks at home and face the military problems likely to emanate from Mozambique and South Africa," he added.

An estimated 3 500 Zimbabwean troops, in Mozambique for the past three years to guard a pipeline supplying oil to their country, last month joined the Mozambican forces to destroy a rebel headquarters in Mozambique's central Sofala province. This was the first time that Zimbabwean troops were known to have assumed extra combat duties against the Mozambican rebels. — Sapa-Reuter

# Mugabe reopens collective farm

Mercury Correspondent  
HARARE—The Cold Comfort Farm Society, a Chinese-style collective banned by Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government in 1971, was yesterday formally reopened on the outskirts of Harare by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The collective was outlawed by Mr Smith after prominent black nationalists, including leaders

of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, were alleged by the authorities to have gone into hiding there.

The society's original organiser, Mr Guy Clutton-Brock, was deported, but he returned here in 1980 to restart the project.

The first chairman of Cold Comfort Farm was the present speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa.

## Man accused of visiting SA to buy arms

HARARE — A white Zimbabwean garage owner, Mr Ivan van der Walt (71), has been detained on charges of alleged subversive activities in an ongoing crackdown against opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party.

Mrs Cheryl van der Walt said her father-in-law was arrested under emergency regulations at his Bulawayo home last Friday.

Mr van der Walt was served with a detention order accusing him, among other things, of frequent visits to South Africa to acquire arms for rebels who profess loyalty to Mr Nkomo.

Scores of blacks, including six opposition MPs, and about a dozen whites have been detained in the last three months.

Mr Nkomo has denied that he gives orders to rebels who have murdered and maimed scores of supporters of the ruling Zanu (PF). — Sapa-AP



IAN SMITH... election victory.

## Smith party meets in troubled area somehow

HARARE — Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance is to hold its annual congress this weekend in Bulawayo, the first time it has been held out of Harare for some 10 years.

Bulawayo gave Mr Smith's party overwhelming support in the general election this year which saw the Conservative Alliance make a comeback against all forecasts.

Mr Smith himself stood in a Bulawayo constituency and won handsomely. His party holds 15 of the 20 white seats in the House of Assembly.

The shock victory 27/9/85 angered Prime Minister Mugabe who said he would move swiftly to do away with special white representation but as yet no action has been taken.

Bulawayo whites have been jittery in recent weeks following swoops on the homes of about a dozen members of the white community as part of the government crackdown on Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party which is accused of backing armed dissidents.

Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala has said some whites in Bulawayo have been engaging in anti-state activities.

# Zimbabwe brigadier led attack on MNR

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London Bureau

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A FORMER Rhodesian army colonel helped plan and lead the recent counter-attack by the Mozambique army against rebel bases in the central Sofala province.

According to Mozambican sources in London who are preparing for President Samora Machel's private one-day visit today, Brig-Gen Lionel Dyke of the Zimbabwe 2nd Brigade was a key figure in the assault last month on rebel headquarters in the Gorongosa National Park.

Brig Dyke, formerly a Lt-Col in the Rhodesian African Rifles, is a member of the Mozambique-Zimbabwe military committee which is directing the current joint offensive against rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

He is said to have led Zimbabwe paratroops in the attack against rebel bases in Gorongosa and was afterwards congratulated personally by President Machel.

## 260 guerillas

The month-long offensive has swept through a number of rebel bases in central Mozambique but the main force of guerillas escaped unscathed from their Gorongosa headquarters.

The Mozambique Government says the Zimbabwean army lost only 30 of its 2 500 troops involved in the operation. Mozambique losses were 50, against 1 000 for the MNR, sources in the capital, Maputo, claimed.

Meanwhile, more than 100 people are believed to have died in Wednesday's guerilla attack on a giant military ammunition dump 12 km from Maputo.

But Mozambican authorities have admitted to only four dead and more than 60 injured.

Jorge Correia, spokesman in Lisbon for the Mozambican rebel movement Renamo told a news conference yesterday that a force of 260 guerillas was active inside Maputo and would disrupt life there until the Government capitulated.

## Other attacks

He said the commandos who had attacked the ammunition dump had killed 20 sentries and set fire to the installation.

'Upwards of 100 soldiers died, some inside the dump, others in the nearby barracks of the presidential guard which we also destroyed,' he said.

Correia claimed that about 1 600 tons of arms and ammunition, including Sam 7 missiles, had been destroyed in the fire which burned fiercely most of Wednesday afternoon.

He said other guerilla attacks had been made at Mertola and other areas around the capital.

## Road blocked

ONE of four traffic lanes in Francois Road between Sydney Road and the bridge will be occupied by a crane tomorrow for four hours.

## Train tragedy

HARARE—A driver and fireman were killed when their goods train derailed near Zimbabwe's coal mining town of Hwange.  
— (Sapa-Reuter)



# Zimbabwe's rivals take uneasy steps to unity

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on the prospects of unity between the two main political parties in Zimbabwe

TWO years ago talks aimed at uniting the two main black political parties in Zimbabwe collapsed in a torrent of accusations and denials about "outrageous" demands and with each side blaming the other for the breakdown.

Now negotiating teams from Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu(PF) party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu party are to get together again in an attempt to form a united party.

The new round of talks comes in the middle of an unrelenting campaign against Zapu by the government which has detained a score of leading officials in the past two months, including five Members of Parliament.

Mr Nkomo himself has been subject to harassment, has had his passport taken away, his bodyguards removed and his homes searched on a number of occasions.

Even while secret contacts were going on to see if unity talks could be resumed, Mr Nkomo was arrested and held at Harare central police station briefly.

He has been accused by the Minister in charge of the police, Mr Enos Nkala, of leading a "murderous" party at the root of the dissident problem which has scarred the face of Zimbabwe for three and a half years.

So what chance do the unity talks have of succeeding? A better chance now than before, say some analysts, who believe that the initiative for the talks,



Mr Mugabe

which came from Mr Nkomo, indicate that the veteran nationalist leader is close to the end of his tether.

In recent weeks he has appeared despondent and demoralised and anxious only to put an end to the pressures on himself and his supporters.

Last July's general election showed that outside Matabeleland Mr Nkomo does not stand a chance against the Zanu(PF) machine.

If he still had any hopes before the election of getting into power himself through alliances, they must surely have evaporated now.

His bargaining power lies in the fact that in Matabeleland, home to about one-fifth of Zimbabwe's population of Ndebele-speaking people, he commands massive support.

But it is in Matabeleland that the dissident campaign of violence has been waged and the victims of the brutal killings have been officials of Mr



Mr Nkomo

Mugabe's party in the main.

In the light of a fierce campaign against Zapu supporters with threats of tougher action to follow, the decision appears to have been taken by Zapu to salvage what it can by merging with the ruling party.

Zanu (PF) circles say there is still considerable suspicion about Mr Nkomo's genuine intentions.

He has said he is sending his negotiators to the talks in a spirit of seriousness and determination to bring about unity.

He will make no demands, he has said. But obviously Zapu will have to spell out at some time what conditions would be acceptable to it.

At the 1983 talks which were also held during a period of tension when Mr Nkomo had actually fled the country, Zanu (PF) accused Zapu of making impossible demands including the appointment of Mr Nkomo as deputy Prime Minister and

the restructuring of the government and the army.

In political circles now there is talk of possibly re-structuring the ruling party's hierarchy with the creation of the post of joint deputy president to accommodate Mr Nkomo.

But first Mr Mugabe would need to be completely satisfied that Mr Nkomo and his negotiators accept the reality that the ruling party is in a position of strength and will not have to give too much away.

Neither Mr Mugabe nor Mr Nkomo will take part in the opening rounds. The last series of talks went on for nearly six months before it was accepted that no progress was being made and Zanu (PF) called them off.

This time it is thought likely that Mr Nkomo will be anxious to see quick results before any further damage is done to his party.

But no one is under-estimating the obstacles in the way of agreement, not the least of which will be opposition from within the senior ranks of the ruling party by those members whose own place in the pecking order could be threatened.

In view of the accusations hurled at Zapu for allegedly backing the campaign of violence, the government will no doubt require guarantees that large-scale public denunciation of dissident activities will be accompanied by orders to Mr Nkomo's followers to give the forces of law and order complete backing.

# Freedom brings <sup>STAR</sup> chains of a different kind <sup>362</sup>

The Star's Africa  
News Service

30/9/85

For 20 000 ex-guerrillas the freedom they fought for has left them in chains of another kind in Zimbabwe.

They are the ones without jobs and little prospect of finding any.

Now a Zimbabwe Veterans' Association is being formed, one of whose aims will be to try to find work for the army of unemployed.

The war which ended nearly six years ago saw thousands of former combatants and their helpers gathered in assembly points around the country.

Peace meant for many of the 60 000 and more a pay-packet for the first time in their lives. But there were far too many to be absorbed into the national army which was in the process of being formed out of the two guerrilla armies and the Rhodesian Armed Forces.

In the end some 36 000 ex-combatants were demobilised and for two years were given a monthly wage of R240 to keep them going while they sought to establish themselves in civilian life. That now has stopped.

Organisations were formed to help them, the outstanding one being the Zimbabwe Project, originally set up to help Zimbabwean refugees outside the country.

More than 10 000 ex-fighters benefited in one way or another with the emphasis being on help for co-operative ventures.

The director, Mrs Judith Acton, better known as Judy Todd (daughter of former premier Garfield Todd), says that farming ventures have been the most successful.

Other co-operatives which have survived include those running buses, small manufacturing works, butcheries, shops and repair works. But many have failed.

Figures produced by the demobilisation directorate last year showed that of nearly 36 000 men and women it dealt with, more than 19 000 were unemployed.

At that time nearly 8 000 were studying or attending courses, 4 000 were involved in self-reliance projects, 1 500 were self-employed and 3 000 were employed by others.

The Government has tried to organise jobs for ex-combatants.

Recently priority was given to them in a new police intake and several hundred are to go back to the bush in uniform to help combat poachers in the Zambezi Valley.

Some have become magistrates and prosecutors, others are employed in municipal security units and parking meter brigades.

The government set aside R5 million to help co-ops in financial difficulties.

Several hundred men and women were recently recruited into the prison service.

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But former combatants, who claim they have been unable to get their demob pay, are becoming increasingly angry. At a recent meeting they accused government officials of employing their girlfriends instead of war veterans and they said compensation paid to them was pitiful when set against the sums drawn by former Rhodesian soldiers.

Some of the most bitter complaints have come from the disabled, some of whom claim they were beaten when they tried to see the prime minister about their unhappy state.

The Zimbabwe Veterans' Association will try to take care of the needs of all men and women who fought in the Zanla (Mugabe) guerilla force or the Zipra (Nkomo) force. One of its chief functions will be to negotiate with the government and with commerce and industry on jobs and training for its members.

— Robin Drew in Harare.

# Zimbabwe's ailing education policy

Since independence enrolment at primary school level has trebled to reach 2,5 million — but the country's education faces serious snags...

The Star's Africa  
News Service

Zimbabwe's astonishing education bubble has not burst but it has sprung a leak.

In the first five years of independence, the new government of Mr Mugabe achieved staggering increases in the number of children able to find a place at school.

Education gobbles up more money than any other single item of government expenditure and absorbs 20 per cent of the budget.

At primary schools, enrolment has trebled since independence to reach 2,5 million which is close to the objective of schooling for all.

At secondary school level, the increase in numbers is even more impressive with the total up by nearly 700 per cent to reach almost 500 000 pupils in 1 215 schools.

But sadly the results of all this endeavour have been disappointing.

The intention had been to let every child move on from primary to senior school to reverse the situation in colonial days when secondary education was restricted to about 12 per cent of black pupils who had completed seven years of primary schooling.

This year 84 per cent of the pupils who finished primary school were enrolled in the first year at high schools.

But now it has been announced that from the beginning of next year, automatic entry will fall away and children going to secondary school will once more be screened. And the screening process to whittle down the numbers will continue from year to year.

It is not known yet how fine the screen will be but the principle is being applied that only those who stand a chance of benefiting from higher education will be given the opportunity to stay at school.

In future, according to the Minister of Education, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, the system will be structured so that "every child will be given a diet he or she can digest".

One reason for the turnaround was the shocking failure rate in the Cambridge "O" level examination written last year.

More than half the pupils failed to achieve the minimum required number of passes. Less than 20 per cent obtained five or more credits.

Dr Mutumbuka at first tried to defend the pass rate and said it was the right of every child to be allowed to attempt "O" level, which is equivalent to junior matric.

background to ensure that the quantitative expansion was matched by a corresponding qualitative improvement in teaching and pupil performance.

Dr Mutumbuka, taking his cue from there, now likens education to investment.

There had to be a return on capital invested, he said, or money would simply be thrown down the drain.

What investor would do that, he grumbled, and advised headmasters to bring back the stick and enforce discipline in their schools.

Zimbabwe's biggest newspaper, the *Sunday Mail*, commenting on the screening policy said it represented "the triumph of enlightened pragmatism over dogmatic inflexibility".

It did not add, though it could have, that critics of the government's socialist policies have repeatedly warned against declining standards and the inability of the country to go spending more and more on education when the economy itself was contracting or certainly not expanding nearly fast enough to create jobs and wealth.

The *Sunday Mail* said it was most disheartening that the nobility of the principle of education for all did not appear to have been appreciated by the pupils who had let down their parents and the government.

It called for a switch of emphasis to training in practical fields for the "academically dull" pupils and said urgent planning was needed to prevent the offloading of thousands of youngsters on to the streets with nothing but primary schooling behind them.

While it is true that discipline has slipped badly, the real reason for the failure rate has been the shortage of trained teachers.

Despite the recruitment of expatriates and accelerated teacher training courses, it has just not been possible to match the output of teachers to the exploding school population.

In 1980, there were 3 700 secondary school teachers. Today there are 17 500. By 1990, the country will need 40 000 at the present rate of expansion.

But even today 38 per cent of those teachers are untrained, 30 per cent are student teachers or under-qualified, 15 per cent are trained and 17 per cent are graduates.

This fact, more than anything else, has forced a return to the pyramid structure, so despised in colonial times, with a broad base to start with and only relatively few at the pinnacle.

What shape the Zimbabwean pyramid will eventually take remains to be seen but the decision to revert to it has been a blow to socialistic ideals. — Robin Drew in Harare.

But Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, a former teacher himself and holder of half a dozen university degrees, the last written this year, said the results were appalling.

Books and teaching aids had not always been available, he said. But above all Zimbabwe, despite a massive effort, had lacked teachers with the requisite training and

# Will rule of law survive in Zimbabwe?

The Star's Africa  
News Service

Will the rule of law survive in Zimbabwe when it becomes a one-party state?

Yes, says the country's Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, an articulate and ambitious 50-year-old Harvard-trained lawyer.

Dr Zvobgo gained a London University law degree while in detention in Rhodesia and later undertook graduate studies in the United States at the Fletcher School of Law and at Harvard where he was awarded a Master of Laws degree.

He told businessmen in Harare recently that Zimbabwe was going to become a one-party socialist state and this had given rise to fears that the rule of law would be eroded.

In these extracts from his speech, he answers those fears.

"Most of you genuinely want to know the answer, with respect to Zimbabwe, because many one-party states in the third world have failed dismally and their regimes have been associated, or identified, with tyranny, totalitarianism, autocracy, oligarchy and similar forms of dictatorships. This kind of association with tyrannical oligarchies suggests the non-existence of the rule of law in those states.

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"The concept of the rule of law has two complementary aspects, one of which is not generally appreciated. These aspects are the static and the dynamic.

"The static aspect simply aims to protect or safeguard and advance individual civil and political rights

## Straight from shoulder speech by Minister

... Fundamental rights such as those of association, speech, assembly and so on cannot be absolute because the rights may be used not for creating opinion to turn out the government by lawful means, but persuade minorities to use force to coerce the rest of the population.

where they exist in a free society. The aspect represents an ideal required to constitute what would normally be called a democratic state. It (a democratic state) is supposed to have the following attributes:

● The state should be subject to the law.

● The government should respect the rights of the individual and provide effective means for their safeguarding.

● Judges should be guided by the rule of law, protect and enforce it without fear or favour and resist any encroachment by government on their impartiality or so-called independence as judges.

● Legal practitioners should preserve the independence of their profession, assert the right of the individual under the rule of law and insist that every accused is accorded a fair trial. On the dynamic aspect, we should know that legal and political rights have very little meaning or relevance for those who are deprived of such basic needs as food, housing, employment and education...

"We again know that fundamental

rights such as, for example, those of association, speech, assembly and so on cannot be absolute or without limitation because, as is happening in this country, the rights may be used not for creating opinion in order to turn out the government by lawful means, but to persuade small (ethnic) minorities to use force to coerce the rest of the population.

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"In their extreme meaning, therefore, these rights conflict with the fundamental requirement of public order, national emergencies and the limitations upon the rights of individuals which would not be permissible in ordinary times. The dynamic aspect of the rule of law therefore seeks to establish economic, social, educational and cultural conditions conducive with the dignity of the human person and under which his legitimate aspirations and dignity may be realised.

"The government has tried since 1980, through its development programmes, to uphold this dynamic

aspect of the rule of law, without which we could not have meaningfully talked about the static aspect because there would be no rights to safeguard. In fact, socialism places more emphasis on this dynamic aspect of the rule of law.

"The thorough-going government programmes of upholding and realising social and educational conditions are being tampered with and retarded by minority parties who should be doing their best to save these conditions so that the rule of law can be upheld to the letter for their own benefit.

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"Economic, social, cultural and educational developments cannot viably take place in such an atmosphere. Who then is against the rule of law? What should the government do? What should the leaders of these minority parties do?

"The government does not think that wiping them out is the right method although it is the easiest and most effective one in that you both eliminate the vermin and protect the rights of the majority at the same time. The socialist government of Zimbabwe should continue to try to safeguard the rights of individuals and maintain the static aspect of the rule of law, allow dissent and open debate on issues like socialism...

Socialist Zimbabwe is committed to the maintenance of the rule of law and will only resort to extraordinary other options sparingly, when it has to, as the exigencies of the situation dictate. All this boils down to the fact that there will be no meaningful development unless the rule of law in Zimbabwe is maintained.

ARGUS 3/10/85 (382)

# 'A one-party Zimbabwe will honour rule of law'

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on the government's views on the rule of law in a one-party state

WILL the rule of law survive in Zimbabwe when it becomes a one-party state?

Yes, says the country's Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, an articulate and ambitious 50-year-old Harvard-trained lawyer.

He told businessmen in Harare recently that Zimbabwe was going to become a one-party socialist state and this had given rise to fears the rule of law would be eroded.

"The concept of the rule of law has two complementary aspects, one of which is not generally appreciated. These aspects are the static and the dynamic.

"The static aspect simply aims to protect or safeguard and advance individual civil and political rights where they exist in a free society. The aspect represents an ideal required to constitute what would normally be called a democratic state.

"It is supposed to have the following attributes: The state should be subject to the law; the government should respect the rights of the individual and provide effective means for their enforcement; judges should be guided by the rule of law, protect and enforce it without fear or favour and resist any encroachment by government on their impartiality.

"On the dynamic aspect, we should know that legal and political rights have very little

meaning or relevance for those who are deprived of such basic needs as food, housing, employment and education, inter alia.

"We again know that fundamental rights such as, for example, those of association, speech, assembly and so on cannot be absolute or without limitation because, as is happening in this country, the rights may be used not for creating opinion in order to turn out the government by lawful means, but to persuade small ethnic minorities to use force to coerce the rest of the population.

"In their extreme meaning, therefore, these rights conflict with the fundamental requirement of public order, national emergencies and the limitations upon the rights of individuals which would not be permissible in ordinary times.

"The dynamic aspect of the rule of law, therefore, seeks to establish economic, social, educational and cultural conditions consonant with the dignity of the human person and under which his legitimate aspirations and dignity may be realised.

"In fact, socialism places more emphasis on this dynamic aspect of the rule of law.

"The thorough-going government programmes of upholding and realising social and educational conditions are being hampered and retarded by minority parties who should be doing their best to have these



Dr Eddison Zvobgo

conditions created and promoted, so that the rule of law can be upheld to the letter for their own benefit.

"Economic, social, cultural and educational developments cannot viably take place in such an atmosphere. who then is against the rule of law? What should the government do? What should the leaders of these minority parties do?

"The government does not think that wiping them out is the right method although it is the easiest and most effective one in that you both eliminate the vermin and protect the rights of the majority at the same time.

"Zimbabwe should continue to try to safeguard the rights of individuals and maintain the static aspect of the rule of law, allow dissent and open debate on issues like socialism, but in circumstances where the van-

guard of Zanu (PF) is conceded and recognised.

"Zimbabwe is committed to the maintenance of the rule of law and will only resort to extraordinary other options sparingly, when it has to, as the exigencies of the situation dictate.

"Some Third World countries which experimented with socialism tend to have failed and ended up as dictatorships, tyrannies and so on because, in transforming their societies, they resorted to oppression, suppression of the rights to freedom of speech, association, assembly, muzzled debate on

matters of national policies, paid lip service to the justifiability of the Bill of Rights enshrined in their constitution.

"They ignored the dynamic aspect of the rule of law, a state of affairs which was meaningless when the masses had no food, housing, education, employment, transport and so on.

"This will not happen in one-party socialist Zimbabwe.

"I am proud to say that Zimbabwe has to date struck an even balance between the two complementary aspects of the rule of law, and I do not see why this should not continue when we become a de jure one-party state and thereby prove that socialism is not synonymous with tyranny and does not mean compelling people to submit to what may amount to dictatorship of the majority.

# Zimbabwe exporters do well

HARARE — Zimbabwe's economy, depressed by a three-year drought, perked up in 1984 with inflation halved and export earnings boosted by over 25 percent, according to official figures published yesterday.

The Reserve Bank, in its second quarterly review for this year, reported that a trade deficit of \$Z158,3 million in 1983 was transformed into a \$Z164,3 million surplus.

"Appreciable real growth is now occurring in the Zimbabwe economy following a sharp reduction in the rate of inflation and a dramatic improvement in the balance of payments position," the bank said.

Inflation of around 20 percent in 1983 was halved to 10 percent the following year, the report said.

The bank predicted that the real gross domestic product, just over \$25 billion last year, would increase by about five percent this year thanks to an expected increase in agricultural output — mainstay of the Zimbabwe economy.

The GDP rose only one percent in 1984 following a three-year drought that decimated food and cash crops in Zimbabwe and many other African countries.

Export earnings soared in 1984 by 26,4 percent to \$Z1,5 billion mainly due to better world prices for Zimbabwe's asbestos, cotton, ferro-alloys, gold and sugar.

Imports, chiefly chemicals, machinery, oil and vehicles, were up by 13,9 percent to \$Z1,2 billion, according to the report. — AP.

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# Zimbabwe set to grow

*Mercury* 362 \$10/85  
HARARE—The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe has predicted sustained economic growth for the country but has warned of the importance of keeping inflation under tight control.

In its June quarterly review it says a combination of appropriate policy measures, good rains and continued world economic growth will be needed to ensure sustained and appreciable real growth resulting in increased levels of employment and rising per capita incomes.

It said that latest statistics showed that real gross domestic product was expected to grow by 5 percent this year, with the bulk of the growth coming from the agricultural sector.

But while there had been a sharp reduction in the inflation rate by May this year, inflationary pressures were expected to build up over the next few months because of price and wage increases not matched by rising productivity, higher production costs and increased domestic credit demands — (Sapa)

## Officers detained for subversion

HARARE — Five army officers, including three brigadiers, have been detained on allegations of subversion in a continuing government crackdown against opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's party. The arrests were made in police raids last weekend despite official merger talks between Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) and Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union. — Associated Press.

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# Beef exports to boost Zimbabwe economy

Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — The Zimbabwean economy is all set to benefit from a breakthrough into the profitable European Economic Community beef market — probably worth over R100 million a year to the country in precious foreign currency.

The EEC's veterinary standing committee this week formally approved Zimbabwean beef imports after years of doubts about foot and mouth disease spread by game animals such as buffalo.

The EEC spent R25 million helping Zimbabwe meet its stringent animal health standards. Zimbabwe's cold storage commission will now receive a 8 100 tonnes a year basic export quota for top grade

boneless beef.

This alone is worth approximately R75 million in foreign currency at current exchange rates, and Zimbabwe will probably snap up unused tonnage in the unfulfilled EEC quotas granted to Botswana, Swaziland, Kenya and Madagascar.

All the exports will go direct to Europe by air, making them immune from present doubts about Zimbabwe's access to world markets should South Africa become subject to sanctions. Approximately 90 per cent of Zimbabwe's trade goes by road and rail through South Africa at present.

The EEC beef breakthrough is likely to cause a severe shortage of quality beef for local consumers, but in the

middle and long term may encourage tribal stock owners to fatten and sell their cattle instead of retaining them as draught animals. Over the past five years local peasant farmers have scored notable success in increasing grain and cotton production through increased receptiveness to agricultural advice and availability of "soft" loans.

While Mr Robert Mugabe's government will be keen to sell all the beef it can to gain foreign exchange, cattle men are unhappy that the national herd has been allowed to run down to its present level — 25 per cent of its peak under white rule. They fear for breeding programmes and long-term viability if female stock is slaughtered for quick returns.

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe is being considered as the location for a major political film on Black Consciousness leader Mr. Steve Biko and the exiled South African newspaper editor Mr. Donald Woods.

The film is to be directed by award-winning film-maker, Sir Richard Attenborough.

As yet it is untitled and is in its "very formative stages", the co-producer, Mr. Terry Clegg, said in

# Zimbabwe may be site of Biko film

an interview published in Harare at the weekend.

"We are strongly considering making it here and if we do it will be in March/April for release by Christmas 1986,"

He arrived in Zimbabwe a week ago to assess locations and facilities and hold talks on the subject. He is expected to

meet the Minister of Information, Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, this week.

Sir Richard, director of the Oscar-winning "Gandhi", was planning to visit Zimbabwe soon, Mr. Clegg said.

Kenya was also being considered for the film and, after comparisons had been made, the final

decision would be announced, probably in November.

No budget had yet been agreed for the film. The script was being prepared by Mr. John Briley, who wrote the script for "Gandhi", and most of the same production team would be used.

"It will be done in the

same manner and of the same top quality as "Gandhi".

Mr. Clegg said it was unlikely that big-name stars would be approached to take the roles of Mr. Biko, who died in South African police custody, and Mr. Woods, the former editor of the East London *Daily*

*Dispatch*, who was a close friend of Mr. Biko and went into exile when facing arrest for his anti-apartheid activities.

The new film was envisaged as a "political thriller" with special relevance to the present situation in Southern Africa, he said.

Factors in Zimbabwe's

favour included its understanding of conditions in South Africa, its political status in the regional and international regard in which the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, was held over Southern African issues, said Mr. Clegg.

"Zimbabwe is a sympathetic country with a feeling for the subject. We can expect a great degree of co-operation."

— Sapa.

# Cuba may increase support

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**HARARE** — Cuba says it will give massive moral and material support to liberation movements in Southern Africa if independence for Namibia is further delayed and if Pretoria refuses to make meaningful changes in South Africa. 9/10/85

The message was given by Cuban Interior Minister Mr Ramoro Valpes at a function in Havana to honour visiting Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, who received the Jose Marti award.

Mr Mugabe is leading a high-level Zimbabwe delegation on his first visit to Cuba since Zimbabwe became independent in 1980.

Mr Mugabe said he saw the award as one conferred on the people of Zimbabwe who shed their blood to liberate their motherland and extended the frontiers of freedom and justice.

Mr Mugabe is due to travel to Nicaragua today.

# 'Sell-out' villagers murdered, burned

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—A headmaster and a villager accused of being 'sell-outs' were murdered in the Gokwe area north of the Midlands city of Gweru on Sunday night, police reported here yesterday.

Their names are being withheld until next-of-kin have been advised.

The killers were described by police as bandits, a term usually applied to renegade ex-terrorists of Joshua

Nkomo's Zipra forces. Last week a similar gang bayoneted to death a branch secretary of Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party near Karoi, north-west of Harare.

Observers here note the continuation of attacks in spite of the unity talks now in progress between Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo which led to their first formal meeting on October 2 after three years of widespread factional violence.

Police reported that the

victims were shot by their attackers, who burned the headmaster's body to ashes in his home and set fire to 13 nearby houses.

In Gwanda, south of Bulawayo, a Zapu district councillor was jailed for two years for helping to bury a dissident who had killed himself.

A 72-year-old kraal head was jailed for nine months for being an accomplice and failing to report the presence of the gang to security forces.

## S A compass 'find' in Zimbabwe action

Mercury Correspondent  
HARARE—A prismatic compass with a South African serial number was recovered by Zimbabwean security forces at the scene of a contact in the Nata communal lands near Plumtree on Tuesday when a member of an eight-strong armed gang was killed, a Zimbabwe National Army spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman told the semi-official news agency Ziana that seven mem-

bers of the gang, described as 'bandits', fled after the clash and are being sought in follow-up operations. 11/10/85

Besides the compass a Kalashnikov AK-47 rifle and five magazines were found.

Mercury  
Zimbabwe's Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, has alleged that South Africa is supplying Romanian-made AKs which have been over stamped with false serials.

# Farm union repudiates Ian Smith's TV remarks

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HARARE—The Commercial Farmers' Union of Zimbabwe has dismissed recent statements by former prime minister Ian Smith as 'totally unnecessary and achieving nothing other than the negative'.

Mr John Laurie, the CFU president, said at the weekend that his organisation strongly condemned unnecessary inflammatory statements from any quarter that reopened old wounds between Zimbabweans, adversely affected relationships and had damaging effects on the economy.

In a television interview in Britain on Tuesday, Mr Smith said most blacks in the country had not been to school, could not read or write and did not understand the political system foisted on them.

'I think one man, one vote is a negation of democracy. I believe in a meritocracy,' he said.

Mr Laurie said: 'Such

statements close rather than open doors at a time when it is very much in everyone's interest to be concentrating on two-way communications and bridge-building.'

'While the CFU is firmly a non-political organisation, it has been critical of black politicians in the past for making inflammatory statements and therefore has no hesitation in criticising Mr Smith for some of his reported remarks.'

The facts of the matter are that Zimbabweans of all races have to work within a new framework under a new government. Of course there are inevitably aspects on which different people have varying views, philosophies and requirements, but anyone making provocative statements that evoke strong emotions about the past only damages the ability for these different viewpoints to be understood and reconciled'. — (Sapa)

# Is Zimbabwe private sector guilty

The Star/Africa  
News Service

A recurring theme in the first five years of Zimbabwe's independence has been the accusation that black promotions in the private sector have been for window-dressing reasons.

This point has been taken up by the newly-elected first black president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr John Mkushi, who told a meeting of business executives that this allegation arose from the fact that often responsibility did not go with authority.

He said the Government was concerned at the slow rate of black advancement in industry and that a definite strategy was needed to implement a programme of black advancement.

But he emphasised that the basis for advancement should be acceptance by the organisation that the advancement of blacks to senior positions of responsibility was essential for its future success.

To do it because the Government wanted it to happen was the wrong starting point.

Mr Mkushi said: "Unless the organisation promotes blacks because it believes this is what is good for its growth and future security, then the exercise will never succeed."

His call was taken up by Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, *The Herald*, which like all the papers of the main publishing group, Zimbabwe Newspapers, is edited by a black journalist, Mr Tommy Sithole.

## of discrimination?

There have been enormous changes in the workplaces, of Zimbabwe in the past five years. Practically all the key jobs in the various arms of government are today filled by blacks. In business, too, there have been dramatic changes. But has the private sector responded sufficiently in places where it really counts — at the top?

*The Herald* said the slow pace of black advancement in the private sector was a major area of concern.

While there had been rapid progress in the public sector since 1980, it was glaringly obvious that few had made it to the top in the private sector. Black chief executives of major corporations could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The newspaper said the situation had been aggravated by the fact that many of those who had been appointed to senior posts were often heard to complain that they had an office, a telephone and a secretary, but precious little to do.

This was in no way a suggestion that being black was the only criteria for promotion, "just as we suggest that being white should not be."

But it felt commerce and industry had moved too slowly and it was time for concerted action and commitment to change the situation.

*The Herald* applauded Mr Mkushi's suggestion that understudies should be appointed if necessary to enable black executives to learn the ropes quickly.

The complaints about the slow pace of advancement to the top come at the same time as accusations of discrimination in favour of whites at other levels in the business world.

In Bulawayo, employees at a branch of Barclays Bank alleged that whites were favoured in spite of the management's claim that promotion was based on factors such as ability, performance and attitude.

Said one black worker: "This is an island where the advent of our independence has not yet fully dawned. The whites here are still in Rhodesia. They believe they are superior and you have to bow your head to them."

It is difficult to gauge the extent of this perception of continuing racial bias among employees but there is no doubt that it does exist in a wide disparity of interests.

In some cases where complaints have been voiced in the media, the organisations concerned have responded with detailed rebuttals.

National Breweries, part of the Delta Corporation which has been in the forefront of black advancement programmes, was accused some months ago of going back on its word and of stripping black

managers of their powers. But the managing director, Mr Dan Acutt, produced evidence to show that most senior management posts below General Manager were filled by black employees.

He said that since 1980, the number of black graduates employed had risen from 21 to 36 and that black employees had moved beyond middle management to senior management status in positions requiring a high level of responsibility and knowhow.

Mr Acutt said there were a large number of white employees working under the direction of black management. Where these numbers had diminished over the last two years, it had been the result of normal staff turnover.

However, the Government is worried about the position and this was made clear at this year's congress of industrialists where the Minister of Energy, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said blacks were concerned that the momentum of black advancement had fizzled out.

But the point was made by leading industrialists that 42 percent of the delegates to the congress were black and that in industry, in particular, experience was required in technical managerial posts.

The outgoing chairman, Mr A G Paterson, said: "We agree that this (black advancement) must take place and at an accelerated pace. We believe this is happening and there should be no cause for mistrust between the Government and the private sector." — *Robin Drew in Harare.*

# Botswana group to sell Zimbabwe beef

GABORONE—The Botswana Meat Commission has signed a three-year contract with the Zimbabwe Cold Storage Commission to market Zimbabwe's beef to the European Economic Community.

The commission won the contract after tendering in competition with several other bidders.

The Botswana organisation will sell Zimbabwe's beef on commission and will handle the transport of the beef from Cape Town.

Zimbabwe has received EEC approval for the export of beef to EEC countries and has been allocated a quota of 8 100 tons.

The commission's success in winning the tender was not only because its financial proposals were among the most favourable but also, according to a spokesman, because of the corporation's expertise and facilities for marketing beef in the EEC.

The Botswana Meat Commission has built up considerable experience in selling beef in competition with the surplus meat market in Britain, Germany and Holland, a spokesman said.

Beef exports to the EEC do not add one kilogram of beef to the European meat mountain, because we are only allowed to export meat for which we already have firm orders, the spokesman said.

Our expertise covers not only technical aspects of meat marketing but also financial knowhow because we have to know how to manipulate the exchange market to maximise price benefits in pula.

The commission has extensive cold storage and deboning facilities, offices in London and holding and distributing facilities in Germany and Holland. — (Sapa)



## BLACKS IN BUSINESS

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# Black Zimbabwe promotions seen as 'window-dressing'

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare on complaints that the private sector in Zimbabwe has not followed the lead of the government in promoting blacks to top positions.

A RECURRING theme in the first five years of Zimbabwe's independence has been the accusation that black promotions in the private sector have been for window-dressing reasons.

This point has been taken up by the newly-elected first black president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr John Mkushi, who told a meeting of business executives that this allegation arose from the fact that often responsibility did not go with authority.

He said the government was concerned at the slow rate of black advancement in industry and that a definite strategy was needed to implement a programme of black advancement.

But he emphasised that the basis for advancement should be acceptance by the organisation that the advancement of blacks to senior positions of responsibility was essential for its future success.

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Mr Mkushi said: "Unless the organisation promotes blacks

because it believes this is what is good for its growth and future security, then the exercise will never succeed."

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## Concern

While there had been rapid progress in the public sector since 1980, it was glaringly obvious that few had made it to the top in the private sector. Black chief executives of major corporations could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The Herald said the situation had been aggravated by the fact that many of those who had been appointed to senior posts were often heard to complain that they had an office, a telephone and a secretary, but precious little to do.

The paper said it was not suggesting that being black should be the only criteria for promotion, "just as we suggest that being white should not be."

But it felt commerce and industry had moved too slowly and it was time for concerted action and commitment to change the situation.

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tinuing racial bias among employees but there is no doubt that it does exist in a wide disparity of interests.

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## Accused

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But the managing director, Mr Dan Acutt, produced evidence to show that most senior management posts below general manager were filled by black employees.

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# Sanctions: 'Zimbabwe's economy would collapse'

21/10/85 STAK 9362

HARARE — Zimbabwe's economy would totally collapse if the landlocked country imposed sanctions against neighbouring South Africa, the president of the influential Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr John Mkushi, warned yesterday.

He made the prediction as Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, lobbied in the Bahamas with other African leaders at the Commonwealth summit for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa to help end its apartheid policies.

"If Zimbabwe imposes sanctions against South Africa, our economy will grind to a standstill within a matter of months. We cannot sustain sanctions against South Africa," said Mr Mkushi said in an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation.

Twenty percent of Zimbabwe's trade was with South Africa, making the white neighbour its biggest trading partner, and between 85 and 95 percent of the landlocked country's imports and exports were routed through South African ports and

road networks. Mr Mkushi said

Leaders of Southern African countries tied economically to South Africa have admitted they could suffer a backlash — but contend they are prepared to take the consequences and argue that they are already suffering from South African-backed sabotage and subversion.

However, Mr Mugabe has consistently advocated sanctions, while insisting that practical realities dictate his nation could not join in imposing embargoes. — Sapa-Associated Press.

## Mugabe calls for more arms and aid for anti-SA forces

NASSAU — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday called for an accelerated flow of arms and humanitarian aid to black groups fighting the South African Government.

Mr Mugabe, speaking after Commonwealth leaders reached a compromise accord on South Africa, said sanctions alone would not force Pretoria to dismantle apartheid.

"The armed struggle is the principal form of the liberation movement," he said.

"This is the time for the progressive will (of the international community) to give help, much more help, by way of arms, by way of humanitarian aid."

He predicted aid was more likely to come from the Soviet bloc than from Western nations. — Sapa-  
Reuter.

● See Page 17.

ZIMBABWE TODAY

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# LESSONS FROM OVER THE LIMPOPO

Where South Africa is today, Zimbabwe was five years ago. If South Africans are to be serious about change, then we must look carefully — and soberly — at the Zimbabwean model. Here DAVID CAUTE provides an unusual perspective: a critical view of Mugabe's policies, written (for once) by someone who is NOT a right-wing defender of white rule

SIX YOUTHS in khaki, two of them armed with AK47 rifles, have been waiting for the bus under the shade of a mopani tree. Packed tight, its roof rack overspilling with bundles and boxes, pitching along in a black cloud of diesel fumes, the bus lurches to a halt as the Youth Brigade spreads across the dirt road, Madison brand cigarettes dangling from their lips. In black Zimbabwe, as in white Rhodesia before it, the country bus embodies the slow, weary submission of the populace to the gun.

Ejected from the bus, the passengers squat submissively on the roadside, men in front, women and children to the rear. The blue-uniformed Zimbabwe Republic Police may or may not be on hand, it makes no difference; they will never intervene when the Zanu (PF) Youth Brigade are at work, or the Women's League, or the militia, or the Central Intelligence Organisation, or the Support Unit, or the Special Constabulary, or the ZIP (Zimpolice), or any of the ruling party's proliferating para-military bodies whose zealous mission is the detection of "dissidents", enemies of the people, saboteurs of the coming one-party state.

The six youths work through the male passengers, inspecting their Zanu (PF) party cards, interrogating suspects, their faces blank with the myth of politics, the onrush of populist power which gushes out of the scorched earth recently de-colonised. Only six years ago, at the climax of Rhodesian civil war, it was white farmers and car salesmen of the Police Reserve who were searching buses for weapons and food parcels in transit to "terrorists".

Now the day belongs to the former "freedom fighters" and their eager younger brothers. The Youth Brigade collects money and raises clenched fists: "Pamberi neMugabe! Pasi Nkomo!" The passengers frantically echo the slogans.

Tomorrow or the day after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, President and First Secretary of the Party, may come campaigning, surrounded by the apparatus of the state, stiff in his starched safari suit and crisp white collar, his voice metallic with inexorable Jacobin rationality, staring through glinting spectacles at the enemies of "unity" as Robespierre stared at the Girondins. Further south, old Joshua Nkomo, whose quarrel with Mugabe extends back over 23 years, is hauling his weary bulk through hostile countryside, harassed and stoned, his fate as explicit as Danton's.

ZIMBABWE is where the hopes invested in post-colonial black Africa have been reborn: Scandinavian aid agencies compete to finance its cooperatives, the great powers manoeuvre for a friendly slice of its non-alignment, European and Australian schoolteachers flood in to teach in its new schools, feminists arrive to assist the women's movement and (on occasion) to compare the bruises inflicted by their new, unreconstructed lovers.

Yet Zimbabwe labours, as Prime Minister Mugabe constantly reiterates, under an

inherited burden — the imperialist legacy of the Lancaster House constitution of December 1979, which brought the civil war to a close.

The 20 seats (out of 100) reserved for white voters are, of course, an anachronism and a legitimate irritant, but what most incenses Mugabe are the short-term guarantees for pluralistic parliamentary democracy.

"Only when there is one Zimbabwean people with one leader — the party — will a scientific reorganisation of society along socialist lines be possible." Western-style pluralism, he recently told journalists, brings only "chaos where anybody can run any group, including killer groups, the Ku Klux Klan and the Red Brigade".

But how the one-party state would dispose of his own great problem, armed dissidence in Matabeleland, he has never explained. By any logic, to deprive Zanu of its legal existence would only inflame Ndebele resistance there: as the leader of a nationalist party banned for almost 20 years, Mugabe must surely know that.

The one-party state is an undefined panacea. It is "unity". According to Didymus Mutasa, Speaker of the House of Assembly, it is a peculiarly African symbiosis of marxism and the tradition of obedience to the chief. It is "communalism". Yet Zimbabwe is a "socialist" country without prospect of socialism, as was admitted to me by a senior official who helped draft the ruling party's election manifesto.

Zanu (PF) has eagerly adopted the Communist apparatus of central committees and politburos, while leaving the economy in the hands of private companies bothered only by minimum wage legislation and laws which prevent dismissals without the approval of the relevant ministry. It is the unified, monopolistic power structures of eastern Europe, China and North Korea that appeal to the left-leaning bourgeoisie who now dominate Zanu (PF)'s central committee.

Though the word "tribal" is not kosher in western liberal circles, being regarded as

"WE still have to build national unity and stop killing each other before we can ever really think of building a foundation for socialism," said a member of the Zimbabwean Left in a recent interview.

A former combatant, he has been through the disillusion of the what-should-have-beens, has personally experienced the tragedy of the inter-party violence of the past three years, and has latterly come around to the view that, whatever the flaws, independence in 1980 was a major advance and an important staging post for future struggles.

He, like almost all Zimbabweans, both black and white, has been heartened by the latest unity moves between Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party and Joshua Nkomo's Zapu.

They offer the prospect of a solution to the black

demeaning, it is on the lips of every Zimbabwean — their tribalism, not ours, of course — and the outcome of the election demonstrates painfully that what counts in Zimbabwe is sub-national identity, language and culture and historical tradition.

Despite Zanu's increasing conservatism, the real dynamic of Zimbabwean party politics is that of the clan. The Patriotic Front alliance of the years 1976-79 is now dead and buried and every vote cast against Mugabe, even for the old oppressor Ian Smith, is jubilantly welcomed in Matabeleland.

The better to understand the emerging one-party state, I spent most of the election campaign in Matabeleland. Such has been Zanu (PF)'s onslaught on Zapu that outside of Bulawayo itself, virtually every urban and rural Zapu office has been closed or burnt out. The village meetings held by Zapu during the campaign of June 1985 offered the Ndebele peasantry their first exposure to their leaders since 1982.

Even during the three-week campaign, Zapu's election agents were frequently arrested: six of Edward Ndlovu's agents in Gwanda; three of Isaac Nyati's agents in Bululima-Mangwe. On June 26 and 27 the police cancelled all Zapu meetings, including Nkomo's, in the hotly-contested Beitbridge constituency. Julius Gumbo, a member of Zapu's regional executive, was arrested and imprisoned at Nkayi.

Two days after the white elections the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), who describe themselves as "from the Prime Minister's office", raided the Thorngrove, Bulawayo, homes of several electoral agents who had supported Zapu's sole candidate for a "white

constituency, a Coloured man with more optimism than sense called Lonny Seckel.

At 1am on June 30 the CIO came to a house in Anaboon Road, fired a warning shot through the bathroom window, then burst in on Seckel's election agent, Edward Huntley (also Coloured), and his family. Beating him, mocking him for meddling in politics, they forced Hunter to kneel on the floor with a pistol to his head. When his wife, an African, protested, they beat her, too.

As police vehicles cruised in the street outside, the CIO, wittily describing themselves as soldiers from Brady barracks, dragged away Huntley and his Zapu neighbour, Philip Tennant. Their almost inevitable destination was the torture centre known as Stops Camp, in the heart of Bulawayo. Huntley and Tennant had "been disappeared".

I took this case, informally, to a noted Bulawayo law firm. I interviewed three lawyers. Each shrugged in despair. "Nothing can be done. Under the Smith regime you contacted the Special Branch and traced your man after two days at the most. Now no one knows anything." One lawyer described Stops Camp as a "slaughterhouse".

They told me that at Dagamela, 50 kilometres to the north, the Zanu (PF) election agent, Mkwanzanji, had arrived at the polling station on the previous day in a police car and begun to harass people queuing to vote. When a local Zapu official tried to intervene there were threats. Inside the polling station the voters were presented with a ballot paper containing only one party, Zanu (PF).

"I told them I wanted to vote for the bull (the Zapu symbol)," reported a farmer prosperous enough to own a car. "They told me, 'No, this is

clap hands clap hands for daddy to come bring cakes and goodies for Robbie alone!



ALL NKOMO WANTS NOW IS PEACE. PEACE AT A

## THE PRIORITIES: UNITY NOW, SOCIALISM TOMORROW.

(and most important) side of Zimbabwe's "national question".

And they seem to provide the only possible peaceful path to the democratic one-party state Mugabe so badly wants.

The integration of whites is of only residual importance these days; their relevance is limited mainly to the economy. Most seem quite relieved to be out of the political spotlight again after all the hullabaloo they caused by voting a Smith majority into the 20 white seats in late June.

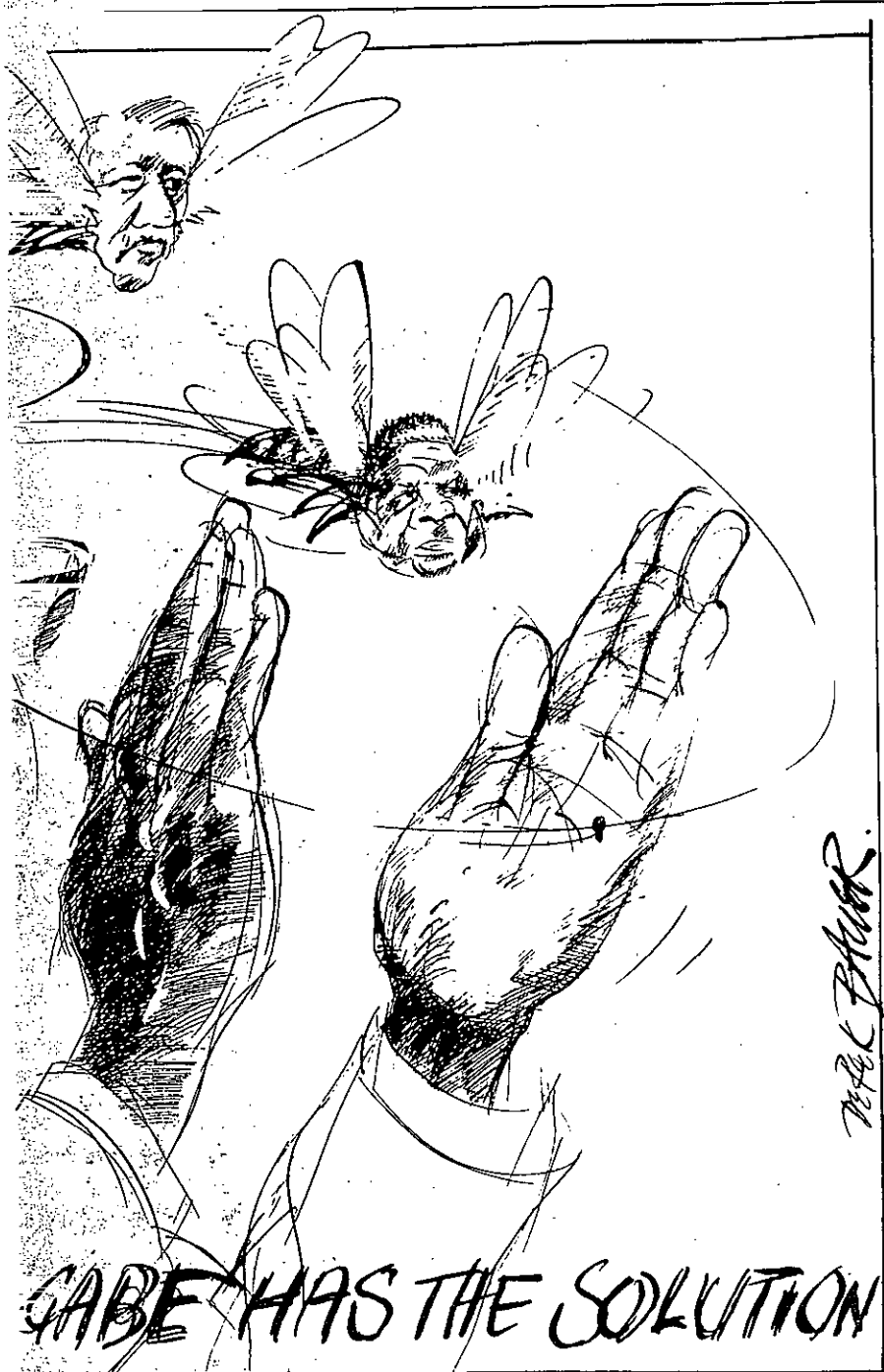
"Leave the dancing to the rhinoceros," said one white industrialist, informing me with glee that Ian Smith had now been classified a member of the rhinocerotidae family — he's outlasted the dinosaurs.

It is still too early to predict with any certainty the likely outcome of the talks, but prospects for



Down but not out ... Smith and Nkomo success look good.

Party political sources say a powerful group of Zanu (PF) "realists", who include Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira and, latterly, Minister of Political Affairs Maurice Nyagumbo are pushing hard to an accommodation with Nkomo. And they



COST ANY PRICE. HOWARD BARRELL reports

party state." Learning of this the Zapu chairman, Mike Mpofu, had tried to the polling station but was turned back. Last 60 voters had decided to make their to Nkayi and vote there on the following

chance I came upon confirmation of this the shape of a signed letter sent to's executive in Bulawayo by personal messenger. In the event Zapu took the majority by 25 874 votes to 760.

is the testimony of a Zapu businessman urged me to print his name and locality, the more honour than prudence. I shall him Edgar. In January 1983 the Fifth arrived in his area of Tsholotsho, shops and houses, and launched a reign of terror. Bodies were displayed to assembled children (an old gambit of the Rhodesian forces). is a dissident."

May 1983 Edgar was arrested by the CIO in the Stops Camp where he was flung with 20 others, beaten and subjected to torture.

March 1984 he was again arrested at his in Bulawayo. This time his internment, from only 9pm to 5am but he endured a beating. He took the case to a lawyer, a doctor's certificate and photographs of his body, but got nowhere.

not a Zapu man myself. I don't trust

His leadership is both opportunistic and sterile, his rhetoric on the problem of dissidence, disingenuous. In 1982, at 3 000 former Zipra freedom fighters of the National Army in fear and fury, they their weapons with them. Many

to have Mugabe's ear.

ney are said to be arguing, among others, that the army action in Matabeleland has done nothing to cut support for Zapu, as the July election for blacks evinced. Zimbabwean experience in Mozambique to help fight the MNR has shown the proportions of activity could take in Zimbabwe (perhaps a little help from Pretoria). And there is little aspect of effective development and progress to socialism if the country is divided.

There are other factors as well. Western governments are, say sources, none too keen to a leaky Matabeleland-Transvaal border as the African situation heats up. A number of Zimbabwe's friends in the world socialist movement do not want problems with Nkomo to between them and a warm embrace of

embarked on a campaign of killing and terror — hence the deaths of over 60 members of white farming families (leaving vast, deserted stretches of viable commercial ranching land up for sale), the murder of government officials, and the fear which underlies the brutality, rape and butchery handed out by the Shona Fifth Brigade in hostile terrain.

Nothing can excuse the terror that Mugabe has inflicted on Matabeleland, but to pretend that dissidents don't exist, or are agents of a Machiavellian government, defies the historical record and insults the intelligence.

In many respects, I admire Mugabe's government, particularly its crash health and education programmes, its minimum wage legislation, its early (though largely aborted) attempts at land reform, and the dignity it has brought to the people after 90 years of colonialism.

But too often the appeal to "tradition" is a mask for power-hunger, for crushing dissent. Freedom of association, assembly and speech benefits the citizens of Africa no less than Europeans; the rule of law is a universal blessing; detention without trial at ministerial pleasure is a universal evil.

Zimbabwe is now more than ever bitterly divided along tribal lines. A new, federal constitution might be a solution — but Zapu has not yet demanded it and the Harare government will never grant it. Rhodesia was a colonial creation, the megalomaniac dream of Cecil Rhodes. But the one legacy of colonialism sacred to African nationalist leaders are the arbitrary fiefs they inherited. What you have, you keep.

● David Caute is author of "Under the Skin: the Death of White Rhodesia"

Mugabe. And, it is unfitting for the new leader of the non-aligned movement, which Mugabe now is, to have a bloody corner in his backyard.

But, within the ruling party are other powerful figures who might have a lot to lose through unity — notably their ability to credibly claim to represent the people of Matabeleland.

For his part, Nkomo is said by party colleagues to be bitterly disillusioned and ready to deal at almost any price. That portion of his party which is not in detention is in tatters. He wants out, and a peaceful, honourable retirement.

But the dissident violence is unlikely to stop if and when plum jobs are given Nkomo and co. Rather, peace is likely to depend more on an amnesty for dissidents and the release from detention of former Zipra guerrilla leaders Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku.

# Footsie-footsie approach to <sup>362</sup>nationalisation

"YOUR ANC'S Freedom Charter could turn out to look a bit adventurist."

"How on earth are you going to nationalise the mines and banks as well as restore the land to those who work it in a short time without interrupting production seriously and taking on international business in a battle you're unlikely to win?"

The author of the question is a participant in Zimbabwe's embattled co-operative movement. Though sometimes bitterly critical of the Mugabe government's economic pragmatism, he recognises that, in his words, "Socialism is not a matter of slogans — it's a matter of work."

The Mugabe government has moved slowly and very carefully on the economy. China and Yugoslavia, historically close allies of Zanu, seem to provide the most important standards.

The government has made clear it is going for a gradual economic transformation — of a kind and pace that will not result in the loss of either producers' nerves or production itself.

State participation in strategic industries — a matter of policy — has been on a "willing buyer, willing seller" basis. It is being used, in the words of one top civil servant to "get to know the economy". The implication is that state participation would become more far-reaching with time. But, of now, nobody has been forced to sell; nobody has lost a bean.

In its economic ventures, the government is committed to profitability, and it has not introduced any socialist-inclined practices on the shopfloor.

If it's your particular concern in life, whether white or black, you can still own a very large house and a very large business; you can still make a massive profit, though you're now expected to pay something like a living wage; you can still have an army of servants keeping your pool aglitter, your garden tidy and your children quiet; you can still buy whatever you want, though you may pay black market prices to have a video like the Jones's; you can still go on holiday overseas, though you might end up being devious in order to supplement your small annual foreign currency allowance; your children can still get an excellent education, although you will have to accept that this right is now being extended, as best as possible, to other children as well; you can still, if it does something for you, moan like hell about "dropping standards", though you'll meet not anger any more, but ridicule; you can still walk through the streets of Harare or Bulawayo with a sack full of money and less fear than in Johannesburg or Cape Town.

In fact you can, if you absolutely must, still play Bwana or Baas — though the role now demands a far less crude script than in the past.

Far from losing, there have been some remarkable economic gains since independence, which include increases in production by both volume and value.

The most spectacular success has been the peasant farming sector. At 850 000 households (about four million people), Zimbabwe's peasant sector is much larger in relative terms than its South African counterpart. Many more people in Zimbabwe depend wholly on the land for their livelihood.

Some 40 percent of the marketed staple maize crop is now produced by the peasant sector. Taking into account that additional portion of production which is held back by families for

Three years of drought were not enough to cause a famine in Zimbabwe; the country is Africa's outstanding example of a workable peasant-based economy. HOWARD BARRELL reports from Harare

domestic consumption, this means the peasant sector is now outproducing the highly efficient white commercial farmers who control almost all good crop-growing land.

Peasants are now producing an estimated 10 times more than they did at any time under Smith.

This has been achieved by overcoming what one agriculturalist calls "the legacy of gross neglect" of previous governments.

"The Mugabe government has really put its money where its mouth is and brought services such as marketing depots, fertilisers, seeds, credit opportunities and research and extension much closer to the peasant farmers," he says.

The result is that Zimbabwe is the outstanding agricultural example in Africa. Hard work and a remarkable self-reliance among peasant farmers showed just after independence that three years of drought were not enough to cause a famine in Zimbabwe.

Over the past five years, only about 30 000 peasant families have been resettled out of an initial target figure of 165 000. This has meant there has not been any fundamental restructuring of the agricultural sector; and the same applies to other sectors — such as manufacturing, commerce and mining.

While strengthening the white commercial farming sector, the government has extended support for commercial agricultural production into the peasant sector.

But, there has been no real intervention in the industrial sector, which has had its ups and downs since independence but is still experiencing higher volume outputs than in UDI days. What has not changed is the shortage of foreign currency for machinery and parts.

In the commercial sector, apart from a few price controls, "market forces" have been allowed to develop with little hindrance. The indexed value of retail trade is three times higher than it was between 1975 and 1978 under Smith.

While there have been some joint ventures in tourism and hotels, banking and publishing, these again do not amount to restructuring. And the creation of various development financing and marketing bodies — like the minerals marketing corporation, which markets all Zimbabwe's mining production — indicates the government's desire to influence indirectly rather than intervene directly.

The collective co-operative movement, comprising largely former guerrillas, struggles on against enormous odds. It still lacks a composite legal and aid framework within which to flourish, and constitutes no challenge at all to capitalist production.

Although industrial and agricultural workers have enjoyed several statutory wage increases since independence, they have probably benefited least at this stage. Their cost of living has risen faster than for higher income groups. And the trade union movement has been an unmitigated disaster and boil of corruption for much of the post-independence period.

The economic and social benefits which have accrued to so many other black Zimbabweans — the bureaucratic and business petit bourgeoisie as well as the peasantry — appear to result mainly from the lifting of political, social and economic restrictions on them.

"The brakes have been taken off; the engine has not been overhauled," said the agriculturalist.

When that overhaul will start — perhaps whether it ever will — is a question that is unlikely to be answered much before the 1990s.



## ZIMBABWE TODAY

# The Machiavelli road to Lancaster House

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These young luminaries were able to present a cogent argument that a settlement, even if it resulted in a Mugabe and/or Nkomo government, would still mean a *de facto* western-type government in Zimbabwe. This would be the result less of any terms of settlement than of conditions on the ground.

These conditions were:

First, that there were within the two wings of the Zimbabwean Liberation Movement, Zanu and Zapu, no coherent forces for socialism. So, yell as anyone might about being a Marxist Leninist, there just was not a working class movement, an ideologically committed communist party or even a clearly spelt-out programme to constitute an immediate and concrete force for socialism.

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**HOWARD BARRELL reports**

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Three, the two guerrilla armies, Zanu and Zipra, together potentially the most meaningful forces for socialism, would have to be largely demobilised after a settlement. This would be a requirement of law and order — and not all guerrillas could be accommodated in a new national army. Once their AK47s were in the armouries, the people of Zimbabwe would, in the broadest sense, be disarmed. Democratic structures within Zanu and Zapu had been severely strained during the years of repression and war. Semi-legal community, union and other organisations had not been developed as part of the liberation effort. So, whatever the democratic intentions of the party leaderships, the broad populace would be hard-pressed to push for radical programmes for some time.

Four, in the event of a settlement, a liberation movement government would inherit a largely intact Rhodesian state structure on which it would have to rely.

Five, given the years of rivalry between Zanu and

Zapu leaderships, they could be relied upon (perhaps with a little mischief from western embassies) to have a serious fall out. The effect would again be to weaken mainly black Zimbabweans' attempts to give material meaning to "liberation".

Six, whoever came to power in a post-settlement government would still have to rely on the people Ian Smith did to make the shoes, grow the food, create the jobs and extend the loans.

Seven, if the basic concession of black state power could be extracted from Smith and Muzorewa, the frontline states could be relied upon to force Zanu and Zapu into a settlement in order to end the war.

And eight, given the balance of forces in southern Africa, a liberation movement government in Zimbabwe would be able only to allow the ANC to share its basket and bark from afar at the rabid rottweilers in Pretoria.

Result: a variant of liberal democracy in Zimbabwe; the country reintegrates into the western capitalist economy with the attendant benefits for Lonrho, Rio Tinto, Anglo American and the rest; nationalisation is really no option; rigorous socialism remains at least a decade away.

Probably, the Zimbabwean Left credits Luce and Co with too much.

But are these not exactly the kind of calculations now being done by relatively sophisticated elements in the South African power structure?

If not, the intellectual torpor is more serious than it appears.

The central thrust for these ruling South African elements must be: ditch racism, concede a variant of liberal democracy; but above all, save capitalism.

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## Lowering the poverty line

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"Human beings are not plants, for which some might argue that one can calculate fairly exactly the scientific requirements for existence."

Budlender says of the University of Port Elizabeth's household subsistence level and Unisa's minimum living level that they "do not secure long-term survival or insure a family against unfortunate contingencies."

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"The prices of the various foodstuffs are calculated on the best prices available, in general those of the cheapest supermarket. Budget economists recommend that to get the best value for money the consumer should do one large shopping each month."

"Few workers can follow this advice. They hold down fulltime jobs and have limited shopping time. They use public transport, which limits the number of parcels and packets they can carry at any time. They are very rarely in possession of the large sums necessary to buy all their monthly purchases at one time."

"In addition, many families have inadequate refrigeration and heating facilities, which means that food cannot be stored for a long period. They are thus forced to make smaller and more frequent purchases," Budlender writes.

She rejects the government's sales tax exemption on essential foodstuffs — milk, bread, fresh foods and vegetables. "Most of these goods are not often bought by the really poor. Without adequate refrigeration they are forced to buy tinned and other foods which are not exempt from sales

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In Bonteheuwel, Kewtown and Bokmakierie — Cape Town's oldest and cheapest areas — rents are R31,05, R44,59 and R19,46 respectively. "In the case of Bokmakierie, however, there are only 302 of these low-rental houses, hardly sufficient to cater for all the workers who fall into this category."

Rents in the newer areas are much higher, ranging from R62,46 in Parkwood to R97,24 in Beacon Valley.

"Most of the people in Cape Town did not choose to live in the areas they are in at present. They were moved there against their will. For many of them this also means transport costs above the average provided in the poverty datum line measures. These households will have to cut down substantially on some other vital area of expenditure."

Most damning of all is that no provision is made in poverty datum

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"There is absolutely no provision for post-secondary education. This in effect condemns the children of all those who are living at this low level to low-paying jobs which means that they in turn will live at low levels. This goes against all notions of equality of opportunity."

The calculated poverty datum lines do not allow for expenditure on toothbrushes, toothpaste or deodorant. The MLL allows for R4,80 a month for medical expenses. "This amount is not enough to cover the contributions to medical benefit funds, even less medical aids."

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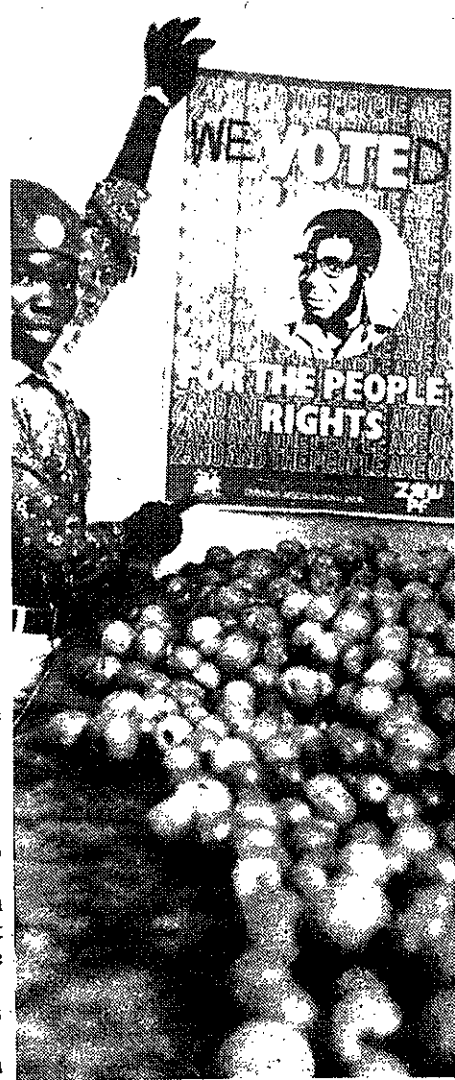
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# Whites queue up to hand in passports

362 24/10/85  
Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—With the deadline for renouncing foreign citizenship only a week away, hundreds of Zimbabwean dual citizens are jamming the Registrar-General's office here seeking to 'regularise' their nationality.

More than 8 100 have already officially handed over a foreign passport, in most cases a British one.

Renunciation of British citizenship is only valid if made in a British court and the British High Commission here has promised to return the passports if their previous owners ask for them. But it may be a while before it is in a position to do so.

Zimbabwe is obliged to give the passports — which are still Crown property — to the high commission but appears to be in no hurry to do so. One visitor to a Government office noted several British passports being used to prop up the leg of a table.

Zimbabwe banned dual citizenship last year after constitutional protection for the privilege lapsed. Dual nationals were given until October 31 this year to choose between Zimbabwe and their second country.

## Dual nationals

At first the law brought little response, but in the past month it has been the main topic of conversation among the country's whites, many of whom hold non-Zimbabwean passports. Queues appeared almost overnight at the registrar's office.

Concern over discrimination against non-Zimbabweans has been behind most of the last-minute rush. The law allows dual nationals who give up Zimbabwean citizenship to live and work in the country, but many worry about unofficial discrimination.

With all the recent talk of there not being enough African advancement, employers would be crazy to take on a non-Zimbabwean, said one man, an engineer who said he had given up his British passport.

There has also been some confusion about how many Zimbabweans can claim dual citizenship. Western diplomats in Harare have estimated between 50 000 and 80 000 (out of a total white population of 110 000 to 140 000). But the semi-official Harare Herald has reported that only 15 000 may be affected by the law.



# Zimbabwe thousands give up passports

Dispatch Correspondent

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# Bringing you news from around the world

## IAN SMITH SPEAKS ON SANCTIONS

WASHINGTON — Former Rhodesian prime minister Mr Ian Smith said yesterday that US sanctions against South Africa would harm surrounding black african countries more than the Pretoria Government.

### Aim

Mr Smith told a news conference organised by the Conservative Caucus Inc, a private political group, that the root of current unrest in South Africa was not racial repression but a Soviet campaign to control the southern half of the continent.

He said he was briefed by Rhodesian security officials after he assumed office as prime minister in 1961 on the Soviet plan, which he

said involved first controlling a "saddle" to the north, then going down the flanks to the south.

The Soviet aim is to take over South Africa — "the greatest treasure house on this earth" — and thus control the strategic minerals found only in Southern Africa and the Soviet Union, Mr Smith asserted.

"Things have been going pretty well according to plan," he said. A leftist government is in control of Mozambique, he noted, adding that since Rhodesia was

changed to Zimbabwe it is no longer a stumbling block to Soviet designs, but is instead moving towards a Marxist-Leninist one-party state.

Sanctions would probably not be the boon to South Africa that they proved to be to Rhodesia by spurring the domestic economy for the first 10 years after they were imposed in response to Mr Smith's unilateral declaration of independence, he said.

The South African economy is already better developed, and its legal status is not in

question as Rhodesia's was, he said.

Nonetheless, "I believe they would ride sanctions out. The damage would be to those other countries in Southern Africa," which depend economically on South Africa.

### Imports

Zimbabwe, for example, is landlocked and has to ship 90 percent of its exports and imports through South Africa, he said.

Mr Smith said sanctions imposed by President Reagan on South Africa already, including curbs on exports of computers and nuclear equipment and banning

imports of Kruggerand gold coins, would probably have little effect on South Africa's neighbours.

But he said he regretted that Mr Reagan was pressured into reversing himself in his opposition to sanctions and was concerned that the measures were only a first step, with more severe pressures to follow.

Mr Smith said he opposed South African policies of racial discrimination, but that the way to change them was through communication and negotiation, a policy he said he followed in ending white rule in Rhodesia. — Sapa-AP.

**MBABANE** — Speculation that five controversial Swazi detainees may soon be released has increased here after a meeting between them and a high-powered government committee.

The detainees who appeared at the meeting in Parliament Buildings were former finance minister Mr Sishayi Nxumalo, former police chief Tius Msibi and former army commander Mangomoti Ndzimande.

They were arrested under Swaziland's 60-day detention without trial legislation last year, and early this year it was announced that they were to face charges of high treason, although no details of the allegations against them were given.

According to a *Times of Swaziland* report yesterday morning, it was not clear if former deputy police commissioner Edgar Hillary and former army major Abedingo Dlamini, who are in the same situation,

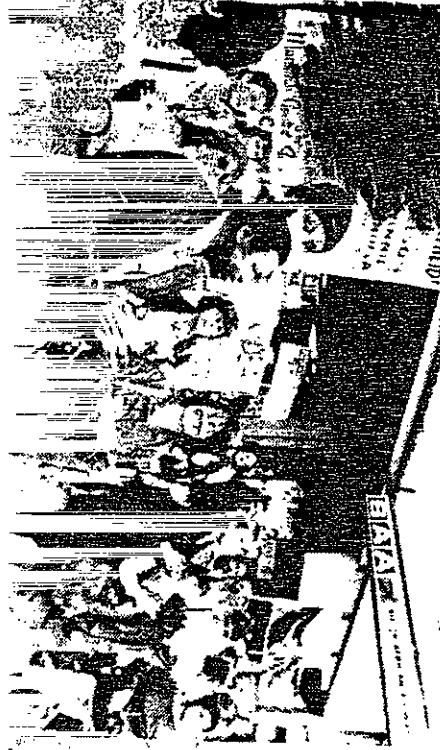
## Swazi top 5 to go

also attended the talks.

The government committee was made up of justice minister David Maise, senior electoral official Mndeni Tshabalala and the administrator for the Hhohho region, which includes Mbabane, Mr Rhodes Nxumalo.

A *Times of Swaziland* reporter who was at parliament and watched the detainees and government committee arrive said the meeting started at 11am and continued all day without a break.

The talks follow the removal from their positions of power about two weeks ago of Prince Mfiansibiti Dlamini and Dr George Msibi, who had been noticeably outspoken in claims that the five men had committed high treason.



# OK SWEAR

# First drought, now danger of anarchy in agriculture

CAPL Times 24/10/88

362

IN TWO months Zimbabwe's agricultural industry, hailed earlier this year by international experts as the best run in Africa, has come to the brink of anarchy.

This time the cause is not the obvious vagaries of the weather but economic factors which may, in the final analysis, be as much part of an erratic world-embracing cycle as the 1982-84 drought.

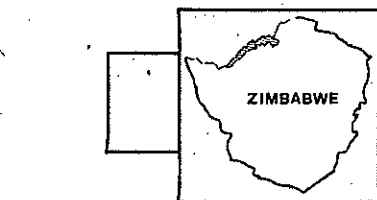
Superficially, the trouble stems from an edict by Zimbabwe's Ministry of Labour that "agro-industrial" workers must receive a pay increase of more than 120 percent to a minimum R220 a month, while "ordinary" farm labourers need get only an extra 15 percent to R130.

Pandemonium reigns on fruit, tea, timber, sugar, and coffee plantations as employers, including the government's own agricultural and rural development authority, seek urgent exemptions from the new minimum, pleading imminent bankruptcy.

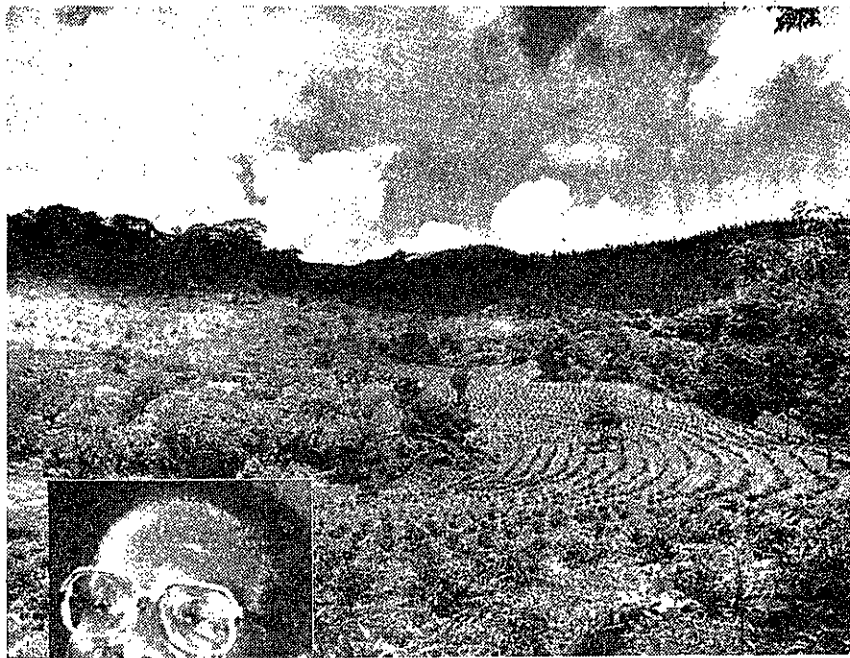
There is also confusion over just who is eligible for the award, which officials say was intended for employees of big multi-national companies, not the small-estate owner.

## Rioted

Predictably, workers have rioted on plantation after plantation (mostly in the eastern districts) as news reached them that managements were trying to backtrack on their joyfully awaited pay rise. And workers clearly in the "ordinary" farm-labour bracket cannot understand why they are not in line for the extra R90 also, and so seethe with resentment.



**Michael Hartnack**  
Reports from Harare



A Zimbabwean coffee plantation (above) and the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe (inset) . . . problems with pay rises for Zimbabwe's farm workers.

Top executives have been assaulted or held hostage, tea bushes burned, and one vacillating statement after another issued by those supposed to be in charge. While managers try to negotiate a return to normal working, no one in Harare will make any decisions before the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and his La-

bour Minister, Mr Freddie Shava, return from the Caribbean this weekend.

The fiery Zanu (PF) Manicaland provincial chairman, Mr Edgar Tekere, has proved an unexpected ally for employers during the crisis, ordering police to quell disturbances which he blames on official bungling.

However, responsible cabinet ministers failed to show up when he tried to convene a meeting in Mutare last week.

## Collapse

If the situation is not resolved 20 000 workers may be laid off, Zimbabwean self-sufficiency in many staple commodities could disappear and profitable export trade collapse.

With yields up to 2 900 kg a hectare, Zimbabwe's tea industry, for example, appeared to be among the most efficient in the world. Some 12 000 tons of a forecast 16 000-ton crop was intended for export this year, perhaps earning R30 million foreign exchange if markets remain stable. Now there are fears it will price itself into ruin.

A visiting foreign human-rights worker last week made the valid point that while, in purely economic terms, Zimbabwe's tea-estate employees should be grateful for what their bosses can channel back to them from the international auction floors, in absolute terms R130 or even R220 a month is simply not enough for a decent life.

A 50-kg bag of maize meal sufficient for a small family's staple diet for a month costs about R20. The cheapest meat, vegetables and other food necessary for a balanced diet would push up family grocery bills by at least another R40 to R50, even allowing for some "home-grown" content.

While most schooling in Zimbabwe is techni-

cally free, parents have to pay fees of more than R100 a child each term for boarding, books, and "development fund".

Kitting out a child for school with initial basic clothing will cost more than R200 while the father of the family going into Mutare to buy himself a new suit will get little change out of R300.

## Aggrieved

It is little wonder, therefore, that the rural Zimbabwean is bitterly aggrieved at the size of his pay packet. His only compensation lies in looking across the international boundary into Mozambique and contemplating the far greater poverty of those with no regular income at all.

Visitors to the captured Gorongosa headquarters of the Renamo rebels report seeing tribesmen clad in bark or leaves. In areas still disrupted by fighting, Mozambicans probably face greater social and economic misery than at any time since the peak of Arab slave-raiding in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Inevitably, some have been crossing Zimbabwe's eastern border illegally to steal from R130-a-month farm workers who themselves feel hard done by.

## Comparison

This inexorable "inward" pressure on Africa's dwindling centres of prosperity and foreign economic interest is exemplified by a cynical and offensive comparison overseas travellers make about the continent.

At each crossing of an international boundary, they say, from the Sahel countries into Zaire, from Zaire into Zambia, from Zambia into Zimbabwe, from Zimbabwe into South Africa, one feels one is suddenly entering a cleaner, greener, richer country. However, the final and sweetest relief of all comes as one steps off the airliner in Western

Australia.

A current conference in Harare of the African, Caribbean and Pacific states highlighted the need to promote trade within the grouping, but has been unable to escape the harsh fact that most development and prosperity stems from "surpluses" generated within the developed world.

There are fickle surpluses of demand (over and above what the developed world can do, very efficiently, to supply its own needs) for primary commodities such as gold, tea, tobacco, copper. With changing trade patterns, this demand can dry up almost as suddenly as the demand for Oudtshoorn's ostrich feathers did in the 1890s.

## Breakthrough

Zimbabwe is now investing hundreds of millions of rands, depriving local customers, and decimating its national breeding herd, to fulfil a sudden breakthrough into the European beef market.

An extra R100 million a year foreign currency from this trade will be welcome as rain, while it lasts, but pessimists fear all Zimbabwe's investment and self-deprivation may be rewarded in a few years by the Europeans, in effect "Sorry, we don't want any more."

There are surpluses of cash and capital, when the developed world's own needs have been fully satisfied, for Africa's development projects or charitable relief. The least hint of recession and what once seemed an unlimited supply is turned off at the source.

## Capricious

Always behind the economic factors and closely linked with them are the developed world's "exportable surpluses" of moral concern which, as Irish bandleader Bob Geldof said on October 19, have now succumbed to "compassion fatigue" over the Ethiopian famine.

The total effect can be compared to the flow of a seasonal river through a desert, or a tide which rises and recedes, leaving little stagnant pools of development to survive as best they can until the next unpredictable "high water".

The flukes of the African climate may be after all, the least capricious factor affecting her peoples' efforts to keep body and soul together.

**ZIMBABWE TODAY**

# The Machiavelli road to Lancaster House

THERE are many conspiracy theories about how Rhodesia exited Lancaster House as Zimbabwe, of which only one, implying Machievellian brilliance within the British Foreign Office, merits any attention.

Now that the pilgrimage to ANC headquarters in Lusaka is becoming vogue and the "tactics of talks" are taking on a new importance, this particular conspiracy theory may have some relevance to South Africans.

The theory is voiced mainly by the alienated elements of the Zimbabwe Left — some of whom worked very hard during the liberation struggle, some of whom are now in government, others of whom are now in jail, but many of whom are merely very vocal what-should-have-beens.

Basically, the theory is that Richard Luce had around him in the late seventies (thanks to David Owen's earlier brief sojourn as British Foreign Secretary) a coterie of bright young aides. They were well versed in the revolutionary classics, were able to exercise brain power rather than xenophobia over the Rhodesian problem, and were able to carry Margaret Thatcher and Lord Carrington beyond their prejudice to several intelligent realisations.

These young luminaries were able to present a cogent argument that a settlement, even if it resulted in a Mugabe and/or Nkomo government, would still mean a *de facto* western-type government in Zimbabwe. This would be the result less of any terms of settlement than of conditions on the ground.

These conditions were:

First, that there were within the two wings of the Zimbabwean Liberation Movement, Zanu and Zapu, no coherent forces for socialism. So, y'all as anyone might about being a Marxist Leninist, there just was not a working class movement, an ideologically committed communist party or even a clearly spelt-out programme to constitute an immediate and concrete force for socialism.

Two, the Zimbabwean Liberation War was

Zimbabwe demonstrates some blunt truths about the nature of power: having inherited a state structure from the Smith government, Zanu's leaders had no option but to keep it intact, much as they disliked it.

**HOWARD BARRELL reports**

basically peasant-based and, more importantly, it derived its problematic from what the black peasantry wanted — more land. That is, ownership and acquisition — more for the Kukul class. There is nothing wrong with the peasants' concerns, according to the revolutionary classics, but the golden rule is that it is only the centrality of the working class and its problematic that provides the programmatic base for the progress to socialism.

Three, the two guerrilla armies, Zanu and Zipa, together potentially the most meaningful forces for socialism, would have to be largely demobilised after a settlement. This would be a requirement of law and order — and not all guerrillas could be accommodated in a new national army. Once their AK47s were in the armouries, the people of Zimbabwe would, in the broadest sense, be disarmed. Democratic structures within Zanu and Zapu had been severely strained during the years of repression and war. Semi-legal community, union and other organisations had not been developed as part of the liberation effort. So, whatever the democratic intentions of the party leaderships, the broad populace would be hard-pressed to push for radical programmes for some time.

Four, in the event of a settlement, a liberation movement government would inherit a largely intact Rhodesian state structure on which it would have to rely.

Five, given the years of rivalry between Zanu and

Zapu leaderships, they could be relied upon (perhaps with a little mischief from western embassies) to have a serious fall out. The effect would again be to weaken mainly black Zimbabweans' attempts to give material meaning to "liberation".

Six, whoever came to power in a post-settlement government would still have to rely on the people. Ian Smith did to make the shoes, grow the food, create the jobs and extend the loans.

Seven, if the basic concession of black state power could be extracted from Smith and Muzorewa, the frontline states could be relied upon to force Zanu and Zapu into a settlement in order to end the war.

And eight, given the balance of forces in southern Africa, a liberation movement government in Zimbabwe would be able only to allow the ANC to share its basket and bark from afar at the rabid rotwellers in Pretoria.

Result: a variant of liberal democracy in Zimbabwe; the country reintegrates into the western capitalist economy with the attendant benefits for Louro, Rio Tinto, Anglo American and the rest; nationalisation is really no option; rigorous socialism remains at least a decade away. Probably, the Zimbabwean Left credits Luce and Co with too much.

But are these not exactly the kind of calculations now being done by relatively sophisticated elements in the South African power structure.

If not, the intellectual torpor is more serious than it appears. The central thrust for these ruling South African elements must be: ditch racism, concede a variant of liberal democracy; but above all, save capitalism.

For the idealist on the Left, liberal democracy is a terrible defeat.

For more serious types on the Zimbabwean Left, it is an important, albeit limited, advance on a road to socialism that is proving much longer and more badly signposted than expected.



Picture: AFRAPIX

Zanu supporter with portrait of the man he thanks for all that farming bounty

362 Matabeleland 'bandits' strike again at

For the hardy ranchers who run their cattle in the dry Matabeland, scrub the news of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Ehlers will draw the predictable shock and outrage. They will be asking if it means a return to the taut days

and nights which followed the beginning of rebel activity by armed opponents of Mr. Mugabe's government after Mr. Joshua Nkomo was sacked from the Cabinet early in 1982 and ex-Zipra leaders Mr. Dumbo Dabengwa and Mr. Lookout Masuku were detained.

hundreds of black Zimbabweans have been killed. But for the past 18 months the small white farming community, which numbers no more than about 300 families, has had no fatalities.

In recent weeks, however, there has been a marked increase in dissident activities. The worst was the massacre of 21 people—including seven children, in the Mwerenzi district of

The government has embarked on a two-pronged campaign to counter the actions of the dissidents.

It has stepped up its efforts to crush support for the rebels among supporters of Mr. Nkomo's Zapu party, with arrests and detentions, and at the same time is engaged in a po-

litical dialogue with Zanu aimed, at uniting it with the ruling Zanu (PF) party led by Mr Mugabe.

Two weeks ago the Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, warned however that South Africa had resumed infiltrating dissidents of the so-called "Super-Zapu" into Zimbabwe, aimed at sabotaging the efforts to bring about peace

through the meeting of the parties. The murder of Mr and Mrs Ehlers will once again focus attention on the dissident campaign and will possibly lead to much tougher action against the civilian population, including the imposition of curfews.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala warned last month that curfews would be imposed because, he said, the incidence of banditry showed that "the dissidents were living among the people."



# Agriculture at the brink of anarchy

25/10/85 362 MERCURY

**IN TWO SHORT months Zimbabwe's agricultural industry, hailed earlier this year by international experts as the best-run in Africa, has come to the brink of anarchy.**

This time the cause is not the obvious vagaries of the weather but economic factors that may, in the final analysis, be as much part of an erratic world-embracing cycle as the 1982-84 drought.

Superficially the trouble stems from an edict by Zimbabwe's Ministry of Labour that 'agro-industrial' workers must receive a pay increase of more than 120 percent to a minimum R220 a month, while 'ordinary' farm-labourers need get only an extra 15 percent to R130.

**Michael Hartnack  
HARARE**

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There is also confusion over just who is eligible for the award, which officials say was intended for employees of big multinational companies, not the small estate-owner.

Predictably, workers have rioted on plantation after plantation (mostly in the eastern districts) as news reached them that managements were trying to backtrack on their joyfully awaited pay rise. And workers clearly in the 'ordinary' farm-labour bracket cannot understand why they are not in line for the extra R90 also, so seethe with resentment.

Top executives have been assaulted or held hostage, tea bushes burned, and one vacillating statement after another issued by those supposed to be in charge. While managers try to negotiate a return to normal working, no one in Harare will make any decisions before Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, and his Labour Minister, Mr Freddie Shava, return from the Caribbean this weekend.

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If the situation is not resolved 20 000 workers may be laid off, Zimbabwean self-sufficiency in many staple commodities could disappear, and profitable export trade collapse.

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## Pressure

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## Beef herds

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The total effect can be compared to the flow of a seasonal river through a desert, or a tide that rises and recedes, leaving little stagnant pools of development to survive as best they can until the next unpredictable high water.

# 'Bandits' Kill white couple in Matabeleland

HARARE—A white farmer, his wife and their foreman were shot dead yesterday by anti-Government dissidents — the first attack of the kind on whites in 17 months in the western Matabeleland province.

Police have confirmed that Mr Jacobus Ehlers, his wife Joy and their foreman, Mr Jonathan Ndlovu, were ambushed on Minosa farm in the Nyamadzlovu district north of Bulawayo late on Wednesday. The couple were said to be in their 40s.

The last white to be killed in dissident activity was Mr Ian Burchall, shot dead at his ranch in the Marula district west of Bulawayo in May last year.

## Point blank

Official sources said seven 'bandits' arrived at the homestead at 4.30 p.m. and ransacked it after locking the domestic worker and four other employees in the toilet.

When the Ehlers and Mr Ndlovu drove past the cattle feeding pens approaching the homestead on their return from a shopping trip to Bulawayo the dissidents opened fire on their vehicle, killing Mrs Ehlers

and the foreman.

Mr Ehlers jumped out and ran into the bush but the gunmen gave chase and caught him after about 1 km. They shot him dead at point blank range the sources said.

Security forces mounted follow-up operations and were still searching the area helped by armed whites.

The deaths bring to 52 the number of civilians reported killed in banditry in Matabeleland since the elections in early July, while security forces have killed 20 dissidents in the same period.

Incidents reported by Zimbabwean authorities show a marked increase in dissident activity in Matabeleland since July, particularly since Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu and the ruling Zanu (PF) revived talks aimed at some form of merger of the two parties. — (Sapa)

## Fire damage

MBABANE—A fire extensively damaged the roof of the official residence of the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhhekimpi, on Wednesday night, a fire brigade spokesman said yesterday. No one was injured. — (Sapa-Reuter)

# Zimbabwe accused of torture 362

HARARE — Torture is widely used against political prisoners in Zimbabwe, says Amnesty International. **STAR**

A report released yesterday says that during interrogation detainees are beaten on the soles of their feet, given electric shocks and forced to drink quantities of salt water. 26/10/85

Most notorious of the interrogation centres is Stops Camp in Bulawayo. The camp "sometimes contains more than 100 political detainees in a number of small cells and wire cages", says the report. Torture is reportedly "routine".

Political arrests are usually made by the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO). Torture is administered by police and the CIO interrogators. — The Observer



# Wants armed struggle

## stepped up

## But Mugabe farked sanctions issue at Nassau

The Star's Africa  
News Service

The militant stance against South Africa adopted at the Commonwealth summit by Mr Robert Mugabe is wholly consistent with Zimbabwe's attitude to its giant neighbour to the south.

Mr Mugabe himself came to power through a combination of armed struggle and sustained international pressure on the Rhodesian régime.

He is thus well placed to argue that sanctions alone will not bring the Pretoria government to heel.

At Nassau he called on the international community to accelerate the flow of arms and humanitarian aid to the liberation movements fighting the South African Government.

The armed struggle was the principal form through which liberation would be achieved and sanctions were only complementary to it, he emphasised.

A year ago on a visit to America he said much the same when he called on the United States to give weapons and other aid to liberation forces, notably the ANC, the PAC and to Swapo in the case of Namibia.

In New Delhi in April this year, a message from Mr Mugabe to a meeting of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement called on the international community to boycott the South African Government and to press for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions "until Namibia is free and democracy is established in South Africa".

He said, too, that member states could increase their material support to the liberation movements.

Mr Mugabe has, since his government took office in 1980, never hidden Zimbabwe's support for the ANC, the PAC and for Swapo.

He has not allowed those organisations to use Zimbabwe soil as a base from which to mount attacks on South Africa only because of the

proven capacity of South Africa to retaliate with military strikes across the border.

Last year he was asked how South Africa could be liberated without help from outside.

He replied: "There is no question of our denying other forms of assistance than military. We continue to give that support through the OAU.

"But unfortunately because of the nature of things — the lack of resources on our part, the fact that we are only a young country — we are not able single-handedly to offer Zimbabwe as a base" — and he added in an obvious reference to the Nkomati Accord, "and this is the realisation which has dawned on Mozambique."

Mr Mugabe continued: "But if the situation were such that Africa was united behind the Frontline states and all of us here who constitute the Frontline were asked by the whole of Africa to offer our countries as bases, provided there was military assistance in the form of weaponry, funds, defence, a military presence, forces from Africa, then I'm sure the Frontline states would consider the matter in a different light. And, of course, we would need the backing of progressive countries." On another occasion last year, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister said he believed South Africa had created "an actual situation of conflict" through acts of aggression against its neighbours.

He said: "Who is not aware that our nationals have been recruited, trained and armed by South Africa and then infiltrated back into Zimbabwe to carry out a systematic campaign of harassment, rape, murder and arson directed against the peasants, the white farmers, and the Government. We have thus not mere threats of hostile acts to contend with, we have the reality of an actual situation of conflict."

Mr Mugabe has often said that Zimbabwe harboured no aggressive intentions towards the people of



Mr Robert Mugabe

South Africa but that apartheid was an abhorrent policy which had been condemned by the whole international community.

On the question of sanctions, his attitude was spelt out clearly at the Non-Aligned Movement meeting in Delhi when he called for comprehensive mandatory measures.

But in September last year he told newsmen at a conference of the socialist international and the Frontline heads of government that "positive assistance" would be needed by the Frontline states to offset economic problems that might face them.

What form this positive assistance should take and who would provide it has not been publicly debated. But diplomatic and business circles have made known to the government their fears about the disastrous effects that would be felt by Zimbabwe were comprehensive sanctions to be applied.

The question about how Zimbabwe would cope should comprehensive sanctions be imposed at some time remains unanswered.

However the government-owned *Herald* newspaper in Harare has said the government is under no illusion as to what would happen if Zimbabwe did embark on so drastic a course.

It maintained that no one has so much as hinted at sanctions and wondered why special concern was being expressed.

It said in an editorial that at no time had Zimbabwe or other Frontline states been urged to switch the attack on apartheid to the economic front.

In that may lie the clue to Mr Mugabe's call for increased military aid for the liberation forces. — Robin Drew in Harare.

ews from around the world

# Mugabe gets tough

SOWETAN Foreign Service

**HARARE** — The harder line on sanctions against South Africa adopted by the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was evident in his comment about assistance for the Frontline States which would suffer because of sanctions and Pretoria's counter-measures.

His earlier attitude to sanctions was that for them to be effective they must be comprehensive and mandatory, but that countries like Zimbabwe whose economies were tightly linked with South Africa's would have to be exempt or be given compensation by the international community.

But when he reported to the nation on his return home this week from the Commonwealth summit, Mr Mugabe said the Frontline States had decided they would no longer press for international assistance before backing sanctions.

The situation in South Africa had to be regarded as paramount

and if problems arose for individual countries it would be up to those countries or to Africa to appeal to the international community for assistance if the economies had been rendered "in-operative".

He was scathing in his comments about people who had warned of the threat to the Zimbabwean economy if sanctions were applied.

"These prophets of doom are the profit-makers," he said, "who did not want to see their fat pockets hit."

Anyway, he said, if the business community had been able to successfully combat sanctions when they were

applied by the world to Rhodesia, surely they could do the same when it was only South Africa which might apply measures against Zimbabwe.

It was to Mozambique that Mr Mugabe looked as a means of moving Zimbabwe's imports and exports to and from the coast.

He looked to the day when Beira, Maputo and even Nacala in northern Mozambique would handle Zimbabwean traffic, 80 to 90 percent of which currently goes through South Africa.

If South Africa were to stop this traffic, it would mean the collapse

of Zimbabwe, say opponents of sanctions.

Mr Mugabe is no doubt looking to a return to the situation when Mozambique ports were the neutral outlets for landlocked Rhodesia and took about 75 percent of the traffic.

It was only after Mozambique's independence that the situation changed and South Africa became the main channel.

However a paper circulating in diplomatic and government circles estimates that the necessary improvements to the Beira and Nacala routes alone would cost about R2 000-million and take two years to implement.

# Mugabe to keep back doors open

362

DISPATCH  
31/10/85

HARARE — Zimbabwe would mobilise all available manpower to keep its trade routes through Mozambique open if, in the face of sanctions, South Africa retaliated by closing its routes, according to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

He said yesterday that the economic effects from "a vindictive South Africa" would not be as crippling to Zimbabwe as some "prophets of doom" would have it.

They were the ones who had grown rich through their resourcefulness and self-reliance and had helped Rhodesia weather world sanctions.

If these people had helped Rhodesia defy the world, he wondered why they could not do the same against just one country, South Africa.

If South Africa decided to cut trade links, Zimbabwe would mobilise all its available manpower to fight for the re-opening of the Maputo railway line.

He said it was a fallacy to believe Zimbabwe would be the only country to suffer if South Africa closed its routes. If Zimbabwe was South Africa's biggest market, then this would also affect the "racist republic" — Sapa

# No safe haven for Zimbabwe dissidents

Dispatch Correspondent

DISPATCH

01/10/85

HARARE — After hearing complaints that it has not been acting quickly enough, Botswana has pledged continued assistance to Mr Robert Mugabe's government in preventing dissidents from using its territory along the 700 km border with Matabeleland as a "safe haven".

A meeting of the Botswana-Zimbabwe joint commission on defence and security agreed in Gaborone on Wednesday that both sides "would take necessary measures to prevent either country being used for destabilising the other".

Set up after border clashes and the flight of thousands of Ndebele tribespeople to northern Botswana in 1982, the commission held its six-monthly meeting against the background of the bloodiest month of political violence in Matabeleland this year. The violence claimed 51 lives.

Killings have continued despite recent progress in unity talks between Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) and the opposition Zapu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo, whom the dissidents claim to support.

The Zimbabwean delegation was led by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, who recently lashed out at "countries which want to be our friends but harbour dissidents" and made a special appeal to Botswana, whose support was uniquely vital, he said.

Accompanying Mr Nkala, who is the only Ndebele in Mr Mugabe's elite politburo, was the Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the acting Commissioner of Police Mr Henry Mkurazhizha, and deputy commander of the army Major General Sheba Gava.

The Botswana delegation was led by the Minister of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe.

"It is agreed that Botswana will continue to apprehend and hand over to Zimbabwe persons who have come into Botswana after committing crimes in Zimbabwe," said a joint communique issued after the talks.

Last year Botswana repatriated several thousand Zimbabwean nationals, including suspected dissidents who were detained for "screening" by Mr Mugabe's government. Those who had earlier been granted international "refugee status" were allowed to remain.

# Now Mugabe sticks his neck out

The Star's Africa  
News Service

## Over sanctions

The harder line on sanctions against South Africa adopted by the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was evident in comments made this week about assistance for the Frontline states which would suffer as a result of sanctions and Pretoria's counter-measures.

His earlier attitude to sanctions was that for them to be effective they must be comprehensive and mandatory but that countries like Zimbabwe whose economies were tightly linked with that of South Africa would have to be exempt or be given compensation by the international community. In keeping a reasonably low profile on sanctions, but urging increased support for the armed struggle, it seemed at Nassau that the Zimbabwe premier was sticking to this line.

But when he reported to the nation on his return from the Commonwealth summit, Mr Mugabe revealed that the Frontline states had decided they would no longer press for international assistance before backing sanctions.

The situation in South Africa had to be regarded as paramount and if problems arose for individual countries it would be up to those countries or to Africa to appeal to the international community for assistance if their economies had been rendered "inoperative".

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However, a paper circulating in diplomatic and government circles estimates that the necessary improvements to the Beira and Nacala routes alone would cost about R2 billion and take two years to implement.

The direct rail link from Zimbabwe to Maputo has not operated for a year because of security and other problems but, according to Mr Mugabe, Zimbabwe intends to increase its military commitment and involvement in Mozambique to get that route back into use. How much that would cost has not been guessed at as it would clearly depend on the security situation within Mozambique.

Zimbabwe's total volume of goods coming into and going out of the country is about 8 million tons, of which only about 800 000 tons goes through Beira at present.

It has been estimated that if R1 million were spent on relaying the line to Beira with electrified double track and deepening and extending the port facilities, Beira's capacity could increase to 4 million tons.

Thus in theory Mr Mugabe is right when he says Mozambique could handle all Zimbabwe's traffic.

But business circles here are deeply pessimistic about the

chances of translating the theory into practice.

In addition South Africa has a tremendous hold on Zimbabwe through the markets it offers for Zimbabwean products.

It takes 40 percent of Zimbabwe's manufactured goods for which markets would be very hard to find in other neighbouring states. South Africa supplies 20 percent of Zimbabwe's imports amounting to thousands of individual tariff items without which the infrastructure would come to a standstill.

Mr Mugabe's counter-argument is that Zimbabwe is a valuable market for South Africa's goods and Pretoria's transport services and harbours gain revenue from handling Zimbabwean traffic.

He seemed to be saying at his news conference that South Africa might well hesitate before applying counter-measures because of the additional damage this would do to its economy.

However, he did not gloss over the danger that applying sanctions to South Africa had for the Frontline states.

His argument here was that suffering was part of any revolution and that Zimbabwe was committed to playing a part in resolving the South African situation and ending apartheid.

There should be no doubting Mr Mugabe's sincerity in making this commitment but how great a part he is prepared for Zimbabwe to play and what risks he will take are cards that he has yet to show. — Robin Drew in Harare.

EACH weekday morning, Gwinyai Chigumbo walks 10 miles to school, wading through a river on the way. He frequently falls asleep at his desk. Occasionally, he faints. He is small for his nine years and the scratches on his knees that he picks up on his hike through the bush take months to heal. His eyes ooze chronic infection and a hacking cough keeps him up at nights.

His daily trek takes him past fields of deep red soil supporting acres of ripening wheat, bright green lucerne pastures, fatening Friesian cows, banks of ripening tomatoes and sleek Hereford Steers stuffing themselves at stalls.

Gwinyai is one of 1.5 million people living on Zimbabwe's commercial farms. They are estimated by researchers to be the poorest, most disease-prone and worst nourished in the country and are at the heart of a major industrial dispute now affecting Zimbabwe's plantation workers.

Since the government unilaterally announced a wage increase of 122 per cent for agro-industrial workers in August, strikes, demonstrations, lock-outs and violence have hammered the industry.

The owners of the country's tea, coffee, sugar, timber, fruit and poultry plantations say that the increase will wipe out any profitability in the industries.

A report in Harare's *Herald* newspaper said estates owned by multinational companies could carry on for

## THE PLIGHT OF PLANTATION FOLK

# Starvation on Zimbabwe farms

By a  
Special  
Correspondent

another two years, before having to close down, while independently owned plantations might exist for "no more than a matter of months."

Workers classed as "agro-industrial labour often work alongside ordinary farm labour. "It is not surprising that some workers who handle only cattle or maize are demanding the higher wage as well, as are domestic workers on farms," the *Herald* says.

According to a survey carried out by a team of researchers at the medical school of the University of Zimbabwe in 1983 and subsequently updated, about 40 per cent of commercial farm labourers' children under five years are classed as "under nutrition," the condition creates "stun-

ting" where children cannot develop normal physical proportions and remain short and weakened for the rest of their lives.

They are also subject to a wide variety of intestinal and respiratory diseases, and the study shows high incidences of diarrhoea — probably the biggest child killer in Africa — dysentery, tuberculosis, measles and trachoma.

The level of poverty and resultant disease tends to be twice as high in commercial farming areas as in the communal areas dominated by the peasant farming population, now rapidly turning from a subsistence existence to cash crops.

The risk of mortality in the under-five age group has dropped in commercial farming areas from 40 per cent before independence to about 20 per cent now. "But it is still the level it stands at in communal

areas," said one member of the investigating team.

Nineteen per cent of children born on commercial farms die within the first year of life, a figure again double the standards in communal lands.

Ante-natal trauma plagues the wives of commercial farming labourers, who have little or no recourse to medical advice. Neo-natal tetanus is also high, with practices like rubbing cow dung on the umbilicus as a primitive form of sterilisation frequently responsible.

"Poor quality housing, single water points for over 300 people and overcrowded communal sanitation were found, underlying reported communicable endemic disease," says a 1985 evaluation of family health care available in commercial farming areas.

Farm schools are another source of di-

sease. Primary schools in commercial farming areas had 4.5 times the number of pupils per class compared with schools in communal area, while commercial farm secondary schools had nine times the number.

The minimum wage for commercial farm workers is \$45. "I don't believe anyone can live on \$45 a month," said one of the research team. The poverty datum line is generally agreed to level out at about \$74.

The situation has worsened, largely because of minimum wages. With the progressive increase in wages, farmers have tended to lay off labour and spend money on productive items such as dams, boreholes and greater use of pesticides and machinery.

The commercial farm labour force has shrunk from 335 000 in 1979, the year before indepen-

dence, to 263 000 now. The number of farms has hardly changed.

With further wage increases pending, the researchers predict that farmers will be reluctant to spend money on schools, health services and supplying fertiliser to labourers to develop their own gardens, a crucial source of nutrition.

On some of the large estates, management has reportedly begun charging workers for these.

The farmers point out that they are the only ones in the country's business community who are expected to pay for social services for labour, while at the same time bearing the burden of radically increased farming inputs.

ROBERT MUGABE... Zimbabwe leader.



They also point out that while communal areas have received enormous assistance in recent years — in the way of boreholes, schools, clinics and food hand-outs in droughts — commercial farming areas have received virtually nothing.

"Everybody feels there is a great need for an improvement in these things," said David Hasluck, director of the farmers union. "It is unfair that the farmer should provide them when other employers go scot free."

Hasluck and the research team agree that a significant improvement has taken place since independence, but it is by no means universal. — LONDON OBSERVER SERVICE.

# Harare woos SA disinvestment lobby

IF you're pulling out of South Africa, why not pull into Zimbabwe?

This is the newest sales pitch devised in a bid to woo foreign investment, according to Norman Reynolds, chief executive of the Zimbabwe Promotion Council (ZPC), which promotes Zimbabwe overseas.

"It's not the council alone," he added recently. "The banks are obviously key people. But we have had meetings, we've discussed it with government, and we've been in touch with a variety of agencies on this score."

Only two months ago, Director of Information John Tsimba was sent to New York to fill a new senior public relations post set up largely to draw investments to Zimbabwe.

According to Reynolds, prime targets of the campaign are companies pulling out or planning to pull out of South Africa.

Over the past four years, mounting international pressure against

apartheid has forced foreign investment down from \$2.6-billion (R6.5-billion) in 1981 to \$1.8-billion (R4.5-billion) in 1984.

While British firms have tended only to threaten boycotts, disinvestment has been taken more seriously in the United States.

In anticipation of economic turmoil in South Africa, Zimbabwe also has taken some precautions to disentangle itself from South African-linked capital.

For historical reasons, most of the 300 multinational companies here have been extensions of South African operations, according to a spokesperson for the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI).

Investment has been one of the sorest points for the country. Despite its relative peace and economic prosperity, Zimbabwe has only attracted some \$50-million (R125-million) worth of investment since

By COLLEEN LOWE  
MORNA,  
Harare

independence from white minority rule in 1980.

Among the reasons cited for this slim showing are ideological uncertainty, bureaucratic inertia and political instability in the southwestern part of the country.

These and other factors still make it difficult to persuade companies which have seen their money grow in South Africa to turn to Zimbabwe instead, Reynolds said.

"There is a difficulty, because of the history of the image of our country, to set up Zimbabwe as the alternative to South Africa," he noted.

"The other problem is that in many respects we are not an alternative. We are too small. South Africa is much

bigger. It's far more complex and sophisticated."

However, he added, "For many companies, products and processes, Zimbabwe could at least be a part-alternative to South Africa. We understand from banks here, and from the contacts we have, that there is a fair amount of interest."

"That could take many forms, of course. One could be cynical window dressing, such as setting up a head office here and calling it 'head office Africa limited', rather than 'head office South Africa'."

"I don't think we are very interested in that."

But, he noted, two regional groupings have helped set Zimbabwe up as a regional centre.

The first is the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), a nine-member grouping of black southern African states which aims to ease dependence

on South Africa through regional economic cooperation.

The other is the 15-member East and Southern African Preferential Trade Area (PTA), part of an effort to create an African economic community by the year 2 000.

"There is a clear amount of optimism among investors that Zimbabwe will become much more of a regional hub," he said.

In the short term, however, he concedes the very instability in South Africa which is being used by Zimbabwe as an argument to invest here has left some uncertainty.

"We still don't have a company that has publicly declared that it will come and set up in Harare," he noted.

"Whereas things were moving in that direction, the last three months have seen such an acceleration of events in South Africa that in terms of business decisions, we just have to wait."—IPS





IAN SMITH . . . unrepentant.



# Anniversary of Smith - style independence

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SOWETAN  
8/11/85

SAPA-REUTER

**HARARE —** Twenty years ago on November 11, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and his 15 Cabinet colleagues signed a document declaring independence from Britain and opening a unique chapter in African history.

UDI, as the "unilateral declaration of Independence" became commonly known, set in motion a train of events which changed the face of Southern Africa.

It was an act of defiance that propelled a hitherto little-known politician into the international limelight.

The rebellion only ended 14 years later after a bloody guerrilla war against white rule that killed more than 20 000 people, most of them blacks.

## War

Of those 16 men, only two are still prominent in what is now black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Smith himself is still a Member of Parliament and leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), the successor to his Rhodesian Front (RF) party which ruled throughout the period of UDI.

The flamboyant P K van der Byl, who held the portfolios of defence and information at different times during the bush war of the 1970s, is a CAZ-nominated member of the Senate (upper chamber).

A keen big game hunter married to a Liechtenstein princess, he spends a good deal of his time, however, in South Africa and Europe.

At the time of UDI, Rhodesia had been a self-governing colony for 42 years and its minority white rulers were determined to preserve their elite status.

In four years of constitutional negotiations, they had resisted pressure from Britain to begin transferring power to blacks and the RF was pledged to independence under white rule.

## Sanctions

The declaration itself, though containing expressions of loyalty to the British crown, was deliberately worded to echo the American declaration of independence and said Britain had failed to negotiate Rhodesia's future in good faith.

World condemnation was swift. Britain Prime Minister Harold Wilson the next day declared it an illegal act and a month later imposed to-

tal economic sanctions, soon afterwards made global by the United Nations.

No country ever formally recognised Rhodesia's independence although neighbouring South Africa was Smith's main backer

bury) hotel at which an "independence" bell would be rung once for each year of unilateral rule.

But today, the number of whites has dwindled to about 110 000.

Many fled as the war took an increasing toll in the late 1970's and tens of thousands more left

result that angered Mugabe.

Describing those who had voted for Smith as "racists," he vowed to scrap the 20 seats as soon as possible.

They can be abolished by a vote of 70 of the 100 members of parliament after mid-1987 or will automatically lapse in 1990.

Smith, now 66, stooped and greying, remains a controversial figure, outspoken and unrepentant.

Questioned by school children in a recent British television programme, he declared himself unrepentant and still opposed to one man, one vote.

## Inherited

The man who once vowed that black rule would not come to Rhodesia "in a thousand years," told his questioners: "I think one man, one vote is a negation of democracy. I believe in a meritocracy."

Smith, whose remark prompted parliamentary speaker Didymus Mutasa to seek legal advice on whether he should be prosecuted, attacked the lowering of education standards in Zimbabwe since independence and said many black people could not read or write or understand the political system they had inherited.

"We had a better standard of education than they've got today," he added.

Asked if he felt guilty that so many people had died to preserve white rule, Smith said: "They didn't die to preserve white rule, they died to prevent Russian and communist encroachment down the continent of Africa."

Friends said he was expected to spend the anniversary next Monday quietly at his farm near Shurugwi in central Zimbabwe. — Sapa-Reuter.



ROBERT MUGABE . . . Prime Minister.

throughout the war against guerrillas, led by present Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and chief opposition leader Joshua Nkomo.

With his country isolated and the morale of his followers at a low ebb, Smith eventually handed power back to Britain in December 1979 after reaching a peace settlement with his black foes at protracted negotiations in London.

Next week's anniversary of UDI, 5½ years after Zimbabwe gained independence, will pass virtually unnoticed here — more so among the 8.5 million blacks.

During UDI, November 11 was a public holiday and the country's white population, which swelled from about 200 000 in 1965 to a peak of 2 780 000 a decade later, marked the occasion with rowdy "defy the world" parties.

Smith himself would attend a black tie dinner at a Harare (then Salis-

after independence in 1980 fearful of the prospects of black rule.

Most of those who have stayed say they are committed to the future of Zimbabwe.

But, ironically, it was Smith himself — after a period in the political doldrums — who re-emerged dramatically from general elections in July as still the only white politician of stature.

His CAZ party won 15 of 20 seats in Parliament reserved for whites under the British-brokered independence constitution in a surprise

FM 8/11/85

bi-partisan leadership the rank and file members of the committee endorsed the plan after hearing another secret briefing by Secretary of State George Shultz late last week. Shultz, who was packing to leave for Moscow shortly afterwards, reportedly argued to the committee that knocking Gaddafi off

balance was an integral part of the American negotiating strategy with the Russians in Geneva.

The problem is not that anyone is fond of Gaddafi in Washington. Rather, there is a deeply held fear in many quarters that the CIA must not undertake covertly the kind of operations that risk America appearing morally worse

than the enemy they seek to destroy. To use Gaddafi's own weapons against him is to become no better than he is, the argument goes. There also is considerable doubt about the CIA's capacity to carry out such operations, even if they are desirable. The agency's intelligence failures in Beirut and in the Grenada invasion are still fresh in the minds of many critics.

But the real danger in the current affair is the breakdown in confidentiality that has

always been an essential ingredient in the relationship between the White House and Congress over how the CIA operates. Almost certainly the Reagan administration will think twice before it seeks congressional assent to a covert operation somewhere else and, without a knowledgeable congressional watch over US intelligence activities, a valuable safety mechanism has been removed.

## AFRICAN MILITARY BALANCE

### Angola stocks up

American anxieties about the build up of Soviet arms in Angola are borne out by the latest assessment of the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS). The 1985-1986 issue of *The Military Balance* shows the number of combat planes in the Angolan air force more than doubled last year from 64 to 141.

And the threat of the South African Air Force in support of Unita forces saw the number of surface-to-air missiles rise by a factor of eight, from only 20 SA-3s to 160, ranging up to SA-8/9s. The deployment of battle tanks is also higher, at 465 against 445 the previous year. But there appears to have been some reshuffling of Angola's armour: T-54/55s have risen from 150 to 200 while the figure for T-62s is 30 down on the last

survey at 90. The balance is made up of an unchanged number of T-34s.

At sea the Angolans have acquired two more fast attack craft of the Osa-11 type to bring these to six.

But the chief change in the air force features the introduction of interceptors, 12 MiG-19s and 30 MiG-21s. The bolstering of fighter-ground attack squadrons has seen the addition of 25 MiG-23s, 10 MiG-21s and a new plane to Angola, 5 SU-22s. On the IISS estimates 5 MiG-17s have been withdrawn.

To the 20 000 Cuban troops and combat pilots, the IISS now adds 6 000 civilian instructors/advisers. These are backed by another 500 East Germans, 700 Russians, and a mixed bag of 1 500 Bulgarians, Portuguese and "Palestinians" who include pilots and technicians.

The total complement of Angola's armed forces is put at 49 500 regulars, compared with 43 000 previously.

For Unita's part, the survey reckons its regular forces are 3 000 higher at 18 000. Equipment additions (no numbers are given) include captured AT-34/85 tanks, 120 mm mortars, 85 mm RPG-7 rocket launchers with new anti-aircraft defences in the shape of 23 mm guns and SAM-7 missiles. The IISS also notes a "light aircraft" is reported among Unita's new weaponry.

Zimbabwe has also received reinforcements, chiefly in the air. According to the IISS, the number of combat aircraft has

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DISPATCH (262)

# Mugabe's one-party state plan alarms MPs

By  
**MICHAEL HARTNACK**

**HARARE** — West German parliamentarians winding up a symposium with their Zimbabwean counterparts here have disagreed strongly with plans to introduce a one-party state.

"We had a bad experience of a one-party state under Hitler and we see a need for an opposition in a multi-party system," said the vice-chairman of Bonn's Bundestag, Mr Heinz Westphal, addressing the closing session.

He noted, however, that Zimbabwe's "view of democracy corres-

ponded with that of Germany."

The delegates agreed that human rights should be established in South Africa as a matter of urgency, and apartheid abolished, but they failed to unite on the necessity to apply economic sanctions.

Zimbabwe's only surviving independent newspaper, the Financial Gazette, yesterday expressed anxiety about plans for "one-party democracy" outlined to the symposium earlier this week by the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo.

An editorial said Dr Zvobgo's prediction that the rights of the individual would be subjugated to those of society "in the interests of society" was "depressing."

"The 'interests of society' will of course be those which are perceived by government, which in turn is determined by the party in power. Thus a correct translation of what he said, particularly within the framework of a one-party state, would be that the interests of the individual will be subjugated to those of a party," said the Financial Gazette.

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# Muzorewa silent over resignation rumours

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — The surviving leadership of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) has refused to comment on claims in the pro-government news media that the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian prime minister has resigned as party leader.

Bishop Muzorewa (60) fled to the United States during the July general election when he lost his last three remaining parliamentary seats.

Thousands of his supporters were made temporarily homeless and an unknown number killed or injured in a wave of post-election victimization of those suspected of voting against Mr Robert Mugabe's triumphant Zanu (PF) party.

The main national daily newspaper, the Herald, said this week it had "reliably learnt" that Bishop Muzorewa sent a message more than a month ago to his two vice-presidents, Mr Walter Mtimkhulu and Mr Titus Mukaratirwa, announcing his decision to "give up politics to devote time to religious activities".

The Herald claimed Bishop Muzorewa's message admitted "he was no longer in a position to influence political events".

He reportedly advised his supporters to convene a UANC central committee meeting, which had three options: to call a special congress and elect a new leader, to allow individual members to join other parties or to dissolve the organization.

Bishop Muzorewa, local head of the American Methodist Church, entered politics in 1971 when he chaired an ad hoc committee opposing the Smith-Home settlement proposals.

This later became the African National Council, an umbrella body establishing temporary unity between the rival Zanu and Zapu African nationalist factions.

Following his 1978 "internal settlement" with Mr Ian Smith, Bishop Muzorewa won 51 seats in Rhodesia's first one-man, one-vote election in April 1979, but this failed to stop the bush war.

At the Lancaster House conference later that year he agreed to a second poll conducted by a British governor, Lord Soames.

The UANC has not been involved in current unity talks between Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu, which won 15 House of Assembly seats in July.

The defection of former UANC members to Zanu (PF) is given almost daily prominence by Zimbabwe's state-run broadcasting services and less than 200 attended the party's congress earlier this year in Harare, compared with attendances of over half a million at the bishop's pre-independence rallies.



Bishop  
Muzorewa

## SA could lose millions of rands

Argus Africa News Service  
HARARE. — South Africa stands to lose millions of rands if payments from Zimbabwe are stopped following the imposition of sanctions and retaliation by Pretoria.

This warning was given by Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, Dr Bernard Chidzero, who told a meeting of government officials that sanctions would not lead to the collapse of the Zimbabwean economy but would slow it down, lead to shortages

increased unemployment and general hardship.

Dr Chidzero said, however, that Zimbabwe had some leverage through its payments to South Africa which, excluding trade, amounted to more than R260-million a year. This was made up of payments for services, of profit, dividend and interest remittances, and pensions and annuities.

Inflows from South Africa to Zimbabwe, on the other hand, came to only about R36-million.

# Mineworkers' leaders agree to federation

HARARE — Mineworkers' leaders from five Southern African countries, including a 25-man delegation from the South African National Union of Mineworkers, agreed to form a regional federation during three days of talks which ended here yesterday.

The South African union's delegation was led by NUM head Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, who was elected president of the federation.

Mine union representatives from Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe were also among the 54 delegates who attended the meeting.

The meeting adopted a series of resolutions whereby the new federation would improve working, living, safety, health, education and other standards for miners in member countries.

The talks were held against a background of South African threats to expel as many as 1.5 million migrant workers, most of them employed in the country's gold mines, if the international community imposed economic sanctions against the Pretoria government over its apartheid race policies.

Most of those workers

come from neighbouring black-ruled countries.

The national news agency, Ziana, said the meeting also called on the international labour movement to support an economic boycott of South Africa. — Sapa-RNS

# Mugabe refuses to have allegations of torture probed

By  
**MICHAEL HARTNACK**

**HARARE** — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, refused yesterday to consider appointing his own investigation into the alleged widespread use of torture against government opponents detained in Matabeleland.

He dubbed a recent report on Zimbabwe by the human rights organisation Amnesty International "a heap of lies."

At question time in the House of Assembly, Mr Mugabe told a member of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance, Mr Tony Berkhout: "I am not prepared to carry out an investigation into what I know to be a definite untruth."

It was reported from Bulawayo yesterday that two whites detained recently by the special police security unit Pisi may appear in court shortly.

The police internal

surveillance and intelligence unit arrested the internationally known wildlife expert, Mr Alan Elliott and 10 black members of his staff on November 9 following an incident involving two armed intruders and a party of 26 overseas tourists at Makololo luxury safari camp in the Hwange National Park.

He has been served with a 30-day detention order claiming he may have assisted dissidents and the authorities appear to be hoping he can be prosecuted on this charge under the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

The chief internal auditor of the Zimbabwe National Railways, Mr Selwyn Bruce, was also detained by Pisi last Friday in Bulawayo, on allegations that he assisted dissidents escape to South Africa for training.

● Mr Mugabe's government tabled a bill yesterday which will give not only all courts of

law but all quasi-judicial bodies and tribunals power to ban press reporting on their proceedings.

Up to now Zimbabwean courts have had limited authority to invoke the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, which is modelled on the South African statute, in cases such as rapes, in order to protect the victim from publicity. The Minister of Justice was given power in 1975 by Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government to intervene in security cases by issuing a special certificate under the emergency regulations forbidding press access not only to proceedings but even the name of the accused, the verdict and the sentence.

The Courts and Adjudicating Authorities (Publicity Restriction) Bill given a first reading in the House yesterday accords a wide range of bodies automatic powers to restrict press access to their proceedings and their records.

# Mugabe to act in farm wage row

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, will personally intervene to settle a wage row threatening many of the country's fertile agricultural estates with bankruptcy.

He told parliament on Wednesday that the cabinet would seek a conclusive decision on the dispute over a new minimum wage for labourers in so-called "agro-industries" at next Tuesday's weekly cabinet meeting and that he would "play a hand" in its resolution.

The row is about a statutory minimum wage of 143,75 Zimbabwe dollars (about R212,5) announced in August for workers in the lucrative and export-oriented tea, coffee, fruit, sugar, horticultural and timber industries.

The increase, back-dated to July 1 and summarily presented to commercial farmers at their annual congress in Harare by the Ministry of Labour, doubled agricultural labourers' wages and brought them into line with industrial workers.

Farmers angrily responded that the new rate was not viable and would wreck Zimbabwe's trade in cut-throat export markets such as tea.

Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU) president, Mr John Laurie, this week condemned the legislation, saying farmers had been "shockingly treated" and many plantations would have to close.

CFU Director Mr David Hasluck added: "It is impossible to continue operating at those wage levels."

The row has led to strikes, demonstrations and violence on one tea estate and many farmers have refused to pay the new rate which the CFU

estimates will cost affected estates 32 million Zimbabwe dollars (about R47,5 million) more a year and threaten more than 40 000 jobs.

The CFU calculated the labour cost of picking tea in Zimbabwe will be 2,42 Zimbabwe dollars (about R3,57) per kilo compared with 30 cents (about R0,45) in Malawi, Zimbabwe's main competitor, 73 cents (about R1,07) in Sri Lanka or 79 cents (about R1,17) in Kenya.

Labour Minister Mr Frederick Shava later announced that affected farmers could apply for exemption if they produced audited accounts showing they could not afford to pay the new minimum.

About 300 applications have since been submitted but only one coffee estate has been granted a small reduction which it says is not enough to stop it from going out of business.

Most of the affected plantations are in the Eastern Highlands region. So far one tea, one coffee and a fruit estate have paid off their staff, but talks between owners, workers representatives and government officials are taking place in a bid to prevent their closure from being permanent.

Farmers were optimistic that the dispute would be settled at an October 30 meeting with Mr Shava where they said they received a sympathetic hearing. But Mr Shava left on a two-week trip to Britain last week without any announcement being made.

All Zimbabwean workers were granted a 15 per cent pay rise from July 1, taking the wage of other agricultural labourers to 75 dollars (about R110) a month, which farmers say is acceptable. — Sapa-RNS



# Zimbabwe sets new minimum farm wage

E. POST 27/11/85 3b2

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Government last night set new minimum wages for more than 40 000 workers threatened with losing their jobs after their farm employers complained they could not pay a previous higher wage.

Acting Labour Minister Mr Edgson Zvobgo said the Government decided to grant a partial wage exemption on those farmers who grew but did not process their crops, because it had been proved they were unable to afford the minimum of about R217 announced in August and backdated to July.

He was speaking in Parliament after a Cabinet meeting earlier yesterday had examined the pay row between the workers and their employers — estate farmers growing tea, coffee, sugar, flowers, fruit and timber. The dispute sparked demonstrations and vio-

lence by workers who charged that employers were deliberately underpaying them.

Farmers said they would go out of business if they met the pay demand.

Mr Zvobgo announced wage rises varying from about R22 to R37 a month for workers employed by farmers who grew crops but did not process them.

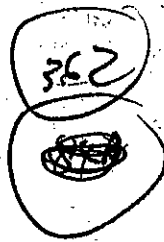
Workers on farms growing and processing the produce were awarded monthly pay rises ranging from about R22 to R67.

The new wages, effective from next month until June 1986, are well below the previous minimum, although a few farmers will still pay the old rate because some of their workers were already earning that amount before last July. — Sapa-Reuter

# Landmine blasts: SA call to Harare

ARGUS

27/11/85



Mr Pik Botha

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has called on the Zimbabwean government to ensure that its territory is not used "for the planning and execution of deeds of violence" against South Africa.

This followed two landmine explosions early today on farms in the Soutpansberg military area in the Northern Transvaal.

The driver of a heavy vehicle, Mr Elijah Makgamatha, and his passenger, Mr Edward Makuba, were injured and a farmer escaped unhurt when their vehicles detonated the mines. Mr Makgamatha and Mr Makuba are both employed by a cement and concrete supplier in Pietersburg.

Mr Makgamatha was discharged from hospital yesterday after being treated for shock, bruises and abrasions. He may be permanently deaf in one ear.

But Mr Makuba is in a serious condition in hospital in Pietersburg. His legs were shattered by the blast and he has a gash in his neck.

Mr Gerrie de Villiers of Schroda Farm survived with minor injuries when his lorry detonated the second mine.

## Two more defused

Two more landmines in the same area have been defused.

An SADF statement said security forces had learnt that three unknown people, "presumably ANC terrorists," crossed the Limpopo River from Zimbabwe on Monday night and were seen in the area in which the mines exploded. The suspects re-crossed the border early yesterday.

In a statement issued in Pretoria last night Mr Botha said he had instructed the South African trade representative in Harare to "bring the facts" of the incident to the attention of the Zimbabwean Government.

## Violent deeds

"The government of Zimbabwe has also been asked to take steps to ensure that Zimbabwean territory is not used for the planning and execution of deeds of violence against the Republic of South Africa," the brief statement concluded.

Zimbabwe has frequently assured South Africa it would not allow its territory to be used as a base for armed attacks on South Africa or as a route for infiltrating guerrillas across the Limpopo.

Both the ANC and the PAC have offices here but generally keep a low profile. There is no reason to believe Mr Mugabe's government has changed its attitude towards them.

## Roads swept

A spokesman for the SADF said everything possible was being done to ensure there were no more landmines. Roads had been swept and farmers were going about their normal activities.

The PT-Mi-Ba-111 anti-tank mines, are used by the Czech Army. Weighing about 9.9kg each, they can be laid by hand or mechanically.

The non-metallic mines contain 7.2kg of TNT, are 330mm in diameter and 108mm high. — Argus Correspondent, Argus Africa News Service and Sapa.

# FOCUS

**HARARE** — Stories of corruption, fraud and dishonesty among public officials have been legion in the first five years of Zimbabwe's independence.

But even before then, in the closing, confusing days of the guerilla war, the proud record which the Rhodesian civil service had built up as an honest, largely incorruptible body of men and women was showing signs of tarnish.

With the advent of the new government, the outflow of thousands of experienced white employees and the rapid promotion of thousands more civil servants, new to the job, and the complexities of government finance, scandals became virtually commonplace.

But to Zimbabwe's credit, whenever these have surfaced they have been done in the full glare of publicity. The newspapers in particular have played a prominent part in exposing and condemning instances of dishonesty.

## Bribes

This month, for example, the latest report of the Auditor-General, Mr John Hilligan, with its accusation of an increasing incidence of dishonesty in the civil service, was splashed across the front page of the main daily, *The Herald*.

Plenty of space was devoted to the detailed allegations contained in the report and in its main editorial the following day, *The Herald* called on the public not to hesitate to report malpractices, particularly when they concerned the giving

and taking of bribes.

Its sister paper, *The Sunday Mail*, which like *The Herald* belongs to the newspaper group which is 40 per cent owned by the government-appointed Mass Media Trust, went out of its way to praise the auditor-general.

It said, "The rigour of his scrutiny and frequently the bluntless of his reports on cases of corruption and improper use of public funds has become, for most of our people, something of an annual refreshment and pride in the open

workings of our system."

The paper said the good done to the nation by the frankness of the report far outweighed the odd individual mistake.

## Tribute

"Together with the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee the two bodies contribute tremendously in fostering and maintaining public confidence in our government and its administrative organs."

The auditor-general himself paid tribute to the way the govern-

ment received his reports and said he was encouraged by the removal from office of the worst offenders. He hoped this trend would continue.

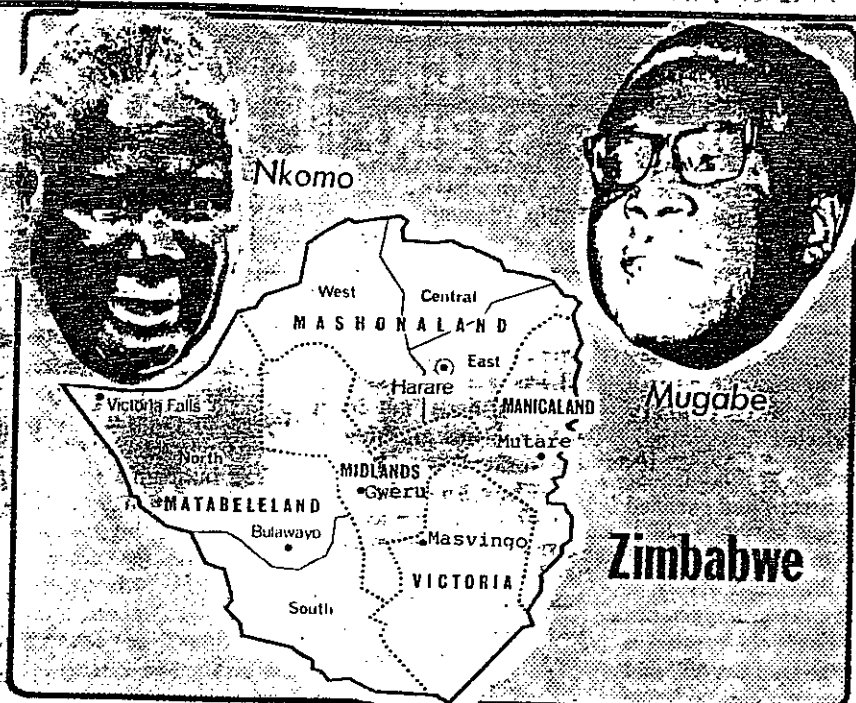
The public service which has trebled in size since independence is the responsibility of the one remaining white member of Mr Mugabe's Cabinet, an independent politician, Mr Chris Andersen.

Mr Andersen said the reference in the report to increasing cases of fraud and theft during the year ended June 1984 had come as a surprise to him.

He denied that cases of dishonesty in the civil service were rampant and said his impression was that they were in fact decreasing.

Mr Andersen said the exposure of reported cases and the severe penalties imposed had acted as a deterrent, but he promised that the government would remain vigilant and do its best to stamp out dishonesty wherever it occurred.

The minister said the accounting structure of the government was under investigation.



**SOWETAN  
Foreign  
Service**

# Papers praise A-G report on Zim corruption

202  
SOWETAN  
9/11/85

Long queues as 80 000 whites switch passports to avoid being classed as aliens

# Big Switch to Zimbabwe Loyalty

Mercury  
Correspondent

LARARE—They say it's the largest gathering of white Rhodesians that Mr Robert Mugabe's Government would permit without sending in the Fifth Brigade to break it up.

In spite of the 48-hour extension until Monday if the deadline for re-lounging dual citizenship, queues hundreds of metres long are moving slowly across the asphalt, one-time parade ground outside Harare's old Royal Rhodesia Regiment Drill Hall (now Makonde Buildings) as whites wait to complete the formalities before struggling black clerks.

Diplomats believe some 30 000 British passports and 20 000 South African ones are being handed in before Zimbabwe's new Citizenship Act comes in force at midnight on December 2. A sprinkling of Irish, European and black African passports are also being surrendered.

Under the new Act, anyone acquiring the citizenship of another country automatically loses their Zimbabwean citizenship. This means that the tens

of thousands of 'ex-Rhodesians' who have settled in South Africa and accepted Pretoria's citizenship right to return to Zimbabwe.

## Black rule

Under the British-drafted 1980 Lancaster House constitution, whites were permitted to retain dual citizenship to encourage them to stay on under black rule. But in 1982 Mr Mugabe invoked the aid of Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu party and white Independent MPs to revoke the entrenched concession.

The following year came a new citizenship Bill, brought into force on December 1, which gave a year's notice to dual citizens to become 'monocitizenship Zimbabweans' or find themselves classed as aliens.

Split allegiances could no longer be tolerated, warned the then Minister of Justice, Prof Simbi Mubako. He pledged, however, that those who opted to retain their foreign passports, thereby automatically renouncing Zimbabwean citizenship, would not be penalised in any way.

But Zimbabwe's remaining 100 000 whites did not, by and large, be-

lieve him, especially since apprenticeship officials have for years abjectly refused to enroll applicants lacking Zimbabwean passports, in spite of repeated ministerial assurances that this was not Government policy.

'You watch — in six months' time they'll be making people who haven't got Zimbabwean passports apply for residence permits,' said one 30-year-old white in the lengthening queue outside Makonde Buildings.

He had already waited for more than an hour, and there were at least 200 people still ahead of him. Behind him were another 300 to 400, including some who had prudently brought deck chairs, sun hats and reading material.

None of those interviewed wanted to be identified in a South African newspaper. The recent pillorying of Zimbabwe's leading black industrialist, Mr John Mkhushi, for answering questions on the local side-effects of sanctions against South Africa, has been a powerful warning to citizens not to allow their names to be publicised by linked with unorthodox thoughts.

There were fears, however, that the Government would ban non-Zimbabweans from owning property, or follow the example of Zambia, where foreign nationals must pay greatly increased school fees.

Another popular rumour is that foreign passport holders may soon become ineligible for holiday allowances. Perversely, there is a completely contradictory tale fresh from the 'Rhodie' rumour factory that shortly only foreign passport holders — expatriates — will be allocated scarce Zimbabwean foreign currency for visits home.

But an overwhelming incentive for taking the plunge and renouncing

foreign citizenship has been the news from the British High Commission and the South African authorities that the exercise is valid only in local Zimbabwean law, and it is therefore possible to regain British or South African citizenship by a fresh application in due course.

The renunciation is, in other words, pretty meaningless except as a temporary measure.

When the white population of the former British rebel colony of Rhodesia reached its 287 000 peak in the 1965-1979 UDI years, almost all of them were able to claim a foreign citizenship obtained dual

nationality. Since the passports issued by Mr Ian Smith's Government were rejected by most countries except South Africa, Portugal and Switzerland.

Mr Smith himself says he is not affected by the present exercise although in 1982-1983 he briefly held dual citizenship. His Zimbabwean passport was confiscated after independence by Mr Mugabe's Government in retaliation for remarks he made in Washington criticising marxist tendencies in the newly-fledged black State.

Soon afterwards he suffered a blackout in the corridors of Parliament and needed to travel to South Africa for urgent treatment.

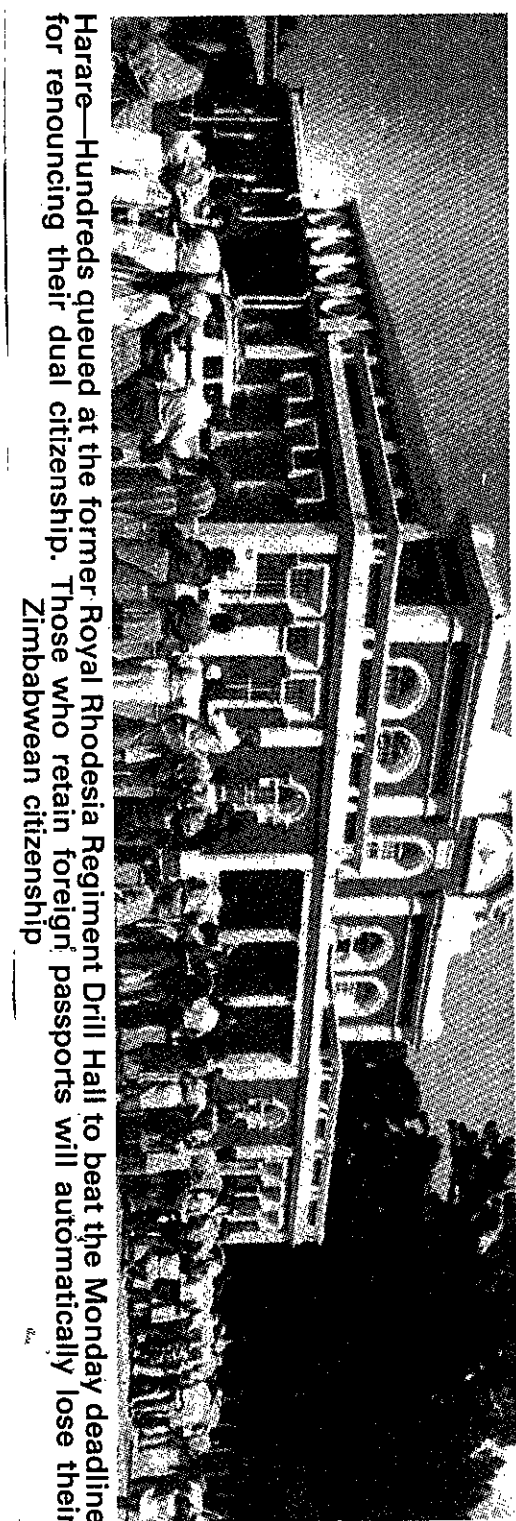
The former rebel leader, both and raised in the Midlands town of Selukwe (now Churubwenge) claimed citizenship of the country he had defied, on the grounds of his father's Scottish birth.

Convenience

I had to have a passport of convenience, the 66-year-old former premier told me. But as soon as I got back my Zimbabwean passport I handed it back and that was that.

There was only a handful of blacks among the hundreds of whites in the queues, although it is believed that 800 000 Malawian, Mozambican and Zambian migrant labourers will be affected by the new law.

They automatically became dual citizens when they were mobilised by ruling Zanu (PF) party officials to claim a vote for the July general elections.



Harare—Hundreds queued at the former Royal Rhodesia Regiment Drill Hall to beat the Monday deadline for renouncing their dual citizenship. Those who retain foreign passports will automatically lose their Zimbabwean citizenship

Through ignorance or physical remoteness from Government offices, few are taking action to renounce their foreign citizenship by the December 2 deadline, so they will revert to alien status.

**JOHANNESBURG** — Security forces today cordoned off parts of the Soutpansberg military area after a fifth landmine blast and the discovery of a third undetonated landmine. A tractor driver was seriously injured in the latest blast.

Border farmers and their families have been confined to their homes and ordered not to travel.

Last night South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said South African security forces would have no alternative but to cross the Zimbabwean border in pursuit of suspects if Harare did not act to prevent further landmine explosions in South Africa.

### Invasion fears

Senior Zimbabwean government officials met today to consider Pretoria's threat to invade the country in pursuit of guerrillas blamed for the landmine blasts.

Zimbabwe's official radio said that South Africa had made the threat in spite of the Harare Government's firm stand not to allow guerrilla bases on its territory.

Eight South Africans have been injured by landmines in the Northern Transvaal in the past three days.

Another undetonated landmine was found in the area today. It was the third to be defused by security forces since Tuesday.

The latest blast took place about 5pm yesterday on the farm of Mr Wynand Erasmus.

### Mine search

The tractor driver, whose name has not yet been released, is reported to be in a grave condition in Messina Hospital.

Today security forces are continuing to sweep the area for more mines.

The explosions in the Weipe area, west of Messina, have triggered widespread fear among farmers about their safety. Speculation is rife about the nature and extent of recent terrorist incursions.

A farmer's wife said it had not been established that the insurgents had actually left the area.

She said fresh footprints were discovered on the Weipe farmland today.

Earlier yesterday four Defence Force trainees were injured when a troop-carrier detonated a landmine on Nuwelus Farm. They are in a satisfactory condition.

### Farmer hurt

The incident happened while military vehicles were sweeping the roads for mines.

A lorry driver and his passenger were injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine on Tuesday.

The passenger, Mr Edward Mabuka, is still being treated in hospital.

On the same day a farmer, Mr Gerrie de Villiers, 23, received minor injuries when his pick-up lorry was blown up by a landmine.

Another landmine was detonated by a police vehicle during a search yesterday. No one was injured.

Since Zimbabwe's independence five years ago the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has fiercely criticised South Africa's race policies but said Zimbabwe would give only moral and diplomatic support to guerrillas fighting the Pretoria Government.

### Unconfirmed

An ANC official spokesman in Lusaka said today he could not, as yet, confirm that ANC members were responsible for the series of landmine explosions, but observers consider it highly probable.

The spokesman said the ANC was not using Zimbabwe as a launching pad and had no bases there.

The attacks, if the work of the ANC, would not represent any departure from ANC policy on military action.

The ANC's information was there had been a substantial deployment of military personnel in the Messina area and the mines had apparently been placed on a patrol road.

"Those border-area farmers who were linked to Government security networks constituted legitimate targets" — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuter.

Army cordons off  
landmine blast area

4545 28/1/85

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# Fourth landmine blast

## Pik Botha

## Warns

## Zimbabwe

CAPE TOWN

28/11/85

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**JOHANNESBURG.** — The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, issued a warning to Zimbabwe yesterday after four soldiers were injured in the third landmine explosion in the Northern Transvaal this week.

Last night Mr. Botha said South African security forces would have no alternative but to cross the Zimbabwean border in pursuit of suspects if further aid and act to prevent further landmine explosions on South African soil.

Mr. Botha said the Zimbabwean Government had been informed that the tracks of those suspected of laying the mines led over the Limpopo River into Zimbabwe.

"The Zimbabwean Government has been informed that steps must urgently be taken to ensure that no further incidents of this nature take place, otherwise South African security forces will have no other choice but to follow the tracks themselves," he told Sapa.

Mr. Botha had been informed that South Africa welcomed its statement that it would not allow Zimbabwean territory to be used for the planning and execution of acts of violence against the Republic.

Michael Hartnack, reports from Harare that there was no immediate response from the Zimbabwe Government.

The headquarters of the African National Congress in Lusaka yesterday categorically denied that the two landmines detonated on Tuesday in the Southpansberg district of the Northern Transvaal were planted by a guerrilla group which had infiltrated from Zimbabwe.

"The ANC does not infiltrate its cadres through Zimbabwe or any other country neighbouring South Africa," a spokesman said.

Gavin Evans reports that the four soldiers were injured when a Defence Force troop carrier detonated a landmine in the Southpansberg military area.

Later in the day a South African Police vehicle was damaged in another landmine blast, bringing to four the number of vehicles damaged by mine blasts in the Southpansberg military area in the past two days.

Both explosions yesterday occurred west of Messina, about 100km from the area where two civilian vehicles were blown up on Tuesday.

The first incident yesterday happened on the farm Nuwe's about noon when military vehicles were sweeping the roads for mines.

The soldiers are all in a satisfactory condition, Defence Force headquarters said.

No one was injured in the fourth blast and the SAP vehicle was only slightly damaged, the SADF said.

On Tuesday three men were injured in separate landmine explosions. Two more mines were found in the vicinity and dismantled.

A truck driver and his passenger were injured on their way to deliver cement to a farm in the area. The passenger, Mr. Edward Makuba is in a serious condition in Hefersburg Provincial Hospital. He drove in Edipah Mubemba, who was discharged after being treated for shock, bruises and minor cuts.

In the second incident, which took place on the highway last Tuesday, a kilometre away from the first, a vehicle was blown up. The eye of a light truck hit the mine.

A Defence Force spokesman said on Tuesday the mine was placed by three ANC guerrillas who entered South Africa from Zimbabwe.

The "incident" took place at the time the South African border was closed to all South African border.

The landmines were 17m high and 10m in diameter.



# Rumours Send 'Rhodesians' to passport queues

From  
MICHAEL HARTNACK

**HARARE.** — They say it's the largest gathering of old Rhodesians Mr Robert Mugabe's government would permit without sending in the Fifth Brigade to break it up.

Despite the 48-hour extension until Monday of the deadline for renouncing dual citizenship, queues hundreds of metres long are inching across the asphalt one-time parade ground outside Harare's old Royal Rhodesia Regiment drill hall (now Makonde buildings) as whites wait to complete the formalities before struggling black clerks.

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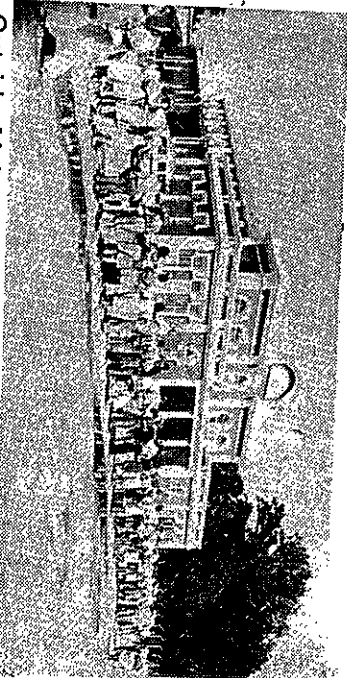
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But Zimbabwe's remaining 100 000 whites did not, by and large, believe him, especially since apprenticeship officials have for years arbitrarily refused to enroll applicants lacking Zimbabwean passports, despite repeated ministerial assurances that this was not government policy.

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Outside Makonde buildings . . . the queue for Zimbabwean passports

cluding some who had previously brought deck chairs, sun hats and reading material.

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Through ignorance or physical remoteness from government offices few are taking action to renounce their foreign citizenship by the December 2 deadline, so they will revert to alien status.

**Footnote:** Under Zimbabwe's new Citizenship Act anyone acquiring the citizenship of another country automatically (and irrevocably) loses their Zimbabwean citizenship.

This means that the tens of thousands of "ex-Rhodesians" who have settled in South Africa and accepted Pretoria's citizenship have severed their legal right to return to Zimbabwe.

# Millions lost if Zimbabwe stops cash, SA is warned

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Star  
29/11/85

The Star's Africa News Service

South Africa stands to lose millions of rand if payments from Zimbabwe were stopped following the imposition of sanctions and retaliation by Pretoria.

This warning was given by Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, Dr Bernard Chidzero, who told a meeting of government officials sanctions would not lead to the collapse of the Zimbabwean economy but would slow it down and lead to shortages, increased unemployment and general hardship.

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Inflows from South Africa to Zimbabwe came to about R36 million.

"South Africa benefits more from Zimbabwe because of large South African investments in Zimbabwe," Dr Chidzero said.

He said Zimbabwe's hand could be strengthened as it owed South Africa about R320 million, a debt largely inherited from the Smith regime.

Dr Chidzero said Zimbabwe could gain from sanctions if it established firm markets in neighbouring countries and stopped trade with South Africa.

It was essential to ensure transport routes through Mozambique in the event of sanctions, he said.



The former British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, now the Earl of Stockton, speaking at the unveiling of his portrait at the Stationers' Hall in London during a ceremony of the Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers. The Earl, still fairly active at 91, is the oldest Honorary Freeman of the Company, but only the second oldest Peer. That distinction belongs to Lord Shinwell who still attends debates at 101. The portrait was unveiled last week by Prince Charles.

## Medical graduation ceremony at Wits

Medical Reporter

Dr Margaret Becklake, professor of epidemiology at McGill University, Canada, was guest

## Airlines asked to modify 747 tail sections after JAL crash

SEATTLE — The Boeing company has notified airlines that its 747 jumbo jets should be modified to protect the tail section from damage and make it more resistant to stress, a Boeing spokesman said yesterday.

Earlier, a Japanese Transport Ministry official said the notification was apparently connected with the August 12 crash of a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet that killed all but

four of the 524 people aboard, the worst single-plane disaster in aviation history.

Boeing Commercial Airplane Company spokesman Mr Jack Gamble said the modifications were not ordered specifically because of the JAL crash, but developed from inspections of the worldwide 747 fleet made after the Japanese crash. — Sapa-Associated Press.



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# Mugabe prepares to hit back at UK



● THATCHER

**HARARE** — Infuriated by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to back sanctions against SA, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is preparing political and economic retaliation against Britain.

Mugabe opened his campaign with a speech in his constituency of Highfields recently when he urged other African countries to join him in forcing Britain to change its anti-sanctions policy.



● MUGABE

Since then the State-controlled Press has launched strident attacks against Britain.

The Herald commented last week: "We are nauseated by the British government's stubborn refusal to impose sanctions against Pretoria. The Thatcher government's lame excuses are nothing more than a hypocritical mask for Britain to continue conniving

## LONDON BUREAU

with SA."

The sudden deterioration in relations between Britain and Zimbabwe was triggered by Thatcher's tough talking at the Nassau Commonwealth summit, which left Mugabe feeling personally humiliated.

Thatcher told Mugabe at the summit that he owed his position to British diplomacy at the Lancaster House Conference in 1979.

When Mugabe pressed the case for sanctions at a private meeting with Thatcher, she told him: "If you want to cut your own throat, go ahead, but don't come to me for bandages."

Mugabe returned to Harare determined to avenge what he regarded as insulting remarks.

He and his ministers have begun preparing public opinion for the economic sacrifices required

in the sanctions struggle.

Despite the rhetoric about the need for sanctions, diplomats in Harare have detected blatant double standards in government's position.

As one senior minister remarked recently: "As long as Ronald Reagan and Thatcher oppose sanctions, Zimbabwe can afford to take the high moral ground in the knowledge that neither the United Nations nor the European Economic Community (EEC) can ever impose them."

Government officials here inevitably deny that this is policy, but in private most recognise the enormous dangers for Zimbabwe's relatively strong economy from sanctions.

Ministers are suggesting that commercial contracts should be given to Britain's main trading rivals in the EEC, especially France.

## Scheme to put British taxpayers at ease

By order of the board

Investments and Technical Management Limited  
Secretary

per: M van der Watt

2 December 1985

A2236

# Harare claims denied

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DURBAN. — The South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has accused some members of the Zimbabwean Government of seeking a confrontation with South Africa.

General Malan has denied allegations that South African aircraft violated Zimbabwe's air space and that patrols were sent across the Limpopo River. He described them as "no more than propagandistic lies".

The allegations were made in Harare by the Zimbabwean Minister in Charge of Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa.

General Malan said the African National Congress was using Zimbabwean territory for its actions against South Africa in the hope of causing a conflict between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

"The Government of Zimbabwe is in a position where it is unable to control its own rebels while its economy is in a shambles," he said.

"ANC terrorists are misusing its territory to force South Africa to retaliate and it looks as if certain Zimbabwe cabinet members would welcome such an action because they obviously would like to have a confrontation with South Africa, so they can again blame us for their inability to cope with a deteriorating situation ... in that country." — Sapa

# Mugabe in talks with Gorbachev

MOSCOW — The Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, held Kremlin talks yesterday with Mr. Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, the official news agency Tass said.

No details were given of the talks on the second day of Mr Mugabe's first official visit to the Soviet Union, where he has been warmly welcomed despite past strains in his relationship with Moscow.

At a Kremlin dinner on Monday night, Mr Mugabe reciprocated the cordial welcome by speaking of "excellent" relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr Mugabe told his host, the Premier, Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, that he came to Moscow on "a mission of friendship, motivated by the com-

SAPA-AP

radeship, mutual respect and love which exist between the peoples of Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union."

The two sides announced after talks on Monday that they would sign an economic and technological agreement, but did not say what co-operation was agreed or when the accord would be signed.

The visit has provided the Soviets with an opportunity to reiterate support both for those opposing apartheid in

South Africa and for the Non-Aligned Movement, whose chairman-ship Mr Mugabe assumes next year.

## Criticism

In his dinner speech, Mr Ryzhkov took care to praise the achievements of the Non-Aligned Movement and denounced Pretoria's policy of "aggression and state terrorism" towards its neighbours.

Both the Soviets and Mr Mugabe called for economic sanctions against South Africa. Soviet media have stepped up criticism of South Africa in recent days to coincide with Mr Mugabe's visit and a simultaneous trip to Ang-

ola by Politburo member and first deputy Premier, Mr Geidar Aliev.

Much of the criticism has focussed on what Soviet media says are South African threats to send soldiers into Zimbabwe to hunt out black insurgents. Pretoria charges are harboured there.

The common position on South Africa appears to be one factor in bringing the Soviets and Mr Mugabe closer together.

In the past, the relationship was strained by the Kremlin's support of Mr Mugabe's chief political rival, Mr Joshua Nkomo, during the war for independence. — Sapa-AP.



Mr ROBERT MUGABE ... "excellent" relations.

## New charges for 'Night Stalker'

SANTA ANA (California) — Heavy security was imposed when alleged "Night Stalker" Richard Ramirez, already charged with 14 murders, was accused yesterday of further murder attempts and sexual assault.

Californians bought guns and security alarms during a seven-week murder spree last summer by the "Night Stalker", so named because he broke into homes at night and murdered his victims while they slept.

Marshals stood guard in the Santa Ana municipal courtroom yesterday and spectators had to pass through a metal detector before Ramirez (25), looking pale and wearing blue prison overalls, was brought in to face the further charges. — Sapa-Reuters.

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4/12/88 SOWETAN

# Zimbabwe at war with SA, says Mugabe minister

*CARL TINKS 4/12/85*  
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From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — A Zimbabwean Cabinet minister, Mr Enos Chikwore, has claimed that his country has been at war with South Africa since 1980.

Mr Chikwore's remark came after South African warnings that it would follow African National Congress guerillas across the Limpopo. He called the South African statement "an invasion threat".

The semi-official news agency Ziana reported that Mr Chikwore, the Minister of Local Government, had told a weekend Zanu (PF) rally at Mount Darwin that last week's diplomatic exchanges between Pretoria and Harare amounted to a "formal declaration of war".

Zimbabwe had, however, been at war with South Africa's apartheid system since Mr Robert Mugabe became prime minister in 1980.

Following a series of landmine explosions in the Northern Transvaal, reportedly perpetrated by guerillas who crossed from Zimbabwe, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, warned last Tuesday that if Zimbabwe did not take action, the SADF would track infiltrators across the Limpopo.

"South Africa is its own enemy," said Mr Chikwore, who said Zimbabwe had always been prepared for invasion from the Republic.

In Bulawayo, the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Dr Bernard Chidzero, told a television interviewer that when it came to sanctions against South Africa, Zimbabwe would rather seek alternatives than "deal with the devil itself".

Dr Chidzero said Zimbabwe had no alternative but to "look out for other routes regardless of costs", including the Tazara rail link with Dar es Salaam, the existing Beira line which now carries only 10 percent of Zimbabwe's trade, and the Chicualacuala link to Maputo, closed by Renamo sabotage since August 1984.

Dr Chidzero said Mr Mugabe's government was aware of the problems it would face resulting from an international blockade of Pretoria, but he had no doubt Zimbabweans would survive. He believed Zimbabwean support for sanctions was justifiable in the long term interests of both countries.

Mr Mugabe arrived in Moscow this week for his first official visit to the Soviet Union. Relations have been cool because of Russian support for the defeated opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo during the 1972-80 bush war, and observers believe Mr Mugabe wants to improve contacts with the Kremlin before he takes over as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement next September.

# 'SA's whites will also be free'

**HARARE** — The white people of South Africa should know that they too will be liberated when apartheid is ended, the general secretary of the World Council of Churches, Dr Emilio Castro of Uruguay said on the eve of the special meeting of church leaders on South Africa.

More than 80 delegates including 37 church leaders and consultants from South Africa, have gathered in the Zimbabwean capital for the three days of meetings aimed at finding an anti-apartheid strategy.

Bishop Desmond Tutu is a member of the South African delegation which is led by the president of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Manas Buthelezi of the Lutheran Church.

**Rest 5/12/85**

The general secretary of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naude, a prime instigator of the meeting, cannot attend as he has been ordered to rest for a week after his overseas tour.

Dr Castro said the key to the liberation of South Africa was in the hands of the people.

But the Government held the key in determining at what cost this would be achieved.

He said: "We are here to learn from our South African brothers, to tell them they are not alone and to pass a message to the South African Government to let them know they are not dealing with a problem of popular unrest."

He said the experience of Zimbabwe could be of help to South Africa because of the similarity of their backgrounds.

Dr Castro said violence had to stop before there could be a settlement, but the world was witnessing the violence of the structure of apartheid and the tragedy was that the people of South Africa were beginning to follow the path of violence.

"We are trying to convince South Africa of the need to change through appeals to rationality, through economic pressure and through prayer."

Asked if one man, one vote was the objective, Dr Castro said it was rather a need for recognition of "one man, one right to be heard".

There would be no solution until it was recognised that everybody was equal with the right to participate in the negotiating process.

**SOWETAN Foreign Service**

# Banana: apartheid is sin against God

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DISPATCH  
5/12/85

**HARARE** — The Zimbabwean President, the Reverend Canaan Banana, warned Pretoria yesterday that the struggle for freedom was "unstoppable" and accused the government of unleashing unprecedented violence against its blacks.

"The reign of fear and terror engulfing that beautiful country must be replaced by the voices of hope for genuine democracy and respect for the worth of human life," he told delegates at an emergency meeting of the World Council of Churches.

He said Pretoria showed itself to be a fascist regime, terrified of freedom, justice and equality for all its people.

The government "will do their best to try to stop the unstoppable march towards progress, and will by their acts of

desperation cause untold suffering and misery to humanity.

"The intensified internal struggle in South Africa will not be bought off by reforms or beaten off by rifles and stenguns," he added.

The three-day conference, attended by 85 church leaders from South Africa, Europe, Canada, the US and Africa, is being held to drum up support for South African churches in their fight against apartheid.

Among the 37 South Africans attending are Archbishop Philip Russell of Cape Town, head of the Anglican Church in South Africa, and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

President Banana said blacks in South Africa had reached a stage where they felt "enough is enough" and were openly challenging Pretoria's rule.

"It is important that the church is not hoodwinked or used by the puppets who may wear black skins and white collars, but acting as agents of imperialism or colonialism. Apartheid is a sin against man and against God, an agonising negation of the sacred values of human life," he said to applause.

As Pretoria's internal situation worsened, so would its "crude militarist posture" against neighbouring black ruled states.

South Africa last week warned it would pursue black nationalist guerillas into Zimbabwe following a series of landmine explosions near the two countries' border.

President Banana said: "The recent unprovoked public warning issued by South Africa to my government is an indication of that country's

ugly intentions to escalate cross-border violence and to increase sophisticated weapons.

"We in the front-line states have to brace ourselves for the worst possible consequences."

He attacked Britain and America for their support of South Africa and urged them to join the fight against apartheid.

"Africa will always remember that South Africa's cross-border violence and destabilisation dramatically increased during President Reagan's term of office," Mr Banana said, adding:

"How ironic is a nation such as the US that was born out of the revolutionary desire to overthrow its domination and exploitation by a colonial and imperial power is now found on the wrong side, fraternising with the most reactionary regime of our time." — Sapa-RNS

## No tight arms accord — Mugabe

MOSCOW — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe wrapped up his first state visit to the Soviet Union yesterday, saying he and Kremlin leaders discussed possible military aid but reached no specific agreement.



● MUGABE

Mugabe said a newly-signed economic and technological co-operation agreement also envisaged no concrete trade or aid programmes. He said those would have to be worked out by Soviet and Zimbabwean diplomats in the coming

months. Speaking at a Press conference, Mugabe praised relations between Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union, which had been strained in the past.

Reacting to Soviet media reports of alleged SA attempts to subvert Zimbabwe, and warnings from Pretoria that its forces would pursue guerrillas into Zimbabwe, Mugabe said: "We are preparing ourselves to defend ourselves."

Mugabe paid tribute to Moscow's backing for efforts to "liberate" SA and SWA, but said the people of SA must work hard to liberate themselves. — Sapa-Reuter.

into northern gamee. — sapa-AP.



# USSR military aid for Zimbabwe?

5/12/85 DISPATCH (362)

MOSCOW — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday he and Kremlin leaders had discussed possible Soviet military aid for his country to strengthen it against threats from South Africa.

He told a news conference his talks in Moscow had brought the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe "very much closer."

Asked if military aid had been discussed in his sessions with the Communist Party chief, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, and the Prime Minister, Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, Mr Mugabe said:

"We talked about our own military capability and how we can strengthen ourselves in the face of threats from South Africa.

"Indeed in general terms we discussed... military aid but if agreements are going to be reached they will have to be worked out by specific people."

Mr Sergei Akhromeyev, chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, took part in the final session, also attended by Mr Ernest Kadungure, Zimbabwe's Defence Minister of State.

Diplomats said Mr Mugabe's remarks indicated Moscow could be preparing to step up

military backing for Zimbabwe, which now receives a limited supply of Soviet arms but is not believed to have Soviet advisers.

Mr Mugabe said: "We are preparing ourselves to defend ourselves."

The Soviet media have been reporting on alleged South African attempts to subvert Zimbabwe and warnings from Pretoria that its forces would pursue guerillas into Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe's trip to Moscow was his first since Zimbabwe became independent in 1980.

Relations had remained fairly cool because Moscow had supported Mr Mugabe's rival, Mr Joshua Nkomo, before 1980, the period of the bush war against the then white minority government.

Mr Mugabe said Soviet teams were expected in Zimbabwe early next year to discuss projects that could involve mining, agriculture, transport and roads under an accord on economic and technical co-operation signed on Monday.

He said he was extremely gratified and satisfied by the "very fruitful" outcome of his two-day visit.

"We are very much closer in our ideas, in

the rapport that we have created," he said.

Mr Mugabe paid tribute to Moscow's backing for efforts to "liberate" South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

But he said that as much as black South Africans would benefit from arms and support from allies, "it is the people of South Africa who have to work hard to liberate themselves."

States and its allies for advocating "constructive engagement" to encourage reform in South Africa, a policy that opposes strong economic sanctions.

"Constructive engagement means that Africans in the region must tie their hands while South Africa delivers blows on them," he said, adding this was deceitful, dishonest and hypocritical.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, reported that Moscow state university today gave Mr Mugabe an honorary doctorate. Mr Mugabe arrived in Vienna late yesterday.

Mr Mugabe, heading a large delegation, was welcomed at Vienna's Schwechat airport by Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and other officials. — Sapa-RNS-AP

# ANC got what it wanted in raid across the Limpopo

THE moon was just approaching full on the night of Monday, November 25. All along the wild 700-km length of the Zimbabwe-Botswana border, conditions for terrorism, guerilla warfare, insurgency, or whatever one chooses to call it, were ideal.

At Tegwani Methodist Mission, west of Bulawayo, about 15 km from the border, an unknown number of armed men came out of the bush seeking the headmaster, Mr Luke Khumalo, 58, and his English wife, Jean, 56. The couple were tracked from their house to the high school complex itself, where they were cold-bloodedly gunned down.

## Survived

An 18-year-old Irish volunteer teacher, Mr Joss Douthwaite, was shot as he was supervising "lights out" for the 520 pupils. Further bursts of automatic fire were sprayed at his body as he lay bleeding on the ground. Miraculously, he survived to crawl for help. He is still seriously ill in Bulawayo Central Hospital after major surgery.

Expatriate teachers at Tegwani found a note from the gunmen threatening all the school staff.

## Dissidents

Mr Khumalo had made himself unpopular with Mr Robert Mugabe's local Zanu (PF) officials by refusing to permit political rallies at his school, but it was the pro-Zapu dissidents who had most cause to distrust him. When he was abducted by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerillas in 1977 at the height of the Rhodesian war, he voted against them with his feet by insisting on



Mr Joshua Nkomo

returning to the school from Botswana.

No one in Harare seriously doubts the Zimbabwe government's claim that it was the dissidents who murdered the couple.

While the Khumalos' murderers were doing their work, another group of infiltrators were on the move 250 km south east.

The SADF states that three members of the African National Congress crossed the Limpopo River — at a point, coincidentally, also 15 km from the Botswana-Zimbabwe border — planting landmines in the Soutpansberg area and then re-crossing into the remote south-western corner of Zimbabwe.

With Botswana territory so close, one wonders where they went ultimately.



Mr Pik Botha

But it is informative to contrast the reactions of the South African and Zimbabwean governments to the two incidents.

Talk of war in Harare at the end of last week was hysterical, but South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, might easily have guessed he would start an invasion scare here with his casual talk of "hot pursuit" SADF incursions into Zimbabwe.

## From hideouts

The Zimbabwean government for its part did not make similar threatening noises to Gaborone, although it is a very fair presumption the Khumalos' killers had come at some stage from hideouts across the border, and are likely to have slipped back by now.

The Zimbabweans are taking the matter up quietly through the Zimbabwe-Botswana Joint Security Commission, fully appreciating that the Botswanans just do not have the resources to put a soldier every 10 metres all the way from Kazungula to the Tuli Circle. They also realize that it will do no good at all to undermine the authority of President Quett Masire's government by trying to police his country for him.

President Masire has to consider local opinion, and he could never allow himself to be seen to collaborate with Harare on security matters if Mr Mugabe's troops were marching around northern Botswana as if they owned the place, or were even threatening to do this.

Zimbabwe's Minister



Mr Robert Mugabe

of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, has become a legend in Harare for his undiplomatic off-the-cuff harangues at embassy cocktail parties, yet the niceties of international border security wheeling and dealing do not seem to have escaped him as they have his South African counterpart.

## Confrontation

The net result of Mr Botha's statement is that, at the cost of a few landmines, the ANC has successfully triggered a major confrontation between South Africa and Zimbabwe — with whom its relations have been distinctly cool for some years.

There are now grave fears for the future of the discreet Harare-Pretoria security consultations that have been taking place behind the scenes over the past five years and which, up to now, have succeeded in keeping the peace along the Limpopo.

Military commentators in Harare are reluctant to comment in public, but of one thing they are convinced: in any prolonged confrontation along that river South Africa has so much more to lose.

One insurgent going south with a box of matches into the relatively developed Transvaal can do more damage, rand for rand, than a highly trained SADF contingent, equipped at enormous expense to the South African taxpayer, can do going north for the same distance into the trackless, undeveloped bush of southern Zimbabwe.

If the two countries are going to be reduced to mindlessly vandalizing each other's terri-

tory, simple arithmetic is against South Africa. Military sources here drew attention to the large amount of evidence proven in past court cases (before white judges and magistrates as well as black ones) of South African help for Matabeleland "super-Zapu" dissidents.

They pointed out that the chronic security problem on Zimbabwe-Botswana border has created ideal cover for South Africa's own rebels to operate without the knowledge of the Zimbabwean security forces.

Another ominous fact is the long-established alliance in the field between Mr Nkomo's Zipra guerillas and the ANC "Umkhonto we Sizwe". In 1967 the two organizations launched joint incursions into what was then Rhodesia from Zambia, integrating their cadres at grassroots level.

While modern "super-Zapu" dissidents (most of whom are ex-Zipra guerillas) would gladly receive South African supplies, once beyond Pretoria's effective control they would probably give any help they could to former comrades they met in the bush.

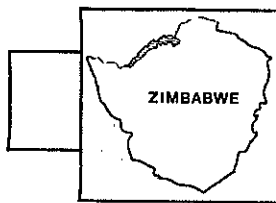
## Anti-SA

Despite his very tough anti-South African rhetoric since his return from the Commonwealth summit, Mr Mugabe has not relaxed his refusal to allow the ANC military bases on Zimbabwean soil, the sources believe.

The 40 000 strong British-trained Zimbabwe national army might be the most formidable fighting force the SADF has yet encountered on cross-border raids, but with 10 000 men from its best units committed to a vital offensive against Renamo rebels in Mozambique, Mr Mugabe would hardly be likely to want a new "front" opened.

Military analysts also warn that, although the Zimbabweans are far below the SADF in organization and equipment, South African strength in armour and air power might be counterbalanced in any prolonged military confrontation by Zimbabwean purchases of the comparatively cheap hand-held missiles now coming on the world military hardware market.

Before Southern Africa descends into a nightmare of terror and counter-terror, landmines, napalm and rockets, both sides might reflect on the biblical proverb: "A soft answer turneth away wrath."



Michael Harthack  
Reports from Harare

CHL Times 6/12/85 (32)

# Mugabe govt closes church

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — In one of the most extraordinary applications of the sweeping emergency powers in their 20-year history here, Mr Robert Mugabe's government has invoked them to ban members of the Apostolic Faith Mission from using church property until an internal leadership wrangle is resolved.

At the heart of the row is former church leader Mr Philemon Sibanda, whose wife had a baby in June 1984, five months after they were married. Following an outcry among some church members, who accused Mr Sibanda of "immoral and ungodly" conduct, the church's head in the United States, Bishop Carver, arrived and appointed Mr Richard Sibanda to take over.

## Violent clashes

This triggered a High Court battle over control of church assets, violent clashes between adherents of the rival leaders, and even a demonstration outside parliament.

The Acting Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Chikowore, this week promulgated regulations ordering the closure of all church buildings and creches until Bishop Carver makes a second visit to heal the rift.

A 24-hour police guard has been posted at the church's headquarters at Palendaba, Bulawayo, because defiant members of the Philemon Sibanda faction vowed to defy the ban.

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# Omar case: Judgment reserved

Supreme Court Reporter  
JUDGMENT was reserved in the Supreme Court yesterday on an application by detained advocate Mr Dullah Omar and five others for their release from Victor Verster Prison.

Mr Omar, the Rev Howard Marawu, Mr Marcus Solomon, Mr Leslie Andrews, Mr Derrick Naidoo and Mr Neville Naidoo claimed their detention was unlawful as "their side of the story" had never been heard.

Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, who appeared for the detainees, said the emergency regulations provided for what was "manifestly an unfair procedure" in that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, could hold a detainee indefinitely without hearing anyone.

"Parliament must have contemplated that procedural fairness would be observed in any regulations it empowered the State President to make," he said.

The minister could eventually be called to account to Parliament for a detention. He argued that Parliament

could surely expect a proper version from him, not a one-sided one.

Mr Chaskalson said a judgment in favour of the Minister of Law and Order in a similar matter in the Eastern Cape on Wednesday rested on a fallacy: The assumption that the State President could excuse himself from the requirements of fairness because it was impractical to hear detainees within 14 days, when he himself chose to stipulate the 14-day period.

He said the State President, Mr P W Botha, had "misdirected himself" in making a general rule to isolate all detainees from the outside world when this was necessary only in exceptional cases.

Mr Chief Justice Munnik presided with Mr Justice G Friedman and Mr Justice W Vivier. Mr Chaskalson was assisted by Mr J Gauntlett and instructed by Mallinck Ress Richman and Closen-berg. Mr M.C de Klerk, with Mr S.J. Maritz, appeared for the State President, the Minister of Justice and the officer commanding Victor Verster Prison. Mr W.G. Burger, SC, with Mr C.Y. Louw, appeared for the Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police.

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Ian Smith  
'sorry' 362

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — The former Rhodesian prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, yesterday made a special statement to the Zimbabwean House of Assembly apologizing unreservedly for alleged contempt of parliament.

On Tuesday the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, established a select committee under Mr Smith's bitter rival, Mr Bill Irvine, to probe Mr Smith's conduct since independence for alleged "contempt of the government and the African people".

Mr Smith said he felt very strongly that a private member's motion he had set down last month calling for reconciliation was being distorted when it was amended by a government backbencher, Mr Byron Hove, to constitute a demand for disciplinary action against himself.

He believed he was right to try to decline to move the original motion in his name.

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## Policeman hit in blast

JOHANNESBURG. — A policeman was seriously wounded yesterday and a woman injured in the second handgrenade attack in two days in Soweto.

Police said the woman was arrested after the blast, which came 24 hours after a similar attack on Wednesday that coincided with a visit to the township by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis.

The handgrenade attacks were the first in Soweto since emergency rule was declared there on July 21.

Police said in a situation report that a school was torched and extensively damaged in Soweto, a post office truck was destroyed by fire and a man was arrested for stoning private cars in the township.

In Atteridgeville, outside Pretoria, police arrested eight men after petrol-bombs were hurled at police vehicles and a bus.

There were also incidents of petrol-bombing and stone-throwing in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban and East London, police said. — UPI



805 DAY (362)  
SA troops mass on  
border — Mugabe

**HARARE** — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said yesterday that SA troops were massing near the Zimbabwean border but his government was prepared to ward off any invasion.

He told a news conference the build-up of Pretoria's forces started after a series of landmine explosions near the border two weeks ago.

He said his government took "very seriously" SA's threat to invade Zimbabwe, adding: "We can't sit on our laurels. In fact, South Africa has always effected its threats...".

Zimbabwe sent a message to Pretoria reiterating that it had not and would not give guerrillas bases in the country. — Sapa.

# Zimbabwe prepares for SADF 'invasion'

*CAN TIMES 8/12/85*  
*362*

**HARARE.** — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday said that South African troops were massing near the border with Zimbabwe but his government was prepared to ward off any invasion.

Mr Mugabe, back home from visits to the Soviet Union and Austria, told a news conference here that the build-up of Pretoria's forces started after a series of landmine explosions near the border two weeks ago.

Last night a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said he had no comment, but dismissed Mr Mugabe's claims as "rhetoric" and "propagandistic lies".

Mr Mugabe was speaking after an increase in border tension after the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last month that landmines were planted in Northern Transvaal by insurgents who crossed into South Africa from Zimbabwe. Mr Botha also warned the Zimbabwean Government that South Africa might pursue the insurgents into Zimbabwe.

## 'Precautions' taken

Speaking on his return, Mr Mugabe said that Pretoria's warning was aimed at intimidating his government to stop diplomatic, moral and financial support to the guerillas through the Organization of African Unity.

He said the army was well aware of the massing of South African troops on the border and had taken "precautions" to defend the country.

Mr Mugabe said his government took "very seriously" South Africa's threat to invade Zimbabwe. "We can't sit on our laurels. In fact, South Africa has always effected its threats."

In the past, South Africa has invaded Lesotho, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana, saying they had guerilla bases, a charge the four states denied.

Zimbabwe sent a message to Pretoria after the explosions reiterating that it had not and would not give guerillas bases in the country.

Mr Mugabe said that while in Mos-

cow he had concluded an agreement in principle on Russian military aid to Zimbabwe to help counter the perceived South African threat, but no details had been discussed. He stressed that his trip did not mark an extension of Soviet influence in Southern Africa.

● Defence Force spokesman Commandant Ian Buck yesterday said he had nothing to add to what the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said recently in response to a similar accusation.

He said the SADF had no comment to make on what "another country does within their own border, or where anybody sends their own troops within their own country".

In a statement released on November 30, General Malan said: "This latest outburst of rhetoric is no more than propagandistic lies about something that has not even happened."

## 'Unable to control rebels'

"I do not normally react to such emotional outpouring and especially not to those without a factual basis," the minister said.

"In this case, however, I categorically deny these allegations."

General Malan said the Government of Zimbabwe was "unable to control its own rebels while its economy was a shambles".

"ANC terrorists are misusing its territory to force South Africa to retaliate and it looks as if certain Zimbabwe cabinet members would welcome such an action because they obviously would like to have a confrontation with South Africa so they can again blame us for their inability to cope with a deteriorating situation in all spheres in that country." — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter

# Mugabe: SA troops massed on border

STAR 9/10/85

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HARARE — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said yesterday that South African troops were massing near his country's border but his government was prepared to ward off any invasion.

Mr Mugabe told a news conference that the build-up of Pretoria's forces started after a series of landmine explosions near the border two weeks ago.

South Africa, claiming that the landmines were planted by black nationalist guerillas who had crossed from Zimbabwe, warned the Harare Government that it might pursue the guerillas into Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe's claim is "no more than propagandistic lies", according to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

A defence spokesman said this morning that General Malan had nothing to add to a statement released on November 30 in which he said:

"This latest outburst of rhetoric is no more than propagandist lies about something that has not even happened.

"I do not normally react to such emotional outpourings and, especially, not to those without a factual basis.

"In this case, however, I categorically deny these allegations."

Mr Mugabe told the news conference that his government took "very seriously" South Africa's threat to invade Zimbabwe, adding: "We can't sit on our laurels. In fact, South Africa has always effected its threats."

In the past, South Africa has invaded Lesotho, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana, saying they harboured guerilla bases, a charge which all four states denied.

Zimbabwe sent a message to Pretoria after the explosions reiterating that it had not, and would not, give the guerillas bases in the country.

Mr Mugabe said Pretoria's threat was aimed at intimidating his government.

A senior Zimbabwean Minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, told a rally on the South African border yesterday that Zimbabwe would fight to the last man to defend itself and its independence. — Sapa-Reuter and The Star's Africa News Service.

First  
death  
in mine  
blasts

JOHANNESBURG. — The driver of a tractor who detonated the fifth landmine in the Soutspansberg on Wednesday has died as a result of his injuries in the Mess'na Limpopo Hospital, a hospital spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Jas Bale, 25, was driving the tractor on a farm road in the Wiepe area at 5pm on Wednesday when his tractor went over the mine.

He is the first fatality in the five landmine blasts this week near South Africa's border with Zimbabwe. Seven other people have been injured.

Security forces sweeping the Soutspansberg military area yesterday lifted and defused a landmine planted in the road, South African Defence Force headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday.

**'3 defused'**

The mine, discovered in the Weipe area where all the other landmine incidents occurred, brought to three the number of mines defused, the SADF said.

Yesterday a spokesman from SADF headquarters said the army and police had stepped up efforts to clear the area.

● Michael Hartnack reports from Harare that Mr Robert Mugabe's government yesterday remained silent on the warning from the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that the army would track fugitive guerillas into Zimbabwe if the Harare government failed to check them.

The state-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation referred to the warning as a threat of full-scale invasion.

Consultations are known to have taken place among senior government officials in Harare in the wake of Mr Botha's remarks made after the first four landmine incidents in the Northern Transvaal.

● In Lusaka, the African National Congress has denied the South African Government's accusation that the landmines were planted by saboteurs who escaped on foot to refuge across the Limpopo River in



# Z'bwe warns it will defend itself

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E. Post  
20/1/80

HARARE — Zimbabwe, which has a British-trained standing army of 40 000, has warned it will defend itself if South Africa carries out a threat to send troops across their common border.

State Security Minister Emmerson Munangagwa told reporters South Africa had been "itching for an excuse to invade Zimbabwe since independence in 1980".

After a series of landmine explosions this week in the Northern Transvaal, close to the Limpopo River border, the Pretoria Government was "now preparing for wider confrontation", he said.

Mr Munangagwa was delivering his Government's response yesterday to a threat by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha to send troops in hot pursuit of terrorists he said were operating from Zimbabwe.

Mr Munangagwa denied Zimbabwe had allowed its territory to be used for acts of violence, although Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Government has stated its moral and diplomatic support for the guerillas.

In Zambia, the African National Congress, trying to end white rule in South Africa, claimed responsibility for planting mines, but said its units had not crossed from Zimbabwe.

In recent years South African troops have attacked terrorist bases in Mozambique, Lesotho and Botswana, none of which has the quantity or quality of modern military weaponry possessed by Zimbabwe.

Mr Munangagwa said the mine blasts, a new twist in 18 months of militant action against minority rule, were being used by Pretoria to divert attention from its internal turmoil.

"If the regime of South Africa attacks us, Zimbabwe will have no alternative, but to defend itself."

He told newsmen that the US and other Western nations supporting South Africa should realise it was Pretoria that was seeking confrontation and violence in the region.

Zimbabwe had no military bases of the African National Congress or the Pan-African Congress.

Material and financial aid to the liberation movements was channelled through the liberation committee of the Organisation of African Unity.

Mr Munangagwa said Pretoria wanted a pretext for increased military assistance to the "Super Zapu bandits".

"The destabilisation activities of the regime can be chronicled in a litany of murder, frequent violations of our air space and massive cross-border violations. But having failed to disturb or dislodge our Government, the regime is now preparing for a wider confrontation," he said.

In the past three years there had been 10 cross-border incidents involving South African Defence Force personnel and white farmers, who had engaged in random shootings at persons and domestic animals across the Limpopo River in the Beit Bridge area.

"On two occasions, security force patrols operating inside the Zimbabwe border were fired on by South African troops from within South Africa."

He said the latest incidents occurred on November 25 and 26 this year when SADF personnel crossed illegally into Zimbabwe, in the vicinity of Chikwarakwara, to the east of Beit Bridge. — Sapa

Cape Times 30/11/85

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## SA condemned for threat to Zimbabwe

HARARE. — Foreign ministers of the front-line states, who are meeting here, yesterday strongly condemned South Africa's threat to invade Zimbabwe under what they term "the pretext of pursuing freedom fighters".

The chairman of the conference, Professor Lameck Goma, who is Zambia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that South Africa's problems were internal and to use them as an excuse to invade Zimbabwe was unacceptable.

"We condemn the threat in the strongest possible terms."

He said the move was all part of South Africa's destabilization policy.

The ministers, who arrived on Tuesday, are to review the general situation in the region and represent Zambia, Angola, Botswana, Tanzania,



Mr Pik Botha

Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile the semi-official newspaper, The Herald, said here yesterday that South Africa's threat to pursue guerillas across the border into Zimbabwe was an attempt to divert attention from its internal un-

rest.

In an editorial, it said that no evidence had been offered for Pretoria's claim that landmine explosions in Northern Transvaal this week were planted by guerillas who fled afterwards into Zimbabwe.

### 'Slimy snakes'

"It is quite clear that South Africa wants to divert attention from its mounting economic and political difficulties by finding an external scapegoat," commented the newspaper, which generally reflects official thinking.

Describing the threat as "naked intimidation", The Herald called on the Pretoria government to "look inward and try to settle problems with their blacks instead of behaving like slimy snakes poised for a sneak attack". — Sapa-  
Reuter

# 'We will fight' border warning

OK AKG 30/11/85 32

HARARE — Zimbabwe, which has a British-trained standing army of 40,000, has warned it will defend itself if South Africa carries out a threat to send troops across the border.

State Security Minister Mr Emmerson Munangagwa told reporters South Africa had been "itching for an excuse to invade Zimbabwe since independence in 1980."

After a series of landmine explosions this week in the northern Transvaal close to the Limpopo River border, the Pretoria Government was "now preparing for wider confrontation."

Mr Munangagwa was delivering his Government's response to a threat by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to send troops in "hot pursuit" of guerrillas he said were operating from Zimbabwe.

Mr Munangagwa denied Zimbabwe had allowed its territory to be used for acts of violence, although the Government had stated its moral and diplomatic support for guerrillas fighting white rule in South Africa.

## Responsibility

In Zambia the African National Congress (ANC) claimed responsibility for planting mines but said its units had not crossed from Zimbabwe.

In recent years, South African troops have attacked what they said were guerrilla bases in Mozambique, Lesotho and Botswana, none of which have the quantity or quality of modern military weaponry possessed by Zimbabwe.

Mr Munangagwa said the mine blasts were being used by Pretoria to divert attention from its internal turmoil.

"If the regime of South Africa attacks us, Zimbabwe will have no alternative but to defend itself," he told local journalists.

Foreign Minister Mr Witness Mangwende called on Zimbabweans to be alert and prepare themselves for what he called South Africa's proposed invasion.

## Aggression

"As long as internal pressure intensifies against the apartheid regime, the regime will blame its peace-loving neighbours and threaten them with naked aggression," he said.

Mr Munangagwa said that in the past three years there had been 10 incidents in which South African Defence Force personnel and white farmers had fired across the Limpopo River in the Beit Bridge area.

A young girl was killed in one incident and a woman seriously injured in another, he said.

"On two occasions, security force patrols operating inside the Zimbabwe border have been fired upon by South African troops from within South Africa," Mr Munangagwa said. — Sapa-Reuter

# 'Zimbabwe in a position to ward off SA'

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe was aware of a build-up of South African troops on the Limpopo border and was taking the necessary precautions, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said on his return home from visits to the Soviet Union and Austria.

Mr Mugabe yesterday told newsmen: "To the best of our ability we have taken precautions so that in the event of an invasion we can defend ourselves."

"We cannot say this is South Africa playing a game. This is a real game... and we must be in a position to ward off the threat."

Mr Mugabe said that during his talks with Soviet leaders, the possibility had been discussed of securing some military aid from the Soviet Union but only in general terms.

Southern Africa had been discussed during his meeting with Mr Gorbachev and Mr Mugabe said he had explained South Africa's involvement in Angola, Mozambique and other neighbouring states where South Africa posed a threat to stability.

He had told the Russian leader that South Africa's threats could not be treated lightly.

The Minister of State for Political Affairs, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, speaking at a rally at Beitbridge yesterday, said Zimbabwe would fight to the last man to defend itself and its independence.

He said South Africa wanted to invade Zimbabwe under the pretext that Zimbabwe was harbouring African National Congress guerrillas.

● The claim by Mr Mugabe that South African troops were massing near the border with Zimbabwe was "no more than propagandistic lies", according the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

# Malan warning on cross-border conflict

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raids triggered an outcry in Harare and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said military precautions were being taken because of a build-up of South African forces on the border.

The SA trade mission in Harare was closed yesterday to mark the Day of the Vow so it was not possible to obtain confirmation that its officials had passed on a formal request from Botha.

Mugabe has in the past been adamant that he will not allow any discussion at ministerial level, but it is understood contacts have been continuing between officials and senior security force officers.

Britain yesterday condemned the landmine blast and deplored the loss of life.

"The British government has always condemned violence, from whichever side it may come, as a means of achieving political objectives," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

Although he did not refer directly to the ANC, the speed with which it was issued reflects the serious concern within Whitehall that attacks against whites could intensify the level of violence and destroy initiatives towards dialogue and negotiation.

There is a widely-held view in diplomatic and intelligence circles in London that ANC members responsible for recent landmine explosions have been given access by the Mozambique government in retaliation for gross violations of

the Mkomati accord by South Africa.

Zimbabwe's denials that it is allowing its territory to be used as a conduit for insurgents are generally accepted in diplomatic circles.

It is being said, however, that Pretoria's threatening attitude towards Harare could persuade Mugabe to lean on President Samora Machel of Mozambique to block further access for ANC members infiltrating into South Africa.

ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said it was unfortunate that civilians were killed in the Sunday explosion. He said landmines were aimed at the military presence in the area.

However, he said the security system in the region included farmers, and so had become a "grey area".

Those killed in the landmine explosion were Mrs Kobie van Eck, 24, Ignatius van Eck, 2, Nellmarie van Eck, 8, Karna Denyschen, 9, Kobus Denyschen, 3, and Mrs Marie Denyschen, 20.

Those injured were K Denyschen, 26, the owner of the farm, Mrs T Denyschen, 25, D van Eck, 26, E van Eck, 1, and G Denyschen, 6. They were treated at Messina Hospital before being moved to Pietersburg Hospital.

The hospital superintendent, Dr E du Plessis, said yesterday the five patients were in satisfactory condition. Both families are from Tzaneen.

From Page 1

Zimbabwe warned after landmine kills six

# Control terrorists or else, says Malan

PETER WALLINGTON, MICHAEL HARTNACK  
JOHN BATTERSBY and Sapa

SA-ZIMBABWE relations could deteriorate into cross-border conflict, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said yesterday.

His warning came in the wake of Sunday's landmine explosion which killed six people — four of them small children — and injured five others near Messina, raising the number of landmine deaths in the area to seven over the past three weeks.

The ANC has claimed responsibility but denies its operatives came from Zimbabwe. Spokesman Tom Sebina said the mines were planted by an ANC cell operating inside SA.

Malan was adamant the action originated in Zimbabwe. He warned neighbouring states, especially Zimbabwe, "to get their territories under control and to prevent the ANC from using them as launching pads for terror actions against South Africa".

President P W Botha said yesterday the nation was shocked by the manner in which innocent citizens were killed by terrorists launching their attacks from other countries where they took shelter.

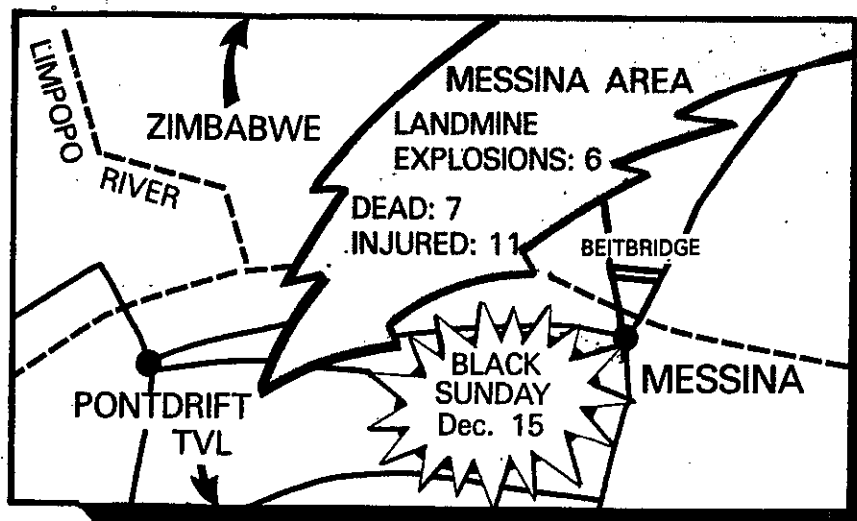
He said the incident proved once again that talk about peace negotiations with terrorists was inappropriate.

Malan and senior SADF officers yesterday visited Chatsworth game farm — scene of Sunday's atrocity — and warned that continued ANC action along the Transvaal border could lead to a situation "similar to that of Swapo in Angola".

SA troops have repeatedly crossed into southern Angola to attack Swapo bases in retaliation for insurgent attacks in South West Africa.

Malan would not elaborate on his warning, saying that even if SA were considering retaliation, "I wouldn't tell you, anyway."

He said it was clear the ANC was going out of its way to force conflict between SA and its neighbours.



Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who has already warned Zimbabwe of possible cross-border hot pursuit operations, said yesterday SA was "urgently approaching the Zimbabwean authorities in connection with the incident and with a view to finding ways and means of removing the threat of violence and terror of this nature".

The Zimbabwean government yesterday

declined to comment on Botha's initiative.

However, sources in Harare saw restraint in Botha's statement — an absence of terminology which might spark renewed hysteria of an impending South African invasion.

Last month's threat of cross-border

● To Page 2 ➡

## Middle East tension mounts

TEL AVIV — Tension in the Middle East has increased with the disclosure of Syrian missile redeployment.

But Israeli leaders said yesterday they did not want to trigger a conflict.

"There is no political reason now to justify an Israeli initiative to go to war," Defence Minister Mr Yitzhak Rabin said in a speech in Jerusalem, without referring directly to the missiles.

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, chairman of Parliament's foreign affairs and security committee, said there was no justification for a retaliatory strike.

Western and Israeli military experts said, however, risk of conflict had clearly

increased after Sunday's Israeli revelation that Syria had moved anti-aircraft missiles closer to the Lebanese border.

The missiles, with a range of 50km, now pose a threat to routine Israeli intelligence-gathering flights over Syrian-controlled East Lebanon.

Eban said the Syrian challenge to Israel's freedom to patrol Lebanese skies was clearly a response to an incident last month when Israeli planes on a reconnaissance mission shot down two Syrian MIG fighters.

He said the shooting was an error. Western diplomats and Israeli experts described it as a blunder. — Sapa-Reuter.

# SA, Zimbabwe Set to hold talks today

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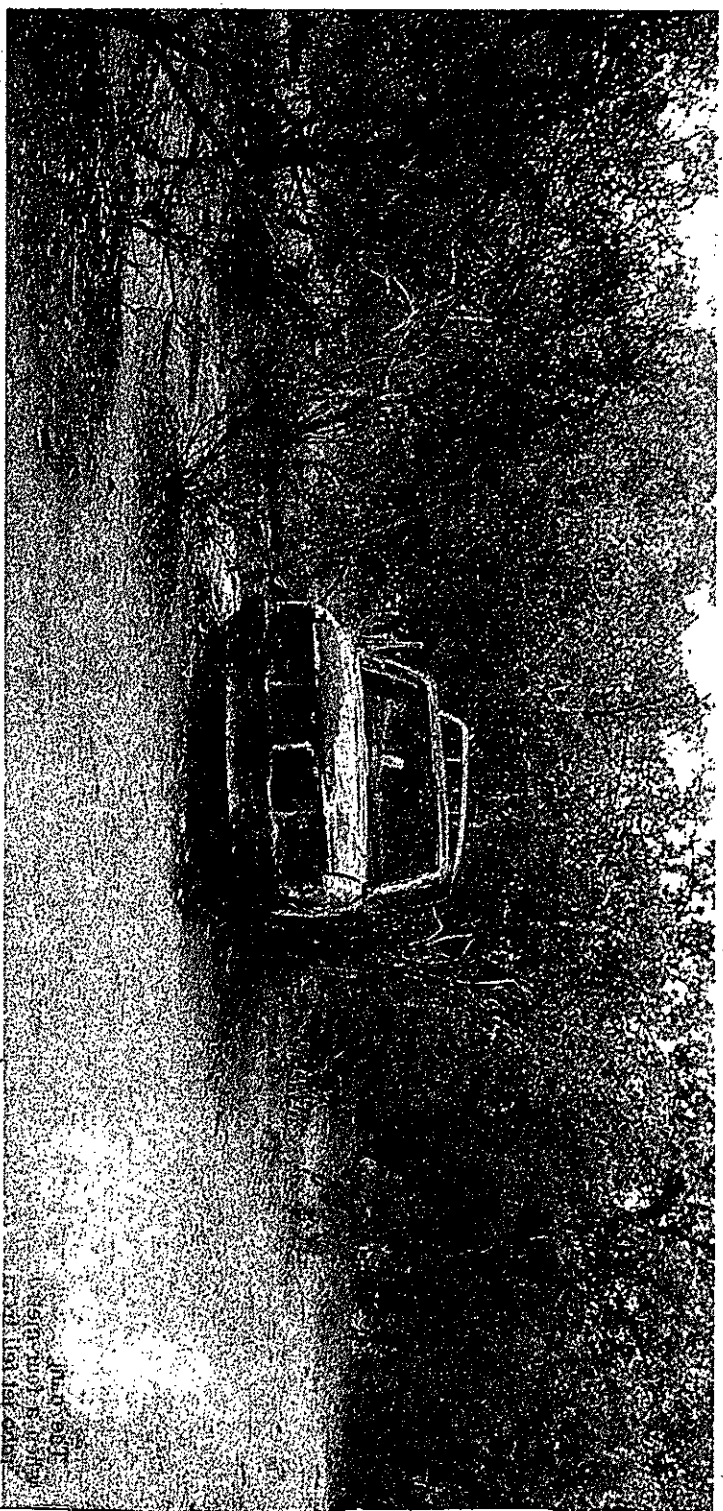
By Robin Drew,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**HARARE** — South African and Zimbabwean operational commanders in the Limpopo River border region are expected to hold urgent consultations today in the wake of the landmine blast in the Northern Transvaal in which six people died on Sunday, sources said here.

They said the get-together followed a South African Government request for immediate discussions on ways of removing the threat of violence.

A note from the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs was delivered to the Zimbabwean Government yesterday by the South African trade representative here, Mr Walde Kuhn.

It gave details of the incident which South Africa blamed on African National Congress guerrillas using Zimbabwe as a refuge.



The burnt-out wreck of the vehicle which struck the landmine. Wreckage and parts of bodies were strewn across Elizabeth Boksburg, Krugersdorp, Roodepoort and Wondolani.

can area the size of two rugby fields and the spare wheel was flung metres from the vehicle.

The machinery for such talks was set up after the incident in June 1983, when South Africa accused Zimbabwe of allowing a group of armed men described as "ANC terrorists" of travelling through that country from Mozambique before crossing into the Transvaal.

Sources said four men had travelled through Zimbabwe but without the knowledge or consent of the government.

The Zimbabwean Government denied all knowledge of the men and said South Africa was looking for an excuse to unleash aggression against it.

Pretoria invited senior Zimbabwean intelligence officers to visit South Africa to verify the allegations and that led to a liaison between the two security wings which still operates today.

An ANC representative, Mr Reddy Mazimba, said in Harare yesterday his organisation wanted to make it "categorically clear" that it had no bases in Zimbabwe.

And although Zimbabwe allows low-key ANC and Pan Africanist Congress representation here, Lusaka serves as the main base for operations.

After the landmine incidents near Messina last month, South Africa formally asked Zimbabwe to take steps to ensure that its territory was not used for "the organisation and execution" of acts of terror against it.

Ten days ago Mr Mugabe said he was aware of a build-up of South African troops on the border and that the Zimbabwean Army was taking the necessary precautions.



# Smith: SA could take sanctions in its stride

I would like to appeal to the Free World leaders to pause for a moment in their dash to impose sanctions against South Africa and consider the following:

- The effect of their action on countries other than South Africa.
- The double standards such action would be guilty of practising.
- Their wrong assessment of the cause of the problem and the effect of their action.

I doubt whether anyone would challenge my claim that I have more experience on sanctions and their effect on the country concerned than anyone else in our world today — 14 years of combating sanctions, fairly successfully, too, while I wonder whether anyone else can claim to have even one day's experience.

The first 10 years of sanctions proved to be a most stimulating tonic for Rhodesia — we had a growth rate in our economy which many international industrialists and financiers informed us was double what it would have been under normal circumstances, and, moreover, statistics substantiated this claim.

We developed a strong, wide base to our economy which would not have taken place under normal circumstances, and expanded industry, both primary and secondary, into new fields, which many people believed to be impossible.

There is no doubt in my mind that sanctions against South Africa would be the very stimulant which that country needs today.

For a number of years past, South Africans have experienced boom conditions and this promoted complacency and easy living.

However, over the past few years things have changed, forcing them to adapt to the new strains on their economy, and today they could easily take sanctions in their stride. There would be a resulting beneficial expansion of their industry and overall strengthening of their economy.

The countries to suffer would be the others in Southern Africa — all of which, without exception, derive great economic benefit from

I doubt whether anyone would challenge my claim that I have more experience on sanctions and their effect on the country concerned than anyone else in our world today — 14 years of combating sanctions, fairly successfully, too, while I wonder whether anyone else can claim to have even one day's experience. — Mr Ian Smith, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, in a hard-hitting article which first appeared in *The Sunday Express*, London.

their economic relations with South Africa. And the land-locked countries of Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe would be the hardest hit of all.

My own country, Zimbabwe, relies more on South Africa today, particularly in the field of transport, exports and imports, than ever before, caused mainly by the collapse of Beira and Maputo as ports of entry.

Whenever our principal fuel supply, the oil pipeline from Beira, is interrupted — this happens all too frequently because of sabotage by the Mozambique National Resistance — South Africa immediately comes to our assistance with streams of tankers motoring in with the necessary fuel supplies.

One could give many other examples of the importance to us of their vital lifeline.

Secondly, in fairness and justice I feel compelled to comment on the double standards associated with a campaign sponsored by the Free World to impose sanctions against South Africa.

While conceding the need for further change in South Africa — and let me make it clear that I am opposed to forced discrimination based on race, colour or creed — by comparison with Russia and many other totalitarian countries South Africa is a model of freedom and justice.

Today Russia is illegally occupying and persecuting people in Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, plus a few more in Europe and Asia and most recently Afghanistan where, without a day's exception, they are violating human rights and murdering innocent people. This is the greatest evil on our Earth today

and what do we hear about it from the Free World? A deafening silence.

Over the last few years I have met dozens of people from commerce, industry and the media who have travelled throughout Africa, and heard the majority of them comment that although the situation in South Africa is far from perfect, there is more freedom and justice there than in 95 percent of the countries to the north.

Are the leaders of the Free World and the people, too, aware of the fact that the present South African Government has done more to remove racial discrimination over the past few years than was done in the previous 50 years?

Are they aware that whenever the Free World attacks South Africa it gives great happiness and satisfaction to the extreme right wing in South Africa, who are constantly attacking their government and accusing them of selling out the white man and his civilisation in its efforts to appease the outside world?

Does the Free World know that there are many of the reasonable, moderate voters in South Africa who are deeply concerned that President Botha, because of the concessions which he is making, is losing the support of his electorate, with the consequent danger of the right wing returning to power?

Thirdly, it is all too clear, tragically, that Free World leaders are ignorant of the real cause of the problem in South Africa. Twenty years ago I was given my first briefing on Russian plans for obtaining a stranglehold on Southern Africa.

The strategy was to establish a saddle across Africa to our north, and use this as the launch-

ing pad for attaining its ultimate objective of control of Southern Africa, the area which is the richest treasure house of strategic minerals on our planet.

The only other place where there is a similar conglomeration of strategic minerals is Russia. In the event of Southern Africa falling under communist domination, there are many vital strategic minerals, used by the Free World every day, which would come under the complete control of Russia.

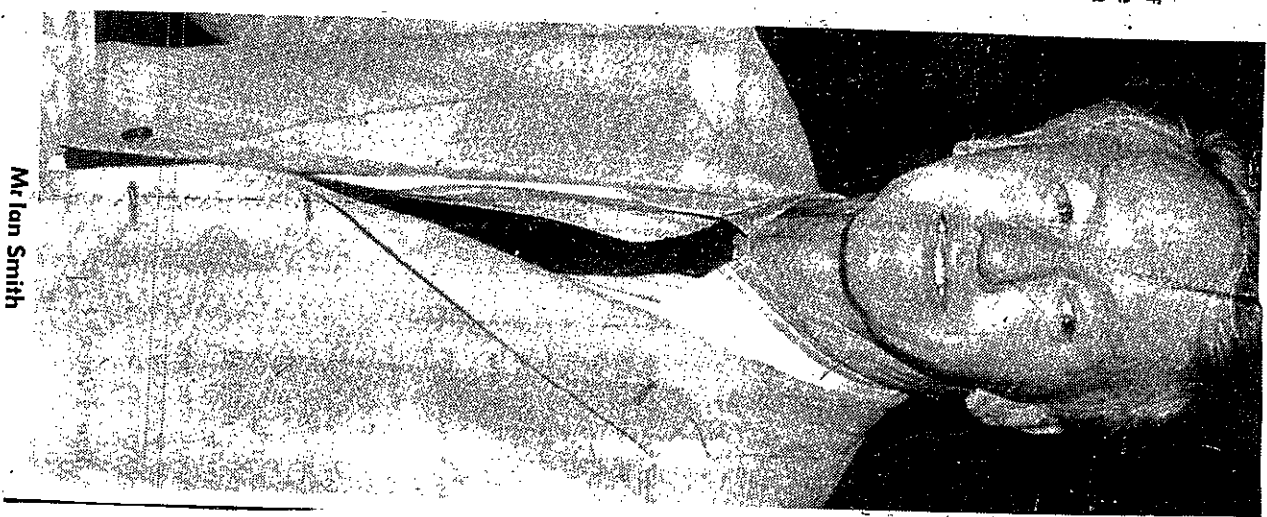
It should not surprise anyone that Southern Africa, along with the Persian Gulf, are the two most important objectives in Russia's plan for world domination. In keeping with its well-known tactics it is promoting racial confrontation in order to undermine the South African Government.

This should not surprise the people of Britain after the recent happenings in that country, and the police confirmation that the communists have been among the many instigators. The technique is to undermine law and order — this enables the gangsters to take control — and thus establish that fertile ground upon which communism thrives.

In South Africa, as in every other country of our world — except Great Britain — the Government has given its police the means of maintaining law and order and protecting the man in the street without first waiting for innocent people to be brutally murdered.

Is it not unbelievable that we are now witnessing the leading countries of the Free World aiding and abetting the Russians in their plan to take over South Africa and develop it as a South Atlantic base from which they will dominate and control the vital Cape sea route to Europe, subjugate all the lesser countries of Southern Africa, including my own home land of Zimbabwe, and gain a monopolistic control of certain vital strategic minerals, which will seriously prejudice the security of the Free World?

It is more than unbelievable, it is absolutely monstrous. — *The Sunday Express*.



Mr Ian Smith



# Zimbabwe reiterates its position

Own Correspondents

ZIMBABWE said yesterday it will not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for violence against SA. Foreign Minister Pik Botha announced in a statement from Pretoria.

Botha confirmed that SA's representative in Harare had been in contact with the Zimbabwean government in the wake of Sunday's Messina landmine blast which killed six people, including four young children.

It was understood to be the first time a meeting has been formally requested by SA. Normally routine contacts between the two countries' officials are organised on an *ad hoc* basis.

Botha said Zimbabwe had reaffirmed it would not allow itself to become a base for the planning and execution of acts of violence against any of its neighbouring states, including SA.

"I trust talks will be held between the two countries' security officials in order to solve this problem," Botha said.

Earlier reports that talks between "junior" officers from both sides had been held yesterday were denied, but SADF spokesmen said that a channel for talks between commanders on both sides of the border had been established.

No date for these talks had yet been established, but they would be held, "shortly."

Botha said in the contact with the Zimbabwean government, the SA envoy had "emphasised the seriousness of the situation caused by the explosion."

THE DAILY NEWS

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Eli Levine n

Talks on trade will take a new twist

# Border tension a big worry for Zimbabwe

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The Star's Africa News Service

Harare

The border tension between South Africa and Zimbabwe will be discussed today in Lusaka, where Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe is attending a meeting of the preferential trade area of east and southern African states.

The summit meeting is to talk about progress in establishing an eventual common market, but sources said Mr Mugabe would certainly take the opportunity of briefing heads of neighbouring states on the latest developments in relations with Pretoria.

Zimbabwe has apparently decided to do its best to cool down the atmosphere after the fatal landmine blast near Messina in the Northern Transvaal on Sunday.

There has been no official reaction to the South African note delivered on Monday.

This morning *The Herald* in Harare, which normally follows the government line on delicate international matters, carried no mention of the incident.

It is understood there has been no formal reply to the South African message calling for urgent consultations to avoid further incidents, but the state news agency, Zina, reported that low-level meetings between South African and Zimbabwean officers had taken place at the border.

## Springboard

It is expected that a top-level security meeting will follow after Zimbabwe has completed an investigation into South African claims that the guerillas who laid the landmines at Messina came from and returned to Zimbabwe.

State radio and television bulletins yesterday reaffirmed Zimbabwe's stance that it would not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

● Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha last night confirmed that South Africa's representative in Harare had been in contact with the Zimbabwean Government over the security situation in the Northern Transvaal border area. He said the Messina explosion underlined the seriousness of the situation.

**HARARE.** — Border tension between South Africa and Zimbabwe will be discussed today in Lusaka, where Zimbabwean leader Mr Robert Mugabe is attending a meeting of officials of the preferential trade area of East and Southern African states.

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Zimbabwe has decided to do its best to cool the atmosphere following Sunday's fatal landmine blast near Messina.

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### Security

It is expected that a top-level security meeting will follow once Zimbabwe has investigated South African claims that the guerrillas who laid the landmines in the Northern Transvaal came from and returned to Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile farmers have been told to stay off the roads until the South African Defence Force has completed sweeping the area for landmines.

Mr Willie Esterhuysen, head of the Dongola Commando, said it was a difficult task to sweep all the roads on the game farms.

"The network of smaller tracks on these farms could cover a total distance of up to 60km on a single farm. That is the most difficult part of our task."

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, has condemned the explosion, saying calm and reason should prevail and everything should be done to prevent a further escalation of violence.

"The landmine explosion that killed innocent people is a terrible development in the conflict situation of South Africa and it must be condemned without qualification," said Dr Slabbert.

"This is a dangerous escalation in the spiral of violence and will certainly harden attitudes towards negotiation in the future."

The six people who died in the blast will be buried during a combined funeral on Friday.

The funeral service will start at 11am and will be held in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Moeder Gemeente of Tzaneen.

Killed were Mrs Marie de Nysschen, 59, and her grandchildren, Carla, 9, and Kobus, 3, and Mrs Kobie van Eck, 34, and her children, Ignatius, 2, and Nelmarie, 8.

### Injured

Mr Dirk van Eck and his 18-month-old son Erik, who were only slightly injured, were discharged from the Pietersburg Hospital on Monday.

The other three injured, Mr Koos de Nysschen, 34, his wife Thea, 35, and their six-year-old daughter Ghrezelle are in a satisfactory condition in Pietersburg Hospital.

● The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has confirmed that South Africa's representative in Harare had been in contact with the Zimbabwe Government over the security situation in the Northern Transvaal border area.

The landmine explosion underlined "the seriousness of the situation", he said.

"The Government of Zimbabwe also reconfirmed that it would not let its territory be used for the planning and execution of acts of violence against any of its neighbouring states, including South Africa."

"I trust that talks between the two countries' security forces will be held in order to solve the problem," he added.

# Border tension will head agenda at trade summit

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NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

# Zimbabwe reassures Pik Botha

CAPE Times 18/12/85

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**ZIMBABWE** has reconfirmed its commitment not to allow ANC guerilla bases within its borders, according to the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

And yesterday the Progressive Federal Party joined the government in deploring the landmine explosion that killed six people on the Northern Transvaal border on Sunday.

Last night Mr Pik Botha said the Zimbabwean Government had reconfirmed to Pretoria's representative in Harare that it would not allow its territory to be used for the planning or execution of acts of violence against its neighbours.

In a statement from Pretoria, Mr Botha said the envoy had contacted the Zimbabwean Government on Monday and added: "It is hoped that discussions between the countries' security forces will take place in order to take care of the problem."

Although it was reported from Harare that junior officers from both security forces met in the border region yesterday, a Defence Force spokesman said he was

not aware of any meeting.

The SADF earlier confirmed that area commanders along Transvaal's border with Zimbabwe would hold talks "shortly" with their Zimbabwean counterparts.

## No details

But Reuters reported from Harare that diplomatic sources there said that junior officers met near Beit Bridge yesterday to discuss ways of easing border tension. They gave no other details, and a government spokesman was unable to comment on the meeting.

Political analysts said a meeting at junior-officer level could only have the objective of setting up talks involving more senior officers.

Meanwhile an ANC spokesman appealed to the international community to give Zimbabwe material, diplomatic and political support to defend itself against South Africa.

## Slabbert

"We want to make it categorically clear to the world that the ANC has no bases in Zimbabwe. We are fighting the regime inside the country and not from Zimbabwe," the spokesman added.

Last night the leader of the PFP, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, condemned the landmine explosion, saying calm and reason should prevail and everything should be done to undercut a further escalation of violence.

## 'Spiral'

"The landmine explosion killed innocent

## SA fruit banned

**STOCKHOLM.** — Sweden has decided to ban the importation of South African agricultural products and fruits from January 1 to protest against apartheid, it was announced yesterday.

"Sweden's Riksdag (parliament) has never been as united as now against apartheid," said the Foreign Trade Minister, Mr Mats Hellstrom.

The ban also included the South African Kruger rand, and local authorities were allowed to independently boycott any South African products and services.

Total imports from South Africa in 1984 amounted to 403 million kronor (R130 million), including agricultural products amounting to 116 million kronor (R37.3 million). — Sapa-AP

● Norway to cut SA trade, page 4



**PICK-  
OF-THE-CROP  
SPECIALS**

**FIBRELESS MANGOES**

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**'Spiral'**

"The landmine explosion that killed innocent people is a terrible development in the conflict situation of South Africa and it must be condemned without qualification. My sympathies go out to the bereaved.

"This is a dangerous escalation in the spiral of violence and will certainly harden attitudes towards negotiation in the future."

And the national chairman of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin, yesterday said: "The PFP repeats its solemn warning to all South Africans: Violence feeds on violence." — Sapa, Staff Reporter and Own

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● Norway to cut SA trade, page 4



**PICK-  
OF-THE-CROP  
SPECIALS**

**FIBRELESS MANGOES**

EACH  
TAX FREE

**29c**

**YELLOW CLING  
PEACHES  
CLASS 1**

PER KG  
TAX FREE

**99c**

**FARM FRESH  
CUCUMBERS**

**10c**

Cape  
Times  
18/12/85  
(362)

# Mugabe rejects Amnesty report of increased State torture as 'lies'

Bus Day 19/12/85

HARARE — Amnesty International says

in its recent report on Zimbabwe that it is alarmed by the increase in human rights abuses, particularly in the use of torture against government opponents detained without trial.

This has drawn an angry reaction from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who called the organisation "Amnesty, Lies International". Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala has lashed out at Amnesty's refusal to back its allegations by revealing specific, provable, instances naming its sources.

Anyone seeking to investigate human rights in Zimbabwe faces a Herculean task, not so much because of a deliberate conspiracy to hide facts or intimidate witnesses, but because the routine administrative and documentary niceties that one may take for granted in countries such as Britain (or even South Africa) are often completely lacking.

Take the current case of an alleged dissident, Lickson Onat Ndilovu, who is appearing before a Bulawayo magistrate on armed robbery charges. Ndilovu kept the court busy for two days with a claim that he could not have written an alleged confession produced by the police because he was illiterate.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

When it was proved Ndilovu had schooling up to Standard 6, he told of being taken to a torture room at Nyati police camp called "Emhlabhe" (The place where tribal spirits discover a person's innermost thoughts). At Bulawayo's police Stops Camp, he was subjected to similar torture, he claimed, in a room called "Lapho okukwa nyelwa ufundu" (The place where the tortoise's shell is smashed off).

Magistrate Tim Cherry ruled that although Ndilovu had already been proved to be a liar, his allegations deserved further investigation — still in progress.

Bulawayo provincial magistrate Gordon Geddes said, recording his findings in one of the most recent Stops Camp inquiries, that the person who inflicted a fatal head injury on one security detainee, Francis Sibanda, 30, would probably never be brought to justice.

He noted evidence from police Senior Assistant Commissioner Bernard Garankaiwa, who had described the camp's "booking-out book" as "a disgrace to the police". Pages were missing, so it was impossible to establish who had interrogated Sibanda, and when.

An inquest before another magistrate, George Romilly — who has since resigned — was that of alleged dissident Clifford Moyo, allegedly found hanged in his cell at Stops Camp. There was a complete lack of police co-operation in the investigation, said Romilly.

One of the most publicised cases of violence against opposition supporters in Zimbabwe occurred on February 24, this year, when five members of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council were dragged off a passenger train at Hwange station and shot dead while a large crowd, allegedly including a police officer, looked on.

A government spokesman said afterwards that two people, reported to be members of Zanu (PF) had been arrested for the crime. Persistent inquiries established, however, that only one person, Simon Ziwore, is currently held on remand in connection with the case.

The most sinister example of murder, however, is the case of two officials of the Rev Nkomo's Sifiso's Zanu, who drove to Masvingo on November 14, last year, to try to secure the release of Zanu officials and supporters detained the previous Saturday after a clash there with Zanu (PF) youth wing. Those arrested

included Zanu chairman Phineas Sithole, believed to be still in prison.

Zanu organising secretary Shungwa Mangwengwe and his driver James Magura reported to the police on their arrival in Masvingo and were said by the authorities in Harare to have been allowed to see Sithole.

But officials claim the two men were seen alive for the last time later that day when they were driven away from Muzorewa's township in a Land Rover marked "Zanu (PF) Masvingo Province".

Under Ian Smith's Rhodesian government the International Committee of the Red Cross was allowed to make routine visits to detainees. Today, the authorities refuse to disclose how many are held but the total is thought to be fewer than 200.

Of two things Zimbabwe can be certain. Interest in human rights in Africa will not be forever focused on South Africa.

And internal disillusionment and political instability are bound to spread regardless of the Mugabe government's very real achievements in the fields of health and education, due to the 4% annual increase in the population and inadequate supply of jobs for school-leavers.



● MUGABE



● NKALA

# Zimbabwe, SA armies to hold talks

Cape Times 19/12/85 362

HARARE. — South Africa and Zimbabwe have agreed to set up a meeting between military field commanders responsible for the troubled common border, the South African trade commissioner here, Mr Waldemar Kuhn, said yesterday.

South Africa called for the meeting in the wake of Sunday's landmine blast in the Northern Transvaal on the border with Zimbabwe in which six people, four of them children, were killed.

Pretoria claims the mines were planted by African National Congress guerillas operating from Zimbabwe, a claim Harare has denied.

The top-level meeting is being staged at the request of the South African Government, which urged consultations in a protest note over Sunday's mine explosion.

Tension between the two countries reached new levels after a South African warning that its troops would not hesitate to cross the border in "hot pursuit" of ANC guerillas. Zimbabwe interpreted the warning as an invasion threat and mobilized its forces to counter any attack.

## Taking special precautions

But recent moves show that the Zimbabwe Government is keen to ease tension and avoid a direct confrontation with the SADF.

Meanwhile the SADF has sent special equipment and is taking special precautions in the Soutpansberg military area where landmines still pose a threat.

SATV reported last night that the Defence Force had met in the Messina school hall yesterday with members of the town's community where the farmers had made it clear that they wanted strong action against those who had planted the mines.

The Commanding General, Far Northern Transvaal Command, Major General Charles Lloyd, said the border had to be sealed effectively.

The Officer Commanding the region, Colonel Johan Swanepoel, said he envisaged the possibility of another incursion at the next full moon but the situation was well under control.

He said he was to hold talks with the Zimbabwean area commander and would ask him for an assurance that the northern bank of the Limpopo was under control. — UPI and Sapa



# Zimbabwe: Year that proved the sceptics wrong

Mr Robert Mugabe has cause to be satisfied, apart from Matabeleland, ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare

ONE man, one vote, once was what the sceptics had to say when Zimbabwe was born in 1980.

The year 1985 proved them wrong. After some hitches the first general election to be held after independence went off remarkably smoothly and Robert Mugabe emerged as undisputed leader of the Zimbabwean people.

## Victory

His party, which gained a sweeping victory in the 1980 election, increased its number of seats from 57 to 64 of the 80 common roll seats and boosted its share of the votes cast from 62 percent to 76 percent.

Mr Mugabe had good cause to be satisfied, that is everywhere but Matabeleland.

There Joshua Nkomo swept the board taking all 15 seats

and making it difficult to resist the conclusion that political loyalties had polarised on tribal lines.

The massive victories obtained by Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party in most areas of the country must have dispelled any lingering hopes that Mr Nkomo still had of getting into the driver's seat himself.

This realisation coupled with the anti-Zapu campaign launched by the new Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, led to the initiative taken by Mr Nkomo to merge his party with Mr Mugabe's.

The big question remaining at the end of 1985 was what effect the unity moves would have on the anti-government campaign by gangs of armed dissidents, operating mainly, but not exclusively, in Matabeleland.

The year under review saw the death of about 60 people at the hands of the dissidents who have killed about 300 people, including more than 40 whites, since their activities started in 1982.

The dissident campaign began in earnest after the discovery of arms caches on property belonging to Mr Nkomo's party, his dismissal from the cabinet and the detention of two of his senior lieutenants, Mr Dumas Dabengwa and Lieutenant General Lookout Masuku, both of whom are still in detention.

## Motives

However the motives and actions taken by various arms of the anti-government movement differ substantially.

Mr Mugabe's government at times blamed Mr Nkomo and Zapu but it also claims that

South Africa is largely responsible for training and deploying the so-called "Super Zapu" dissidents as part of Pretoria's policy of keeping its neighbouring states off balance.

Zimbabwe accused South Africa of using Mr Mugabe this as a pretext to "invade" it and called on socialist countries to provide military hardware for its defence.

Mr Mugabe came down heavily in favour of comprehensive sanctions by the world to force South Africa to drop apartheid but stressed that sanctions alone would be un-



likely to work. He saw them as part of a package of measures including stepped-up support for the armed struggle by the liberation movements.

It was made known, however, that Zimbabwe had no intention of going out on a limb and damaging her own economy in the process until such time as alternative trade routes had been established and until South Africa's major trading partners took action themselves.

Zimbabwe's economy took a turn for the better in 1985, a year which saw a return to positive growth of about five percent thanks to an excellent agricultural season and the beneficial effect this had on the morale and attitude of businessmen generally.

White morale was shaken for a while by the bitter reaction

of Mr Mugabe to the surprising amount of support shown for Mr Ian Smith in the election for the 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites.

Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance took 15 of these to regain its place as the group able to claim that it spoke for most whites.

A furious Mr Mugabe said special white representation would be ended as soon as possible and unnerved the white community by dropping from the cabinet the independent white senator, Mr Dennis Norman, who had had tremendous success as Minister of Agriculture.

Mr Smith again incurred the government's wrath when he was critical of its philosophies and scornful of the abilities of most black Zimbabweans to understand governmental systems.

INTERNATIONAL

# Reports on mutiny 'rubbish'

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Reports of white officers in the Zimbabwean army telling the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that they would refuse to fight against South African troops if they crossed the border, have been discounted here.

The reports, in some South African newspapers, were described as "crude South African disinformation".

No immediate comment was available from the Zimbabwean government, but informed sources scoffed at the suggestion of a confrontation between what was termed "white commanders" and Mr Mugabe.

The 40 000 strong Zimbabwe army has only a handful of whites.

## Black officers

Two specialist units, the paratroops and the mounted infantry, the Grey's Scouts, are commanded by whites, though most of the officers in these units are black.

The five regular brigades of the army and other forces including the artillery regiment, the armoured car regiments, the signals and the engineers are all commanded by black officers.

To claim that the white officers would lead what amounts to a mutiny by refusing to fight was described by a Western diplomat as "ridiculous".

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# Citizen report denied

**HARARE** — A report in yesterday's Johannesburg *Citizen* newspaper that white Zimbabwean officers would not be prepared to fight SA forces has been described here as malicious propaganda aimed at discrediting loyal troops.

Government and diplomatic sources in Harare say the white officers had told Prime Minister Robert Mugabe they could not commit army units to fight against SA troops.

Yesterday's report added that Mugabe had apparently accepted the views of the officers, who feel SA security forces are vastly superior.

A Western diplomat with close government and army links said in an interview: "The whole thing seems to me to be a calculated lie or simply disinformation against Zimbabwe's loyal white troops."

A senior government source, who de-

clined to be named, called the report "yet another example of propaganda" by South Africa.

He added: "At any rate, we have only a few whites left in the army in this country. All battalions are commanded, as indeed they are staffed, by blacks. These are the people who fight, and one wonders how a handful of whites with no power could have made those statements."

SA has warned it might send troops into Zimbabwe. SA claimed that black nationalist guerrillas from Zimbabwe planted landmines near the two countries' border, killing six whites and one black.

The Harare government has denied giving bases to the fighters of the African National Congress, which claimed responsibility for the landmine attacks.

Zimbabwe has a standing army of more than 40 000 troops, many of them British-trained. Most are former guerrillas who backed Mugabe during the seven-year war against white rule. — Sapa-Reuter.



● MUGABE

# Border talks imminent

362 20/12/85 BUS DAY  
THE meeting between SA and Zimbabwean military commanders to discuss the recent landmine blasts along their common border will take place "within the next few days".

This was revealed at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday by SADF Chief Director of Operations Major-General Jan van Loggerenberg.

Van Loggerenberg denied allegations

that SA was massing troops on the Zimbabwean border but said additional personnel had been sent to the area to "help in the search for landmines".

A statement by Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, accusing Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe of being involved in a "well co-ordinated propaganda war to discredit South Africa" was released at the conference.

# SA border talks in next few days'

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From JAYNE LA MONT

PRETORIA. — The meeting between military commanders of South Africa and Zimbabwe to discuss the recent landmine blasts along the common border would take place "within the next few days".

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He denied allegations that South Africa was massing troops on the Zimbabwe border but said additional personnel had been sent into the area to "help in the search for landmines".

A statement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, accusing Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe of being involved in a "well-co-ordinated propaganda war to discredit South Africa" was released at the conference.

"I wish to state categorically again that South Africa's goal is to work with her neighbours for greater stability and, like good neighbours, to take up problems so that they can be solved in the broad interests of our whole sub-continent.

"Accommodating and condoning terrorists, terrorism and blatant propaganda is not in the interests of peace," the statement concluded.

Referring to the talks to be held between military commanders of the two countries along the Zimbabwean border, General Van Loggerenberg said talks of this nature took place "regularly".

"We do hold regular talks with our opposite numbers in neighbouring countries — we speak frequently to them in Angola and in Zimbabwe for instance — in an effort to prevent having to take military action," he said.

ONE TIPS  
20/12/88

# Mugabe sacks 362 his top policeman

From MICHAEL  
HARTNACK

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has sacked the country's first black police commissioner, Mr Wiridzai Nguruve, and his two former deputies, for "abuse of rank and authority".

After receiving the findings of a tribunal headed by a High Court judge, Mr Mugabe yesterday announced to a press conference that there were suspicions Mr Nguruve had been trading mandrax tablets.

He had been unable to account satisfactorily for thousands of tablets he had ordered to be handed over to him after their confiscation from international drug smugglers.

Mr Nguruve, who was one of the first blacks to be promoted from the ranks of Rhodesia's former British South Africa Police, was dismissed without a pension, along with deputy commissioners Govati Mhora and Nobby Madziwa.

Three other senior officers — all understood to be blacks — might be retired early, Mr Mugabe disclosed.

None of the former top-ranking policemen has been detained, but criminal prosecutions might be instituted when investigations are complete.

Mr Mugabe said the episode underlined his government's determination to act ruthlessly with policemen, security force members or civil servants who abused their rank and trust.

## Zimbabwe goods flood SA market

# Clothing chief calls for rethink of trade links

By Stan Kennedy

South African needs to tackle more seriously and unambiguously its relationships with those trading partners and neighbours that have joined the anti-South African bandwagon, says Mr Mike Getz, president of the National Clothing Federation of SA.

Reviewing the past year and the prospects for 1986, he says Zimbabwe has privileged access to South African markets, pouring in shirts, shoes and underwear in considerable volumes.

"Our industry has no reciprocal privileges and I see no good reason, under current conditions, to turn the other cheek."

### Developing country

"The rabid arrogance from beyond the Limpopo certainly does not merit charitable consideration."

South Africa is a developing country with dominant Third World characteristics yet Escom, Iscor, Sasol and the SA Transport Services are significantly involved in over-pricing services and basic raw materials.

"If we add the Wool Board with its strange pricing strategy



Mr Mike Getz ... unhappy about the state of the industry

to discourage the use of wool by domestic industry, we have overwhelming evidence that no matter what we say about creating jobs, we basically undermine them.

"With every hike in the price of materials, there has been a corresponding fall in volume. Consequently, as price prosperity in raw materials advanced, manufacturing contracted."

"To put it another way, South Africa must be the only developing country to transform labour-intensive activities into capital-intensive ones."

1985 was a difficult year, with

volume output falling by 15 per cent and retail sales declining eight percent at constant 1980 prices.

Employment dropped below the 1978 level of 110 000.

Mr Getz says that for many years the industry had stressed the importance of creating jobs, while watching them decline and doing nothing.

### Duties not necessary

"We acknowledged the Third World characteristics of many of our emerging consumers and their disposable incomes but tried to market and merchandise for their needs at First World prices."

He says the abandon with which suppliers of raw materials and textiles can raise prices will need to be examined by the Board of Trade. In many cases, existing duties are no longer necessary and only serve an inflationary purpose, harming more than helping.

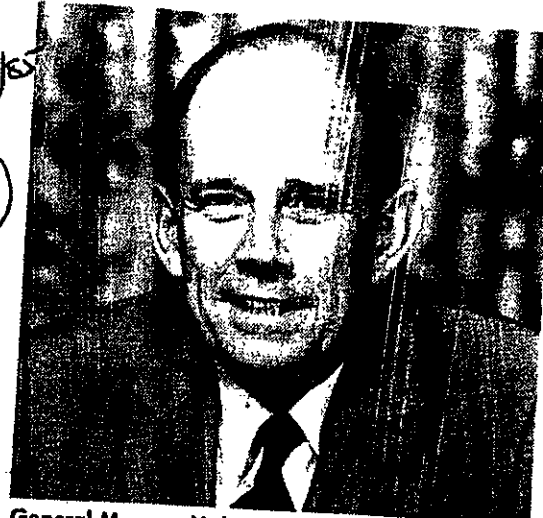
Mr Getz is optimistic that in the short term, the industry will adjust to current levels of demand. Stringent cut-backs by retailers have thinned the ranks of suppliers and order books are firmer.

# Malan hits at untruths from SA's neighbours

STAR 20/12/85

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General Magnus Malan . . . "accommodating terrorism is not in the interests of peace."

By John D'Oliveira,  
Editor of The Star's Africa News Service  
The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday that Zimbabwe had been invited to send representatives to the Northern Transvaal to point out where an alleged build-up of South African troops was taking place.

The invitation had been "summarily rejected" because it would have exposed Zimbabwe's propaganda.

General Malan made this point in a statement issued by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday and amplified by Major-General Jan van Loggerenberg, the SADF's Chief Director, Operations.

General Malan attacked Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe for a "continuous stream of accusations" alleging South African destabilisation in the region.

"These accusations are sent into the world with such regularity that it is beginning to look like a well-coordinated propaganda attempt to discredit South Africa."

"As the chaotic economic and security conditions in our neighbouring States possibly weaken even further, the propaganda accusations against South Africa will escalate."

"Most of these accusations are based on blatant untruths and unfounded perceptions — and this while terrorists are using these countries' territories to plant landmines in the Northern Transvaal, as one example."

Referring to the accusations by Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe that South Africa had reacted to the landmine blasts by massing troops on its northern border, General Malan said:

"In one case we even invited the relevant neighbouring State to show us on the ground where the so-called build-up of forces was — an invitation which was summarily rejected because it would expose its propaganda."

He said he wished to state "categorically" that South Africa wanted to work with its neighbours for greater stability and to take up problems so that they could be solved in the broad interests of the whole region.

And he warned: "Accommodating and condoning terrorism and blatant propaganda is not in the interests of peace."

Questioned by journalists, Major-General van Loggerenberg said there was no build-up of South African troops on the Limpopo — although the Defence Force had sent additional personnel into the area to help in the search for landmines.

## BORDER MEETING

South Africa had already contacted the Zimbabwean Government in connection with the landmine blasts and the two countries' military commanders on the common border were scheduled to meet next week for discussions.

"We can prove we are committed to balanced actions", he said.

While Angola claimed South Africa was planning to invade its territory, it had allowed Swapo to violate the Lusaka Agreement. Since the SADF had withdrawn from Southern Angola, Swapo had violated the agreement 147 times to South Africa's four violations.



Zimbabwe ANC man shot last year after SA warning

# Border accusations echo past incidents

By Robin Drew,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

HARARE — It was late on a Friday night at the end of July 1981 that 19 bullets from a silenced Uzi sub-machinegun thudded into the body of Joe Gqabi, African National Congress representative in Harare and a top man in the organisation.

A silenced pistol and another Uzi were found at the scene. The professional assassins had been taking no chances. They wanted him dead.

The former Robben Island prisoner had escaped an earlier attempt on his life when a bomb was found wired to the same car in which he died several months later outside his home in a Harare suburb.

South Africa denied involvement but the finger was pointed from all quarters at the dirty tricks department of the SADF and specifically by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at former members of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts serving in the South African forces.

The killing of Joe Gqabi came a few months after a warning by South Africa that it would not allow the ANC to conduct "its politically-orient-

ed diplomatic offensive from Zimbabwe".

There were warnings then of a military invasion, a threat which drew a categorical denial from the Zimbabweans that they were harbouring ANC guerillas.

Now four years later the threats and the denials are being heard again.

In between there have been other occasions when relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa have soured sharply over the ANC presence.

But all along Zimbabwe has insisted that while it supports the liberation movements through the OAU and has given its full moral backing to the aims of the movements, it dare not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks because of the danger of reprisals from Pretoria.

Certainly since the Gqabi assassination, the ANC presence in the Zimbabwean capital has been low key.

There are about six ANC officials here and they work from an office. But they say it has no "official status" as such.

No statements are issued from the Harare office. They come from Lusaka and are sometimes channeled through Harare.

Their representative is a

little-known official, Mr Reddy Mazimba. He replaced Mr Judson Khuzwayo who died in a road accident in May.

The current accusation that the ANC guerillas who planted the landmines in the Northern Transvaal entered from Zimbabwe and returned there echoes a June 1983 incident.

Then South African forces caught two guerillas who admitted crossing from Zimbabwe. Two others escaped back across the Limpopo and were eventually caught by Zimbabwean authorities. What happened to them is not known.

## Staging Posts

But South African security officials seem to have accepted the explanation that the gang had used Zimbabwe as a conduit without the knowledge and consent of the government.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that a small gang of well-trained men entered Zimbabwe and used it as a route to infiltrate South Africa.

In an article which appeared in the American publication *Harper's* two years ago, Carole Douglis and Stephen Davis — who did an in-depth report on the ANC — wrote: "Umkonto we sizwe cannot establish staging posts in frontier

states because they are too vulnerable to South African attack or to economic and political destabilisation efforts by the regime.

"But it can run its units quickly through frontier countries to South Africa's border fences.

"In groups of three or four, the soldiers are flown or driven from Angola to sympathetic frontline state capitals where they may identify themselves officially as tourists, or as in transit. Immigration officials tend to look the other way."

Zimbabwe has denied any knowledge of the current claimed incursion. But observers here note that it allegedly took place through the southwestern corner of the country where in the days of the fight against Rhodesia, ANC guerillas operated with Zipra forces of Mr Nkomo's Zapu movement.

During the trial of a prominent Zipra man, Dumiso Dabengwa, who is in detention for allegedly plotting to overthrow Mr Mugabe's government, he told how South Africa had threatened to bomb an assembly point where guerillas had gathered in 1980 because of an ANC presence among them.

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20/12/85  
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# Visitors flow across the Limpopo

The Star's Africa  
News Service

HARARE — Tensions along the border between Zimbabwe and South Africa are not affecting the flow of visitors north across the Limpopo.

Immigration officials at Beit Bridge said that, since last weekend, 5 000 people had crossed into Zimbabwe and queues of cars were forming daily at the border post.

Officials said everything went smoothly as long as people had the proper documentation.

According to the national news agency, Ziana, officials said the visitors included permanent South African residents and former Rhodesians who had emigrated and were returning on holiday.

In Harare, the South African trade mission has been busy granting visas to Zimbabweans heading south on holiday.

There has been a flood of applications since the citizenship law came into effect, making it an offence for Zimbabwe citizens to travel on any passport other than a Zimbabwean one.

Zimbabwe passports holders require visas to enter South Africa.

# No easy way of monitoring Zimbabwe's human rights abuse

CAP Tm ES  
27/12/85 (362)

AMNESTY International says in its recent report on Zimbabwe that it is alarmed by the increase in human rights abuses, particularly the use of torture against government opponents detained without trial.

This has drawn an angry reaction from Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, who called the organization "Amnesty Lies International".

Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala has lashed out at Amnesty's refusal to back up allegations with specific provable instances, naming its sources.

Anyone seeking to investigate human rights in Zimbabwe faces a herculean task, not so much because of a conspiracy to hide facts or intimidate witnesses, but because the routine administrative and documentary niceties, taken for granted in Britain (or even South Africa), are often completely lacking.

Another problem is the reliance government opponents place for their information on that great uncensorable organ of the African news media, the bush telegraph, which captures an ever-wider audience as the official press and broadcasting become more slavishly pro-government.

Members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu have offered to produce lists of atrocity victims' names and to take newsmen to inspect mass graves of alleged victims of troops or ruling Zanu (PF) party fanatics.

However, when pressed they suddenly become nervous or vague.

Insistent correspondents have been taken secretly into the bush and shown piles of disturbed earth, only to be told the bodies that were there have recently been re-interred elsewhere by the "death squads".

Those who have made up their minds that Zimbabwe is some sort of Marxist tyranny have no difficulty believing these allegations on a "no-smoke-without-fire" basis, although most of Mr Mugabe's opponents also have ugly reputations for political mur-

his defence.

He told of being taken to a torture room at Nyati police camp called "Emhlahlwe" (in Zimbabwe's Ndebele vernacular: "the place where tribal spirits discover a person's innermost thoughts").

At Bulawayo's police "Stops Camp" he was subjected to similar torture, he claimed, in a room called "Lapho okukwa nyulelwa ufundu" ("the place where the tortoise's shell is smashed off").

Ndlovu then showed the court scars of injuries he said he received under interrogation and told of being placed alone in cells with the bodies of those who had died under torture.

The magistrate, Mr Tim Cherry, ruled that although Ndlovu had already been proved to be a liar, his allegations deserved further investigation in view of current inequities into the sudden deaths of detainees at "Stops Camp".

Mr Cherry has ordered a search for hospital records to verify whether Ndlovu was treated for torture injuries.

Bulawayo provincial magistrate Mr Gordon Geddes, recording his findings in one of the most recent "Stops Camp" inquests, said the person who inflicted a fatal head injury on security detainee Mr Francis Sibanda, 30, would probably never be brought to justice.

## Perjured

After hearing a post-mortem report from a young woman doctor at Bulawayo's Mpilo Hospital, submitted by the head of the hospital, Dr Saroy Panwar, Mr Geddes found that Sibanda died of brain injuries resulting from a blow inflicted after his arrest.

Mr Geddes said perjured evidence had been given to the inquest by police witnesses, with one officer claiming Sibanda had been able to walk from his cell while



Mr Robert Mugabe



Mr Joshua Nkomo



The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole

police to respond to repeated, fruitless demands by the court for information.

Fairly typical of the inquests before Mr Romilly was that of an alleged dissident, Mr Clifford Moyo, who was allegedly found hanged with strips of blanket in his cell at the Stops Camp.

Dr Panwar, who was again responsible for the post-mortem testi-

Muzorewa's UANC were dragged off a passenger train at Hwange railway station and shot dead at point-blank range while a large crowd, allegedly including a police officer, looked on.

A government spokesman said during the ensuing international outcry that two people, reported to be members of Zanu (PF) had been arrested for the crime.

However, persistent inquiries established only one person, Simon Ziwire, is currently held on remand in Hwange Prison in connection with the case.

What happened to the other (unknown) person reported to have been arrested may be disclosed if Ziwire finally comes to trial as scheduled before the High Court next year.

The confusion over the identity of the five victims of the Hwange shootings is typical of the problems facing human-rights investigators in Zimbabwe.

None of the names given by authorities corresponds exactly with those given by friends and relatives.

However, the most sinister example of a muddle is the case of two officials of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu, who drove to Masvingo (formerly Fort Victoria) on Wednesday, November 14, 1984, to try to secure the release of Zanu officials and supporters detained the previous Saturday following a clash there with the Zanu (PF) youth wing.

Among those arrested was the Zanu chairman, Mr Phineas Sithole, who is believed to be still in prison on ministerial orders over a year later.

The Zanu organizing secretary, Mr Shangwa Mangwengwe, and his driver Mr James Magura, reported to the police on their arrival in Masvingo and were said by the authorities in Harare to

ies, and showed signs of strangulation.

A further complication arose when the lawyer declined to continue acting for Zanu, reportedly due to unpaid fees.

Questioned about the deaths, the deputy commissioner of the Zimbabwe Republic Police, Mr Govati Mora, said no inquest need be held.

If and when a suspect was brought to court, his trial would take the place of an inquest.

However, legal opinion was that an inquest was compulsory under Zimbabwean law.

No arrests have in fact been made in the case. The latest available information on it comes from the provincial magistrate at Masvingo, Mr N N Ndou, who said this month that police appear to have treated the deaths as "due to natural causes".

He was unable to establish who signed the death certificates or whether post-mortems were carried out. No inquest docket had been opened.

## Fund

Under white rule, organizations such as the International Defence and Aid Fund provided money for the relentless investigation of deaths of government opponents.

In view of the extremely ugly human-rights record of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu during its brief spell of influence in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, no one seems to care much today for the fate of his few surviving adherents.

Under Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian government the International Committee of the Red Cross was allowed to make routine visits to detainees held under the state of emergency.

Today, the authorities refuse to disclose how many are held indefinitely under ministerial certificate, but the total number is thought to be less than 200.

When five army officers were detained here recently, a top-ranking police officer not only refused to confirm or deny their arrest, but became threatening when I refused to disclose my

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der abduction thuggery and mendacious propaganda.

### Proof

However, obtaining proof convincing enough for a court of law is a different matter.

Take the current case of an alleged dissident, Lickson Onart Ndlovu, who appeared before a Bulawayo magistrate on armed robbery charges.

Ndlovu kept the court busy for two days with a claim that he could not have written an alleged confession produced by the police because he was totally illiterate.

When it was at last proved Ndlovu had schooling up to Std 6 and was well able to read and write, he changed

another testified he had been carried out on a stretcher.

He noted evidence from police senior assistant commissioner Bernard Garamkanwa, who had described the Stops Camp "booking-out book" as "a disgrace to the police".

Pages were missing, so it was impossible to establish who had interrogated Sibanda and when.

In a whole series of inquiries before another Bulawayo magistrate, Mr George Romilly, who has now resigned from the bench, dockets were eventually sent to Zimbabwe's Attorney General, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, to see if his intervention would force

ned Moyo had massive injuries to virtually every part of his body consistent with assaults.

While Dr Wendy Orr of Port Elizabeth has had world fame thrust upon her as a result of her testimony on behalf of detainees in South Africa, the courage of Dr Panwar in Zimbabwe has so far gone unnoticed.

She said she could not confirm whether it was technically possible for Moyo to have hanged himself with the blanket in the position in which he was found — kneeling on the cell floor.

A forensic scientist ought to have been called in to investigate whether Moyo might have been strangled somewhere else, she said.

### Shot dead

Mr Romilly also heard that traces of the blood-stained froth apparently vomited by Moyo as he died were found in a corner of the cell well away from where he was alleged to have hanged himself.

There was a complete lack of police co-operation in the investigation, he said.

One of the best-publicized cases of violence against opposition supporters in Zimbabwe occurred on Sunday, February 24, 1985, when five members of Bishop Abel

Mr Sithole.

### Deleted

But Zanu officials claim the pair were seen alive for the last time later that day when they were driven away from Mucheke township, Masvingo, in a Landrover marked "Zanu (PF) Masvingo Province".

Two days later a statement issued by the Ministry of Information in Harare said two unnamed officials of Zanu (PF) — Mr Mugabe's party — had been murdered by dissidents south of Masvingo.

However, references to this atrocity were deleted from official tallies of dissident victims issued by the police later that month.

On Tuesday November 20, 1984, relatives of Mr Mangwengwe and Mr Magura were told to come and collect their bodies for burial from Masvingo police mortuary.

They were told the bodies were found in a river bed in Chief Murinye's area of the Mtilikwe communal lands 40 km south of Masvingo.

The relatives were at first too frightened to go to Masvingo, but after obtaining assurances through lawyers they fetched the bodies, which had broken arms and legs, broken ribs, stab wounds, head injur-

The secretary of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Mr Mike Auret, said this year no previous government in this country had as good a record on human rights as Mr Mugabe's.

He appealed to Zanu (PF) to recognize that with its massive popular support it could afford to be tolerant of minority views.

His appeal fell on deaf ears, for after the July elections thousands of suspected opposition supporters were left destitute and temporarily homeless as pro-government mobs wrecked their houses. They were given no redress in criminal or civil law.

Of two things Zimbabwe we can be certain.

Interest in human rights in Africa will not be forever focused on South Africa.

Internal disillusion and political instability are bound to spread here in the years ahead regardless of the Mugabe government's very real achievements in the fields of health and education, due to the four-percent annual increase in the population and the woefully inadequate supply of jobs for school leavers.

The interplay of these two factors will pose the gravest problems for Zimbabwe's rulers.

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# Harare acts to stop marketeers

HARARE — Zimbabwe would screen travellers leaving the country to distinguish genuine holidaymakers and shoppers planning to bring back goods to sell, Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero said last week.

He added that there was evidence that unemployed people had been sponsored by unscrupulous businessmen to travel to Botswana and SA and bring back products not available in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe strictly controls the import of goods to protect its own manufacturers. Imported items such as watches, liqueurs, calculators and camera film fetch several times their value in neighbouring countries.

Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala said there had been a crack-down on would-be shoppers at the two crossing points to Botswana and SA, with more than 400 people turned back in the week before Christmas.

Earlier this month, Zimbabwe railways said 800 people a day were crossing the two borders by train alone. Since the crackdown, numbers had fallen sharply.

Pre-Christmas shopping sprees in neighbouring states have been a feature of life since international sanctions were imposed against Rhodesia 20 years ago.

The number of travellers this year has been particularly high in view of the relative cheapness of goods in SA and Botswana due to the sharp depreciation of the rand.

The flood of shoppers prompted an outcry in Harare this month as running counter to the black boycott of white SA businesses.

In his statement, Chidzero said: "This has had the most reprehensible effect of undermining the boycotting of shops by the struggling people of that country as part of their sustained liberation efforts."

He said exchange control regulations would be tightened to make it more difficult for people who were not genuine holidaymakers to obtain foreign currency. — Sapa-AP.

# Bid to halt shopper influx to S Africa

DISPATCH 30/7/85

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
HARARE — Zimbabwe's Reserve Bank has been ordered to take immediate action to try to stop the hordes of women shoppers who have been thronging to South Africa and undermining the consumer boycott of white-owned businesses.

The Minister of Finance, Dr Bernard Chidzero, introduced exchange control curbs at the weekend which will hit travellers in the shopping exodus to Botswana as well as South Africa.

Foreign currency holiday allowances may be

drawn in future only twice yearly instead of once every three months, and the Reserve Bank has been told to screen travellers to distinguish genuine holidaymakers from the women who are hired by businessmen, for a small commission, to cross the South African border and buy consumer items which are then resold here — by the business moguls — at a massive profit.

"These activities have the most reprehensible effect of undermining the boycotting of shops by the struggling people of that country as part of

their sustained liberation efforts," Dr Chidzero said.

The South African Trade Mission here has been crowded with visa applicants for months past, but the situation only began receiving publicity when Pretoria refused visas to some of the women, who then complained of alleged discrimination to the local news media.

There have been reports, however, of women "couriers" turning to prostitution once across the border in order to acquire extra rands for themselves, and the South African

authorities are understood to have been trying to weed out "undesirables" without checking the shopping influx.

Earlier this month the Bulawayo daily newspaper, The Chronicle, estimated Zimbabwe was suffering a daily outflow of over R80 000 just through the one route of women travelling by train via the Plumtree border post.

The new curbs may increase pressure on officials trying to prevent fraudulent applications for duplicate passports by women reported to have assumed multiple identities.

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# Zimbabwe acts on shopping exodus

**Own Correspondent**  
**HARARE.** — Zimbabwe's Reserve Bank has been ordered to take immediate action to try and stop Zimbabwean women shopping in South Africa.

The Minister of Finance, Dr Bernard Chidzero, said: "These activities have the most reprehensible effect of undermining the boycotting of shops by the

struggling people of that country as part of their sustained liberation efforts."

He introduced exchange control curbs at the weekend which will hit travellers in the shopping exodus to Botswana as well as South Africa.

Foreign currency holiday allowances may be drawn in future only twice yearly instead of

once every three months.

In addition, the Reserve Bank has been told to screen travellers to distinguish genuine holiday-makers from the women who are hired by black businessmen, for a small commission, to cross the South African border and buy consumer items which are then resold here at a massive profit.

The South African Trade Mission in Harare has been crowded with visa applicants — mainly blacks — for months, but the situation only began receiving publicity when Pretoria refused visas to some of the women, who then complained of discrimination.

There have been reports of the women "couriers" turning to prostitution once across

the border to acquire extra rands for themselves, and the South African authorities are understood to have been trying to weed out "undesirables" without checking the lucrative shopping influx.

Earlier this month the Bulawayo daily newspaper, the Chronicle, estimated that Zimbabwe was suffering a daily outflow of over R80 000.

# Zimbabwe farmers join hunt for killers

The Star's Africa  
News Service

BULAWAYO — White farmers from all over Matabeleland are helping Zimbabwe security forces hunt for the killers of a 31-year-old, newly married rancher, Mr Mark Sommer, who was slain by an armed gang on his Kenilworth estate 120 km north of Bulawayo.

Mr Sommer, one of three brothers farming in the Inyathi area, was attacked by a gang of about six dissidents when he was trying to get his vehicle going after it had bogged down in mud after heavy rain.

He was shot in the chest and arm and his head had axe wounds.

His brother, Mr Jeffrey Sommer, said today that he had found the body after his brother had failed to return to the homestead on Friday evening.

## SHOTGUN

He said that a revolver and shotgun that Mark always carried were missing, as were a briefcase and his watch. The vehicle had been left at the scene.

Mr Mark Sommer was married four months ago to Miss Celia Edwards.

He was the 43rd member of Matabeleland's white farming community to die at the hands of dissidents in the past 3½ years of rebel actions.

Another prominent rancher, Mr Jack Ehlers, and his wife were killed in August and last month the English-born wife of a mission school headmaster, Mrs Jean Khumalo, was shot alongside her husband.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said last night that dissidents were trying to achieve a political objective by creating unstable conditions in Matabeleland and were attempting to spread this to other parts of the country.

He accused South Africa of taking advantage of differences to destabilise Zimbabwe by training and arming members of Super-Zapu, an offshoot of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.



# Zimbabwean troops to stay in Mozambique — Mugabe

The Star's Africa  
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean troops fighting MNR rebels are to remain in Mozambique indefinitely, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said last night.

Asked in a television interview if he could set a time limit on the deployment of troops in Mozambique, Mr Mugabe said it had originally been estimated that they would be there for four to six months.

"But it would be exceedingly foolish to have a time limit now, as the enemy is continuing to arm and supply the bandits," he said.

Zimbabwe first sent forces to Mozambique early in 1983 to help guard the fuel pipeline from Beira. In August the operation took a new turn when thousands more Zimbabwean soldiers were sent there to go on the offensive against MNR rebels.

## 10 000 TROOPS

It is believed there are about 10 000 troops there but Mr Mugabe has said he was prepared to send up to 30 000 soldiers if it was necessary.

Mr Mugabe said last night that in some areas there were now fewer attacks by guerillas and it was his hope that the joint opera-

tions with the Mozambique Army would succeed in restoring peace.

Last week it was announced that a joint force had overrun a rebel base in the marshlands between the Pungwe and Busi rivers which had harboured more than 600 "bandits".

The Zimbabwe Army said that 52 "bandits" had been killed and large quantities of arms and ammunition captured.

A spokesman said the battle lasted two days and it was from a base called Kachadea that the rebels had launched attacks on the roads to Beira and Maputo in the Inchope area.

# Neighbours used as scapegoats: Mugabe

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — South Africa was trying to blame its neighbours for the troubles that had flowed from its own political system, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, said last night.

"South Africa does not want to accept that its own political system has yielded that level of resistance and acts of disturbance," said Mr Mugabe.

Accusing South Africa of supporting dissidents in Zimbabwe and MNR rebels in Mozambique, he said Pretoria did not want to see stability among its neighbours because this would be a greater inspiration for the people of South Africa to strive for democracy. For this reason, Zimbabwe insisted that it must have a greater defence capability.

On warnings by Pretoria that its troops would cross into Zimbabwe if ANC guerillas were allowed to operate from there, Mr Mugabe said the threatened attack did not exist.

"In this case," he said, "South Africa must have established that we do not entertain any armed ANC or PAC persons here."

# Zanu, Zapu unity agreement

From MICHAEL  
HARTNACK

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's rival Zanu (PF) and Zapu parties have agreed at unity talks to adopt a socialist ideology for the country based on Marxist-Leninism, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has disclosed in a television interview here.

Asked about the progress of current negotiations to end the bitter rivalry between his party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, Mr Mugabe said the only remaining area of major difficulty was the question of the leadership of a unified organization.

The representatives had agreed that Zimbabwe's future political system should be a one-party state.

Neither had ideology and political philosophy proved problematical for the negotiators.

## 'Forum'

"We all agreed it should be socialism based on Marxist-Leninism. But we still differ on the fundamental issue of what forum this will be that will constitute the unity forum for Zanu (PF) and Zapu."

Mr Mugabe was not asked to elaborate, but it is understood the problem centres on what status would be accorded Mr Nkomo — some of whose bitterest personal enemies now hold middle rank in Mr Mugabe's elite 15-member politburo, and would thus have reason to fear greater influence suddenly being given to the 66-year-old



Mr Robert Mugabe

founder of black nationalism in formerly white-ruled Rhodesia.

Ancillary to this problem is that of integrating the central committees of Zanu (PF) and Zapu, sources say, to bring Mr Nkomo's lieutenants into the Zanu (PF) structure without weakening Mr Mugabe's control. There have been suggestions Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) finds it impossible to trust the younger generation of Zapu leaders, notably its former guerrilla commanders Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and General Lookout Masuku, who have been held in Chikurubi maximum-security prison without trial since their acquittal by the High Court on treason charges two years ago.

Their release — still thought to be an extremely remote possibility — would be the final practical demonstration that the unity talks were making practical as well as theoretical progress.

## 'Foreigners'

Mr Mugabe told his television interviewer he was still worried that Zimbabwe did not own

the resources of its own economy.

"Our economy is really owned by foreigners," he said, referring to the presence of multinational companies and of British or South African citizens among Zimbabwe's 4 000 commercial farmers.

"To desire, therefore, investment for investment's sake, to me is a very foolish thing," he said. It was up to his government to pinpoint the areas to which foreign capital should be directed.

## 'Dictatorship'

Ideological theorists in Mr Mugabe's party have stated repeatedly that although Zanu (PF) should tolerate a "mixed economy", with considerable scope for private enterprise subject to state direction, it should not waver in its "Leninist" aim of vesting "the dictatorship of the proletariat" in its own hands by putting itself, as a party, in control of the armed forces, the civil administration, and, in broad terms, the economy.

With the departure yesterday of the Air Force of Zimbabwe's (AFZ) Pakistani commander, Air Marshal Azim Daudpota, Zanu (PF) has effectively achieved its objectives in all spheres except the economy, which is still dominated by whites. The new AFZ chief, Air Marshal Josiah Tongo-gara, is, like his army counterpart, Lieutenant General Rex Nkhomo, a member of the Zanu (PF) politburo.