

ILLUSTRATED LIFE RHODESIA

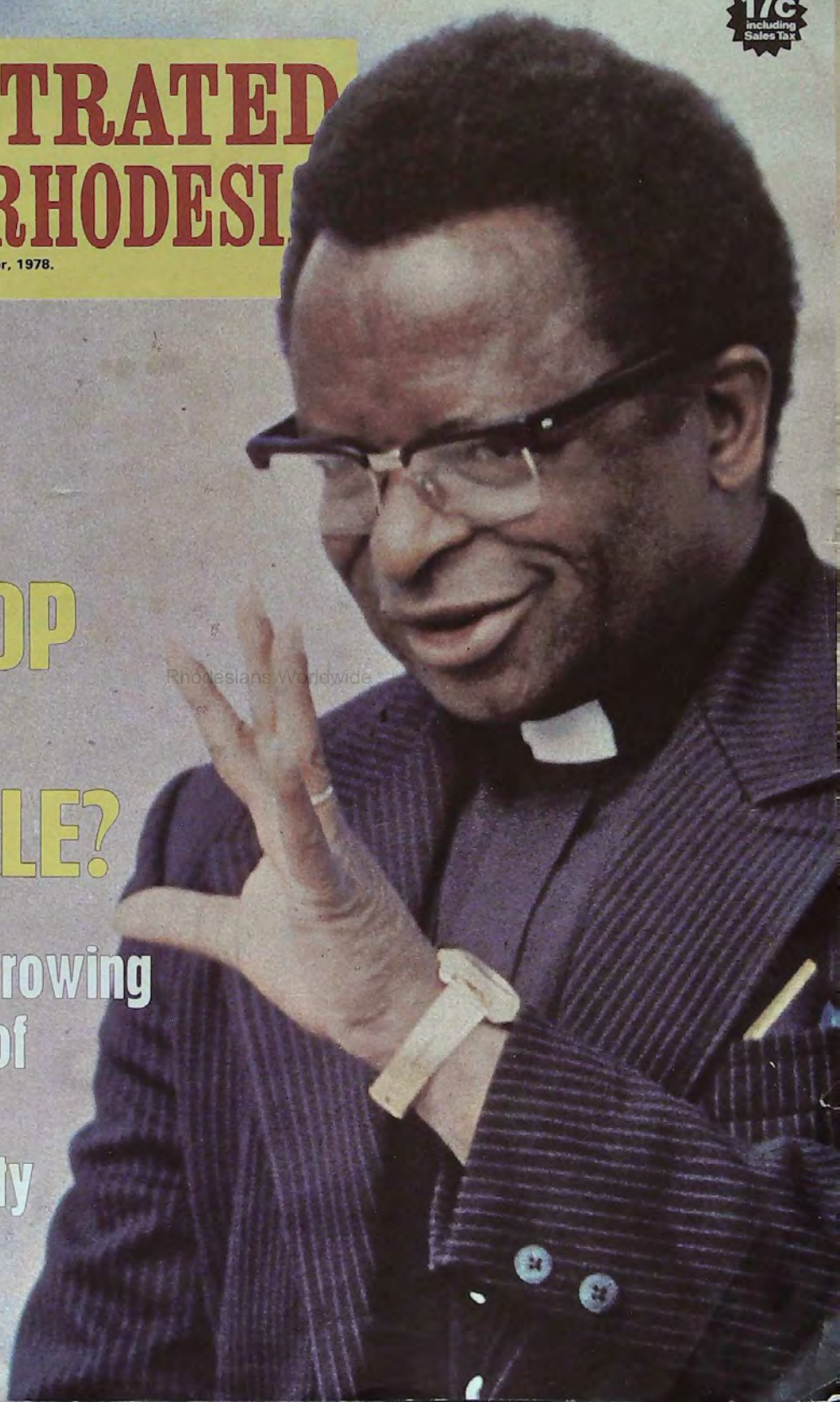
Fortnight ending 27th September, 1978.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER

IS THE BISHOP IN TROUBLE?

There is growing
evidence of
discontent
in his party

Rhodesians Worldwide



A woman with blonde hair is sitting and holding a Siamese cat. She is wearing a patterned robe. The background is dark and moody, with a lamp visible in the upper left. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

SOFT, SENSUAL.... THE
PROVOCATIVE
TOUCH OF
Camille

A LUXURY FABRIC
BY
DAVID WHITEHEAD

EE 3124

BLACK

LAW for the layman

Percy Manning explains why a husband cannot transfer assets into his wife's name.

ARE you aware that donations — gifts, that is — between a husband and wife are prohibited under our law? Probably not, since it's a weird kind of restriction and one that most people find very difficult to comprehend.

What do we mean exactly by a donation in this context? The lawyers sum it up as follows: it means every transaction, whatever way it is dressed up, by which one spouse gratuitously confers an economic benefit on the other spouse. The result must be to make the giver poorer and the receiver richer.

There are hundreds of examples: the giving of cash or company shares to your wife, erecting a building for her, paying her debts ... and so it goes on. All these donations are prohibited and can be set aside by law.

How then did this come about? It seems almost to be against the natural law. Husbands and wives are always giving each other things.

Rash actions

There are two basic reasons for such a law. Originally, it was to protect spouses from their own rash actions. The Romans believed that if donations were allowed, scheming spouses would be able to wheedle everything out of their partners. They believed that weaker men would shower their fortunes on their wives. Such men had to be protected from themselves.

In recent times, though, the main reason has been the protection of creditors. But how does this afford any protection? Let's take an example:

Clever Dick owns a mansion, race horses, a Rolls Royce and a farm. With all his assets, he manages to raise tremendous credit. But the day of reckoning arrives and he cannot make payment. The creditors issue summons and the Messenger of Court arrives at the door.

"Tough luck," says Clever Dick. "It's all my wife's. Everything is in her name." The creditors, of course, are furious as they had been told that Clever Dick owned everything. "I know I said that," says the grinning debtor, "but I gave everything to my wife yesterday."

Obviously such a blatant scheme to defraud creditors could not be allowed and, for this reason, the law has prohibited all donations between spouses.

Fine, you say, reading the article, so donations are invalid. But does

that mean that I cannot give my wife a simple present? Obviously, everything has its exceptions and there are exceptions to this rule, too.

Gifts made by one spouse to the other on birthdays, wedding anniversaries, mother's day etc. are not prohibited provided they do not exceed the bounds of moderation.

Well, what is modest and what is not? That, of course, depends on your social standing. For Lord Snoots, Chairman of the Board, a one carat diamond ring is a mere token of affection, nothing more. But for Joe Bloggs on the factory floor, the cost of \$1 000.00 for that ring is a fortune.

Most presents are allowed. Additionally, petty donations are allowed. For example, if you pay out \$20.00 to buy your wife a pair of shoes, you can't claim that back as an invalid donation. Nor can a husband who allows his wife to make savings on the household allowance claim those savings back at a later stage as a prohibited donation to her. Other exceptions to this rule are divorce settlements; cessation of life insurance policies and also certain donations made in contemplation of death.

You will see, therefore, that common sense prevails. The ordinary little everyday things are allowed but certainly nothing much bigger than that. Many women believe that when the house is put into their name they have secured it forever. This is not the case. At the end of the marriage the husband — who has paid for the house — can claim it back on the basis that he is the true owner and, if it was given to his wife, it was a prohibited donation.

Finally, who can set aside these prohibited donations? Basically, anybody with an interest can do so. Either of the spouses can take action to set aside a donation, or else creditors can do so. In the case of Clever Dick I am confident that half a dozen creditors would be baying at the court doors within a week! ●



"I didn't know you could yodel, Fred."

HOROSCOPES

If virgo is your sign

YOU are the people who are ceaselessly active and always supremely neat and tidy. You tend to be jumping up and down relentlessly and busying yourself at the least possible excuse. But be careful that you do not expend vast amounts of mental and/or physical energy on too many little and unimportant details. That is the Virgoan failing, together with a critical and analytical attitude which likes to file away and assess everything and everyone, but which can take away the warm human spark that makes for success. Your work reflects your character, which has a basic sort of purity and tidiness about it. Even those Virgos who are obliged to handle a dirty job will somehow manage to keep their shirtcuffs clean and their hair in place! Your keyword is 'improvement', which is probably why you place such a keen emphasis on correct diet, food, dress and work. You like and strive for the best in everything and for everybody — husband or wife, children and even pets. Most Virgos have a special fondness for the animal world and much compassion for the sick of all the species. The compliment paid most often to this sign is "You look so young". Perhaps this has a lot to do with looking after yourself so carefully. Virgo is generally in harmonious relation to Cancer, Scorpio, Taurus and Capricorn. Virgos together can be too critical of each other, although they will both know what they want and where they are going. Although the most modest and unassuming of all the Zodiac signs, your secret could be that deep within you would like to be the party girl or the man about town.

stars this fortnight (14th September-28th September)

Worldwide

VIRGO (August 23-September 22) An older member of the family could exert a subtle but powerful influence within the domestic circle. This is a situation which will call forth all your tact and diplomacy.

LIBRA (September 23-October 22) There is a connection this fortnight for some of you in the fields of teaching, printing or publishing. Promotions or a rise in salary are in the air.

SCORPIO (October 23-November 21) A quarrel or clash of personalities may give you reason to strike out with some of your Scorpio sting. The outcome could be a final parting of the ways. Travel aspects are good.

SAGITTARIUS (November 22-December 21) There may be some confusion in communications about mid-fortnight. This should eventually clear up, however, if you give it a little time. Health and stamina are under good stars, however.

CAPRICORN (December 22-January 19) This is a good time for a bit of speculation, especially in minor matters. It could pay off for you to cast aside your usual Capricorn caution.

AQUARIUS (January 20-February 18) Aquarian children are in the limelight this time. Some of you are going to be quite delighted with examination results, and there will be, in general, a sense of being appreciated.

PISCES (February 19-March 20) Gemini and Scorpios are likely to feature a lot in your life right now. The latter will be particularly helpful and should be able to provide a strong arm to lean on. Lucky number this fortnight is 7.

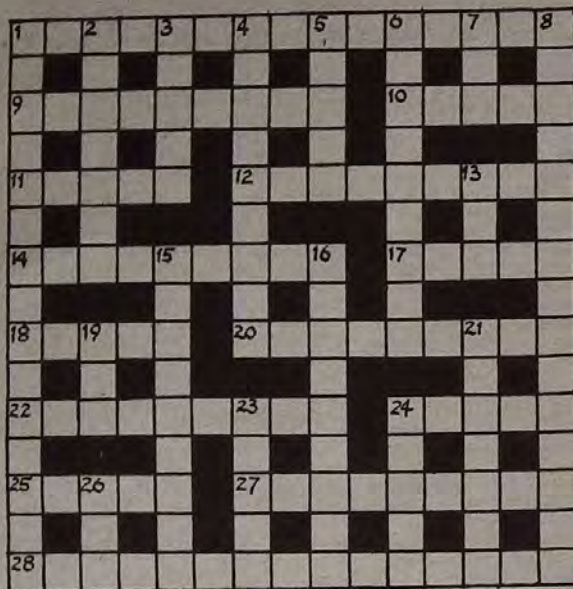
ARIES (March 21-April 20) Those Arians in positions of responsibility could find themselves working around the clock. Mothers of small Arian children will also be kept on the go and may have to deal with explosive tempers.

TAURUS (April 21-May 20) Marriage and romance is in the air. Sympathetic signs to you are Capricorns and Virgos. At least one of these signs is likely to be featuring somewhere in your life.

GEMINI (May 21-June 20) An unexpected invitation to a social gathering could bring Gemini into contact with other Gemini. There could be a lot to say and a good deal to think about following this. But a little warning to Gemini drivers: Use a bit of caution and don't travel too fast.

CANCER (June 21-July 20) You may need to keep a watchful eye on business enterprises (especially recent ones you may have launched) and also on your budget. Try and curb the desire to over-spend, a difficult task for you sometimes, especially where your children are concerned.

LEO (July 21-August 22) Patience will be rewarded! Difficult people and trying situations should be clearing up now. So relax and have fun. ●



ACROSS

1. In the cabin boat mother finds a cupboard for toiletries (8, 7).
9. Simply not here as requested by one calling for calm (4, 5).
10. Tarka was one, You're getting warmer (5)
11. Aids and this are sometimes considered criminal (5)
12. Showing likeness of a men's cable-knit (9)
14. Change the appearance of Diana's painting? (9)
17. The island of four hundred mixed people (5)
18. It's like a dollar in Sweden (5)
20. H.M.'s blackbird is on board for a game (5-4)
22. Where the members of the Inns of Court had their local? (6-3)
24. Palindromic doctrine (5)
25. So Sal is roped in is she? (5)
27. Side of tongue attributed to irate mothers-in-law (5, 4)
28. A strand persists in being of American standard (5, 3, 7).

DOWN

1. All very amusing but life is not all drink and games (4, 3, 8)
2. Clean-mouthed they must be and inviting at table (7)
3. Pens the procedures apparently (5)
4. Too much in hand above the cattle (9)
5. Skim off the profit. That's sweet (5)
6. There are strings attached to the footwear (9)
7. There's a catch in this (3)
8. Triumvirate of historical infantrymen. That's novel (5, 10)
13. Ronald. You are in backwards are you not? (3)
15. In charge, but neglects his job (9)
16. Highways built for circular routes (4-5)
19. There is some resistance to this (3)
21. The pound we put on and confessed to (5, 2)
23. The beastly thing the Austrian Liedee washes her face in! (5)
24. The Portuguese Airline with one right animal (5)
26. This package tour includes a health resort.

Last Fortnight's Solution

ACROSS: 1. Argue the toss; 8. Eleanor; 9. Sickbed; 11. Hooked; 14. Design; 15. Rosebud; 16. Lien; 17. Beef; 18. Carrots; 19. Echo; 21. Mash; 26 & 25. Native Porter; 29. Neither; 30. Andante; 31. Stands around.

DOWN: Anemone; 2. Gander; 3. Elre; 4. Hose; 5. Tucked; 6. Sublime; 7. Lethal Weapon; 10. Den of thieves; 12. Dowager; 13. Fearful; 14. Dustman; 20. Harriet; 22. Aligned; 23. Peashen; 24. Landau; 27. Eros; 28. Lair.



samantha peel's PERSONAL column

Trouble in mind? Write to Samantha, c/o ILR. All letters are treated in confidence, but Samantha regrets she cannot enter into private correspondence with readers.

* "I re-married three years ago. My husband has now told my children that I will have to prove that I own the furniture in my home. When we married, he moved into my house which is fully furnished. He left his home to his son and moved in with me. He exchanged my lounge suite with the one he had. He has since bought a television which is his.

"If I die, can he or his family claim anything other than the TV? I have made a will which he does not know about."

'Worried', Bulawayo.

As my colleague Percy Manning explained in his column recently, if you were married in Rhodesia and you and your husband are both permanently domiciled here, then you are married out of community of property, unless an ante-nuptial contract was signed to the contrary.

This means that all your belongings at the time of marriage remain your personal property as does your husband's property at the time of marriage belong only to him. Even though your husband moved your lounge suite to what is now his son's house, it still belongs to you and nothing can alter this unless you have given or sold it to someone else. Your husband's lounge suite is his property, in spite of it being in your house.

If you have made a will leaving all your property to your children, then your husband or his family would be unable to claim anything unless they contested the will in court, which seems unlikely.

* "My parents were not married when I was born, but I was registered under my father's name. They have now separated again, and a relative has told me that I'm not meant to be registered under my father's name as my parents were not married. Should I have been registered under my mother's previous married name although she is legally divorced from her first husband? Will this affect my application for a passport?"

'Confused', Salisbury

Normally, an illegitimate child is registered under the mother's name. However, if the father acknowledges paternity and gives his permission, the child may be registered under his name. The birth certificate will therefore show both parents' names. This is quite legal and will not affect your application for a passport.

* "I don't know why, but I seem to be a very suspicious person. I always think that other people are saying nasty things about me. Whenever I see people talking, I think that they're gossiping about me although my friends tell me that I'm just imagining it. Why do I feel that everyone is against me?"

Miss A., Salisbury

You obviously have a low opinion of yourself and so you assume that other people share this viewpoint. Try to have a little more self-confidence. Your friends have assured you that no-one thinks badly of you and that it is all in your own mind. Most people are more concerned with themselves and their own problems than with others and, in fact, spend very little time discussing relative strangers.

* "My husband has been promoted recently and his new position involves us attending various social functions like company cocktail parties and dinners. Unfortunately I am, and always have been, very shy with strangers. I find these occasions ordeals and dread going to them. My husband drifts off and I'm left in an agony of embarrassment with people I don't know. I'm afraid I'm only a burden to him and wonder if it wouldn't be better to let him attend these functions on his own? Would my non-attendance affect his position at work?"

'Painfully shy', Salisbury

Too many marriages have foundered because the husband, in advancing his career, has outgrown his wife, or rather she has been unable to adapt and keep pace with him. Shyness is an agony, no-one will deny this, but if you love your husband and value your marriage, you will have to do your best to overcome it as much as possible. Providing one has a ready smile and the ability to listen, it's possible to be sociable without contributing much to the conversation at all.

If you discuss the matter with your husband and explain your dread of these occasions, I'm sure that he'll be more than willing to help you overcome it. He can do this by seeing that you are with a group of people, some of whom are familiar to you, before he moves off to another group. When he is with you, he can make introductions whenever necessary and be ready to step into the breach if there is an awkward lull in the conversation. ●

PHOTOREVIEW



THE GROOM HAS TEETHING TROUBLES

BRIDEGROOM Steve Morris had nothing to smile about on the eve of his wedding. He didn't even have anything to smile with. After drinking at a hotel he went to the loo — and accidentally flushed away his top set of false teeth. So timber merchant Steve, 23, faced the prospect of greeting his bride Carol at the church with a gummy grin. In desperation he phoned a dentist pal who managed to put the smile back on his face just in time for the wedding.



24 INCHES FROM DEATH

SCHOOLBOY Jonathon Vowles is all smiles after cheating death by just twenty-four inches, a miracle escape which came when he made his first parachute jump. Excitement turned to horror after he leapt from a plane at 2 500 feet. First, his main parachute failed to open. Then, his emergency chute wrapped round his body as he corkscrewed through the air. In a crazy free fall that lasted forty-five seconds the 16-year-old boy hurtled towards the metal roof of an aircraft hanger. He seemed doomed. But then came the miracle. Instead of landing on the roof, Jonathon smashed through the tiny skylight. His parachute cords caught on the broken window frame, and he was jerked to a sudden halt with his feet dangling two feet from the ground. His only injury was strained ligaments caused by the parachute harness twisting round his right leg as his plunge was stopped. Fair-haired Jonathon said at his home in Shropshire: "I can't believe I was so lucky. I couldn't have picked a better place to land if I'd aimed for it. It was my first and last parachute jump: I don't think I'll ever try it again."



BACK-SEAT DRIVER

MOTORISTS never know whether Dave Harris or Colin Sibley are coming or going and sometimes they don't either. The crank-playing pair cause chaos in traffic jams when they slip into gear in their two-fronted Renault. They made the car when they welded two Renaults together.



MOTHER GIVES AWAY FIVE CHILDREN

A DISTRAUGHT mother who lost her husband in a car crash and one of her sons in a fire has given away her five remaining children. Now 24-year-old Carol Forrester lashes out at the gossips she claims helped force her to make the heart-break decision. "I know it's being whispered I started the blaze deliberately and that I've ditched the other kids merely to be single again and go out," she said. "I admit I left the boy fastened in his pram at home while I went shopping, but I had nothing to do with his death. He was always very special to me, being the youngest at the time. He was only two when he died. With that, and my hell looking after the kids since my husband was killed last August, I'd decided to give them away before I met my boy-friend. In fact he got on very well with the children but I just couldn't cope. I couldn't bear the kids to touch me at one stage." Carol gave Mark (6) and Darren (4) to foster-parents. Michael (7) has gone to a grandmother and Tracy (4), Carol's only daughter, to her sister. Richard, five months, born two days after his brother died in the fire has been



taken in by his father's sister. Carol said: "Originally I decided to give Richard away when he was born and childless couples even offered money for him. I needed cash but it would have been too much like selling him. It was unthinkable. Things did improve generally for a while but eventually became impossible."

IS THE BISHOP

Abel Muzorewa's support in Rhodesia appears to be declining steadily and many of his personal characteristics, once considered assets, are now seen as failings.

SELWYN MOORE comments on recent events in the United African National Council.

AS allegations of tribalism, nepotism and corruption continue to circulate within the United African National Council (UANC) one thing is clear: Bishop Abel Muzorewa's image as a political leader is becoming badly tarnished and there are growing doubts over his political future. Although the Bishop successfully beat off a challenge to his position last month, the feeling is that he took only the first round of what threatens to turn into a marathon bout.

Disillusionment with Muzorewa goes back to the Hove affair. To many it is still unclear whether Bishop Muzorewa was with his colleagues on the Executive Council when the decision to dismiss Byron Hove from the Justice portfolio was taken. Suggestions that he did not understand the implications of what was happening hardly help to improve his image as a leader.

The Hove affair served as a catalyst for the discontent within the UANC at the Bishop's handling of the party leadership. Officials in regular contact with the grassroots were dismayed at the sudden fall-off in popular support for the party as a result of what many ordinary citizens saw as ineptitude combined with straightforward weakness. It was at this stage that dissidents inside the UANC began pressing for a national congress to discuss party strategy and the whole question of remaining inside the Transitional Government. Four rebels publicly issued a manifesto accusing Muzorewa of lacking leadership, direction and decisiveness.

The four, the Reverend Max Chigwida, Secretary for Natural Resources, Dr John Kurewa, Deputy Education Secretary, Mr Z. Muchenje, Labour Secretary and the Rev. Arthur Kanodereka, former General Secretary, all demanded that a full party congress be called. They were joined by Mr Hove himself who, in

a lengthy denunciation of the Bishop, described his leadership as "nightmarish". At this stage Mr James Chikerema, the party's First Vice-President, entered the affair. Three of the group of four are known to have met secretly with him before issuing their manifesto attacking Muzorewa. The three, like Mr Chikerema, are members of the Zezuru tribe and officials in Bishop Muzorewa's entourage were quick to allege that a tribally-based plot was underway.

In the end the Bishop beat off the attack and the group of four, along with Mr Hove, were expelled from the UANC on August 14. They have all claimed that the expulsions were unconstitutional and pledged to fight back through the grassroots.

FOR the Bishop, although he had succeeded in ridding himself of the dissidents, the damage had, however, already been done. Within days the Deputy National Chairman of the UANC, Mr Hebson Nyashanu, resigned in protest against what he called the Bishop's dictatorship. Mr Nyashanu had only been in office a few weeks as successor to Mr Benson Ndemera, who had quit in protest against the Bishop and his unwillingness to attend an all-party conference. The resignations at the top have been accompanied by a host of similar resignations among junior provincial officials. The letters page of the *Zimbabwe Times* has been filled with attacks upon the Bishop. The *Zimbabwe Times*, which is financed by Lonrho, the multi-national corporation run by "Tiny" Rowland, a close friend of Joshua Nkomo, has joined vigorously in the campaign against Bishop Muzorewa, giving great prominence to dissidents' attacks on him. On August 4, for example, the *Zimbabwe Times* carried an unsigned report on its front page, accusing a tribal clique of Manyikas close to Bishop Muzorewa of frustrating demands for a national congress. The clique



P IN TROUBLE?



was said to include Mr David Mukome, the party's Publicity Secretary and the Bishop's nephew, and Mr Simpson Mutambanengwe, a member of the central committee.

THE apparent resurgence of tribalism within the UANC is probably inevitable since the disease appears to have infected the whole body of black nationalist politics. But, for the UANC, it is a particularly ominous phenomenon since the party has always claimed that it is the one truly mass movement inside the country. For the Bishop personally, the events of the last weeks have produced a certain and perhaps irreversible erosion of his standing. The case of the Johannesburg clothes-buying spree has not helped, either.

In a very real sense those aspects of the Bishop which were once seen as assets are now seen as failings. Where once he was thought to be openminded, he is now considered indecisive; where once he was thought to be gentle, he is now considered to be weak. His handling of the rebellion in August was viewed by many as devious, another quality not previously associated with the Bishop. But perhaps the biggest truth to emerge from the crushing of the rebellion was that, contrary to the carefully nurtured image of the Bishop as the lone herbivore in the Zimbabwean political jungle, he is as red in tooth and claw as the rest of them when his position is at stake. ●

Louise Gubb



Left: On March 3, 1978, when the Bishop signed the Salisbury Agreement, hopes ran high for deliverance from the evils of racial discrimination and bloodshed. Since then, many of Bishop Muzorewa's supporters have become disillusioned with his leadership, particularly after the dismissal of the Transitional Government's Co-Minister of Justice, Byron Hove (pictured far left).

James Chikerema and George Nyandoro are among the few UANC names that go back a long way, to the early fire-light of nationalist politics in the fifties. Both have now taken conservative positions in Rhodesian negotiations. Yet in the mysterious way that formerly bitter enemies have become friends in recent months, and the speed at which loyalty turns to treachery in African politics, "Chik" and Nyandoro might well reassess their compromises.
JAMES DOWNING reports.

attack on what he called "chicken in the basket nationalists".

Every journalist and politician in town knew who KK was talking about. The Ridgeway Hotel was known to be Chikerema's weekend haunt and the President's words were also a play on Chikerema's name.

He never set foot in the Ridgeway Hotel again.

A JOURNALIST who knew Chikerema when his political fortunes had plunged within sight of extinction — just before the southern African detente exercise in 1974 — told ILR recently: "Being with Chik in those days was rather like being in the presence of a leaking electricity generator. You'd kind of tingle at the man's intensity."

"He was like a guitar string that was being pulled tighter and tighter. You always thought he'd have to snap eventually," the journalist remembers.

"His offices, if you could call them that, were behind an Indian radio and television shop off Cairo

first black teacher at the church school and his mother, who died earlier this year, and whom Chikerema respected and adored, is a well-remembered character in the tribal area. A white priest who taught at the school recalls that the young Chikerema was always bright, enterprising and responsive, whereas he doesn't remember the boy Robert Mugabe, who attended Kutama during the same years.

Chikerema was brought up as a practising Roman Catholic but says he lost his Christian faith after seeing at first hand how "so-called Christians" treated blacks in South Africa.

His early political experiences were among South African nationalist movements. Chikerema went to Cape Town for his secondary education, which was not available at Kutama in those days. There, he joined the African National Congress, forming a special political education unit for Rhodesian students. He was deported from South Africa in 1953.

James Chikerema: he was once Joshua Nkomo's deputy.

THAT OLD BLA

"ONE of the reasons why we are living so uncertainly in Rhodesia today is that we are in the middle of a compromise," said a black nationalist and co-minister of the Transitional Government to white industrialists at the ARNI congress this year. "It is the biggest compromise in our country's history and it may well prove to be unparalleled on our continent in this century."

They are the words of James Chikerema, First Vice President of the United African National Council who, until his return to Rhodesia last year, spoke of a variety of political options — but never of compromise.

His record as a leading black nationalist for nearly 30 years would seem to make the charge from some nationalists, of "sell out" to Ian Smith, a little ludicrous. Many believe, rather, that Chikerema is pursuing an interim plan of his own, and the question recurs: what is he up to.

Is the smooth looking, pipe sucking Co-Minister of Transport and Mines really the same Chikerema of only a few years ago, in exile and virtual disgrace with his host, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia; remembered by his colleagues in an ageing leather jacket and open necked shirt, hurrying down Lusaka's Cairo Road; a man ignored by politicians, press and public, considered a write-off, a has-been, a nationalist dodo from the past.

To claim that Chikerema has compromised his position as a nationalist simply because he accepted a post in the Transitional Government and gets paid in the

region of \$25 000 a year is possibly naive: a superficial interpretation of what motivates a complex and ambitious man.

Those who know him say that material possessions mean relatively little to Chikerema. His lifestyle during his years in exile was austere, though perhaps so for want of more comfortable alternatives. He has, since his return to Rhodesia, bought some expensive property, and doesn't care to discuss his private affairs.

Painful references

THOUGH Chikerema might never admit it, one of the most deeply painful references ever made to him came from Kaunda and centred on his life-style. A bunch of white and black Rhodesian exiles used to meet once a week at Lusaka's Ridgeway Hotel, originally built as a resort for top Anglo-American executives. The hotel, jam-packed over week-ends, with noisy fellows not averse to pushing one another into the goldfish pool, specialised in serving chicken in the basket, a delicacy costing around 85 cents in those days.

Chikerema had angered Kaunda, crossing swords with Zambia's leader because the Rhodesian nationalist had allowed a BBC television team to film a guerrilla base not far from Lusaka. In those days, Kaunda went to some lengths to deny that he harboured terrorists: Chikerema had blown the gaff.

Complaining about Rhodesian nationalists who enjoyed Zambian hospitality while ridiculing its leaders, Kaunda made a scathing

Road. To see him, you first had to check with a Mr. Patel, or someone with that kind of name, who you'd find next to the cash register in the second-hand plug department of the shop. After checking and much muttering on the phone, you'd be led through a dirty back room full of Singer sewing machines, the entrails of abandoned television sets, upturned bicycles without their wheels, and a lavatory that used to smell quite high in the summer. You'd be led to Chikerema, a tired-looking man who clenched a pipe between his teeth which never seemed to be lit. He had little time to ask how you were: just "sit down" and "now I want to make a statement".

"In those days, very few people bothered to ask his opinion on anything. The British in particular used to say he was a spent force; not worth bothering about. Yet he was always remarkably well-informed, and seldom wrong in his analysis. He had amazing courage in a hostile environment, naming a tribal group within the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU) responsible for the murder of Herbert Chitepo the day after it happened in 1975.

"He was a loner; he had to be," the newsman says. "But to say that the man was interested in money or would sell out for a house or a car was then, and I think is now, crazy."

"In those days, he reminded me of a black Jesuit priest, who'd gone into politics instead of the church: albeit a Jesuit who might well have a coil.45 up his cassock."

53-year-old Chikerema was born at Kutama Mission station, not far from Salisbury. His father was the

Chikerema never built a money-making career for himself. He worked for a time as a clerk in Norton, from which job he was fired for organising a factory strike, and later did a spell as an insurance salesman.

Detained in fifties

In 1953, at the age of 28, he joined with Edson Sithole, Dunduzu Chiziza and George Nyandoro to form the African National Youth League, and was elected its president in 1956. A year later, Chikerema revived the defunct ANC in Rhodesia and on September 12th, 1957, he was elected vice president of that movement. Joshua Nkomo, a little-known former railways trade union official, was elected president, in the belief that a portly mzee, like Nkomo epitomised even in those days, would make a fitting national leader for the ANC, which hoped to form a broad inter-tribal base uniting the Shona speakers — such as Chikerema, who is a Zezuru — and the Ndebele.

In 1959, Chikerema was detained by Edgar Whitehead's government and was still in prison when ZAPU was formed. This party was banned in 1963, after a series of township clashes with the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole's Zimbabwe African Nation Union (ZANU). Chikerema was released from prison in 1963 and helped Nkomo form the Peoples' Caretaker Council later that year. At the end of 1963, he left Rhodesia for an exile that was to last 13 years.

After the arrest of Nkomo in April 1964, Chikerema became acting president of ZAPU, setting

up the party's offices in exile; first in Dar es Salaam where Julius Nyerere had embraced the black Rhodesian cause, and then in Lusaka.

It is difficult to put loyalty labels on politicians, particularly in Africa. Their job, in their own interests, is to keep up with the times, hopefully retaining sight of an overall objective and ideal. Nevertheless, in the early sixties, James Chikerema could reasonably have been called an Nkomo man.

As that decade drew to a close, Chikerema and other nationalists grew increasingly hostile to Nkomo's leadership, claiming that his inactivity had led to a deep rift in the movement's ranks, creating power line-ups based on tribal divisions.

In 1971, Chikerema formed FROLIZI, which was a political non-starter from the outset. But the party is credited with having organised significant opposition to the Pearce Commission and is said to have been largely responsible for persuading Bishop Abel

always love him for his past courage but claim he is out of touch with party thinking and feeling.

Yet to dismiss a man of Chikerema's calibre and commitment — to whatever cause — because of a few months of apparent inactivity is probably short-sighted. Politicians seldom work that way.

A radical realignment of the present political set-up in Rhodesia might well be precipitated by a return to the country of either Joshua Nkomo, Robert Mugabe, or both.

Where would "Chik" stand then? Would he remain loyal to the Bishop? Or return to his former boss, Nkomo? Or would he be out on a limb once more, the hapless exile wandering again the streets of some foreign town in faded blue denims, looking furtively from left to right, and being told by journalists young enough to be his grand-sons that he is a failure and a has-been?

The next few months — possibly weeks — will tell.

CK MAGIC

Muzorewa to enter politics as the leader of an umbrella organisation that aspired to rise above tribal and political divisions — the African National Council.

Still in exile, Chikerema joined the Zambian/South African sponsored detente exercise in 1974, signed the Lusaka Declaration of Unity at State House, Lusaka in December that year, and attended the abortive Victoria Falls conference in August, 1975.

These talks, between black nationalists and Prime Minister Ian Smith, came to a grinding halt in the stationary train on the Victoria Falls bridge, partly on the issue of whether or not the Bishop's principal lieutenants, including James Chikerema and George Nyandoro, should be permitted to return to Salisbury.

THE rest is recent history. Chikerema came home. The Salisbury Agreement was signed. He became a minister, and collected the stooge label from some of his former colleagues ... and now, what next?

Many observers speculate that Chikerema is not a man who settles readily into second place; that he is biding his time and plans one day to oust the Bishop as President of the UANC. It is said, too, that Muzorewa fears his ambitious First Vice-President and appointed him to that prominent position in his party on the understanding that Chikerema would remain in exile.

These fears and speculation may well be groundless, simply because Chikerema enjoys no popular power base. He was recently heckled at a meeting and many of the UANC youth say they will

OPPOSITION to white rule in Rhodesia is almost an institution in the Nyandoro family. Grandfather fought against the British South Africa Company in the 1896-1897 rebellion and his son followed the militant line as an anti-British rebel, who was deposed from his chieftainship in 1946.

Then came George Nyandoro, dubbed with James Chikerema and other well-known nationalists *les enfants terribles* of Rhodesian politics after they formed the African National Youth League, back in 1955.

Nyandoro has been in and out of white prisons for a large part of his adult life and, like Chikerema,

George Nyandoro: "No one can put a finger on me or Chikerema."



spent 13 years in exile in Zambia. During recent years, he has been a co-signatory to the Lusaka Declaration of Unity and attended the abortive Geneva Conference as a member of the UANC delegation. He is today a leading light in Bishop Muzorewa's party.

Nyandoro is a man of superb organisational abilities, according to his colleagues. He is also jovial and effervescent; a sure crowd draw at political rallies, where he speaks off the cuff and makes everyone laugh a lot. "If George hadn't got into politics, he'd have been a roaring success on the stage", one of his supporters remarked last month.

But there is also a deadly serious side to George Nyandoro, which ILR explored in a recent interview. ILR: Are you expecting a backlash against the March 3 Agreement when the whites have their referendum? Are you prepared to compromise on the date for independence?

NYANDORO: There will be no compromise on majority rule: absolutely none. We have fought all our lives for the principle of one man one vote and no-one will stop us — not Joshua Nkomo, Robert Mugabe or Ian Smith. I say that if the whites reject anything now there will be a bloodbath, an absolute bloodbath. It will be a racial war, for the first time in Rhodesian history. As Mr Vorster said: "It will be too ghastly to contemplate". If you tickle people's hopes and say "independence on December 31st" and then say "no" later on, you will have such a black reaction. What do these right-wing whites want? Do they honestly think they can put the clock back ... because they can't.

ILR: But the blacks in the Transitional Government agreed on March 3rd that there should be a referendum for whites. Supposing the whites reject the new constitution and the white officered army lays down its arms and refuses to fight. How long would the black moderates survive without an army, with Mugabe's ZANLA and Nkomo's ZIPRA coming at you from all sides?

NYANDORO: What we've been saying is, if the whites adjust, they have a future here. The referendum has nothing to do with us. No black will be involved with that referendum. If Smith wants to cheat his people, let him. Too bad for him. But if whites stay in power, or try to, there will be such a chaotic situation. Order will eventually be restored by he who is stronger. The black masses will decide the fate of the whites.

On the army: well, 85 per cent of the Rhodesian army is made up of blacks. Units of the guerrillas will be incorporated in the army and 5 per cent will be loyal to the government ... to the country and people of Zimbabwe.

ILR: Are you worried about Nkomo and Mugabe calling in the Russians and the Cubans?

NYANDORO: I think there has been much too much talk about the Russians and the Cubans coming in.

I have never seen a single Russian coming into African country unless they have been invited to do so by a legally constituted government. But if the Cubans come here and try to impose Nkomo, we'll fight the Cubans and win because we have the support of the people. Rhodesians will never fight a tribal war. We are the most de-tribalised country in Africa. But we will fight the invader with all that is in us.

ILR: How would you remove racial discrimination, an issue still to be tackled by the Transitional Government?

NYANDORO: By decree; simply publish a decree or sets of decrees. Remove the Land Tenure Act and it will disappear. That Act is the cornerstone of discrimination. We're not worried about swimming in the same pools as whites. Racial discrimination involves the civil service, schools, hospitals and all the services a state renders to the community.

ILR: How does it feel, given your background, to be called a stooge of the whites. (A very long pause ...)

No fingers

NYANDORO: No-one can put a finger on me or Chikerema. We were unable to operate outside this country because Kaunda and the frontline states decided to push only Nkomo. Joshua supported Kaunda financially before 1964 (Zambia's independence date) and Kaunda is still showing his gratitude. In Zambia, we were put in the cooler, politically speaking. In camps, we were not even allowed to see our own men. When Chikerema visited Maputo, he was arrested and detained for three months. We were unable to operate because of Kaunda. Some of our men are still missing in Zambia and Mozambique: we don't know where they are. I said at the time that if Kaunda does not want us in Zambia, we will go south, not north — even if it meant imprisonment, or even death. I came south.

ILR: Do you think that elections can be held with a war going on?

NYANDORO: Yes. Our party is geared to elections and we would win at least 80 per cent of the votes. The people are hungry to vote because the vote is what the struggle has been all about. But it is no good leaving elections until December. They should be in September. Then in October, a black government will have to prepare for independence.

ILR: There have been signs that units of the guerrilla forces are disintegrating. Freelance hit men seem to be around, prepared to kill any political opponent, presumably for money rather than ideology.

NYANDORO: We will get that. In Nigeria, for instance, after the civil war, you had groups of people running around calling themselves Biafrans or whatever they wanted to call themselves. The Nigerian government had to introduce public executions. Wherever there has been a war, you'll get the criminal element getting onto the scene. It is not peculiar to Africa.

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BOLIVIA THE I



SPECIAL Branch officers recently interviewed a Salisbury man and thwarted his plans to defraud Rhodesians. The authorities had reason to suspect that he was intending to promote an emigration scheme for whites wishing to settle in Bolivia, and that he planned to extract money under false pretences from would-be settlers who had read of a Bolivian Government immigration scheme in this magazine.

Shortly after *Illustrated Life Rhodesia* heard of this unscrupulous plan, we were also informed that the scheme, detailed in our issue of the 25th May, 1978, and referred to again in July, had been cancelled. Our informant, who was a Bolivian civil servant, said that the settlement plan, which offered free land to immigrant farmers, had been given official blessing but had subsequently fallen foul of the law because it had led to private commercial land deals.

During the months since the publication of our first article, entitled *Bolivia: Promised Land for White Rhodesians?*, we have received hundreds of enquiries from anxious people who feel they have to leave the country before the introduction of black rule. In view of the evidence that there are opportunists around, seeking to hitch a ride to

A: The Bolivian immigration scheme, publicised some months ago, has attracted many white Rhodesians to thoughts of a new life in South America. HEIDI HOLLAND offers a warning.

IMPROBABLE DREAM



wealth on the fear and insecurity of their fellows, and indications which point to some confusion among Bolivian officials (we received a letter from the Bolivian Ministry of the Interior, dated 1979) as well as the fact that Bolivia is a poor country with a very unstable history, this magazine owes its readers a warning, if not an apology.

The Bolivian Consul in South Africa, Dr Romano Caputi, denies that there was ever a scheme designed specifically to attract white southern Africans. This information came to us from a usually reliable feature syndication house in London, and we were satisfied of its authenticity because it had been published in reputable British newspapers.

Dr Caputi told ILR: "Bolivia requires farmers because the country is undeveloped. The settlement scheme has been in existence for some time. All farmers are welcome, from any part of the world. They will be given a minimum of 50 hectares of free land, and if they have the capital to develop more, they will be given as much free land as they can prove they can develop."

Dr Caputi said that, in view of the interest shown by Rhodesians, he had written to the Bolivian au-

thorities to see if any special arrangements can be made. So far, he said, he had received no reply.

Dr Caputi can be contacted at the Consulate of Bolivia, P.O. Box 91026, Auckland Park, Johannesburg. His telephone number is 726-8037.

THE response to the Bolivian article has highlighted the concern felt by many white Rhodesians for their ability to compete and survive in a future Zimbabwe dominated by black men.

There is no point in anyone offering these frightened people vague hopes of a multi-racial society in which the economy will be strong enough to provide a job for every man who was previously employed and for everyone who hitherto had no job. That is as much a myth for some of several million blacks as it is for a proportion of the white community.

So blacks live in hope and many whites are making alternative plans abroad, sometimes because they cannot face an uncertain future and have specialised skills to peddle in other countries, and sometimes because they are rigid racialists who cannot face the

prospect of black rule. And often, among those who wrote and telephoned our offices in connection with the Bolivian immigration scheme, they are born Rhodesians, in some cases second or third generation, with no claim to residency abroad. Most have no specialised skills with which to compete in the over-subscribed job markets of the western world and even South Africa, where the unemployment rate is increasing.

One man wrote: "I read your article on Bolivia with such great relief because I was beginning to wonder if there was any way out for me."

"It is likely that I will lose my job next year because I am a middle-aged clerk and there are plenty of young African men who can do it just as well as I can. But I have nowhere else to go unless I wait to become a refugee and even then,

perhaps no one will help us. I do not want to be on the dole and grateful for everything I get. I want to work and start a new life."

"Although I do not have any farming experience, I am keen to give it a try and I think the Bolivian Government will get its money's worth from white Rhodesians because we do work hard and always have done."

"I hope you will be able to give me more details of this immigration scheme."

Regrettably, Mr Robinson, Bolivia is a thoroughly unstable country, with a record of military coups that would make Africa stare. If you want to investigate Bolivian prospects further, be sure you pick Dr Caputi's brain very comprehensively before you abandon the possible chaos and limited opportunity of Zimbabwe for the certain instability of Bolivia. ●

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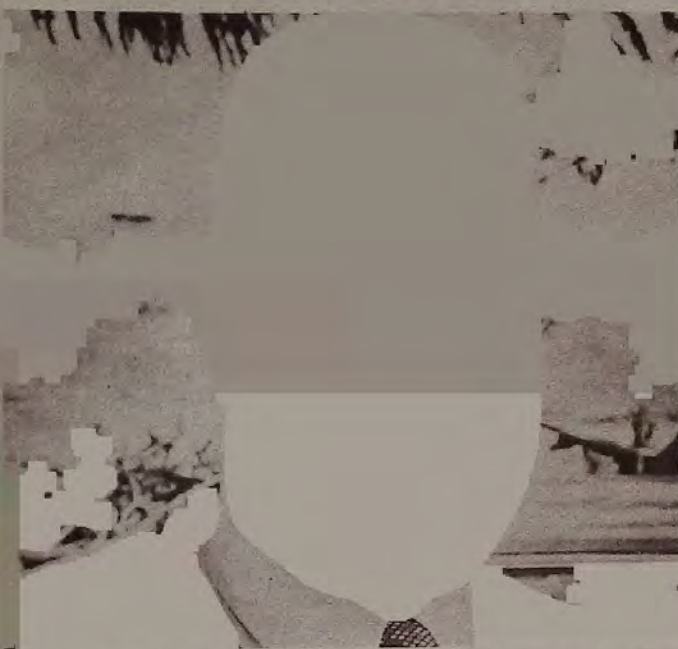
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Under the March 3 Agreement, Senator Chief Chirau is likely to become Zimbabwe's first president. Below: Prime Minister Ian Smith and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole: in voting for a president, the whites in the new parliament may well back a black they believe to be sympathetic to their interests. Below, right: Bishop Muzorewa probably didn't appreciate the implications when he agreed to the composition of the Senate and the choice of proportional representation for Zimbabwe's elections.

If Rhodesia becomes Zimbabwe along the course of the frail March 3 Agreement, a minority political leader is likely to become the country's first president.

MIKE DAVIS explains the proposed process of election, which is among the objections critics have levelled against the terms of the internal settlement.

SAINT Peter must have had a hard time keeping the peace at the Pearly Gates", an earthy wit observed last month when the Pope, the South African State President Nicholas Diederichs, Kenya's leader Jomo Kenyatta and Rhodesian President John Wrathall died within days of one another.

President Wrathall's sudden death brought his position in Rhodesia's constitutional system to conversations throughout the country. There were a variety of bright suggestions, even after Wrathall's deputy had replaced the late President, according to current legal procedure. Some free-wheeling sages offered the possibility of a much-needed shot in the leg for the Transitional Government — widely criticised now for dragging its feet — through the appointment of a black man to replace Mr Wrathall.

But in Rhodesian politics,

everything is much more complicated than the innocent bystander can be expected to grasp. And on certain issues, the situation seems equally baffling for some politicians.

The election of Zimbabwe's president, under the terms of the March 3 Agreement and its constitution, is among the many head-scratching proposals of recent months.

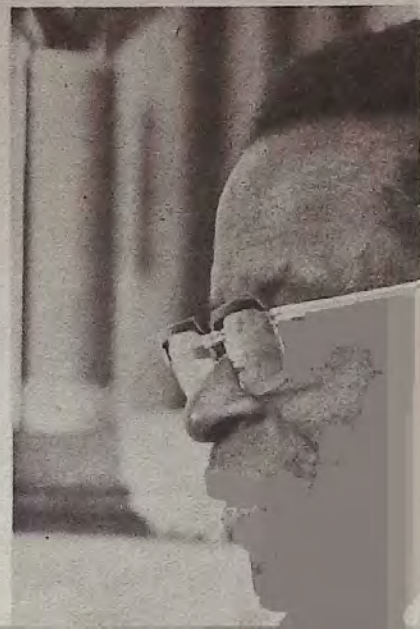
In most democracies with a universal adult franchise, the whole nation votes to elect its president: he becomes the symbol of the voice of the people.

Not so in the Zimbabwe envisaged by the Transitional Government. The president is to be chosen indirectly by an electoral college, comprising members of the House of Assembly sitting jointly with the members of the Senate.

The elected president will, of

WHO FOR PRESID

LOUISE GUBB



course, have to get a majority of the total 130 votes — 100 of them from the Lower House and 30 from the Senate.

MANY observers had thought Bishop Muzorewa a sure winner of the prestigious title, President of Zimbabwe. But the introduction of the proportional representation system has significantly reduced his chances, since it gives a big leg-up to minority parties. And the composition of the Senate, which gives the whites and the chiefs twice the voice of the combined black political parties in the Lower House, further undermines his position.

At the most, observers predicted, Bishop Muzorewa would secure 80 per cent of the 72 black seats in the House of Assembly, when and if the country goes to the polls at the end of the year, and assuming externally-based parties do not participate in the voting. This would give him 56 supporters in the Lower House.

Then there is the Senate, comprising 30 members — 10 whites elected by the 28 predominantly Rhodesian Front supporters in the House of Assembly; 10 blacks elected by the African members of the Lower House, predominantly UANC supporters; and 10 tribal leaders elected by the Chiefs Council.

A combination of the votes of the ten whites and the ten chiefs outweigh the black House of

Assembly representatives in the Senate by 100 per cent. Clearly, this invites lobbying for a minority candidate, particularly since the whites can hardly hope to elect a white president and may well choose instead to back a black they consider sympathetic to their interests.

If the 28 white members of the House of Assembly vote with the ten white senators and the ten senator chiefs, they will have 48 votes. In addition, the sixteen opposition black members of the Lower House may well choose to vote with the whites and the chiefs in order to prevent the more powerful UANC bloc from electing its own president. That would bring the anti-Bishop vote to 64.

If the Bishop had 80 per cent

support in the Lower House and 80 per cent support among the ten senators elected in the House of Assembly, his vote would total 64 as well.

As things are presently shaping up in the UANC, with formerly loyal lieutenants deserting the Bishop, it may be fair to work on the premise that at least one among his 56 Lower House representatives might be persuaded to switch sides, for whatever reason, thus defeating the Bishop's claim to the presidential throne. And even if the Bishop got all ten available votes in the Senate, which is the most favourable position he could possibly achieve alongside the optimistic 80 per cent support in the House of Assembly, he would

have only 66 votes against the close challenge of 64 coalition votes — and that does not allow for one or three UANC defectors.

These estimates of support are, of course, highly speculative. The point is that, when Bishop Muzorewa agreed to proportional representation and the composition of the Senate, he probably didn't realise that he was putting in peril his chances of becoming president, which many of his supporters expect of him and which is said to be the position to which he aspires.

Instead, the first president of Zimbabwe might well be the reassuring though hardly dynamic Senator Chief Chirau, if the country achieves independence through the March 3 Agreement. ●

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FLIGHT OF TERROR



Rhodesians Worldwide

RHODESIA'S cruel war made its bloody masterpiece this month with the Kariba air tragedy and the brutal murders of 10 survivors, gunned down and bayoneted to death by terrorists after the passengers had escaped from the blazing wreckage.

The charred bodies of the Air Rhodesia Viscount, its crew and 34 dead passengers were claimed as a victory by an externally-based nationalist leader.

So be it: the rules of war are

unwritten on both sides of the conflict. Yet some massacres stand horribly clear of the carnage — like the 10 survivors stood away from the burned remains of the aeroplane and the corpses of fellow passengers, mercifully spared death for a few nightmare hours before their pitiless murder by terrorists.

Decent people everywhere must see this brutality for what it is, many Rhodesians felt as outrage mounted throughout the country.

"The West will surely now realise it has to support us," one white Rhodesian said.

But — for all the unspeakable violence committed in the name of freedom and democracy, for all the innocent lives lost, and for all the deaths to come — only one stark truth emerges. There has to be a ceasefire before the killing will stop and the March 3 Agreement cannot secure that ceasefire. Nor will the internal settlement win the support of the West, particularly

when racial discrimination sits tight in the country's social fabric; alive and well while those who defend it and those who oppose it perish in their hundreds.

If there is anything at all to be said for continued violence on a scale that is so rapidly eroding Rhodesia's confidence, it is simply this: if the war will end only when the people of this country can bear it no longer, then let that saturation point come swiftly.

H. HULL

SHOWBUSINESS



ABOVE: Oliver Tobias, who shot to fame in the unusual role of *'The Stud'*, has changed his image for his latest movie. He gives up hopping into bed with loads of lovelies and becomes a one girl guy. Oliver, 30, plays an Eastern prince in *'Arabian Adventure'*, described as a "pure, classical fairy story".

RIGHT: Beauty and brains. That's the general consensus on Lois Chiles, who has been chosen to star opposite Roger Moore in the latest James Bond movie, *'Moonraker'*. The American beauty is a graduate in history, as well as a talented actress. And Moore clearly can't wait to get down to business in the £11 million film.



ABOVE: Glenda Jackson and George Segal, who were teamed some years back in the smash-hit movie *'A Touch Of Class'*, appear together in Melvin Frank's new film *'Lost and Found'*. It is a romantic comedy, which was shot on location in Canada, and also stars Paul Sorvino and Maureen Stapleton.

LEFT: A series of violent rapings in the autumn of 1888 is the setting for the latest case for the legendary private detective Sherlock Holmes, in the film *'Sherlock Holmes: Murder By Decree'*. Holmes, played by Christopher Plummer, and his loyal companion, Dr Watson, portrayed by James Mason, are called upon by police to help them track down a savage rapist, commonly known as Jack the Ripper, for the ruthless way he mutilated the bodies of his victims. The film, an Anglo-Canadian production, directed by Bob Clark, also stars Donald Sutherland, Genevieve Bujold, David Hemmings, Susan Clark, John Gielgud, Anthony Quayle and Frank Finlay.

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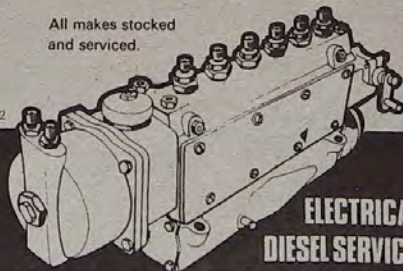
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A NIGHTMARE COME TRUE

SINCE the deaths of 38 white Rhodesians in the Kariba air disaster earlier this month and the brutal murder by terrorists of 10 survivors, *Illustrated Life Rhodesia* has received numerous telephone calls drawing our attention to predictions made by a man who claims he has supernatural powers, and requesting a reprint of his prophecies. The clairvoyant is Bill McLeod, who foresaw an aeroplane crash in an article published by us in January this year. That prediction, incidentally, was also made in Old Moore's Almanac, published in Britain.

The following are some other predictions made by Bill McLeod.

● By 1980, there will be a multi-racial government in Rhodesia based on the Brazilian pattern.

● A prominent African nationalist will collapse and die outside the borders of Rhodesia. Another one will be assassinated. I believe he will die in an explosion.

● Fighting will carry on in Rhodesia but I feel it dwindling. By November, 1979 I hear church bells pealing out all over Rhodesia; there will be peace.

● In 1979 I feel a great series of open air meetings or in-dabas where men of all races and beliefs will sit together to work out the destiny of Rhodesia.

● I feel an aeroplane crash in Rhodesia which will bring great sorrow to many Rhodesians. Also I feel I will read of a train crash in which many Africans will lose their lives.

● I feel drilling for oil, around Hot Springs and near Wankie. Japanese firms will erect a plant for extracting oil from coal around this area.

● I feel the Zambezi Valley opening up and great quantities of citrus and rice being grown in this area. Precious stones and uranium will also be discovered in the Zambezi Valley.

● There will be no racial fighting in Rhodesia. A new, very spiritual man will arise as a leader of a group based upon reform and this man will have the confidence of both black and white. I see peace in 1979.

● Queen Elizabeth II will abdicate soon and hand over power to Charles.

● Charles will marry in late 1979. There will be three children of the union. A lot of personal unhappiness and a divorce for Charles will signify the end of the British Monarchy.

● I hear the sound of a shot, and know another American president will die in office. I feel cloudy about this, but it is in the not-too-far distant future.

● John Vorster will retire from office before 1980. P. W. Botha will take over. This will usher a new and exciting future for Southern Africa.

● Around this time great constitutional changes will take place, leading up to the United States of South Africa in 1984-85.

● A new political group will rule Mozambique. Many people will be encouraged to return to the country.

● Beira will again become accessible to Rhodesia, and oil will be discovered 30 miles off-shore at Beira.

● I see President Kaunda stretching his hand across the Zambezi to the man who will be in power in Rhodesia in 1979.

● Economic co-operation in Southern Africa is very well starred in 1980.

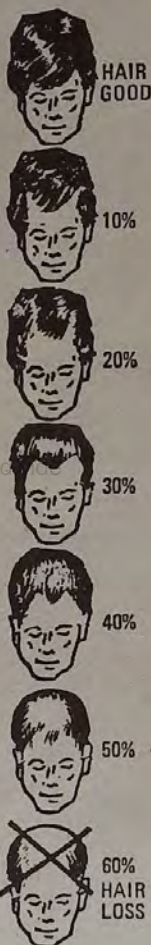
● Malawi. A completely unknown black man will emerge as one of Banda's most trusted men. A professor of the University will succeed Banda, but he will be toppled by this unknown man.

● After a settlement Rhodesia will get tremendous help from Japan.

● A Conservative politician, who is a back bench at the moment will rise as a great Prime Minister in Great Britain, probably around May, 1980. This man will re-unite Ireland and will reign as Prime Minister of Britain for many years.

● David Owen is a very ambitious man, but his own ambition will defeat him. He will return to private practice.

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LETTERS

From you to us

ILLUSTRATED LIFE

RHUBARBWE

Is it too hopeful to presume from your recent campaign for subscribers that you may now be looking for sales? If so, I am not surprised. My family were avid readers of your magazine — in fact could not wait for the new edition to be released fortnightly. Then, by request, we would send it on to South African friends who also found it interesting.

May I suggest that you should first of all waste no time now in re-naming your magazine Illustrated Life Zimbabwe? From faces pictured for the past six months or more it seems you are aiming at the black market only and, if this is your intention, please state it openly.

Although your leaflet depicts covers of past editions showing our Prime Minister at the Independence Ball and Lord Carver on a visit here, these events were both at least 8 or 9 months back. Recently, you have seen fit only to use pictures of favoured

black individuals and, although we all know change is inevitable, surely there must be at least the occasional white who could qualify as being equally important and interesting as some of the black personalities which you continually flaunt without a break.

Numerous friends and associates have expressed similar opinions and we have ceased to buy the magazine and will not buy further copies in the future until the total and continual 'black' look disappears.

What happened to the decorative females who did so much to enhance your publication?

'FED UP'
Salisbury

I WISH to point out that I am a good customer of your magazine and find it most interesting. But can we call it The Illustrated Life and leave out the word Rhodesia?

We now have *The Herald*, thanks to me going to see them.

Mrs. PHYLLIS SMITH,
Salisbury

MY DOG'S BETTER THAN YOUR DOG

IN the recent article BIONIC DOG (ILR, June 8th, 1978), it is stated: "Bracken is a talented professional in his own right, being able to walk a tightrope, which is a feat no other dog has been known to perform successfully".

This is totally incorrect. In your own magazine in an article CHAKA, THE WONDER DOG you show a picture of a Rhodesian dog doing just that (ILR, 30th July, 1970).

Nor was he the first or only dog to walk a rope, by any means. The Rhodesian Air Force has, to my knowledge, been demonstrating this feat to the Rhodesian public frequently since 1967, with several dogs, some of them walking the rope blind-folded, and even backwards. A cocker spaniel walked the rope with ease.

So this American owner you quote has really very little to boast about, has he?

ALEC MANN
Salisbury

PETULANT SYBARITE

MR William Lloyd — how trite! To be called a socialite especially by a parasite journalist like you who sucks the truth then misconstrues but that is what you're paid to do. Thank God I'm honourably employed too busy to become annoyed at little fleas who smite my pseudo role of sybarite.

SU BURDITT
Salisbury

ANGRY PEOPLE

I HAVE a few questions to put to the Transitional Government leaders in this open letter.

What did you agree on the 3rd March, 1978?

Do you think the boys in the bush will come back on what you agreed?

How can they come back when the Rhodesian Front is still working?

Do not be blinded: people are dying like flies here in Chipinga. All people around here are angry at what you have done.

J. J. SITHOLE
Chipinga

ONLY ON SUNDAY

It hurts me to note that nobody has drawn to attention Mr W. Irvine's remarks a few weeks ago about the influence he is going to have on people in his constituency on referendum day. He says if by then an effective ceasefire is not achieved, he will influence whites in his constituency to vote no.

Just as a matter of interest, let me refresh the man's memory, and the memories of others in the Transitional Government, particularly the blacks. Only a few months ago, Mr B. Hove was sacked for what was then termed soap-box oratory and intimidation. Shouldn't Mr Irvine be reprimanded or even sacked just like Mr Hove? Isn't that fair?

Yet Muzorewa and Sithole make all sorts of wild claims that they

have effective power: they should learn to admit their mistakes.

We hear so much about guarantees for the whites. For what? The whites are either prepared to live with the blacks or they aren't. The attitude is 'Blow you, Jack, I am alright!' That's Sithole and Bishy.

Quite honestly, I say to the young generation: let's think again about our leadership. No man is superhuman. Let's seek afresh for a real politician, not churchmen. We need them on Sunday only.

I have written letters before to various publications about this so-called transitional thing. None have been printed. Maybe they only publish the type of music they want to hear, like a stuck record.

Let's have a more balanced society. Let's not have a few individuals trying to think for everybody else.

LAWRENCE P. M. GOROMONZI,
Highfield.

BOLIVIA

I HAVE written to you twice asking for more information about the Bolivian immigration scheme Gordon Lindsay wrote about in May. Please supply an address so that I can make my own enquiries.

WORRIED RHODESIA,
Bulawayo.

The address of the Bolivian Consul in South Africa appears on page 11 of this issue — Ed.

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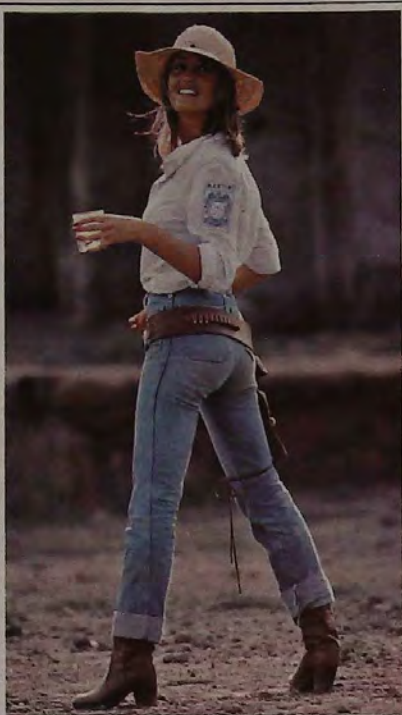
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