

# **Zimbabwe Rhodesia Digest**

Rhodesians Worldwide

**APRIL, 1979**

A compendium of facts, figures and information  
material.

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## Rhodesians Worldwide

"On this day we are recording the end of a great and proud era. Tomorrow a new era commences. Let us all have the faith to dedicate ourselves to ensuring that this brave new future which we are entering will open for itself not less a position of glory in the annals of history."

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith speaking in the House of Assembly, on February 28th, immediately before Parliament was prorogued.



## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS IN RHODESIA FROM 1817

- 1817 Mzilikazi, Shaka's greatest general, fled for his life from Shaka's wrath. He gathered a powerful army and trekked northward, eventually settling near Bulawayo, in Matabeleland. He founded the Matabele nation and became their king.
- 1853 Cecil John Rhodes was born in vicarage at Bishop Stortford on July 5th.
- 1855 Dr. David Livingstone discovered the Victoria Falls.
- 1859 Inyati Mission Station founded by Dr. Robert Moffat. This was the first permanent settlement by Europeans in Rhodesia.
- 1868 Mzilikazi died. Adam Renders discovered the Zimbabwe Ruins.
- 1888 Rudd Concession granted to Rhodes by Lobengula gave him the mineral rights of the territory.
- 1889 The Charter to the British South Africa Company to exploit the Rudd Concession received Royal assent.
- 1890 The Pioneer Column left Kimberley for Macloutsie on May 6th. One hundred and eighty Pioneers, 500 Police and 117 wagons reached Tuli on July 1st. The Pioneers later built a fort and named it Fort Victoria. On September 12th the Column reached the foot of Harari Hill, now Salisbury Kopje. September 13th flag was hoisted and Fort Salisbury founded. The Pioneer Corps was disbanded on October 1st.
- 1891 May 9th. Order-in-Council declared British Protectorates over Bechuanaland, Matabeleland and Mashonaland.  
June 12th. Anglo-Portuguese agreement and boundary convention signed.
- 1892 February 17th. Telegraph to Fort Salisbury completed.  
May 5th. Moodie's Trek set out for Rhodesia.  
October 10th. Dominican Sisters opened the first school for European children.
- 1893 Moodie's Trek reached Chipinga. Jesuit Fathers opened a school in Bulawayo, later transferred to Salisbury as St. George's College.  
July 18th. Matabele impi attacked Mashonas at Fort Victoria.  
October 3rd. War on Matabele authorized.  
October 24th. Matabele forces of 5 000 engaged and routed at Shangani.  
November 1st. Seven thousand Matabele defeated at Bembesi River.  
November 3rd. Bulawayo destroyed by fire on order of Lobengula.  
November 4th. Chartered Company's force occupied Bulawayo.
- December 4th. Major Allan Wilson and his patrol of 33 men were annihilated near Shangani River, 160 km north of Bulawayo. Lobengula was presumed dead.
- 1894 Lobengula was presumed dead.
- 1895 Mashonaland and Matabeleland were renamed "Rhodesia".  
December 29th. Jameson Raid on Transvaal.
- 1896 January 2nd. Dr. Jameson surrendered near Krugersdorp in the Transvaal, and Rhodes resigned from all public offices.  
April 2nd. The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey succeeded Dr. Jameson as Administrator of Rhodesia.
- 1896 March 22nd. The Matabele Rebellion broke out and 141 settlers were murdered. June 16th. The Mashonaland Rebellion broke out and 103 settlers were murdered. August 21st. Rhodes with unarmed party visited the Matopos for indaba with native chiefs.  
October 13th. Submission of Matabele chiefs.
- 1897 Municipalities of Salisbury and Bulawayo created.  
October 27th. Mashona Rebellion was finally quelled.  
November 4th. Railway from the south reached Bulawayo.
- 1898 February 4th. Railway from Beira reached Umtali.
- 1899 Legislative Council for Southern Rhodesia was established.  
May 22nd. The Beira-Salisbury Railway was opened.
- 1901 December. W.H. Milton was appointed Administrator of Southern Rhodesia.
- 1902 March 26th. Cecil Rhodes died at Muizenberg and was buried at World's View in the Matopos on April 10th.  
October 6th. Bulawayo-Salisbury Railway was completed.
- 1904 June 19th. The railway to the Victoria Falls was completed and on September 12 the Victoria Falls Bridge was opened.
- 1920 April 30th. Elections for last Legislative Council under the British South Africa Company Administration.  
May 12th. Council debated and approved Responsible Government by twelve votes to five.
- 1921 Deputation to England regarding new constitution.
- 1922 October 27th. Referendum on whether Southern Rhodesia should join the Union or assume Responsible Government. Two



- thousand seven hundred and eighty-five majority for Responsible Government.
- 1923 September 12th. Southern Rhodesia annexed to Great Britain.  
October 1st. Responsible Government established.
- 1924 First elections to Legislative Assembly. Sir Charles Coghlan became the first Prime Minister.
- 1929 Beit Bridge over the Limpopo River was opened.
- 1933 Government purchased the mineral rights of Southern Rhodesia from the British South African Company for £2 000 000. July. The Hon. H. U. Moffat resigned Premiership and was succeeded by the Hon. George Mitchell.
- September 11th. General Election. The Hon. G. M. Huggins became Prime Minister.
- 1934 Split in the Reform Party. A General Election was held and the United Party was returned with large majority. Hon. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister.
- 1935 Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, was opened. Trade agreement with South Africa came into force. Salisbury became a city. First State Lottery draw was held. Birchenough Bridge across the Sabi River was opened.
- 1939 April 14th. General Election. The United Party was returned with Hon. G. M. Huggins as Prime Minister.  
May 24th. Otto Beit Bridge over the Zambezi River at Chirundu was opened.  
September 3rd. World War II broke out.
- 1940 May 24th. First Empire Training School for the Royal Air Force was opened at Salisbury. Army camps were established in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Umtali for initial and advanced training. During the war, Southern Rhodesia contributed, on a *pro rata* population basis, more fighting men than any other Commonwealth country.
- 1942 Southern Rhodesia Military Forces came under Union of South Africa Command.
- 1945 May 8th. All German Forces in Europe surrendered.  
August 15th. Japan surrendered. World War II ended.
- 1946 April 25th. General Election. The United Party returned with Sir Godfrey Huggins as Prime Minister.
- 1947 April 7th. Royal visit to Southern Rhodesia. King George VI opened the second session of the Sixth Parliament.  
April 30th. Parliament agreed to purchase the Rhodesia Railways for £30 000 000.
- 1948 September 15th. General Election. United Party was returned with Sir Godfrey Huggins as Prime Minister.
- 1949 February. Preliminary conference at the Victoria Falls between representatives of the Southern Rhodesia Government and unofficial representatives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the federation of the three territories.
- 1951 March 12th. One hundred young Rhodesians departed for the Far East to form a squadron of the Malayan Scouts.
- 1952 June 18th. The White Paper on the proposed federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland was tabled in the Legislative Assembly.  
September 29th. Lake McIlwaine near Salisbury was opened.
- 1953 January. The Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, attended the final conference on federation in London.  
April 9th. The referendum on the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland was held. 25 560 voted for, 14 729 voted against.  
July 3rd. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opened the Central African Rhodes' Centenary Exhibition at Bulawayo.  
September 7th. Sir Godfrey Huggins resigned his Premiership, succeeded by Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd.  
December 15th. General Election for the First Federal Assembly won by the Federal Party with Sir Godfrey Huggins as Prime Minister.
- 1954 January 27th. The General Election for Southern Rhodesia's eighth Parliament won by the United Rhodesia Party. R. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister.  
February 3rd. First session of the first Parliament of the Federation opened.  
April 1st. Sir Gilbert Rennie, formerly Governor of Northern Rhodesia, became the first Federal High Commissioner in the United Kingdom.
- 1955 March 1st. The Federal Government announced its decision to proceed with the construction of the Kariba hydro-electric power project, and in August the river diversion works were started.  
August 1st. The new railway line to Lourenco Marques, through the Lowveld, was opened.
- 1956 March 3rd. Mr. Winston Field was elected leader of a new political party, the Dominion Party, at a meeting in Salisbury.  
June 30th was the first day of official civil operations at Salisbury's new international airport.  
October 31st. Lord Malvern (formerly Sir Godfrey Huggins), Federal Prime Minister, retired and was succeeded by Sir Roy Welensky.
- 1957 June 6th. Mr. Winston Field won the Mrewa by-election and became Leader of

- the Opposition in the Federal Parliament. Dissension within United Party led to revolt of Mr. Todd's Cabinet. Ministers resigned and Mr. Todd formed new Cabinet. Party congress deposed Mr. Todd and invited Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Federation's representative in Washington, to become Prime Minister.
- 1958 Sir Edgar formed Cabinet and stood for Parliament in by-election at Hillside (Bulawayo) but was defeated by Dominion Party opponent. United Rhodesia Party merged with Federal Party to form United Federal Party and General Election was called. U.F.P. won by narrow margin over Dominion Party (17 seats to 13).  
Dr. Hastings Banda returned to Nyasaland after an absence of 40 years and assumed leadership of African National Congress Party.
- 1959 Widespread riots and disturbances broke out in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In Nyasaland a plot to murder Governor and top officials was revealed. Troops and police from Southern Rhodesia were sent to assist local security forces. Dr. Banda and principal lieutenants were arrested and sent to Southern Rhodesia for detention.  
February 25th. Security Branch in Southern Rhodesia arrested African Congress leaders and forestalled planned rising.  
In Northern Rhodesia the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, banned the A.N.C.
- 1960 Monckton Commission appointed to consider Federation's future and visited all three territories. It was boycotted by the African nationalists in the two northern territories. The Commission recommended that individual territories be given the right of secession.  
May 17th. Kariba hydro-electric scheme on the Zambezi was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.  
December. Federal Review Conference assembled at Lancaster House, London, under chairmanship of British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan. African nationalist leaders of three territories walked out on opening day. Conference adjourned for Christmas break and was not resumed.
- 1961 New Constitution granted to Northern Rhodesia which aggravated relations between Federal and British Governments.  
February. Conference to review Southern Rhodesia's Constitution opened in Salisbury with British Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Duncan Sandys, as chairman. Conference agreed on removal of reservations in return for Declaration of Rights

and appointment of Constitutional Council. Parliament to be enlarged from 30 to 65 members and Africans to be given representation through "B" Roll. African Nationalist militants started civil disturbances.

July 26th. New constitutional proposals approved in referendum by 41 940 votes to 21 836.

December 17th. Z.A.P.U. formed (later banned).

- 1962 New Constitutions granted to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which ensured the return of African nationalist governments.  
March 16th. British Government created new office of Central African Affairs, headed by Mr. R. A. Butler, Home Secretary, to look after Federation and constituent territories.  
Sir Roy Welensky resigned to hold General Election to obtain new mandate on future of Federation. Official opposition, Rhodesian Front (formerly Dominion Party), decided not to contest election.

April 27th. General Election resulted in U.F.P. controlling 54 out of 59 seats in Federal Assembly.

May. Mr. R. A. Butler visited Federation and indicated that Nyasaland would be allowed to secede.

Team of advisors appointed to investigate consequences of Federal break-up in June.

November. New Nyasaland constitutional talks held in London. Territory granted self-government without delay.

December. Officially announced that Nyasaland would be allowed to secede. British decision was bitterly attacked by Sir Roy Welensky, who charged Britain with "bad faith".

December 14th. General Election in Southern Rhodesia saw U.F.P. government dethroned, Rhodesian Front gained 35 seats to U.F.P.'s 29, and Central Africa Party eliminated.

Prime Minister Mr. Winston Field.

- 1963 March. Federal, Northern Rhodesian and Southern Rhodesian Governments invited to London to prepare agenda for conference on future of Federation.

March 26th. Dr. Kaunda demanded that Northern Rhodesia be given right to secede.  
March 29th. British Government announced that any territory would have right to secede.

June. Federal break-up conference at Victoria Falls with all governments represented.

August. Z.A.N.U. formed (later banned).



September 27th. Order-in-Council signed by Queen detailing functions to be handed back to territorial governments.

December 10th. Federal Parliament met and was prorogued for last time by Acting Governor-General, Sir Humphrey Gibbs.

December 12th. British Order-in-Council published detailing arrangements for liquidating the Federation.

December 31st. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland officially came to an end.

1964 April. Mr. Winston Field resigned as Prime Minister and was succeeded by Mr. Ian Smith, Minister of the Treasury. Southern Rhodesia was henceforth to be known as "Rhodesia".

Rhodesian Chiefs held indaba at Domboshawa, near Salisbury, and voted unanimously in favour of independence. Indaba was boycotted by British Government.

November 5th. Rhodesian Independence Referendum held. Votes in favour 58 176, votes against 6 101. Over-all percentage poll, 61.6 per cent., of which 89.1 per cent. voted "yes".

December. Sir Roy Welensky announced his retirement from Rhodesian politics and resigned as leader of the Rhodesia Party.

1965 February. British Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. A. G. Bottomley, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Gardner, visited Rhodesia to discuss independence with all sections of the population. Mr. Bottomley stressed that while the British Government favoured a peaceful transition to "majority rule" (as provided in the 1961 Constitution) it would not advocate a hand-over to majority rule immediately.

April. Prime Minister announced General Election with a view to securing a two-thirds majority in Parliament. On Nomination Day 22 Rhodesian Front members were returned unopposed.

May 27th. Country went to the polls. Result was a clean sweep of all the 28 "A" Roll seats contested in favour of the Rhodesian Front. Rhodesia Party secured majority of "B" Roll seats.

An African member, Mr. Gondo, was appointed Leader of the Opposition.

June. Rhodesia Party dissolved.

June 9th. Official opening of the first session of the eleventh Parliament of Rhodesia. In the Speech from the Throne, the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, said that the Government's return to power at the General Election with a greatly increased majority was a mandate for it to lead Rhodesia to full independence.

June 16th. Mr. Evan Campbell, C.B.E., relinquished his appointment as Rhodesian

High Commissioner in London, and was succeeded by Brigadier A. Skeen, O.B.E.

July 21st. Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, arrived in Rhodesia to have personal talks with Mr. Smith concerning negotiations on Independence.

July 27th. Mr. Cledwyn Hughes left, after a six-day visit to Salisbury, to report progress to Mr. Bottomley with specific proposals on the Independence issue from Mr. Smith.

October 8th. London talks broke down. Independence based on 1961 Constitution not acceptable to Britain.

October 20th. Mr. Smith proposed Independence on 1961 Constitution and offered treaty to guarantee undertaking not to vary it after Independence.

October 30th. Royal Commission proposed to find a solution to Rhodesian problem to consist of Chief Justice of Rhodesia as Chairman and two other persons, one appointed by Rhodesian Government and one by British Government.

November 11th. Mr. Smith declared Independence under 1965 Constitution. This new Constitution being based on the 1961 Constitution, amended as necessary to suit a fully independent Sovereign State.

November 16th. British Government passed Southern Rhodesia Enabling Act permitting Orders in Council to make provision to amend, revoke or add to any of the provisions of the 1961 Constitution and also to apply sanctions against Rhodesia.

November 17th. Mr. C. W. Dupont was appointed as Acting Officer Administering the Government.

November 25th. British Parliament approved sanctions imposed by Orders in Council on November 16th.

December 3rd. British Government suspended Governor and Directors of Reserve Bank of Rhodesia and seized Rhodesian reserves in Britain.

December 16th. British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, appealed to U.N.O. for support to end "rebellion" in Rhodesia. He ruled out use of force and accepted responsibility for dealing with the matter.

December 17th. Mr. Wilson, having received U.N.O. support, declared oil embargo against Rhodesia and started oil airlift to Zambia. Rhodesia banned oil exports to Zambia.

December 28th. Petrol rationing was re-introduced in Rhodesia.

1966 January 2nd. The Prime Minister, Mr. Smith, offered to restore flow of petrol

and oil to Zambia quite unconditionally, subject to acceptable arrangements for payment.

January 14th. Lagos Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference. Mr. Wilson accepted that use of force against Rhodesia could not be precluded.

January 31st. Mr. Wilson imposed total embargo on all trade with Rhodesia.

February 18th. The Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. C. W. Dupont, assented to the Constitution (Ratification) Bill which had previously been passed by Parliament by more than a two-thirds majority. The 1965 Constitution, therefore, became law.

April 10th. Security Council agreed that Britain should use force to prevent oil flowing to Rhodesia via Beira.

April 27th. British Prime Minister announced informal talks at official level with Rhodesia.

May 16th. European farmer and wife murdered by terrorists.

December 2nd. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Smith met on board H.M.S. *Tiger* to discuss possible settlement of dispute.

December 5th. Rhodesian Government accepted Mr. Wilson's proposals as a basis for a new Constitution, but rejected those concerning the return to so-called legality by handing over powers to the Governor, and renouncing its Independence.

December 16th. On the illegal application of the British Government, the United Nations unlawfully voted for selected mandatory sanctions, including oil, against Rhodesia.

December 20th. The British Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons that Rhodesia would not be granted Independence before African majority rule.

1967 June 14th. British Prime Minister sent Lord Alport, ex-British High Commissioner to the defunct Federation, to Rhodesia, to see if the 18-month deadlock could be broken.

July 26th. Mr. Wilson announced a new initiative on Rhodesia, which amounted to discovering whether the *Tiger* constitutional proposals should be re-negotiated through Sir Humphrey Gibbs, by correspondence.

1968 March 3rd. Rhodesia's Appeal Court dismissed the appeal of three Africans convicted of murder, as it had been decided that the Rhodesian Government was the *de facto* Government, and there was no right of Appeal to the Privy Council, under the 1965 Constitution. The Queen that

night reprieved the three Africans under sentence of death, and commuted death sentences to life imprisonment.

March 4th. Mr. Justice Fieldsend resigned as a Judge of the High Court in protest against recent happenings.

March 5th. Application was made to the Appellate Division of the High Court following the Queen's reprieve. It was dismissed.

May 29th. United Nations Security Council approved of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia.

June 18th. House of Lords defeated sanctions order passed by House of Commons. September 13th. The Appellate Division of the High Court of Rhodesia ruled that the Government was now the *de jure* Government.

October 10th-13th. Talks between Mr. Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, and Mr. Wilson, Prime Minister of Great Britain, aboard H.M.S. *Fearless*.

November 11th. New flag raised in Rhodesia.

November 18th. Rhodesia's rejection of the proposals based on *Fearless* talks announced.

1969 February 13th. The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the banned Zimbabwe African National Union, was sentenced to six years imprisonment in Salisbury for plotting to assassinate Mr. Ian Smith and two members of the Rhodesian Cabinet. June 20th. Rhodesians went to the polls to decide on a new constitution and Republican status.

Eighty-one per cent. of the votes cast were in favour of becoming a Republic and 72.5 per cent. were in favour of adopting the Constitutional proposals put forward by the Rhodesian Government.

June 24th. Mr. Clifford Dupont, the officer Administering the Government, opened the last session of the Rhodesian Parliament. Sir Humphrey Gibbs resigned as Governor of Rhodesia.

July 14th. Rhodesia House in London, and the British Residual Mission in Salisbury, both closed.

November 17th. The Constitutional Bill was passed by the Rhodesian Parliament. November 29th. Mr. Clifford Dupont, Officer Administering the Government, signed the new constitution.

December 19th. The University College of Rhodesia decided to award its own degrees and not those of the University of London.

1970 February 17th. Decimal currency was introduced into Rhodesia.



Land Tenure Act

- March 2nd. Parliament was dissolved. Rhodesia became a Republic and the new Constitution came into effect (including Land Tenure Act).
- March 17th. Britain and the United States of America both used their United Nations veto to avoid complete sanctions against Rhodesia being made mandatory.
- April 10th. General Election victory for Rhodesian Front.
- April 16th. Rhodesia's first President, the Hon. C. W. Dupont, was sworn in.
- May 28th. First Senators were sworn in. Rhodesia's first Republican Parliament was opened by the President.
- 1971 May 14th. Petrol rationing, in force since 1965, ended.
- June 30th. Britain's special envoy, Lord Goodman, arrived for talks with Rhodesian officials.
- November 15th. Sir Alec Douglas-Home arrived in Salisbury to discuss settlement proposals.
- November 24th. The Prime Minister and Sir Alec Douglas-Home signed an agreement setting out proposals for a settlement.
- 1972 January 11th. A Commission under Lord Pearce arrived in Rhodesia to carry out a test of acceptability in terms of the settlement proposals.
- March 11th. The Pearce Commission left Rhodesia.
- May 23rd. The Prime Minister broadcast to the nation on the report of the Pearce Commission, which found the proposals were not acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.
- May 31st. The U.S. Senate voted against re-imposing an embargo on Rhodesian chrome.
- June 6th. An underground explosion and cave-in at Wankie Colliery's No. 2 shaft claimed 427 victims.
- August 22nd. The Rhodesian team was barred from participating in the Munich Olympics.
- October 31st. The Rhodesia Party was formally launched.
- December 21st. Armed terrorists attacked Altena farm in the Centenary area, wounding an eight-year-old girl. This marked the beginning of a fresh wave of terrorist activity.
- 1973 January 9th. Rhodesia's border with Zambia was closed, pending the assurance that Zambia would not harbour terrorists.
- February 1st. Zambia closed its border with Rhodesia.
- February 4th. As a result of messages received, Rhodesia opened its border with

Zambia, although Zambia's side remained closed.

April 14th. Air Rhodesia acquired three Boeing 707 jet aircraft from an undisclosed source.

May 15th. Zambian troops opened fire on a group of tourists at Victoria Falls from across the gorge, killing two Canadian girls and wounding an American man.

May 22nd. Britain and the U.S.A. vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution to extend sanctions against Rhodesia.

June 23rd. Members of the British Foreign Office visited Rhodesia and had talks with Rhodesian officials and Bishop Muzorewa, in order to report back to the British Foreign Secretary.

July 5th. A gang of terrorists abducted 295 African pupils and staff members of St. Albert's Mission in the north-eastern border area. All but eight of those abducted were soon rescued.

1974 February 1st. Petrol rationing came into force again.

July 31st. The Rhodesian Front won all 50 European seats in the General Election.

September 18th. The Rutenga-Beit Bridge rail link was completed and officially opened by the Prime Minister.

December 9th. Leaders of African Nationalist movements in Rhodesia signed a unity accord in Lusaka linking Z.A.P.U., Z.A.N.U., F.R.O.L.I.Z.I. under the banner of the A.N.C.

1975 February 6th. Rhodesia Prime Minister and leaders of the A.N.C. met for two hours.

March 5th. Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole detained on the grounds of plotting to assassinate certain opponents.

March 15th. Rhodesian Prime Minister and senior Ministers went to South Africa for talks.

March 18th. Rhodesia's Diplomatic Mission in Lisbon was told to leave by April 30th.

March 19th. Herbert Chitepo and his bodyguard killed by a land-mine in Lusaka.

April 3rd. Special Court reviewing Sithole's detention found it was fully warranted.

April 6th. Acting on the request of Bishop Muzorewa and supported by the S.A. Government and other African Heads of State, Sithole was released from detention in order to attend the O.A.U. meeting in Tanzania.

April 28th. Four African Ministers and three Deputy Ministers were sworn in as members of the Cabinet.

May 27th. Rhodesian Prime Minister issued an ultimatum to the A.N.C. — get

to the Conference table or Government would turn to other groups.

June 15th. Meeting between Prime Minister and A.N.C. ended in deadlock over venue for a constitutional conference.

July 25th. Curfew put on 500-km strip down the Eastern border.

August 6th. Curfew imposed along the Botswana border.

August 13th. Government confirmed that a constitutional conference would be held in South African Railways coaches on the Victoria Falls Bridge. Conference would be subject to an agreement made in Pretoria between the Rhodesian Government and the A.N.C. representative, and subscribed to by other heads of state.

August 25th. Conference opened at the Victoria Falls Bridge, attended by President Kaunda and Mr. Vorster.

August 26th. Deadlock at the Falls talks. A.N.C. failed to abide by terms of the Pretoria Agreement.

August 28th. Government announced it was to introduce a national registration for all residents irrespective of race.

September 3rd. Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole announced an external wing of the A.N.C. to be formed called the Zimbabwe Liberation Council. (Z.L.C.).

September 4th. Split appeared in the A.N.C. between members of the former Z.A.N.U. and Z.A.P.U.

1976 Senator J. J. Wrathall sworn in on January 14th as new President to succeed the Hon. C. W. Dupont, who had retired.

February 18th. Three-hour battle waged against Frelimo across the Rhodesian-Mozambique border.

February 27th. Frelimo arrested 16 Rhodesian Railwaymen at Malvern. A week later, Mozambique closed the border. A second R.R. locomotive and crew were seized.

April 7th. Frelimo released four Rhodesian officials held after the border closure.

April 12th. Twelve detained Rhodesia Railwaymen released by Frelimo.

June 14th. The Prime Minister issued a warning to Dr. Kaunda of the consequences of harbouring terrorists.

August 8th. Three hundred terrorists killed in Mozambique base camp. Raid followed June warning by Prime Minister of possible "hot pursuit" operations if attacks across the border continued.

September 4th. South African Premier John Vorster and American Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger met in Zurich.

September 13th. Prime Minister met Mr. Vorster in Pretoria.

September 19th. Prime Minister had talks in Pretoria with Dr. Kissinger.

September 24th. Prime Minister broadcast to the nation that he had accepted the Kissinger proposals for majority rule in two years, conditional on dropping of sanctions and end of terrorism.

October 2nd. Geneva Conference on Kissinger proposals opened.

November 3rd. Prime Minister returned from Geneva, leaving Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. K. van der Byl, to head Government delegation.

November 12th. Sanctions renewed by Britain.

December 12th. The Prime Minister returned after a second visit to Geneva. Two days later, talks adjourned until January 17th.

December 20th. Twenty-seven African tea estate workers massacred by terrorists in Honde Valley.

December 29th. Two African Senator Ministers resigned office to form a moderate political party—the Zimbabwe United People's Organization (Z.U.P.O.).

1977 January 1st. Mr. Ivor Richard arrived in Rhodesia to present new British proposals.

January 11th. Britain postponed reopening of Geneva Conference.

January 24th. The Prime Minister broadcast to the nation, following a morning meeting with Mr. Richard on amended British proposals which differed considerably from those originally presented by Dr. Kissinger. Although he rejected the amended proposals, he emphasized that negotiations would be continued to find a just settlement.

January 31st. Four hundred African pupils abducted by terrorists from a mission school and taken across Botswana border. Despite pleas by parents, less than 100 children returned. The remainder were flown hastily to Zambia for military indoctrination.

February 6th. Seven white missionaries murdered at Musami by gang of 12 terrorists. One missionary who survived the attack later told a court inquest that he had no doubt the murders were committed by terrorists.

The British government refused Rhodesia's request to set up an inquiry into the killings.

February 10th. Mr. Vorster held discussions with U.S. and British Ambassadors about new settlement initiative.



February 12th. Pik Botha, South African Foreign Minister, met Cyrus Vance, U.S. Secretary of State, in Washington for talks on Rhodesian settlement initiative.

February 23rd. Amendment to Land Tenure Act announced. White farming lands and industrial and commercial lands in central districts to be opened to all races, but TTLs to remain the preserve of tribesmen. African purchase land to be open to all races.

Government schools to remain segregated, but six per cent limit on Africans at private schools to be dropped.

Government health and medical facilities to remain segregated, but private institutions allowed to admit whom they choose.

March 2nd. Twelve Rhodesian Front M.P.s rebelled against Land Bill.

March 4th. Land Tenure Bill passed in Parliament.

March 7th. Ministry of Combined Operations created.

March 16th. Repeal of Byrd Amendment allowing U.S. to import Rhodesian chrome.

March 30th. Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole disclosed deaths of over 260 ZANU terrorists in faction fights in Mozambique.

April 2nd. Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole formed own branch of A.N.C., withdrawing support from Bishop Muzorewa.

April 15th. Dr. Owen arrived in Rhodesia, met many shades of Rhodesian opinion.

April 16th. Dr. Owen favoured handover to caretaker government — whites to be encouraged to stay.

May 11th. Britain announced plans to put a roving consultative group in Southern Africa for negotiations on constitution and transitional arrangements to majority rule. Anglo-American proposals backed by Front Line states.

May 15th. Prime Minister said constitution must be drafted before agreement could be reached on transition to black majority rule.

May 16th. President Kaunda said Zambia in 'state of war' with Rhodesia. Rhodesia stated it had no intention of aggression.

May 26th. Anglo-American envoys, Messrs. Graham and Low, arrived in Salisbury for talks with cross-section of Rhodesian opinion.

May 27th. Envoys met with Prime Minister.

May 29th. Anglo-American envoys moved on to Maputo.

May 30th. Rhodesian Security Forces knocked out terrorist headquarters and main supply base 95 km. inside Mozambique near Mapai. More than 30 terrorists killed.

June 1st. Anglo-American envoys talked with Nkomo, co-leader of Patriotic Front.

June 10th. Rhodesian Security Forces raided ZANU terrorist camp in Mozambique.

June 23rd. Dr. Owen and Mr. Vance met in Paris to discuss Rhodesia.

July 4th. Twelve R.F. rebels launched new party — Rhodesian Action Party.

July 7th. Messrs. Graham and Low in Salisbury for talks.

July 10th. Ndabaningi Sithole (ANC Sithole) returned to Rhodesia after over two years of self-exile. Denounced terrorism.

July 17th. Rally of over 100 000 greeted Bishop Muzorewa in Salisbury after a six week absence.

July 18th. Prime Minister announced general election on August 31st.

July 23rd. Bishop Muzorewa presented four-point plan culminating in one-man one-vote general election by March, 1978.

August 6th. Thirty kg. parcel bomb exploded at Woolworths in African area of Salisbury. 11 killed, 76 injured, \$10 000 reward offered for information on the culprits.

August 10th. Woman mission doctor and nun shot in cold blood by terrorists.

August 13th. Second bomb exploded in centre of Salisbury. No casualties.

August 17th. African nursing sister murdered by terrorists outside clinic.

August 20th. Moderate African leaders moved towards new political line-up — Rev. Sithole, Senator Chief Chirau and Dr. Gabellah (Vice President of Muzorewa ANC).

August 22nd. Thirty-one attacks counted from Zambia since President Kaunda declared 'state of war' (April 16th).

August 24th. Bishop Muzorewa dissolved ANC executive.

August 25th. Dr. Owen started African tour with Anglo-American proposals for Rhodesia.

August 27th. Prime Minister met Mr. Vorster in Pretoria, returning with South African support for settlement — internal or external.

August 28th. Mr. Vorster discussed latest settlement proposals with Anglo-American negotiators in Pretoria.

August 31st. Election day. All 50 European seats won by R.F., with 85.39 per cent. of vote. Rival factions of Patriotic Front organization involved in faction fights in Maranda TTL.

September 1st. Dr. Owen and Mr. Young arrived in Salisbury to present Anglo-American proposals, calling for the 'surrender' of the Smith Government and a six month transition period leading to general election on basis of one man one vote.

September 15th. Prime Minister sent memorandum and representations to British Government on proposals. Lochnivar railway township in Salisbury to be a non-racial area.

September 18th. James Chikerema, first Vice President of UANC, returned to Rhodesia after 13 years absence, pledged to work for negotiated settlement.

September 27th. United Nations Security Council met to consider Anglo-American proposals for Rhodesia.

September 28th. Prime Minister invited Lord Carver and U.N. special representative to Rhodesia for talks.

October 1st. U.S. and Britain aim for conference on Rhodesia in neutral country.

October 3rd. The Rev. Sithole called on externally-based nationalists to return home to try to solve Rhodesia's problems.

October 5th. General Prem Chand appointed as U.N. special representative to Rhodesia.

October 10th. Zambia called for U.N. to place sanctions on South Africa, including an oil boycott, to improve hopes for Rhodesian settlement.

October 13th. Prime Minister informed the House that after five weeks he was still waiting for a reply on Anglo-American Settlement proposals.

October 19th. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. K. van der Byl, refuted the idea that security forces would be disbanded under Anglo-American proposals.

November 1st. Lord Carver had a one-hour meeting instead of two days with Nkomo and Mugabe at Lusaka.

November 2nd. Lord Carver and General Chand arrived in Salisbury for consultations with interested parties.

November 3rd. Security chiefs conferred with Lord Carver and General Chand.

November 5th. The Prime Minister reported "absolutely no progress" after meeting Carver and Chand.

November 8th. Carver and Chand met President Kaunda in Lusaka to brief him on Salisbury talks.

Dr. Owen in London stated that so long as the nationalist parties were divided there could be no solution without an election. November 10th. Britain made preliminary soundings about possible round-table talks in Malta.

November 12th. Carver's proposed establishment of Rhodesian Security Forces disclosed in House of Commons, namely, all white units to be disbanded, 6 battalions to be raised from "guerrillas". Air Force to remain intact.

November 18th. Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev. Sithole declared their continuing support for Anglo-American proposals.

November 29th. Security forces carried out a successful raid against terrorists in Mozambique, killing 1 200.

December 3rd. Talks held between the Government and nationalist parties on an Internal Settlement. Bishop Muzorewa, leader of the U.A.N.C., refused to attend, declaring his party to be holding a week of mourning for the deaths in Mozambique.

December 5th. Walter Mondale, U.S. Vice-President said fair elections in Rhodesia could provide "a good hope for peaceful and democratic government".

1978 January 20th. Government launched a "safe return" programme for nationalist guerrillas wishing to return to Rhodesia in peace. January 30th. Malta meeting between Anglo-American representatives and Patriotic Front leaders Mugabe and Nkomo. February 6th. Malta proposals received in Salisbury.

February 15th. Government and three internal nationalist delegations agreed to set up an interim government, leading to black rule.

March, 3rd. The Prime Minister and three internal nationalist leaders—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Rev. N. Sithole, and Chief Chirau—signed the Salisbury Agreement.

March 6th. U.N. Security Council opened debate on Salisbury Agreement. Later resolved any internal settlement to be "illegal and unacceptable".

March 21st. The Transitional Government, based on the Salisbury Agreement, was established.

March, 29th. 432 pupils of a Plumtree black school, together with some of the staff, were abducted into Botswana by terrorists.

April 2nd. Rhodesian dollar devalued by 5 per cent. against South African Rand, and 8 per cent. against all other currencies.

April 13th. Nearly half the political



detainees held in Rhodesia were released as part of a phased operation.

April 14th. Nine black Ministers were sworn-in as members of the Ministerial Council of the Transitional Government.

April 17th. An Anglo-American party, headed by Dr. Owen, and Mr. Vance, visited Rhodesia for talks with the Executive Council.

April 28th. Mr. Byron Hove, joint Minister of Justice and of Law and Order, was relieved of his post by the Executive Council, Hove had three times refused to withdraw certain of his statements that were in breach of the Salisbury Agreement.

May 2nd. The Executive Council called for a ceasefire, and lifted the 16-year-old ban on Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U.

May 4th. British House of Commons debate on Rhodesia. The essence of the ruling Labour Party's stand was that Britain would not recognize a majority government in Rhodesia unless—

- (a) that Government was formed as a result of Anglo-American diplomacy;
- (b) that Government was seen in the judgement of the British Government to be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

May 29th. American Senator Sam Hayakawa (Rep.—California) arrived in Rhodesia, leading a fact-finding party from the U.S.A.

June 20th. Speaking in Washington, Joshua Nkomo stated that his Patriotic Front would "win the war within 6-10 months". He rejected the concept of all-party talks.

June 23rd. Eight British missionaries and four young children were beaten to death by terrorists at Elim Mission, near Umtali.

A sole survivor died later of her injuries.

June 28th. Mr. Clifford Dupont, Rhodesia's first President died at the age of 72.

July 5th. Mr. John Davies, the Shadow Foreign Secretary, arrived in Salisbury on a four-day fact-finding visit.

August 10th. In Washington, a joint committee from the two Houses met to resolve differences in resolutions concerning the lifting of economic sanctions against Rhodesia. A motion was approved whereby the U.S. Government agreed to the cessation of sanctions on the proviso that the Rhodesian Government had fulfilled two stipulated conditions.

August 14th. Prime Minister Ian Smith held talks in Lusaka with the Z.A.P.U. leader, Joshua Nkomo. The talks were held in secret and no announcement of the meeting was made at the time.

August 31st. The President, Mr. John Wrathall, died at Government House, Salisbury, aged 65.

September 3rd. An Air Rhodesia Viscount, flying on a civilian flight from Kariba to Salisbury, was shot down by a ground-to-air missile. Thirty-eight of the 56 passengers died in the crash. Of the 18 survivors, 10 were massacred at the site of the crash by terrorists while eight fled into the bush to survive. Responsibility for the shooting down was claimed by Joshua Nkomo.

September 16th. Senator Sam Hayakawa of California requested President Carter to allow Mr. Ian Smith and members of the Executive Council to visit the United States.

September 17th. The Chairman of the Executive Council, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, announced that black Rhodesians would be subject to military service.

September 24th. Martial law was proclaimed in selected areas of Rhodesia.

October 7th. Mr. Ian Smith and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole arrived in New York for their American visit.

October 10th. The Government announced the decision to abolish racial discrimination.

October 19th. The joint Minister of Manpower and Social Affairs, Mr. Rowan Cronjé, announced that Rhodesian blacks between the ages of 18 and 25 would be subject to national service and military call-up from January 1, 1979.

November 8th. Chief Kayisa Ndiweni resigned from the Transitional Government and called for the return of Joshua Nkomo.

November 15th. The South African Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, met with the members of the Executive Council for talks.

November 16th. The Executive and Ministerial Councils decided that it was not possible to meet the December 31 date set down for the transfer of power. A revised election date was set for April 20, 1979.

December 4th. A British envoy, Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, a former Labour Party Cabinet Minister, arrived in Salisbury. Mr. Hughes was to make an assessment of the Rhodesian political situation for the British Prime Minister, Mr. Callaghan.

December 11th. Fuel storage tanks in Salisbury were severely damaged by fire after a terrorist attack on the depot.

December 12th. U.S. Senator George McGovern arrived in Salisbury on a fact-finding mission.

1979 January 2nd. Proposed new Constitution was published.

January 9th. Constitutional Referendum campaign was opened.

January 10th. Integrated conscription initiated.

January 12th. Areas of martial law extended.

January 17th. The British Government rejected the concept of an all-party conference on Rhodesia.

January 26th. Rhodesian 5-year economic plan announced.

January 30th. Constitutional Referendum for white voters.

January 31st. 71.5 per cent. poll in Referendum resulted in 85 per cent. vote in favour of proposed Constitution. Seventeen results to follow.

February 1st. Referendum rejected by British and American Governments. Remaining 17 Referendum results all in favour of proposed Constitution.

February 2nd. All racial laws removed by due publication in Government Gazette.

Four white terrorist abductees released in Mozambique.

February 5th. First integration in Government schools. The Executive Council invited Britain and America to send official observers to witness forthcoming elections.

February 7th. U.S. Ambassador to South Africa refused to pass on official Rhodesian invitation for election observers.

February 10th. U.S. Senate tabled formal motion to lift sanctions against Rhodesia by April 30th.

February 12th. Second Viscount air-liner shot down near Kariba, with a loss of all 59 aboard.

February 20th. Constitutional Bill passed third reading in Rhodesian House of Assembly.

February 28th. Rhodesian House of Assembly met for the last time under the 1969 Constitution.



## BACKGROUND TO EVENTS

Rhodesia has a short history of European settlement, less than 100 years. But man had inhabited the country for thousands of years. About 10 000 years ago, primitive Bushmen roamed the country hunting game with bows and arrows. A few of their descendants inhabit South West Africa to-day, but all that remains of them in Rhodesia are their finely executed rock-paintings.

The date of their final extinction in Rhodesia follows closely the arrival of the Bantu tribes, who migrated southwards from the Southern Sudan and the Congo basin around A.D. 500, and whose forebears comprise the vast majority of the inhabitants of Central Africa to-day.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the spearheads of Bantu migration, moving south down the east coast of Africa, came into contact with Dutch and English settlers who were moving north-east from the Cape.

Bantu chiefs such as Shaka, who had established themselves in the area now known as the Transvaal and Natal, found the only area of expansion open to them lay northward, where they could drive less powerful tribes from their land.

Shaka was the Zulu king, and a dominant figure whose warriors made constant raids on neighbouring tribes. It was during one such raid that a minor chief, Mzilikazi, and his followers defected from the Zulu nation, and eventually settled in Bulawayo area around 1836, to found the Matabele nation.

At this time, the country contained at least two distinct divisions: Matabeleland, where Mzilikazi was the undisputed ruler, and Mashonaland, where he allowed the remaining chiefs of the once great Rozwi people to rule, provided they paid tribute to him.

This was the situation in the 1850s when two great missionaries influenced the course of Rhodesia's history. Dr. Robert Moffat made the long hazardous journey to visit Mzilikazi several times, and finally persuaded him to allow a mission station to be established. It is believed he was instigated by his son-in-law, Dr. David Livingstone, who had discovered Victoria Falls, in 1855.

Robert Moffat could not take charge of the mission, but his son, John, and a small band established the station at Inyati, in 1859. This became the first European settlement in Rhodesia. The Matabele, although not openly hostile, gave the missionaries no encouragement.

The Zimbabwe Ruins were discovered by Adam Renders in 1868. In the same year Mzilikazi died and was succeeded by his son, Lobengula. Traders, hunters and prospectors had also moved into the country.

One of them was Thomas Baines, artist, prospector and explorer, whose paintings provide some of the finest records of the frontier days

of southern Africa. He prospected over much of Mashonaland on behalf of a London company, which failed to exploit the gold-reefs he found in the region of present-day Que Que, in the Midlands.

Cecil John Rhodes, after whom the country later became named, arrived in Natal in 1870. He had left his British home, in Bishop's Stortford, because of ill-health, and sailed to South Africa to join his brother. Two years later, he moved to the newly discovered diamond-fields at Kimberley and, by 1880, he had founded the De Beers Consolidated Mining Company and entered the Cape House of Assembly. At the age of 30 he was a millionaire and a dominant figure in the Cape.

In 1888, John Moffat concluded a treaty with Lobengula, known as the Moffat Treaty. Under the terms of it, Lobengula placed himself under the protection of the British Crown, but otherwise no restriction was placed on him as far as the government of his country was concerned.

### PIONEER COLUMN

Reports by hunters and explorers that the land beyond the Limpopo was rich in gold, and fertile, led Rhodes to send representatives to Lobengula. After weeks of discussion, and the offer of rifles, they obtained a concession granting Rhodes complete and exclusive charge over all metals and minerals in the territory. This became known as the Rudd Concession.

On the basis of it, Rhodes formed the British South Africa Company, and in 1889 obtained a Royal Charter for the company to administer the country, although ownership still remained with Lobengula.

Rhodes immediately organized a pioneer column to occupy Mashonaland, and it departed from Kimberley on May 6th, 1890. It consisted of 180 men from the Cape and Natal, who were to provide the nucleus of a settler population, and a force of 500 men called the British South Africa Company Police to protect the column.

The pioneers and police escort departed from MacLoutsie, in Bechuanaland, on June 27th, under the command of Lt.-Col. E.G. Pennefather, and guided by the famous hunter, F. C. Selous. The column reached Tuli, the frontier of Matabele influence, on July 1st, and pitched camp on August 14th at a site they named Fort Victoria.

They reached their destination at the foot of Harari Hill (Salisbury Kopje) on September 12th, 1890, and the corps was disbanded on October 1st. On the same day, Rhodes became Prime Minister of the Cape Colony.

In May, 1891, an Order-in-Council declared British Protectorates over Bechuanaland, Matabeleland and Mashonaland.

Among the settlers that followed the column was a group of 29 families led by Thomas Moodie, which settled in the Melssetter district.

Trouble flared in 1893, when a Matabele impi (war party) attacked the Mashonas at Fort Victoria. The Administrator, Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, ordered an invasion of Matabeleland, and the Matabele were routed at Shangani and on the Bembezi River. The country was occupied and Lobengula fled north, leaving his royal kraal in flames.

Whilst trying to capture Lobengula a patrol under Major Allan Wilson was ambushed near the Shangani River and all 32 men killed.

Lobengula died shortly afterwards in the Wankie district, and the war known as the Matabele War came to an end. Mashonaland and Matabeleland were renamed Rhodesia in 1895. The following year, after an abortive raid on the Transvaal by Jameson, Rhodes resigned all public offices, and in 1896 the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey succeeded Jameson as Administrator of Rhodesia.

Three years of peace followed the defeat of the Matabele. Then came a severe drought, a locust invasion, and widespread cattle-sickness. Thousands of cattle died and, in an effort to check the epidemic, the Company ordered apparently healthy beasts to be shot.

The Matabele regarded this action as a deliberate attempt to impoverish them. Simmering discontent erupted into open rebellion in March 1896, and more than 100 settlers were killed, mainly in outlying areas. Three months later, the Mashonas also rose in revolt and a further 100 whites were murdered.

### PEACE INDABA

Rhodes realized that diplomacy was the only way to end the rebellion. A peace indaba (meeting) was arranged with chiefs in the Matopos, and the Matabele surrendered. In Mashonaland there was no cohesion between the chiefs and the war dragged on for nearly a year. It ended with the capture and death of two religious leaders who had been the main instigators of the uprising.

The rebellion led to far-reaching changes in Rhodesia. Native administration was reorganized, land was set aside for the tribes and the chiefs were given greater power.

The railway line from Mafeking to Bulawayo was completed in 1897, and the Beira-Umtali line was opened the following year.

The outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War, in 1899, temporarily retarded progress. The railway line to the south was cut, and Rhodes was besieged in Kimberley.

The country recovered from the post-war depression and the discovery of high-grade coal at Wankie determined the railway route to the north.

The site for a bridge spanning the Zambezi River Gorge, below Victoria Falls, was chosen by Rhodes. Before work was begun, Rhodes died at Muizenberg, in the Cape, in 1902, and was buried in the Matopos.

In the same year the railway between Salisbury and Bulawayo was completed, and the line to Victoria Falls two years later.

The British South Africa Company's Charter originally granted for a 25-year period, was reviewed in 1914, and a mandate granted for a further ten years.

After the First World War, however, the settlers began to press for an end to the Company's control. Two courses were open to them — self-government or union with South Africa. A referendum was held, and in 1923 Rhodesia became a self-governing colony of Britain. The British Government paid the Company £3 750 000 in settlement of all claims in respect of both Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesian Government then paid £2 000 000 to the British Government, and thereby acquired title to all unalienated land and public buildings from the British Government.

The new constitution conferred responsible government on Rhodesia, subject to reserved clauses. These gave the British Parliament powers to withhold assent on:

- (a) any law relating to African natives, to which persons of European descent were not liable;
- (b) any law amending those provisions of the Constitution which the legislature was competent to enact;
- (c) any law establishing the proposed Legislative Council;
- (d) any law altering the arrangements relating to mining revenue;
- (e) any law relating to the railways.

In this way it was established by a written convention that the British Parliament at Westminster would not legislate for Rhodesia on those matters within the competence of the Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, unless asked to do so by the Rhodesian Parliament, and for the next 42 years, up to the Declaration of Independence, this convention was adhered to. Thus for all practical purposes Rhodesia had been independent for more than 42 years.

The first elections to the Legislative Assembly were held in 1924. Sir Charles Coghlan became the first Prime Minister, and was succeeded on his death three years later by the Hon. H. U. Moffat, grandson of Dr. Robert Moffat. In 1933 the Hon. G. M. Huggins became Prime Minister.

On September 3rd, 1939, the Second World War began. Early the next year the first Empire Training School for the Royal Air Force opened in Salisbury and Army camps were established in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Umtali for initial and



advanced training. During the 1939-45 war, Southern Rhodesia contributed on a *pro rata* population basis more fighting men than any other Commonwealth country.

The Royal Family visited Rhodesia in 1947, and King George VI opened the second session of the Sixth Parliament. During this session Parliament agreed to purchase Rhodesia Railways for £30 000 000.

Representatives of the Southern Rhodesia Government and unofficial representatives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland met at Victoria Falls in February, 1949, to consider the federation of the three territories. It has been mooted that at this time Rhodesia could have had Dominion status in view of her contribution to Britain and her allies in two world wars.

However, in 1953, the country decided by referendum to follow British Government policy and become part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In February the following year, the first session of the first Parliament of the Federation opened with Lord Malvern (formerly Sir Godfrey Huggins) as Federal Prime Minister. Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd was the Rhodesian Prime Minister.

Economically, the Federation was an outstanding success, benefiting all three members. Commercial undertakings, industrial development and huge projects like Kariba Dam were achieved.

In 1958, Dr. Hastings Banda returned to Nyasaland after an absence of 40 years, and assumed leadership of the African National Congress Party. Early the next year, widespread riots broke out in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In Nyasaland a plot to murder the Governor and senior officials was revealed. Troops and police were sent from Southern Rhodesia to assist local security forces. Dr. Banda and his principal lieutenants were arrested and sent to Southern Rhodesia for detention. In 1959, the Security Branch in Southern Rhodesia arrested African Congress leaders and prevented a planned rising. The A.N.C. was banned in Northern Rhodesia by the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson.

#### "WINDS OF CHANGE"

The "Winds of Change" speech by British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan confirmed suspicions that the British Government was having a change of heart over its policies with regard to Africa, and the Monckton Commission report on the Federation's future set the seal on its dissolution.

Before the report, published in 1960, it was agreed that the Commission would only hear evidence which concerned the future of the Federation. However, the published report recommended that the question of secession from the

Federation of the two northern territories should be discussed.

At the same time, British intervention in the internal affairs of Rhodesia led to a demand by the Rhodesian Government for the deletion of the reserved clauses in their Constitution. A Constitutional Conference, held towards the close of 1960, was attended by the British and Rhodesian Governments, and representatives of the African Nationalist Parties and the Rhodesian opposition party. All but the opposition agreed to terms for a new Constitution, although the Nationalists later withdrew their consent.

The electorate were advised that the new constitutional terms would be set out in two British White Papers, and that it was upon these they would be required to vote in a referendum. The electorate voted in favour.

It was only when the actual Constitution was promulgated by the British Government that the Rhodesian Government discovered that an additional section, not mentioned in the White Papers, had been included. This gave the British Government unlimited power to intervene in the internal affairs of Rhodesia by means of Order-in-Council.

The British Government tried to explain away the inclusion of the extra section as being of theoretical importance only, but in fact it was a written authority for any British Government to intervene in Rhodesia's internal affairs.

A new Constitution granted to Northern Rhodesia further aggravated relations between the Federal and British Governments. In December, 1963, it was officially announced that Nyasaland would be allowed to secede from the Federation. In March the following year, Dr. Kaunda demanded that Northern Rhodesia be given the same right, and shortly afterwards the British Government announced that any territory would have the right to secede.

On December 10th, 1963, the Federal Parliament met and was prorogued for the last time by the Acting Governor-General, Sir Humphrey Gibbs.

Federation officially ended on December 31st. Independence was granted to Zambia and Malawi, but not Rhodesia, a territory which had been self-governing for more than 40 years, while the other territories had never governed themselves. Mr. Ian Smith, former Minister of the Treasury, became Prime Minister of Rhodesia in April, 1964, after the resignation of Mr. Winston Field.

The same year, the chiefs held an indaba at Domboshawa and voted unanimously in favour of Independence. The meeting was boycotted by the British Government.

On November 5th, an independence referendum was held. There were 58 176 votes in favour of independence, 6 101 against. The over-all percentage poll was 61.6 per cent., of which 89.1 per cent. were in favour.

The British Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Gardiner, came to Rhodesia to discuss the Independence issue in February, 1965. Mr. Bottomley stressed that while the British Government favoured peaceful transition to majority rule (as provided in the 1961 Constitution) it did not advocate immediate hand-over to majority rule.

In June, at the opening of the first session of the Eleventh Parliament, the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, said in the Speech from the Throne that the Government's return to power in the recent general elections with a greatly increased majority was a mandate for it to lead Rhodesia to full Independence.

The British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, arrived for talks in July, but subsequent negotiations broke down in London, in October, because the British Government would not agree to Independence based on the 1961 Constitution.

The British Government set down five principles with which Rhodesia would have to comply before Independence could be considered. They were:

1. The principle and intention of unimpeded progress to majority rule, already enshrined in the 1961 Constitution, would have to be maintained and guaranteed;
2. There would have to be guarantees against retrogressive amendment of the Constitution;
3. There would have to be immediate improvement in the political status of the African population;
4. There would have to be progress towards ending racial discrimination;
5. The British Government would have to be satisfied that any basis proposed for Independence was acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

Early the following year British Prime Minister Harold Wilson added a sixth principle: the need to ensure, regardless of race, that there is no oppression of majority by minority, or minority by majority.

#### INDEPENDENCE

The patience of the Rhodesian Government was exhausted. They had made repeated efforts to negotiate but, each time a settlement seemed near, the British Government made more stringent demands. The Unilateral Declaration of Independence of November 11th, 1965, was the only alternative.

A new Constitution was formulated. It differed from that of 1961 in only the following respects:

1. There was no appeal to the Privy Council;
2. No referendum by the four different races or the Queen's assent to alter the entrenched clauses; and

3. The Queen acted on Rhodesian matters only on the advice of the Ministers of the Rhodesian Government.

The British Government's reaction was:

1. To remove Rhodesia from the Sterling Area;
2. To implement special exchange control restrictions on Rhodesia;
3. To suspend Rhodesia from the Ottawa Agreement which relates to trade preferences;
4. To ban further purchases of Rhodesian tobacco;
5. To suspend the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement;
6. To refuse to recognize Rhodesian passports.

The British Government also suspended the Governor and Directors of the Rhodesian Reserve Bank, and seized Rhodesian assets in Britain. These amounted to £9 000 000 out of a total of £22 000 000, the balance of which had previously been removed from London. Royal Air Force units were sent to Zambia. Mr. Wilson received United Nations support to end the "rebellion" in Rhodesia. He ruled out the use of force, declared an oil embargo, and instituted an oil airlift to Zambia.

Rhodesia banned oil exports to Zambia, and internal petrol rationing was introduced on December 28th. On April 9th, 1966, Britain obtained Security Council authority to prevent oil destined for Rhodesia reaching Beira, in Mozambique. Five days later, Prime Minister Smith offered to restore the flow of petrol and oil to Zambia unconditionally, subject to acceptable arrangements for payment. Mr. Wilson imposed a total embargo of all trade with Rhodesia, pledging that sanctions would bring down the country in weeks rather than months.

Prime Minister Ian Smith met Mr. Wilson on board the British cruiser, H.M.S. *Tiger*, on December 2nd, 1966, to discuss settlement terms. Rhodesia accepted Britain's terms as a settlement basis, but rejected those concerning a return to so-called legality which called for the handing over of all powers to the Governor and renouncing independence.

Following an illegal application by the British Government, the United Nations unlawfully voted for Selected Mandatory Sanctions, including oil, against Rhodesia, after a false contention that Rhodesia was a threat to world peace.

On December 20th, the British Government formally withdrew all offers of an Independence Constitution so far made, and stated there would be no grant of independence unless African majority rule was an accepted fact.

During the following year a procession of visitors arrived to try to persuade the Rhodesian Prime Minister to accept the December, 1966, terms as a basis for negotiation. They included Lord Alport, a former British High Commissioner to the Federation, Mr. George Thomson, the



British Commonwealth Secretary, and Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

Recognition of the *de facto* and then the *de jure* status of the Rhodesian Government was contained in judgements handed down by the judiciary. In one, the request by three convicted murderers to appeal to the Privy Council was dismissed on the grounds that the Rhodesian Government was the *de facto* Government. In the other, an appeal against a High Court judgment by Archibon Ndlovu and 31 others, convicting them of offences under the Law and Order Maintenance Act, was heard by the Chief Justice sitting with two Appeal Judges. All unanimously agreed that the present Government was now the *de jure* Government, and the appeals were dismissed.

As a result of Britain's approach to the United Nations, comprehensive mandatory sanctions were imposed on Rhodesia on May 30th, 1968.

Settlement talks resumed aboard H.M.S. *Fearless*, at Gibraltar, in October, 1968, and Britain submitted proposals for consideration. They included the question of appeals on entrenched clauses in the Rhodesian Constitution which were to be submitted to the British Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. They were unacceptable to the Rhodesian Government because they gave the British Government additional powers, entailing a derogation from the sovereignty of the Rhodesian Parliament.

Proposals for a new Constitution were announced by the Rhodesian Prime Minister on May 19th, 1969. The subsequent referendum showed that the majority of Rhodesian voters were in favour of it, and of the country becoming a republic. The Constitution came into effect on March 2nd, 1970, and the same day Rhodesia became a republic.

In the General Election which followed, on April 10th, the Rhodesian Front gained 50 seats with the balance comprising eight Rhodesian Electoral Party members, seven Centre Party members and one National People's Party member.

Six days later, the Hon. C. W. Dupont, who had been Officer Administering the Government since the Declaration of Independence, was sworn in as the first President. On May 28th, the first Senators were sworn in, and Rhodesia's first Republican Parliament was opened by the President.

#### PEARCE COMMISSION

The Conservative Party came to power in Britain in June, 1970. In accordance with their party election manifesto, another attempt at settlement was launched. Lord Goodman, as Britain's special envoy, visited Rhodesia in June and September. He was followed by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, with whom the Prime Minister signed an agreement setting out proposals, on November 24th.

A British Commission, headed by Lord Pearce, arrived in January, 1972, to test the acceptability of the settlement to the people of Rhodesia as a whole. The Commissioners made inquiries in seven provinces over a three-month period.

Their published report revealed that out of just over 100 000 Europeans, 98 per cent. said "Yes", and of the Asian population, 96 per cent. were of similar mind. In respect of the African population, the report stated the Commissioners were able to contact only 6 per cent. of African adults, mainly through mass meetings. It was on this basis that the Commission found the proposals were not acceptable to the people of Rhodesia.

Sanctions continued, although in May the United States voted against re-imposing the embargo on Rhodesian chrome. The petty vendettas also continued, and Rhodesia was banned from participating in the Munich Olympic Games.

In June 1972, an underground explosion and cave-in at Wankie Colliery's No. 2 shaft claimed 427 victims and, just before Christmas, terrorists attacked Altena Farm, in the Centenary area, wounding an eight-year-old girl.

Rhodesia closed her border with Zambia on January 9th, 1973, pending assurances that Zambia would not harbour terrorists. Zambia closed her border on February 1st. As a result of messages received, Rhodesia reopened her border, but that of Zambia remained closed.

A Rhodesian angler was killed on the Zambezi by machine-gun fire from the Zambian Army in February and, three months later, Zambian troops fired on a group of tourists at Victoria Falls from across the gorge, killing two Canadian girls and wounding an American man.

On July 5th, a heavily armed gang of terrorists abducted 295 African pupils and staff of St. Albert's Mission, in the north-eastern border area. Many escaped, and of those who did not, all but eight were soon rescued by Security Forces.

In August, 1973, the Prime Minister and Bishop Muzorewa agreed on the 1971 proposals for a settlement, and a document was signed saying they had agreed to work towards the implementation of these. However, the following year, after further negotiations, this was rejected by the A.N.C. Executive.

The Prime Minister visited South Africa on August 9th, 1975, and signed the Pretoria Agreement with the South African Prime Minister and a representative of the Zambian Government under which the Rhodesian Government and the A.N.C. agreed to meet on the Victoria Falls bridge to express publicly their genuine desire to negotiate an acceptable settlement and to set up negotiating committees.

The meeting, on August 25th, was attended by Mr. Vorster and Dr. Kaunda. It became deadlocked almost immediately when the A.N.C. failed to abide by the Pretoria Agreement terms

The A.N.C. split into two rival factions in September.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Smith, held talks with Joshua Nkomo during December, 1976, and through the early part of the following year, and one of the issues discussed was the structure of Parliament. They finally broke down because of demands by Mr. Nkomo that he should control an interim administration.

A three-hour battle across the Rhodesia-Mozambique border took place on February 18th, 1976, and on February 27th, Frelimo arrested 16 Rhodesia Railwaymen at Malvern. A week later, Mozambique closed the border, and Rhodesian diplomats in Maputo were temporarily detained. Both they and the railwaymen were later released.

At Easter, three South African tourists were killed in a terrorist ambush at Nuanetsi, on the Beit Bridge-Fort Victoria road. A Frelimo attack on Mount Selinda border post brought a warning from the Prime Minister of "hot pursuit" operations. Two months later, on August 8th, 300 terrorists were killed in a raid on a Mozambique base-camp.

Eight A.N.C. men were sentenced to death, on August 30th, after being found guilty of grenade attacks on a Salisbury night-club and restaurant. They had admitted their intention was to frighten white Rhodesians.

#### "KISSINGER PACKAGE"

The South African Prime Minister met Dr. Kissinger in Zurich, on September 4th, 1976, and their discussions included Rhodesia. Mr. Vorster said afterwards that there was "movement on a negotiated programme for majority rule, minority rights and an end to warfare in Rhodesia".

On September 13th, Mr. Smith met Mr. Vorster for talks in Pretoria. Six days later he returned for talks with Dr. Kissinger.

In a broadcast to the nation, on September 24th, 1976, Mr. Smith said the Government had accepted the Kissinger proposals for majority rule in two years, conditional on the dropping of sanctions and the end of terrorism.

The Geneva Conference opened on October 28th. The chairman was Mr. Ivor Richard, Britain's permanent representative at the United Nations, and the delegations were headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, Joshua Nkomo, Bishop Muzorewa, the Rev. Sithole and Robert Mugabe. It bogged down almost immediately because of Nationalist insistence on majority rule in twelve months and rejection by Nkomo and Mugabe of the Kissinger proposals.

The Prime Minister returned to Rhodesia on November 3rd, leaving the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. K. van der Byl, as head of the Government delegation.

Also on November 3rd, Security Forces launched a raid into Mozambique which prevented a major escalation of the terrorist war. They captured a massive arsenal of communist weapons, and destroyed a further 50 tonnes. The Minister of Foreign Affairs estimated there were between 1200 and 2000 terrorists in Rhodesia in an offensive designed to coincide with the Geneva talks. On December 5th, a Roman Catholic Bishop, a priest and a nun were murdered by a terrorist.

The Prime Minister made a second visit to Geneva, but returned on December 12th. Two days later the talks were adjourned until January 17th, but the conference was never re-convened.

Senseless terrorist violence continued at the year-end. On December 27th, a gang massacred 27 African tea estate workers in the Honde Valley.

The formation of a moderate political party, the Zimbabwe United People's Organization (Z.U.P.O.) was announced by two African Senator Ministers, after they resigned their posts, on December 29th.

Mr. Richard twice visited Salisbury in January 1977, with new proposals. They were totally different from those of the Kissinger "package" deal, and were rejected by the Prime Minister, who pledged to seek an internal settlement.

Tension mounted along the Botswana border, Security Forces were fired upon, and a warning against aggression was sent to the Botswana Government.

A new Anglo-American settlement initiative was commenced, aided by the South African Government. Discussions were held in South Africa, Britain, and the United States. Dr. David Owen, the new British Foreign Secretary, made a visit to Rhodesia from April 15th to 17th, to sound out Rhodesian opinion.

The Land Tenure Amendment Bill was passed in Parliament on March 4th, allowing blacks to purchase land in white farming areas, and opening African Purchase Lands to whites, as well as making changes in the industrial and commercial areas.

This caused a major split in the governing Rhodesian Front party, resulting in the formation of a new right-wing group by the 12 Members of Parliament who rebelled: the Rhodesia Action Party. Following this, the Prime Minister called a general election on August 31. The Rhodesian Front was returned with an overwhelming majority, giving the Prime Minister strong backing for his negotiations with the Anglo-American settlement team.

On September 1, Dr. David Owen and the American Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Andrew Young, arrived in Salisbury to present the Anglo-American settlement proposals. The proposals called for the surrender of the Smith government, and a six month transition period, during which time Rhodesia would be adminis-



tered by a resident commissioner appointed by the British Government, backed by a United Nations peacekeeping force. At the end of the six month period, a general election would be called on the basis of one man, one vote. The proposals stated that on the day agreed for the transfer of power to the transitional administration, a ceasefire would come into effect and measures would be taken to lift sanctions. A new Zimbabwe National Army would be formed which would be based on "liberation forces". During the transition period law and order would be the responsibility of the police force, who would be commanded by a Commissioner of Police appointed from outside Rhodesia by the resident commissioner.

The Prime Minister agreed to examine the proposals thoroughly, but said that some of the main proposals were 'insane'. Two weeks later he sent a memorandum and representations to the British Government concerning the proposals, but five weeks afterwards he had still received no reply. In the meantime the Patriotic Front issued statements rejecting the Anglo-American proposals.

#### MARCH 3rd AGREEMENT

In December, 1977, the Prime Minister initiated discussions with the three internal black leaders, Chief Chirau, Rev. Sithole and Bishop Muzorewa, with a view to reaching a constitutional agreement. Detailed negotiations continued until March 3rd, 1978, when the Agreement was signed by the four leaders in the presence of a large number of foreign and local press representatives. Briefly, the Agreement provided for a Parliament of 100 comprising 72 blacks elected on the basis of universal suffrage and, for a period of 10 years, 28 white representatives who would be in a position to block amendments to entrenched provisions of the Constitution. It provided for a Bill of Rights, the independence of the judiciary, the maintenance of an efficient Public Service and Security Forces and the progressive removal of all racial discrimination. Some matters such as the nature of the Presidency and the question of an upper Chamber were left to be resolved by the Transitional Government which was established immediately after the signing of the Agreement.

The Transitional Government was headed by the Executive Council comprising the leaders of the four parties to the Agreement. Under it was the Ministerial Council made up of nine white Ministers and nine black Ministers. Each Ministerial portfolio was shared jointly by a white and a black Minister. The chairmanship of both Councils rotated on a monthly basis.

Among the first actions of the Transitional Government was to release the great majority of persons in detention and to lift the ban on all black nationalist organizations, including the internal wings of the Patriotic Front. At the same

time, the Transitional Government renewed its invitation to the Patriotic Front leaders to return and participate in the peaceful transition to black majority rule to which the Government was committed. This invitation was spurned and the Patriotic Front leaders vowed to seize power through the barrel of the gun. Their internal wings took advantage of the lifting of the ban to give active assistance to terrorist infiltrators and to engage in large-scale recruitment. The Transitional Government, in accordance with its prime duty of protecting the innocent black population against terrorist attacks, had no alternative but to reimpose the ban on the internal wings of the Patriotic Front and detain the known terrorist collaborators.

A limited form of martial law was imposed in the areas worst affected by terrorism in order to enable the Security Forces to operate more effectively and thus give better protection to the civilian population. It was a limited form of martial law and the ordinary civil administration continued to function.

The Transitional Government was charged, under the March 3rd Agreement, with drawing up the new Constitution and holding the first universal suffrage elections before 31st December, 1978. It soon became clear that it would be impossible to meet this target date if there was to be a prior registration of the 2.8 million potential voters, the majority of whom live in the rural tribal areas. The Transitional Government therefore decided to dispense with the registration of voters and to hold the first election for the 72 black seats on the party list system of proportional representation, with the country divided into eight provinces. The detailed provisions of the new Constitution were not finally agreed until mid-December, which made it impossible to complete the electoral process by the end of the year, and the election date of 20th April, 1979, was decided on.

#### MAJORITY RULE CONSTITUTION

The new majority rule Constitution was overwhelmingly approved by a referendum of white voters on 30th January, 1979—surely the very first time a ruling white community has deliberately voted itself out of power. Together with the new Electoral Act, it passed through both Houses of Parliament in February. At the same sitting of Parliament all racially discriminatory laws were repealed, but an element of discrimination in favour of blacks remains in the legislation providing for the protection against exploitation of the Tribal Trust Lands, the traditional home areas of the majority of blacks.

Although the implementation of the March 3rd Agreement proceeded inexorably on its course, the door to negotiations with the British and American Governments and with the Patriotic Front was

never closed. A team of Anglo-American officials visited Salisbury at regular intervals during 1978 and also had discussions with the Patriotic Front, but it was clear that the latter would only attend an all-party conference on their own terms, which were unacceptable both to the Transitional Government and the British and American Governments. On the 14th August, 1978, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, with the knowledge and consent of his black colleagues on the Executive Council, took the initiative and flew secretly to Lusaka for a face-to-face meeting with Joshua Nkomo. At this meeting, which was also attended by the Nigerian Foreign Minister, Brigadier Garba, some promising progress was made and at the conclusion it was agreed to hold a further meeting the following week at which Robert Mugabe would also be present. However, Mugabe and President Nyerere took offence because they had not been apprised beforehand of the first meeting and they ruled out any further contacts.

On September 3rd, 1978, a civil airliner of Air Rhodesia on a routine flight from Kariba was hit by a heat-seeking Soviet missile fired by terrorists of Nkomo's Z.A.P.U. wing of the Patriotic Front. With consummate skill the pilot managed to effect a crash landing in remote and desolate bush country but he and 37 others perished in the crash. Ten of the dazed survivors were brutally massacred by terrorists, but eight managed to evade them and were rescued. This act of unbridled terrorism against a civil airliner caused a wave of revulsion throughout the civilized world and destroyed any credibility Nkomo had as a potential future leader of this country.

A second Viscount was shot down on February 12, 1979, with the loss of all 59 people aboard.

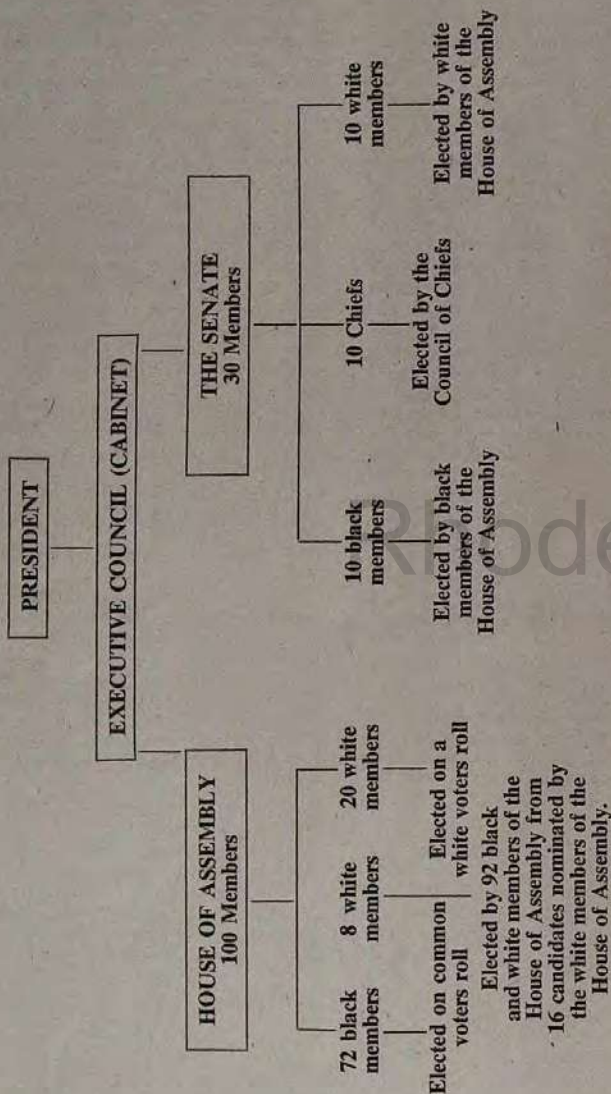
In October the American State Department, reluctantly and under heavy pressure from Senators and Congressmen, granted visas to the four members of the Executive Council to visit the

United States, but the British Foreign Secretary refused to afford the party transit facilities at Heathrow Airport. In America the four Ministers put their case for U.S. support for a peaceful transition to black majority rule through the democratic process of the ballot box as opposed to supporting the stated aim of the Patriotic Front to seize power through the barrel of the gun. They were well-received and gained much support, but regrettably appeared to make no impression on the State Department, whose current policy on Rhodesia has been under heavy pressure in the United States. At a meeting with U.S. and British representatives in the State Department on 20th October, 1978, all four members of the Executive Council confirmed their readiness to attend an all-party conference without pre-conditions and a five-point agenda for the conference was agreed. The Anglo-American representatives stated their intention to convene the conference as a matter of urgency but failed to do so. The reason for this failure was clearly the refusal of the Patriotic Front to attend except on their own terms.

The Transitional Government therefore had no alternative but to proceed with the full implementation of the March 3rd Agreement. An Election Directorate was appointed, headed by a senior civil servant, to carry out the massive exercise of conducting, in the face of Patriotic Front threats of disruption, an election in which the black electorate of 2.8 million would exercise their right to vote for the first time.

Another significant decision taken by the Transitional Government was the agreement that for the first five years there would be a Government of National Unity. This will be a coalition Government in which the parties would have representation on the Cabinet in proportion to the number of seats they won in the House of Assembly. The objective was to ensure a period of stability in which inter-party rivalry would be minimized.





N.B.—For the first election the 16 candidates for the special eight white seats will be nominated by the 50 white members of the House of Assembly when Parliament was prorogued.

## THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was given its final approval by Parliament on February 20, 1979.

The content of it is contained in ten chapters, the first of which decrees that the country will be named Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Subsequent chapters cover all aspects from the powers of the President and the Executive Council to the Declaration of Rights.

The Legislature will consist of the President and Parliament which will comprise a Senate and a House of Assembly.

The President, who will act on the advice of the Prime Minister and Executive Council, will be appointed by an electoral college consisting of all the senators and members of the House of Assembly.

The Senate will consist of 30 members of whom 10 will be blacks elected by the 72 black members of the House of Assembly, 10 will be whites elected by the 28 white members of the House of Assembly and 10 will be African chiefs elected by the Council of Chiefs. Of these, five will be from Mashonaland and five from Matabeleland.

The House of Assembly will consist of 100 members. Seventy-two members will be blacks elected by voters on the Common Roll for 72 constituencies. However, for the first Parliament, these members will be elected on a party-list system and not on a constituency basis. Seats have been allocated proportionately to each of the eight provinces in the country, and any political party may register for the elections and will be entitled to submit a list of candidates for each province. If at the election in any province a party gets less than 10 per cent. of the votes actually cast, that party will be excluded from the allocation of seats for that province.

Twenty seats will be for whites elected on a preferential voting system by voters enrolled on the white Voters Roll for 20 constituencies. An additional eight white members will be elected by the 92 members of the House of Assembly from 16 candidates who have been nominated by the 28 white members of the previous House of Assembly. For the purposes of the first elec-

tion, the 16 candidates will be nominated by the 50 white members of the present House of Assembly.

At the end of 10 years or after the second Parliament, whichever is the later, a commission will be established to review the question of retaining the 28 white seats.

All citizens who are 18 years or over will be eligible to be enrolled on the Common Voters Roll. In addition, all whites who have attained the age of 18 or more will be eligible to be enrolled on the Common Voters Roll. In addition, all whites who have attained the age of 18 or more will be eligible to be enrolled on the white Voters Roll.

There will be a justiciable Declaration of Rights providing for the protection of personal and property rights. The High Court will have the power to declare any law which is in contravention of Declaration of Rights to be *ultra vires*.

Further information can be obtained from two publications produced by the Department of Information. They are "Proposals for a New Constitution for Rhodesia" and "The Constitution Bill".

### ELECTORAL SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

A seven-man electoral supervisory commission, charged with the task of ensuring the forthcoming election was free and fair was sworn in at the High Court, Salisbury, by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice H. N. Macdonald.

Composed of five blacks and two whites, the commission will be chaired by a retired judge, Mr. Justice Macaulay. The secretary is Mr. Jacobus Smith.

Members of the commission are: Mr. William Madeya (66), a farmer from the Victoria district; Mr. Shadreck Mbirimi (58), a personnel officer with Anglo American; Mr. Zachariah Ngalane (69), a farmer from Charter district; Mr. Peter Chaya (36), an Umtali businessman; the Rev. Aron Ndebele of Bulawayo; and Professor R. Christie, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Rhodesia.

## MARTIAL LAW

Martial law was proclaimed in selected areas of Rhodesia on September 24, 1978.

In a statement announcing the imposition, by the Acting President, of martial law, the Commander of Combined Operations, Lieut.-General Peter Walls, said: "I must emphasize that the declaration of martial law has been primarily designed to facilitate operations by security forces

against terrorists and those who assist them by acts of lawlessness.

"The activities of security forces who will be operating under martial law will be aimed at these offenders and will not be calculated to interfere with the lives of anybody in such areas more than is absolutely necessary to achieve military objectives."



Martial law in Rhodesia is designed specifically to give the security forces greater flexibility in their operations against terrorists. Powers include:

- \*Detention of individuals.
- \*Confiscation and/or destruction of any goods, livestock or food which are or have been used to assist terrorists.
- \*The destruction of buildings which harbour or have harboured terrorists.
- \*The arrest of offenders.

The above powers may only be implemented on the authority of officers to whom they have been delegated. They may not be used at the whim of lower ranked members of the security forces. These powers are delegated only to officers of the rank of company commander or equivalent, squadron leader, superintendent or assistant district commissioner.

Special courts-martial have been set up to try offenders against the law. These courts consist of a president and two members. The president may not be below the rank of major or the equivalent in the other services, or he may be a civilian with suitable qualifications.

All nominations of presidents and members for special courts-martial have to be approved by

the Commander, Combined Operations. Legal advisers in the form of judge-advocates are available to the courts.

The special courts-martial use the normal laws of the country as a guide and punishment for offences may not be greater than that provided for by the normal courts. On completion of the proceedings the court record is put before the reviewing authority for confirmation or amendment as that body sees fit. Review of death sentences is mandatory. The reviewing authority is appointed by the Commander, Combined Operations. Their task is to ensure that justice has been done. They may quash or reduce findings, but may not increase sentences.

All actions taken under martial law are continually under scrutiny at the highest level and any apparently unreasonable actions are checked to ensure a fair, balanced and impartial application of the law.

For security reasons, all trials under martial law are held in camera. Special courts-martial act in parallel with the normal criminal courts in those areas where martial law has been promulgated.

Offences unconnected with terrorism are still tried by the normal courts.

## COMMUNICATIONS

There are 247 civilian airfields registered with the Department of Civil Aviation and a sophisticated radar system is used for Air Traffic Control.

Salisbury, the capital, is one-third the size of Greater London, has 138 suburbs and 12 African Townships, and there are 2 214 km. of road in the Municipal area.

The city's consumption of electricity in 1978 was 1 073.6 m. kilowatt hours.

Throughout the country there are the following lengths of road:

Government roads—wide matt (two-lane) bitumen	4 752 km
Government roads — narrow matt (one-lane) bitumen	1 367 km
Government roads—strip (national monument)	64 km
Government roads—gravel	5 846 km
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 029 km</b>
Rural Council roads (all types)	25 172 km

## ECONOMY

Rhodesia's economy is based on the principle of free enterprise and free competition. Thus, levels of salaries and wages are determined by market forces, which include collective bargaining between trade unions and employers.

It is Government policy to intervene in the workings of the labour market only in the interests of promoting and maintaining harmonious relations.

The Minister of Labour has introduced employment regulations for most industries, prescribing minimum rates of pay for the employees in these industries and has appointed industrial boards for them.

Despite an intense campaign of sanctions against Rhodesia, the economy has advanced dramatically year by year.

## SOCIAL WELFARE

The Department of Social Welfare administers all welfare matter on behalf of the Government and provides a service for people of all races and ages in need of help, whether physical, mental or moral.

A major role of the Department is the administration of the Children's Protection and Adoption Act—designed to afford safeguards to all minors from infancy to late adolescence. It is responsible for juvenile probation supervision and adoption placements.

Children's homes and crèches are registered and inspected and promotion of youth clubs and leadership training is encouraged.

Community councils advise the Department of the needs of children and the handicapped so that financial aid can be used to best advantage. Sheltered workshop placement and trainers employed by private organizations can be subsidized.

A co-ordinating National Council has been established to cater for the needs of the aged. As the administration of Old Age, Pioneer and Early Settler pensions is also a Departmental responsibility, the welfare of the senior citizen is second only to child protection in order of importance. Specialized workers are employed in the main centres to attend to personal problems of the aged and, as agents of the State Lottery Pensioners' Holiday Awards, social workers ensure

grants are correctly awarded.

The Department is also responsible for the administration of the Welfare Organizations Act and maintains close contact with all charitable organizations and activities.

Welfare is not confined to children, the handicapped and the aged. Any person in distress, for whatever reason, can seek aid. Trained social workers of the main ethnic groups assist by whatever means is necessary to alleviate problems.

Help in the form of public assistance, whether for living costs, school fees or medical treatment, is available to needy persons. Aid is not confined to palliative measures; professional skills are applied to particular problems and rehabilitation is the primary aim.

In the role of social practitioner, the Department assists many Government and non-Government organizations. The Ministries of Justice, Education, Immigration and Internal Affairs amongst others, make use of its expertise. In addition, salary subsidies are paid to selected voluntary societies to enable them to employ trained social workers or other specialized staff.

State aid in the form of building and administrative grants and contributions towards deficits in running expenses to assist community projects and essential voluntary services is channelled through the Department.

## LOW COST URBAN HOUSING

There is now no zoning of residential areas. Anyone able to meet rental or mortgage repayments is free to live within any area. There still exists, however, a pressing need for low cost, high density schemes, to accommodate the lower income groups.

The Government encourages and assists local authorities throughout the country to establish and administer local government areas for the low cost high density suburbs in the urban areas. Of the 58 local authorities, 45 administer such areas, the total number of homes being around 165 000.

Various designs of low cost housing are provided at various rents to cater for different income groups. They generally range from about \$10 per month but with escalating costs new houses are rented at approximately \$22 a month including charges for the services. These rents also include the cost of providing services such as roads, water-borne sewerage, rubbish removal, and a basic reticulated water supply.

It is generally easier to obtain such housing in the smaller centres with the large centres having fairly long waiting lists.

It is estimated that the total population of local government areas administered by local authorities is in excess of a million.

At present about 20 000 houses and serviced stands a year are being provided but the backlogs in the main municipal centres still present difficulties. The main problem has been the lack of adequate finance and the influx from the rural areas.

Schemes whereby a basic structure is provided and buyers complete their own homes, called "core housing", are popular. Some the larger authorities have set aside serviced stands where individuals build their own houses and plans are in hand to make similar schemes available in other centres. The services include piped water supplies, waterborne sewerage and good road access.

The Government guarantees 90 per cent. loans where the properties to be bought or built cost between \$3 350 and \$13 000, the borrower only having to find the remaining 10 per cent. as a cash deposit.

Over 30 000 blacks in the urban areas now either own their own houses, have leases in excess of 40 years or leases with option to purchase.



## HEALTH

According to the World Health Organization, Zimbabwe Rhodesia has the finest health services in Africa and the Third World and compares very favourably with those of sophisticated, developed countries.

There are 181 hospitals and a network of clinics ranging from the urban areas through to the most remote country districts. Hospitals are planned on an "open" or "closed" system which means that an "open" hospital is one to which patients are admitted under the care of a private medical practitioner of his/her choice and who is liable to pay hospital fees. Local authorities, mines, industrial and religious organizations also provide health facilities. These receive substantial help from Government.

All health facilities are open to all people of all races.

The medical service has withstood the stringent test of seven years of war remarkably well. To date the only major outbreak of any disease has been that of measles in children in 1977. This

was swiftly brought under control and in 1978/79 there was no recurrence.

Terrorist action has been directly responsible for the closure of 11 Government rural hospitals; 20 mission hospitals; 16 mission clinics; 7 rural council clinics (in many cases supported by money from farmers) and 129 African council clinics (clinics financed by Africans in remote areas with large Government grants).

In February 1978, health authorities attempted to halt the attack on medical centres and personnel. After consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, it was decided to use the red cross emblem on clinics, hospitals and ambulances. In May of the same year three members of the International Red Cross—two Swiss and one black Rhodesian—were ambushed and shot to death by terrorists in the eastern districts of Rhodesia. Their vehicle was clearly marked with the Red Cross emblem. In September a New Zealand nurse, working in the north-eastern area was ambushed and murdered by terrorists.

## EDUCATION

In Zimbabwe Rhodesia one in every six children could be at school compared to one in 52 in Ethiopia, one in 180 in Gambia and one in 210 in Ghana.

About 85 per cent. of all African children between six and 16 receive a minimum of five years' education. All schools, colleges, etc., are non-racial.

The seven-year bush war has had the most destructive effect on black children's education. The start of 1979 showed the following statistics:

	Schools	Lost	Lost
	closed	places	jobs
Primary	1 146	275 207	6 303
Secondary	49	127	633

This means that nearly one-quarter of a million

children are sinking into illiteracy.

Education is not compulsory. If it were introduced in 1979 it is estimated that over a two-year period primary school enrolments would increase from 944 to 1 953 000 necessitating the employment of 33 713 additional teachers.

In 1979 the enrolment at the University of Rhodesia was somewhat affected by the military call-up of black students:

Europeans	128
Africans	299
Asians/Coloureds, etc.	25

The total of 452 reflected a decrease of 40 per cent. compared with the previous year. A total of 758 enrolled in March 1978, of whom 531 were Africans and 197 Europeans.

## MINING

The story of the Rhodesian mining industry is one of success, probably without equal in other African countries. From a humble pick and shovel beginning, the industry is today a multi-million dollar giant, admirably equipped to compete on world markets.

Mineral production in 1978 reached a record value of \$252 195 967—a six per cent. increase over the previous year's figures. Nineteen seventy-

eight was the 15th successive record year for mining production in Rhodesia.

Mining production has boomed—in 1963 mineral output was worth only \$46 000 000.

This growth has resulted from the upward trend in the prices on world markets of some minerals and the stability of others, while production has risen steadily.

## AGRICULTURE

Rhodesia experiences a wide range of temperature, rainfall and soil conditions. Although most rain falls during the summer months (November to March) some parts of the country, particularly the mountainous regions, receive small falls during the winter months, and this widens production possibilities. A great potential exists for the production of irrigated crops during the dry months.

The commercial sector is advanced and the subsistence sector is now receiving a very large share of Government assistance in order to raise rural incomes and provide a market for secondary industry. Included in this effort are matters such as land tenure reform, credit and marketing facilities, education and extension, and the introduction of new crops, better seeds, and improved techniques of production.

### ADVANCEMENT

The advancement in agriculture by the black community is reflected in the production figures for African areas. Their output has grown from \$30 million in 1964 to \$115.2 million in 1977, the last year for which figures are available. This is due to a number of factors, the most important of which are the various agricultural colleges, which produce well trained black agriculturalists and research and specialist services provided by the Government.

Services rendered by the Government include provision of crop and livestock research facilities; veterinary control and research services; extension and educational services; loan facilities through the Agricultural Finance Corporation and other

Government agencies (the private sector also makes a valuable contribution in providing credit facilities); and marketing facilities.

Research work undertaken at several agricultural research stations in different parts of the country has resulted in substantially increased yields of agricultural produce in recent years.

### CROPS

The major crops in Zimbabwe Rhodesia are maize, wheat, cotton, tobacco and sugar. Agricultural diversification induced an expansion of live-stock, wheat, cotton and oil-seed production in particular. Most crops are produced during the growing period associated with the summer rains.

Prominent irrigated winter crops are wheat, potatoes, seed beans and vegetables. Maize is the principal crop. It provides the main component of domestic stockfeeds and a substantial export trade exists.

The country has now achieved a very large measure of self-sufficiency in wheat. Other crops of importance to the industry's recent agricultural development are tea, coffee, citrus and deciduous fruits, ground-nuts, soya beans and seed beans.

The cattle population exceeds some six million head—over half of which are owned by blacks.

A thriving pig and poultry industry satisfies local market requirements and small surpluses are available for export. The national sheep industry is small and vigorous and mutton production is being encouraged. The country is practically self-sufficient in dairy products.



## THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

**Chief Jeremiah Chirau** was born in the Lomagundi District in 1923. He was a member of the British South Africa Police for many years before being appointed Acting Chief of Zwimba and Chirau Tribal Trust Lands in 1961.

In 1966 he was elected to the first Council of Chiefs and was appointed substantive Chief in 1971. In 1973 he became president of the Council of Chiefs.

In 1970 he was elected to the Senate and later formed the Zimbabwe United People's Organization in 1976 after serving in the Rhodesian Cabinet for a time as Minister of Development, Mashonaland West and Central.

**Bishop Abel Muzorewa** was born in 1925 at Old Umtali Mission. In 1953 he was ordained a Minister of the United Methodist Church and became Pastor of the Chiduku circuit in Makoni District.

In 1958 he studied theology in the U.S.A. and obtained a B.A. degree and later obtained his Master's degree in 1963.

He was consecrated a Bishop in 1968 and started his political career in 1971 to oppose the Smith/Home proposals. He became leader of the A.N.C. in 1974 and when the A.N.C. split in 1975, he led a faction called the "Muzorewa A.N.C."

As leader of this group, he attended the Geneva Conference in 1976.

**The Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole** was born in Nyamandhlovu in 1920. He became a teacher and was elected president of the African Teachers' Association in 1959. In that year he also joined the Central Africa Party. He joined the National Democratic Party in 1960 and was elected Treasurer soon afterwards. In December, 1960, he was one of the N.D.P. delegation to the Federal Review Conference in London.

He returned to Rhodesia in 1964 and was arrested and detained. He was released in 1974 and was re-arrested in 1975. He was released again shortly afterwards. He is president of the A.N.C. (Sithole).

**Mr. Ian Douglas Smith** was born at Selukwe in 1919 and went to school, first at Selukwe and later at Chaplin School, Gwelo. He entered Rhodes University in Grahamstown, South Africa, but interrupted his studies there to fight for Britain in the Rhodesian Air Force. In 1946 he returned to his studies and obtained his B.Comm. degree before starting farming at Selukwe.

He was elected to Parliament in 1948, became Prime Minister in 1964 and declared Rhodesia's Independence in 1965. In 1970 he led his party to an overwhelming victory at the polls and in 1976 accepted the Kissinger proposals. Later that year he attended the Geneva Conference.

## THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

### JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE

**Mr. Jonas Christian Andersen** was born in Johannesburg in 1935 and came to Rhodesia in 1938. An advocate, he is Chairman of the Bar Association of Rhodesia, and Leader of the Bar Council. He was appointed senior counsel in June, 1974, and the same year became M.P. for Mount Pleasant, Salisbury. He is a former Federal squash champion and Rhodesian squash captain.

**Mr. Francis John Victor Emmanuel Zindoga** (U.A.N.C.) was born in 1926. He has been interested in politics since the late 1950's. He is a cattle farmer as well as the owner of two other businesses in the Enkeldoorn area.

### INTERNAL AFFAIRS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING, WORKS

**Mr. Mondawisa Stanley Magma Malumisa** (Z.U.P.O.) was born in 1944, and is one of the youngest Cabinet Ministers in the country's history. A former part-time teacher and secretary of the Transport Union, he joined Z.U.P.O. when it was set up in 1976. He is the party's political research secretary.

**Mr. Denis Walker** was born in London in 1933, moving to Rhodesia in 1963. A Bulawayo businessman and director of companies, he previously held the posts of Minister of Education and Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INFORMATION, IMMIGRATION AND TOURISM

**Mr. Kesiwe Malindi** (Z.A.N.U.) was born in 1935. A former teacher, he is the party's foreign affairs secretary and a former deputy secretary for Z.A.N.U.'s military affairs. He was involved in the Victoria Falls and Geneva talks, and from 1975 to 1977 was Z.A.N.U.'s representative in Kampala, Uganda.

**Mr. Pieter Kenyon Fleming Voltelyn van der Byl** was born in 1923 in South Africa and was educated in South Africa, Britain and the U.S.A. He served with the South African forces from 1942 to 1946 and came to Rhodesia in 1951. He entered Parliament in 1962 and the Cabinet in 1968.

### DEFENCE AND COMBINED OPERATIONS

**Mr. Noel Gabriel Mukono** (Z.A.N.U.), who lived in exile for 14 years, was born in 1929. A journalist and former newspaper editor, he travelled widely both in his professional capacity and as the former secretary for foreign affairs for Z.A.N.U. He returned to Rhodesia to take part in the talks that led to the March 3rd Agreement.

**Mr. Hilary Gwyn Squires** was born in 1933 and came to Rhodesia in 1956 to join the Department of Justice. He is an Advocate of the High Court of Rhodesia and Supreme Court of South Africa. He was elected to Parliament in 1971 and was appointed to the Cabinet in 1976.

### FINANCE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

**Mr. Ernest Bulle** (U.A.N.C.) was born in 1934, studied at the University of Natal, joined the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry and later, the planning department of the Railways. He has lectured at the University of Rhodesia for seven years.

**Mr. David Colville Smith** was born in Scotland in 1922 and came to Rhodesia in 1946. He started as a farm assistant and became one of the biggest farmers in the Mazoe Valley and Chairman of the F.C.S. He was appointed to the Cabinet in 1968.



## **EDUCATION, HEALTH, MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

Mr. Gibson Magaramombe was born in 1932 and is a founder member of Z.U.P.O. He was a teacher for 10 years and has diplomas in bookkeeping, personnel management and journalism. He obtained a B.A. in Theology in 1963 and is studying for a B.Sc.

Mr. Rowan Cronjé was born in 1937 in South Africa. He came to Rhodesia in 1962 and became a minister of the Rhodesian Reformed Church. He joined the Rhodesian Front in 1968 and was elected to Parliament in 1970. He was appointed to the Cabinet in 1974.

## **TRANSPORT AND POWER, MINES, ROADS AND ROAD TRAFFIC, POSTS**

Mr. James Robert Dambaza Chikerema (U.A.N.C.) was born in 1925 and has been active in politics for about 34 years. He joined the A.N.C. in South Africa in 1944, was elected President of the African National Youth League in 1956 and was detained from 1959 to 1963.

Mr. William Mitchie Irvine was born in 1920 in Scotland and early in his life took up a technical and engineering career. He came to Rhodesia in 1949 and started his own poultry business in 1950. He is also a consulting engineer. He was appointed to the Cabinet in 1973.

## **Rhodesians Worldwide**

## **WATER DEVELOPMENT, LANDS, NATURAL RESOURCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Mr. B. H. Mussett was born in 1915 and was educated at Westcliff, Cape Town. He served in World War Two as a Captain in the Engineering Corps and came to Rhodesia in 1955. He was elected to Parliament in 1962 and was appointed to the Cabinet in 1965.

Mr. Aaron Zenzo Mgutshini was born in 1932. He is an active trade unionist and a founder member of Z.U.P.O. He was Secretary of the People Against Racial Discrimination, the Hotel and Catering Workers' Union, and I.C. Agent for the furniture industry.

## **AGRICULTURE**

Mr. Mark Henry Heathcote Partridge was born in 1922 and has lived in Rhodesia since 1923. He was Branch Chairman of the United Federal Party in 1955 and joined the Dominion Party in 1960. He was appointed to the Cabinet in 1966.

Mr. Joel Mandaza (A.N.C.(S)) was born in 1932. He was educated at Waddilove Mission and obtained a diploma in agriculture. He worked as an agricultural demonstrator for five years. He has been active in Mr. Sithole's party since its inception. He worked in Zambia for 16 years.