

**STARTS
TOMORROW**

DOORS OPEN 8 A.M.

GIANT

**STARTS
TOMORROW**

DOORS OPEN 8 A.M.

KNITTING YARNS

3 ply, 4 ply, Double Knit
SUPER ACRYLIC
In a beautiful range of colours
NORMALLY 27c Ball

SALE PRICE 23c ball

IMBALI
NOW ONLY
9c ball

**Tango and
Frolic**
Reduced To
12c ball

**ODDMENTS IN
NYLON YARN**
Clearing at 15c ball

IMPORTED
3 and 4 ply Shepherd's Mirage
BABY ORLON
WHITE ONLY
Reduced to only 19c ball

CHILDREN'S WEAR

**Boys' Cotton
Shorty PYJAMAS**
To Clear **99c** pair

**GIRLS' NYLON
PANTIES**
SALE PRICE **29c** pair

60 cm x 60 cm
**MERLIN
BABY NAPKINS**
NOW ONLY **26c** each

**BOYS'
BOXER SHORTS**
SALE PRICE **39c** pair

**KIDDIES' NYLON
T-Shirts**
ONLY **45c** each

**GIRLS'
Stretch
Panties**

**BARLANA
Polyester
BOYS' SHORTS**
Sizes 18-30
Unbeatable Value
AT

**STYLEKNIT
Baby Vests**
SALE PRICE **23c**

**BABY
Waterproof
Pants**

MEN'S WEAR

Discontinued range

**Profile
COTTON KNIT
Sports Shirts**

S. M. L.
Assorted Designs
TO CLEAR **\$3.99** each

**ASSORTED
SKANTS**
NOW ONLY **59c** pair

**FANCY PRINTED
SENATOR
Lounge
Shirts**
Sizes 14½-17
ONLY **\$4.49** EACH

PRICES SLASHED IN DRESS MATERIALS

150 cm **POLYESTER CRIMP**
Beautiful colours — Usually \$3.99 metre

A Real Sale Special at

**IMPORTED
TETORON COTTON** **99c**
Usually \$1.39 metre — SALE

112 cm **TWO WAY TEXTURED
POLYESTER CREPE**
12 fashionable shades
Was \$3.49 metre

**PRINTED
SAILCLOTH**
SALE **59c** metre

**WOVEN
GINGHAM**
SALE **59c** metre

FREE! FREE! FREE!
THE FIRST 20 CUSTOMERS
TO BUY A DRESS LENGTH IN
First Street Store
WILL EACH RECEIVE A SECOND ONE
(Maximum \$1.00 metre)
ABSOLUTELY FREE!!

KARINA RUGS

54 x 91 cm
(21 in x 36 in) **RECTANGLE** **NOW \$2.79**
69 x 122 cm
(3 ft x 5 ft) **OVAL OR
RECTANGLE** **\$7.59**
30 x 37 cm
(12 in x 15 in) **CAR MAT** **29c**

MATERIALS

9 METRE

AD
65c METRE

29 METRE

**PRINTED
COTTONS**
SALE **49c** metre

SUNFILTER CURTAINING

TO CLEAR **\$2.29** METRE

White or Khaki
Kitchen Suits
with Long Trousers
Were \$5.40
NOW \$3.99

**SLIGHTLY
IRREGULAR**
**Big range
of Towels**
**ALL AT GIVE
AWAY PRICES**

LADIES' WEAR

**100% NYLON
Full Slips**
Terrific Value

AT ONLY **79c** each

**100% NYLON
Half Slips**
NOW ONLY **49c** each

**Nylon Panties
& Bikinis**
LARGE SELECTION
OF COLOURS
SALE PRICE **49c** pair

**WEST COAST
SKINNY
TOPS**
4 styles, assorted
colours
Fantastic Value at
\$2.99

**COTTON
Padded Bras**
NOW ONLY **49c** each

FREE! FREE!
The first 100 adult
customers to visit the
FIRST STREET STORE
tomorrow morning
will each receive
ONE PAIR

Pantie Hose
ABSOLUTELY FREE!

BED LINEN

**HORROCKSES SHEETS
AT GIVE AWAY PRICES!**

157 x 230 cm (63" x 90") Normally \$5.50 NOW ONLY \$4.39 pair	175 x 230 cm (70" x 90") Normally \$6.99 NOW ONLY \$4.99 pair
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**HORROCKSES
PILLOWCASES** NOW **59c** each

228 x 250 cm (90" x 100" approx)
Slightly Imperfect

DOUBLE BED SHEETS
WHITE **\$6.99** PAIR
COLOURED **\$7.50** pair

157 x 230 cm
(63" x 90")
**REGAL
FLORAL SHEET
AND PILLOWCASE
SET**
\$5.49 set

160 x 230 cm
(64" x 90")
Slightly Imperfect
**SINGLE BED
SHEETS**
White and Coloured
NOW JUST **\$3.99** pair

185 x 260 cm (approx. 70" x 100")

**VALERIE
FRINGED BEDSPREADS**
in a wonderful range of colours
Were **\$8.29** NOW ONLY **\$5.99** each

END OF SEASON

BLANKET REDUCTIONS

150 x 200 cm
(60" x 80")
**LADY JAYNE
Satin Bound
BLANKET**
NOW **\$5.99**

150 x 200 cm
(60" x 80")
**NU-WOOL
BLANKET**
Terrific Value
AT **\$2.75**

200 x 250 cm
(80" x 100")
**WINFIELD
DOUBLE BED**

150 x 200 cm
(60" x 80")

SALE PRICE 39c pair BARLANA Polyester BOYS' SHORTS Sizes 18-30 Unbeatable Value AT ONLY \$2,19 pair	T-Shirts ONLY 45c each GIRLS' Stretch Panties ONLY 25c pair	Baby Vests SALE PRICE 23c BABY Waterproof Pants SALE PRICE 15c pair	(21 in x 36 in) RECTANGLE \$2,79 69 x 122 cm (3ft x 5ft) OVAL OR RECTANGLE \$7,59 30 x 37 cm (12 in x 15 in) CAR MAT 29c	with Long Trousers Were \$5,40 NOW \$3,99	Big range of Towels ALL AT GIVE AWAY PRICES	customers to visit the FIRST STREET STORE tomorrow morning will each receive ONE PAIR Pantie Hose ABSOLUTELY FREE! FREE'N'EASY and LUV-A-LEG PANTIE HOSE NOW ONLY 49c pair	BLANKET Terrific Value AT \$2,75 150 x 200 cm (60" x 80") TRAVEL RUG SALE PRICE \$4,29	BLANKET Satin Bound NOW \$5,99 200 x 250 cm (80" x 100") WINFIELD DOUBLE BED BLANKET JUST \$5,29
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SUPERMARKET SPECIALS

100 g ELLIS BROWN INSTANT COFFEE ONLY AT 28c pkt	440 g FRAY BENTOS SAVORY MINCE NOW JUST 32c TIN	907 g CASH VALLEY MARMALADE SALE PRICE 28c TIN
340 g FRAY BENTOS CORNED BEEF WAS 44c NOW ONLY 38c TIN	439 g CASH VALLEY PIE APPLES SALE PRICE 25c TIN	300 g COLCOM CORNED MEAT NOW ONLY 25c TIN
PLUS PLUS PLUS 2-2 1/2 lb CREST CHICKENS ONLY 79c EACH	450 g ALL GOLD PEACH JAM AT 19c TIN	200 only 800 g MAYFAIR COFFEE \$1,99 TIN
	13 oz ALL GOLD TOMATO SAUCE NOW 27c BOTTLE	
	453 g SUN FLAVOURED JAMS NOW ONLY 18c TIN	

TOILETRIES AND COSMETICS

IMPORTED SCHICK Razor Blades AT ONLY 49c Pkt of 5 2 only per customer	GIANT SIZE FIESTA Hairspray Normally 89c NOW JUST 75c	POND'S Beauty Wash SALE PRICE 59c each	Large Size Colgate Toothpaste NOW ONLY 32c
Rubber Gloves JUST 39c PAIR	LANOLENE MILK DISPENSER REFILLS NOW 75c each	LARGE SIZE Vaseline INTENSIVE CARE NOW ONLY 49c each	SKIN MIST Toilet Soap Reduced to only 18c
GLYCO-LEMON Family Size Shampoo NOW ONLY 49c each	ODORONO AEROSOL Deodorants SALE PRICE 59c each	ANGEL FACE Compressed Powder Reduced to only 49c	Small Size Pond's Vanishing Cream NOW ONLY 10c
ODORONO ROLL-ON Deodorants SALE PRICE 45c each	MUM 21 Deodorants NOW 95c each	Cutex PEARL NAIL POLISH SALE PRICE 55c	GLYCO-LEMON Hand Creams NORMALLY 35c NOW ONLY 25c
Giant Size TRAVEL BAGS Normally \$5,25 TO CLEAR \$3,99 each	SUITCASE REDUCTIONS 22in. Normally \$2,79 — NOW \$2,29 24in. Normally \$3,50 — NOW \$2,59 26in. Normally \$3,99 — NOW \$2,99 28in. Normally \$4,69 — NOW \$3,39	TWO TONE SHOPPING BAG Zip Top and Strap FANTASTIC VALUE AT \$2,99	

FREE'N'EASY and LUV-A-LEG PANTIE HOSE
NOW ONLY 49c pair

SPECIAL PURCHASE!

"Convair" ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS

40 Watt ...	18c
60 Watt ...	18c
75 Watt ...	22c
100 Watt ...	22c
150 Watt ...	35c
200 Watt ...	42c
Only 5 per customer	

FOR THE HOME

20 m Lengths DUNLOP RUBBER HOSE PIPE \$4,99 roll	MAZOE ELECTRIC IRON Were \$5,29 SALE PRICE \$4,49
20 m Lengths PLASTIC HOSE PIPE WAS \$4,29 NOW ONLY \$2,99 roll	Tubular Steel IRONING BOARDS Were \$7,49 NOW ONLY \$5,99
Limited Stocks PLASTIC BUCKETS JUST 79c each	PLASTIC BABY BATH JUST \$2,99 each
Tubular Steel FOLDING CHAIRS SALE PRICE \$4,49 each	SOFTEX PILLOWS REDUCED TO 79c each

WE REGRET THAT SOME ITEMS MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE IN ALL STORES

WOOLWORTHS

FIRST STREET, BANK STREET & CHARTER ROAD

PERSONAL SHOPPERS ONLY

stella day with women in mind

Fashion this year ideal for older women

WE'RE ALL growing a little bit tired of the rather patronising phrase: "Life begins at 40" . . . or 50 or 60 or whatever.

It's invariably said by some bright young thing to an older man or woman who is unwary enough to sound wistful about not being able to run up a mountain or dance into the dawn or even dash headlong into marriage again.

Really, who wants life to begin at any particular age?

Living is a continuous process and it's a poor spirit which loses interest at any particular age without making the most of

whatever it has to offer every day.

Nothing could be more boring than trying to arrest time at the age of 30 or so onwards.

Nowadays the odd wrinkle, a sprinkle of grey and not being able to wear mini-skirts with quite the same leggy nonchalance should not worry

any poised woman.

But that's the secret . . . poise.

A poised and attractive woman is one who cares for herself sensibly and wisely.

She looks after her face and body with an easy but everyday beauty routine—preferably from the mid-teens onward and growing up with an individual fashion style is equally important.

MATURITY

A mature woman can get away with almost everything in fashion today—except cheap imitations of youthful dress.

Skin-care is important but it need not be expensive.

In Rhodesia's climate it is necessary to use an efficient skin cleanser, even if it is in addition to soap-and-water. A good moisturiser can also counteract the drying effects of our wind and sun.

With a moisturising foundation, a touch of blusher-stick (a boon for mature women) and a well-matched but transparent powder, the older skin can look lighter and clearer.

Natural-looking cosmetics should be chosen to match your skin-type and here experienced beauty consultants, employed at most chemist or departmental-store cosmetic counters, can help greatly with free advice.

Subtle eye make-up and a clear, pale lipstick are also assets for the well-groomed look.

A slim figure can take years off one's age, so keep to a sensible, calorie-low diet.

You'll look and feel better by avoiding heavy, rich food and one day a week on salads and fruits with, perhaps, an egg or cheese, gives everyone

(including the cook), a healthy food-holiday.

Fashion this year is ideal for older women.

If you're the dramatic type you can achieve cool elegance with the long, lean look relieved by an elegant chunky cardigan (now fashionable), cape or tunic.

The stripey look is for you.

If you're the less tall and more feminine type, make the most of the flattering chemise dresses with flowing lines. These just skirt the waist and don't emphasise it with belts.

The classic look is in again, too, and this suits almost every woman who cares about few but as perfect-as-possible clothes.

But, according to the best beauty specialists, fashion designers and psychologists I've met, there's one absolute essential for looking poised and attractive . . . and that is to be interested enough in life and yourself to be interested in how you look.

It's discontent that breeds wrinkles.

'SEX AND SELL' TREND BEGINS IN RHODESIA

Sunday Mail Reporter

A GIRL LIES topless on a beach in Italy. Another scantily-clad miss strolls the sands of Mauritius. They feature in air travel commercials now familiar to Rhodesia's television viewers.

In a magazine advertisement a girl shows her frilly panties to promote the sale of car batteries. "The shape of things to come", says the ad.

"Sex and sell", the world-wide trend in advertising, has begun in Rhodesia.

So far it is the occasional advertisement which uses the pretty girl to attract attention and titillate the fancy.

But it is a beginning. Mr Maurice Matthewman, an advertisement executive in Salisbury, said: "Standards are changing all the time. What is not acceptable now may be commonplace in the future."

He believes advertising standards allowed in Rhodesia are five years behind the rest of the world.

"I think we shall continue to be conservative," he said.

"The advertising agencies try to anticipate

what is acceptable to TV, radio and the Press, so they are not going to waste time and money on presentations which stand no chance of being used."

But eventually Rhodesian readers and viewers may be subjected to the kind of advertising now commonplace in other parts of the world.

From a selection of British and South African advertisements Mr Matthewman and his colleague, Mr Clem Tholet, chose those which they believe would be passed by radio, television and newspaper companies, and those which would probably be rejected—at least for the time being.

● In—a deodorant advert showing a nice girl dressed in white, extolling the virtues of her mum.

● Out—another deodorant ad., featuring a girl naked from the waist being caressed by a lover, with the words "discover it all over".

● In—a 1946 advertisement for a car, with two rooks hovering above and

admiring "Austin, you can depend on it".

● Out—The same company's latest advertisement, featuring a bra-less T-shirt-wearing model and the words: "Everybody needs a little comforting."

● In—a staid promotion of cigars: "Reserved for the week-end."

● Out—the same cigars with a bikini clad girl being washed by the tide. The words "sheer enjoyment" are suggestive and ambiguous, says the ad. men.

● Out—woolfe socks, promoted by a girl, naked except for her socks, caressing the calves of two men.

● In—A boy and girl in shorts, promoting a credit card.

● Out—a girl in similar shorts, drinking white rum, bearing the words: "Get into Bacardi shorts."

The ad. men say it would be refused as being "ambiguous".

The agencies can sometimes fail to anticipate reactions. A humorous series of adverts, which included a model dressed as a French-looking hooker leaning against a wall, ran into objections from a Rhodesian newspaper, Mr Matthewman said.

The promotion was for bricks, not the delights of Paris.

But, Mr Matthewman said, many agencies were surprised when television accepted a commercial for a building society, which made several ambiguous suggestions by playing on the society's woman's name.

He added: "Standards in advertising must depend on where the ad. is to appear."

"They should also be flexible to allow beauty to be used in an appropriate context. I believe it is bad to use salacious material and, quite frankly, it is usually counter-productive."

The Sunday Mail

Salisbury

Aug. 31 '75

Low pay 'may break health services'

Salisbury, Tuesday.

THE Minister of Health, Mr. Rowan Cronje, warned Parliament today that the country's health services would face the possibility of breakdown if radical improvements were not made to the salary scales and conditions of service of doctors and other senior medical staff.

Mr. Cronje said the Godfrey Huggins School of Medicine in Salisbury had lost 14 doctors in a very short space of time, reports Iana.

"Five have gone into private practice as consultants and specialists. Pediatricians (child specialists) can earn between \$35 000 and \$60 000 a year as opposed to the paltry salaries which the Government is offering.

"Five have gone elsewhere and four have gone into private practice."

Mr. Cronje went on to say that an acting head of the department of physiology at the university had been offered a professor's post at Durban.

At present he was earning \$8 100 a year. The post at Durban carried a basic salary of R15 600, plus R260 holiday bonus, plus R600 housing allowance, plus R5 119 "so-called overtime allowance", which gave a total of R21 579.

Only last Friday, a doctor who had expressed himself as perfectly happy in the service had reported that he had been offered a job on a mine which carried double the salary he was now earning.

Replying to Mr. Ian Rees-Davies (RF Bulawayo South), the Minister said the recent outbreak of plague in Rhodesia had been the first. Once plague had come in, it was difficult to eradicate it. However, the Ministry was in full control of the situation.

Replying to Mr. Ronald Sadomba (Ind. Nemakonde), the Minister said it was incorrect to suggest that there was any over-supply of nurses.

The Ministry had great difficulty in finding African nurses prepared to work in African hospitals outside Salisbury and Bulawayo. They had vacancies at the present time.

He agreed that the medical

assistants had done "fantastic work" and in recognition of this their salary scale had been raised three times in the last 18 months.

The staff nurse grade had been introduced five years ago to create job opportunities for African nurses. If there was any discrimination in this matter it was against the European. The grade was now being phased out.

Many African nurses were very well qualified and the time might not be far off when one would be promoted matron.

The Minister told Mr. Peter Nilson (RF Jameson) that a doctor would be stationed at Plumtree "very soon".

Replying to Mr. John Maposa (Ind. Insukamini) on the question of a doctor for Umvuma, he said the Government, in accord with new policy, aimed to have two doctors at Enkeldoorn instead of one at Gatooma.

He told Mr. Thomas Zawaira (Ind. Kunyasi) there were three doctors at Chiredzi and three more at Triangle.

Dealing with matters raised by Dr. Douglas Hamilton Ritchie (RF Borowdale), the Minister said it was not possible to introduce legislation to make car safety belts mandatory while

the existing foreign currency stringency continued.

Importation of non-essential drugs was prohibited.

The greater use which was being made of locally produced drugs had had a noticeable effect on medical costs.

The problem of the increased costs which had to be faced by mission hospitals was under active consideration.

The Chronicle

Bulawayo

Aug 27 '75

OFFICIAL BAN ON SUNDAY BAKING?

From Our Correspondent

Salisbury, Tuesday.

TALKS are taking place between the Master Bakers' Association and the Government about the number of bakers not observing the no baking on Sundays rule introduced eight months ago.

Members of the association imposed the no Sunday baking rule on themselves partly to save fuel. They now claim a few non-members are cashing in on the market vacuum created—and using a lot of fuel to deliver fresh bread to hotels and restaurants.

It is understood the outcome of the talks with the Government will be either an official ban on Sunday baking generally or a resumption of the practice by all those who stopped. The association has about 40 members.

● Salisbury Baking Industry Workers' Union has called for early publication of new regulations governing wages and working conditions in the industry. A resolution to this effect was passed at a meeting of the union on Sunday, its chairman, Mr. Cephas Chikwana, said today.

The financial position of employees had been aggravated by spiralling prices, said Mr. Chikwana.

Polygamy may be answer

Sunday Mail Reporter

FOR A HAPPY LIFE, take a wife, and a wife, and a wife . . . A Rhodesian don says the West should not overlook polygamy as a factor in the reduction of strain and stress.

Professor Michael Gelfand, of the Department of Medicine at the University of Rhodesia, says in the Central African Journal of Medicine:

"Medically speaking, although I have studied this subject quite closely, I have not been convinced that polygamous families are unhappy units with bitter rivalries between the wives."

NATURAL

Professor Gelfand added that the Shona insisted it was natural to enjoy a polygamous marriage.

Adultery became unnecessary and this may well be a factor in the life of a man that led to greater contentment than may be the case in European society, he said.

The professor said he was not advocating polygamy or arguing against its condemnation on religious grounds. But he said he was impressed by the stability of the Shona marriage.

The arrangements for marriage were wise, allowing freedom of choice for the young people with subsequent parental approval.

VALUABLE

The bridewealth played a valuable part, maintaining the equilibrium, he said.

"Whereas the African divorce rate in Rhodesia is under 10 per cent, it is more than 20 per cent among Europeans."

Professor Gelfand also said there was less stress in the life of the rural African, sharing common wealth and with a strong sense of brotherhood, than the European, whose life was spent on achievement and acquisition.

The Sunday Mail

Aug 24, '75

Salisbury

Rhodesians Worldw

Aware OND '75

African dishes

Yam Balls

2-3 med. yams
Peel, cover with water +
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp salt cook till tender
Drain water
Mash with potato masher
Run thru sieve
Chill. Roll into small
size balls. Roll in
Brown sugar +
shredded coconut
Bake 350° 15 min.



(Jollof)

African Rice + meat stew

to 10 meat

1 1/2 cup brown rice

8 tomatoes

6 onions

dash white pepper

3 cups water

$\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp. ground pepper

2 tbsp oil, drippings or lard

Serves 2

Wash + cut meat into small

chunks. Heat to boiling in
salted water, Boil 10 min.

Fry onion + 4 tomatoes, Add
them with pepper to meat
Simmer $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. or until
meat is tender. Pick +

wash rice, Boil in salted
water. After cooked
add with remaining
tomatoes to meat. Stir
well + cook 10 min.

Served with boiled peas or
mashed beans.

Eko [EH-kah] means "mush."

Bring 5 cups of water to a full, rolling boil.

Use one teaspoon of salt for each quart of water. Slowly stir in one cup of coarsely ground cornmeal. Cook the mixture until it thickens.

This may be eaten hot, or it may be poured into a greased baking dish and placed in the refrigerator to cool over night. You may slice it and fry it in deep fat. (African people would wrap the cold eko in large banana leaves or a vegetable leaf. If they were serving it hot, they would probably serve it from a gourd.)

Aware ↑
↓ DND '75

Akara

Bean balls in palm oil

Drain med-size can
pinto beans. Run
thru sieve. Chill

Roll into small balls
Drop into deep-fry pan
using palm or olive
oil & fry til brown

Maandaji - African donuts

Melt 2 tbsp butter Sift 2 cups flour & 4 tsp
Baking Powder. Make hole in flour, pour butter into
center, mix. Add 1 egg & 2 tbsp sugar into flour
Add 1 cup milk slowly, mix until dough heavy
Place on kneading board sprinkled with flour.
Knead well. Roll into $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. Cut
into long strips & rings. Drop into hot fat & fry
until brown. Drain on paper. Shake then
in powdered sugar. Serve hot.

Atlanta Constitution Wed. Mar. 24 '76

Britain's Rhodesia Plan Hit by Smith

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (UPI) — Premier Ian Smith Tuesday rejected British terms for helping to solve Rhodesia's racial crisis and said demands for black majority rule were "unrealistic and unacceptable."

(In Stockholm, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the militant wing of Rhodesia's African National Council, said on Swedish television that black Rhodesians may ask for Cuban military intervention in their fight for independence.

(In Nairobi, Kenya's foreign minister said he welcomed Soviet and Cuban help in overthrowing white minority governments in Rhodesia and elsewhere in southern Africa.)

Smith replied in a statement to proposals by British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, laying down terms under which the British government would help the breakaway former British colony solve its racial problems.

These included a proviso that Rhodesia accept black majority rule and demanded general elections be held within 18 months to two years.

"Mr. Callaghan's statement does not offer any hope of making real progress towards the constitutional settlement we all desire," Smith said. The demands for black rule, he said, "is as unrealistic and unacceptable now as it always has been."

Smith said during the three months of talks with Joshua Nkomo, leader of the moderate wing of the African National Council, he himself had made proposals which "would have provided a guarantee of stability of government and of security and of property and rights of all Rhodesians."

Smith denied accusations from Callaghan the talks broke down last Friday because of Smith's "prevarication."



SMITH

CALLAGHAN

"They broke down because of the extreme and unacceptable nature of Mr. Nkomo's demands," he said.

The Rhodesian situation will be discussed by the leaders of four black neighboring states, who are scheduled to meet in Lusaka, Zambia, Wednesday.

Zambian government sources said the meeting would be attended by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, Sir Seretse Khama, president of Botswana and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

They said Nkomo and Muzorewa had also been invited but not yet announced if they would attend.

In the Swedish television interview, Muzorewa said: "There is a growing tendency on our part to feel that we should, maybe, involve other people...to invite what we would call mercenaries, the reason being that (white) Rhodesia has already a lot of mercenaries working on their side."

Asked if that meant Cuban regular troops, he said, "Yes, that's what it would mean."

BLOODBATH FEARED

Britain Warns Soviets On Rhodesia Meddling

LONDON (UPI) — Britain Wednesday warned the Soviet Union that Russian intervention in Rhodesia or elsewhere in southern Africa could touch off a bloodbath between blacks and whites, diplomatic sources said.

Foreign Secretary James Callaghan delivered the warning during a two-hour meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, winding up three days of official talks, the sources said.

Callaghan was said to have called once again for withdrawal of Cuban and all other foreign troops from southern Africa. Cuban forces and Soviet arms helped the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola gain control of that former Portuguese colony.

Diplomatic sources said Callaghan also urged the Soviets not to risk renewed war in the Middle East by stepping up the arms race there.

British officials said Callaghan and Gromyko discussed both southern Africa and the Middle East "in considerable depth" and there was no doubt at the end that "each fully understands the other's position now."

Diplomatic sources said this appeared to indicate that Gromyko did not budge from Moscow's insistence that it is fully entitled to support "national liberation movements."

British officials said it was the first time the two men have talked about southern Africa since Gromyko's arrival Monday.

Earlier, Gromyko had a 45-minute session with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, fol-

lowed by lunch at Wilson's No.10 Downing St. office.

In the evening Gromyko was host at a dinner for Callaghan. British officials said Callaghan accepted an invitation to visit Moscow.

The Foreign Office said a joint closing communique will be released Thursday after Gromyko's departure for Moscow.

Even before Gromyko's London visit Wilson called in Soviet ambassador Nikolai M. Lunkov and appealed for

withdrawal of all foreign troops from Africa. Callaghan had two meetings with the Soviet ambassador, in which he renewed pressure on the Soviets to lay off Rhodesia.

British officials said Lunkov reiterated the assertion by Soviet Communist party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev that agreements on East-West detente in Europe are no bar to armed Soviet support for "national liberation movements" in Africa and elsewhere.

Atlanta Constitution Apr 2, 76

Blacks to Escalate War With Rhodesia

NAIROBI, Kenya (UPI) — A Rhodesian black nationalist leader said Thursday his guerrillas would escalate their war against the white supremacist regime with Soviet and Cuban help. Ugandan President Idi Amin accused the CIA of recruiting U.S. and European mercenaries to fight in Rhodesia.

Amin leveled his charges, broadcast by the official Radio Uganda and monitored in Nairobi, during talks with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the leader of Rhodesia's militant black nationalists.

Muzorewa, in broadcast comments, said his forces were now willing to accept Soviet and Cuban aid to escalate their "armed struggle" against Premier Ian Smith's white minority government.

(In Salisbury, Rhodesia, Smith told a closed-door meeting of some 800 businessmen he planned to bring blacks into his cabinet and ease racial discrimination generally, one of the guests reported.)

(But the businessman, who asked not to be identified, said Smith gave no details on how he would implement his plans.)

According to Radio Uganda, Amin, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, "condemned the CIA for recruiting mercenaries to fight in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)" on the side of the Smith regime.

Amin said mercenaries from the United States, Britain and Belgium were fighting in Rhodesia and he appealed to all OAU members to deny these soldiers-of-fortune transit facilities.

Earlier, Muzorewa told a Ugandan audience his black guerrillas had encircled Rhodesia and "the war has already started."

"With assistance from friendly countries such as the Soviet Union and Cuba, the African National Council is in a position to step up the armed struggle," the bishop said in a speech at Makerere

University in Kampala, Uganda.

Muzorewa's comments, broadcast by the official Uganda radio, appeared to contradict a statement he made upon his arrival in Uganda Tuesday.

Asked by reporters about possible intervention by Angola-based Cuban troops and Soviet advisers in the Rhodesian conflict, the bishop said then he would seek the help of other African nations before turning to "outside assistance."

About 12,000 Cubans fought alongside the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which, armed with Soviet weapons, defeated two Western-backed factions last January.

The United States has warned the Soviet Union and Cuba not to become involved in Rhodesia's racial struggle.

Uganda radio said Muzorewa reported government losses in the conflict were already "very high" and guerrillas had shot down six government warplanes.

He was quoted as saying guerrilla war was the only way to "counter torture being carried out by the Smith regime."

Smith's government, which declared unilateral independence from Britain in November, 1965, rules in the name of a white population outnumbered by Rhodesia's 6 million blacks 23 to 1.

Talks aimed at achieving a peaceful turnover of power broke down last month between Smith and Joshua Nkomo, leader of the moderate faction of the African National Council.

Muzorewa, who from his headquarters in Mozambique directs the ANC's militant wing, flew to Uganda Wednesday for talks with Amin.

But the two had still not met Thursday and some diplomatic observers interpreted this as a deliberate snub by the flamboyant Amin.

Uganda Tuesday placed its armed forces on alert to intervene in Rhodesia if necessary.

U.S. Draws the Line On Cuba Africa War

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY

Washington Star

WASHINGTON — The Ford administration has resolved to meet any new military commitment of the 12,000 Cuban troops still in Africa with swift and vigorous response against Cuba itself, according to sources familiar with the strategy.

The line has been drawn, one official said, and the United States will not repeat the mistake of Dean Acheson, who drew a similar line in Asia more than 25 years ago that put South Korea outside the U.S. response zone.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has said the United States will not accept any further Cuban military operations far afield, and there is no doubt that he has drawn a line that includes both Rhodesia and Zambia, the official stressed.

Kissinger repeated his open warnings to Fidel Castro against any further Cuban military moves abroad in a major policy address Monday night in Dallas.

"The United States cannot acquiesce indefinitely in the presence of Cuban expeditionary forces in distant lands for the purpose of pressure and to determine the political evolution by force of arms," Kissinger said.

He noted that "we have issued these warnings before.

"I repeat them today," he said. "The United States will not accept further Cuban military interventions abroad."

But even though Kissinger did not unveil the specifics of what the United States will do if the Cubans enter the expected battle in Rhodesia, officials here declared that the U.S. warning is not a bluff.

If the Cuban expeditionary force that won the battle of Angola with Soviet support moves into a new battle zone, the United States has many reasons for reacting in the Western hemisphere instead of in black Africa. It is considered probable that Washington has decided it cannot afford to send naval blockade forces, air units or troops in direct support of the Rhodesian regime, which has been repudiated by the United States along with the rest of the United Nations.

The administration, it is said authoritatively, would be playing a losing game to pit any form of U.S. force against Cubans and black liberation forces in Africa.

The United States is, in fact, committed to financial and economic support of Mozambique for any hardship it suffers from having closed the frontier to landlocked Rhodesia. In addition to the distance from U.S. bases, the political impact of U.S. military action against

From Page 1-A

the Cubans in black Africa would automatically isolate the United States from friendly African nations.

The U.S. contingency plan for counteraction against Cuba itself is a closely held secret but there is little question that Cuba will be the arena for whatever the United States does. There are several options in event Cuba decides to take the risk:

—The United States could blockade Cuba as was done during the 1962 missile crisis.

—It could reinforce the Guantanamo Bay naval base and launch conventional attacks to expand the perimeter into Oriente Province.

—It could invade Cuba, as it was prepared to do in 1962 before the Russians backed down from the missile confrontation.

—Or, it could launch limited air attacks on Cuba alone or in combination with any of the first three options.

The decision to move directly against Cuba is dictated as much by the proximity of U.S. mainland bases to the Cuba homeland as it is by African political factors. As a purely military proposition, it would be much easier than to range across thousands of miles of ocean to fight the Cubans in Africa.

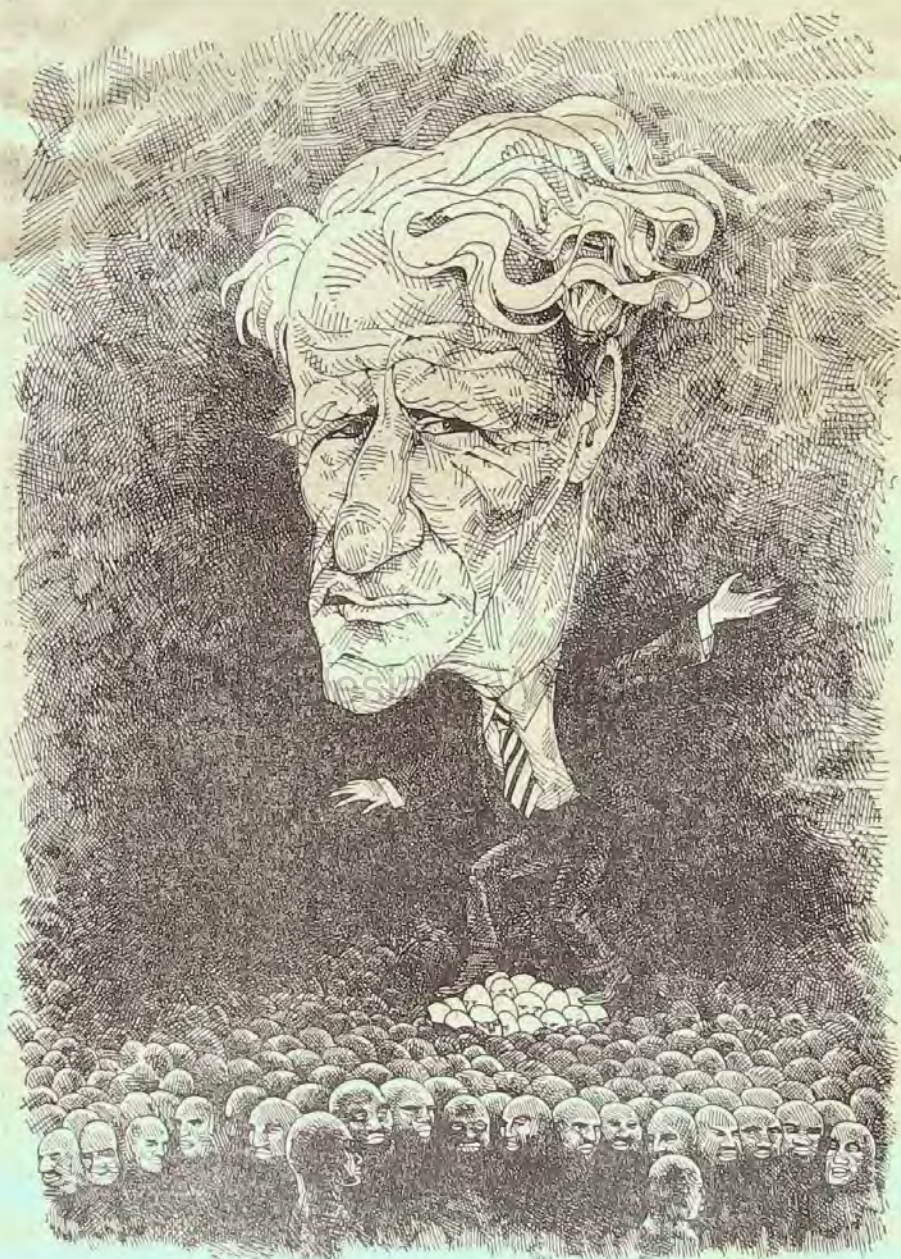
No one in the administration will say how vigorously the United States would react, but it is believed the United States is doing its utmost to let Moscow and Havana know that Angola was the last overseas adventure that it will permit the Cubans to get away with.

As of this week, the Cuban force is still in Angola but is being kept out of contact with the UNITA forces of Jonas Savimbi in southern Angola by the Popular Movement government in Luanda.

The Cubans apparently could remain in Angola without triggering a strong U.S. response. What Kissinger and U.S. officials say they cannot do with impunity is enter another major battle in Africa.

Atlanta Const.

Mar 23 '76



N.Y. Times May 21 '76

Smith's People Are Few But All With Him

By HENRY KAMM

SALISBURY, Rhodesia—Jan Douglas Smith moved from the second rank of Rhodesian politicians to the forefront when a Constitution adopted in 1961 set Rhodesia on a course that would have led to gradual participation of its black majority in the British colony's political life. Rather than accept such a loss of power and privilege, he broke with his party and helped to form the Rhodesian Front, whose overriding reason for being was to reverse the trend toward majority rule.

Today, as Prime Minister and leader of the Rhodesian Front, he holds the same fort, besieged, verbally at least, by the whole world. He is even under pressure from the other African bastion of white supremacy, South Africa. Rhodesia's unilaterally declared independence has been recognized neither by Britain, which still considers Rhodesia its colony, nor any other nation. And as much as any leader, Mr. Smith can be said to represent the aspirations of his people.

On the most recent occasion on which the Rhodesian Front renewed its customary sweep of all the white seats in Parliament—50 out of 66—more than 90 percent of the white voters went to the polls, and more than 80 percent of that total voted for Mr. Smith's party and policies.

Those are Mr. Smith's people. But they are only about 57,000 out of a nation that today counts 6.4 million, 57,000 voters who impose their will on 6.4 million who are in their vast majority disenfranchised. Only about 8,000 of the 5.8 million blacks, whose number today surpasses 6 million, voted in 1974.

The present Constitution puts high property qualifications on voters while affording to the great majority job opportunities that rule out their attaining those qualifications. Thus Mr. Smith's position is unchallengeable under the present system. The whites have it so good that Mr. Smith has no effective white opposition, and the blacks can vote for only eight Parliamentary seats. Their other eight members are elected by local chiefs who are Government job holders and not known for their independence.

Decline of Western Values

Mr. Smith has governed as Prime Minister by constantly reminding the whites how good they have it, and by painting for them the gloomiest possible picture of Africa under majority rule. He has provided his followers with harrowing accounts of the decline of Western values everywhere but in Rhodesia, and made them feel that by keeping their privileges they are also heroically, and almost single-

Henry Kamm is a New York Times correspondent attached to the Paris Bureau now covering events in southern Africa.

handedly, defending Christian civilization as they have known it.

Recollections of Winston Churchill's lone stand for the West in the darkest days of World War II come easily to the lips of Mr. Smith and his ministers when they address the nation. And in a way, white Rhodesians are exemplars of the same qualities that carried Britain through that period, albeit in a more generous cause. White Rhodesians are resolute, cool, ready to fight and disciplined in adversity.

"The vast majority here are British and liberal but . . . happily established in a marvelous climate, where labor is cheap and life pleasant," said the Right Reverend Donal R. Lamont, an Irish-born Roman Catholic Bishop and leading champion of human rights. "They are decent to their servants but lack moral development and sensitivity. They are morally underdeveloped."

The constant appeals to self-interest, however unenlightened, are conveyed by all the vehicles of communication open to the Government: radio, television and the press. The broadcast media are fully under Government control, and, unlike some South African publications, the few Rhodesian newspapers are not the moral conscience of the nation.

"A more craven, cowardly group of people doesn't exist," Bishop Lamont said of the leaders of the press. "They have developed an ability to emasculate any forthright statement and allow themselves only occasional squeaks of distress."

Political opponents as well as international adversaries, particularly Britain, have come to develop high respect for Mr. Smith's shrewdness in dealing with adversaries.

Premature Retirement

"Make no mistake about it, Smith is a ruddy ruthless man with opponents," said Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the defunct Central African Federation of which Rhodesia was a component. Sir Roy, regarded as the grand old man of politics here, was driven into premature retirement in an election campaign that featured a public attack on him as "A bloody Jew, a Communist, a traitor and a coward."

In 11 years of trying to resolve the constitutional conflict over Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence, Britain has found Mr. Smith an elusive man to deal with. Agreements that seem to have been reached have a way of slipping away. "Dealing with Smith is like trying to nail a jelly to the wall," said Sir Roy.

However great the demands have been on Mr. Smith's capacity to make his Rhodesia survive in adversity—outnumbered by 20 to one by blacks, repudiated by Britain, the motherland Rhodesians revered, ostracized by the world, put under economic sanctions, however indifferently observed, by the United Nations—the pressure today is greater than ever before.

The Prime Minister's negotiations with the most moderate of the black nationalist leaders, Joshua Nkomo, collapsed Friday with scant likelihood of resumption. If the guerrillas who have made the entire eastern border with Mozambique a war zone can muster the force, they are likely now to intensify what has been largely a hit-and-run war. If they have insufficient arms, the Soviet Union, strengthened by its success in Angola may be tempted to repeat it here. Rhodesia's sole outlet to the outside world, since Mozambique sealed the border recently, is South Africa. And South Africa, while remaining as determined as ever to let its black majority be ruled by whites, has put heavy pressure on Rhodesia, to stop doing the same. South Africa fears that a racial war in the neighboring country might not be containable.

On the face of it, it is difficult to see how white rule can survive. For the time being, Mr. Smith still appears to be playing to win all, that is, put off majority rule into a distant future. If he persists on that line, a greater war, perhaps terrorism in the cities, is assumed to be inevitable, with a high possibility of internationalization.

Before he would scale down his hopes of keeping all the privileges whites now enjoy Mr. Smith probably would have to be convinced that only his foes could count on major foreign assistance. For the time being, the Smith Government seems to think that this question is still open, and its negotiating line remains tough.

Rhodesia Talks at Impasse

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (AP) — Black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo said Friday that Prime Minister Ian Smith has "chosen war" after the collapse of constitutional talks on the future of Rhodesia's white minority government.

Smith, in an unusual gesture, appealed to Britain to "actively assist" in overcoming the deadlock.

Rhodesia unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965 when London insisted that the 274,000 whites allow the 5.7 million blacks to have majority rule.

Nkomo told reporters at a news conference that Smith would only agree to majority rule over a span of 10 to 15 years. Nkomo's domestic wing of the African National Council (ANC) was seeking black rule within 12 months.

The ANC external faction headed by Methodist Bishop Abel T. Muzorewa has vowed to overthrow Smith's regime with force.

A Defense Ministry statement acknowledged there were stepped up guerrilla attacks along its border with hostile Mozambique. It said that in the past six days two terrorists and eight curfew violators were slain and one security agent and several civilians were wounded when their vehicles struck land mines.

Nkomo said: "We cannot go on talking once we are convinced that a negotiated settlement with Smith is impossible, and now we have to tell our people and the world that we have come to the end of the road."

The white rulers, he said, "are prepared to face war. They have done it, not us."

Smith told a separate news conference that Britain should not avoid the "responsibility" it claims over Rhodesia. Britain has been a staunch opponent of Smith's regime, and there was no indication from London if the British government would act as a mediator to try and revive the talks that had been under way for 2½ months.

Police reinforcements were sent to Salisbury's black townships in case of a violent reaction to the collapse of negotiations.

*Atlanta Constitution
Mar 20 '76*

Nkomo and Smith met in the former governor's house and after a half-hour session issued a joint statement saying:

"We have had lengthy discussions and a considerable amount of work has been done. We have now reached an impasse and are therefore breaking off the talks. This will provide an opportunity for consultation and consideration."

Nkomo suggested that Britain apply force on its former colony to bring about majority rule. He said London "would have used force" if blacks had declared Rhodesia independent rather than whites.

Smith said the ANC demands "were unacceptable to my government and I am satisfied that they would be equally unacceptable not only to the electorate but the majority of responsible Rhodesians."

"I believe that the British government should no longer avoid the responsibilities which it claims and should now actively assist in resolving the constitutional issue in Rhodesia."

Rhodesian Peace Talks Turn to War Talk

Negotiations between Rhodesia's white minority Government and black Rhodesian nationalist leaders have once again been broken off. The two sides formally described the latest break as "an opportunity for consultation and consideration," leaving open the possibility of resumption.

The opposite possibility also exists. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the black negotiators, called the new break "the end of the road" and accused the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith, of having "chosen war." But Mr. Nkomo has made such accusations before, then resumed negotiations.

As in the past, the current impasse is over the main demand of the blacks: immediate commitment to majority rule. Mr. Smith reportedly insists on a transition period of 10 to 15 years, a proposal Mr. Nkomo called "contemptuous." Rhodesia has 6.1 million black citizens and 278,000 whites.

Whether negotiations will be resumed is, to most objective observers in that area, an academic question: Few expect the negotiations to succeed.

One of the reasons that Mr. Smith has continued to hold out has been his belief that the United States and other Western powers would intervene a black-white war in southern Africa, particularly if Cuba and Russia were supporting the black nationalists.

Last week, before the talks broke down, Mr. Smith and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had what may or may not have been a deliberate exchange, in public and at long range, over American policy toward the Salisbury regime. A day after Mr. Smith, in an interview with American television networks, restated his expectation of American support, Mr. Kissinger, in effect, answered him in the negative. He told a Congressional committee that the United States "will do nothing to help the white minority to exercise authority in Rhodesia."

N.Y. Times Mar 21 '76



Simon McBride/Camera Press Franz Furst

Rhodesian troops on patrol in a village near the Mozambique border.

N.T. Sunday, Mar 21, 1976

SOUTH AFRICA SETS ANGOLA PULLOUT

Tells U.N. It Will Withdraw
Troops If 'Assurances'
Prove to Be Correct

By PAUL HOFMANN
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 20—South Africa informed Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today that it intended to withdraw its troops from southern Angola "not later than March 27" if certain assurances it had received proved to be correct.

"We have during the past few days received, through a third party, assurances which in general terms appear to be acceptable to us," the South African communication to Mr. Waldheim said, according to a version that became available tonight.

It said that the South African Government was "checking whether we are interpreting these assurances correctly." If they are, South Africa will pull out its forces from the Cunene River area, it said.

South Africa sought and apparently obtained a pledge by the Government of Angola, which has received Soviet support, that South Africa's investment in the \$400 million Cunene River project straddling the border between the former Portuguese colony and South-West Africa would be endangered.

U.N. Debate Scheduled

The move was clearly designed to head off Security Council South African "aggression" against the former Portuguese colony.

The debate is scheduled to start Tuesday.

In Johannesburg, informed sources said that the move sanctions against South Africa for its role in Angola.

The statement from the South African Government, relayed to Secretary General Waldheim by telephone this afternoon, alluded to secret contacts through third parties between the Government of Prime Minister John Vorster and the new Government of Angola.

Afterward Mr. Waldheim, in answer to questions, would say only that South Africa's permanent representative, Roelof Fred Botha, had called him to inform him of his government's "attitude with regard to Angola."

Moved Troops Aug. 9

In the message to Mr. Waldheim, South Africa declared that it had moved troops into southern Angola on Aug. 9, while Portugal was still legally responsible for its former colony, because of a "complete breakdown of law and order."

South Africa said that the sole reason for military intervention was protection of the site where a huge dam is being built to harness the waters of the Cunene River for a power plant just across the border in South-West Africa. This is a former imperial German colony that is being administered by South Africa. The United Nations has declared illegal South African rule over the territory, which it calls Namibia.

Later last year, the South African military presence in Angola spread, ostensibly to protect refugees camps. By last week South Africa had withdrawn its soldiers from the camps and was continuing to protect the dam site and its workers.

A qualified South African source said tonight that the apparent arrangement between his government and the new rulers of Angola might bring about a "reasonable, peaceful solution" to the problems that the Security Council was supposed to consider next week.

New York Times
March 21 '76

Requested by Kenya

The meeting of the 15-nation council had been requested by Kenya on behalf of the Organization of African Unity.

In a Security Council debate on Mozambique and Rhodesia last Wednesday, the Chinese delegate, Huang Hua, accused the Soviet Union of military intervention and "crimes" in Angola and said that the matter would be examined further. Mr. Huang was apparently hinting that he would bring up the issue of Soviet military aid for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which now controls almost all of the former colony, in the Security Council debate on the South African role there.

The Chinese delegate did not mention the Cuban troops, apparently numbering 12,000, that helped the Popular Movement win the Angolan civil war. But, the Cuban intervention also was expected to be discussed in the Council debate.

African delegates at the United Nations have appeared divided as to the advisability of a debate on Angola.

The proposed South African troop withdrawal may provide an opportunity for postponement or cancellation of the scheduled Council meeting, diplomats said.

The South African Government is known to have used various diplomatic channels in an effort to make contact with the government of Prime Minister Amosimbo Neto of Angola.

As today's communication to Mr. Waldheim showed, contact was established, and South Africa seems to hope for further negotiations with the Angolan authorities on the future status of the Cunene River project.

White Rhodesians Appear Determined to Hang on

By HENRY KAMM

© New York Times News Service
SALISBURY, Rhodesia —

"This man Smith has an appeal," said Sir Roy Welensky, who calls himself a "bitter opponent" of Prime Minister Ian D. Smith's government. "It's the appeal of a very easy life."

"For \$6,000 a year you can have five servants, a swimming pool and the lot," the 69-year-old Sir Roy, prime minister of the former Central African Federation and the elder statesman of Rhodesia, continued.

"That's the secret this man has had! You're going to keep what you have."

The 278,000 white Rhodesians live in a style and comfort ranging in American terms, from middle-class suburbia to upper middle-class estate. There are no visible poor whites, no whites in menial jobs and it seems unlikely that there is a white who has one of this country's 6.1 million blacks as his working superior.

There appear to be few Rhodesians to whom this state of affairs does not seem worth fighting for, although those who are considered moderates say they consider a multiracial society and government inevitable. But they hope, understandably, that such a government would guarantee that in raising the black population to equal op-

portunity it would not lower the standards that white Rhodesians now enjoy.

At a time when Rhodesia is under increasing pressure from Britain, South Africa and surrounding black African nations to reach some accommodation with its black majority, the moderates here are few.

Political observers divide the great majority of whites into a significant and vocal wing to the right of the government, more or less ardent Smith supporters, those who would do nothing to rock a boat that is affording them a pleasant cruise, and an ineffectual opposition.

Patriotism runs high and is enhanced by a heavy proportion of post-World War II immigrants from Britain to whom the mounting outside pressure on their new homeland recalls the grim but glorious days of embattled Britain standing alone against the Axis in full cry.

The majority of Rhodesians seems to have persuaded themselves that in standing up for their privileged position they are also defending Western and Christian civilization against Communism.

A fervent, Bible-belt kind of Christianity — fighting against Communism, immorality and what is perceived here to be a decline in Western values — is much in evidence and believed to be

a strong political asset to Smith.

In this atmosphere, Smith's principal opposition comes not from the moderates, but from the extreme right of the Rhodesian front. Smith's party, as well as those outside the party. They are grouped around a South African-based organization called the Southern African Solidarity conference and a monthly newspaper published here, Property & Finance.

The newspaper has an audited circulation of 7,000, according to its editor and managing director, Wilfred Brooks, and an independent survey put its readership at 71,000, perhaps half of the adult white population.

Property & Finance and meetings organized by the solidarity conference represent the principal public opposition to Smith and, according to knowledgeable observers, the only opposition opinion the prime minister takes into account.

Sir Roy and other political experts put the strength of the extreme right at up to 15 per cent of the white electorate.

In an interview, Brooks, who considers himself an old-fashioned liberal, called on Smith to break off his negotiations with Joshua Nkomo, the black nationalist leader, on black demands for majority rule, and pursue

the war against nationalist guerrillas to victory.

He said Nkomo and his associates should be "put back inside, where they belong." Smith detained Nkomo in a remote camp for 11 years.

"Rhodesia is a white state which was created from an absolute wilderness 80 years ago," Brooks declared. "The African has no past, very little present without white or yellow help, and no future of his own."

His newspaper reflects similar ideas in more contemptuous and virulent terms. Brook's low opinion of blacks extends to other ethnic groups.

The apprehensions that come out in conversations with Rhodesians do not show on the surface of this prosperous country.

"We have had the 10 best years of our lives," Smith said in a television interview.

The adversity of United Nations sanctions on trading with Rhodesia has put Rhodesia's producers and traders on their mettle and has worked as a spur to rapid and varied industrial development.

"The businessmen have been forced by conditions to become the best sanction-busters in the world," Sir Roy said. "They have saved this country, not the government."

Except for some luxury imports, Rhodesians find everything they need in ample variety. They obtain goods either from new manufacturing plants built since sanctions or with the cooperation of trading partners throughout the world, by circumventing sanctions, or by both. Car assembly plants produce Kenault, Peugeot, Citroen, B. M. W. and Datsun cars from parts shipped by the manufacturers.

Social life, revolving mainly around sports, club activities and home entertaining, continues in suburban placidity. The cities are safe for walking at any hour of night. Men up to 50 years of age complain little about frequent call-ups for reserve military duty.

In political conversations, foreigners usually find themselves quickly put on the defensive for their countries' negative attitude toward Rhodesia.

The air of tranquility, despite the border war, the risk of its intensification and the possibility of a life-or-death struggle to preserve what white Rhodesians hold dear, is striking.

Chatanooga Times
Mar 21 '76

Rhodesia Is Holding Out the Possibility of Restoring Its Links With Britain

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

cause I had a personal interest in U.D.I. that would govern my feelings in preference for what is best for my country, then they are wrong." The initials U.D.I. stand for Unilateral Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Smith opened the news conference, which was covered by television and radio, with a prepared statement formally calling on Britain to participate in constitutional talks together with his Government and black leaders. Mr. Nkomo made a

similar request at a news conference following the collapse of the talks yesterday.

"So you see there is at least one point on which we agree," the Prime Minister remarked.

Mr. Smith justified his call on Britain to join constitutional talks by charging that Britain had informally participated in the negotiations by advising the Nkomo delegation. He said:

"The British have advised them as to what they should accept and not accept, and the advice which they have had puts them in the position that

they have been offered far more than we, the Rhodesian Government, were prepared to offer them."

He Biames Britain

This British role, Mr. Smith suggested, had prevented the Nkomo delegation from giving serious consideration to proposals put forth by the Rhodesian Government.

"I believe the British have now put themselves in a position where it is impossible for them to keep out of this issue," Mr. Smith continued. "Accord-

ingly, we believe that the best proposition would be for them to come in now, especially through the front door, and accept the responsibility which they claim that they have."

The British Foreign Office said yesterday that Britain would consider participating in talks only if the Smith Government recognized the inevitability of a speedy transition to majority rule. Asked about his attitude on majority rule, Mr. Smith said:

"I would be prepared to consider it, but this does not mean that I would agree."

He declined to comment on the British statement, saying that he had received no official word from London.

When his earlier remark that there would be no majority rule in his lifetime was recalled to him, Mr. Smith replied that he hoped many Rhodesian blacks would support this view.

The Prime Minister said that if Britain insisted on the participation of the more militant faction of the African National Council, headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, he would consider such a request. He also said he would consider attending a constitutional conference if it were moved outside Rhode-

sia. But he said that he considered Rhodesia "the correct place."

The Prime Minister said yesterday's breakoff of talks meant only that "we have come to the end of this sector," not "the end of negotiations." Mr. Nkomo, however, said yesterday that the talks had come "to the end of the road."

"The request now, not only from myself but also from the A.N.C., is for the British Government to come in and play their part and accept their responsibilities," Mr. Smith said. "If they do this, it means negotiations continue."

The Prime Minister said he did not think that the impasse in the negotiations would lead to a rise in terrorism or other threats to internal security.

Mr. Nkomo has left Salisbury.

His group's central committee will meet in the central town of Gwelo tomorrow.

Rival Blacks Pleased

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 20 (Reuters)—The external wing of the Rhodesian African National Council today welcomed the collapse of the constitutional talks between Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo.

Mr. Nkomo heads the council's rival internal wing.

The external wing, in a statement issued here on behalf of Bishop Muzorewa, also called on Mr. Nkomo to "come back to the fold."

The council became an umbrella organization for all Rhodesian liberation movements in December 1974, but it with Mr. Smith failed in August 1975.



The New York Times/Terry Fincher

A Rhodesian soldier helps another through obstacle course during maneuvers near Salisbury. Special training is being given to troops in antiguerrilla warfare.

BRITISH PANEL ASKS LOANS FOR PAPERS

LONDON, March 20 (UPI)—Britain's national newspapers should receive \$110 million in loans to help finance technological change in the industry, the Royal Commission on the Press has reported.

Its report recommended that the cash should come from the major banks rather than directly from the Government.

It advocated Government loans to those newspapers unable to meet commercial loan conditions but opposed permanent Government subsidies because such aid might jeopardize press freedom.

"It is fundamental that governments must not be in a position to exert partisan influence upon newspapers," the report said.

The loans are needed to help finance the transition to labor-saving computerized newspaper production.

Computerized typesetting could reduce staffs by 7,000 printers in Fleet Street but few newspapers could afford to finance the start of the computer operation, the commission said.

Kenya Recalls 3 Diplomats Tied to Smuggling in India

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 20 (Reuters)—Three Kenyan diplomats in New Delhi have been suspended after a reported seizure by Indian customs authorities of large quantities of watches, small electronic calculators and color film.

The diplomats, Livingstone Opati, O.H. Ogola and Thomson Neoloma, have returned to Nairobi, a Government official said.

Geoffrey Kariithi, head of the Kenya civil service, said: "We are investigating the matter."

A foreign Ministry official described the three men as junior officials. The Nairobi newspaper Daily Nation published a photograph of two of the Kenyans being questioned by an Indian customs official, surrounded by piles of watches and other goods.

In London, Hopes of Mediation Role Ebb

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE JR.

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, March 20 — The British Government has virtually abandoned all hope of intervening to help achieve a settlement in Rhodesia following yesterday's collapse of the talks between Prime Minister Ian D. Smith of Rhodesia and the black nationalist leader, Joshua Nkomo.

Instead, officials here have increasingly been focusing their attention on trying to reduce the threat to stability in Southern Africa posed by the Cuban troops in Angola, and will intensify these efforts next week.

Top British officials have been saying for some time that despite the historic ties of Britain with Rhodesia — a relationship formally broken when Mr. Smith unilaterally declared independence from the empire in 1965 — it would not try to mediate unless Mr. Smith promised a quick end to minority rule of the country's 278,000 whites over its 6.1 million blacks.

The breakdown of the Smith-Nkomo talks merely hardened this attitude. In answer to Mr. Smith's demand that Britain should "actively participate in resolving the constitutional issue in Rhodesia," a Foreign Office spokesman declared last night:

"There is no question of the

British Government becoming involved in these talks until it is clear that Mr. Smith accepts that there must be an early transition to majority rule in Rhodesia."

Another official put the matter more bluntly: "We're not getting involved because Smith isn't coming around."

At the same time, however, the Government here stepped up its search for an informal bargain—possibly involving the Soviet Union, Cuba, Angola, and South Africa—that would reduce the prospects of a guerrilla invasion of Rhodesia that could, conceivably, lead to wider racial warfare throughout southern Africa.

For the third time in eight days, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan—one of six contenders to replace Harold Wilson as Prime Minister—conferred with Nikolai M. Lunkov, the Soviet Ambassador. While the discussions have remained secret, Mr. Callaghan was said to have warned Mr. Lunkov that the situation was grave.

The British are said to have told him that despite Soviet insistence that the Cuban troops and Russian arms were used in the Angola rebellion only to help the legitimate aspirations of the black majority, the Cubans now posed a wider and more dangerous threat.

Beginning Monday, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Callaghan will

hold three days of talks here with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. They are expected to impress the same points upon him.

Leading newspapers here supported the Government's refusal to intervene diplomatically or in any other way to help Mr. Smith. The conservative Daily Telegraph interpreted Mr. Smith's demand for British participation as an appeal to Britain to re-assert its sovereignty and thus take responsibility for the lives of the country's whites, many of whom are related to British citizens here.

The Guardian, meanwhile, said that white Rhodesians, having broken the British connection in 1965, "cannot presume a British commitment which does not exist."

"One thing must be made clear right away—by the Tory party as well as the Government. There can be no rescue operation diplomatic or military, from this country," The Guardian said.

New York Times
Mar. 21 '76

Rhodesia Hints at Restoring British Tie

By HENRY KAMM

Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 20—Prime Minister Ian D. Smith held out the possibility today that he might be prepared to abandon Rhodesia's 11-year-old declaration of independence from Britain in the search for a solution of the country's constitutional crisis.

Experienced observers in Salisbury and here could recall no precedent for such an ex-

pression of willingness to go back on Rhodesia's act of defiance, however circumspectly Mr. Smith phrased it.

The Prime Minister addressed a news conference called a day after the breakoff of constitutional talks between the Smith Government and Joshua Nkomo, leader of one faction of the divided African National Council.

In reply to a question, Mr. Smith declared that his Government had explored the possibility of revoking the declaration

of independence, in the framework of the search for a constitutional settlement.

"If I am satisfied and it could be shown to me that this, or any other decision, is necessary in the interests of Rhodesia," he continued, "I will lend my support to carrying out that decision."

The Prime Minister said that his sole motivation was the interest of his country.

"If anybody thinks that be-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Possible Threat to the Peace

Repressive legislation adopted by the Smith regime in Rhodesia to bolster its position, such as that authorizing the arrest and detention of political opponents without benefit of bail or trial, creates its own climate for violence. African nationalist groups, denied meaningful peaceful political expression within the colony, have in some cases resorted to more violent methods, including the infiltration into Southern Rhodesia of guerrilla bands.

We see no present direct communist threat to Southern Rhodesia, but we believe that the rebel regime, by seeking to perpetuate minority rule, creates conditions under which extremism, including communist influence among anti-regime groups, is almost certain to increase.

In these circumstances, it is in our interest, as well as consistent with American principles, to avoid taking any steps which might lead Africans to believe that we were siding with the ruling minority. If we were to do so, it is likely that the Africans would increasingly turn to the extremist leaders and measures and seek the aid of countries willing to support them.

Rhodesians Worldwide

THOUSANDS MOVING TO SAFETY

By Philippa Berlyh

HOW WOULD you like to move house at a moment's notice? To pack up your clothes, your furniture, all your belongings—the accumulation of years—and move all this lumber together with cats, dogs, goats and chickens?

Thousands of Rhodesia's people are in the process of making such a move at the moment and making it, for the most part, cheerfully.

One of the expressed aims of terrorist warfare is to deploy their activities over such a wide area that it becomes difficult to contain them.

There is only one answer to it—to consolidate the population into smaller areas where they can be afforded proper protection. Otherwise, they are left to suffer at the hands of the terrorists.

The minor inconveniences of a mass move pale into insignificance beside the atrocities that have been committed under the banner of "freedom".

HARDSHIPS

I understand the logic behind the movement of the people; but do they? After all, there are many others who have not been to the rural areas, who see only the hardships involved in moving.

If these educated people do not understand the need to protect tribesmen, could the villagers themselves be expected to understand it?

So I had not anticipated finding the people cheerful when I visited a forward area which was involved in translocation of villages. I expected to find the people complaining about the hardship of the work required, the cold nights, the general situation.

Which just shows how wrong you can be.

I arrived in the area after dark, and had slept overnight in the bush camp of an RAR company which was there not only to protect the people but to give them as much help as possible.

IN LABOUR

It was cold that night, and I rolled out of my sleeping bag very early, at first light, to go and warm myself by the log fire. There I was joined by a man from the village. His wife was in labour—could we help?

Sergeant Major Kasirayi obtained the required permission to drive us up there and I had my first view of the new village as the sunlight struck it. My mind registered heaps of yellow thatching grass stacked in bundles, poles, grain bags, pots, furniture, chickens, dogs and children.

The sick woman needed more help than I could give her—she was likely to deliver prematurely—

so we drove her a few miles further up the road to a clinic. The driver kept a wary eye on the road as he manoeuvred his vehicle over it. Ours was the first vehicle to travel that way, and the danger of mines is always present.

We returned to camp without incident and I was still gratefully drinking my morning tea when the headman of the area arrived. Like me, it was his first visit to the area since the big move.

We all went down together, I had barely set foot in the village before I was abducted by a group of women.

"Come and talk to us, come and advise us," they said. "Let us tell you what we need here."

And so I settled down on a bonde—a reed mat—and the crowd around me grew, women of all shapes, ages and sizes. They spoke, one at a time, giving me ideas and requests.

POPULAR

Half an hour later I joined Sergeant Major Kasirayi and Lieutenant Jumbo Williams. Walking through the village, I saw that the soldiers were popular heart-warmingly so. People called greetings to them, asking them to stop in and advise on the siting of a hut, the building of a grain bin.

The small children (always a barometer of opinion) ran after the soldiers instead of away from them. With us was Captain Hobson, also a visitor to the area who had come to see in what way Army education personnel could help during the school holidays.

The enthusiasm of the men had obviously infected the villagers. Wherever we went, people were saying the same thing: "It's got to be better, better than what we had before".

These people are forward looking. Instead of whining about the hardships of moving house, they are getting on with the business of living, clearly motivated into creating something better for themselves.

It was tremendously exciting to see what was going on, to get the feel of the atmosphere in this new-born village. Already, a small stall had been established, to sell the villagers their immediate needs in the way of dry stores, sugar, tea, soap, the essentials. There is a thriving cottage industry going, too.

One of the most progressive sabukus in the village has set up a small blast furnace where, using the traditional and very effective goatskin bellows, he hammers into axe heads, hoes, spears and knives, metal car springs which he has bought from a rag and bone merchant in Salisbury.

EXCELLENT

His workmanship is excellent. He makes the handles for these tools himself, and, of course, mends pots and pans and other implements as any good village smithy should.

Although the village is only weeks old, there are plans going ahead to put up a community centre with the help of the local rural council.

"The immediate aim is to protect the people," says District Commissioner Dave Mirams, "but more than that, we are looking to the long-term future where these villages can be used as focal points for development. We hope that of their own will, the people will look at the move as permanent, something from which they have derived benefit."

There is no doubt that the benefits are there. It is clearly easier to provide one large centre with amenities than to attempt to spread those amenities through half a dozen villages. Mr Mirams sees the consolidated villages as growth points, from which there can be the development not only of schools, clinics and adult education, but also new business centres and the beginning of small industries suited to the people's requirements.

The Sunday Mail

Salisbury
Aug 31, '75

Spirit medium speaks to thousands in border areas

CHAMINUKA CRUSADES AGAINST TERRORISM

STORY: PHILLIPPA BERLYN

PICTURES: STEVE BOND



SPIRIT medium Chaminuka whose name is a household word among tribesmen throughout Rhodesia. He is aware that having launched his anti-terrorist campaign he may be risking his life, but he has continued undaunted, reaching thousands of tribesmen with his message.

THE PLACE is a protected village in the north-eastern border area of Rhodesia; the time, early afternoon. The crowd watches, silent and enthralled, as a small procession winds its way down to the meeting place.

Black feather head-dresses blow in the wind; black robes sweep over shoulders, flow down to the ground. Each man in the procession holds a chromium-coloured cane with rounded knob; each woman's head is draped, nun-like, with black cloth. And the mbira, the hand pianos, hidden in their large pumpkin shell-sounding boxes, sing out a quiet repetitive rhythm. Chaminuka is here.

The crowd ululates, sways to the rhythm of the mbira, and watches breathlessly as Chaminuka stands up and begins to dance, moving his feet almost daintily over the powdery dust of the ground.

A few men and women get to their feet and join in, half hypnotised by the soft music. One of the young women with a black drape over her head, sings, a song quite

different from the almost Latin American rhythm of most traditional music.

Chaminuka stops moving. Abruptly, the mbira playing stops with him, and the singing ceases, too. He faces the crowd, and a man stands up and joins him, relaying his softly-spoken words on to the listening people.

"Rudo, tsitsi, rukudzo—love, compassion, respect," says Chaminuka. "You have lost these things—you have lost them because of the terrorists that are invading our country..."

There is no doubting his credibility. He tells the people that they have listened to false promises for the past few years, that they have been disappointed. He points to the crowd of wide-eyed youngsters, sitting cross legged on the ground in front of him.

"What will happen to them?" he asks. "They will grow up without schooling; they will grow up ignorant."

He goes on to predict that unless the people respect their ancestral spirits' wishes, there will be crop failure, drought and disaster. He tells the people that they must stand up against the terrorists. He stops speaking, shoulders bowed with weariness.

He has been travelling throughout the border area, speaking to villagers, not only those who are in the protected places, but to others. This man is dedicatedly anti-terrorist. He has reached thousands of people.

As he sits down, the man who has been relaying his words moves across to speak to some of the other black-clad persons present. He stands in front of a woman. She is square jawed, this woman, heavily built.

Over her shoulders hangs a collar of green and white beads in geometrical pattern. On her head is a close-fitting white hat. She sits on a kaross, and her shoulders shake. From time to time she draws her breath in sharply, expelling sound. She is Ambuya Nehanda. She also speaks through the intermediary, exhorting the crowd to listen to the words of Chaminuka, with which she agrees.

The crowd listens, almost in a trance.

A tall, well-dressed man comes up to me. He smiles. "You must tell the people about this," he says. "They will follow the spirit ancestors, and it is a well-known fact that the spirits do not like blood to be spilled."

But there is no need to tell the people. The word has already gone round that the spirit mediums are condemning terrorism unconditionally.

Chaminuka and Nehanda are both spirit mediums, and the spirit medium is the most important individual in tribal life. The Shona people believe deeply in the existence of their ancestral spirits, who can speak to them and make their wishes known, through human mediums.

The spirit hierarchy

Salisbury

The Sunday Mail

Aug 24 '75



CHAMINUKA, his audience seated and watching in awe, speaks to one of his assistants before becoming possessed and delivering his anti-terrorist message.



CHAMINUKA with his two spirit wives who also command a great deal of respect from tribesmen. Chaminuka is on a crusade exhorting his countrymen in the operational areas to reject terrorism outright.

begins with Mwari, the peaceful Shona god, whose other name is Musika-vanhu, the creator of people. It continues with the prophets, or tribal spirits, of whom Chaminuka is the most important.

Both he and Nehanda wield a wide area of influence throughout the north-eastern parts of Rhodesia. This influence extends over the border and into Mozambique.

Because of their deep religious power and influence, it was to be expected that the terrorists would attempt to subvert the spirit mediums. However, despite occasional successful abductions, and the subversion of some of

the mediums, the terrorists have not succeeded.

Although they can force the human host to do what they want, it is completely impossible for them to force the spirits to obey. Moreover, in attempting to force the mediums to do their bidding, they have actually alienated the tribal spirits.

The medium of Chaminuka is a man with a mission. He knows that he may be risking his life in denouncing the terrorists. But he also knows that while a terrorist may kill a human being, he cannot do anything to a spirit.

Outsiders, looking in on the Rhodesian situation, can be forgiven for thinking that it is a struggle

between black and white, since they have to rely on others for their information.

But Rhodesians themselves, of both races, are inclined to forget that many of those in the forefront of the battle against the terrorists are African; the tribal man who lives in the border areas takes the brunt of the terrorist brutalities; the African troops have proved themselves time and again against the terrorists.

And in the vanguard of the civilian sector, fighting terrorism in his own way, and most successfully so, is Muchetera, the medium of the most powerful of all the Shona tribal spirits, Chaminuka.

11 to probe discrimination

RACIAL INQUIRY

TEAM NAMED

SIR Vincent
Quene, former
Judge
President
of the
Appellate
Division of
the High
Court,
heads the
Commission
into racial
discrimina-
tion. He
retired
from the
Bench in
1970.



MR BILL BASSON



SEN. CHIEF NDWENI



MRS SALLY POOLE



SEN. CHIEF CHIRAU

The Sunday Mail

17th 31, 75

Salisbury

THE NAMES of the members of the Commission of Inquiry into Racial Discrimination in Rhodesia were released late last night by the Prime Minister's office.

A former Judge President of the Appellate Division of the High Court, Sir Vincent Quenet, QC, will be chairman of the commission, which comprises five other Europeans and five Africans.

The Commission: Sir Vincent Quenet (chairman), Mr W. Basson, Senator Chief J. S. Chirau, Mr O. J. Conolly, Mr G. Fyfe, Mrs H. Mzimuni, Senator Chief Kayisa Ndweni, Mr Z. Ngalane, Mrs Lillian Nhari, Mr R. G. Pascoe, and Mrs S. Poole. Mr R. H. Perry is secretary.

The Prime Minister said in Parliament on July 8 that the commission would study and

report on ways of removing unnecessary or undesirable discrimination.

Details regarding the submission of evidence to the commission will be published soon by the Prime Minister's Office.

There has been a call for some years for the establishment of such a commission, and one was agreed to as part of the now defunct Smith-Home settlement proposals of November 1971.

Sir Vincent Quenet (69) was born and educated in the Cape. Called to the Cape Bar in 1930, he practised in the Transvaal, was called to the English Bar in 1948 and became a judge of the High

Court of Southern Rhodesia in 1952.

He was a judge of the Federal Supreme Court and was appointed Judge President of the Appellate Division of the High Court in 1964.

Sir Vincent lives in Salisbury, and retired in April 1970.

Mr William Basson, is chairman of the British American Tobacco Company (Rhod.) Ltd. Last year, he was made a Commander of the Order of the Legion of Merit for his services to the National Tourist Board, of which he has been a member for eight years. He has also served on the National Immigration Board.

Senator Chief Chirau, from the Zwinba Tribal Trust Land in the Sinola District, is president of the Chiefs' Council. He was elected chief in 1961 and appointed to the Chiefs' Council in 1968. In April 1970 he was elected to the Senate.

Mr O. J. Conolly is managing director of Connolly and Co (Pvt.) Ltd, Bulawayo. He is a member of the Rhodesian Institute of Engineers and is a director of Risco.

He served for five years on the advisory board of Bulawayo Technical College and for nine years on the National Industrial Council for the engineering industry.

Mr Graham Fyfe of Gwelo, is an accountant and has been Mayor of Gwelo twice, deputy Mayor three times and a city councillor for 11 years.

Mrs H. Mzimuni is from the Matshetse TTL. She is well-known in Matabeleland for her work in woman's clubs and voluntary organisations.

Queen's Medal

Senator Chief Kayisa Ndweni, is from the Ntabazinduna TTL in the Bubi District.

He was elected a chief in 1941 and was appointed to the Chiefs' Council in 1960. He holds the Queen's Medal for Chiefs and was elected to the Senate in April 1970.

Mrs Lillian Nhari, a retired Salvation Army brigadier, was a teacher for 20 years before joining the Salvation Army. She was also a member of the Girl Guides for more than 30 years and is a member of the National Council for Women.

She is now working at a mission hospital at Mazoe and is a member of the Harari Advisory Board.

Mr Zacharia Ngalane was a Government agricultural demonstrator before becoming a farmer in the Mtoro Purchase Area.

He was a founder member of the African Farmers' Union, was secretary of the Mtoro Council and secretary of the Mtoro ICA Committee until appointed a member of the Natural Resources Board in 1963. He is also a member of the Henderson Research Station advisory committee.

Sports star

Mr Ronnie Pascoe is a former president of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union. Rhodesian-born, his family has been connected with the land in Rhodesia since his grandfather arrived with the pioneers. He has served on numerous agricultural committees, is a companies director and is a member of the Rhodesian Railways Board.

Mrs Sally Poole is a former sports star who played hockey for Rhodesia and South Africa, as well as softball for Rhodesia. A council member of the Sports Trust of Rhodesia, she is on the Royal Salisbury Golf Club committee and is the wife of Mr Alan Poole who captained the Rhodesian rugby side from 1953 to 1955.

African councils a new economic force

IN THE past four years a new economic force has emerged in rural Matabeleland that may well dictate the future of the province's rural Africans.

In 1971 there were eight African councils in northern Matabeleland with a turnover of \$420 000.

Today there are 22 such councils and this year they will handle more than \$2 800 000, take over responsibility for 158 primary schools and sponsor a host of development projects.

The tribal chief, who works in co-operation with the local district commissioner, is the force behind each council, and with the headmen in his tribal area he is now responsible for the greater part of local government administration in his district.

ROAD SYSTEMS

Some councils have taken on the task of maintaining and developing road systems in the Tribal Trust Lands; others are busy creating what one chief described as a "sense of community spirit".

"We can and we will entice our people back to the land," said Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni of the Ntabazinduna TTL, last week.

"Our job now is to show people by example that life can be better in their home area than it is in the townships."

Chief Kayisa is working hard to prove this.

About 3 000 people attended a day-long agricultural show held at his council hall on Thursday. Many came from neighbouring Tribal Trust areas to learn about and to buy some of the varied agricultural and homecraft products of Ntabazinduna.

PIPED WATER

The chief is particularly proud of a water storage tank which his council has built and which will result in piped water being available to some of the 15 000 people living in the TTL.

The chief boasts that not one of his people has to walk more than 2 km to a fresh water supply.

Last year his council built its own cattle dip to combat tick fever.

It has also promoted a highly successful winter feeding scheme. Installed



modern ablution blocks in the five primary schools which it controls and is in the process of providing a drainage system to protect houses in the rainy season.

Next year the chief proposes to buy a grader to service the 65 km of road in his 16 000 ha domain.

EXAMPLE

"Progress takes time but we are alongside our people leading by example and showing them how to be independent," said Chief Kayisa.

"Each year we do something new. Sometimes we make mistakes but we learn from them."

"In short, we are proving on the ground that we are the leaders of our people."

Ntabazinduna may be a showpiece of what can be done but development throughout the tribal areas is going ahead.

Mr. Ronnie Anderson, Regional Councils Officer for Northern Matabeleland, said that often the first requirement of a council is a

beerhall, the proceeds of which often help to pay for a clinic. Then comes a school and from there other developments flow.

"It is an exciting and challenging era of development and one which is expanding at a rapid rate," he concluded.

So rapid is the development of the African Councils that soon there may be a call to have a separate Government Department established to cater for them.—SN Reporter.

Senator Chief Kayisa and Mr. Ronnie Anderson, regional councils officer for Northern Matabeleland, inspect the new water tank at Ntabazinduna which will make it possible to lay on piped water to some of the people living in the tribal area.

The Sunday News

Bulawayo

Aug. 31 '75



SERGEANT-MAJOR MUGANIWAH of the BSA Police, Gutu, who played a major part in breaking a cattle rustling ring in his area. He travelled hundreds of kilometres on this bicycle during his investigations which resulted in the recovery of 53 head of cattle alive, four skins and established that 14 animals had been sold to butcheries.

Samaritans centre to aid Africans in distress

Mail Correspondent

BULAWAYO.

BULAWAYO Samaritans are to establish an all-African Samaritans centre in one of the city's African townships—the first of its kind in Rhodesia and probably in Southern Africa.

Bulawayo Round Table No. 3 has financed the project with a \$500 donation, presented by its community services committee chairman, Mr W. J. Lowther, to the Samaritans director, Mr C. E. Pilcher, last week.

"This is the most wonderful gift we have had," Mr Pilcher said on receiving the \$500 cheque.

"It enables us to continue with a programme we are trying to develop—to establish a Samaritans base run by Africans for Africans in their own townships.

"We have had enough calls from Africans in distress to warrant opening an African Samaritans centre, and we have some wonder-

ful Africans already working for us."

Mr. Pilcher said there were at present 10 Africans being trained for Samaritans work—but far more were needed.

The donation from Round Table No. 3 would be used to establish and furnish an office in a suitable African township, pay for advertising the African Samaritans centre in three languages (Ndebele, Shona and English) and installing a telephone service.

"We are doing this because we find that urban Africans are now under far more pressure than they were, and our experience with those who have contacted us for help shows that Africans can be helped better by their own people dedicated to Samaritans work and in their own centre," Mr Pilcher said.

"The approach to Africans will be slightly different to our approach in working among other races."

The Sunday Mail

Salisbury

Aug 31 '75

Praise for move to keep more people on big farms

Salisbury, Tuesday.

A BILL empowering the Government to order that more people live on or supervise big farms which were inadequately supervised was read a second time in the House of Assembly today.

The Bill provides that a landowner who ignores such an order will be liable for a fine of up to \$1 000 a month until he complies.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. David Smith, told the House that a severe penalty had been fixed to avoid the possibility that a large landowner might find it cheaper to ignore the order than to put extra people on the property.

Introducing the reading of the Agricultural Land Settlement Amendment Bill, Mr. Smith stressed there was nothing in the Bill which would mean anyone losing ownership of their land. No sub-division of any property was contemplated, nor was there any intention of driving landowners or farmers into a position where their land would have to support more people than was reasonable.

Mr. Smith said that last year legislation had been introduced to improve the occupation or supervision of farms without depriving anyone of their property.

But the new amendment was necessary in the light of cases investigated and difficulties encountered in applying the legislation.

He said that any order to increase the number of people on a farm would be made only after its agricultural viability had been assessed. The formula for doing this would be the same as that used when applications to sub-divide agricultural land were considered.

The agricultural-viability assessments would be made on the basis of current farming practices applicable to the property without regard to its undeveloped potential.

The landowner or lessee would have the right of appeal to the town planning court, the Minister added.

Landowners could also appeal to the court for a limited suspension of the deadline to comply with an order.

The Minister told the House that unpaid fines levied in terms of the Bill would be debts to the State recoverable by civil action in the magistrate's court.

The usual practice of making this a criminal offence had not been followed because he had been advised that no court could adjudicate on the national interest justifying an order unless the criteria were prescribed.

"And it is simply not possible to prescribe the varied considerations which might have to be taken into account in each particular case."

The Bill also requires the Land Settlement Board, in investigating any farm, to report to the Minister on one inadequately occupied or supervised by an African in the African area and by a non-African, in the European area.

The Bill also tightens up the Act's provisions that State land can be granted only to Rhodesian citizens. At present in the case of companies, the majority of directors must be citizens. The Bill provides that the controlling interest must be held by citizens.

Two backbenchers, Mr. Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) and Mr. Ian Sandeman (RF, Gwebi) praised the Bill.

Mr. Elsworth said Rhodesia and South Africa were now the only countries on the African continent which exported food, and the Bill recognised the importance of keeping agricultural production potential at a maximum.

"There are far too many land speculators holding vast tracts of land in Rhodesia today waiting for the country to go ahead and cash in on the efforts of others," said Mr. Elsworth.

The committee stage of the Bill was set down for Thursday. — Iana.

Plague of rats threatening wheatfields

Sunday Mail Reporter

A PLAGUE OF RATS in the young wheatfields at Chisumbanji in the Lowveld is being fought by a team of specialists from the University of Rhodesia and the Ministry of Agriculture this month.

Recently wheat crops in other parts of Rhodesia were damaged by frost and it is important to save as much of the national wheat crop as possible.

The team of specialists now at Chisumbanji are experimenting with various poisons to eliminate as many of the rodents as possible before the crops seed and provide plenty of food for the rapidly increasing vermin.

The rats, known as multi-mammate mice, are already well established in some parts of the Tilcor Chisumbanji Estate lands, where they are eating the stalks of the young wheat.

At present the estate has about 2 200 ha of land

available, of which 1150 ha is under wheat due to seed in a few weeks time. It is important to clear up the present rodent plague before then.

A research worker at the Department of Agriculture said last week that the plague is not yet as bad as the invasion of rats in 1967 in the same area which caused \$60 000 worth of damage to crops.

"But we have counted an abnormally high population of 389 rodents in one test plot of about 32 ha. If other areas have a similar count this minor plague could get out of hand quickly," said the spokesman.

"More land is under

wheat now at Chisumbanji than there was during the 1967 rodent invasion so that as much or even more damage could be caused unless it is controlled."

A University of Rhodesia specialist from the Zoological Department, Dr Tom Choate, is heading the team now working to safeguard the Chisumbanji wheat fields.

The work is financed and helped by Tilcor and the Plant Protection Service of the Ministry of Agriculture.

A spokesman for Tilcor said last week it was hoped soon to bring the present "mild" plague of rats under control. No estimate of crop damage could yet be made.

The Sunday Mail

Salisbury

Aug 31 '75

Struggles in Zimbabwe

★ TENSIONS in Rhodesia—as the country's 7 million black Africans press toward their goal of majority rule—continue to escalate, and United Methodist Bishop Abel T. Muzorewa is being put, now quite literally, on the firing line.

The bishop is president of Rhodesia's African National Council, the coalition group negotiating with the Ian Smith regime for majority rule. He returned home June 4, after several weeks abroad seeking British and American support for his movement. On June 7 "two Soviet-made grenades" (according to Rhodesian police) were lobbed at his home. No one was at home during the attack, and damage was not major, but United Methodist officials in New York immediately announced creation of a "security" fund for the bishop.

Who sponsored the attack is, at this writing, most unclear. The day Bishop Muzorewa left the U.S., he had issued a condemnation of what he termed "cold-blooded murder" of black Rhodesians "by the racist regime of Mr. Ian Smith." The blacks died June 1 when police opened fire on what they called a riot in one of Salisbury's black townships.

But the bishop's problems are not confined to the white minority government and its actions. There is a serious internal struggle within the African National Council. The two major groups within the ANC, ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) and ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union), are at odds over the best strategy for achieving majority rule. ZANU reportedly favors a more militant approach; ZAPU, a more moderate one.

Before he left New York, Bishop Muzorewa conceded that he didn't know all that had happened inside the ANC during his absence. "You still have some individuals here and there who are apt to cause certain problems," he said when pushed on the issue. "But . . . I don't think we [the ANC] are in danger of our existence . . . I'm keen to go back . . . find out what is actually going on . . . and take the leadership." But a dispatch filed from Rhodesia the day he left New York reported an alleged attempt to oust Bishop Muzorewa as ANC president; since then other dispatches have speculated on the possibility of his ouster. For the moment, black unity in Rhodesia (or as the Africans say, Zimbabwe) is in question.

Isaac Bivens of the United Methodist Board of Global Ministries in New York declined to speculate on the effect the grenade attack might have on the ANC and its moves toward majority rule, but he did say: "We have a new factor, with overt violence being directed against the bishop. . . . As this relates to the tensions and dynamics within the Rhodesian liberation movement, I think it simply says that when people get down to the bare essentials

of a revolution of this proportion, violence is almost inherently a part of it."

Yet as the violence goes on, dispatches from Rhodesia indicate that both ANC leadership and the Smith government have agreed to drop some of their preconditions for preliminary talks. The Smith forces have given up their demand for an end to guerrilla fighting before talks; the ANC has relinquished its demand for a release of all political prisoners. Reportedly both sides are ready for talks now, if they can find a place to hold them.

CHARLEY LERRIGO.

Charley Lerrigo, a member of the communications staff of the United Methodists' Board of Global Ministries,



Bishop Muzorewa of Zimbabwe.

NO HAND-OVER SAYS PM ON EVE OF TALKS

Sunday Mail Correspondent

GWANDA.

PRIME MINISTER IAN SMITH said here yesterday that he was determined to try to reach a fair constitutional solution for Rhodesia but emphasised that there would be no hand-over to black majority rule.

"In Rhodesia we believe in Responsible Government with the opportunity for all responsible Rhodesians to take part.

"Let me make this point crystal clear — if my policy were to hand over my country to any body of people, other than the constitutionally elected Government, I would not have the nerve to ask any Rhodesian to take one single step to fight for such a course."

Mr Smith, who was opening the Gwanda Show, said: "Let us talk straight. Black Africa has a ghastly record when it comes to protecting the rights of minorities — not only white minorities, any minorities, even black minorities — the record proves that in some of these countries they have massacred them by the tens of thousands simply because they refused to have their political thoughts regimented.

"How can you ask anybody to join you in planning a premeditated surrender — in conniving at your own defeat?

"Is this not the course of the traitor, or the infiltrated communist, for what is the difference?"

GUARANTEES

He added that he was speaking not only for his Government but for the whole of the Rhodesian Front in assuring his audience that no agreement would be accepted unless it accepted and guaranteed for all time the position of all sections of the community.

"Let me reiterate what I have said on many previous occasions and underline it very, very heavily. We have never had a policy in Rhodesia to hand our country over to any black majority government and as far as I am concerned we never will have."

The Prime Minister said he would fully observe the letter and spirit of the Pretoria Agreement "and I sincerely hope the African National Council will do likewise".

He went on: "Once again we will attempt to bring the ANC to the conference table. If this fails, and we should have the answer by next week,

we will embark on our new course.

"Even our sternest critics must concede that we have been more than patient. We have almost reached the stage where our patience has ceased to be a virtue.

"In spite of this we have an organisation called the Rhodesia Party sitting in the wings and criticising this Government for not capitulating to the wild demands of our black extremists. Worse — they have publicly pronounced that Monday is Doomsday for Rhodesia.

"According to them we have this simple but dramatic choice — either we agree to sell ourselves down the Zambesi or we are doomed."

Accusing the RP of using the present crucial period in the country's issue to promote its party image, Mr Smith said: "This, I believe, is an even greater evil than its policy of accepting that it has no option other than to hand over our country — complete and utter capitulation.

"Clearly we are going through a testing time in Rhodesia. I would have thought it was a time when all responsible Rhodesians would be standing together as solid as a rock."

Mr Smith outlined the detente exercise from the beginning and said there must be no misunderstanding about the way in which the Government "has bent over backwards to try to achieve a settlement in Rhodesia".

He said that although the South African Government took the initiative towards the end of last year detente was nothing new for Rhodesia.

"A new word has been coined for what this Government has been trying to do ever since it came to power in 1962 — to settle our differences by negotiation."

*The Sunday Mail
Salisbury
17 Aug 24 1975*

BISHOP HOPES FOR SUCCESS

LIVINGSTONE.

BISHOP Abel Muzorewa, president of the African National Council (ANC), said last night his movement was determined to see that talks with the Prime Minister on Rhodesia's political future succeeded.

The Bishop flew to Livingstone yesterday with a 12-man negotiating team for the constitutional talks. His party also contains a three-member secretariat, and 13 political and legal advisers.

Bishop Muzorewa said in a statement:

"We have come to the Victoria Falls in full force. We are united in our purpose and ready to speak with one voice on behalf of the oppressed people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

'SERIOUSNESS'

"We have also come determined to see the conference succeed and bear fruit for all concerned.

"The evidence and degree of our seriousness is demonstrated by our high-powered delegation to this conference.

"I do hope no one is murmuring little secret prayers of failure in the form of thoughts, words or tactics," the Bishop said.—Inna-Reuter.

designs Worldwide

Key figures at settlement meeting

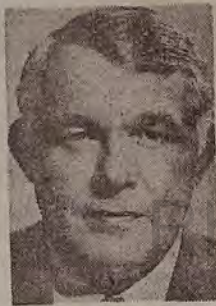
TOMORROW'S historical meeting in the middle of the Victoria Falls bridge between the Rhodesian Government and the African National Council comes nearly a year after a major exercise was launched to achieve a settlement by African States without any prompting by metropolitan powers like Great Britain.

The "detente" ball was set rolling by the South African Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, when he told his Senate in October: "I believe that Southern Africa has come to the cross-roads. I think Southern Africa has to make a choice."

From then on the South African leader went all out to use his considerable influence to see a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian constitutional issue.

Politicians and diplomats flew around the capitals of the sub-continent, held countless meetings, telephoned, corresponded and made speeches.

This was no longer an issue between Rhodesia and the British Government alone, with the other



MR DE KOCK

interested countries sitting on the sidelines.

Pan-Africanism was exerting its considerable weight on the most intractable political issue to have arisen on the continent since the Second World War.

When Mr Smith and Bishop Muzorewa face each other across the narrow table in the conference coach of the White Train they will have only their advisers with them. But leaders of half a dozen other African countries will metaphorically be there, breathing down their necks, hoping for a just and amicable solution.

However, this will not be the first time Mr Smith and Bishop Muzorewa have tackled the issue face to face. They met in June last year and apparently reached agree-

ment, the Bishop accepting six extra seats in Parliament.

But this agreement was thrown out by the ANC executive soon after.

Mr Smith had numerous other private meetings before and since, and it must not be forgotten that four years ago he did, in fact, reach accommodation with the British Government.

In November 1971 the Prime Minister and the then British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, agreed on a set of complex proposals drawn up by that presiding genius of British legal and political compromise, Lord Arnold-Gooldman.

Under those proposals it was agreed there would be increased African representation in Parliament and a higher voters' roll for Africans, all of which would lead to eventual parity between white and black legislators in the Lower House.

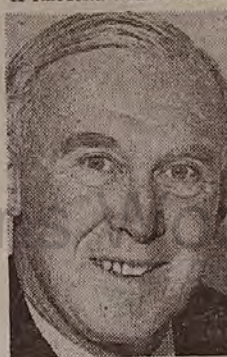
On reaching parity the terms did not dictate the next move, leaving it to future generations of Rhodesians to decide for themselves the next stage.

But history now records how the "test of acceptability" team led by Lord Pearce some months later talked to about 100 000 Rhodesian Africans and returned the conclusion that the country's 6 000 000 blacks rejected the proposals.

Mr Smith was placed in office more than 11 years ago to achieve independence, and his predecessor, Mr Winston Field, was overthrown by the Rhodesian Front because he could not wrest legal

independence from Britain. A Government Minister put it to me yesterday: "It would be very wrong to say we do not want a settlement. But it must not be at any price."

"We know the people of Rhodesia want a settle-



SEN. WRATHALL



MR VAN DER BYL

ment. The moral fibre of this country is stretched to the limit. We have had to make some unpalatable decisions, such as the release from detention of Ndabaningi Sithole."

The Minister said it was the Government's great desire to re-establish good government-to-government relations in the sub-continent.

"We are firmly out of the Commonwealth orbit of things and we need to be a fruitful part of the Southern African system," he said.

"The Rhodesian Government did not enter into the detente exercise merely to please the South African Government."

"We want to enjoy the benefits that could flow from a settlement, and we know the whole people of Southern Africa could benefit."

"Yes, we want a settlement. We can offer the olive branch, but we can also offer the iron fist."

Mr Smith's team of negotiators will be experienced, and none more than the Prime Minister himself.

The Minister of Finance, Senator John Wrathall, is perhaps only adding weight to the occasion as Deputy Prime Minister. Traditionally, he has kept out of political in-fighting and stayed with his fiscal responsibilities.

Mr Wickus de Kock, the Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism, has, in the past year risen rapidly to become a major figure in the Government and is the only Rhodesian Cabinet Minister to have sat

round the same table with Mr Vorster and President Kaunda of Zambia.

Mr P. K. van der Byl is obliged to be on the



MR NKOMO



DR GABELLAH

train as Minister of Foreign Affairs as well as Minister of Defence. He may not be the most ambitious member of the

The Sunday Mail
Salsburg
Aug 24 '75

Rhodesians Worldwide

Cabinet, but he has one of the sharpest brains.

The Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Jack Gaylard, has also featured in every major conference in recent years and has acted as official emissary for the Prime Minister.

The absence on the train of the Attorney-General, Mr Anthony Smith, could be for technical reasons.

On the African National Council side, the official leader is the president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

After nearly four years in active politics, he must have gained considerable experience, having spent a good part of that time conferring with British and Commonwealth leaders as well as his fellow Africans.

The Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, Dr Elliott Gabellah, Dr Edson Sithole, Dr Gordon Chavunduka have spent as much time working on their "case", while Mr Joshua Nkomo is a veteran campaigner.

And the ANC has called on one of South Africa's finest lawyers, Mr Israel Malsels, to head the legal argument along with the British QC, Mr Robert Wright.

Will the initial meeting last half an hour or continue?

Will committees be established immediately? No one can say.

It has been said this is a last chance conference. One wonders.

Mr Harold Wilson said that in politics a week is a long time.

In African politics a year can mean very little.

COMMENT

They hold the key to all our futures

THE EYES AND EARS of the world are focused on the Victoria Falls Bridge as delegates gather for the vital constitutional conference move, which begin at 10 a.m. tomorrow. And, more important, so are the hopes and fears of all Rhodesians, irrespective of colour, creed or political persuasion.

The future is at stake. This is not the time for intransigent attitudes, for outrageous demands or even petty political bickering. A score or so men hold the key to that future in their hands and the responsibility upon them is just about the greatest to face any men in Rhodesia's history.

People throughout the length and breadth of the country and beyond are asking themselves: What hope, what chance is there of success and what will happen if failure is the outcome?

The tremendous benefits which would flow to all if a genuine settlement can be reached are obvious but it is up to each individual to weigh up in his or her own mind what failure will mean. And on that score alone the negotiators on both sides can not afford to fail.

The Sunday Mail

Aug 24 '75

Salisbury

It is impossible for the negotiators to go to the conference table without ideas, firm or embryo, on how they see the future but the need to start virtually from the beginning is only too apparent — without preconceived conditions.

There has to be give and take on both sides — a willingness to recognise rights and aspirations. Some may scream "appeasement . . . compromise" but if there is to be no give and take there will be no settlement.

We believe that both sides are prepared to give ground, despite what has been shouted from the rooftops. It is essential to Rhodesia and all its people that this should be so. Not appeasement, not sell-out, not capitulation, not the abandonment of nationalist aspirations but a solution which recognises the realities of the Rhodesian situation.

Civilised, responsible government based on merit not colour is the firm foundation stone on which the new Rhodesia can be built. Its architects are gathering to work on the plans. Pray that they will be equal to the task. Many have their doubts, some have their hopes: time will tell.

Fishing at Victoria Falls when the chips are down

HERE I am at the Victoria Falls. It's an historic occasion . . . the flags are flying, the Falls are falling and Desmond Lardner-Burke and Edson Sithole are exchanging button-holes. Not since Livingstone uttered those immortal words to Stanley, "Where's the bridge?" has there been so much activity on the Zambezi River.

The sun is shining (by courtesy of the Rhodesian and Zambian met. offices which both forecast heavy clouds) and there is a festive air as tourists mingle with official delegates and the hordes of Pressmen.

Accommodation is impossible to find. Three Cabinet Ministers are sharing a room with a family of nine from Krugersdorp and P. K. van der Byl is standing in as a centre pole in a tent on the south bank.

The British observers are camping under an oak

tree and I have been allocated a bit of ground in the Rain Forest. "And may your ballpoint drip," said a Press officer in charge of billeting.

The South Africans came up by ox-wagon and spent most of last night singing "Sarie Marais" in Zulu—after the casino closed. Attempts to get them to join in the chorus of "Bobaa in klim die berg" were unsuccessful.

Ah, yes. The casinos did a roaring trade. There was chem de fer, roulette, blackjack, whitejack . . .

Van der Merwe, whose mother told him before

leaving Pretoria, not to forget to drink his orange juice spent all evening at one fruit machine feeding in five cent pieces with one hand and holding an empty glass in the other.

Ian Smith was placing his bets at the roulette table. "Red," he called — and lost. "Red"—lost again. It went on like that for an hour.

"Why don't you try black?" I asked.

"What, and go back and face the party caucus? Come off it Gordon."

Suddenly a security man tapped him on the shoul-

der and whispered in his ear. He got up and pushed his chair back.

"Where are you going?" I queried.

"Livingstone for some fish and chips. Coming?"

This morning the delegates gathered on their respective sides of the bridge (who said Ian Smith hadn't arrived?) looking at THE TRAIN.

RESPLENDENT

On the far side of the white line stood the ANC party, resplendent in dark suits and carrying umbrellas, brief cases and baked bean sandwiches. On the other side, Ian Smith and his men in safari suits and fishing boots.

A BBC man strode over to interview the Rhodesian Premier.

"Good morning, Mr Smith, as leader of the rebel regime will you say a few words for the BBC?"

Mr Smith: "xx--!"

BBC man: "No, Mr Smith, not that word. Do you think the talks will succeed or fail?"

Mr Smith: "Yes."

An interviewer from the SABC then approached the Prime Minister.

"Googie moré, Meneer Smith . . ."

"And detente to you too?"

"Has Mr Vorster given you any specific instructions?"

"Yes, I must admit he has. He told me to avoid the rocks when casting."

"Is it correct that you said these talks would last only half an hour?"

"There you go misquoting me again — I said 30 minutes."

INTERVIEWS

While those interviews were going on I nipped down to the State President's train for an inside story. The dining car has been fitted with wooden slatted seats to ensure the whole proceedings don't last long and the dining room table has been highly polished to remove all signs of boerewors and Tweekjongezellen steins (or should that be steins?)

There are seven chairs on either side and one at each end. It looks as if some words have been obliterated from some of them but . . . yes, I can just read them: "Nie vir blankes nie."

Chief Press Officer: "I think that's all right, Gordon, Mr Blankes isn't coming."

"Can I quote you on that?"

"Not directly. Make it a source close to Government."

POPPED IN

Kenneth Kaunda popped his head in.

"Morning Dr K. Have you any comment to make on this historic occasion?"

"Yes, Gordon. Get this train off the bridge — you're holding up my exports through racist Rhodesia and South Africa. What do you think we're waiting for — the eighth wonder of the world?"

Rhodesians

The Sunday Mail

Salisbury

Aug 24 '75

NOW I'LL SEE CHIEFS, SMITH TELLS HOUSE

● From page 1.

determined to make the conference fail."

But the Prime Minister said "from other points of view" the Pretoria agreement culminating in the Falls conference had been a "great success."

"From it have come new contacts, new friendships and a deeper understanding and sympathy between the governments of South Africa, Zambia and, indeed, ourselves. I believe it will herald a new era of mutual understanding and co-operation."

Mr. Smith paid tribute to those who had originated the plan, and said he would do his utmost to see that the initiative taken by the South African Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, and the Zambian President, Dr. Kaunda, would not be in vain.

"If we succeed in our new initiative, great benefits will flow, not only to the people

of Rhodesia, but also to our neighbours in Southern Africa."

Mr. Smith said that when Mr. Vorster addressed the conference in a railway coach on the Falls Bridge yesterday morning, the South African leader had spoken of the need to avoid violence and bloodshed, and had said that in his opinion it was "absolutely necessary" to adhere to the Pretoria agreement.

"He (Mr. Vorster) was emphatic that there should be no pre-conditions, and that should either side insist on pre-conditions, then it would be contrary to the Pretoria agreement and its spirit, and that under those circumstances success would not be obtained."

He had appealed to both sides to avoid the temptation to indulge in recriminations.

IMPOSSIBLE

Mr. Vorster had also told the conference, said Mr. Smith, that he believed it would be impossible to find a solution in a day or two, or even a week, sitting on the Bridge, which was why the Pretoria agreement provided for committees in Rhodesia.

Mr. Vorster had also said he had no wish to meddle in Rhodesia's internal affairs, nor to prescribe a solution.

President Kaunda of Zambia had in his address also emphasised the need to find a solution to end the fighting, because other countries were involved, said Mr. Smith.

President Kaunda had also urged both parties to avoid recriminations, and had agreed that Rhodesians should try to live in the present and to prepare for the future meaningfully.

DOUBTED

Mr. Smith said the President Kaunda had told the Rhodesians that originally he had doubted if he and Mr. Vorster should be present, in case they were accused of interfering in Rhodesia's internal affairs.

But if they had not come it might have been thought they were boycotting the

conference and were not interested, and this would have been unfortunate.

Mr. Smith said that before this, he and the ANC leader, Bishop Muzorewa, had addressed the conference.

Mr. Smith said that in his address he had welcomed the two southern African leaders and the ANC, and had said that the Government was at the conference to create better understanding and justice for all who lived in Rhodesia and to bridge racial barriers.

Mr. Smith said he undertook to forget the past, and said the Government had come with a positive aim of "ensuring the success implied in the Pretoria agreement".

But, said Mr. Smith, Bishop Muzorewa's lengthy address was not in keeping with the spirit of the conference, nor of the subsequent remarks by Mr. Vorster and Dr. Kaunda. It contained little that was constructive and much recrimination.

"It was evident that Bishop Muzorewa was out of step with the spirit which prevailed among the three southern African leaders pre-

sent on the Victoria Falls Bridge."

Mr. Smith outlined developments which had led to the breakdown of the conference.

He said that after Mr. Vorster and Dr. Kaunda left the train yesterday morning Bishop Muzorewa dropped his first "bombshell" — he demanded that the Pretoria agreement be amended to state that "the only genuine settlement" should be based on "majority rule now".

Throughout the morning the Government delegation argued that this was not only totally unacceptable to them, but was a flagrant violation of the Pretoria agreement "in that it attempted to introduce a pre-condition which would clearly have prevented further progress".

Mr. Smith said that eventually the only solution was to adjourn the conference well before lunch yesterday to give the ANC an opportunity to rethink their position and to "consider the advice given to us by the South African Prime Minister and the Zambian President".

"The conference was ad-

cont →

Today's Weather

PRESSURE has risen over southern Mozambique but is now falling fairly rapidly at the Cape. There should be a temporary increase in the amount of cloud in the south and south-east and a slight drop in temperature in most parts of the country.

TODAY: Gwaai area: Fine and warm but cool in the early morning; moderate, easterly winds. Bulawayo, Gwelo, Victoria areas: Mainly fair but local cloudy areas may occur temporarily in the early morning along windward slopes; cool at first, mild later; moderate, south-easterly winds. Lowveld: Rather cloudy and cool at first, becoming fair and mild by midday; moderate, south-easterly winds.

OUTLOOK: Mainly fine tomorrow with small amounts of cloud confined to the east and north-east.

TEMPERATURES: Bulawayo maximum 27, minimum 9. At 2 p.m.: Salisbury 23, Umtali 27, Que Que 28, Gwelo 26, Fort Victoria 25, Chipinga 25, Chiredzi 29, Beitbridge 27, Victoria Falls 28, Kariba 32, Shabani 27.

SUNRISE: 6.19. **SUNSET:** 5.55. Moon phases: August 30, last quarter; September 5, new; September 12, first quarter.

The Chronicle

Bulawayo

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journed until 3.30 p.m. When the conference reconvened the ANC restated their position," Mr. Smith said.

"Our position remained unchanged in that we were willing to put into practice the Pretoria agreement by adopting a draft proposal which would give effect to and not deviate from this agreement.

ADJOURNED

"The conference bogged down once again and was adjourned for an indeterminate period in order to give the ANC the opportunity to once again reconsider their position."

The ANC then dropped their next "bombshell", said Mr. Smith. They said they would accept the draft based on the Pretoria proposals on condition that the Government granted immunities to externally and internally based ANC members.

This included immunity for the external ANC men from any existing sentences or orders imposed, full diplomatic immunity to enter and to leave Rhodesia without travel documents, freedom of movement within Rhodesia, and immunity from arrest, prosecution, detention or restriction "for any act or omission in or outside Rhodesia before commencement of the next meeting or conference".

FREEDOM

The ANC also wanted the Government to agree that their men would not be declared personae non gratae except after consultation with the South African and Zambian governments, said Mr. Smith.

They also wanted freedom of expression at all conference meetings, including freedom from observation, harassment or recording.

Mr. Smith said the next step was this morning's message saying the ANC would accept the Pretoria agreement, provided delegates living outside could come back for the negotiations and move freely. —
Iana.



THE PRIME MINISTER, arriving at New Sarum Airbase, Salisbury, yesterday, from the Victoria Falls. With him, from left, are: Mr. Jack Gaylard, Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr. Wickus de Kock, Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism, and Mr. James Brady, the Ministry's chief press officer.

Ministry of Information picture.

article - over →

The Chronicle

Aug 27 '75

Botswana

Hard line on 'banned' men wrecked talks says ANC

Livingstone, Tuesday.
THE PRIME MINISTER.
Mr. Ian Smith, was accused by the African National Council today of wrecking the Victoria Falls talks.

"After a day of reasonable compromises by the ANC, Mr. Smith torpedoed every effort of ours that would have led to a full-scale conference," the ANC president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said in a formal statement.

He said the nationalists had agreed to hold talks inside Rhodesia on condition all

members of the ANC negotiating team would be allowed "freely and safely" into the country, reports Iana-Reuter.

"Mr. Smith was prepared to give immunity to members of our negotiating team already in the country, who do not need this immunity, but not to those who live outside the country.

"It is absurd to grant immunity to those who do not need it and not to those who do need it," the statement said.

Bishop Muzorewa, who was speaking before the Prime Minister made his statement to Parliament this afternoon, added: "Mr. Smith has clearly shown that he is not interested in a peaceful solution."

The ANC claim that Mr. Smith was wrong not to allow unhindered access into Rhodesia by nationalist leaders was supported by President Kaunda of Zambia.

Speaking at a news conference in Lusaka this evening after his return from the Victoria Falls Bridge, President Kaunda said the question of whether the nationalists should be allowed freely into Rhodesia was the "major obstacle" in the way of progress towards a settlement.

"In my opinion the ANC was quite right in demanding that Mr. Smith should allow all the ANC representatives back home to be present at the talks when they start in Salisbury," he said.

Bishop Muzorewa, asked about the chances now for a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesia dispute, said: "The whole thing depends upon Mr. Smith being very honest and frank and forthright.

"If Mr. Smith cannot go with us on very small things like this (immunity), we think then he is not serious. But if he becomes serious enough

—as serious as we are—then there is a 90 per cent chance we are going to succeed."

Bishop Muzorewa accused the Rhodesian Government of starting the talks "in the usual bullying and harsh way. He (Mr. Smith) wanted to finish everything in 30 minutes.

"The 30 minutes turned out to be 24 hours because we could not be moved or just pushed around."

The statement contradicted earlier remarks by Bishop Muzorewa, who insisted after conferring with President Kaunda this morning that the

talks had not broken down.

Dr. Kaunda himself expressed some optimism before flying back to Lusaka.

Speaking before the ANC statement was issued, President Kaunda told reporters: "I think there is progress in our talks. There are one or two points which need following up and I think in the next 10 days or so steps will be taken to see that these points are followed up."

Dr. Kaunda added: "I think we still have a real chance to find a peaceful solution to the problems of Southern Africa."



AFTER talks on the Bridge on Monday, Mr. Ian Smith says at Victoria Falls: "Now it's up to the ANC." Behind him (left to right) are the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. John Wrathall; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. K. van der Merwe; and Minister of Information, Mr. Wickus de Kock.

The Chronicle

Aug 27 '75

Bulawago

article
over →

TALKS HAVE NOT FAILED — VORSTER

Pretoria, Tuesday.

IT WOULD be wrong to say the Victoria Falls talks had reached deadlock or that they had failed, the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, said tonight, reports Iana.

'No apologies for S.A.'

Pretoria, Tuesday. — The Department of Information was no longer prepared to make apologies for South Africa abroad and was taking a much more aggressive attitude, the Minister of Information, Dr. C. P. Mulder, said here today.

South Africa met opposition overseas because of a twisted image that had been created, and because of an enormous lack of knowledge about the country, he said.— Iana.

Although hitches had occurred and there were problems to be resolved, both he and President Kaunda of Zambia would continue with their efforts to find a solution.

He was convinced this was also the spirit in which Mr. Ian Smith was approaching the matter, the Prime Minister said.

With reference to his meeting with President Kaunda, the Prime Minister said he was impressed with the sincere desire on the part of the Zambian President who, like South Africa, was genuinely striving to bring peace to southern Africa.

The South African Foreign Minister, Dr. Hilgard Muller, yesterday went across the Victoria Falls Bridge and spent "quiet a long time" with President Kaunda, reports our correspondent in Pretoria.

He said this in an interview on his return to Pretoria last night.

Dr. Muller said any statement would have to come from Mr. Vorster, but added: "Like Dr. Kaunda, we believe in peaceful solutions, and will continue our serious efforts to look for them".

ANC blamed for impasse at Falls

Salisbury, Tuesday.

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister, announced here tonight that no agreement had been reached with the African National Council as a result of the Victoria Falls constitutional talks.

He placed the blame on the ANC for, he said, refusing to abide by the Pretoria agreement, by demanding that ANC men living outside the country should be allowed to return and move freely during constitutional talks.

He accused the ANC of having been determined to make the conference fail.

The Prime Minister then announced that in a new bid for a settlement he now intended to hold a conference to which representatives of the Council of Chiefs and of other African organisations who had indicated they wanted to attend would be invited.

This announcement—made during a special statement by the Prime Minister in the House of Assembly here tonight—was greeted with applause by Government Members.

The Prime Minister said that late this morning the Government had received a message that the ANC was prepared to accept the Pretoria agreement on condition that its delegates could return freely for negotiations.

Mr. Smith said this was unacceptable, and added: "It would involve people who are well known terrorist leaders who bear the responsibility for the murders and other atrocities which have been perpetrated in the country."

"These men can be compared only with the leaders of the Baader-Meinhof and the Black September terrorists groups, among others."

Mr. Smith said the Rhodesian Government had gone to the Falls conference to sign a document to give effect to the letter and spirit of the Pretoria agreement drawn up when he visited South Africa earlier this month.

He reiterated that its terms were that the aim of the Falls meetings was to give the Government and the ANC an opportunity to express publicly their desire to negotiate an acceptable settlement, and that the meeting would be followed by the setting up of committees within Rhodesia to discuss proposals.

He said the Government had given an undertaking that the ANC representatives within Rhodesia would be "completely free to consult with their colleagues outside the country."

"The very reason for holding the conference on the Victoria Falls Bridge was to accommodate the ANC and make it possible for them to have their externally based representatives present at this formal opening conference."

"This was a major point of consideration during the Pretoria talks. It is obvious from what I have told honourable Members that the ANC were

The Chronicle

Bulawayo

Aug 27, '75



IF YOU CHAPS play it right you could go down in history.

The Sunday mail
Aug 31 '75
Salisbury

COMMENT

A chance for moderates

WHERE NOW? That's the question Rhodesians are asking themselves in the aftermath of the Victoria Falls bridge summit, feeling perhaps that all is not yet lost but waiting for further developments.

The tremendous spotlight turned on the Falls, much more by the presence of South African Premier Mr John Vorster and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda than the opposing Rhodesian delegations, has dimmed.

No doubt a great deal of good came out of it in the context of Southern African detente but the Rhodesian settlement is still as elusive as ever.

It should have been a simple exercise, that signing of a formal declaration of intent to work towards a genuine solution but it was not to be. The African National Council ran true to form.

Bishop Muzorewa was on record before the conference as saying "The rule of the game must be: country first and ourselves last". A pity he did not play the game according to that rule.

The deadlock is over the ANC's insistence that known terrorist leaders should take part in committee meetings in Rhodesia and Mr Smith's refusal to give them immunity from the law.

A way may be found out of the impasse — politics sometimes take unexpected turns — but no one should forget the track record of the men Mr Smith does not want to see on Rhodesian soil, except behind bars. One faces a hangman's noose for murder, another plotted assassinations and many others have played leading roles in terrorism, murder and atrocities.

Meanwhile the frustrated Ian Smith is going ahead with his second phase — the calling of a conference of people who are willing to talk, while still leaving the door open to the ANC to join in.

It is to be regretted that African Members of Parliament have so far refused to have anything to do with it and that the more moderate elements of the ANC have also said no.

They should think again and for once put the country first. The ANC, as at present constituted, has demonstrated its inability to do that and it is up to others to come forward and help find that genuine, acceptable solution.

The Sunday Mail
Salisbury

Aug. 31, '75

Racialism probe

AN IMPORTANT step towards improving racial harmony has been taken with the appointment of the 11 member Commission of Inquiry into Racial Discrimination, to be headed by a retired Judge President.

Race relations in this country are remarkably good but discrimination on the petty or more serious level does exist and the time has come to take a good, hard look at it — and, where possible and practicable, do something about it.

It has taken a long time to get things moving: the Prime Minister recalled when announcing the decision to set up a commission that it was inherent in an agreement reached with the British Government in late 1971.

It will be the Commission's task to take evidence — there will probably be a mass of it — and then report to Government. Whatever the recommendations, legislative action will have to come from the governing party. It will be a test of sincerity, while separating the dyed in the wool extremists from those who have no wish to discriminate purely on the grounds of colour.

All aboard! Now try an ox-wagon at the Ruins

AFTER the breakdown of a succession of talks aboard HMS Tiger, HMS Fearless and SAS Sarie Marais (the ozone Mr Smith could smell was in fact boerewors frying in the dining car attached to the South African State President's coach on the Victoria Falls bridge) a new venue for settlement talks has been found.

The conference will be resumed, I am unreliably informed, in an ox-wagon at the Zimbabwe Ruins.

As the Leader said: "No stone will be left unturned."

The wagon is now being fitted out at the Voortrekker workshops in Pretoria. It will have padded seats down either side of upturned crates, oil lamps with wicks guaranteed to keep burning for more than 30 min-

utes and outside loos at either end.

The general manager of the South African Ox-Wagon Transport Corporation (the good old SAOWTC), Mr Plo Neer, showed an RTV cameraman and myself over the wagon train yesterday.

It will be stationed, he said, under a baobab tree

next to a parking meter installed by the Fort Victoria Council. It will not interfere with the normal flow of road traffic in the town and both vehicles should be able to move without hindrance.

What about catering? I asked. "Ah yes, that's been taken care of. Portable braais will be avail-

able to both delegations and our bar is well stocked with Ouma's Seven Kinds."

"What about baked beans?" "Not in an ox-wagon, Street."

"Will Mr Vorster and Dr Kaunda be coming this time?"

"Can't say for sure. This time we're trying to get Kissinger and Wilson."

I told him I could understand Kissinger, fresh from his successes in the Middle East, but why Wilson?

"Well, he's tackling inflation and we have some people here with inflated ideas."

Genuine

My next stop was the office of Rhodesia's new Director of Press Liaison, Colonel Mac Knox.

"Morning, colonel," I said in Portuguese. "Start liaising and tell me what will happen at the resumed conference."

"This time the delegates will be party to the Livingstone Agreement — didn't know they had signed one did you? It's object will be to give the parties the opportunity to publicly express their genuine desire not to negotiate an acceptable settlement."

I stepped back, aghast, tripping over a vintage koeksuster.

Technique

"Genuine desire NOT to negotiate an acceptable settlement?" I queried.

"That's right. The new technique is to ask them not to agree and there's just a chance they will." Good thinking, I conceded. "I'd never have thought of that — not in my lifetime, anyway."

Rhodesians Will

The Sunday Mail

Salisbury

Aug 31 '75

Oh, goodie, we are all going to have identity cards — but it's a safe bet we Rhodesians will continue to call them situpas.

Here's hoping, though, that the Minister of Internal Affairs (Jack to you but Bernard Horace on his situpa) doesn't get away with his plan to keep information down to a minimum — only sufficient to provide on the spot prima facie evidence of identity and nothing more.

I'm looking forward to filling in a much more complicated and informative document, feeding it into the computer in a specially-built Department of Registration and seeing who I get as a partner.

Surname: Street.

Christian names (where applicable): Gordon X.

Born: Yes.

Place of entry into Rhodesia: Lady Kennedy Maternity Home.

Race: 100 metres.

Colour: Sunburned in summer; white in winter.

Sex: Occasionally.

Are you married or single: Yes.

Wife's name: Street.

Dependants: Wife, four children and three domestic servants.

Any previous convictions?

Supported UDI . . .

Shop with Street. Last week I bought a bottle of hair oil (who said I was bald?). Price increase on previous month — seven cents. Who is greasing what?

NOT THE END... ONLY A BEGINNING

LUSAKA.

THE smoke and thunder of Rhodesian recrimination at the Victoria Falls last week are fading and one overriding prospect now stands out as strongly as the Falls themselves in Southern Africa.

It is that despite the deadlock between Mr Smith's Government and the African National Council on the prickly issue of continuing their talks on Rhodesian soil, this historic week has not been the end but only the beginning.

Because Mr John Vorster and Dr Kenneth Kaunda were there Southern Africa will never be quite the same again.

The much bigger deadlock — between black Africa and the white-ruled South Africa — has been finally cracked, 27 years after it was caused by the rise of Afrikaner nationalism, which ironically is hardly distinguishable from African nationalism.

As a prominent legal adviser put it to me: "Do not expect much news to come out of this

thing for a while now. "The negotiations and contacts are still going on, but they have gone underground, out of the public eye."

It might be weeks before the next public scene in the international struggle to get Mr Smith and the ANC's Bishop Muzorewa together.

Meanwhile Pretoria and Lusaka are undoubtedly in continuing contact, and each respectively with Mr Smith and the Bishop.

But far more important is the immense impact in Southern Africa and much further afield of the fact of the Mr Vorster and Dr Kaunda meeting, talking for hours, crossing into Rhodesia together, coming back to lunch together, and working together into the early hours of the morning to try to create some common ground between the contenders for Rhodesia.

As Robinson Makayi, features editor of the influential Times of Zambia, wrote this week:

BY WILF NUSSEY

"A year ago a psychiatrist would have been recommended for you if you ever thought about it, let alone talked about it.

"But it happened—rather its happening—and the thousands of people who witnessed the historic occasion are as sober and sane as a high court judge."

Mr Vorster, Dr Hilgard Muller, Mr Brand Fourie and others in the Vorster detente spearhead have suddenly become respectable in the Zambian Press, which only a year or two ago was lambasting them in fierce terminology and now grants them full titles and respect.

If the Rhodesian saga does not work out it will not be through lack of an effort unprecedented in African diplomatic initiative.

Nor, if it fails, will it necessarily mean the

failure too of the greater effort to bring sanity and urgently needed economic co-operation to Southern Africa.

In the overall detente which began years ago with the seemingly abortive dialogue affair, Mr Vorster was until last week working around the fringes.

The new impetus came largely from the ignominious withdrawal of Portugal from Africa, which created a sudden potential for either grave danger or for profitable coexistence, depending on how it was handled.

A number of black African States has for some time been heartily tired of the anti-South Africa ideological hook on which they found themselves hung by the high emotion and euphoria of independence.

The trend has grown in the past five years, among the less militant black States, to regard South Africa as another African State with its own internal problems.

And besides some of theirs, the internal problems, of South Africa have looked less serious and South Africa's fast-growing wealth more and more enviable.

Mr Vorster's and his emissaries peregrinations to Abidjan, Monrovia, Lusaka, Gaborone, Lourenco Marques and elsewhere were preliminary skirmishes in the battle for peace.

Success or failure for detente in Southern Africa rests heavily on one man — President Kaunda. He has been in the forefront of the international struggle to change Rhodesia. His country has suffered most from the breaches with Mr Smith's Rhodesia and stands to lose most if there is no settlement.

He is, in effect, the keystone in the arch of confrontation.

This week the keystone loosened at the Victoria Falls. Dr Kaunda has eased his rigid position — conditionally on South Africa doing its share in bringing the Rhodesian sides to common ground.

In fact there is no going back. Having met so dramatically before the eyes of an astonished and largely pleased world, and proved to each other the honesty of their intentions in this whole sub-continent, it would be beyond all human reason for them to suddenly set at each others throats.

That would be disastrous, but mainly for Southern Africa's blacks.

So abruptly has the blockage been breached that already other black States on the continent are believed to be re-examining their attitudes towards South Africa. As are a few non-African States in the Third World.

South Africa is an economic and military powerhouse by even Europe's standards, and a source in Southern Africa of massive technological and other aid besides being a close market for foreign revenue earnings export.

Zambia's economy is at present in perhaps its worst condition since independence in 1964. To a large extent this has been due to its cutting contacts with the white-ruled South, its most logical trading region, and this has been aggravated by present low copper prices and serious transport problems.

Events are indicated that Botswana's President Seretse Khama was right when he first said, years ago, that he could not afford to cut off his country's nose to spite its face.

And that he preferred to promote change within South Africa by example, not by war.

His thinking seems to be catching.—Africa News Service.



MR IAN SMITH does read newspapers. He handed over this bundle to a policeman as he got off the plane which took him to the Victoria Falls last Sunday.

The Sunday Mail

Salisbury

Aug 31 75



"Whosid the Falls conference wasn't a success?"

PEACE HOPES ABANDONED**Bloodbath Likely in Rhodesia**

LONDON (UPI) — Britain has all but abandoned hope for a peaceful hand-over of power in white-ruled Rhodesia to black African nationalists and the threat of a bloodbath of whites by black guerrillas hangs over Rhodesia, British government officials said Friday.

The sources said a full scale African guerrilla offensive against the breakaway former British colony now appears likely, with real risk of a bloodbath of whites.

Rhodesia, a former self governing British colony in southern Africa, proclaimed independence unilaterally in November, 1965.

It did so after failure to agree with Britain on a new constitution guaranteeing unimpeded progress towards a hand-over of power by the 250,000 white settlers to the five million black African majority.

British efforts, with United Nations backing, to force Rhodesian Premier Ian

Smith and his white supremacy regime through economic sanctions to accept black rule have failed so far.

Smith currently is holding talks with African nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo. But British officials say the gap between them is so wide that a total breakdown appears imminent.

Nkomo and his nationalists want power within a year or two at most. Smith talks in terms of 20 years.

Britain this week dispatched Lord Greenhill, retired former head of the diplomatic service, to Rhodesia to see if there is any hope of a peaceful settlement.

After two meetings with Smith and one with Nkomo, Greenhill is flying back to London and is to report to Foreign Secretary James Callaghan Saturday.

British officials are awaiting his report before commenting. The fact Greenhill spent only two days in Rhode-

sia has not encouraged them.

There are fears that the Smith-Nkomo negotiations will break down shortly and that African nationalist leaders will unleash an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 guerrillas massed just across the border in Mozambique.

It is thought unlikely here that Rhodesia's armed forces could hold out against all-out attack, particularly if it is supported by Soviet arms and perhaps by Cuban troops from Angola.

The Rhodesian regular forces consist of an army of 4,500 plus an air force of 1,200 equipped with 40 combat planes—mostly old. The army can be mobilized to a total of 10,000 and there is a reserve of 35,000 men—two-thirds of them whites.

The question now causing agonizing discussion here is what Britain would—or could—do in such a situation.

Rhodesia Kills 24 Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (UPI) — Rhodesian security forces killed 24 black nationalist guerrillas in the latest clash on the frontier with Mozambique, an army communique said Wednesday.

The Rhodesians lost one sol-

dier in the clash. The action area was not pinpointed by the army, but the first military encounters along the Mozambique border began a week ago opening a second front in the black insurgency to end white minority rule.

Easy on Rhodesia

WASHINGTON — Since early spring, Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had been giving more signals than a Baltimore coach on the third-base line, so it was not much of a surprise when she laid the hit-and-run on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia in last week's Commonwealth Conference. Suddenly the game has livened up.

During her campaign as leader of the Conservatives, Mrs. Thatcher was all for lifting sanctions against Rhodesia right away. Once in office she began to backpedal. She quieted down. She grew less positive by the day. By the time she got to Lusaka on Aug. 4, views that once were black and white had turned to a dulcet gray. The lady would cut a deal.

It is a deal worth thinking about.

Let us consider. The government that now sits uneasily in Salisbury, headed by Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, is the product of two developments: the constitution of last fall, and the elections of last spring. Under the constitution, the white minority for 10 years is assured a blocking vote of 28 seats in the 100-member parliament; during this transitional period, whites also may control the army, police, courts and civil service. Under the April elections, 65 percent of the eligible voters — a phenomenal turnout for a largely illiterate electorate in a time of civil war — freely chose the Muzorewa government. Guerrilla forces boycotted the election and indeed sought to disrupt the election by terrorism.

This is Mrs. Thatcher's deal: She would call an all-parties conference, specifically including the terrorist chieftains, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. At the conference a new constitution would be drafted that would reduce the influence and power of the white minority. New elections would be scheduled, both to ratify the proposed constitutional changes and to choose a new parliament. Meanwhile, the Muzorewa government would continue in de facto power. After these steps had been taken, Britain would treat the U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia as no longer operative. Zimbabwe's African neighbors would recognize the outcome. And everybody would live happily ever after.

That is as may be. There is

room to turn around here. Such shrewd operatives as Tanzania's Julius Nyerere pointedly emphasized at the Lusaka conference that they were not asking political genocide for the whites. When Tanzania became independent in 1960, 21 of the 71 seats in its new parliament were reserved for Asians and whites. 30 percent of the seats for 1 percent of the population. When Kenya became independent the same year, 30 percent of the seats were set aside for 4 percent of the population. When Zambia became independent in 1962, 15 seats went to 3.5 million blacks, 15 seats to 84,000 whites.

Against those precedents, the present arrangement in Salisbury seems none too bad — 18 percent of the seats for 4 percent of the population — but given sufficient prospective benefits, that percentage ought to be negotiable. A more rapid phasing-in of black control of military and civilian offices could be bargained.

What benefits are in prospect? Peace, after years of bloody war. An end to the sanctions that have drained the economy of one of Africa's most prosperous lands. Recognition within the community of nations. A not-intolerable way of life for the whites who remain, following the example of Kenya.

Against that rosy prospect, bleak realities intervene. The white minority, led by former Prime Minister Ian Smith, went the last mile in accepting the present constitution; it is far from certain that the whites could be pulled even half a mile more. More to the point, it is unlikely that the terrorist leaders, Mugabe and Nkomo, would agree to any peaceful solution. Both guerrillas have scorned elections. Mugabe has issued an assassinations list headed by the name of the "traitor" Muzorewa.

The convert role of the Soviet Union, suppliers of arms, has to be taken into account. Mugabe and Nkomo both envision Marxist dictatorships in the communist pattern of neighboring Mozambique. Mugabe's idea is for the existing Rhodesian army to surrender unconditionally to him. Nkomo has less bluster but he has many reservations.

Mrs. Thatcher has called a razzle-dazzle play. Good for her! But after listening to 12 years of Rhodesian "solutions," a decent skepticism ought to be reserved.

William F. Buckley Jr.

Undermining South Africa

I like Jesse Jackson, but he does get carried away. Here he is in South Africa, protected by South African police, invited by South Africans to address white and black audiences, talking over the radio and television carried to the ends of the country by South African facilities — and he calls South Africa a "terrorist dictatorship." One is reminded of those years in the early '50s when American liberals were solemnly declaring that Sen. McCarthy had so terrified the country that no one dared to speak. One searched in vain for reports of the sudden death or disappearance of McCarthy's critics.

It is better to say about South Africa the truth, rather than the untruth. And to look for realistic rather than unrealistic solutions. South Africa is an unjust society. So was the society whose birth we celebrate every Fourth of July. Ours indeed was worse; we permitted outright slavery, and counted the Negro half a man for purposes of representation. Allard Lowenstein reminds us that whereas the world has a common chronological history, every society has its own history. Ours is as far advanced over South Africa's in the matter of race relations as South Africa's is advanced over the Central African Empire on human rights.

To say that South Africa is a terrorist dictatorship is to undermine by exaggeration the awful truths about South Africa.

Something is going on there, and it is so good it would be tragic to derail it either by rhetorical exaggeration or by inept diplomacy. We are engaged in both.

It is unthinkable that 10 years ago, or even five, Jesse Jackson should be invited to South Africa for the purpose of undermining social and legal arrangements there. Allard Lowenstein, for 20 years forbidden entry into South Africa in retaliation against his book about South West Africa, was invited there a year ago, was given the facilities of South African television and radio and spoke the language of racial equality in accents appropriate to a rally of the Americans for Democracy Action, which he once headed. He has been invited back.

But surely the most spectacular symbol

of what is going on are the first sentences in a guest column appearing in *The New York Times* op-ed page. Listen: "I do not need anyone from abroad reminding me that a society where any man, whatever his creed or color, is denied human rights, is an unjust one. I am fully aware of this, and so is my Government." That is by Pieter G. Koornhof, who is South Africa's minister of cooperation and development, responsible for administering laws controlling blacks. Such humility, such a sense of guilt, has not been shown since the King of Nineveh rose up out of his throne and cast away his robe and was clothed with sackcloth and ash.

But Pieter Koornhof went on to make a workaday point. It was that equality of opportunity cannot be brought to South Africa by boycotting South African enterprise. He quoted Lincoln to the effect that the poor cannot be made rich by eliminating the rich. The point is highly relevant in a season when every college sophomore who whiffs idealism goes potentially to war against his college's economic portfolio if it includes a share of stock in South African enterprise.

But of graver strategic consequence is the unfolding drama in the north. Rhodesia having done exactly what it was told to do, the government of Mrs. Thatcher is permitting itself to be storm-tossed by the regional passions of countries that consider Lusaka a model city whence to pass judgment on the defects of neighboring constitutions. If the white minority in Rhodesia is not protected, the white minority in South Africa will go to hell before inaugurating anything like racial equality. If the black minority in America had not been protected by the Constitution, it would not now enjoy such freedoms as it has. In going from antecedent stage A to present stage B, the acquiescence of those who hold the power is conventionally required. Is the 19th Amendment giving the vote to women illegitimate because only men voted for it?

Perhaps Mrs. Thatcher is about to bring off something adroit, and prudent. As things now stand, refusal to acknowledge true reform in Rhodesia is a body blow to right-minded South Africans.

It Comes From Africa's Blacks and the Russians

Pressure Is Building at Smith's Racist Fortress

By PAMELA DIAMOND

SALISBURY, Rhodesia—The Government of Prime Minister Ian Smith has been unexpectedly tenacious in the decade since it unilaterally declared independence from Britain. The minority white population has fared well in spite of United Nations sanctions, an economic and diplomatic freeze by Britain, worldwide condemnation of its racist practices and occasional border incursions by bands of black nationalist guerrillas.

However, there are now indications that Cuba and Russia may turn their attention to Rhodesia.

If so, Mr. Smith's last opportunity to reach a negotiated settlement may be at hand. The stakes are high. Through negotiations a peaceful transition is possible that would eventually bring the black rule that is widely accepted outside Rhodesia as inevitable. Otherwise war may result that might easily extend beyond the borders of Rhodesia.

The stakes are also obvious, and important, to diplomats around the world. Officials in the State Department, in Whitehall, in Paris and Pretoria are pushing Mr. Smith hard to settle—to eliminate Rhodesia as a target for a Soviet-Cuban adventure.

Attempts to legalize Rhodesia's independence first through negotiations with Britain and, more recently, between the Smith Government and moderate representatives of the African National Council, have always foundered on the white regime's refusal to concede the principle of majority rule. Until early 1975 the situation seemed destined to amble on indefinitely. Then, in April, the Lisbon revolution

presaged the end of the Portuguese empire. Mozambique's independence, in June, opened Rhodesia's eastern flank to a new, openly hostile black government.

South Africa's Prime Minister, John Vorster, whose Government had protected and bolstered Rhodesia for 10 years, was quick to see the major implications. He accelerated his policy of détente with black-Africa, withdrew South African paramilitary police from Rhodesia and pressured Mr. Smith into releasing imprisoned black Rhodesian leaders and negotiating with them directly.

Those negotiations began in December but as of two weeks ago Mr. Smith and Joshua Nkomo, leader of the moderate faction of black Rhodesians, conceded that their talks were foundering. "It would be misleading to pretend that the gap that divides us is a narrow one," said the Rhodesian Prime Minister.

Meanwhile, reliable intelligence sources reported the arrival in Mozambique of Soviet and Cuban advisers—together with the landing at the Mozambican port of Beira of Soviet weaponry from Russian freighters.

This coincided with a threat by Mozambique's President, Samora Machel, to champion new guerrilla movement into Rhodesia from his territory. It also coincided with visits to Moscow by militant black Rhodesian leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, and with increased guerrilla activity on the Rhodesia-Mozambique border. There were also reports, unverified so far, that about 15,000 armed blacks, from Rhodesia and elsewhere in Africa, are gathering in Mozambique near the Rhodesia border.

The difficulty that faces the West is that if a repeat of the Russian-Cuban performance in Angola is going to be stopped—and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has said further Soviet expansion in southern Africa will not be tolerated—it would prove embarrassing to have to go to the rescue of a white racist minority regime. This would put the United States, or whoever else might take active steps, into a deeply troublesome position with the black African nations.

The Alternatives Are Few

The West, therefore, would prefer a negotiated settlement, and quickly. That means acceptance of black rule. Even a phased program to black rule over, say, two years, would probably be acceptable to Mr. Nkomo. Assistance to a Rhodesia committed to majority rule against Soviet intervention is feasible. Assistance to a Rhodesia under indefinite white minority rule is not.

This is what is being spelled out urgently to Mr. Smith now by Britain and the United States. He has been told the alternative to immediate settlement is all-out war with little likelihood of anyone, not even the South Africans, coming to Rhodesia's aid.

The Rhodesians themselves are worried. They do not fear the black guerrillas. But Soviet tanks and other weapons of the sort that swung the changes in Angola, manned by Cubans, thrusting across the Rhodesian border, is another thing altogether for the small white population to contemplate.

Any such thrust would overrun Mr. Nkomo; he would "become irrelevant," as Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has put it, and the initiative, along with the support of most of black Africa, would pass to the militants.

For Mr. Smith, who once said he could not foresee black rule in Rhodesia "in my lifetime," the decision is painful and bitter. And time is short. He may have literally only days in which to make it.

Pamela Diamond is a correspondent of The Sunday Times of Johannesburg. She has covered Rhodesian affairs for many years.

The New York Times

Sun. Feb. 29 '76

NEXT, A RACE WAR IN SOUTHERN AFRICA?

IN THE AFTERMATH of the victory of Soviet-backed forces in Angola, the beleaguered whites of southern Africa are bracing themselves for early conflict with the black Africans who surround them in overwhelming numbers.

The danger has increased markedly as a result of Russia's unprecedented military intervention in Angola—abetted by a 12,000-man Cuban expeditionary force. The reason: Radical African nationalists believe that they can look to Moscow for decisive help in their drive to destroy the last remaining white-minority regimes in southern Africa.

Conflict feared. The threat of war between whites and blacks is developing on two fronts.

One involves South Africa, which sent upwards of 5,000 soldiers into Angola in an unsuccessful effort to stop the pro-Soviet Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. Leaders of the Popular Movement and their Russian backers are pledged to support black African nationalists in neighboring Namibia—South-West Africa—a mandate territory administered by South Africa.

The other flash point for a race war is in Rhodesia, where 240,000 whites are trying to preserve their rule over a black majority of 6 million.

Experienced observers say that the victory of radical nationalists in Angola—plus the new role of Russia and Cuba in southern Africa—could wreck any lingering hope of an agreement for a peaceful transition to black African rule in Rhodesia.

Dramatic change. The danger of racial violence represents a dramatic change in the outlook for relations between whites and blacks in this region.

Only a few months ago South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster appeared to be achieving surprising success with his policy of détente with his black neighbors.

And in Rhodesia, Prime Minister Ian Smith, under pressure from Mr. Vorster, was engaged in negotiations with Joshua Nkomo, leader of the country's moderate African nationalist movement. The aim was to work out an arrangement for a transfer of power to the African majority by peaceful means.

Now the negotiations in Rhodesia are near collapse, and South Africa's policy of détente is virtually in ruins.

As a result, African extremists who favor conflict over conciliation are win-



ning influence—with active encouragement from the Soviet Union.

It is in Rhodesia that an eruption between blacks and whites is most imminent. A united Rhodesian guerrilla command has been established in Mozambique, and 12,000 men reportedly are being trained at five camps there and in Tanzania by Chinese instructors. Modern Soviet weapons are flowing to these camps in growing numbers.

An invasion of Rhodesia by guerrillas from Mozambique and Zambia within weeks is predicted by Sean MacBride, United Nations Commissioner of Namibia. Zambia's President Kaunda, who supported a peaceful settlement, now predicts a bloodbath between Rhodesia's whites and blacks.

The role of Russia—and possibly Cuba—could determine the course that a future conflict in Rhodesia takes. In competing with Communist China for influence in black Africa, the Soviets are expected to intensify their assistance to Rhodesian nationalists.

Cuba's "hired guns." Cuba's role is unpredictable. Says an American official: "They are hired guns. They seem most encouraged by their success in Angola. So they could just decide to push further—perhaps into Rhodesia."

The whites in Rhodesia, according to expert observers, will be hard pressed in the new situation to withstand a full-scale guerrilla campaign for very long. Government forces consist of 5,700 regulars and 40,000 reserves—one third of them black Africans.

The expectation is that Rhodesia's whites will be forced to appeal to South Africa to come to their rescue. That would confront the South Africans with the necessity of making a fateful decision—either allow the whites in Rhodesia to go under or accept an open-ended military commitment that would increase their own vulnerability.

South Africa's immediate problem, however, is how to cope with the new threat to its position in Namibia. In the past, the South Africans have had little difficulty preserving security there

against a weak and divided black-nationalist movement, the South-West Africa People's Organization.

Now that movement will be able to operate from a privileged sanctuary in Angola. And the Russians are promising increased support. They may be emboldened by the fact that the United Nations voted to terminate South Africa's mandate over Namibia—ignored by the Vorster Government—and ordered independence for this territory.

Where war is remote. In South Africa proper, the war danger is remote. The 18 million black Africans still show no signs of challenging the rule by 4.4 million whites. The defense forces are formidable—50,500 regulars supported by 138,000 active reservists and 75,000 commandos who look after internal security and frontier surveillance in any emergency.

South Africa's armed forces are rated as capable of taking on any military threat that the black Africans can pose.

But events in Angola are raising new questions in the minds of South Africans about their long-term security. They have been jolted by the defeat of their troops in Angola, by the sudden emergence of the Soviet Union as a force in southern Africa and, most of all, by the failure of the U.S. to respond to the Russian challenge.

They are preparing for dangerous days ahead. In the words of Prime Minister Vorster: "The forces of destruction will strike at South Africa harder than ever before."

Mozambique Declares State of War

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — The Communist-backed government of Mozambique declared Wednesday "a state of war" exists with Rhodesia and announced it has sealed its 800-mile border with the white-ruled nation.

However, a Rhodesian government spokesman in Salisbury said that "a state of war" did not mean a declaration of war. The Mozambique Ministry of Information confirmed the statement did not mean a declaration of war but said Mozambique was being put on a war footing.

Last week Rhodesian forces went into "hot pursuit" after some of the thousands of African guerrillas infiltrating from the Mozambique border, killing 24 guerrillas and suffering one Rhodesian soldier dead.

Rhodesia, a breakaway British colony, has a regular army of 3,500 men and 10,000 reser-

vists, many of whom have been called up in recent months. But Rhodesia has been bolstering its forces over the past year with an additional but undisclosed number of callups.

The "state of war" declaration came in an impassioned speech by Marxist President Samora Machel from the presidential palace. The speech was broadcast by Mozambique Radio.

The bearded, 42-year-old Machel said all Rhodesian property and assets in Mozambique would be seized, all communications with Rhodesia cut and Mozambique would apply full economic sanctions against its white-ruled neighbor.

The closure of the border, gateway for 40 per cent of landlocked Rhodesia's imports and exports, is expected to have a serious impact on Rhodesia's already ailing economy.



SAMORA MACHEL

Machel urged Mozambique's 8.5 million impoverished people to prepare for war and begin building air raid shelters in every village.

He called on socialist nations to aid Mozambique in its time of need. The reference was apparently to the Soviet Union and China, which both support Machel's revolutionary Marxist regime.

An estimated force of 3,000 black nationalist guerrillas from Rhodesia have been massing on Mozambique's border for the past two months for a full assault across the frontier. Another 10,000 African guerrillas have been reported training in camps in Tanzania, preparing to join the units on the border.

Machel leads a 10,000-man army of his own.



Atlanta Constitution Mar 7, 1976

Rhodesia Army Boosts Strength

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (UPI) — Rhodesia's defense minister Friday announced new callups to boost army strength and admitted indirectly for the first time that

Cuban and Soviet advisors are aiding Rhodesian guerrillas based in Mozambique.

The new defense measures were disclosed as Radio Mozambique declared "the hour of liberation" had come for Rhodesia's 5.9 million blacks and announced 27 whites charged with "economic sabotage" and other crimes had been ordered to quit Mozambique within 48 hours.

Defense Minister Pieter van der Byl told a news conference Mozambique's decision Wednesday to cut landlocked Rhodesia's access to Indian Ocean ports and fully implement U.N. economic sanctions would "take its toll."

He said the white-minority government was preparing "to call up more Rhodesian territorials (part-time white) troops, but at the same time we are extending the size of the regular army," with black soldiers.

Current regular army strength is about 4,000.

Van der Byl also confirmed indirectly for the first time that Cuban and Soviet advisors—fresh from Angolan victories—are in Mozambique. In response to a question, he said, "There is no indication of a Russian or Cuban presence of any significance in Mozambique."

The defense minister said about 1,000 black guerrillas are operating within Rhodesia, with an additional 4,000-5,000 based in neighboring black states.

Rhodesian black nationalist sources estimate more than 13,000-16,000 guerrillas are being trained in Mozambique.

The minister also told reporters Rhodesians could expect some belt-tightening in response to the Mozambique border closing. The government of Prime Minister Ian Smith Friday announced a 20 per cent cut in the monthly gasoline ration issued to private drivers.

Pound Dips To Record \$1.98 Low

LONDON (UPI) — The value of the British pound sank to below \$2 for the first time in history Friday and bankers said one reason was the dollar's growing strength. The Bank of England had to buy pounds to support it.

The closing quotation put the pound at \$1.9825. It stood at \$2.01375 Thursday and plunged below the \$2 mark for the first time shortly after markets opened.

"The strength of the dollar in Europe accounts for today's sharp falls in sterling, but does not explain its slide against other currencies," a dealer for Chase Manhattan Bank said.

The British currency first touched a new low Thursday when it closed at \$2.01375, then opened lower Friday at \$2.0060 and continued falling.

Its previous all-time low was on Dec 1, 1975, when it stood at \$2.0155.

Another reason for the continued deterioration was a report that the Bank of England had sold millions of pounds Thursday.

But a Bank of England spokesman denied it.

"This is poppycock," he said. "What happened is an unnamed influential depositor pulled out a large amount of pounds late Thursday because of falling interest rates in Britain. This caused some smaller depositors to become nervous and convert their sterling."

Britain Charged With Interference

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (AP) — Prime Minister Ian Smith on Saturday accused Britain of undermining his efforts to reach a power-sharing agreement with Rhodesia's black majority.

If Britain had left Rhodesia alone after his white minority

government unilaterally declared independence in 1965, "we would have settled our

problem long, long ago," Smith said in an interview with the Australian Broadcasting Corp.

In other Rhodesia-related development:

—Ugandan President Idi Amin, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, called on the OAU's 47 member-states to provide material, moral and military assistance to Mozambique in its confrontation with Rhodesia.

He commended Mozambique President Samora Machel's decision last week to close his country's border with Rhodesia and said Uganda was ready to send troops and money to Mozambique. Amin's statements were contained in a telegram to OAU Secretary-General William Eteki and quoted by Uganda radio. The broadcast was monitored in Nairobi.

—Jason Moyo, chairman of the Rhodesian branch of the black nationalist African National Council — ANC — said the Soviet Union was "aiding the Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) liberation struggle directly in terms of military technical advisers." Moyo spoke to newsmen on arrival in Nairobi after attending the Communist party congress in Moscow.

Rhodesian Defense Minister P. K. van der Byl said Friday there were about 1,000 guerrillas in Rhodesia and another 4,000 to 5,000 poised in Mozambique and Tanzania. He said they had no sophisticated Soviet arms.

Worldwide

Atlanta Constitution

Sun. Mar. 7, 1976

Guerrillas Widen War In Rhodesia

SALISBURY (NYT) — Rhodesia announced Tuesday that since late January black nationalist guerrilla forces had extended the war to the full length of the 800 mile border with Mozambique.

"We don't see it coming to an end, whether we reach a political settlement or not," said Edward Sutton-Pryce, deputy minister in the office of Prime Minister Ian Smith, at a news conference. "It would be daydreaming to say it will come to an end." The minister also announced that Rhodesian troop commitment to the combat area had been increased by about three fifths since January, with a concomitant increase in the number of reserves called to active duty.

Rhodesia announces no troop-strength figures, in line with a policy of exceptionally tight military secrecy.

Atlanta
Constitution

Wed.

March 10 '76

It May Be Rhodesia's Turn

There is growing and seemingly well-founded concern that the end of the civil war in Angola may mean the beginning of fighting elsewhere in southern Africa. The attention of Western diplomats, of African leaders and, apparently, of Cuba and the Soviet Union, has focused on Rhodesia, where border clashes between black and white Rhodesians are accelerating and where British diplomats are trying to head off a racial war.

The border fighting last week, between black nationalist guerrillas and white soldiers, was the most serious in a year; at least 25 persons were killed.

There have also been apparently accurate reports that Cuban and Russian military advisers are across the border in Mozambique, training guerrillas.

Britain, from which Rhodesia's minority white Government declared unilateral independence 10 years ago, has for the first time become directly involved in discussions between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and Joshua Nkomo, leader of a moderate faction of the African National Council, Rhodesia's black political movement.

There does not now seem to be much basis for optimism about the negotiations. Mr. Smith, representing about 280,000 whites continues to reject the basic demand of Mr. Nkomo, representing about six million blacks: majority rule soon.



What gives point to the situation is the presence in Southern Africa of an estimated 12,000 Cuban troops, and Russian advisers who made the difference in Angola's civil war. Officials in Havana and Moscow have recently repeated their promises to support "wars of liberation" elsewhere in southern Africa. It is not known, and the Cuban Government is not saying, where their troops are now or where they will be going.

The New York Times
Sun Feb. 29 '76

Worldgram

INTERNATIONAL WEEK®



FROM THE CAPITALS OF THE WORLD

SALISBURY • PRETORIA • ADDIS ABABA • BEIRUT • CAIRO

Where in Africa, and when, will Russia's Brezhnev and Cuba's Castro strike next? It's an explosive continent that needs close watching.

The balance of power has been dramatically altered in Africa.

The Soviet Union is riding high. So is Communist Cuba.

Cuban combat troops, 12,000 strong, and Russian weapons won the civil war for Marxist forces in Angola. Armies backed by the U.S., South Africa, some anti-Soviet black African nations were the losers. Now . . .

Russian and Cuban Communists are in a position to call the turn, exacerbate "national wars of liberation" elsewhere in Africa. Among potential targets:

The Western Sahara, once a Spanish colony, now partitioned by Morocco and Mauritania. Russian-armed Algeria supports nomadic, anti-Moroccan insurgents.

French-ruled Djibouti, where Red Sea and Gulf of Aden meet. Pro-Soviet Somalis, well-equipped by Moscow, want to take over the strategic territory.

White-ruled Rhodesia and white-ruled Namibia, formerly South-West Africa. Black guerrillas armed by Russia and trained in neighboring Mozambique are at war with whites in Rhodesia, even as talks go on for sharing political power.

Immediately under the gun are Rhodesia's 240,000 whites. Their rule is being challenged by 6 million restive blacks demanding majority government.

There's no chance of military aid from Britain or the U.S. There's only scant hope of South African help. Rhodesia stands alone. It is hemmed in by black neighbors, ostracized by most of the world for its racial policies.

Latest blow to the Salisbury regime came on March 3. The Marxist-oriented Government in Mozambique put the nation on war footing against Rhodesia. With the 700-mile border closed, landlocked Rhodesia lost a major outlet to the sea.

Under that kind of pressure, it's a question whether Rhodesia can stand up indefinitely against rebels armed by Russia, trained by China and backed by Cuban veterans. This assessment, cabled by our man who regularly covers Africa:

"On balance, white Rhodesia faces a grim future. One third of its 5,700 Regular Army men and 40,000 reservists are black. Much military gear is old.

"Inevitably, role of the white military will be defensive and increasingly repressive. The longer the fighting, the greater the black antagonism at home.

"Despite the odds, Rhodesian whites expect a lengthy war. Here's why--

"First, Rhodesia has spent the last 11 years gearing up for this fight by

(over)

stockpiling fuel and supplies, training for jungle war, clearing Mozambican border areas, resettling black tribesmen in fortified villages.

"Second, black guerrillas are believed to number only about 5,000, not 12,000 as estimated earlier. Blacks are poorly trained, divided in leadership. They rely on hit-and-run attacks from outside Rhodesia. Few whites believe Cubans will play as decisive a role in Rhodesia as they did in Angola.

"The unknown factor is white morale. Most whites are staying put for now. The real test comes when Salisbury's suburbs are raided, when all blacks are regarded as enemies, when the country is fighting a no-holds-barred race war."

Another African flash point: Djibouti. Somalia's designs there could spark war with Ethiopia. Somalia has a modern Russian-supplied arsenal. Ethiopia depends on America for weapons. Superpower rivalry could explode.

Yet a shooting war with Somalia is just one of Ethiopia's many woes.

Military men who ousted Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974 are learning it's easier to overthrow a government than to run one. Everything is going wrong. Ranks of the ruling military council are torn apart by a power struggle. Adding to the worries are food shortages, inflation, student hostility. Disputes with Somalia and Sudan are heating up. A rebellion in Eritrea Province ties down much of the Army. Insurgents, to improve their image in the U.S., have promised to free three captured Americans.

The young military junta sees an even faster drift to the left as one way to ease its troubles and insure success of the revolution. The result: a purge of so-called reactionaries in government, church, business.

In the Mideast, Arabs and Israelis, the U.S., too, are entering a critical three-month period that could swing the pendulum toward peace or toward war.

It's another region where the outlook is anything but optimistic.

Among the reasons why movement toward peace is mired down: Political strain boils inside the Israeli Government. The Egyptian-Syrian dispute over peace policy is gaining in bitterness. The Palestine Liberation Organization is torn by divisions between moderates and radicals. And note this . . .

The United Nations' mandate to station observers between Syrian, Israeli forces on the Golan Heights expires in late May. If U.N. peacekeepers are forced to pull out, fighting between the opposing armies could erupt.

Further complications surfaced in late February. Egyptian President Sadat unveiled two "secret agreements" reached with the U.S. last September.

The U.S., he said, pledged to prevent Israel from attacking Syria. And Palestinians would sit in on Mideast peace talks. Which Palestinians? That's unclear. But Israel won't deal with the PLO, which the Arabs recognize.

For the U.S., this mare's-nest of tension and dissension sharply reduces chances that President Ford will tour the Middle East in April.

Mr. Ford had hoped his visit would help break the Arab-Israeli impasse. But with the Mideast mood as it is, presidential advisers warn he could lose prestige at home by moving into what is at present a no-win situation.

ROBERT AKERMAN

Atlanta Journal - March 14, 1976

A Sad End to Great Success Story?

NO ONE knows what the outcome will be in Rhodesia, but that white-ruled African country clearly is in grave trouble.

The latest pressures come from neighboring Mozambique; the president of that newly independent black na-

Robert Akerman's column appears in The Atlanta Journal.

tion has said a virtual state of war exists with Rhodesia. Economic pressure alone might eventually topple the white regime in Rhodesia, since Mozambique has closed Rhodesia's major outlet for trade through Mozambique's ports. Or there could be an all-out racial war—and even England, the mother country of most of the white Rhodesians, has disavowed Rhodesia's present rulers.

If England was the mother country,

Cecil Rhodes was the father of Rhodesia. A tale that could end as a tragedy once was part of one of the greatest success stories of all time.

Born in 1853 in Hertfordshire, England, Rhodes was the son of an Anglican vicar. At 17 he left England to join his brother who was a planter in Natal, South Africa. Together the brothers got into the diamond business in the fields at Kimberley. Traveling north into the African interior on one of his journeys, Rhodes made the vow that was to shape his future—and Rhodesia's: "For four months I walked between earth and sky, and when I looked down, I said this earth should be English," he wrote later.

Dividing his time between England and Africa, Rhodes began working for a degree at Oxford at the same time he continued piling up a fortune. By 1881, when he received his degree, he was a rich man and a member of Par-

liament in the Cape Colony, the British possession at the southern tip of Africa.

The dream of Cecil Rhodes was to expand Britain's holdings so that her territory stretched from the cape all the way to Egypt in the north. He would point to the map of Africa and say, "I want to see all this painted red." That was the traditional color for marking British possessions in the atlases.

Rhodes used his money to increase his power in Cape Colony politics. In 1885 he got Britain to declare a protectorate over the native territory of Bechuanaland, north of the Cape Colony. Next he added millions more to his fortune through gold mining in the Witwatersrand (Dutch for White Water Range). English miners employed by Rhodes flocked into the area which had previously been an isolated settlement of Dutch farmers.

The actual acquisition of what came to be Rhodesia began when Rhodes bribed Lo Bengula, chief of the Matabele tribe, into letting the British get a foothold in his country. When Lo Bengula realized he had virtually signed away his kingdom, trouble developed. Rhodes subdued the natives with his private army. In 1890 this vast tract was named Rhodesia by the settlers. It is one of the few countries in the world to be named for a person. "Well, you know, to have a bit of country named after one is one of the things a man might be proud of," Rhodes said when informed of the honor.

Rhodes advanced still further north in Africa. He organized a police force for Nyasaland and put two armed steamers on Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika. He became prime minister of the Cape Colony, ruling it now in name as well as fact. The British incursions into Dutch settlements led to the outbreak of the conflict known as the Boer War. By 1902, Cecil Rhodes was very ill. "So little done, so much to do," he mourned to a friend. Shortly after learning that peace negotiations had begun between the British and the Dutch, Rhodes died. He was only 49.

"I would annex the planets and the stars if I could," Rhodes once said in a magnificent expression of the arrogant spirit of imperialism. He actually did add 750,000 square miles full of resources to the British empire. But today it is nearly all lost as far as England is concerned, and the liabilities inherent in the Rhodes legacy weigh heavily upon white men everywhere—but especially in the land named after him.



Rhodesia Sea Links Blocked

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (UPI) — Mozambique

Wednesday blockaded Rhodesia's main routes to the sea and ordered the newly independent nation on a "war footing...to defeat and crush" its white supremacist neighbor.

President Samora Machel ordered in a nationwide radio address from the capital of Maputo a "total ban on any form of communication with the territory controlled by the racist regime" in Salisbury.

Machel accused the Rhodesians of bombing Mozambique border villages and said Mozambique was being attacked by "Rhodesian troops who have killed and maimed men, women and children."

He claimed his forces "shot down Rhodesian planes and helicopters that have been bombing border villages."

"Fighters of the Mozambique liberation army, you will defeat the enemy and crush the aggressor who is violating the peace and is massacring our people," Machel said.

Machel ordered officials in "cities, villages, schools, factories and hospitals" to construct air raid shelters. He said both "agricultural and industrial sectors are placed on a war footing."

Machel stopped short of an open declaration of war. Diplomats interpreted the announcement as the full implementation of U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia.

He said his country would implement U.N. sanctions against its white neighbor. About 80 per cent of Rhodesia's shipping has been done through Maputo and Beira, the two ports through which Rhodesia has managed to stay immune from the U.N. blockade since declaring independence from Britain 10 years ago.

The Mozambique president ordered the confiscation of all Rhodesian-owned property in his country, as well as that owned "by firms with offices in Rhodesian territory and by Rhodesian citizens recognizing the illegal regime."

No figures of the value of Rhodesian property in Mozambique were available, but these could include vacation homes and shipping offices.

Britain said it welcomed Machel's announcement but said the Mozambique president's order was not a declaration of war.

Government officials in Salisbury said Machel's moves took them by surprise. They said customs officials in the Mozambique capital "are pulling out right now."

Machel's move followed a two-month build-up of fresh guerrilla activity in Rhodesia's border areas where the black nationalist insurgency first began three years ago. A week ago Rhodesian forces crossed the border into Mozambique, pursuing a band of guerrilla and killed 17 in a clash.

March 4 '76

Mozambique Prepares for War

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — The revolutionary Marxist government of Mozambique closed its 800-mile border with white-ruled Rhodesia Wednesday and put the nation on a war footing.

President Samora Machel announced the closure of the frontier in a radio broadcast from the presidential palace and said all Rhodesian property and assets here would be seized.

Machel, whose country provides sanctuary to thousands of black Rhodesian guerrillas fighting the regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith, said a "state of war" exists with Rhodesia and urged the country's 8.5 million people to begin building air raid shelters.

The Ministry of Information later said Machel had not declared war but simply put the nation on a war footing. The move follows a "hot pursuit" raid into Mozambique last week by Rhodesian troops chasing guerrillas. Machel called the raid "an act of war."

Machel said communications with Rhodesia would be cut and declared that his impoverished East African nation was applying full economic sanctions to the landlocked former British colony.

Well-placed sources here viewed the move as a saber-

rattling gesture rather than a signal for all-out shooting war.

Britain, which recently stepped up pressure on Smith to move toward black majority rule in Rhodesia, welcomed the economic sanctions.

"Since independence, Mozambique has made clear its intention of doing this. 'In our view, the step they have taken emphasizes the gravity of the situation for Rhodesia,' a spokesman in London said.

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said President Ford "is concerned about the situation in Southern Africa." He said Ford hoped any political changes in the region could be "brought about peacefully without resort to violence."

The closing of the border, gateway for between 25 and 40 per cent of Rhodesia's imports and exports, is expected to have a serious impact on Rhodesia's already ailing economy. But a Rhodesian spokesman in Salisbury said it would hurt Mozambique even more.

How far Machel is willing to support Rhodesian guerrillas in their hit-and-run war with the white minority government was not clear.

Some 3,000 black nationalist guerrillas are poised on the

western border for attacks inside Rhodesia and 10,000 others are reported training at bases in Tanzania to join the units at the border.

He called on all "Socialist" countries to come to Mozambique's aid, an apparent reference to the Soviet Union and China.

It was also not clear

whether — as in Angola — Machel plans to bring Soviet arms and Cuban troops into the Rhodesian war, in which 732 guerrillas and 84 Rhodesian troops have been killed in three years.

Such a move has been rumored for weeks and unconfirmed reports said Soviet tanks were being unloaded at the Mozambique port of Beira.

Many observers doubt that Mozambique, with its critical economic problems under Machel's Socialist revolution, is ready for an all-out war. However, Mozambique has a battlehardened army of 10,000 which fought a 10-year guerrilla war against Portuguese colonial forces until the nation was granted independence last June 25.

ians World *Columbus Ga. Enquirer*
Mar 4 '76



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THE UNITED STATES POSITION ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The United States has consistently supported the principle of eventual majority rule and the granting of basic rights to the 5.3 million citizens of Rhodesia who are black. Neither the United States, the United Nations nor the United Kingdom opposes eventual independence for Rhodesia. However, the British Government, as the sovereign power responsible for all the inhabitants of that territory, is unwilling to grant independence to a government which refuses to move toward eventual majority rule. The present regime in Rhodesia denies the African majority an effective voice in government through a constitution which perpetuates white minority rule and institutionalizes racial separation both geographically and socially.

Following protracted negotiations during which the British insisted that any agreement granting independence to Rhodesia must include provisions leading to eventual majority rule, Ian Smith and his colleagues unilaterally declared the colony of Rhodesia independent on November 11, 1965. The United Nations as well as the British Government declared the act illegal.

Neither the United States nor any other nation has recognized the independence of Rhodesia or granted recognition to the Smith regime. British sovereignty over the territory is universally accepted. The United States has firmly supported efforts to influence the Smith regime to restore constitutional authority in the colony, grant basic rights to the Africans who comprise some 95 percent of its population, and make provisions for eventual majority rule.

New Constitution Seeks to Perpetuate Minority Rule

On March 2, 1970 the Rhodesian authorities brought into force a new constitution to replace one instituted in 1961 under British rule. The new constitution substitutes a president for the Queen of England as chief of state and is designed to perpetuate minority rule. It specifically prohibits the African majority from ever gaining control of the government. The constitution also incorporates the preventive detention law under which an individual's right to bail or trial may be denied. The land area of Rhodesia is divided "equally" between the 250,000 Europeans and 5.3 million Africans; each group is assigned about 45 million acres. Separate voters' rolls are established along strict racial lines; economic and educational criteria continue to be required to qualify for either the European or African roll and, in effect, disenfranchise the vast majority of Africans. White represen-

continued

tational parity between whites and blacks is theoretically possible, the formula under which this may come about effectively assures minority control for a long period of time. The number of representatives directly elected by the Africans is reduced to 8 from the present 15. Eight additional Africans are selected by a Council of Chiefs, who are salaried civil servants, to sit in the new parliament.

United States Seeks Peaceful Solution

The United States has supported a variety of peaceful measures designed to influence the Smith regime to change its policies and move toward majority rule. The United States voted for a Security Council resolution of November 12, 1965 condemning the illegal Smith regime, severely reduced the size of its consular staff in Salisbury, recalled its Consul General, and suspended all trade promotion activities previously carried out by the Consulate General. The United States also supported the Council's resolutions of December 16, 1966, May 29, 1968, and March 18, 1970 which called on all member nations to impose economic sanctions against Rhodesia. Executive Orders were subsequently issued to carry out the mandatory provisions of those resolutions with respect to the United States. After the 1970 Constitution was enacted and Rhodesia's last links with the British crown were severed, the US Consulate General in Salisbury closed on March 17, 1970.

Comprehensive Sanctions

Executive Order 11419 was issued on July 29, 1968 broadening the economic sanctions against Rhodesia as required by Security Council Resolution 253 of May 29, 1968. The new order which supplements Executive Order 11322 (issued January 5, 1967), imposed a virtual total embargo on trade with and transfers to Rhodesia. Exceptions to the trade restrictions were made for goods and supplies intended strictly for medical or educational use, publications, news material and, in special humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs. The Executive Order prohibits the activities proscribed by the mandatory provisions of the resolutions. Violation of either Executive Order is a criminal offense under the provisions of Section 5(b) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended.

In November 1971, the US Congress enacted legislation which permits the importation into the United States of certain strategic and critical materials, including those from Rhodesia. The Administration opposed this legislation since it would not permit the United States to comply fully with its treaty obligations. However, American imports of such material authorized by the legislation, primarily chrome and chrome ore, represent less than five percent of total Rhodesian exports.

Legal Authority for US Actions

All actions taken by the US Government with respect to Rhodesia have been authorized by the laws of the United States. The President issued the Executive Orders under authority of an act of Congress entitled the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended

(Public Law 264, 79th Congress). Section 5 of the Act empowers the President to implement Security Council decisions adopted pursuant to Article 41 of the United Nations Charter.

The British Position

The British Government has been prepared to grant independence to Rhodesia as it has done for all of its other African colonies. As the colonial power, however, Britain retains its responsibility to protect all of the people of Rhodesia, not just the less than five percent who are white. Therefore Britain insists that to obtain independence, the authorities in Southern Rhodesia must demonstrate their intention of proceeding toward eventual majority rule. This they have refused to do, and the British Government continues to oppose the illegally declared independence.

In May 1972, a British commission headed by Lord Pearce, established by the British Government to ascertain the acceptability by the majority of the Rhodesian people of proposals agreed to by the British and the Smith regime for a settlement of the dispute, published its conclusions that the majority of the people, primarily black, rejected the proposals. The British Government is still hopeful that an eventual solution to the problem can be found which will be acceptable to the Rhodesian people as a whole.

Alleged UN Interference in Internal Affairs

The imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia by the United Nations Security Council does not constitute interference in the internal affairs of a state. Rhodesia is a British territory, and continuing British sovereign authority over it is accepted by all the nations of the world. It was the United Kingdom which recognized the threat to the peace stemming from the 1965 rebellion and which turned to the Security Council for assistance in its efforts to assure all the people of Rhodesia their fundamental right of self-determination.

The Security Council's actions were therefore not an intervention in the internal affairs of a state but rather a response to a request for assistance by a member nation recognized by all as having sovereignty over and responsibility for the territory.

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Christon Bank family fights off terrorist attack

Herald Reporter:
Gary Dixon

A CHRISTON BANK man, his teenage daughter (15) and son (13), kept a terrorist gang pinned down under a fusillade of bullets outside their home on Monday evening, allowing a neighbour, caught in the open, to run to the safety of his house.

The father yesterday

described the attack which started at about 6.20 p.m.

"My wife, Jean, and I were in the kitchen preparing supper and Linda and Colin were in the sitting room watching television when the attack started from the thick bush behind and to the north-west of us.

"I realised the fire was directed at our neighbour

and the family went into action immediately.

"Within a minute I had cut off our main power supply, set off our siren to warn other people in the area that an attack was underway and we were upstairs in Linda's bedroom overlooking the bush and kopje behind the house," he said.

"I don't think those

I looked across to where I thought the fire was coming from near an anthill halfway up the thick wooded kopje.

"I could see smoke filtering through the bush. That's when we all opened up — Linda with her semi-automatic .32 rifle, Colin with a .22 revolver and me with a 9 mm LDP light machine gun.

"Those

realised then that they had bitten off more than they could chew.

"We're all above average shots in the family and to top it all Linda is the best shot in the district. She won this year's shooting championships beating the men."

While father, son and daughter poured concentrated fire into the terrorist position, the wife was

seated on the floor with the box of ammunition handing out bullets and filling magazines as they were needed.

"In all I fired about 50 rounds from the LDP while between them Colin and Linda fired 107 rounds from their weapons," he said.

Meanwhile his assumption that his neighbour

had been attacked was correct.

At about 6.20 p.m. the neighbour had walked down to the boundary of his plot to inspect the rolls of security barbed wire surrounding his property. While he was there the terrorists opened fire.

It was then that the family retaliated, distracting the terrorists and allowing their neighbour

to run to his house.

Once inside he grabbed his LDP and began firing alternately from the kitchen and back doors, collecting a refilled magazine each time he passed through the sitting room where his wife was reloading for him.

Further up the road another neighbour said as soon as she and her husband heard the firing, her

husband grabbed his weapon and dashed out and began firing. Bullets were flying over the house and one passed through their bedroom window, a door and was spent against the opposite wall of a passage.

During the attack the terrorists fired two rockets which exploded in the air, causing no damage to property or injury.

"What amazed me is how calm and collected we were during the attack, especially Linda and Colin. They were just fantastic. There was no fear," the father said.

"We did, however, feel a bit shaky afterwards," he added.

Security forces were at the scene soon after the attack and follow-up operations are underway.

PRESSURE BY S.A. —SMITH

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr Ian Smith, admitted yesterday that South Africa had "passed on" to Rhodesia pressure applied against South Africa by the rest of the world for violating United Nations sanctions against this country.

He denied the new South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, had adopted a more lenient stance towards Rhodesia than his predecessor, Mr John Vorster, or that the South Africans "are going to send troops to help us".

He said this kind of story was "just a pack of lies and I think any intelligent person knows that for himself".

Political Reporter Ronald Golden

He said it had already been made clear that a conference would have to be held without preconditions.

He said that it would have to be held on the basis of the Anglo-American proposals.

Mr Smith said the British and U.S. Governments had told the Executive Council that if they refused to attend the conference then they would go ahead without them.

"Now that is a very important point," he said.

me that when pressure was applied on South Africa which involved Rhodesia, then he always

For example, sanctions. The fact that South Africa was the only country in the world continuing to support and trade with us in violation of sanctions was an embarrassment to it.

"And I can understand this. Because of this fact, the South African Government has been threat-



THE positions adopted by the family, Linda (15), Colin (13) and father Cecil in Linda's bedroom to pin down the terrorist gang.

TERRORISTS BEHEAD WOMAN

Herald Reporter

A FURTHER 30 people have died in the war, including four security force members, 14 terrorists and a black woman who was beheaded by a gang of terrorists.

A communique from Combined Operations Headquarters said last night Private Rabson Takaruvanga (22), single, and from the Umtali district, died in action. Three members of the security forces were murdered by terrorists.

They were District Assistant Peter James Munetsi (32), married, from the Mutasa district; District Security Assistant Watson Muteta (36), married with four children, from the Mudzi district; and District Security Assistant Phahlani Ndhlovu (22), married, from Tjolotjo district.

Security forces have killed 14 terrorists and seven terrorist collaborators, the communique said.

In the south-west operational area a black woman was accused by a gang of terrorists of being a "sellout" and was abducted from her village on the evening of November 24. On the morning of November 26 her head was found in the village.

She had no known connections with Government or security forces, the communique said.

Terrorists also killed

Beerhall dead are named

Midlands Representative
GWELO.

POLICE yesterday released the names of the three men who were killed when terrorists opened fire with AK rifles in the crowded Mkoba Village 16 beerhall at Gwelo on Saturday night.

The dead were: Mr Petros (25), employed at Rhodesian Alloys; Mr Manyuke Svosve (25), a municipal security guard; and Mr Kufazvina alias Chidangwara (30), employed at Bata.

The motive for the attack was both terrorism and robbery and it is thought probable that while only two terrorists went into the beerhall and opened fire, there were others outside who fired on the fleeing crowd after the first burst of shooting.

About 20 expended cartridge cases were found in the beerhall itself and about 30 outside the

NIGHT SHOPPING

Herald Reporter

No more delays on

Mr Smith was speaking to Pressmen after a meeting of the Executive Council, which he described as a "very good, constructive meeting" at which important decisions had been made.

He said these were still in rough form and possibly by tomorrow there could be an "interesting" announcement.

The Prime Minister said he had more faith in the March 3 Agreement than in another all-party settlement conference, but the Transitional Government had said it would not close any doors.

If the United States and Britain had any constructive proposals to put forward, "then we will listen to them".

On the arrival, which is expected next week, of the British and U.S. envoys, Mr Cledwyn Hughes and Mr Stephen Low, Mr Smith said they were evidently coming to make plans for an all-party conference.

"And when they come we shall say to them, 'Thanks, we are ready to go to the all-party conference—give us the venue and the date'. What more is there to be discussed?"

ZANU calls on frontline states to open dialogue

Herald Reporter

THE new British initiative on Rhodesia would not succeed as long as the frontline states were allowed to exercise a veto on the future of this country, a ZANU statement said yesterday.

It was time, the Anglo-Americans told the frontline states to reappraise their strategy on "Zimbabwe", and to start recognising the reality of the situation in "Zimbabwe", the statement said.

The intransigence of the frontline states over the future of Rhodesia had always led to intransigence of the externally-based leaders.

"ZANU appeals to the frontline states to open dialogue with the Transitional Government in the interest of peace and stability in the region."

ZANU also urged the frontline states, "now that majority rule has been conceded" to call on the terrorists in their countries to return to Rhodesia and take part in the forthcoming elections.

ditions, so the question fell away that it would have to be held on the basis of the Anglo-American proposals.

Mr Smith said the British and U.S. Governments had told the Executive Council that if any parties refused to attend the conference then it would go ahead without them.

"Now that is a very important point. Are they (the British and Americans) going to have the determination and the strength and the courage to do that? We will have to wait and see."

Settlement

It was put to Mr Smith that the South African Government was putting pressure on him to get a settlement as soon as possible but that some of his opponents in Rhodesia, notably white right-wing groups, said this was not true.

Mr Smith replied: "I have said before in public that on a number of occasions when I was discussing this question with the then South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, he conceded to

me. For example, sanctions.

The fact that South Africa was the only country in the world continuing to support and trade with us in violation of sanctions was an embarrassment to it.

"And I can understand this. Because of this fact, the South African Government has been threatened with dire consequences that sanctions, for example, would be imposed against it because it was violating United Nations sanctions.

"You know that recently it has been threatened with an oil embargo. You know that these things worry the South African Government. It would be stupid of us to think otherwise.

"And Mr Vorster said he was quite happy for me to say this kind of thing in public, (namely) if they passed on to us the pressure which the rest of the world applied to them because of their dealings with us," said Mr Smith.

He said there was no doubt that South Africa would "accept" a settlement in Rhodesia based on one man, one vote.

• Iana reports from Pretoria that Mr Botha said yesterday South Africa had declared numerous times it would not interfere in Rhodesia's affairs.

Reacting to Mr Smith's statement on South Africa's role in the Rhodesia dispute, Mr Botha said that although South Africa had up to now refused to interfere in Rhodesia's domestic affairs, it was common knowledge that South Africa was threatened by the world community because of its refusal to apply sanctions against Rhodesia.

THE positions adopted by the family, Linda (15), Colin (13) and father Cecil in Linda's bedroom to pin down the terrorist gang.

No more delays on election date says Sithole

Political Reporter

TWO members of the Executive Council, the Reverend Ndabangini Sithole and Mr Ian Smith, said yesterday they saw little chance of another delay in the date for a general election leading to majority rule.

Speaking separately to newsmen after a meeting of the Executive Council, Mr Sithole was the more positive. Asked if he could see another delay in the new April 20 election date, he said: "No. We are now operating on professional drafting decisions and not on political decisions."

This was a reference to the drafting of the new constitution by experts, some of whom believe delays might not have been necessary but occurred because of political manoeuvring.

Mr Smith was more reserved when asked about the chance of another delay.

"I don't believe so," he said. "Clearly I am giving you an estimate, because things can happen at this game. But as I see it at the moment, I don't be-

lieve so and after the very constructive meeting we had this morning, I am more confident than I was before."

Mr Sithole agreed with a reporter that because of the apparent obstacles to an all-party conference, the prospects for convening one did not sound promising.

Why bother, then, with all party talks, he was asked.

"For diplomatic reasons," he replied. "We would like to see how

Britain could come in ceremoniously to bless whatever independence we shall have."

On the removal of discrimination, Mr Smith said as far as the Executive was concerned all its members felt "the sooner we get on with this the better".

"And if there are people who still believe it is the Rhodesian Front who are standing in the way of getting on with this discrimination, then they are wrong..."

Ford faces sanctions over wage increase

LONDON.

IN THE face of heavy criticism, Britain's Labour Government yesterday

said it would impose sanctions against the Ford Motor Company for paying its British workers a wage rise in excess of Government limits.

The Government said the Ford settlement—which ended a long and damaging strike at British plants—broke the 5 percent limit on pay rises, says Iana-Reuters.

The settlement on November 20 gives the 57 000 workers a 17 percent rise.

NIGHT SHOPPING

Herald Reporter

MOST larger shops in Salisbury plan to stay open up to 9 p.m. on December 8 and 15. Some shops will stay open to 9 p.m. on December 22, a spokesman for the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce said this week.

The festive season starts in Salisbury on Friday, with the switching on of the Christmas lights in First Street during a civic ceremony.

Dumped in his own police cell

Herald Bureau

LONDON.

A POLICE inspector was dragged kicking and struggling from his home by colleagues and dumped in one of his own cells because he refused to take a breath test for alcohol after a car crash, a court heard. Magistrates ruled that 54-year-old Chief Inspector John Beardmore was not guilty of failing to take the test and awarded him £50 towards his costs, in spite of a plea by the prosecution that his action that night could encourage drunken driving.

The court heard that the off-duty inspector and another driver went to the police station where Inspector Beardmore was deputy head, to report a collision between their two cars.

The policewoman on duty gave the other motorist a breath test and when she turned, the inspector had gone.

Three policemen then went to Inspector Beardmore's home where he allegedly shouted: "You've no right to be here, so... OFF."

Mr Beardmore's solicitor said policemen have no right to enter someone's home without a warrant.

Maputo bomb blast

MAPUTO.

A PARCEL bomb exploded here yesterday in the offices of an external Rhodesian terrorist force, killing one person and injuring four, informed sources said.

Two of the wounded were said to be in a serious condition, reports Iana-Reuters.

No high-ranking officials were hurt in the explosion, which partially destroyed the offices, the sources said.

Other sources said the parcel bomb was posted in West Germany, but there was no official statement on the matter.

ted from her village on the evening of November 24. On the morning of November 26 her head was found in the village.

She had no known connections with Government or security forces, the communiqué said.

Terrorists also killed four black civilians in the south-east operational area. Two, both men, were clubbed and bayoneted to death after their hands had been tied behind them.

opened fire. Others outside who fired on the fleeing crowd after the first burst of shooting.

About 20 expended cartridge cases were found in the beerhall itself and about 30 outside the fence surrounding the hall.

The Town Clerk, Mr Alex Smart, said that in money terms, cash or goods stolen by the terrorists was worth about \$133.

We present

STILETTO SANDALS

by

Cobbler

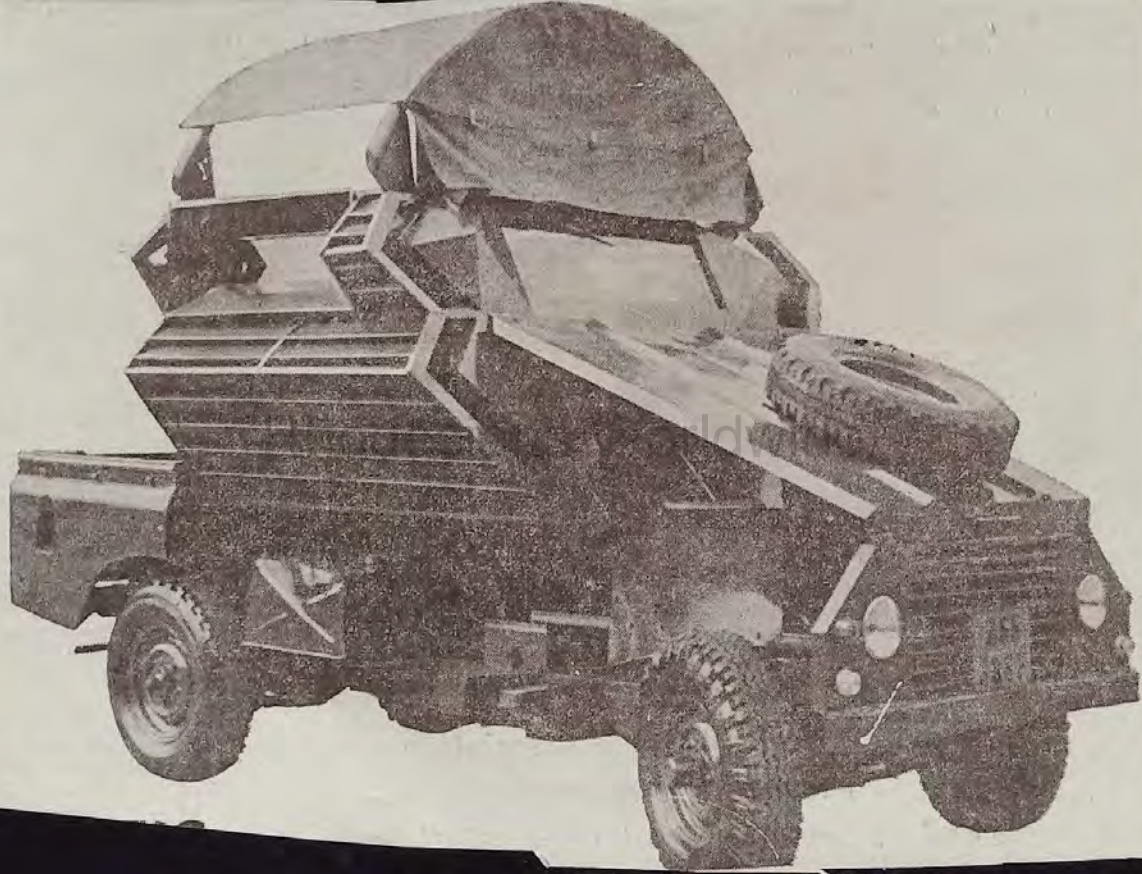
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Marymount nun tells of assaults by terrorist gang

A NERVOUS, quietly spoken black sister at the St Francis Xavier Mission told Iana yesterday that before the Jesuit Missionary, Father Gerhard Pieper was shot by terrorists on Boxing Day she and other nuns were ordered to crouch "down

with Mazorewa and down with Mugabe". The 52-year old sister described how she was kicked in the head, punched in the chest and how her heavy silver cross was ripped from her throat by a gang of men smoking, what she called, "funny smelling pipes".

The black sister was interviewed after the requiem mass. The nun who was with Father Pieper only seconds before his death said she has no knowledge about her immediate future. It is thought that Marymount mission will continue to operate

but without Father Steffen, the station's only white priest. She said the armed men responsible for the Boxing Day outrage told three other sisters and two black house girls to stop wearing "funny clothes", and return to the tribal trust lands where they

should marry.

The sister said the group was told to denounce both Bishop Mazorewa of the UANC and Robert Mugabe, head of the externally based ZANU movement. Mugabe is an avowed Roman Catholic.

The words the sisters

were told to repeat (they refused) were "Pase ne Mazorewa" and "Pase ne Mugabe".

The sisters were also told the terrorists did not want Christ or priests. "They said we should not have the white man's religion and all the white man wanted was gold",

the blue veiled heavy-eyed sister said.

Also after the funeral service a senior member of the Roman Catholic church told Iana that he believes the new phase of the war by terrorists against Rhodesia will be ideological and anti-Christian in its nature,

He said missionaries could no longer immediately identify the motivation of terrorists. Some were straight forward nationalists, others were marxist orientated and some purely anti-Christian, who are calling for a revival of African tribal beliefs and customs,

REQUIEM MASS FOR JESUIT

Herald Reporter

FATHER GERHARD PIEPER (38), murdered by terrorists on Boxing Day at his mission in the Mount Darwin area, was buried yesterday in the Chishawasha mission cemetery after a moving requiem mass in the old bare-brick mission church near Salisbury.

Father Pieper was the youngest and most optimistic priest in the prefecture and a "wonderful confrere", his close friend, Father Karl Steffen, said in his eulogy. Father Steffen is in charge of Marymount mission, which is about 65 km from the mission

where Father Pieper was murdered.

Father Steffen said he had arranged to meet his friend the day after "our dear Gerry was taken to our heavenly Jerusalem."

He said "jolly old Gerry" had a quick mind and liked to talk. "He was a kind of dictionary for questions of detail. His concern for people was real and effective."

Father Steffen said December 26 was a remarkable day in that it commemorates the martyrdom of St Stephen, who, while he was being stoned to death, said: "Lord, do not hold this against them."

Father Pieper had joined "uncounted nameless other victims of sin, some of whom are rotting out there in the bush," he said.

"I do not want to make him out a martyr, but Gerry would not have condemned his murder. We have to see the interaction of this type of crime and our refusal to respect our fellow men."

COLOURFUL

"Gerry, thank you. Go into the joy of our Lord."

The church, built in 1896, in which the service took place is colourfully decorated with patterns on the walls and pillars.

The chief concelebrants were Father Henry Wardale, Jesuit provincial, Monsignor Helmut Rackter, Prefect Apostolic of the Sinoia Prefecture, and Father Horst Ulbrich, local superior of the Jesuits in the Sinoia area, Salisbury.



FATHER Henry Wardale swings a censer over Father Pieper's coffin as it descends into the grave.

grave while the nuns sang dirges and ululated, were Sister Baptiste and Mother Cecilia who came to Rhodesia from Augsburg in 1909 and 1910 respectively. They are the oldest Dominican nuns. Also in the procession was a young girl on crutches and legs in braces — a polio victim.

There were about 600 people present as the coffin was lowered in the grave, many of whom

CROPPING DOGS' EARS BANNED BY S.A. VETS

Herald Reporter

THE cropping of dogs' ears, to make them stand upright, by veterinary surgeons in South Africa will in the future be regarded as unethical conduct.

A report from Pretoria says the ruling was passed at a recent meeting of the South African Veterinary Board.

A spokesman for the Rhodesian Veterinary Association said yesterday that very few dogs were brought in to vets in this country for ear cropping.

Dobermanns, boxers and great danes were the breeds which most commonly had their ears cropped — "a traditional cosmetic surgery to make the dog look more alert and aggressive."

DOCKING

He said the operation, unlike tail docking which incurred only transient pain, was "not a very nice one as the ears are sensitive organs."

The secretary/manager of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mrs Sheelah Willard, agreed few dogs in Rhodesia had cropped ears. "I have only seen two or three," she said.

"It is only done, as far as I know, on the Continent and in America. It has not been part of British or South African standards for many years now."

A member of a kennel club in Salisbury said the Rhodesian kennel clubs were members of the Kennel Union of Southern Africa and therefore abided by its rules.

In the past, the only dogs which could be shown with cropped ears

were those which had been imported into the country before a certain date. However, the clubs had recently been directed that this was no longer the case. No dog with cropped ears may now be shown in Rhodesia.

She said: "The South African Veterinary Board's ruling should be generally welcomed here, not only because of the union's rules, but also on humanitarian grounds."

The spokesman for the Rhodesian Veterinary Association said: "We are aware of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' and the South African Board's stand on this matter and we will be discussing it during the course of the year."

Fined for speeding

A POLICE speed trap caught 27 motorists travelling faster than the legal 60 km/h in Sherwood Drive, Meyrick Park, Salisbury at lunchtime yesterday. A Police spokesman said those prosecuted would pay fines totalling \$890. The fastest car was caught travelling at 90 km/h.

● Nineteen Gwelo motorists were invited to pay a total of \$560 in deposit fines when they were caught in highway patrol speed traps in the city yesterday.

The patrol also ticketed several motorists for vehicle defects and pirate taxing and the total deposit fines payable were over \$1000.

Cuthberts
NEW YEAR



THE Chishawasha mission church was filled to capacity yesterday morning at a requiem mass for Father Gerhard Pieper.

Priest buried beside colleagues

Herald Reporter
FATHER Gerhard Pieper's grave is beside five other missionary priests who have died at the hands of terrorists.

The last two victims were Father Gregor Richert and Brother Bernard Lisson, shot dead in June at St Rupert's Mission.

Further along in the row of graves lies Father Martin Thomas, Brother John Conway and Father Christopher Shepherd-Smith.

According to the Department of Information, Father Pieper was the 30th missionary to be murdered by terrorists in the past six years of the war.

HOUSE ATTACKED NEAR UMTALI

Herald Correspondent

UMTALI

SHORTLY after midnight on Wednesday morning a family in Fern Valley south on the outskirts of Umtali beat off a gang of at least 13 terrorists who had attacked their house with small arms and mortar fire. No one was injured in the engagement.

Mr Frank Coates, his wife Joey and their former policeman son, Fred, were woken by the noise at 12.30 a.m.

Mr Coates told his wife to get under the bed while he and his son grabbed their weapons and after smashing the windows, fired on the gang from the bathroom and toilet windows.

The house was hit by more than 100 rounds of

small arms fire and two mortar bombs struck the garden close to the house.

Mr Coates said he and his son could see some of the flashes from the terrorist weapons among the rocks and trees covering the gang.

After less than 15 minutes of sustained retaliatory fire from the house the gang ran off.

NEIGHBOUR

The house is about a kilometre from the nearest neighbour who was away at the time.

Others in the area heard the gunfire and phoned the police and within 20 minutes units from the Army were in the area.

At first light foot pa-

trols and helicopters were sent in pursuit of the gang who were retreating in a southerly direction.

Next morning the house was visited by the Mayor of Umtali, Councillor Max Phillips and his civil defence aide, Mr Bill May.

Asked to comment, the mayor said: "This is the first time an attack has been made on an individual residence within the municipal boundary. We honour Mr Coates and his son, two very brave men, who defending their wife and mother successfully beat off an intense attack made with much heavier weapons at very close range."

"Once again we give thanks there were no casualties."

terns on the walls and pillars.

The chief concelebrants were Father Henry Wardale, Jesuit provincial, Monsignor Helmut Rackter, Prefect Apostolic of the Sinola Prefecture, and Father Horst Ulbrich, local superior of the Jesuits in the Sinola area. Salisbury's Archbishop Patrick Chakalpa said the funeral prayers over the coffin.

Also at the funeral were 67 priests, most of them missionaries, Archbishop-bishop J. P. FitzGerald of Johannesburg in his capacity as president of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Monsignor Anthony Clarke, Apostolic Administrator of the Umtali diocese, and Archbishop Chakalpa's predecessor, Archbishop Francis Markall.

MOURNERS

There were about 500 mourners in the church, most of them nuns. The majority of the nuns were Dominican and Little Children of Our Blessed Lady.

Many mourning songs, in Shona, were sung during the mass to the gentle accompaniment of drums and rattles.

After the mass the mourners, walking two by two, slowly followed the coffin to the grave. As they gathered about the grave seven women bearing earthenware pots, some containing beer and some water, advanced on their knees and placed the pots by the graveside — a symbolic gesture of comfort to the dead (the beer is offered as if the deceased were alive, who would customarily wash his hands after drinking the beer).

Among those who followed the coffin to the

burial in 1909 and 1910 respectively. They are the oldest Dominican nuns. Also in the procession was a young girl on crutches and legs in braces — a polio victim.

There were about 600 people present as the coffin was lowered in the grave, many of whom sombrely filed past to drop a handful of soil on the coffin.

As Father Steffen was walking with Archbishop Chakalpa away from the cemetery he was asked how serious the terrorist threat is in his and Father Pieper's areas.

"Neither of us had been molested," he said. "His murder came out of the blue."

Fuel tank springs leak

CAPE TOWN. — Thousands of litres of petrol poured from a gash in a huge ESSO storage tank in Milnerton on Wednesday. The tank, holding a million litres, began leaking after it tore open at a welded joint.

The managing director of ESSO Standard, Mr C. E. Liddon, said the situation had been brought under control. Fire had been prevented and no more petrol was wasted. — Iana.

Vacancy filled

BULAWAYO. — Mr John Harris Wilson, chief pilot and Victoria Falls manager of Rhodesia United Air Carriers (Pvt.) Ltd, was elected unopposed to a vacancy on Victoria Falls Town Council when nominations closed on Wednesday. — Herald Corr.

AMERICAN RESIDENT DECORATED

Herald Reporter
AN AWARD to an American resident was announced in the Government Gazette yesterday. Mr R. Griggs, no address given, becomes an Officer of the Legion of Merit (Civil Division).

A spokesman for the Ministry of Information was unable to say yesterday whether Mr Griggs would come to Rhodesia to receive the decoration. It had been awarded, he said, "for services to Rhodesia".

Herald Correspondent

BULAWAYO.

THE Advertising Media Association of Rhodesia claims that some advertising agencies and their creative staff are not familiar with the association's code of standards or are choosing to ignore them.

It also says that complaints of inconsistencies made to the Joint Advertising Practices Committee, a sub-committee of AMAR, had arisen because of deliberate attempts to get round the regulations.

As a result of the

complaints, it is understood AMAR has agreed to re-examine the accepted practices and principles of advertising.

AMAR is a body set up and run by advertising agencies, newspapers, magazines, radio and television to monitor advertising and check the authenticity of advertisers' claims for their products. Its main aim is to safeguard the public.

At its meeting this month AMAR said it had a moral duty to protect the less sophisticated from advertising which was misleading and untrue.

It is believed the row was sparked off by Lever Bros. Ltd, who claimed JAPC was inconsistent in its rulings and discriminated against certain of the company's products.

The company said advertising for butter and milk was not subject to the same scrutiny as edible oils and fats. Claims made for butter and milk were accepted by JAPC while those for oils and fats were not.

The company also said the regulations were not enforced unless advertising was challenged. This implied JAPC did not give clear guidelines to

agencies.

AMAR has agreed that a representative of the Association of Rhodesian Advertisers should attend a meeting between Lever Bros and their agents, the Dairy Marketing Board and its agents, and other oils and fats manufacturers to iron out the problem.

Any agreement reached will go to JAPC and AMAR for their consideration.

A spokesman for Lever Bros said yesterday: "An amicable arrangement will soon be reached. We feel no other comment is necessary at this stage."

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BRANCHES AT SALISBURY, BULAWAYO, GWELO, UMTALI, QUE QUE AND GATOOMA

THE MASSES WILL BE THE FINAL ARBITERS

IN 1971 when Sir Alec Douglas - Home came to Salisbury to negotiate with Mr Ian Smith, he said in my presence that each time Britain made another attempt to find a solution, more concessions had to be made.

This time the terms offered to the Rhodesian Government were so favourable to whites that Mr Smith accepted them. The Home-Smith agreement was celebrated with champagne by whites in Britain and in Rhodesia and the two governments congratulated themselves on their diplomatic victory.

However, one factor had been omitted from the calculations of the negotiators and this omission resulted in disaster for the agreement . . . the opinions and desires of the mass of the people had been ignored.

MILLIONS

Britain had included the fifth principle, "that any agreement reached must be acceptable to the people as a whole" as one of the bases for negotiation but what this really meant was not recognised until the people spoke to Lord Pearce and his commissioners.

Since that date the West has learned its lesson. While the West will have sympathy with the whites and will help where possible, it now recognises that any agreement, to be viable, must have the consent and support of the black millions of Rhodesia. What the people want must be discovered.

When Britain and America offered to sponsor an all-party conference it was quite clear that it would be designed

to bring the people fully into the picture. An all-party conference would concern itself with a transfer of power from the whites to all the people of Zimbabwe.

This is quite unacceptable to Mr Smith, for when he says that his top priority is to retain the confidence of the whites he means that they must be given special concessions. Although less than four percent of the population, whites must have 28 percent of the seats in Parliament. They must be given control for 10 years of the civil service, the Police and the Security Forces.

When Mr Smith says this week that "whether Rhodesians liked it or not racial discrimination would have to go", he did not mean racial discrimination from the new Constitution.

In 1976 at Geneva no black leader was prepared to settle for less than a completely non-racial state and a common roll of all voters. In December 1977 Mr Smith came to terms with the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Chirau, terms which guaranteed the whites as a racial group some of the privileges of power which we have always enjoyed. Eventually Bishop Muzorewa was persuaded to join the group and the March 3 Agreement was promulgated.

The March 3 Agreement between white and black leaders was based on the assurance given by Mr Sithole that when he called to the guerillas they would lay down their arms and come home, and a further assurance given by Bishop Muzorewa that the great majority of the people acknowledged him

By Mr R. S. Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Rhodesia



as their leader and that they would obey his commands.

The war would have stopped if the guerillas had obeyed Mr Sithole. It would soon have stopped if the people had obeyed Bishop Muzorewa when he commanded them to withdraw their support from the guerillas.

FAILED

The continuation of the war depends upon the people. They feed the guerillas, protect them, carry their loads and shelter them. The whole martial law exercise is a horrific attempt to break the liaison between the people and the guerillas, who are not "marxists from Mars" but brothers, uncles and cousins of the people in the villages.

We should recognise that when the Government promised in its March 3 Agreement to end the war this assurance was not based on hope for action by America or Britain but on the validity of actual claims made by Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole.

When it was clear that the Government had failed

in its attempt to stop the war, Mr Smith made his mystery visit to Lusaka, and when that apparently failed, the Executive Council made its bid to win the hearts and minds of the American public. That also failed, for Mr Smith admits that no support was found for the internal settlement in Washington.

Mr Smith's latest political move is the unity proposal. This will affect us all and particularly will it affect us whites. In a year's time the blacks will still all be here. How many of us whites will still be here is the question.

The decision of local black leaders to join Mr Smith has at least clarified the political scene. On the one side we now have the Smith-Muzorewa-Sithole-Chirau Government designed to stay together for the next five years. On the other side there are the external leaders.

The Salisbury Government has its army and the territorial forces. The external leaders have an army of guerillas with no armour, air-force or motorised transport, but

they are maintained by the people. Will the people continue to give them that support upon which their lives depend?

I suggest that just as the Governments of Britain and Rhodesia found their Home-Smith proposals frustrated by the people, there are much greater hazards in the proposals not put forward for a unified form of government if it does not have the support of the people.

In the first place the whole franchise plan is designed to place the least power in the hands of the people and maximum power in the hands of the present leaders. The plan assures each leader his place in the Cabinet for another five years, if he wishes it.

STRENGTH

In the second place no present black leader is a democratically-elected person. These leaders were added by Mr Smith to his cabinet and the law was changed to enable them to hold Cabinet rank without facing an election.

One may doubt whether, in proper party congresses, the present black leaders would continue to hold their positions. Yet these self-perpetuating leaders may be with us whether we like it or not for another five years, purporting to speak for the people who did not put them into their present positions. Mr Smith selected them and to him they owe their position of great power.

These matters are important but they are insignificant when placed alongside matters of policy. These differing and

somewhat doubtful leaders have all agreed that the security forces will be used under the harsh conditions of martial law to divide the people from the guerillas. They have all agreed that the black population will be conscripted to maintain the strength of the army as thousands of whites give up and leave the country.

The decision to conscript blacks is a counter-productive measure and growing numbers of young men are leaving Rhodesia to join the forces of the external leaders.

The present political situation is rapidly deteriorating and our one hope for the future is to negotiate, not to continue fighting each other. It is time for Britain and America and the Western world to use the maximum political power at their disposal to bring all the parties together to arrange a transfer of power to the people.

Only when peace is restored and the rights of every individual are entrenched in a constitution will there be a future worth staying for. Let racial discrimination go. Let it be eradicated from Constitution and law, from our social customs and from our national life.

Only when we whites are ready to accept a non-racial Zimbabwe would an all-party conference have meaning. It would be called to agree on measures to transfer political power to a government elected by all the people with of equal value.

A conference with lesser aims would not be acceptable to the majority of the people.

stella day with women in mind

POPULATION control has become one of the most important issues in the world today.

In Rhodesia dedicated teams of family planning experts and workers are doing their best to help parents space families but the birth rate is still alarming . . . now one of the highest in the world.

Even though our abortion laws have been modernised, its pros and cons are still hotly debated. It is such an emotional issue that the following facts published by the International Planned Parenthood Federation in its latest population report may be of interest.

BOB DAVEY

Photographer

is NOW at

Bryanston House,

Mezzanine Floor,

Gordon Avenue,

PORTRAITS, etc.

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3018-Y-10

Statistics put case for legal abortion

The report says that today abortion is no longer primitive or dangerous where it is legal, and is possibly the most commonly used non-permanent method of averting births.

It adds: "Estimates of the number of unwanted pregnancies terminated each year (in various countries) range from 30 to 55 million."

ILLEGAL

In Brazil an estimated half of all conceptions end in abortion, says the report. In Egypt as many as 500 abortions (illegal) are performed every day!

Most governments today are well aware that prohibition does not stop abortion — it merely makes it more difficult, expensive and dangerous.

Where abortion has been legalised, says the report, its impact on population growth and maternal health shows.

In 1948 the Japanese legalised abortions and the Japanese birth rate fell by one-third in five years.

"Now about one abortion is performed for every live birth" and Japan's population is gradually declining.

In America, despite wide variation in abortion laws, approximately one in 14 women of appropriate age has had at least one abortion, the report said.

"Almost one million such operations were performed in 1976, making abortion one of the most commonly performed operations in the country."

Facing the parties

WITH parties already under way (it should really be "weigh") most girls will throw diets out of the window. But they should take even better care of their skin if they hope to avoid spots caused by too-rich food. Here are a few hints.

An excellent skin

This slowed the American population growth by about a quarter.

In addition, the report says that three years after abortion was legalised in 1970, medical complications and deaths resulting from illegal abortions dropped drastically . . . by half in New York State alone.

Means of ending pregnancy have been greatly simplified in the last decade.

Other means of population control including the pill and sterilisation

are also helping to control the frightening population increase.

In China, particularly, every governmental body or unit of industry has one person in charge of carrying on family planning education at no charge at all for any service needed in that connection.

The national health service paid for by the Chinese central government and the local community provides all contraceptive, sterilisation or abortion services free of charge.

cleanser taken internally is made by grating one whole nutmeg into a pint of boiling water. Drink one wine-glass full every morning mixed with a little lemon juice and taken hot, if possible.

Massage your face every morning after washing or cleansing

the skin with a mixture of two teaspoons of fresh cream and one teaspoonful of lemon juice (top of the milk will do if you have no cream).

Place a handful of oatmeal in a muslin bag and use in cool, clear water to tone your complexion after washing.

Bishop warns against revenge

'Atrocities may bring backlash'

Herald Reporter

THE Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, the Rt Rev. Paul Burrough, said yesterday he feared a white backlash in the wake of the Viscount tragedy, but appealed to Rhodesians not to seek revenge.

He said, on his return on Wednesday from a two-month trip abroad: "I arrived back to the dreadful and soul-searing news of the Viscount atrocities, and the thing that I fear most now is a white backlash."

"It takes the greatest courage of all to realise the hopelessness of revenge, and the importance of reconciliation."

"It is terribly important that the ghastliness of this war does not brutalise us, especially the whites, and blunt our sensibilities to the fact that the most grievous suffering is still among the defenceless people in the tribal trust lands."

Bishop Burrough, who was born during the First World War, and served in the Second World War, yesterday expressed his "total abhorrence of trying to settle things by warfare."

For the same reason, Bishop Burrough said, he could not tolerate the strongly worded anti-Nkomo posters on the Cathedral steps after the memorial service yesterday.

"I could not allow us to be immersed in such a vengeful attitude, not on the steps of my cathedral."

In England, where he attended the Lambeth Conference of Bishops and afterwards took a holiday, the bishop said he encountered "immense



BISHOP Paul Burrough: "I cannot allow such vengeful words on my cathedral steps..."

sympathy and admiration for the courage of the people of Rhodesia — all the people here."

"We mustn't allow a vengeful attitude to dis-appoint this sympathy," he said.

In the course of the Lambeth Conference, held at Kent University from July 22 to August 13, it was announced that the World Council of Churches granted more than 140 000 to an external terrorist alliance.

"It was a tragic coincidence that this announcement came a day before the conference was due to discuss a resolution approving the WCC's work towards church unity."

"I'm quite convinced that most of the bishops at the conference were totally opposed to the grant. If this was put to the vote at the conference I have not the slightest doubt that it would have been rejected."

"But the bishops did want to express their approval of the work done by the WCC among the oppressed and the needy, and so a resolution approving the WCC was passed in juxtaposition to another resolution condemning war and violence as a way of settling differences."

BEWILDERED

While in London, the bishop had a 50-minute interview with the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, as well as meetings with Mr John Davies, the Conservative shadow Foreign Minister, and other MPs.

"I approached Dr Owen as the representative of a church that is 85 per cent black, and I told him precisely where I thought he was wrong."

"I stressed the total bewilderment among our African people, who are led to believe that democracy is the true Western way of life, and yet find that everyone outside Rhodesia derides the idea of a free election."

"I have no doubt that Dr Owen is very deeply concerned about the Rhodesian issue, but he is hag-ridden by the political situation facing his party and his country."

On the way back to Rhodesia Bishop and Mrs Burrough spent four days in the Holy Land.



THE packed Anglican cathedral, with people sitting on the steps of the front and crowding the aisles.

DEAN OUTRAGED AT SILENCE ON MASSACRE

Herald Reporter

ATTACKING those responsible for the Viscount crash, the Very Rev. John da Costa, Anglican Dean of Salisbury, angrily told the memorial service congregation yesterday: "This bestiality, worse than anything in recent history, stinks in the nostrils of Heaven."

The dean said: "The ghastliness of this ill-fated flight from Kariba will be burnt upon our memories for years to come."

This is the full text of his address:

Clergymen, I am frequently told, I should keep out of politics. I thoroughly agree. For this reason, I will not allow politics to be preached in this cathedral.

Clergy have to be reconcilers. That is no easy job. A minister of religion who has well-known political views, and allows them to come to the fore, cannot reconcile, but will alienate others, and fall in the chief part of his ministry.

For this reason, I personally am surprised at there being two clergymen in the Executive Council. It is my sincere prayer that they can act as Christ's ambassadors of reconciliation.

NKRUMAH

My own ministry began in Ghana, where Kwame Nkrumah preached:

"Seek ye first the political kingdom, and all these things will be added to you." We know what became of him. We are not to preach a political kingdom, but the kingdom of God.

Clergy are usually in the middle, shot at from both sides. It is not an enviable role. Yet times come when it is necessary to speak out, and in direct and forthright terms, like trumpets with unmistakable notes. I believe that this is one such time.

Nobody who holds sacred the dignity of human life can be anything but sickened at the events attending the crash of the Viscount Hunyani.

Survivors have the greatest call on the sympathy and assistance of every other human being. The horror of the crash was bad enough, but that this should have been compounded by murder of the most savage and treacherous sort leaves us stunned with disbelief and brings revulsion in the minds of anyone deserv-

ing the name "human".

This bestiality, worse than anything in recent history, stinks in the nostrils of Heaven.

But are we deafened with the voice of protest from nations which call themselves "civilised"? We are not. Like men in the story of the Good Samaritan, they "pass by, on the other side".

One listens for loud condemnation by Dr David Owen, himself a medical doctor, trained to extend mercy and help to all in need.

One listens, and the silence is deafening.

One listens for loud condemnation by the President of the United States, himself a man from the Bible-Baptist belt, and again the silence is deafening.

One listens for loud condemnation by the Pope, by the Chief Rabbi, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, by all who love the name of God.

Again, the silence is deafening.

I do not believe in white supremacy. I do not believe in black supremacy either. I do not believe that anyone is better than another, until he has proved himself to be so. I believe that those who govern or who seek to govern must prove themselves worthy of the trust that will be placed in them.

One looks for real lead-

dership. One finds little in the Western world.

Who is to be blamed for this ghastly episode?

Like Pontius Pilate, the world may ask, "What is truth?" What is to be believed? That depends on what your prejudices will allow you to believe, for then so evidence will convince you otherwise. So who is to be blamed?

INDOCTRINATED

First, those who fired the guns. Who were they? Youths and men who, as likely as not, were until recently in church schools.

This is the first terrible fact. Men who went over to the other side in a few months were so indoctrinated that all they had previously learned was obliterated. How could this happen if they had been given a truly Christian education?

Second, it is common knowledge that large parts of the world violence is paraded on TV and cinema screens as entertainment.

Films about war, murder, violence, rape, devil-possession, and the like are "good box-office".

Peak viewing time is set aside for murderers from Belfast, Palestine, Europe, Africa and the rest, to speak before an audience of tens of millions. Things are given

full treatment, as if deserving of respect.

Not so the victims' relations.

Who else is to be blamed?

The United Nations and their church equivalent, the WCC. I am sure they both bear blame in this. Each parade a pseudo-morality which, like all half-truths, is more dangerous than the lie direct.

From the safety and comfort of New York and Geneva, high moral attitudes can safely be struck. For us in the sweat, the blood, the suffering, it is somewhat different.

Who else? The churches?

Oh yes, I fear so.

For too long, too many people have been allowed to call themselves "believers" when they have been nothing of the kind. Those who believe must act.

"If you believe the car is going to crash, you attempt to get out."

"If you believe the house is on fire, you try to get help and move things quickly."

"If you believe a child has drunk poison, you rush him to the doctor."

Belief must bring about action.

"Yet churches, even in our own dangerous times, are more than half empty all the time. We are surrounded by heathens who equate belief in God with the Western way of life."

In many war areas, Africans are told to "burn their Bibles". If this call was made to us, what sort of Bibles would be handed in?

Would they be dog-eared from constant use, well-thumbed and marked?

Would they be pristine in their virgin loveliness, in the same box in which they were first received?

There are tens of millions of all races who call themselves believers, who never enter any house of prayer and praise. Many are folk who scream loudest against communism, yet do not themselves help to defeat those Satanic forces by means of prayer and praise and religious witness.

BY-PASSED

For, make no mistake, if our witness were as it ought to be, men would flock to join our ranks. As it is we are by-passed by the world, as if irrelevant.

If anyone else to be blamed for the ghastly episode near Kariba? I think so.

Politicians throughout the world have made opportunistic speeches from time to time. These add to the heap of blameworthiness, for a speech can cause wounds which may take years to heal.

The ghastliness of this ill-fated flight from Kariba will be burned upon our memories for years to come. For others, far from our borders, it is an intellectual matter, not one which affects them directly.

Yet this is the tragedy. The especial danger of Marxism is its teaching that human life is cheap, expendable, of less importance than the well-being of the State.

But there are men who call themselves Christians who have the same contempt for other human beings, and who treat them as being expendable.

Had we, who claim to love God, shown more real love and understanding, more patience, more trust of others, the churches would not be vilified as they are today.

I have nothing but sympathy with those who are here today and whose grief we share. I have nothing but revulsion for the less-than-human act of murder which has so horrified us all.

I have nothing but amazement at the silence of so many of the political leaders of the world.

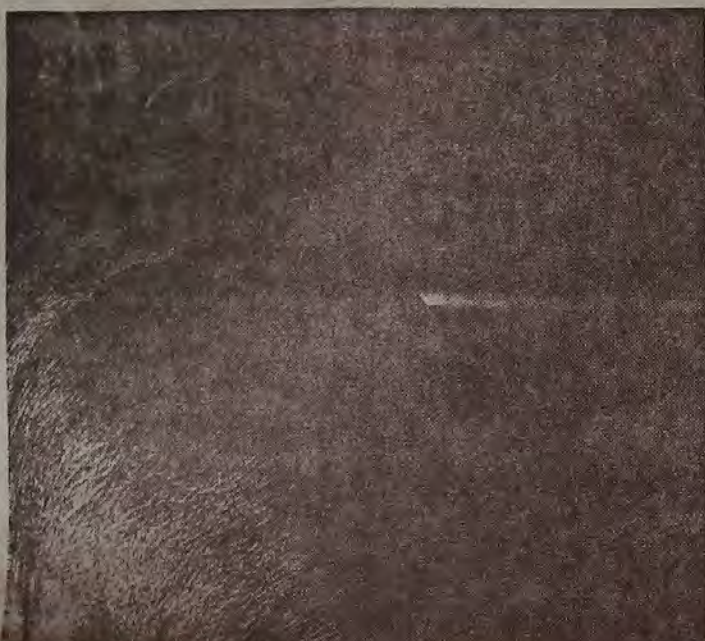
I have nothing but sadness that our churches have failed so badly to practise what we preach.

May God forgive us all, and may He bring all those who died so suddenly and unexpectedly into the light of His glorious presence. Amen.



THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr Ian Smith, stands grim-faced among mourners at yesterday's memorial service.

The night Esmerelda came to dinner



OUT of the inky bush she stepped silently . . . Esmerelda wearing black patent leather.

The diners quietly withdrew as the uninvited guest toppled a table, flattened another and sent a plate of lemon meringue flying . . .

IT was between the mushroom vol-au-vent and the crumbed veal chops that she arrived. Another dinner guest on Fothergill Island.

We had been idly chatting over our meal on a breathless Kariba night round two tables on the grass outside the open air dining room when Rob Fynn, Fothergill host, held up a hand: "I think Esmerelda's joining us."

Out of the inky bush she stepped silently: a giant apparition wearing black patent leather. Esmerelda, the island's hippo resident, was in the mood for company.

We, on the other hand, weren't too sure how to accept her gesture. So we nonchalantly attacked the veal chops.

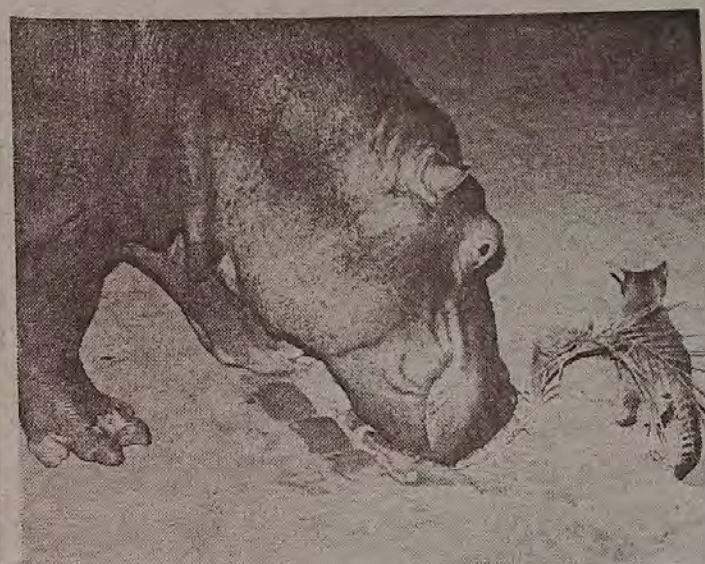
Following our cue, our intruder politely set to mowing the lawn. And the grass, apparently, was greener and sweeter the nearer to us.

Esmerelda, indeed, was in no mood for distant courtesy. She was feeling distinctly sociable. As she casually nosed towards our small group, the more edgy among us

chose to leave their chops in favour of the dining room.

Esmerelda advanced, bloodshot eyes rolling happily as she toppled a table in her march of friendship. The diners gently withdrew. Rob, fearless and totally in control, rebuked her sharply.

Unmoved, she placed her great jaw squarely into a bowl of lemon meringue pie, didn't like



ESMERELDA sights graze . . . and this kitten's not hanging round to find out whether it's grass or cat she wants.

Story and pictures by Heather Silk

it and sent the plate flying as yet another table toppled.

She approached another table — hastily cleared — and, almost sighing, rested her weighty head on it as she eyed the diners gathered in awe. The steel legs buckled.

"Enough," said Rob. "She's showing off. We'll have to leave her and hope she goes to bed."

She did — after she had loped round the dining

room and found the paying guests had nipped upstairs for alcoholic sustenance. One place she could not join them. . . .

Esmerelda first surfaced at Fothergill soon after the camp opened last December. She has been a frequent visitor to the dining room, but usually limits her sociability to grazing around the perimeter.

She tends to be something of a show-off and in

the evening can be seen somersaulting in the harbour.

"The conclusion one comes to," Rob said, "is that she really enjoys human company. But everyone here is clearly warned that she is a wild animal not to be played with and not to be taken for granted."

While a notice hangs over the stairway to the bar, "Hippos can kill", Rob still believes conservation of nature is his prime aim — and so is its appreciation.

"We don't want people to sit here viewing nature from glass boxes — and nor do they."



LEFT: Esmerelda was in no mood for distant courtesy . . . in fact she was all for joining Fothergill Island boss Rob Fynn (left) and guest Ron Philpot for dinner.

WAR TRAGEDY TURNS TO JOY AS FARMING COUPLE WED

Sunday Mail Reporter

TWO victims of the Rhodesian war, Mr Bill Cumming and Mrs Camilla Brakenridge—who both suffered personal tragedy early this year as a result of separate terrorist attacks—found happiness on Friday when they were married at a quiet wedding ceremony in Norton.

Mr Cumming, who lost his wife and 15-year-old daughter in a terrorist attack at Norton in January, and Mrs Brakenridge who lost her husband and 15-year-old son only two days later when their farmhouse at Hartley was attacked, were married by the Rev. Peter Grant.

Close friends and immediate family gathered at the Dudley Hall School chapel for the ceremony.

The new family is to settle at Mr Cumming's farm, Hillside, Norton.

The couple met in January when seven-year-old Victoria Cumming and Nigel Brakenridge (9), both injured in the terrorist attacks, were convalescing in hospital.

Said a happy Mr Cumming: "I met Camilla for

the first time at the hospital. My daughter and Nigel were in the same ward.

"I spent a lot of time at the hospital and got to know Nigel very well.

"Sometime later, when the children were better, I took a trip to see Nigel at home and see how he was getting on.

MARRIAGE

"After that Camilla and I saw each other quite frequently. We finally decided to get married at the end of the last school holidays.

"We won't be taking a holiday just yet — I have a crop to plant on my farm — but we hope to get away to Cape Town over Christmas.

"We are very happy with the way things have turned out and so are the children," he added.

Fivefold birth

JERUSALEM. — Quintuplets were born at the St. Mary's Hospital here

The mother, Mrs. Mary Jones, is 35 years old and has four other children. All reported to be in good health.



MR BILL CUMMING and Mrs Camilla Brakenridge, who lost their wife and husband in two terrorist attacks in January this year, leave the small school chapel at Norton on Friday after their marriage. In the background is Julie Brakenridge (8) and her brother, Nigel.