Zimbabwe - General

1987

January - May.
Mugabe to go ahead with SA sanctions

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, shrugged off possible reprisals on his landlocked nation, has vowed to impose sanctions on South Africa in support of global efforts to end apartheid.

Mr. Mugabe, a vocal critic of South Africa's racial segregation laws, told his nation on Wednesday night that although he could not meet a self-imposed December 31 deadline to act against South Africa a trade embargo would be imposed “soon”. He asked his countrymen to brace themselves for hard times ahead.

Mr. Mugabe and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda had committed themselves to implementing, before the end of 1986, a limited Commonwealth embargo on South Africa agreed upon last August.

The measures included severing air links and trade on steel, fruit and vegetables with South Africa.

The two leaders had been expected to make simultaneous announcements on Wednesday night on what sanctions they planned to impose.

Dr. Kaunda did not deliver his customary New Year address and some regional analysts speculated this indicated differences between the two men on the crucial sanctions issue.

In his 45-minute televised speech, delayed for more than two hours for unexplained reasons, Mr. Mugabe said: “The sanctions will be implemented soon, but now obviously no longer at the end of December 1986 as earlier expected because our task force charged with the duty of co-ordinating various relevant aspects and areas still needs a little more time to complete its task.

“I shall, as soon as this is done, announce the sanctions commencement date.”

Mr. Mugabe was referring to a panel of Ministers which he appointed after the Commonwealth mini-summit in London in August to probe the effects of possible South African retaliation against his country.

Most neighbouring countries, including Zimbabwe and Zambia, are heavily dependent on South Africa economically.

Almost 90 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and exports go through South Africa, with the remaining 10 percent shipped through Mozambique.

About 60 percent of Zambia's goods are transported on South Africa's trade routes.

Political sources in Harare said by delaying sanctions Mr. Mugabe had given his government “breathing space” to try to map out contingency measures, including soliciting international aid, to neutralise possible effects of South African retaliation.

Mr. Mugabe and Dr. Kaunda also seem to have been disappointed by countries such as Britain, West Germany, France and Japan, which have refused to impose wide-ranging sanctions on South Africa, where they have some of their largest foreign investments, the sources said.

The two leaders have stressed that their measures alone, without backing from the international community, could not force South Africa to abort apartheid or end its disputed rule of Namibia.

South Africa imposed crippling border curbs on Lesotho last January.

The civilian government of the Prime Minister, Chief Lesiba Jonathan, was then overthrown by right-wing military chiefs.

"Mugabe has to have alternative measures to thwart a very similar situation happening to Zimbabwe," one source said.

"If there is anything South Africa wants now, it is the fall of Zimbabwe because it is the leader of the black States through its developed industrial and economic base." — Sapa-Reuters.
Million jobless in Zimbabwe by 1990

By Robin Drew, The Star Africa News Service

HARARE — A army of jobless is likely to reach a million by the end of the decade presenting a grave threat to the country's stability.

The authoritative Guide to the Economy, prepared by the R.A.I Merchant Bank, which estimates one million unemployed by 1990, says that at 1 million were unemployed in 1980, now that school leavers with three more years of secondary schooling are likely to be in the same position.

"So far, there is no hope for the expansion of employment opportunities for workers," says the review. In one of the country's eight provinces, only 43,000 of more 280,000 youths are gainfully employed.

Creating more jobs is likely to remain difficult given the background of foreign exchange shortfalls, falling output, lack of new venture capital, and trade policies on taxes, wages and salaries.

Labour, added to unfavourable perceptions of the country's political problems. It had been hoped 108,000 jobs would be created, but only 21,000 had become available.

The report forecasts increasing pressure from employers to lay off workers if the foreign exchange position is not improved.

It says further increases in minimum wages are being exacerbated by cumbersome retrenchment laws are having the effect of discouraging employers from committing themselves to new labour for fear of both immediate and long-term financial consequences.

Employment in the agricultural sector had fallen from 360,000 before independence to 270,000 at the end of last year.

"Official employment creation policies have expressed so far in human resources training and development," however the belief is growing in industrial and commercial circles that the encouragement and promotion of employers is an equally important requirement that is being overlooked.

"Poor performance or even losses made by business sector has helped to reduce the chance of new business ventures being started and on jobs being created."
HARARE — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, shrugged off the possibility of reprisals on his landlocked nation, has vowed to impose sanctions on South Africa in support of global efforts to end apartheid.

Mr. Mugabe, a vocal critic of South Africa's racial segregation laws, told his nation in a broadcast last night that although he could not meet a self-imposed December 31 deadline to act against South Africa, a trade embargo would be imposed “soon.” He asked his countrymen to brace themselves for hard times ahead.

Mr. Mugabe and the Zambian President, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, committed themselves to implementing the sanctions before the end of 1986. A limited Commonwealth embargo on South Africa agreed upon last August.

The measures severed air links and trade in steel, fruit and vegetables with South Africa.

The two leaders had been expected to make simultaneous announcements last night on what sanctions they planned.

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“I shall, as soon as this is done, announce the sanctions commencement date.”

Mr. Mugabe was referring to a panel of Government Ministers who appointed after the Commonwealth mini-summit in London in August to probe the effects of possible South Africa retaliation against his country.

Most neighboring countries, including Zimbabwe and Zambia, are heavily dependent on South Africa economically.

Almost 95% of Zimbabwe's imports and exports go through South Africa, with the remaining 15% shipped through Mozambique. About 60% of Zambia's goods are transported on South Africa's trade routes.

Political sources in Harare said delay in imposing sanctions, Mr. Mugabe had given, his Government some breathing space to try to map out contingency measures, including soliciting international aid, to neutralise possible effects of South Africa retaliation.

Mr. Mugabe and Dr. Kaunda also seem to have been disappointed by countries such as Britain, West Germany, France and Japan, which have refused to impose more wide-ranging sanctions on South Africa, the said. — Sapa
Dabengwa details obstacles to Zimbabwe unity

BULAWAYO. Confirmation that serious obstacles still lie in the way of unity between Zimbabwe’s two main political parties has come from a former detainee and key figure in the opposition ZAPU party, Mr. Dumiso Dabengwa.

The 48-year-old Soviet-trained intelligence chief of Mr. Joshua Nkomo’s ZAPU guerrilla force was interviewed following his release last month after nearly five years in prison.

He was detained by Mr. Robert Mugabe’s Government after the discovery of arms caches on ZAPU property, but acquitted of treason charges. However, he was kept in prison until a month ago.

Mr. Dabengwa said he believed that for lasting peace a single party of national unity embracing all races was essential.

He said it would have to be a new party, because the name ZANU was the most fundamental difficulty to be overcome.

Mr. Mugabe’s party, ZANU (PF), uses the initials PF for Patriotic Front, to distinguish it from the original ZAPU party led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

Mr. Dabengwa said: “I cannot see how the ZAPU leadership can possibly hope to persuade the people of Matabeleland to join the ruling party which has been responsible for so many atrocities in their region since independence.”

He was referring to security force actions against the civil population during anti-dissident operations. Armed dissident activities began in earnest after the sacking of Mr. Joshua Nkomo from the Cabinet and the detention of Mr. Dabengwa and other leading ZAPU members.

He thought that unless unity talks succeeded, there would be less development in Matabeleland and an upsurge in dissident activities.

In his New Year message, Mr. Mugabe said progress had been made in the unity talks.
SANCTIONS

Sparring up north

The conclusion, based on Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe’s new year address, that Zimbabwe is backing away from imposing sanctions on SA is likely to prove false. Admittedly, the Zimbabwean leader’s self-imposed December 31 deadline has passed, but there is no hard evidence to suggest that Zimbabwe has changed its stance.

Mugabe himself explained the delay in terms of the failure of his sanctions task force to complete its report in time, and promised that sanctions will be “implemented soon.” He did not disclose any details of the actual sanctions package, thereby reviving speculation that Zimbabwe’s measures are likely to fall short of the Commonwealth proposals.

If Zimbabwe and Zambia were to implement the full Commonwealth package, they would have to ban imports of coal, cokes, steel and fresh fruit, sever all air links with SA, and ban all trade and tourist promotion. Taken literally, this would seem to imply terminating the Zimbabwe-SA trade agreement — itself a vehicle for trade promotion.

The indefinite postponement of the long-planned Botswana railway takeover was seen as a warning shot across Mugabe’s bows. In this case, Bophuthatswana would agree to the change only if Botswana formally recognised its homelands government. Botswana was supposed to take over responsibility for operating the 642km railway line from Pretoria in Zimbabwe to Mafikeng from January 1. But Bophuthatswana’s refusal to accept Botswana’s authority without reciprocal diplomatic recognition forced Gaborone and Harare to abandon the project for the time being.

The underlying importance of the incident is that it provided further indication of possible retaliation by Pretoria in the event of sanctions. The Botswana railway affair and President P W Botha’s announcement of an early election are a sharp reminder to those who expect Pretoria to turn the other cheek when some of the Frontline states — Zimbabwe and Zambia — announce their sanctions in the first few months of 1987. Forceful retaliation, it seems, is more likely.

The constraints on SA have been progressively relaxed since the imposition of sanctions by the US government and the collapse of constructive engagement. It means Pretoria will be less inclined to worry about Western reactions to its policies towards the Frontline states.

More important, however, is the election. If, as seems likely, Zimbabwe and Zambia announce their sanctions before SA goes to the polls, the Botha government, goaded by its rightwing opposition, will have little choice but to respond, since a lack of retaliation would be a surefire vote-loser. On the Frontline side, constraints are, if anything, tending to multiply.

It’s clear that Mugabe is being urged by some of his ministerial colleagues and officials to go for a diluted sanctions package, though there would seem to be a clear majority in the politburo for a tough line. Mugabe himself, conscious of his international exposure as leader of the Non-aligned Movement, and a vocal critic of apartheid, is siding with the hardliners. But Zambia’s Kenneth Kaunda, increasingly preoccupied by his fast deteriorating domestic situation, is reluctant to do anything that would weaken his own position further.

The net result could well be a compromise sanctions package in February or March that falls short of the Commonwealth measures, but goes for high profile sanctions such as the severing of air links and a ban on tourism. The nature of Pretoria’s response will then determine the extent to which the confrontation will escalate.

FINANCIAL MAIL JANUARY 9 1987
Maputo rail link to open in 3 months?

Dispatch Correspondent
HARARE — Zimbabwe's direct rail link to the Mozambican port of Maputo could be opened within three months vastly reducing the frontline states' dependence on the South African transport system and hence increasing their capacity to join the sanctions campaign against South Africa.

This was reported here yesterday by the Financial Gazette, Zimbabwe's only independent newspaper, which has authoritative sources within the country's business community.

At present Zimbabwe's sole independent outlet to the sea is through the Beira corridor, which carries only 10 per cent of the country's world trade.

Even when a massive programme of improvement is completed in 1995 the shallow water port will not be able to handle more than 60 per cent of Zimbabwe's total trade, even by the most optimistic estimate.

Before Renamo rebel activity closed Zimbabwe's direct access to Maputo in 1984, however, the deep water harbor at the Mozambican capital had the capacity to take two thirds of Zimbabwe's total volume of import and exports.

Renamo sabotage of the railway line from the border post of Chiquelacuila (formerly Malvern) in the extreme south east of Zimbabwe severed the link indefinitely in August of that year after numerous temporary interruptions to traffic.

Two seasons of heavy rain have added to the damage done by sabotage.

But according to sources quoted by the Financial Gazette only 48 km of the 534 km from the Zimbabwean border to Maputo needs total reconstruction.

If Zimbabwean security forces could guarantee protection for repair teams, the line could be operating on a limited basis within three months.

"It could probably carry about one or two trains a day, but these could operate while rehabilitation work on the rest of the line was undertaken," a businessman in the Zimbabwean Transport Industry told the Financial Gazette.

"Until the MNR is eliminated the promise of the Maputo line cannot be realised," warned another shipping source.

Security men believe the Zimbabwean Government feels the Chiquelacuila line is too vulnerable, since it runs for long stretches within a night's march of the South African border.

Despite Pretoria's re-
Matabeleland bus services suspended

HARARE — Bus services in parts of Matabeleland have been suspended after an incident on Saturday when an armed dissident ordered the crews of six buses to set their vehicles alight.

The crews were staying at a mission station 40 km north-west of Gwanda when the dissident and two young followers woke them and ordered them to splurge fuel on the buses and burn them.

One bus was completely destroyed, three had their engines put out of action and the others suffered damage to the bodywork and interior.

A Zimbabwe Omnibus Company spokesman said all the company's services in Matabeleland had been suspended except in areas where there was adequate security.

Schools reopen tomorrow and it is likely many pupils will find it difficult to get to school.
Rebuilding Zimbabwe

R200m to be spent on new parliament offices in Harare
Kauda confirms conspiracy against Malawi

From MAX DU PREEZ

JOHANNESBURG. — President Kenneth Kunda of Zambia has told President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi that a document exposed by South Africa last year, alleging there was a conspiracy between Mozambique and Zimbabwe to destabilize Malawi, was authentic.

The document was found by South African security forces in the wreck of an aircraft in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique died on October 19.

It contained a transcript of a meeting between Mr. Machel and Zimbabwean cabinet ministers Mr. Emmer- son Mnangagwa and Mr. E.R. Kanungu, as well as the Zimbabwean army commander, General Rex Nhongo, and others.

The governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique later denied the conspiracy and said the document had been forged by South Africa.

A senior Zambian government source said Dr. Kunda had told Dr. Banda the document was authentic and that he had been approached by Mr. Machel and Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, for his cooperation in the anti-Malawi campaign.

Dr. Kunda told Dr. Banda he had refused to cooperate with the plans, which included the closing of his border with Malawi.

Mr. Machel was quoted in the transcript as saying: “President Kunda did not guarantee the closing of the border with Malawi. We put the question today and his answer was not satisfactory.”

The conspiracy, aimed at forcing the Mozambique National Resistance out of Malawi, included the blowing up of bridges and roads in Malawi linking it to neighbours and starting a Malawi Liberation Front to overthrow the Banda government.

The Lusaka source said the conspiracy increased the tension between Dr. Kunda and Mr. Mugabe.

Dr. Kunda and his government resent Mr. Mugabe’s pressure on Zambia to implement sanctions against South Africa and cut all air links, the source said. Zimbabwe is in a better position to afford it than bankrupt Zambia.

It was also learnt here that Zambian-Zimbabwean plans to impose their own sanctions on South Africa, which were expected to be implemented late last year, have been postponed.

It is understood that the two countries feared that if they ran into serious trouble because of sanctions and then asked Britain, West Germany or France for aid, these countries would refuse.
Sanctions could backfire, paper warns Zimbabwe

The Star’s Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe is likely to face a challenge to its existence from the imposition of sanctions on South Africa by Mr Mugabe’s Government, says an editorial in the current edition of the independent Financial Gazette.

The paper says the government has made clear its intention to introduce sanctions, but it is not known what these measures will involve, when they will be introduced and what other countries will be involved.

Political upheaval

Botswana and Mozambique will not adopt sanctions, it says.

Malawi is an unlikely participant and Zambia is in such a parlous economic state that the adverse effect of a trade boycott could precipitate a major political upheaval.

Calling for the balance of cost and effect to be carefully calculated, the editorial says: “No general would commit his troops to battle where there was a likelihood of casualties, unless there was a certainty of tangible gain.

“To ignore this basic fact would be to make a tactical error with far-reaching strategic consequences. Zimbabwe has to adopt a position where, whatever actions it takes, it can continue to play an active part as an opponent of apartheid.”

The Gazette said Zimbabwe knew how easy it was for South Africa to manipulate its trade routes.

It was not necessary to close the border when “administrative” delays could cause almost equal chaos.

The paper said it hoped the effectiveness of alternative routes would be assured before extreme measures were adopted in what was likely to be an ongoing and escalating confrontation.

The consequences of sanctions were so serious for Zimbabwe that it hoped all factors were most carefully evaluated.
Diseased fat cats making the laws

HARARE — Diseases linked to affluence, especially obesity, afflict as many as 60% of legislators in some African countries, Tanzanian nutritionist Dr. Tumisifu Malletelena told a seminar this week.

In comparison, only 10% of peasants suffered from such diseases, she said, according to Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency quoted Dr. Malletelena as telling delegates from 14 African countries at a nutrition training course in Harare.

The nutritionist, from the Tanzanian Food and Nutrition Center, said the problem could be solved only by redistributing wealth, food, means of production and public services.

Dr. Malletelena referred specifically to obesity and cardiovascular disease as increasingly linked to affluence.

He did not identify the African countries on which he was based in his report.
Mugabe, Chissano in talks on ‘SA security’

Own Correspondent

VICTORIA FALLS. — Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Joaquin Chissano of Mozambique met here yesterday for lengthy talks on the security situation in SA and the ability of their economies to survive sanctions against SA.

It was their first meeting since Mr Chissano’s appointment.

The two leaders were accompanied by their security, trade and transport ministers, appearing to confirm reports that the operation of the Beira Corridor lay at the heart of their discussions.

Zimbabwe is known to be increasingly worried by the mounting foreign exchange cost of its 24m-a-day military operation to keep the Corridor clear from interference by the Mozambican National Resistance. Deployment of more than 7,000 Zimbabwean troops is draining vital resources of export-oriented production in the business sector.

The Beira Corridor represents the only alternative to South African routes for Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia but at present carries only 10% of Zimbabwe’s world trade.

Since Mr Mugabe backed away in his New Year message from the immediate imposition of Zimbabwe’s own sanctions against SA, there has been renewed speculation that he may soon announce limited measures, preserving his own credibility as one of the foremost black African advocates of comprehensive mandatory embargoes against Pretoria.

Speaking to reporters after the three-hour meeting, Mr Mugabe confirmed that the talks focused on defence and security and President Chissano said they had aimed at “improving the joint struggle against the common enemy, South Africa”.

Mr Mugabe flies next week to Delhi for the first consultative meeting of the Frontline States Solidarity Fund, established at last year’s Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare.
Surprise Security Talks

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Mugabe, Chissano meet on security

VICTORIA FALLS — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano met here yesterday for lengthy talks on security and the ability of their economies to survive anti-SA sanctions.

Sources said Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda was originally expected to join Mugabe here. However, Kaunda has been increasingly preoccupied by internal problems since last month’s food riots in the copper belt.

The two leaders were accompanied by their Security, Trade and Transport Ministers, appearing to confirm reports that the Beira corridor lay at the heart of their discussions.

Zimbabwe is known to be increasingly worried by the mounting foreign exchange cost of its Rim-a-day military operation to keep the corridor clear of interference by the MNR.

Mugabe flies next week to Delhi for the first consultative meeting of the Frontline States Solidarity Fund, estab-
Mugabe wants UN or India to fight Renamo

ZIMBABWE Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is to ask India to help Mozambique fight the Renamo guerrilla movement, either alone or as part of an international "peacekeeping" force.

The Zimbabwean leader is sure to raise the issue in New Delhi later this month during the nine-nation summit of the Africa Fund Committee.

Mr Mugabe flies to New Delhi this week to ask members of the 101-nation Non-aligned Movement (NAM), chaired by India's leader Rajiv Gandhi, to provide tangible support to the 'frontline states'.

Desperate need

The move is part of Mr Mugabe's desperate efforts to re-open the sabotage-plagued Beira rail and oil link - the lifeline that is Zimbabwe's only hope of economic independence from South Africa.

The need to open the line has become even more urgent because of Mugabe's agreement "in principle" to impose sanctions against SA.

South African intelligence sources say that Zimbabwe has between 10,000 and 12,000 troops in Mozambique fighting the Renamo liberation movement and is experiencing a military manpower shortage at home.

Zimbabwean financial institutions are gloomy about the drain the R1-million-a-day war is imposing on their country's limited foreign currency reserves.

South African sources have also revealed that Britain has joined Korea and East Germany in providing military instructors to train Mozambique officers in Zimbabwe.

Eight instructors of a British military advisory and training team, who remained in Zimbabwe after independence, have been joined by four new instructors at the Inyanga military base to train Mozambican troops.

By NEIL HOOVER

Speculation that Zimbabwe had already asked India to send troops to Mozambique was denied yesterday by the Indian Foreign Office.

A senior spokesman said that India, concerned at the political implications of a military presence in Maputo, had suggested that troops be sent to Zimbabwe, thus releasing Zimbabwean soldiers for duty in Mozambique to help fight Renamo.

"We are not sending any troops anywhere," the Indian spokesman said yesterday.

Influence

Sources in Harare believe the Frontline leaders would like to see an international force move decisively against the Renamo resistance movement.

But if Mr Gandhi remains set against despatching his own troops, he may be asked to throw his country's substantial influence at the UN behind an application to the Security Council for a broad-based international force.
SA rescues Zimbabwe in fuel crisis

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—South Africa has begun deliveries to Zimbabwe of a 34,000-ton fuel consignment to ease serious local shortages of petrol, diesel and aviation gasoline (Avgas).

The deal—which is costing Mr. Robert Mugabe’s Government at least $8,000,000 (R10,000,000) in hard currency—has been ignored by Zimbabwe’s Government-controlled news media.

Business sources say supplies have started just in time to save the country’s western areas from a crisis.

The situation was created by the chronically slow throughput of the Beira-Feruka pipeline, which was damaged by a Renamo attack on a pumping station near the coast, and the inability of the Zimbabwe National Railways to move enough fuel from Feruka to distribution points within Zimbabwe.

Fear

Last year, South Africa withdrew locomotives and rolling stock on loan to the Zimbabwean railways for fear they would be seized here in the event of a sudden border closure, and 30% of Zimbabwe’s locomotives remain unserviceable owing to lack of foreign currency for spares.

According to the authoritative Zimbabwean business publication the Financial Gazette, two scheduled flights of Air Zimbabwe had to be cancelled recently because aviation fuel had not been delivered on time.

Restored

With the start of South African deliveries, fuel stocks have been restored to a satisfactory level, say sources in Harare.

Mr. Mugabe’s Government has ordered an inquiry into the reasons behind the shortage.

Some ministers and officials see the spectre of economic sabotage behind the temporary crisis which came as the country approached its year-end deadline for joining international mandatory sanctions against South Africa.
Sanctions postponed

SANCTIONS against South Africa by Southern African nations had been revised because of the need for co-operation among some of the states towards the end of the last year. The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was influential in that regard. He said in an interview released yesterday that Zimbabwe was ready to return to the Frontline States and seek unity with Frontline States and It was on returning home from one such mission in Zambia that the sanctions package was largely engineered. A recent accident in which Machel died in a plane crash last year.
SA starts deliveries of fuel to Zimbabwe to stave off crisis
Machel crash inquiry starts

The six-member official commission of inquiry into the plane crash which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel and 34 other people will begin its hearing today in the Rand Supreme Court.

The board of inquiry, chaired by Mr Justice Cecil Margo, includes former American astronaut Colonel Frank Borman, and two British aviation experts — former Lord Justice of Appeal of the United Kingdom Sir Edward Eveleigh and Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, recently retired Chief Inspector of Accidents in the United Kingdom's Department of Transport.

The findings of the commission may resolve allegations and counter-allegations by leaders of neighbouring countries and South Africa.

Several African leaders alleged the tragic accident was caused by sophisticated electronic sabotage. Other sources say the crash resulted from bad weather conditions and an inexperienced crew. — Sapu.
SA sells fuel to Zimbabwe

The Zimbabwean Government is paying South Africa R11 million for a 34,000-ton consignment of fuel to ease a fuel shortage, sources have confirmed.
The first consignment reached Zimbabwe about six weeks ago.
The Beira-Peza pipeline was damaged near the coast recently by MNR rebels. Zimbabwean National Railways was unable to bring in enough petrol from Peza to distribution points within Zimbabwe. — Pretoria Bureau.
Young: Project Frontline states from angry SA
Apartheid is the real enemy, says Mugabe
'New facts' on Machel plane crash

IN a move that could have serious repercussions for the commission of inquiry on the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel, Mozambique said yesterday it would not attend its sessions because investigations are not finished.

The country's ruling Frelimo Party has asked the South Africans to continue technical investigations with Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

A few hours before the statement, the Mozambican news agency, Aim, said it had been told by a reliable Mozambican source that "important new facts" had arisen concerning the aircrash.

Commission

Aim said it has been told that up until now those facts had not been known and "they would probably imply that Mozambique will demand the continuation of the investigation".

"The source did not give details of these new discoveries, but said that it would now be premature to consider that the first phase of the work of the tripartite commission of inquiry was concluded," it said.
Zimbabwe explosives plant

HARARE—Zimbabwe is to build an R11 million plant to manufacture explosives for the mining industry in the central town of Kwekwe, it has been announced here.

The project will be a joint venture between Zimbabwe's Industrial Development Corporation and Swedish explosives manufacturer Nitro Nobel.

At present all explosives for Zimbabwe's mining industry are imported from South Africa. — (Sapa-Reuters)
SAA opens Harare office to public again

BY MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — SAA has quietly reopened an office here, three months after its old premises were gutted by students and Zanu (PF) youth wing members.

The reopening comes, ironically, amidst new rumours that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will announce total airline sanctions against South Africa while his Canadian counterpart, Mr Brian Mulroney, is here next week.

There have been innumerable previous scares that Zimbabwe-South Africa air links were about to be severed.

Up to 30 SAA staff members narrowly escaped with their lives on October 21 when their offices here were stoned and set on fire by protesters who alleged South African responsibility for the death of President Samora Machel.

Receptionists fled screaming from their video terminals as plate glass windows were smashed by rocks. Up to R500,000 damage was caused.

Similar attacks were made on the offices of Air Malawi, the American Embassy and the South African Trade Mission. The Malawi High Commission was stoned while police failed to intervene.

Students detained during later stages of the riot were freed without charge.

The discreetly reopened SAA office is on the second floor of Lyntas House in Union Avenue, between Julius Nyerere Way and Moffat Street.

Massive iron grills protect the entrances to the lifts in Lyntas House.

The ground floor of the building houses the offices of Air Tanzania.

Top SAA executives are understood to have visited Harare to discuss the future of its operations, but sources here say it is unlikely they received any assurances for the future from the Zimbabwean authorities.
More British military aid for M'bique

Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Britain is to double the number of officers it is training in Zimbabwe. The announcement is expected to boost President Joaquim Chissano's war effort against the Mozambican Resistance Movement.

Four British instructors are on their way to the Zimbabwean National Army battle school at Nyanga, on the country's eastern border.

This increases the total size of the British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMATT) to 48.

The first expanded intake of 120 Mozambican officers will arrive at Nyanga on May 1.

Britain now plans to put a total of 360 Mozambican trainees a year through its course, stiffening the leadership of the notoriously badly organised Maputo government forces.

Zimbabwean troops fighting the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) have complained that their gains in past offensives have been squandered by their ill-disciplined and ill-supplied Mozambican allies, when recaptured rebel strongholds have been abandoned without a fight.

Britain has pledged to continue its military assistance programme to Mozambique for at least the next two years while its aid in other areas has been increased from R5 600 000 to R26 900 000.

Britain is assisting the rehabilitation of the Beira Corridor as well as the Nacala and Limpopo railway lines.

The BMATT, which has been working in Zimbabwe since the cease-fire operation at the end of the 1972-89 Rhodesian bush war, began training Mozambican officers a year ago.

Over eight thousand Zimbabwean troops are currently thought to be deployed in Mozambique and at a recent meeting at Victoria Falls the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, pledged further support for a new offensive against the rebels.

He is understood to be soliciting international backing, either in cash or in a force of troops, during a current three nation tour of Asia which will conclude with a meeting in Delhi of the Frontline States Solidarity Fund chaired by India's Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.
Campsite led to suspicion, Machel hearing is told

JOHANNESBURG - Relations over investigations between Mozambique and South Africa became strained over a mysterious campsite 16km from where President Samora Machel's plane crashed.

A South African investigator, Mr. Peter de Klerk, was told of the campsite by a concerned Mozambican delegation. Colonel Desmond Lynch told the Board of Inquiry into the plane crash in Johannesburg today.

"I was handed a statement by the Mozambicans and realised the campsite had become an important point," Col. Lynch said.

He said he interviewed witnesses and was satisfied there was nothing sinister in the campsite. But this was not the end of the matter.

"We went back to the site on November 21 to meet the Mozambican and Russian delegation. We did not go to the impact point, but went to the campsite.

The Mozambican delegation insisted the campsite would be on their bearing chart, but it would not appear on the SA chart, Col. Lynch undertook to have the campsite investigated again and said witnesses would be available and relevant personnel would be made available to the Mozambican delegation.

Apparently the Mozambican delegation never took up Col. Lynch's offer, the board heard.

"The SADF person assigned to the task conducted the interview on his own and the department came up with a statement. I regarded the matter as closed and that no tent had been in that area," Col. Lynch said.

The Mozambican delegation rejected the statement at the meeting of the three countries in Mozambique to discuss the draft report. The Soviet Union found it difficult to believe that the SADF could not say who had placed a tent there.

"I asked somebody there what was going on," Col. Lynch said.

"They said there were going to 'say we had placed VOIs there to excite the plane off course.'" The Mozambican delegation also demanded to know why the campsite had not been mentioned in the draft report.

(Proceeding)
SAA opens new offices in Harare

HARARE — SAA has re-opened an office in Harare, three months after its old premises were gutted by university students and young Zanu (PF) members. The re-opening comes ironically amid rumours that Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will announce total airline sanctions against SA next week.

About 30 SAA staff members narrowly escaped on October 21 when their offices on the ground floor of the Union Avenue Parkade complex were stoned and set alight by protesters alleging South African responsibility for the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique in a plane crash.

The offices of Air Malawi, the US Embassy, the SA trade mission and the Malawi High Commission were also stoned, while police failed to intervene. Students detained during later stages of the riot were freed without charge.

The re-opened SAA office is on the second floor of Lymas House, Union Avenue. Massive iron grilles protect the entrance to the lifts in Lymas House, and another protects access to the SAA second-floor offices.
ANC and Zanu
hold talks
in Zimbabwe

CP Correspondent

POLITICAL and operational chiefs of the African National Congress have held two days of talks with leaders of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party.

The talks centred on the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and the crisis in the region.

Observers see the talks as evidence of a changed relationship between the two organisations.

Their past relationship has been bedevilled by the ANC's almost complete support for Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party during the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe.

Indications now are that the ANC and Zanu (PF) have put the past behind them.

At various times, ANC president Oliver Tambo and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe led their respective delegations in the talks which took place on Monday and Tuesday last week.

Tambo and Mugabe have long been friends but it has taken their two organisations longer to reach this point.

The Zimbabwean side consisted of members of the Zanu (PF) politburo and central committee.

Sources on both sides have declined to disclose the exact content of the talks.

"We exchanged experiences in our respective struggles," one source, who had attended the talks, said.
Growing success story of the peasant farmer

On a continent burdened by hunger and crippling food import bills, Zimbabwe farmers are under orders to grow less after harvesting a mountain of surplus grain.

The 2 million-tonne maize surplus — enough to feed the country’s 8 million people for two years — is the yield of millions of peasant as well as a handful of white commercial farmers.

Reasons for Zimbabwe’s success can be found along the main highway north-east from the capital, Harare, where the rich red loam and overhead irrigation systems of the sophisticated commercial farms give way to a patchwork of peasant plots.

On the sandy grey soil of her plot, Mrs Mary Mulambo, a wiry mother of seven, is pro rata exceeding the yields of many larger farms with the help of an ox-drawn plough.

Last season, she harvested 10,800 kg of maize from 1.2 ha at Murewa, 80 km from Harare. That’s more than 50 percent better than the average yield on Zimbabwe’s large-scale commercial farms, which rank among the best in the world.

Mrs Mulambo’s yields have risen tenfold in the six years since Zimbabwe’s independence, making her one of the minority of the continent’s peasants producing more food than a decade ago.

“My knowledge has improved. Government advisers have changed my approach to the land,” she said.

Since he came to power in 1980, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has given the peasants what they never had before: credit, advice from agriculture experts and convenient marketing outlets.

In 1986, the State-backed Agricultural Finance Corporation made about 86,000 loans totalling R70 million to peasant farmers — about 40 times more than before independence. This is due to the rise to 116,000 loans worth R168 million in 1989.

The Government also equipped 5,500 agricultural advisers with small motorcycles and sent them to remote parts of the country to teach this combination of knowledge and the cash needed to buy fertilizers, chemicals and good seed.

Advice from government experts has changed many Zimbabweans’ approach to agriculture and led to a huge surplus of maize, reports Lawrence Bartlett.

Mr J.R. Rutherford, president of the 4,500-strong Commercial Farmers’ Union, runs 3,600 ha about 90 km from Mrs Mulambo’s plot.

As well as growing maize, and matching Mrs Mulambo’s yields, he plants tobacco, soybeans and irrigated crops of wheat and barley.

In place of Mrs Mulambo’s plough, he uses 12 tractors, two combine harvesters and 125 labourers.

His explanation of why Zimbabwe’s farmers are a model for Africa is similar to Mrs Mulambo’s: “The key to success is understanding and appreciation by the Government of the importance of agriculture.”

He cited irrigation, which sustains Zimbabwe’s wheat industry, as one of the reasons the country was able to weather the drought that caused millions to starve in other African countries.

Both peasant and commercial farmers are given a head start towards better harvests by the Government’s research service, which has developed crop hybrids particularly suited to the country.

Australia, Britain and three aid agencies have pledged to buy 100,000 tons of Zimbabwean maize and send it to Mozambique next month — Associated Press.
Beira Corridor firm set up in Zimbabwe

RHODESIA'S Minister of Finance during the final crisis years of UN sanctions is one of the directors of the new Beira Corridor Group company, BCG Ltd, whose prospectus was published in Zimbabwe at the weekend by Standard Chartered Merchant Bank.

The venture aims to help free Zimbabwe from vulnerability to SA economic pressure.

It has initial capital of R1.3m, 200 units each of R6 500 of debenture stock being on offer.

Lists will open next Monday and close on February 9. Financial sources believe the issue will be oversubscribed in advance.

Any shortfall would be a grave reflection on the patriotism of Zimbabwe's business community, still dominated largely by whites.

Chairman of the new venture is Denis Norman, until 1985 Minister of Agriculture in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government.

Another director is Scottish-born David Smith, 68, Minister of Finance in Ian Smith's last Rhodesian government.

BCG has attracted substantial aid pledges from Nordic, EC and North American financial circles.

Norman believes by 1990 Beira could relieve SA routes of 60% of their current Zimbabwean traffic.

Norman hopes major export-oriented companies at parastatal corporations will snap up the stock issue. These firms will receive preferential tariffs for the transport and harbour facilities.

The prospectus is supported by a message from Zimbabwean Minister of Transport Herbert Ushewokunze, who urges the business community to throw its weight behind the Beira project.

Other directors are John Laurie, until recently president of the Commercial Farmers' Union; David Moir, CE of the Standard Chartered banking group; businessman Tom Mswaka, a former Secretary for Finance; and George Nyandoro, chairman of the Art Printers Group.
Plan to counter sanction effects

HARARE — Frontline states are bracing themselves for a full-scale Berlin blockade-style emergency to protect their economies against retaliation by Pretoria when comprehensive economic sanctions are imposed against South Africa.

Details of the US $700 million (R1 453 million) plan to stockpile and airlift emergency food supplies, build up transport corridors to divert trade traffic from South African ports, set up a frontline regional task force, and liberation movements and create a group of eminent persons to monitor the southern African crisis, were released yesterday.

The plan lays down urgent measures needed to meet shortages of essential goods in frontline states because of sanctions against South Africa.

It includes:
1. A US $20 million (R41 million) reserve of 150 000 tons of grain would remove dependence on food imports from SA for a year.
2. Priority to be given to developing a reliable, efficient transport system.
3. Training will be provided for security personnel to protect railways, and other vital installations.
4. The Non-Aligned Movement members states have been called on to help develop human skills in frontline states for the effective management of national economies.
Canadian premier to pledge $110 m for Botswana power plan

HARARE—Canada's Prime Minister, Mr. Brian Mulroney, who arrives here today, is to sign an agreement with Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana to provide more than $150 million (about R110 million) for a new hydro development scheme intended to wean Botswana away from its dependence on South African power.

The semi-official news agency Ziana quoted a press release by the Canadian High Commission in Harare as saying the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) now sends almost a billion dollars in aid to Africa every year.

The statement said promises of Canadian aid to be increased to 0.7% of the country's Gross National Product (GNP) by 1995 from its current 0.5% were still being discussed.

Part of Mr. Mulroney's trip will be devoted to plans for a Commonwealth conference to be held in Vancouver late this year and a summit in Quebec of the Commonwealth's French-speaking equivalent, the release said.

On Thursday, the third day of his four-day visit, the Canadian Premier will sign the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference hydro interconnector agreement with President Quett Masire of Botswana, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe at the Victoria Falls.
African states’ Berlin-style emergency plan

HARARE—The front-line states are geared for a Berlin-blockade-style emergency to protect their economies against possible retaliation when comprehensive economic sanctions are imposed against South Africa, says Ziana, the semi-official news agency.

Details of the R1.458 million plan to stockpile and airlift emergency food supplies, build up transport corridors from South African ports, set up a front-line regional task force, support liberation movements and create a group of eminent persons to monitor the southern African crisis have been released to Ziana.

The plan was released after the meeting of a committee of leaders of seven Non-Aligned Movement countries at the weekend—India, Peru, Argentina, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Congo, and Yugoslavia.

It lays down urgent measures needed to meet shortages of essential goods in the front-line states after full sanctions against South Africa.

‘Berlin-style airlifting’ might be needed because of transportation bottlenecks.

A R41 million reserve of 150,000 tons of grain would remove dependence on food imports from South Africa for at least a year.

In 1984-85, front-line states received 676,000 tons of grain through food aid programmes and imported 601,000 tons commercially, including 15% from South Africa.

In 1984, Zimbabwe’s total imports from South Africa were R23 million.

Emergency warehouses would have to be built to stockpile strategic reserves of grain and other essential goods at an estimated R136 million. This would provide 12.5 million tons of spread over different front-line states.

Priority was given to immediate developing a reliable and efficient transport system.

The overall financing gap is quite large, but there are some critical projects which need to be undertaken most urgently in order to reduce the vulnerability of the front-line states,” says the report.

Nearly R20 million will go toward supplying new locomotives, repowering 16 Chinese locomotives and supplying 2,311 wagons and materials to improve the capacity of the Tanzania Railway, which runs through Tanzania.

Emergency plans also include improvements in port facilities and roads.

For the safe functioning of vital economic installations and networks, training is to be provided for security personnel to protect railways and other vital installations. —(Sapa)
MAPUTO — Mozambique has acknowledged for the first time that serious pilot error could be one of the causes of air crash that killed President Samora Machel.

But, in a long report signed by its Editor, Mr Carlos Cardoso, the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said the origin of the disaster was the mystery VOR (very high frequency omni-range radio) which made the crew divert from its original path.

"So what VOR was this? If it was a decoy, where had it been placed?" the agency asked.

"These are questions that demand answers before a final verdict on the cause of the crash can be given," it said.

AIM said that from South Africa's point of view it was important to persuade public opinion that "even if there was a phoney VOR, the crew could technically have avoided the crash".

"It is not in their interest to make a detailed examination of the reason for any human error", it added.

"From Mozambique's point of view it is important to clarify whether the technical failings have technical explanations or if they arise from a criminal act that exterior to the plane. If there was a crime intended, even if we suppose that it was technically possible for the crew to have avoided the disaster, then this has drastic implications for the immediate future of the country."
Mulroney and Mugabe form commission

HARARE — Prime Ministers, Mr Brian Mulroney and Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday decided to form a Canada-Zimbabwe Joint Economic Commission to broaden the scope and depth of the two countries' trade relations, the domestic news agency, Ziana reports.

According to a communiqué, the commission would initially develop a strategy to expand trade and business linkages and promote the concept of bilateral industrial co-operation.

"Prime Minister Mulroney also noted that the first steps in broadening our two-way trading relationship are already under way and two Zimbabweans will be in Canada next week to begin to survey the Canadian market potential, for Zimbabwean products to satisfy Canadian winter requirements for fresh produce," it said.

To this end, the Zimbabweans would attend the Canadian Fruit Wholesalers Convention in Halifax.

It was also announced that Mr Mulroney would send an official from the Department of External Affairs (DEA), to consult Zimbabwean officials on various aspects of trade in services to facilitate Canada-Zimbabwe cooperation in multilateral trade policy discussions.

A delegation of Canadian businessmen would also visit Zimbabwe later this year to investigate export opportunities.

Mr Mulroney noted that while these steps were significant in the development of Canadian-Zimbabwean bilateral trade relations, they also reflected his country's wish to support Frontline states in the "difficult situation they now face" in the region.

The two countries also signed a $3 900 000 Canadian agreement for a milling project to improve the processing of small grains in Zimbabwe.

The project, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), will help to introduce small electric or diesel-driven machines that will save time spent in dehulling sorghum and millet by hand-pounding.

Agriculture and women, being agents and beneficiaries of development, are the CIDA's key priorities.

"One expected result is that Zimbabwean farmers will grow more sorghum and millet, crops better suited to drought-prone area than corn, the country's majority crop," Sapa says.

UIF pays out R400 million

STELLENBOSCH — Preliminary figures showed that the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) paid out benefits totaling R340 800 to about 446 900 jobless contributors last year.

This was compared with the 1989 payout of R2 708 000 to just over 230 000 people. — Sapa

PF走 out in Jhb

Johannesburg — The Johannesburg City Council's monthly meeting broke up in disarray on Tuesday night when the Progressive Federal Party walked out in protest over a report on the Services Council said the meeting would adjourn for half an hour to give them time to discuss the issue.

Tearing his copy of the report in half, Councilor Alan Gadd of the PF said: "I treat this report with absolute and utter contempt."

"We had decided on Monday to allow the PF to sit on the body, but after Tuesday night's actions we will no longer do so," he said.
Winston Verdict brings traffic to a halt in P.E.
Sanctions are now a 'dead issue'

Zimbabwe asks SA for more fuel

ZIMBABWE has been forced into another retreat over its plans to cut trade ties with SA, ordering another 8,000 tons of relief fuel supplies from Pretoria to help it overcome internal transport and distribution difficulties.

Business sources in Zimbabwe say the new order, worth R2m-R3m, is for 3,000 tons of petrol and 5,000 tons of diesel.

Embarrassment

The need to place an initial R1m order in December for 24,000 tons of fuel caused grave embarrassment for Robert Mugabe's government at a time it was leading the international campaign to institute comprehensive trade boycotts against SA.

News of the second fuel order has contributed to the growing feeling in business and diplomatic circles in Harare that effective Zimbabwean participation in the Commonwealth sanctions package is, for the time being at least, a dead issue.

The only practical measure left to Mugabe is an airline boycott. Originally scheduled for next November, the Zimbabwean ban on flights and overflights to and from SA has been repeatedly deferred, and South Afri-

can Airways has just reopened its doors to the public in Harare. Its offices were gutted by rioters in October after the death of President Samora Machel.

Observers in Zimbabwe point out that if Mugabe is determined to follow the airline boycott now, he would jeopardise SA co-operation over the fuel deliveries.

Hints of a Zimbabwean about-turn on sanctions were made by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney dur-

ing his current tour of the country. "We don't expect our friends to prove their bona fides by committing suicide," he said.

Blocked supplies

Zimbabwe's needs to import fuel stem from a slowdown in pumping through the Beira Spraka pipeline and the inability of the National Railways of Zimbabwe to move sufficient supplies to western areas of the country.

More than 30% of NRZ locomotives are unserviceable due to lack of foreign currency for spares. SA last year withdrew rolling stock on loan to the Zimbabweans fearing it would be trapped by a southern border closure.
Zimbabwe's new climb-down

The new order, worth between R2 000 000 and R3 000 000, is for 3 000 tons of petrol and 5 000 tons of diesel.

The need to place an initial R11 million order in December for 34 000 tons of fuel caused grave embarrassment to Mr Robert Mugabe's Government at a time it was leading the campaign to institute sanctions against South Africa.

The second fuel order has added to the growing feeling here that Zimbabwean participation in the Commonwealth sanctions package is a dead issue.

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—Zimbabwe has been forced into another embroiler development to cut trade ties with South Africa, ordering another 5 000 tons of fuel from Pretoria to help it overcome internal transport difficulties.

34/1/87
VICTORIA FALLS — Zambian and Zimbabwean leaders here yesterday defended the use of violence to bring about change in SA, only a day after US Secretary of State George Shultz urged the ANC to abandon armed struggle.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda were speaking at a meeting with Canadian Premier Brian Mulroney, Botswana President Quett Masire also attended the talks.

The call to the ANC to renounce violence was made by Shultz at a meeting in Washington on Wednesday with ANC leader Oliver Tambo.

Welcomed

Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline states, welcomed the US decision to meet the ANC chief for the first time.

But, he said: "If Tambo is to renounce violence, what are we putting in its place? Give us something to put in its place and we will support that."

Mugabe said: "Non-violence is not working in SA. We in Africa support all forms of struggle, the violent and non-violent. It is hypocritical to say the downtrodden of SA are terrorists for taking up arms to free themselves from tyranny."

Quoted

A State Department official quoted Shultz as having told Tambo during their talks that "violence from any party is not the answer to SA's problems. Terrorist actions against civilians are totally unacceptable".

Mugabe said: "We regret Shultz used the word terrorist in respect to the struggle in SA."

Briefing Mulroney on the region's heavy economic and transport dependency on SA, Masire said: "We are virtually held as hostages. Botswana is utterly blockaded in a devious and unethical way."

Mulroney, on his first visit to Africa since taking office in 1984, expressed Canada's opposition to Pretoria and support for sanctions to bring change in SA.

He said: "We do not seek to bring SA to its knees, we seek to bring SA to its senses." — Sapa-Reuters.
Mulroney says fresh peace bid in offing

HARARE — Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Brian Mulroney, ending a four-day visit to Zimbabwe, hinted yesterday that a fresh Commonwealth initiative to try and resolve South Africa’s racial crisis, was in the offing.

Mr. Mulroney, who yesterday held talks with leaders of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana on the situation in the troubled region, said Canada was opposed to the use of violence as a means of ending apartheid, but also understood the circumstances that had led blacks to take up arms to fight Pretoria.

He told a news conference that although a Commonwealth bid last year by the so-called Eminent Persons Group (EPG) failed to promote dialogue between South Africa’s blacks and the white-led government, it had opened possible avenues for those seeking peaceful change to apartheid race-segregation policies.

“We have not abandoned that (EPG) concept. We are coming back at it, perhaps in a different way to ensure that those who wish to see the road of peaceful dialogue will have someone with whom to speak and to negotiate. This is what we are trying to do,” Mr. Mulroney said.

He did not elaborate, but Canadian sources said this issue was likely to be discussed at the summit of the 49-nation grouping of Britain and its former colonies in Vancouver in October.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe and Zambian President, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda defended the armed struggle against South Africa, being waged by the African National Congress (ANC), at their meeting with Mr. Mulroney at the Victoria Falls resort in Zimbabwe.

The African leaders were commenting in talks earlier this week between the United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz and ANC leader, Mr. Oliver Tambo, at which Mr. Shultz was reported, by the State Department, to have urged the guerrilla movement to halt its “terrorist actions”.

Mr. Mulroney told journalists: “We do not advocate the use of violence. Canada seeks to create a climate where differences are resolved peacefully. I recognize, however, that the sources of violence in South Africa — state repression — are unique in the world.”

Canadians were opposed to the use of violence, but they had grown up in an environment where there was no cause to use it, Mr. Mulroney said.

He came from a background in Canada where there had been no cause to use violence. He had been born in a completely free and egalitarian state.

This had not been the experience Mr. Mugabe, who came from a background where he had suffered repression and a lack of freedom. Mr. Mugabe’s perspective would therefore be different from his own.

“He was a second-class citizen in his own country,” he said, adding: “We are all children of our environment.”

“Canada cannot justify the use of violence because we come from a different background.”

“We think that a peaceful solution can be found. However, we recognize the cause of violence in South Africa is a very different one from what is known anywhere else in the world.”

Mr. Mulroney said Canada, which has already said it will impose sanctions on Pretoria from next year, would campaign for support for the embargo from Western industrialised nations.

“I think the onus is on the industrialised countries, who can afford the burden of sanctions, to provide a greater degree of leadership than the Frontline states whose economies are relatively fragile,” he said. — Sapa
Zimbabwe will declare sanctions against South Africa within the next three months, the country's ambassador to the United States, Mr. Edmond Garwe, said, according to a report from the semi-official Ziana news agency.

"He was addressing the first annual Martin Luther King Junior Symposium on Southern Africa held in Washington."

He stressed, "Zimbabwe's trade with SA had been reduced recently..."

"So gradually we can be in a position to honour our commitment to sanctions." — Sept. 18, 1985
Mugabe shunted by Bop

By DON JACOBS: Harare

ROBERT MUGABE's government is angrily pondering its response to an attempt by Bophuthatswana to force Zimbabweans to recognise its existence. Staff of the state-owned Zimbabwe National Railways have been told that from tomorrow they will need visas, issued by Mmabatho, to pass through Mafikeng on the route between South Africa and Botswana.

Zimbabwean passengers on the weekly Bulawayo-Johannesburg train are, as yet, exempt, but more than a quarter of Zimbabwe's vital international trade passes through Mafikeng.

Zimbabweans are reportedly determined not to be forced into a humiliating act of submission. It's the first time a UN member state has been asked to take formal note of its existence.

Harare government sources, who said the Ministry of Transport was 'still considering' Bophuthatswana's demand, are convinced Mmabatho is acting in frustration over the instigation of Pretoria, then with its express consent, in trying to make Zimbabweans toe its line.
Shortages crippling printers in Zimbabwe

By Mercury Correspondent

HARARE - Zimbabwe's printing and publishing industry has been hit by a crippling shortage of printing plates, ink, and even locally produced newprint.

This has aroused fears that allocations could be used as a subtle form of official censorship against unpopular publications.

By supreme irony, the vehemently anti-South African daily and Sunday newspapers, controlled by the para-statal Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, are now being printed on newprint imported from South Africa.

Mardon Printers, in the process of being taken over by Zimbabwe Newspapers Limited, publishers of the Herald, the Chronicle and the Sunday Mail, have given magazine clients notice that due to an acute shortage of lithographic plates, they will have to scale down the size of their editions.

If they fail to meet the guidelines, publication may be suspended, according to the authoritative local business publication, the Financial Gazette, which is one of Mardon's clients and the only independent newspaper left in Zimbabwe.

The Financial Gazette recently received an angry warning from the Government for reporting fuel imports from South Africa.

Massive

Lithographic plate manufacturers are awaiting supplies of aluminium sheets from South Africa, as soon as the Government issues import licences. In real terms, foreign currency allocations for these sheets are considerably below 1980 levels. Mardon Printers have cut production to a single sheet a day because of its reduced workload.

A shortage of printing ink is also reported and the managing director of Mutare Board and Paper Mills, Mr Oscar Lefevre, told the Financial Gazette that existing machinery needed to be replaced from abroad, "at massive foreign exchange costs, so the plant can keep up with countrywide demands for newprint. It has increased along with the 'souring' school population."
Top earners left with 29c in Z$  

MICHAEL HARTNACK in Harare

Higher-paid Zimbabweans are left with a disposable income of only 29c in the dollar, compared with 1980 buying power and taxation rates, according to a survey published in Harare.

Despite a modest return flow of the 100 000 whites who emigrated after independence, financial pressures are still forcing families to pull up their roots or are deterring would-be homecomers.

With more than a third of a wage-earner's pay disappearing in direct taxation, he is faced with a barrage of indirect taxes when he comes to spend his money, plus the fact that prices have more than doubled since 1980. The situation is exacerbated by unchanged income tax brackets, which do not reflect the drop in the value of the dollar.

The latest national salary survey, published here by the P & E Consulting Group, shows that between August 1985 and July 1986, Zimbabwean workers experienced the worst widening in three years of the gap between wage increments and inflation.

Nevertheless, overall staff turnover dropped to a mere 5% in 1985, reported human resources consultant Steve Palframan. Higher wages continued to lure public servants to the private sector. He noted that in the period under review, wages increased by an average 8.4%, while the consumer price index jumped 17.1%.

His findings agree with those of the authoritative Zimbabwean Financial Gazette, which reports that, in 1980 terms, Zimbabweans are left before tax with 43c of real spending power for their dollar - "however many dollars they may earn".

"Savings, investments and pensions are shrinking proportionately, due to Zimbabwe's strictly controlled interest rates. Meanwhile, taxation rates ignore the facts of economic life in 1987. All single wage-earners who receive more than R218 a month (about R5 990 a year) pay income tax. Some 88% of the country's one-million people in formal employment earn too little to pay income tax, but many are eligible for the standard 2% "lower level employees" tax, which begins at R130 a month."

Declining dollar

About 120 000 tax-payers paid the bulk of the R1 050m the Zimbabwean Treasury collected in income tax last year. "Single people earning just under Z$2 000 (R2 600) in 1980 did not pay tax at all," said an economist. "Today, if their incomes have doubled to keep pace with the cost of living, they will pay more than Z$460 (R527) a year in income tax, as well as facing much higher prices and the declining value of each dollar."

A married man with two children who earned R1 600 a year in 1980 paid some R180 a year income tax. If his wage had risen to keep pace with the cost of living to R13 200, he would now have to pay about R1 780 in tax, plus a 15% surcharge.

In 1980 a white wage-earner could have expected nominal fees for his children at government schools. Today the cheapest private secondary schools charge fees of more than R1 000 a term. These cannot be claimed against tax.

A middle level executive, who could have expected to earn about R20 000 a year in Zimbabwe at the time of independence, paying about R4 000 tax, would today pay a staggering R13 000 a year in tax, plus surcharges, if his income had kept pace with the cost of living.
Sanctions 'good for SA', said former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith yesterday.

Hard work, innovation through sheer necessity and the acceptance of hardship had given Rhodesia some of the highest growth rates in the world — sometimes above 10%. At the same time, the inflation rate had been among the lowest in the world, at less than 3%.
ZIMBABWE

Cutting allocations

The 40% cutback in import allocations for the first half of 1987 has led economists radically to revise growth projections for 1987. Preliminary figures suggest that real growth in Zimbabwe slowed from more than 7% in 1985 to about 1.5% last year.

The strong upturn in 1985 was largely the result of the rebound from a poor to an excellent agricultural season, during which farm output rose by more than one third. But last year, with agricultural production declining slightly, the rebound ran out of steam — so much so that there was little real growth in the economy.

To make matters worse, manufacturing industry, which had a good year in 1985 on the back of the farming recovery and grew at more than 11%, was flat — mainly, industrialists say, because import allocations were inadequate. News that quotas are being cut again by an estimated 40% — global allocations are not published, which makes comparisons difficult — has come as a shock.

While no one was expecting an increase in allocations, the general expectation was that only minor cutbacks would be required. This was supported by PM Robert Mugabe’s New Year address in which he said that Zimbabwe secured a healthy ZS250m (US$150m) current account surplus last year — the first since independence in 1980 — largely as a result of a record trade surplus of ZS635m (US$385m), more than twice that achieved in 1985.

So what went wrong?

Four answers are being canvassed. First and most obvious is the impact of debt servicing. According to Standard Chartered Bank (whose figures may turn out somewhat conservative), foreign debt service costs will average ZS900m (US$550m) a year in 1987-1988 — equivalent to about one third forecast exports. This is because the next two years see a bunching of maturities.

Secondly, the war in Mozambique is believed to be absorbing increased levels of foreign exchange, though this is far less serious a problem than the debt-service burden.

Thirdly, balance of payments and trade surplus figures mask the one-off effect of a doubling of Zimbabwe’s gold exports last year. During 1986 there was a sell-off of gold stocks, which obviously won’t be repeated.

Finally, there is speculation — it can be put no higher — that Zimbabwe is creating a sanctions contingency forex fund and holding back on currency allocations in case funds are needed once sanctions are imposed.

Industrialists say cutbacks in import quotas will mean a fall in manufacturing output of as much as 5% this year. Many factories will need to introduce short-time working and there will be applications to government for permission to retrain labour.

PM Mugabe ... advised against sanctions

Cut discretions

Pierre du Toit is a chartered accountant and advocate. He is a partner with Arthur Andersen & Co.

Undoubtedly the biggest indiscretion in our income tax law is the number of discretions granted the Commissioner for Inland Revenue (not to mention several which involve minor changes).

Someone has counted these to exceed 300. That is, there are more than 300 instances where parliament has arrogated its responsibility to pass precise, definitive law; where the already hard-pressed administration is saddled with an unlimited duty to dispense justice instead of administering the law as given to all; and where the entrepreneur, key to our future and already straining under all the uncertainties of business, cannot determine his rights and obligations in terms of clear, precise legal prescription.

In many instances these discretions are not subject to objection and appeal. Unless an aggrieved taxpayer can therefore show that the official involved had not applied his mind to the matter in question, or had acted in bad faith, there is no recourse to the courts. Even then the only remedy generally is for the matter to be referred back to the official.

The Appellate Division (AD) recently, however, confirmed an important protection for the taxpayer in cases where objection and appeal is in fact allowed (CIR v Da Costa — 47 SATC 87). In that case the taxpayer had been issued with additional assessments which had increased the assessed tax burden, and the commissioner had added a penalty of the same amount, over ZS 5,000. On appeal, the Special Income Tax Court replaced the commissioner’s discretion with its own and reduced the penalty to ZS 3,000. On the commissioner’s appeal, the AD was at pains to re-emphasise the right of the Special Court “to exercise its own, original, discretion” in overriding the way the commissioner may have exercised a given discretion.

At a time when the battle between fiscus and citizen can be expected to become increasingly intense, it is as well to be reminded that an unfavourably exercised discretion by the commissioner may be reconsidered in full by the Special Court, at least in cases where the Act provides for objection and appeal.

On a practical note, where no right of objection and appeal is granted taxpayers will be wise to study the exact scope of discretion a particular provision grants the commissioner. The writer has recently again come across an instance where only one aspect of an allowance was subject to the commissioner’s discretion, yet the assessor treated the claim as if the allowance in total was discretionary.

A last thought for the beleaguered subject of taxation by discretion: if full disclosure is made by a taxpayer and the Revenue official rules on a discretion in writing or an assessment is issued, that discretion cannot be reversed more than two years after the notice or assessment. Where taxpayers have additional assessments issued, say after a comprehensive Revenue audit, it should be remembered that where a discretion is involved the “prescription period” is in fact two, not the usual three, years.

Ultimately, of course, the whole system will be better served by reducing statutory discretions to a minimum, and leaving the formulation of laws with parliament.
Anger over ANC nests

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

ZIMBABWEAN authorities have been given detailed evidence of ANC groups allegedly launching attacks against South Africa from inside Zimbabwe.

The evidence, according to sources close to security talks between the two countries, was handed to the officials by a South African delegation during recent talks at Beit Bridge.

Now, it is believed, South African authorities are angered by what they see as Zimbabwe's failure to act against the ANC operations.

Details of ANC personnel in Zimbabwe were first requested by the Zimbabwean authorities after South African allegations in 1983 that Zimbabwe was harboring ANC terrorists.

Zimbabwe again demanded proof after similar South African accusations in late 1985 and early 1986 following a spate of landmine attacks in the Northern Transvaal on the Beira Line.

In both instances, it is reported, South Africa complied with the Zimbabwean request and handed over lengthy details on ANC personnel in that country.

STF

In late 1986, under pressure from South Africa, Zimbabwe had earlier promised action if South Africa could supply such evidence after repeatedly denying that it allowed the ANC to use its territory for terrorist infiltration into South Africa.

The evidence said to have been supplied to the Zimbabweans includes information on a group of 20 ANC cadres who were infiltrated into Zimbabwe's Matabeleland in 1980 by Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU Party — which has historic ties with the ANC.

In December last year four guerrillas were killed in a skirmish near Maseda, a fifth escaped after killing two policemen.

Latest intelligence indicates two 44-man ANC squads have been operating in the area east and west of Beit Bridge where they have been laying landmines.
Zimbabweans hit by shortage of foodstuffs

Dispatch Correspondent
HARARE — Zimbabweans are having a foretaste of economic hardships to come in a current wave of shortages.

Vanished items include potato crisps, toothpaste, shaving cream, cooking oil, rice, detergent, pork sausages and other staples.

Supermarkets fear that as a result of a 40 per cent cutback in foreign exchange allocations to distillers and wineries, brandy, gin, and locally made wine may be the next victims.

Insufficient brandy and essence is available for blending with local spirits and not enough cork is being imported.

The source of the problems is a sudden worsening of Zimbabwe's foreign currency situation which has hit imports of industrial raw materials and consumer items.

Resulting constraints on manufacturing output may result in staff retrenchments and a drop in the gross national product of up to three per cent in the year ahead.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told Zimbabweans in an optimistic new year message that the country was headed for a promising R317 million current account surplus in 1987 — the first since independence in 1980.

This raised hopes that foreign currency allocations to businessmen would remain substantially the same as in 1986.

The announcement early this month of 40 per cent cutbacks in allocations was therefore greeted with amazement and the cry: "Why?"

Mr Mugabe is not saying but businessmen fear the foreign exchange cost of deploying up to 8000 men in Mozambique is now having a serious effect on Zimbabwe's balance of payments.

It is believed to cost more than R1 million a day.
Major Victory over ZMR Claimed

From Michael Hartnack
Zimbabwe claims big MNR losses

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The Zimbabwean National Army has caught the Mozambican resistance movement MNR by surprise in a series of major attacks on its strongholds near the Malawian border.

The rebels were understood to have felt secure in the dense bush of the lower Zambezi valley until the start of the dry season. But British-trained paratroops and helicopter-born assault forces stormed into Mozambique’s Tete province last week, sending hundreds of the insurgents fleeing once more into Malawian territory.

Five key settlements were recaptured and more than 100 rebels killed.

One of the Zimbabwean commanders of the assault, Brigadier Mutarara, is reported by the official Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation to have said the Zimbabweans were prevented from mounting a complete mopping up operation because this would have necessitated advancing into Malawian territory.

Among the items captured by the Zimbabweans and their Mozambican allies were 885-pattern radio sets, allegedly supplied by SA, as well as mortars, rocket launchers and communist-made AK45 assault rifles.

Observers in Harare noted that the operation took the Zimbabweans far north of their customary centres of operation along the strategic Beira Corridor.

Coming before the end of the rains, the early successes could spell major trouble for the right-wing rebels who have relied on the Tete province as a haven for training and re-supply.

The new offensive was agreed upon between Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at the recent meeting at Victoria Falls.
Zimbabwe hit by shortages

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE—Zimbabweans are getting a foretaste of economic hardships to come in a current wave of shortages. Vanished items include potato crisps, toothpaste, shaving cream, cooking oil, rice, detergent, pork sausages and other staples. Supermarkets fear that, as a result, many 40% cutbacks in foreign exchange allocations to distillers and wine-makers, brandy, gin and locally made wine may be the next victims.

The source of the problems is a sudden worsening of Zimbabwe's foreign currency situation which has hit imports of industrial raw materials and consumer items. Resulting constraints on manufacturing output may result in staff retrenchments and a drop in GDP of up to 3% this year ahead.

PM Robert Mugabe said in an optimistic new year message that Zimbabwe was headed for a promising R11.1bn current account surplus in 1986 — the first since independence — raising hopes that foreign currency allocations to businessmen would remain substantially the same this year.

The announcement early this month of 40% cutbacks in allocations was therefore greeted with amazement and the cry: "Why?" Mugabe is not saying, but the foreign exchange cost of deploying up to 8,000 men in Mozambique is now believed to be well over R1m a day. Another more readily identifiable reason for Zimbabwe's currency woes is the cost of foreign debt servicing. This is expected to top R1.1bn in 1987/88. Having cashed in its gold reserves last year, Zimbabwe now has nothing further laid by.

The local rumour factory has also been circulating the idea that government may be stockpiling foreign currency, anticipating a sanctions confrontation with SA.

Despite recent warnings from visiting Canadian PM James Mulroney and from Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta, Mugabe still seems set on implementing his own limited boycott measures.

Cutbacks

Zimbabwe's real economic growth slowed from 7% in 1986 to less than 2% last year as the impulse of recovering from the disastrous 1982/84 drought was lost. As a result of the latest foreign currency cutbacks, negative growth is feared in the coming year — an ominous start to government's adventurous five-year plan, which aims to create jobs for the 100,000 school-leavers coming on to the labour market each year.

Recent commercial bank reports suggest that, even without becoming embroiled in a sanctions war, Zimbabwe may be heading, for one-million jobless among its nine-million people by 1990.
Villagers tell of fear of SADF

HARARE. — South African soldiers have been crossing into Zimbabwe and harassing villagers living close to the Limpopo River, according to the latest edition of the magazine Parade.

The report says that villagers living near the river are living in fear of intimidation from the South African soldiers. Apparently the intimidation began in December 1983 after there had been landmine explosions in South Africa near the border with Zimbabwe, the magazine said.

Villagers told Parade South African soldiers were “always violating Zimbabwean territory” and sometimes insulted Zimbabweans and their government.

They said South African troops had often threatened to invade Zimbabwe to track down cadres of the African National Congress (ANC).

A spokesman for the SADF said: “Channels exist through which this sort of problem can be brought to the attention of the proper authority. It is as usual characterized by a complete lack of specific detail and contains only vague and unsubstantiated claims from unidentified people in unidentified villages.” — Sapa.
JOHANNESBURG. — Disruption of train traffic between Zimbabwe and Botswana and South Africa has been temporarily averted by the South African Transport Services stepping in to collect traffic at the Bophuthatswana border.

The two countries' trains are to stop at Bophuthatswana's border depot, Ramathlabama, "and we will collect the traffic there and take it down to Mafeking", SATS spokesman Mr Frinkle Stevenson said.

Disruption of the traffic has been threatened by Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope demanding visas from Zimbabwean and Botswana railwaymen travelling through the homeland to get to South Africa.

The SATS measures would last for two months while the three countries negotiated a solution, Mr Stevenson said.

He did not want to comment on the reasons for the disruption — "It's an inter-state thing and I don't know how long it will last."

The Botswana government informed the South African government that Bophuthatswana's actions contravened the 1969 Customs Union Agreement which allowed unrestricted movement between the territories.

The Botswana Press Agency reports that the visa requirement will continue until formal agreement is signed with "the Republic of Bophuthatswana".

Three Botswana ministers, including the Minister of External Affairs, visited Pretoria on January 28 and informed South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, of the interference.

Mr Botha said he would "consider the matter", Bopa said.

According to a Gaborone-based weekly newspaper, the Reporter, "the whole affair has been engineered by Pretoria anyway as a means of pressuring Botswana to deal with the Bophuthatswana homeland and secure its adherence to the Customs Union Agreement, along with Transkei, Ciskei and Venda".

A Johannesburg newspaper reports that the general manager of Zimbabwe Railways, Mr John Avery, has said that despite the demand for visas, "the trains will be running normally".

Mr Stevenson also said: "We don't see any problems in the traffic flow." — Sapa
Zimbabwean minister gives praise to liberal SA Press

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service
HARARE — The liberal Press in South Africa was last night praised by Zimbabwe's Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, for the key role it was playing in exposing apartheid in a favourable light.

The minister said, rigorous steps would be taken to counteract propaganda from the SABC and from the clandestine station Radio Truth.

Dr Shamuyarira said the biggest challenge facing the Press in Zimbabwe was to guide and lead, the people in the struggle against apartheid and for the independence of Namibia.

It was the duty of the Press to inform the world about apartheid and oppression in the region, but it faced a formidable opponent in the form of the SABC and the whole information system which was geared to presenting apartheid in a favourable light.

The minister said, rigorous steps would be taken to counteract propaganda from the SABC and from the clandestine station Radio Truth.

Dr Shamuyarira praised the local Press for its maturity and objectivity and for the absence of sensationalism. Very few scandals were the light of day and for that, we are grateful. In any society with unhappy events, it can be highlighted by the irrepressible Press.

But he said Zimbabwe should take pride in that instances of corruption and mismanagement had not been hidden and it was the duty of the Press to expose these.
Zimbabwe’s economy worsens

HARARE — As dismay continues to grow among Zimbabwean businessmen about the latest drastic cuts in foreign exchange allocations, the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries (CZI) has predicted that 30,000 jobs could be lost “at the most conservative estimate”.

Meanwhile, the Zimbabwean motor traders’ association has expressed fears for its members’ survival in view of reductions of 60 per cent or more in allocations not only for imports of new cars but of the spares necessary to keep the nation’s ageing models on the roads.

Car theft is already endemic here with expensive new models being smuggled as far afield as Ethiopia and old makes being cannibalised overnight to keep pirate taxi drivers operating.

CZI chiefs have been extremely cautious about making pessimistic public statements since a former CZI president, Mr John Mkushi, was upbraided by Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, for saying the country’s economy would collapse within weeks of applying sanctions to South Africa.

But after a management committee meeting in Bulawayo on Wednesday, the CZI leaders noted that industry was now receiving only 25 per cent, in terms of real buying power, of the foreign exchange allotted in 1980, when independence brought an end to 14 years of international sanctions against Rhodesia.

Zimbabwe’s current foreign exchange crisis has been attributed to the cost of deploying up to 8,000 troops for a new offensive against the rebels in neighbouring Mozambique, to a rapidly escalating debt-service ratio on maturing foreign loans, and — it is rumoured — stockpiling of foreign exchange reserves by Mr Mugabe’s government in expectation of an economic confrontation with South Africa.

The Zimbabwean representative was reported to have told the United Nations General Assembly, in New York on Tuesday, that his government had now reluctantly abandoned the idea of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, but would throw its weight behind a campaign of selective economic measures.

The former South African ambassador to London, Dr Denis Worrall, is understood to have cautioned top Zimbabwean officials during a visit here in December, that any declaration of sanctions in advance of the May general election would be certain to elicit a fierce response from President P. W. Botha.

The CZI leaders said previous cutbacks in foreign exchange had caused employment in industry to drop by ten to 20 per cent in the past six years.

The effects of cuts in allocations for products aimed at Zimbabwe’s domestic market would vary from industry to industry, those which exported their products having access to foreign currency through the export revolving fund.
Conscription plan for Zimbabwean children

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has unveiled plans to introduce compulsory national service for some 100,000 boys and girls who sit the Cambridge General Certificate of Education (GCSE) "O" level examination each year.

At his 63rd birthday, organised by his ruling Zanu (PF) Party, Mr. Mugabe said he hoped the new call-up scheme would be operating before the end of 1987.

He did not disclose how long the national service period would be, but translations of Mugabe's remarks suggested the young conscripts would be deployed in social service and economic development as well as security work.

Finance Minister DiBernard Chidzero said finding work for school leavers is Zimbabwe's gravest crisis, with only an average of 3,000 jobs being created each year. DDI au
Zimbabwe set to call up 'O' level students

HARARE — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has unveiled plans to introduce compulsory national service for about 100,000 boys and girls who sit the Cambridge general certificate of education 'O' level exam each year.

The British-supervised 'O' level exam is the qualification for sixth-form admission sought by all Zimbabwean pupils in their fourth year of secondary schooling.

Speaking in Harare during celebrations to mark his 63rd birthday on Saturday, Mugabe said he hoped the new call-up scheme would be operating before the end of the year.

He did not disclose how long the national service period would be, but translations of Mugabe's remarks suggested the young conscripts would be deployed in social service, economic development and security work.

The problem of finding work for school-leavers has been acknowledged by Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero as Zimbabwe's gravest crisis. Because an average of only 8,000 new jobs were created in the formal sector each year since 1980.

There have been forecasts of a million unemployed by 1990 even if no economic confrontation with South Africa develops.

Compulsory national service came to an end with Mugabe's ascent to power in 1980, when the new Zimbabwean army had a surplus of manpower in the form of 50,000 former guerrillas.

White, coloured and Asian men up to the age of 55 were mobilised by Ian Smith's government during the bush war and, after the take-over by the multi-racial interim government in 1978, moves were made to conscript young black apprentices.

Women have never been liable for conscription.

Up to 8,000 men of Zimbabwe's 40,000-strong army are deployed in support of the Mozambican government, but lack of foreign exchange — not shortage of manpower — is the principal constraint on the Zimbabwean war effort.

During Saturday's celebrations, Mugabe thanked members of the Zanu (PF) youth league for a presentation of spears and axes "to fight the Mozambique resistance movement and the racist South African regime"
Zimbabwe's Mugabe... pushed both ways

import 13,000 t of oil monthly from SA this year, raises new doubts over Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's long-threatened sanctions announcement. It has become increasingly clear that the Zanu-PF politburo and Cabinet is deeply divided on sanctions.

Pragmatists and those responsible for economic management are urging Mugabe to drop sanctions altogether or, at worst, to confine moves to "cosmetics," such as severing air links. But more political ministries, such as foreign affairs and information, are arguing that as leader of the Non-aligned Movement and the most vociferous Frontline state, Zimbabwe cannot afford to back down now.

Mugabe has promised sanctions since last August's Commonwealth mini-summit, but his consensus style of management invariably results in delayed decision-making. In his most recent major public announcement on sanctions — at New Year — Mugabe denied there was any policy change, saying he was still awaiting his sanctions advisory task force's report.

Zimbabwe and Zambia were in the forefront of last week's African motion at the Security Council seeking selective mandatory sanctions against Pretoria. Despite this, neither country relies economic confrontation with their powerful neighbour. Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, whose economy has been deteriorating for the past 10 years, is obviously reluctant to take the plunge. It seems clear that his hesitancy and Botswana's open opposition have stymied Mugabe's calls for a concerted frontline move. Botswana has repeatedly emphasised that it is not prepared to impose sanctions and President Quett Masire's concerns within the liberation movements complain that his government, along with Swaziland, is preparing to cash in on sanctions.

With its stronger and more broadly based economy, Zimbabwe is far better placed than Zambia to impose limited sanctions, but the new import cuts and the sobering realisation that debt service costs will absorb more than 30% of export earnings for the rest of the Eighties appears to have engendered a new determination among businessmen, officials and some ministers to press for cosmetic measures that will not seriously damage the economy.

The most obvious would be to cut air links, but Zimbabwe could also ban certain imports from SA and perhaps restrict tourism (in both directions) without serious economic damage. There would, however, be severe personal inconvenience.

Most recent trade figures suggest that last year Zimbabwe imported some US$160m of goods (about one fifth of total imports) from SA, mostly chemicals, raw materials, spares and capital equipment. Exports are estimated at around US$110m (some 8% of total exports) leaving Pretoria with a healthy favourable trade balance of US$70m.

The real importance of this trade lies in the fact that while — in theory — Zimbabwe could replace many imports it currently buys from the south, the logistics of moving them through a non-South African port and the cost of procurement would create major problems for local industry.

In reverse, about 40% of Zimbabwe's manufactured exports go to SA, and a high proportion of benefit from the preferential trade agreement with Pretoria. This would be a sanctions casualty if Mugabe sticks to the letter of the Commonwealth agreement. In any event, transport is the key issue, with up to 80% of Zimbabwe's foreign trade going through SA. In this situation, it is hard to see how Mugabe could afford to implement the full Commonwealth package. Certainly, he is being advised against it, not just by London and Washington, but by India's Rajiv Gandhi, the Australians and, more recently, by the Canadians who have changed direction since their study last year purporting to show that the frontline states could take sanctions in their stride.

This diverse advice militates against Mugabe provoking a confrontation with Pretoria, at least until after the May 6 poll. Even then, however, a strong right-wing election showing would encourage SA to retaliate fiercely.

The shrewd money remains on the cosmetic sanctions option. Mugabe cannot go as far as he would like, but he must at least make the start to satisfy his own hardliners. Those limited sanctions could be in place by mid-year.
Zimbabweans grounded?

HARARE — Landlocked Zimbabweans have been dismayed by news of skyrocketing air fares. They will be paying 45 per cent more for a flight to a foreign destination from April 1, travel industry sources confirmed yesterday. Internal air fares will rise by ten per cent on the same date.

The cheapest return ticket from Harare to Bulawayo, return ticket, goes up from R175 to R195.

The downward slide of the Zimbabwean dollar has been blamed for the sudden soar.
Green light for new Zimbabwe teaching plan

HARARE - Public and private schools in Zimbabwe have overwhelmingly welcomed government proposals for the creation of a unified teaching service, the semi-official news agency Ziana reported.

Addressing parents and pupils at St John's High School here, the deputy Minister of Education, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said the move was being taken in response to requests by teachers for equal conditions of service.

"All the investigations that have been made show that all teachers, particularly those in private schools, are excited about this move," Mr Culverwell said.

Following initial misgivings, the ministry had carried out consultations with various organizations and ministries before concluding that teachers in private schools would be the main beneficiaries.

When the plan was announced early last year, some people exaggerated the demerits of a single teaching service and it was alleged that teachers from private schools would be arbitrarily transferred to any school at any time.

Mr Culverwell said the ministry had no intention of carrying out such transfers.
Sanctions pose a potential inducement to reassess the

1. The costs and benefits of sanctions.
2. The effectiveness of sanctions in achieving policy goals.
3. The impact of sanctions on the target country's economy and population.
4. The ethical implications of using sanctions as a tool of foreign policy.
5. The potential for sanctions to escalate into military conflict.

In conclusion, sanctions should be considered as a last resort in policy-making, and their use should be guided by a thorough analysis of the specific circumstances and potential outcomes.
Zim puts sanctions on hold

_Zowetan Africa News Service_

ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe have decided to indefinitely postpone implementing sanctions against South Africa, says Mr Sam Kongwa, a researcher with the Pretoria-based Africa Institute.

In an article published by the institute’s _Africa Bulletin_, Mr Kongwa said the decision to postpone the implementation of sanctions was taken at a meeting between President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe at Kariba on December 31 last year.

“Contingency plans had already been made to cut off air links by December 31, 1986,” said Mr Kongwa who added: “A reliable source has indicated that the postponement was initiated by President Kaunda who could not afford the domestic consequences of the sanctions.”

In his article Mr Kongwa said that because of Zambia’s internal situation, where widespread riots erupted in December, it would appear that “the Zambian Government would now be more amenable to overtures from the South African Government for a political dialogue in Southern Africa.”

President Kaunda will not, however, abandon the threat of sanctions because the rhetoric against South Africa is the most potent weapon available to the Government in its efforts to unite the people in the face of a perceived foreign threat, he said.

**Frontline states**

“As the leader of the frontline states, President Kaunda would, at the same time, not like to be seen as abandoning the sanctions issue which he so ardently promoted at the Commonwealth and Non-Aligned Movement conferences. Such a move would affect his credibility and honour.”

Mr Kongwa said that when riots erupted in December the ordinary Zambian felt that Government policies had only benefited the ruling elite, favoured by a patronage system, which had not been adversely affected by inflation and other shortcomings of the Zambian economy.

“The overall result of the Government’s economic policy and political system has been the steady erosion of the legitimacy of the ruling elite in the eyes of the ordinary Zambian,” he said.

Mr Kongwa said that the December riots, sparked by the abolition of government subsidies on maize meal, had a clear message to the Zambian Government.

“The message to the ruling elite was that the present policies must be changed to bring them in line with the needs and interest of the nation — that too much emphasis has been placed on foreign policy, especially the confrontation with South Africa and support for the liberation movements in Southern Africa as a whole — that the present political setup in the form of a one party political system should be changed and replaced by a democratic set-up which would be more responsive to the needs of the nation and be able to accommodate other views and ideas about nation-building,” he said.
Women must liberate their minds

The Star's Africa News Service.

HARARE — Women in Zimbabwe have been urged to 'liberate their minds' to enable government policy and new laws to free them from oppression.

Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, Minister of Health and Population, who is in charge of welfare, said women had been oppressed in three ways.

The oppressors had been the Colonial government, their husbands and themselves.

If legislation putting everyone on an equal footing was to be meaningful, it was necessary for the women themselves to change their attitudes.

He cited the roles played by women relatives after the death of a married man.

It was often the sister of the dead man who was advocated re-possession of all his property by her family and also custody of the children, leaving the widow with virtually nothing.

Dr Sekeramayi was speaking at the International Women's Day function.
Zambia, Zimbabwe 'put off anti-SA sanctions

Dateline: JOHANNESBURG. The Argus Africa News Service reports

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"The overall result of the government's economic policy and political system has been the steady erosion of the legitimacy of the ruling elite in the eyes of the ordinary Zambian," he said.
Squeeze on Zimbabwe's toothpaste companies

The Herald newspaper here that only a shortage of the special paste for the tubes is forcing Zimbabweans to brush their teeth with salt each night.

The government-owned Herald quotes company sources as saying they have imported adequate supplies of toothpaste and aluminium tubes with their government allocations of foreign currency.

Spokesmen for Lever Brothers and Colgate Palmolive, who produce all the brands sold here, said they could not put plain tubes inside the printed boxes (of which they have plentiful quantities) because this would destroy the 'market image' of brands which had been carefully built up over many years by advertising and sales promotion campaigns.

The Metal Box company, which supplies both companies of toothpaste, manufacturers with their tubes, blamed an inadequate foreign exchange allocation for importing ink for its inability to process its stocks of tubes.

Shaving cream has been unobtainable for longer than toothpaste because of the tube shortage.

Dispatch Correspondent
HARARE — Zimbabwe's toothpaste manufacturers find themselves caught between an irate government Department of Industry, demanding they sell their product in plain, unmarked aluminium tubes, and their obligation to market internationally-known brands in standard, good quality packaging.

The Minister of Industry and Technology, Dr Callistus Ndlovu, intends to demand an explanation from the manufacturing companies for the month-long absence of toothpaste from supermarket shelves.

This follows claims by the Herald that only a shortage of the special paste for the tubes is forcing Zimbabweans to brush their teeth with salt each night.

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Shaving cream has been unobtainable for longer than toothpaste because of the tube shortage.
Mugabe prepares to brush Smith away

Next month, Zimbabwe can...
Action against Smith urged

HARARE - Several Zimbabwe senators yesterday called on the government to take drastic action against former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, for statements in South Africa they said were supportive of the "Pretoria regime's racist policies".

The semi-official news agency Ziana quoted Senator Chief Charumbira as saying Mr Smith was fully aware that South Africa was Zimbabwe's "mortal enemy carrying out acts of destabilisation and aggression and sponsoring bandits who attacked the country's transport and communication routes through Mozambique".

"The government must do something about Mr Smith. The people's conscience has been exhausted," he said.

Former Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) member Senator Terence Oat said he did not believe Mr Smith spoke for the white community in Zimbabwe, nor did his views represent those of his party.

Mr Smith had spoken "from his conscience" and was not dictated to by his party caucus.

He warned the government not to take action.

"You should ignore Mr Smith's comments. Any overreaction would give him what he is seeking — martyrdom."

Senator Lameck Makanda said Mr Smith should be tried.

He suggested an exercise "at every workplace" to determine if there were some whites who shared views similar to those of Mr Smith.

Culprits should be arrested and tried.

Chief Rusambo said in spite of what Mr Smith thought, racism in South Africa would crumble during his lifetime, "not in his thousand years".

CAZ stalwart and Mr Smith's top lieutenant since the 1985 UDI days, Senator P K van der Byl, criticised the fact that the motion had been introduced in the Upper House. The proper place would have been the House of Assembly.

There was no way Mr Smith, a CAZ MP for Bulawayo central, could defend himself in the Senate.

Further, Mr van der Byl said, he believed Mr Smith's utterances in South Africa were not "pro-apartheid".

"I do not believe and I have not seen any evidence that anything he said, or might have said, was pro-apartheid."

The debate was adjourned to today. — Sapa.
Banana Warns on Church Meddling

Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — In what appears to have been an attack on the international evangelist Dr Reinhardt Bonnke, the Zimbabwean State President, the Reverend Canaan Banana, has warned churches they will not be allowed to take advantage of freedom of worship to “tarnish the image of Zimbabwe.”

A strongly worded speech by President Banana at Epworth Eumdenical Theological College outside Harare coincided with the release of a report by Ziana, Zimbabwe’s semi-official national news agency, claiming Dr Bonnke was the source for an article published in a Californian periodical.

Criticising human rights standards here, the article said the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, was now reduced to catching a bus to attend Congress (parliament) while President Banana and other leaders rode in elongated Mercedes-Benz limousines escorted by jeep loads of trigger-happy soldiers.

Without naming Dr Bonnke, President Banana told theological students: “We will not tolerate people who abuse the hospitality of Zimbabwe. Once people like that are discovered, the government in turn will not hesitate to unleash the kind of action they deserve.”

The function of the churches was to assist Mr Robert Mugabe’s government in achieving national unity, said President Banana, a Methodist minister who was imprisoned during Mr Smith’s rule for his African nationalist political activities.

Dr Bonnke’s charismatic crusades have drawn tens of thousands of worshippers here, despite criticism from pro-government churchmen.
HARARE — The white community in Zimbabwe has been challenged to stand up and be counted over the issue of sanctions on South Africa.

The Leader of the Senate and Deputy Minister of Education, Senator Joseph Culverwell, told the Upper House yesterday that Mr. Ian Smith and members of his Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe party were still living in colonial Rhodesia and were acting as "apologists" for South Africa, reports Ziana, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency.

The Senator urged the Government to detain Mr. Smith for questioning "for at least a year" for his recent remarks in South Africa, saying they amounted to consorting "with the enemy".

"Why should we leave this man alone?" the Senator asked. He introduced a motion asking the Senate to "strongly deplore the pro-apartheid position" taken by Mr. Smith in advocating opposition to sanctions on South Africa by the international community.

PRO-APARTEID VIEWS

Senator Culverwell said there were some whites in Zimbabwe and in the Senate who subscribed to the views expressed by Mr. Smith, which could only be construed as pro-apartheid.

"I wonder why they are still here," he said. "Stand up and be counted. Tell us if you oppose apartheid."

Senator Culverwell was supported by the Governor of Manicaland, Bishop Joshua Dhlube, who said a person of Mr. Smith's political stature should be made to see that he could not go around the world saying things that were contrary to the aspirations of the people.

"Why cannot the Government take him in for a little bit of questioning and put him in a cell for a few days while they find out what he is up to?" said the Bishop. -- Sapa.
Beira corridor: a business look

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — About 40 Zimbabwean businessmen are expected in Beira next week for discussions with the Beira corridor authorities.

During the visit, organised by the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce, the businessmen will discuss the use of Beira port and investment possibilities in the corridor.

Yesterday businessmen for the new Mozambican consortium Austral began a meeting in Beira to discuss participation in projects concerned with the corridor.

Austral chairman Mr Almeida Matos said the meeting was being held, so Mozambican businessmen could obtain greater information about the corridor and its development.

The chairman of the Beira Corridor Authority, Mr Rui Fonseca, told the businessmen that among the priority areas for investment were engineering, building materials, the electricity network, and around the corridor, insurance, hotels and shops.
Drought strikes Zimbabwe’s maize harvest

HARARE — Zimbabwe’s State-run Grain Marketing Board (GMB) is likely to receive only 521,000 tons of maize from this season’s drought-stricken crop.

This is less than 75% of the amount needed to meet annual demand for the nation’s staple food.

But with an expensive three-million-ton maize stockpile still lying unsold in GMB silos and depots, the severely reduced harvest may prove a blessing in disguise, say farming sources in Harare.

Large-scale commercial farmers have an estimated 550,000-ton crop on the lands.

But a substantial proportion of the estimated 570,000 tons being reaped by black peasant farmers in the communal areas and resettlement schemes are expected to be retained by them for home consumption.

The Zimbabwean government is planning to draw on its maize stockpile for a drought relief “food for work” scheme in the worst-affected southern areas of the country.

Zimbabwean and South African white maize traditionally competes on world export markets which are glutted today with the West European and North American grain “mountains”.

The official crop-forecasting committee expects a 140,3-million-kg crop of fine-cured tobacco, 3.4-million kg of burley tobacco, and 26,000 tons of Oriental tobacco.
Zimbabwe maize shortage boon

HARARE — Zimbabwe's state-run grain marketing board is likely to receive only 521,000 tons of maize from this season's drought-stricken crop — less than 75 per cent of the amount needed to meet annual demand for the nation's staple food in shops and supermarkets.

But with an expensive three million ton maize stockpile lying unsold in silos and depots, the severely reduced harvest may prove a blessing in disguise, say farming sources here.

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The Zimbabwean Government is planning to draw on its maize stockpile for a drought relief "food for work" scheme in the worst affected southern areas of the country.

Zimbabwean and South African white maize traditionally competes on world export markets which are today glutted with the west European and North American grain "mountains". There are fears that excessive moisture content and pests may be reducing the export value of the Zimbabwean stockpile.

The official crop forecasting committee expects a 140,300,000 kg crop of cured tobacco, 3,400,000 kg of burley tobacco, and 28,000 tons of oriental tobacco. A 630,000 ton cotton crop is forecast.
Maputo cutting SA 'umbilical cord'

MAPUTO: The 500 000 tons of Zimbabwean steel, ferro chrome, asbestos and sugar shipped through Maputo last year made the port as important as the Beira Corridor in severing the South African 'umbilical cord', Zimbabwe's Ziana news agency said.

Goods went through South Africa to Maputo and South African ports because the direct line to Maputo was being repaired. When work was finished Zimbabwe would save foreign currency.

Maputo port authorities complained that facilities were being under-used by Zimbabwean businessmen, Ziana said. The port has facilities for coal, sugar and containers. Only 8 000 of its 30 000 container capacity was used in 1985.

South African Transport Services drew traffic after offering halved contract transport rates to exporters in Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Malawi. The rates were started, the agency said, when SATS lost business to truckers. — Sapa.
...and part of the Greenfield, office equipment, and machinery. The proceeds from the sale of the equipment will be used to pay off debts and to finance new investments. The new investments will include the purchase of new machinery and equipment. The company has committed to invest in new technology and to expand its operations. The new investments will create jobs and increase productivity. The company is expected to grow significantly in the next year. The company's management is confident that the company will be profitable and sustainable in the long term. The company is committed to its employees and to the community. The company is expected to be a leader in the industry. The company is committed to its customers and to the market. The company is expected to be a successful and profitable business.

Zimbabwe's desperate hope: late rains

In some areas, the late crop has failed completely, and the farming season has been disrupted. The late rains have not been enough to compensate for the dry spell that has lasted for months. The farmers are hoping that the rains will continue and that the crops will grow. However, the weather is unpredictable, and the farmers are concerned about the future. The government is providing support to the farmers, and the farmers are receiving assistance from NGOs and international organizations. The farmers are encouraged to be patient and to continue working hard. The government is committed to supporting the farmers and to ensuring their success. The government is confident that the farmers will be successful and that the crops will grow. The government is committed to its farmers and to the country. The government is expected to be a leader in the agricultural sector. The government is committed to its farmers and to the market. The government is expected to be a successful and profitable government.
Zimbabwe's socialists in a capitalist bind

FROM the outset the planners of Zimbabwe's economic development were forced to play with one hand tied behind the back.

The ruling party which came to power in 1980 had chosen scientific socialism as its ideology. The people, through the State, were to own and run everything.

That, it was maintained, was what the war was all about.

But the new Government also decided that it would not rush headlong to achieve this state of affairs.

Moderation and reconciliation were to be the watchwords. The economy was to undergo a gradual transformation.

The protection of private property

One reason for this, and perhaps the main reason, was that the constitution drawn up at Lancaster House in London specifically ensured protection of property from compulsory acquisition without adequate prompt compensation.

In regard to land in particular, which was at the core of the struggle, the constitution required the Government to acquire it on a willing seller, willing buyer basis, and this immediately put a constraint on the resettlement programme.

To its credit the Government of Mr Magabe has honored the constitution. Fears that the "scrap of paper" would be torn up have proved groundless.

But in the process, Zimbabwe has been saddled with an economic machine which is badly in need of a tune up.

Half of it wants to run on socialist lines while the rest of it -- especially the productive sector -- is geared to run on old fashioned capitalist lines.

Blending the two into a smoothly running operation is proving very difficult.

This week saw the publication of two interesting commentaries. One was from the government in the form of an economic review covering the first five years of independence.

After a smashing start with growth of more than 12 percent for the first two years, things started to go wrong. Droughts, the world recession and, specifically for Zimbabwe, the failure to attract outside investment, saw a reversal of this trend with growth actually declining in 1984.

(There was a recovery in 1985 but matters slipped again last year and will be "even worse this year with the prospect of a decline in gross domestic product"). The economic review made the point that Zimbabwe, having put aside the radical path of transformation, had to accept the possibility of an entrenchment of the existing system over time which would make it even more difficult to effect the required changes.

The review noted that the constitution "made it almost impossible for the government to change existing ownership patterns without the availability of massive amounts of funds both in terms of local and foreign currencies, which are both scarce resources."

Second commentary on to attract attention

But as it to compensate for this inability to press on with major change, the government placed the emphasis on looking after the welfare of the ordinary people in the process of which it spent vast sums of money on education and health, introduced new labour laws and restrictions on employers and landlords, and generally made the "bosses" feel unsure of their long-term future.

Hopes of substantial outside private investment in this climate were dashed.

Observations on this came in the second of the commentaries to attract attention. It was from the chairman of the financial house, R A L Holdings, Mr Roy Lander, who is also chief executive of Anglo American in Zimbabwe.

He said that despite the slowdown in the economy and the essential need for investment in new productive capacity to provide employment, little had been done to improve the investment climate.

The full weight of government's policies is still being put behind the development and protection of the rights of consumers, employees, tenants and the state.

"As a matter of urgency, the economy greatly needs policies that can help establish a better degree of balance and provide the necessary incentives and environment for growth. We must recognise that far from being competitive, the interests of producers and consumers are complementary."

Financial commentators here say there appears to be a growing consensus that structural and policy changes are needed to restore economic growth to the levels just after independence.

In the mixed economy that exists in Zimbabwe today and in the absence of any move towards radical change, it may well be that the swing will be in favour of more encouragement for the private entrepreneur.

The rub lies in the danger, already referred to in the economic review, of entrenching the existing system.

But the pressures from growing unemployment may force a change. In the words of Mr Lander, "the developing crisis is also a challenge to us all as potential investors but, as yet, it is a challenge that we have failed to meet."
There is no doubt that the 1990s was a decade of exponential growth for the global economy. The information technology revolution, the rise of the internet, and the globalization of markets all contributed to a period of rapid economic expansion. However, this growth was not without its challenges. The dot-com bubble burst in 2000, leading to a recession that lasted for several years. The financial crisis of 2008 further exacerbated the economic downturn, leading to a global recession that lasted until 2010. Despite these challenges, the 1990s was a period of significant progress and change in the global economy.
Warning on contraceptives

A Bulawayo-based state certified nurse, Mrs Milliote Gapare, has warned Zimbabwean women against asking for contraceptives from their friends.

She said it was risky for women to use just any contraceptive as every woman had to undergo tests first before a contraceptive was prescribed.

Mrs Gapare said at a clinical family planning course in Harare that abuse of contraceptives could result in irreversible damage of the child bearing system.

She said the course was aimed at training medical personnel in the necessary skills to provide efficient family planning services.

Mrs Gapare said apart from being taught methods of contraception available at present they also learnt the advantages of depending on family planning programmes.

She said it was sad to find that there were still people resisting family planning but added that some people failed to accept contraception because they were wary of the modern methods.

"What some of these people do not seem to realise is that we are not against traditional contraception. Breastfeeding on demand has worked in most cases so we also recommend it but it is also vital that people know more about both types and choose the most effective," she said. — Sapa
Zimbabwe businessmen on guided route tour

Beira sold as better port than Durban

The Star’s Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Zimbabwe businessmen could soon be increasing their usage of the Mozambican port of Beira following a visit to the city by a Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce delegation.

The 37 men delegation, led by Mr. Arthur Chapman, was driven from the border to Beira on Monday in what observers see as an attempt by the Mozambican authorities to show that the Beira corridor is free of rebel attacks.

The delegation visited the port on Monday and yesterday and held discussions with the Mozambican authorities.

The Beira port director, Mr. Gabriel Mabunda, told the Zimbabwean delegation that the port had the capacity to handle three million tons of cargo a year but nowhere near that amount of goods was currently passing through Beira.

Two goods trains travel the line in each direction everyday but the Mozambican authorities insisted that the railway could easily take three.

During the visit the Zimbabwe delegation was told that since October last year Zambia has been using Beira to export copper.

At a reception in a Beira hotel on Monday night, Mr Chapman said the “second and third hand myths about Beira” had been “totally confounded” by his experience.

“Everything went like clockwork,” he said.

“It is up to us to take the message back to Zimbabwe and persuade our exporters and the people we import from to consider shipping through Beira,” he said.

He said he would commit the companies he represented to send shipments through Beira.

The chairman of the Beira Corridor Authority, Mr Rui Fonseca pointed out that Zimbabwe exporters would pay about $620 less a container if they used the port of Beira instead of Durban.
ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURE

Sweet and sour

With a return to severe drought conditions in Zimbabwe in the 1986/7 growing season, agricultural production is expected to fall sharply this year. Unofficial crop estimates point to maize deliveries of no more than 320 000 t — down by 67% on last year and the lowest figure since independence in 1980.

Only six months ago, maize producers were urged to cut output because of Zimbabwe's huge stockpile — currently estimated at 1.9 Mt — while government then expected deliveries of about 1 Mt. But the prolonged dry spell in February-March has halved the crop size and deliveries could fall to below 500 000 t this year unless late rains materialise over the next month.

If current estimates are accurate, the 1987 season will also see a sharp fall in grain deliveries by small scale producers whose importance to the industry has increased dramatically since 1980. In that year, small producers — the 750 000 communal land and resettlement area farmers and the handful of small scale commercial growers — delivered a mere 30 000 t of maize to the state-owned Grain Marketing Board. But this surged to a peak of 820 000 t in 1985 and fell to below 700 000 t last year.

Since 1984, small scale growers have been responsible for more than 40% of maize deliveries, compared with less than 10% before independence. In the current season, small farmer deliveries are estimated at some 210 000 t — again about 40% of the expected total. However, some observers believe this is an optimistic figure and forecast that small scale deliveries will fall to well below 200 000 t — unless good rains fall soon.

Despite the drought, there is no grain problem in Zimbabwe. Consumption is estimated at about 750 000 t annually and the drawdown of stocks is unlikely to exceed 250 000 t — from a stockpile of just below 2 Mt. This means Zimbabwe will continue to export maize, which earned about US$40m last year.

The impact on the economy of the fall in the maize crop will be substantial. Last year maize growers received about Z$175m for their maize, but this year they are unlikely to earn much more than Z$115m. This points to a Z$60m fall in national income from this source alone.

Fortunately, other crops have fared far better than maize. Cotton output is forecast to rise by more than a quarter to a record 317 000 t. Assuming prices do not change — and growers hope for some increase — the value of cotton output will rise by some Z$30m, absorbing about half the loss arising from the reduced maize crop. Communal producers will this year be responsible for around 40% of cotton deliveries.

Soyabean deliveries should rise by about 20% to 99 000 t and this — at last year's prices — would cut some Z$5m off the maize deficit.

But the major imponderable for 1987 will be the tobacco situation.

At one stage, industry analysts were gloomily predicting a crop of as much as 155m kg — up by 35% on last year's 114m kg. They were gloomy because this sharp increase in the crop size — at a time when the Brazilians have a good crop and the Zimbabwean dollar is remaining steady, and even appreciating, against the US currency — could only mean sharply lower leaf prices.

Making matters worse, the prolonged dry and abnormally hot weather has had an adverse effect on the quality of the leaf and is also likely to have led to crop weight reduction in recent weeks. All of which points to a crop of about 145m kg, which is likely to sell at lower average prices than last year's 313c.

How much lower will depend greatly on the final crop size, quality and the exchange rate with the USS. At present, an average price of around Z$265c is forecast — which would still add US$18m to the gross value of farm output and go a long way towards offsetting the maize losses.
Smith briefs lawyers to counter suspension move

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Mr Ian Smith, ex-Rhodesian Prime Minister, has already briefed lawyers to counter Government moves to suspend him from parliament.

He said in an interview here last night, soon after Minister of Information Dr Nathan Shamuyarira tabled a motion to suspend him, that the move was "incredibly vindictive".

"It does seem to be quite an extraordinary motion," he said soon after returning from a trip to Zimbabwe's southeastern lowveld. He was not in the House of Assembly when the minister announced his motion.

The minister, also a senior member of the politburo of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, said he would be calling on the House "to suspend Mr Smith immediately" because of an address to Johannesburg businessmen on February 10 during which he made remarks which, the minister said, reflected "support for the racist policy of apartheid".

Mr Smith is reported to have said that South Africa could beat sanctions by unity and making sacrifices, "as Rhodesia did".

Reports published here of his speech have attracted anger among government leaders and in the Senate last week several calls were made that Mr Smith be detained for his "traitorous" utterances.

Mr Smith said last night, however, that Dr Shamuyarira "does not even know what I said". He said his party, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, would publish "a précis" of his speech next week. The minister's motion urged that Mr Smith be suspended with immediate effect and that he receive no pay or privileges "during the period of his suspension".

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MR. KIRKSTEN'S 5
Rolls-Royce, TV sets, laxatives on sale

HARARE—A cross-section of Zimbabwean society is represented on a list published in a Sunday newspaper yesterday of imports whose goods have not been cleared by Customs and are due to be sold this week.

The list of goods ranges from laxatives imported by an individual to a Rolls-Royce imported by the Air Force.

Ziana reports the Parliament of Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister’s Office, the Catholic Bishops of Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Community Development and Women’s Affairs, the Anglo American Corporation, the Queen Victoria Museum, the National Society for the Blind, several legal firms, university students and professors are among the individuals and organisations whose imported items are to be sold because they have not been cleared.

Zimbabwe newspapers stand to lose their printing machinery spares in the Customs sales and the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation is about to lose imported magnetic tapes in the same way.

Also on the sale will be several colour televisions and video tapes, many imported by individuals, watches, hi-fi, whisky, wine and brandy, hair extensions, an electric bell, toothpaste, calculators, blouses and other clothing, guitar strings, footballs, toys, microscope slides for the University of Zimbabwe, dehydrated vegetables, X-ray film, cigarette lighters for the Lions Club of Harare, electrical toys and spectacles frames.

Hotels, banks, yoga schools, the Zimbabwe hockey team, army headquarters, the Harare Town Clerk, missions and numerous private firms have all failed to clear goods.

The list said any item could be withdrawn from the sale without prior notice, presumably to enable importers to clear their goods at the 11th hour. — (Bupa)
Uncleared customs goods go on sale

HARARE — A list of importers whose goods have not been cleared by customs and are due to be sold today and tomorrow, was yesterday published in a Sunday newspaper.

Ziana reports the Parliament of Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister’s Office, the Catholic Bishops of Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Community Development and Women’s Affairs, the Anglo American Corporation, the Queen Victoria Museum, the National Society for the Blind, several legal firms, university students and professors are among the individuals and organisations whose imported items are to be sold.

Hotels, banks, yoga schools, the Zimbabwe hockey team, army headquarters, the Harare Town clerk, missions and a number of private firms have all failed to clear goods which are now being offered for sale by the customs department.

The list of goods ranges from laxatives imported by an individual to a Rolls Royce imported by the air force.

Zimbabwe newspapers stand to lose their printing machinery spares in the sales and the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation could lose imported magnetic tapes.

Transistors and a transformer imported by Marymount Mission, machine spares for the Nyadiri and Luba Gudotli hospitals, batteries for Emerald Hill school and computer spares for Peterhouse school are among the items listed for sale.

Other items include several colour televisions and video tapes — many imported by individuals, as well as watches, hi-fi and imported whiskey, wine and brandy.

Also in the list are import ed spares, including spares for aircraft, machinery, typewriters, knitting machines and agricultural machinery.

Ziana said any item could be withdrawn from the sale without prior notice, presumably to enable importers to clear their goods at the 11th hour. — Sapa.
Working for an Ever-Better Tomorrow
Zimbabwe: alleges SA recruitment of agents

HARARE — SA has recruited many Zimbabweans as agents, mainly to penetrate the armed forces and to commit acts of sabotage, Zimbabwean Minister of State for Security Emmerson Mnangagwa said.

He told the domestic news agency Ziana that — despite several arrests — "a lot among us are working for the enemy.

The agents sought to infiltrate the security forces and sabotage vital economic installations, such as bridges and communications links, Mnangagwa added, without giving details.

Zimbabwe, Southern Africa's leading state of the white-led South African government, has frequently accused Pretoria of supporting rebels.

SA, South Africa's major trading partner, is heavily dependent on Zimbabwe's borders for its access to the outside world, besides backing the opposition, the ANC, which has killed more than 470 people, mostly in the western Mozambique province, since 1983.

In an interview, Mnangagwa said the greatest threat to Zimbabwe's security was posed by economic sabotage by businessmen who illegally shipped goods from the country.

— Sapa-Reuter.

SA flowers at Chelsea show spark pulls out

GLASGOW — This year's Chelsea Flower Show is in danger of becoming entangled in flower-power politics.

After hearing that SA flowers would be on display, Glasgow District Council this week banned its own Parks Department from exhibiting in the event in May.

Glasgow's Parks Department is among the grass-root groups which are urging all other local authorities in Britain to join them in a national boycott of the show.

— Own Correspondent.

Shell protest strikes hitch

ROTTERDAM — The Royal Dutch-Shell Petroleum Company said yesterday that a special shareholders' meeting on the oil giant's presence in SA could only be held under Dutch law if 10% of the investors agreed.

Two groups of US investors with less than 1% of the outstanding shares in the Anglo-Dutch company said in New York that they were seeking a special meeting to call for an end to sales to the SA police and military, and withdrawal from SA.

A Royal Dutch spokesman said he would try to schedule such a meeting, but a "reasonable" Dutch law would only be made by shareholders representing at least 10% of the outstanding capital.

Steeneker said shareholders were entitled to discuss any matter relating to Shell at May's annual general meeting.

"In fact, Shell in South Africa has been discussed at every meeting of shareholders for more than 10 years," he said.

Representatives of the American Baptist Churches and the New York City Teachers Retirement System say Shell refused to discuss their proposals at the next meeting.

Steeneker said investors had had an "opportunity" to express their views, and an overwhelming majority had always supported the Shell board's view that it should stay in SA to act as a force for change.

About 70 US firms have said they plan to leave SA.

— Sapa-Reuter.

Artist wins damages for copied paintings

CAPE TOWN — Bird artist Kenneth Newman has won substantial damages from the Post Office after five of his paintings were copied on airmail without his permission.

Light at end of tunnel for Cape Town port

CAPE TOWN — A recent 0.7% increase in tonnages provides a glimmer of hope for the survival of Cape Town as a port.

Veterinary vaccine prices up 18% today

PRETORIA — As from today, vaccine prices will increase by an average of 18%, Veterinary Research Institute director Dr R. D. Bigalke said yesterday.


SS DAY SURVEYS

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ey and Investments

AIRLINE MOVEMENTS

"AERLINES MOVEMENTS"
Harare report exposes graft scandal

The report, which was released yesterday, has caused consternation in the country's financial circles, with some calling for urgent action to prevent further losses.

The report, titled "Graft and Corruption in the Steel Industry," was compiled by a team of independent economists and industry analysts.

It accuses a number of top government officials and business leaders of colluding to siphon off millions of dollars from state-owned steel enterprises.

One of the key findings of the report is that state-owned steel enterprises have been systematically looted through a series of corrupt transactions.

The report also highlights the role of the Central Bank of Zimbabwe in facilitating these transactions, suggesting that the central bank has been complicit in the graft.

The report recommends the immediate prosecution of those involved in the scam and the implementation of stringent measures to prevent future incidences of graft.

The government has not yet responded to the report, but it is expected to release a statement on the matter in the coming days.
The contrasts of Zimbabwe

The Zimbabwean Press is a puzzle. It is managed and edited by intelligent people with the sort of professionalism one would expect anywhere. Yet, they turn out a political line that is a propagandist crescendo without much credibility. The papers give the worst impression of the staff of the Weekly Mail turning out Die Transvaler. There are exceptions and one hopes they endure.

Zimbabwean TV is a clone of the SABC.

Anyone who travels by road will see the high management standards and productivity of white commercial farmers in Zimbabwe. They are respected contributors to the national economy.

Small farmers, mainly black, are part of a programme which hinges on technical qualifications and the availability of suitable land. Finance, and breeding stock lent by the Cold Storage Commission, are available together with ongoing training. The results are spectacular. With production increases of 300 percent and more, loans are being repaid and revived and private wealth is building up.

Small business is bustling: transport, trade and home industry. The Department of Information tells of a scheme to upgrade rural growth points. These are electrified by the ESC and one or two local pace-setters are assisted with good homes and cars. Existing trading or manufacturing activities are upgraded under their owner-management. The aim is that these local community leaders will, by example, ignite a commitment to enterprise and achievement that lifts the prosperity of the total local establishment.

Education at, provided exclusive white levels is poorer today because of bigger classes and weaker teaching. For the majority — literally hundreds of thousands — literacy and numeracy have soared.

They say medical standard have deteriorated since independence. If that is so, it is probably from peaks of excellence to a wider base of sound facilities. Witchdoctors are recognised, which makes some people, me included, reach for the aspirin.

The rule of law and human rights have not been restored since the days of the Rhodesian security apparatus. Detentions take place without trial and arbitrary police action is a fact. There are rumours of worse. Restrictions on reporting and secrecy clamps breed rumours of worse.

This is indefensible. It is also incomprehensible because Mugabe has all the popular support he needs to ensure stability; and Zimbabwe must know that a system of a true, regularly elected democratic government would so hugely enhance the nation's standing as to make it an undisputed pace-setter in Africa, under a black leader.

South Africa has a white government and claims to be the bastion of Western democratic values in Africa.

It may be richer than its neighbour, but that is entirely because of gold. We are not a democracy. Whites go through a ritual of selecting a legistature. But 80 percent of the population has, since 1980, been under mandatory political, economic and social sanctions. Zimbabwe is at this stage more democratic — whites still have parliamentary representation beyond the proportion of their numbers.

Unlike Zimbabwe, small business in South Africa is smothered by the famous 500-plus rules and regulations of Pretoria and its minons. In the '70s, PW promised to streamline and consolidate the civil service of some 700,000 souls. Today, there are about 1.2 million bureaucrats.

South Africa is more socialist than Zimbabwe.

We do have freedom to form monopolies and price rings. Prices are rigged for everything from building materials to packaging; from foodstuffs to medicine; from essential services to travelling costs. In Germany or the US these practices could result in prosecutions.

The NP parliament was also free to invent larcry-politics, a unique system whereby a public career of even a few decades is rewarded by riches that would make Clive of India blench.

The NP can still earn a place in history if it reverses itself by 180 degrees. It needs to kill apartheid and display rare statesmanship by surrendering exclusive power to a truly, regularly elected, democratic government.

If it does not, it will soon become a memory of shame. Even those airports, buildings and dams that were baptised after NP men will get new names. Afrikans will be in danger as an echo of disgrace.

And tell PW that, in Italy, there are no memorials to Mussolini.
Zimbabwe is going through a period of the racialitter unprecedented since the post-independence period. The mines probably lie in the government and as a firm pointer to the future of whites in the country, which can be expected soon when the constitutional moves involving the white seats are spelled out.

Until then, the ghost of racism past is haunting Zimbabwe.

It is unlikely that the "Minister of Information" Mr. Mugabe, will allow it to achieve its disruptive intent. — Sapa.
After a three-year angry battle against the deaths of white farmers and the violence that had always accompanied them, white MPs had to act. They had to act against their own party leaders.
The Rhodergan War
The Last Gunshot of
Ian Smith suspended for a year

HARARE—Former Rhodesia Prime Minister Ian Smith, branded a "radical" and a "racist" by black MPs, was formally suspended from Zimbabwe's parliament for a year yesterday for alleged sympathies towards SA.

Backbenchers thumped their leather-padded seats and shouted "bye-bye" as Smith, 65 next Wednesday, walked out of the National Assembly where he had held a seat for most of his 29 years as a parliamentarian and 14 as prime minister.

"In one sense I am happy to be leaving a scene I have disapproved of for so long," he told reporters outside, saying he had mixed feelings about his suspension.

"The standards have been dropping over the past couple of years."

Speaking in Parliament in his defence, he declared the move against him "a complete distortion of the truth."
Zimbabwe's tobacco prices tumble

HARARE — Tobacco growers are stunned after a collapse of prices at the start of the 1987 selling season.

The auctions opened in Harare on Tuesday and flue-cured tobacco — Zimbabwe's largest single agricultural export-earner — sold at only 19c/kg. Last year, opening prices were 290c/kg.

Yesterday, prices fell another 20c to 171c and there is a groundswell among growers that the auction floor should be closed until after Easter.

In 1986, tobacco earned Zimbabwe about $500m, much of that in foreign exchange.

Experts say there are two main reasons for the extremely bad start. Firstly, last year was an exceptionally good season and 114-million kg of quality tobacco was sold. Secondly, Zimbabwe's 1500 tobacco farmers have probably grown too much.
HARARE — Further indications that the all-but-moribund Zanu Party of the Rev Ndadaya Nkomo is actively supporting Renamo guerrillas from remote south-eastern Zimbabwe have come from Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

Speaking in parliament last week, Mr Mugabe said the government had received reports that supporters of Mr Sithole, who has been in self-exile since 1984, were feeding Renamo guerrillas in the Chirungu area, which borders on Mozambique.

Mr Sithole's political base among the Shona-speaking people also lies in the south-eastern corner of Zimbabwe. Reports that Zanu supporters were engaged in backing for Renamo have long been circulating, but may have been difficult to verify.

Mr Mugabe also said that he was aware that Mr Sithole was in league with Afonso Dinha Cabo, the Renamo leader.
HARARE — The former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, was formally suspended from Zimbabwe’s parliament for a year yesterday for alleged sympathies towards South Africa.

Opposition benches thumped their leather-padded seats and shouted “eye-see” as Mr Smith, 68, next Wednesday, walked stiffly out of the National Assembly where he held a seat for most of his 39 years as a parliamentarian, 14 of them as prime minister.

Later yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Edidion, said while seats in parliament would be abolished soon after independence, Mr Smith’s 15-year seat would be maintained.

The government envisaged an immediate vacating from office by all 20 white MPs and all 10 white senators, he said.

In an interview with reporters outside the assembly after his suspension, Mr Smith said he had “mixed feelings” about the action taken against him. "In some sense I am happy to be leaving a scene I have disapproved of for so long," he said.

"The standards have been dropping over the last couple of years," he added.

Earlier, Mr Smith, an grim-faced through an angry debate over a speech he made in Johannesburg in February in which he told businessmen that Zimbabwe would suffer more from economic sanctions than South Africa would.

By a vote of 36-19 MPs approved a motion condemning Mr Smith for making statements calculated to give encouragement and succor to a foreign power that is so hostile to Zimbabwe and ordered his suspension from the assembly.

He told reporters that the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the all-white party he has led since white-governed Zimbabwe/Rhodesia was transformed into black-ruled Zimbabwe at independence from Britain on April 18, 1980, might fight the decision in the courts.

Mr Smith ignored a barrage of heckling during a 40-minute address he made, defending his South African speech and saying allegations that he supported South Africa’s apartheid policy were “a complete distortion of the truth.”

He also called the Minister of Information, Mr. Nathaniel Shamuyarira, who proposed the motion, “ignorant” and said the move against him was based on a "complete figment of the imagination.”

"The violation of freedom of thought and speech was more important than the loss of his seat," he said.

Only 46 of the 100 MPs were in the lower house when the motion was voted through. Four whites, one a member of Mr Mugabe’s ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) (Patriotic Front) and the others independents, who support the Prime Minister, voted for the suspension.
Zimbabwe tobacco prices collapse

By Trevor Grundy
HARARE — Tobacco growers are stunned following a collapse of prices at the start of the 1986 selling season.

The auctions opened here on Tuesday and the cured tobacco, this country’s largest single agricultural export earner, sold at only 101 cents per kg. Last year opening prices were 238 cents per kg.

Yesterday prices fell another 20 cents to 171 cents and there is a groundswell among growers that the multi-million dollar Willowfield auction floor should be closed until after Easter.

“That could do us a tremendous amount of harm,” said one experienced marketing manager. “We have tremendous competition from America and Brazil and yet this is the quality of our tobacco this year isn’t all that good.”

In 1985 tobacco earned Zimbabwe in the region of 500 million zimdollars, much of that in foreign exchange.

It is the country’s largest employer of black labour and a vital earner at a time when the government is strapped for foreign exchange. Only yesterday the government borrowed £21 million from two British banks to try and tide the country over it’s worst financial crisis since independence seven years ago this month.

Yesterday, some 9,448 bales were put on the giant auction floor, the largest in the world, but growers removed 4,439 bales. “The growers tore their tickets,” said a tobacco journalist. “And that means they will return their bales at the end of the season and by then prices could be rock bottom.”

Experts say there are two main reasons for the extremely bad start to this year’s selling season.

First, last year was an exceptionally good season and 114 million kgs of quality tobacco was sold. Primals and lugs were particularly good at the start of the 1986 auctions.

Secondly, the country’s 1,500 tobacco farmers have probably grown too much. Originally, they aimed at a crop of 145 million kgs, but now expect to produce 135 million kgs. At a time when the world stockpile is enormous. There is also growing anti-smoking lobby throughout the world.

In 1981 Zimbabwe lost 400 tobacco growers. Commented one close observer of the tobacco scene: “I estimate of the 1,500 growers we have right now around 300 will be out of business by the end of the year.”
Tobacco looks for new outlet

Beira, which handles about three percent, is a viable alternative, but it would be some time before it could be used to its fullest capacity, said Mr. Webb-Martin.

The possibility of delays would have a negative effect on the industry, which earns an average of 23 percent of Zimbabwe’s foreign exchange.

He added that there were other alternatives to Beira. “If it comes to the crunch, we will do our very best, and I don’t think we will let anyone down.”

He said that this year, as a result of the drought, the industry expected to sell less tobacco than last year and its target was about 135 million kg.

He said the industry had embarked on a training and information dissemination exercise to benefit the peasant farmers and create a broader production base. — Sapa.
Millions displaced, starving in strife-torn Mozambique

Most British aid goes to Mozambique

The government of Mozambique has called for international aid to help the millions of people displaced and starving in the country. The Mozambican government estimates that at least 3 million people have been displaced by conflict and that more than 1 million are facing food shortages.

The United Nations has called for $1 billion in aid, but so far, only $200 million has been pledged. The government has accused Western countries of ignoring the crisis, and although Western governments have pledged aid, they have yet to deliver it.

The situation is particularly dire in the northeastern province of Cabo Delgado, where fighting between government forces and insurgents has forced thousands of people to flee their homes. The government has accused the insurgents of committing atrocities against civilians, and the United Nations has called for a halt to the violence.

The government has also accused the United Nations of being slow in delivering aid, and there are reports of aid being diverted to other countries. The government has threatened to withdraw from the United Nations if its demands are not met.

The situation is exacerbated by the ongoing conflict in Yemen, which has caused a spike in the price of fuel and food. The government has called for international intervention to bring an end to the conflict and to ensure that aid reaches the most vulnerable.

The government has also called for the international community to pressure the United Nations to take a more active role in enforcing human rights and international law. The government has accused the United Nations of being too focused on political considerations and not on the needs of the people.
African states seek approval before cutting SA air links

HARARE — Zambia and Zimbabwe put off plans to cut air links with South Africa last December after realising such a move would be fruitless without backing from other African states and the international community.

Zambian President Mr Kenneth Kaunda told Zimbabwe's Herald newspaper: "On analysing what was involved, it became clear that unless all of us acted in unison efforts by Zimbabwe and Zambia alone would have been wasted, leaving serious loopholes and rendering the whole exercise meaningless."

Zambia and Zimbabwe, both members of southern Africa's Frontline states spearheading black Africa's opposition to South Africa, have said they will impose sanctions on Pretoria to force the white-led country to end apartheid.

Mr Kaunda said a common strategy on the proposed embargo was being discussed between leaders of the Frontline states. — Sapa-Reuters.
No support, so plans to cut links shelved

HARARE — Zambia and Zimbabwe put off plans to cut air links with South Africa last December after realising such a move would have been fruitless without backing from other African states and the international community, Zambian leader Kenneth Kaunda has said.

"On analysing what was involved, it became clear that unless all of us acted in unison, efforts by Zimbabwe and Zambia alone would have been wasted, leaving serious loopholes and rendering the whole exercise meaningless," he told Zimbabwe's Herald newspaper in an interview at the weekend.

Zambia and Zimbabwe, both members of South Africa's frontline states spearheading black Africa's opposition to South Africa, have said they will impose sanctions on Pretoria to force it to end apartheid.

A December deadline they had set for themselves passed without any announcement.

President Kaunda said that to forge a common strategy on the proposed embargo, he was currently holding talks with leaders of Kenya and Angola, while Zimbabwean Premier Robert Mugabe was speaking to Mozambican President Joaquin Chissano, the Herald reported.

"After that there will be a summit," he said without elaborating. — Sapa-Reuters
ZIMBABWE'S tobacco industry would be hard pressed to find new export routes which did not use SA, an industry source said in Johannesburg this week.

Reacting to a statement by Zimbabwe Tobacco Association president Jeremy Webb-Martin that other 'export' routes could easily be found, the source said sanctions would disrupt the industry.

He said: "SA ports handle 90% of Zimbabwe's tobacco exports. Beira handles only about 3%.

"It would take years to build up Beira's capacity, during which time the industry would be thrown into disarray."

The industry earns an average of 23% of Zimbabwe's foreign exchange.

SAPA reports Webb-Martin as saying there were other alternatives to Beira.

"If it comes to the crunch, we will do our best and I don't think we will let anyone down."

""
Seminar focuses on abortion in Zimbabwe

HARARE — About 40,000 illegal abortions are committed in Zimbabwe every year, a government gynaecologist Dr Douwe Verkuij has said in Harare.

Addressing participants to a one-day seminar on "The unwanted child in Zimbabwe," Dr Verkuij said about 20 women were admitted every day into the two major hospitals, Harare and Parirenyatwa, suffering from the effects of incomplete and dangerous backstreet abortions, the semi-official news agency Ziana reported yesterday.

Dr Verkuij said women in Zimbabwe had two options, the first was to go to a country where abortion was legal (and this option is mainly for the rich). The second was to have a backstreet abortion, which was basically interfering with the developing foetus with sticks, metal objects, drugs, poisons and herbs.

The second option, he said, was likely to kill the mother before the baby.

Dr Verkuij, who is from the Netherlands, said although abortion was legal in his country and is paid for by national health, Holland had the lowest rate of abortion in the world.

Sex education, parental attitudes to sex and the communication between parents and children on this subject, coupled with the fact that abortions were legal in Holland, were factors that contributed to low abortion rates, said Dr Verkuij.

PROGRESSION OF AIDS

He said with the progression of AIDS in Zimbabwe it may soon become necessary to have a larger number of legal abortions which at present were permissible only in cases of rape, incest and mental disorders in the mother.

He said if a mother had AIDS, there would be a 25 percent chance that the baby would be infected. The Ministry of Health, he said, was "getting into gear" on how to screen expectant mothers for AIDS.

The screening process would cost about $5 million a year working on an average of 400,000 deliveries a year.

On baby dumping, another speaker, Miss Cathy O'Meara, of Harare Legal Projects Centre, an organisation aimed at promoting legal understanding within society, said a woman could be charged with murder if the death of her baby resulted; attempted murder if the baby did not die and culpable homicide for negligence.

She said the law in Zimbabwe provided that no woman could be sentenced to death for killing her child.

Since March last year, the courts had wholly suspended sentences on women who had dumped their babies, because they took into consideration the emotions of the mother at the time of killing or dumping her baby, the societal pressures that might have caused her to take such drastic measures, or the fact that she might have carefully premeditated her actions.

INFANTICIDE PROBLEMS

Miss O'Meara cited a case of a 20-year-old woman who dumped her baby because her boyfriend had disappeared without trace. At the time she had two illegitimate children and looked after her dead mother's three children without support from her father.

She was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, compared with the case of a Miss Greta Nzwawana who got six years imprisonment.

Greta, who was 23 at the time, had a good educational background, was employed as a secretary, lived with her mother and sister who would have been supportive of her, but she did not know who the father of her child was.

Mr Justice MacNally, a Supreme Court judge, said Miss O'Meara had called for a reassessment by the courts of infanticide, and encouraged society to look closely at the problems associated with infanticide.

Miss O'Meara, who is a lawyer, said many women who were pregnant and unmarried did not realise that they could claim maintenance from the father of the child, and ignorance of the law compounded the problem of baby dumping. — Sapa
Ousting Smith

Ian Smith's 12-month suspension from the Zimbabwe parliament last week marks the end of a 40-year political career, spanning four different political parties and including 14 years as prime minister.

Smith was suspended for his alleged remarks to a Johannesburg business conference earlier in the year, in which he was reported to have predicted that economic sanctions would fail to bring down apartheid; and to have urged white South Africans to unite behind President Botha to defeat sanctions.

Because Zimbabwe is committed to economic sanctions against Pretoria, the Mugabe government reacted angrily. Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira promptly tabled a parliamentary motion seeking Smith's expulsion, and the abolition of the 20 parliamentary seats reserved for the 110,000-strong white minority.

The white seats can be abolished after the seventh anniversary of independence — April 18 — if 70 of the 100 MPs vote for abolition. The clause in the resolution calling for the removal of white representation was dropped, before the house voted by 38 to 10 to suspend Smith.

This doesn't mean that the whites have had a reprieve, but rather that the government is not yet ready to change the constitution. Two snags are evident.

Firstly, there is the continuing saga of the unity talks between Mugabe's ruling Zanu and Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu. The talks have been in progress for some 20 months now, but Zapu continues to hold out for the best terms it can get. Eventually, Zapu will bite the bullet and be absorbed into Zanu. But for the time being, the name of the game is to wring whatever concessions may be obtained from Zapu.

Because Mugabe needs the Zapu votes to amend the constitution, Zapu is playing hard to get, in the belief that it can barter its support in abolishing the white seats for more power in the united party, after unity is agreed.

The second snag concerns what happens once the 20 seats are abolished. One fact is clear — government does not want another election in 1987, only two years after the last poll. One way out is to establish an electoral college comprising all the existing MPs — including the 19 whites (Smith will not be there) — to elect 20 new MPs.

This allows Zanu, with its clear majority, to hand-pick the 20 MPs it wants. Some of them — perhaps five or even more — will be whites, including no doubt, those independent members who last week joined the government in shovving Smith out of politics. By the time Smith's year-long suspension is over, the present system of white representation will have been abolished.

White representation in parliament is no longer a major political issue in Zimbabwe. The ending — later this year — of an anomalous situation whereby 20 MPs represented 110,000 whites (of which only 34,000 bothered to vote in 1985), while 80 MPs represented some 8.5m blacks, will enhance, rather than diminish democracy. White voices will still be heard, but they will be the ones the government wants to hear, rather than Smith, who is anathema.

As for the 68-year-old Smith, he frankly admits that he has failed the whites. So he has, but he failed them in the Sixties and Seventies when he spurned all efforts to end UDI, rather than as an opposition politician in the Eighties.
year.

The immediately obvious explanation for the poor price was the drought-affected low quality tobacco on the floors, but there is more to it than just quality.

Both Zimbabwe and Brazil have substantially increased output of flue-cured leaf this year, with Brazil's crop up 20% at 240m kg and Zimbabwe's similarly up at 153m kg. Brazil, with favourable weather conditions, boasts the best leaf quality since 1983, while initial Zimbabwean offerings were very poor.

Brazil's aggressive export marketing policy, coupled with depreciating exchange rates, also differs from Zimbabwe's strategy. While the Zimdollar depreciated — on a trade-weighted basis — by some 6% over the past year, it appreciated slightly against the USS, in which most tobacco is traded.

Foreign buyers complain that Zimbabwean tobacco is overpriced at a time when consumer demand is stagnant, if not falling. Accordingly, they have been holding back — with disastrous consequences for Zimbabwe's 1,500 growers.

It is too early in the season to make meaningful judgments, but growers and buyers alike hope that Zimbabwe will soon resume its currency slide to boost tobacco exports. Flue-cured exports were worth some Z$430 last year (20% of export earnings) and given its already sorely strained foreign currency situation, Zimbabwe cannot afford a decline in tobacco earnings.

Crop quality might still pick up. The best quality usually comes up for auction in June and July, when prices are expected to improve. But industry analysts warn that unless this occurs, up to a third of tobacco growers will face serious financial problems later this year.

This is all the more worrying as tobacco has become the most viable export, following the deterioration of the drought-hit beef and maize industries. If the bottom falls out of the tobacco market, Zimbabwean agriculture faces a very difficult period. Last year, Zimbabwe sold 114m kg of flue-cured leaf on the auction floors for some Z$358m — an average price of 313c/kg.

On current projections, total tobacco income could fall to around Z$325m and the average price could plunge by 20% to 250c/kg.

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**Tobacco blues**

Zimbabwean economic prospects for 1987 have taken another battering with last week's disastrous opening of the year's tobacco auction season.

While no one expected tobacco sales to open on a firm note, just about everyone was taken aback by the plunge in auction floor prices. Sale prices in the first week averaged 156c/kg — little more than half the 230c/kg that buyers paid in the comparable week last year.**
Problems racial runs into Zimbabwew
ZIMBABWE celebrates its seventh independence anniversary this week with little of the wild jubilation that marked its birth.

Robert Mugabe, 63, a teacher-turned-guerrilla chief-tain, has fulfilled many promises made to his 8.2-

million people when he led the white-ruled British
colony of Rhodesia to independence as black-governed
Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980.

But as the nation faces its eighth independence year, storm
clouds are gathering, threatening to shatter both the buoyant, mixed

economic growth and the multiracial, non-tribal, demo-
cratic society Mugabe's guerrillas fought for in a bloody
seven-year war that cost

27,000 — mainly black —
lives.

On the credit side, Mr.

Mugabe has honoured pledges of
racial reconciliation, radical
social reforms and robust
economic growth to narrow
the chasm between the white
minority that ruled for nine
decades and the majority
voters, largely, impoverished black majority.

More than 1,000 million US

dollars in chiefly Western

grants or soft loans — a good

year's export income for

Zimbabwe — helped after the

Union Jack was hauled down

over Britain's last African

colonial outpost.

On the debit side, military

adventures in Mozambique to

protect an oil pipeline and

trade routes, and an econ-

omic slump at home conspire to

make Zimbabwe's eighth year of independence the

bleakest yet.

Scrub

ity

And some economists fear

that if Mr. Mugabe carries out

threats to impose economic

sanctions on South Africa, on

which he depends heavily for

trade and transport links, Zimbabwe will face ruin.

"Both Zimbabwe's credi-

ibility and its creditworthi-

ness will be under the scruti-

ny of would-be investors and

long-standing aid donors in

the next 12 months," a lead-

ing economist said.

"Whatever happens, Mu-

gabe will have to cut back on

social programmes like ed-

ucation, health, and the like if

he is to avoid getting into the

sort of mess other African

countries find themselves in.

Mr. Mugabe's biggest suc-

cess stories have been free

schooling for all children over

15, the provision of orbitals, and free medical

care for the poor.

Surplus

Peace has also returned

after the civil war and three

years of post-independence

strife in opposition leader

Joshua Nkomo's tribal

stronghold of Matabeleland,

the province of western Zim-

babwe, where thousands of

men, women and children

were reportedly killed and

head for a slump, and some

blame Mr. Mugabe's socialist

policies.

The absence of an invest-

ment code to guarantee pro-

cit payments abroad has

hampered growth. The only

two notable investments

since independence are a

Danish bubble-gum factory

and an American baked

beans cannery.

"Our present course is the

to economic ruin," a

reader wrote to the respected

weekly Financial Gazette re-

cently after the foreign cur-

rency allocations had been

slashed.

"Excesses such as drought,

world recession and the evil

Smith regime are now a little

understandable. The shortage

due to gross economic mis-

management. Until this fact

is acknowledged we shall

continue in economic decline

and end up begging for aid."

Denounced

Mr. Ian Smith, 68, the last

white leader of Rhodesia, re-

mains the most vocal critic

of Mr. Mugabe's socialist poli-

cies and his avowed goal of

establishing a one-party

state in one of Africa's few

Western-style democracies. But

when Mr. Smith echoed

widespread fears that Zim-

babwe would suffer more

from sanctions than South

Africa he was denounced by

legislators in the National

Assembly, as a racist and a

terrorist. He was then suspend-

ed by a majority vote from the

parliament, he served for

39 years, 14 of them as Prime

minister or the imminent loss of

their parliamentary privi-

lege. Even Mr. Smith's fellow

legislators privately felt he

was too critical of Mr. Mu-

gabe, the man he once de-

tained for 19 years and then

waged an ill-fated war against to preserve white minor-

ity rule.

Black Africa's largest
Complaints

Already, Zimbabweans are complaining about unprecedented shortages of detergents, toothpaste, car spares, tractors, mining and industrial machinery and raw materials for factories.

Cuts in advertising budgets have forced some magazine publishers to print fortnightly instead of weekly. And Health Minister Sydney Sekeramayi told parliament the other day that deliveries of pharmaceuticals to state-owned hospitals and clinics had been halved by manufacturers.

Economists and businessmen fear that Zimbabwe is about to enter a nightmare.

FOR empire builder Cecil John Rhodes it was a dream unfulfilled—a road-and-rail lifeline from the landlocked British colony named after him to the Indian Ocean.

Nine decades later the man who erased the name Rhodesia from the map and led Britain's last African colonial outpost to independence is fast turning into reality.

For Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mugabe, Rhodes's dream is becoming something of a nightmare.

A quarter of his 45 000-strong army is stationed along the so-called Beira corridor, protecting its highways, railroads and an oil pipeline from attack by rebels.

Body bags are flown home every week, and the cost of what Opposition Senator John Probert once called "our Vietnam" saps a national budget at the expense of welfare programmes at home.

The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrilla army, fighting to rid the former Portuguese colony of a 12-year Marxist regime that has yet to hold free and fair elections, says Zimbabwe's occupation of the strip is tantamount to creating a neo-colonial enclave largely for the benefit of Mugabe's country.

Some Mozambicans, including former guerrillas who fought Portuguese rule, privately agree.

They see feversish activity along the 255km corridor as international aid agencies, multinationals and Zimbabwe-based entrepreneurs carve out plantations and farms, rebuild roads and railway tracks and springclean the port of Beira.

They see little development elsewhere in their land. Rebels roam freely in most of the 10 provinces, famine starvation is rampant and 5 million of the 11 million people, and hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have poured across the borders as refugees.

MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama, bespeckled mission-educated son of a tribal chief, has declared war on Zimbabwe and vowed to drive the foreign troops back across the Vamba Mountains which divide the two territories.

Mugabe has vowed his troops will fight to the last man to keep Machel's successor, Joaquin Chissano, in power.

"The survival of Mozambique is our survival," he declared recently. "The fall of Mozambique will certainly also be our fall." 

It is utter hypocrisy to condemn me for speaking out against sanctions on South Africa when the government here knows such sanctions could ruin this country in a month." Mr Smith said in an interview afterwards, noting that landlocked Zimbabwe could be crippled if Pretoria closed its border and trade routes.

"Far from being a traitor, I was being patriotic in sounding this warning," Mr Smith has since retired to his 2 452ha Glenoro cattle ranch in southern Zimbabwe to write his memoirs, and it is unlikely he will ever sit in parliament again.

For Mr Mugabe has an

THE DREAM BECOMES A NIGHTMARE

If the rebels topple the Maputo government Zimbabwe will find itself even more dependent on its old foe, South Africa, at a time when he vows to impose sanctions against his southern neighbour.

Like most black-ruled nations in the region, Zimbabwe relies heavily on South Africa for trade and trade routes.

The Beira corridor is seen both as a lifeline and a lifeline for the day Pretoria might, as most businessmen here believe, retaliate against sanctions by closing its borders and cutting Zimbabwe adrift.

Several other African countries—like Malawi, Zambia and Botswana— which use South Africa as a drawbridge for most of their trade, see the Beira corridor as an alternative gateway.

Mugabe sees the ribbon of land also as a dramatic symbol of black state's opposition to Pretoria's apartheid policy of racial separation.

But the chairman of the Beira Corridor Group tasked with encouraging merchants to use the Indian Ocean port sees the situation differently.

"Beira will be able to handle only approximately 50 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and exports after the rehabilitation programme has been completed in three years," says Denis Norman, Mugabe's former Agriculture Minister, who heads the consortium.

Norman insists that Beira is not an alternative to South Africa, but an additional route that will also help revive Mozambique's bankrupt economy.

An international effort is trying to open the corridor at a cost of 260 million US dollars in the next three years, and a further 300 million dollars in the next five.

West Germans are repairing 24 dockside cranes. The 12-member European Economic Community is rebuilding some of the 11 berths. Dutch experts are managing the harbour and dredging the channel entrance.

The US is refitting locomotives and tracks and training engineers and drivers. Norway is helping farmers grow food.

Yet Beira looks more like a ghost town under siege than the future transport hub of Southern Africa.

Rebels have encircled the town and its 350 000 inhabitants, constantly cutting off water and power supplies. There are no taxis, few buses, and private cars are rationed to 10 litres of petrol a week. Thousands of squatter huts in makeshift shacks on the
Keeping an Eye on People and Events Beyond Our Borders

WHITE TRIIBE, about 130 000, still wields considerable clout in Zimbabwe. Only 12 of the chairmen and chief executives of the top 100 companies are blacks.

Whites virtually control the economy and enjoy living standards that would be the envy of many Western countries, symbolised by luxurious homes with servants and expansive gardens, and often swimming pools and tennis courts.

Nearly 30 000 whites who fled the war or the prospect of a black government under Mr Mugabe — once branded by Mr Smith as a Marxist terrorist murderer — have returned since independence, many of them from South Africa.

"I am relieved to find I was wrong about Zimbabwe," says Mr Edmund Tiran, 49, a medical technician who settled with his family in Cape Town in 1964 but returned to Zimbabwe a year later. "The racial chips have fallen from everyone's shoulders."

By contrast, many blacks complain that they have yet to reap the fruits of freedom promised at independence.

Land hunger, the root cause of the civil war, still lingers. While Mr Mugabe pledged to settle 162 000 families — about 900 000 peasants — in the first three years of independence by buying white-owned farms, only 40 000 families had been given properties by the end of last year.

Thousands of squatters have been driven from cities, towns and the countryside, their ramshackle shanties routinely bulldozed away.
Deportation of students angers Zimbabwe

HARARE. — Relations between Zimbabwe and some of its socialist allies have become strained over the deportation of more than 60 students.

Mr Mugabe's government was yesterday reported to be upset over the forced return home of another 15 students from Cuba for "medical reasons", bringing to 60 the number of Zimbabweans kicked out of Cuba this year.

Bulgaria also recently expelled two Zimbabweans students for allegedly carrying the AIDS virus.

OUTSPOKEN

The Sunday Mail said one of the students from Bulgaria was escorted to the aircraft by police.

The report said it was thought in Harare that the student may have been expelled because of his outspokenness.

The Cuban expulsions were said to be because of "tropical diseases" found in the trainee teachers. AIDS was not mentioned.

The Zimbabwean Ministry of Foreign Affairs was said to be bitter over the reluctance of socialist countries to treat the students and to share their medical expertise.

The report noted that no Zimbabwean students have been sent home from Western countries. It added that fewer Zimbabweans would now want to study in socialist countries.
Soviet combat techniques also relied on control from base and this implied extensive radar coverage of the country — which Zimbabwe did not have.

"The short operational range (500 to 800 km) of the fighter also indicated it would be used for defensive purposes.

But "air superiority fighters" could give the Zimbabwean Air Force local superiority. If they are not available, the Fulcrum is a match for one of America's best hi-tech fighters, the F-16, and South Africa's Mirage 3s and Cheetahs cannot compare with the latest Soviet model."

**Train pilots**

The deal apparently was struck in Moscow last month by a high-powered Zimbabwean team and had been confirmed by American intelligence sources, according to the London Sunday Telegraph.

Zimbabwean pilots would be trained to fly the aircraft.

The country — experiencing a critical shortage of foreign exchange — is to pay for the aircraft with future cash-crop harvests, the paper said.

A Fulcrum has only been seen once in the West, at an air-show in Finland last year.

The interceptors, with Mach 2.3 speed, are armed with top-of-the-line radar sights, medium-range and short-range air-to-air missiles and are highly manoeuvrable.

They are of advanced aerodynamic design and are short takeoff (400 m) craft, and can use roads as airstrips.

The Fulcrum has what is recognised as a true "look-down/shoot-down" radar, enabling it to engage low-flying aircraft or cruise missiles.

It has a high-visibility cockpit, new design weapons and fire control systems.

In a 1983 report, the Pentagon asserted that the MiG-29's missiles and look-down/look-down radar had been made "technology possible, in part, by thefts from the West."
Zimbabwe challenge to Pretoria

LONDON—Zimbabwe, in a challenge to South Africa, has secretly bought 12 Soviet Mig-29 interceptor aircraft, the Soviet Union’s most advanced warplanes, the Sunday Telegraph reported yesterday.

In a front-page report, the newspaper quoted unidentified US officials in Washington as saying Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had spent his country’s remaining foreign exchange reserves and committed future crops to get the warplanes.

The newspaper said the deal, by Zimbabwe, among the most hostile of South Africa’s black-rulled neighbours, “poses a direct threat to Pretoria and will change the strategic balance in the region.” The planes are due for delivery in mid-1988, it said.

However, the pro-Conservative weekly added there were doubts whether Zimbabwe’s pilots would be able to fly the sophisticated aircraft or whether ground personnel could operate the necessary radar system.

PRIME Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe, whose country is desperately short of foreign exchange, has spent $24-million on the Mig-29s. He pledged cash crops in further barter deals to pay for them, the report said.

The paper quoted the Washington officials as confirming that a three-member Zimbabwe delegation, including Air Force chief Air Vice Marshal Josiah Tungamirai, visited Moscow in March and ratified the deal.

The newspaper said South Africa’s French-built Mirage-3 combat aircraft would be no match for the Mig-29s and South Africa might be tempted to attack them on the ground in pre-emptive strikes.
Mugabe’s MiGs an unlikely threat to SA

THE psychological impact of Zimbabwe acquiring a dozen MiG-29 Fulkrum fighter jets could bolster the hopes of Frontline States against South Africa.

In theory, Zimbabwe would be in a position to launch its own cross border missions against South African territory, using the new ‘air superiority fighter’ to provide ‘top cover’ for ground attack aircraft carrying out raids.

But Professor Deon Fourie, a lecturer on Air and Maritime warfare at Unisa’s Strategic Studies faculty, says South Africa’s air superiority — a key to its strategic domination of the subcontinent — will not be threatened by Zimbabwe’s reported acquisition of Soviet MiG-29 Fulkrum fighters — ‘superior to SAAF Mirage-5 and Cheetahs’.

“A lot of debate will go into whether the Zimbabweans have the necessary infrastructure to maintain such a high technology air combat system,” Fourie says.

“Normally with a contract of this nature, the supplier also provides technical crews and infrastructure to keep the jets in the air. As far as pilots go, none of the Frontline States have pilots capable of flying the hi-tech fighters, even though Zimbabwe may, he said, send pilots to Russia to be trained before the aircraft are delivered by the middle of next year.

“It could take as long as five years to train Zimbabwean pilots and ground crew to fully maintain the aircraft,” Fourie said. “Also required are maintenance and technical crews and infrastructure to keep the aircraft in the air.”

Reacting to British reports that 12 fighters — the latest in the Soviet arsenal — earmarked for Zimbabwe next year in a R700-million deal, Professor Fourie said there were factors other than ‘air superiority’ to take into account.

“They will not affect our air superiority because we have about 300 fighter jets. Factors such as pilots and the quality of maintenance have to be looked at.”

“Twelve is such an insignificant number it would be a drop in the ocean for each combat aircraft, a total of 180 personnel.

“The sale is the first entry of the Soviet Union into the Zimbabwean military market, and has taken observers in Harare by surprise, says Raath.

“Says relations between the two countries were clouded with suspicion because during its ‘liberation war’, Moscow backed Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zanu leader.

“Raath reports that Harare is also uncertain to be engaged in discussions with the British Government for the supply of jetliners missiles.

“Michael Evans, defence correspondent of The Times, says the purchase of the MiG-29s — known to Nato as the Fulcrum — and the delivery of the Soviet Union’s most sophisticated combat aircraft adds a new dimension to the military balance in Southern Africa.”

“Yet all the indications are that President Botha is still only in mounting hit-and-run raids against Zim- babwe to discourage the harbouring of African National Congress guerrillas.”

According to Professor Jack Spence, a Southern African specialist at Lees University: “Angola has sophisticated air power in the South Africans, and this has not stopped the C. ommando from operations in its country.”

“Yesterday the purchase of the MiG-29s will give Harare military power to encroach on the Zambian territory.”

“In a front page report in the Times today, Jan Raat — writing from Harare — quoted Mr Audrey, the American intelligence sources there as confirming that the Soviet Union last month concluded an agreement to supply Zimbabwe with 12 MiG-29 aircraft.

“The deal will include another two MiG-29s to train pilots and 15 Soviet technicians.”

The MiG-29 — 12 on order for Zimbabwe.

By ARNOLD KIRKBY

Defence Reporter

air superiority in the region,” Professor Fourie said.

The Minister of Defence General Magona Malan says all the signs point to Zimbabwe, under the leadership of Mr. Robert Mugabe, to be using these types of jetliners in the country’s war.

General Malan said the move was a typical ofcommunism, especially the Soviet Union’s involvement in Southern Africa.

Soviet weaponry had been supplied to Mozambique and Angola by the Soviet Union while neither nation really needed the equipment in their civil wars.

He said countries were “milking” the Soviet Union for the equipment. Angola, for example, had to use their oil to pay for the weapons.

Professor Fourie said Soviet combat techniques also relied on control from base and this implied extensive radar coverage of the country which Zimbabwe did not have.

Local superiority

He said the short operational range (5,800km) of the fighter also indicated it would probably be used for defensive purposes.

However, he added, the “air superiority fighters” could give the Zimbabwean Air Force local superiority.

The Fulcrum is a match for one of America’s best hi-tech fighters, the F16, and South Africa’s Mirage 5 and Cheetahs cannot compete with the latest Soviet model.

The deal was apparently struck in Moscow last month by a high-powered Zimbabwe team and was confirmed by American sources according to the London Sunday Telegraph.

The country — experiencing a critical shortage of foreign exchange — is to pay for the aircraft with future cashcrop harvests, the paper said.

A Fulcrum has only been seen once in the West, at an air show in Finland last year.

The interceptors, with 2.3 Mach speed, are armed with heat-seeking, infrared-guided missiles, as well as air-to-air missiles which are highly maneuverable in air combat.

It has a high-viability cockpit, new design weapons and fire control systems, and is a single-seat fighter. Experts believe it may also be used for ground attack missions.

In a 1986 report, the Pentagon asserted that the MiG-29’s missiles and "look-down/shoot-down" radar, enabling it to engage low-flying aircraft or cruise missiles.

The Soviet Union shipped MiG-29s to India last year and Syria is expected to take delivery of some soon.

There has been no official comment, or even any reports in the media in Harare about Zimbabwe concluding the secret arms deal with the Soviet Union.

But speculation about an arms purchase has been widespread in diplomatic circles following the visit to Moscow last month by a high-powered mission from the Minister of State for Political Affairs, Mr Maurice Nyagambo, one of the ministers closest to Mr Mugabe.

Zimbabwe is engaged in a big build-up of its ageing air force to counter what it sees as a threat from South Africa.

In a front page report in the Times today, Jan Raat — writing from Harare — quoted Mr Audrey, an American intelligence source there as confirming that the Soviet Union last month concluded an agreement to supply Zimbabwe with 12 MiG-29 aircraft.

The deal will include another two MiG-29s to train pilots and 15 Soviet technicians. The MiG-29 is a high performance fighter jet, possible for each
Zimbabwe's Mugabe Air Party? Costly airy parties?
Mugabe buys latest Russian MiGs

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has thrown down the gauntlet to South Africa with the secret purchase of 12 MIG-29 jet fighters — the most advanced war planes in the Soviet air force.

The claim was made yesterday in the London newspaper, the Sunday Telegraph.

The newspaper said the deal proposed a direct threat to Pretoria and would change the strategic balance in a region that is already dangerously destabilized by the deteriorating economies of the frontline states and guerrilla wars in Mozambique and Angola.

Mr. Mugabe, whose country is suffering a severe shortage of foreign exchange, is reported to have spent R666 million and committed cash crops in further barter deals to secure 12 of the aircraft, which can outfly anything on the South African Air Force.

Rumours of the deal have been circulating for several weeks, the Sunday Telegraph said, and at the weekend intelligence sources in Washington confirmed that a senior Zimbabwean delegation had visited Moscow in March to ratify the agreement.

The delegation, which included Zimbabwe's air force commander, General Josiah Tungamirai; the intelligence chief, Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa; and Finance Minister Mr. Bernard Chidzero, struck a complex deal with the Soviets which calls for delivery of the MIG-29s from the middle of next year in return for an intense training course for Zimbabwean pilots in the Soviet Union.

The most extraordinary aspect of the arms deal is that Zimbabwe is critically short of foreign exchange and sold nearly all its R170 million worth of gold reserves last year to bridge a galloping trade deficit.

Sixty percent of Zimbabwe's foreign currency earnings are committed to debt repayment.

☐ Costly air parity? — Page 9
Zimbabwe getting tough on pullouts

HARARE — A sudden wave of disinvestment from Zimbabwe by companies connected with foreign-owned firms is being complicated by Reserve Bank insistence that at least 50% of the local equity be placed in the hands of black Zimbabweans, Zimbabwean co-operatives or the Zimbabwean government.

These conditions are seen by some company representatives as being a contravention of the Lancaster House constitution, which led to Zimbabwe’s independence seven years ago.

The constitution guaranteed protection to Zimbabweans of all races against discrimination or prejudices to their interests in any matter on the grounds of colour, race, creed or sex.

The Reserve Bank position was revealed in an independent weekly, the Financial Gazette, published in Harare on Friday.

Financial sources say the Bank’s conditions over the remittability of proceeds from the sale of local foreign-owned companies are prejudicial to some citizens who might otherwise have competed to buy out the foreign shareholders — possibly at higher prices.

As there have been recent harsh cutbacks in foreign-currency allocations, so there has been a quickening of foreign-owned or foreign-connected companies up for sale.

Several companies have already been taken over locally on terms believed to be well below the true value of their total assets.

However, government sources argue their concern over the “flight of capital” set off by white businessmen in Zimbabwe, and the government’s deep concern over its record budget deficit — a considerable part of which is made up of the remitted dividends of companies.

Those same sources say emigrating white businessmen have sold off their shares locally to other whites, and have been able to pick up the cash overseas.

The buyers have, in several cases, themselves emigrated, selling in turn to other local whites. This has often led to an unending chain of sales, with each one of them having the right to remittances, which has strained foreign reserves.
Zimbabwe clinches deal to buy MiGs from Soviets

The London Sunday Telegraph reported the arms deal yesterday, saying it posed a direct threat to Pretoria and would change the strategic balance in the region.

Mugabe, whose country is suffering a severe shortage of foreign exchange, is reported to have spent R566m and committed cash crops in further barter deals to secure 12 of the aircraft which can outfly anything in the SA airforce. Rumours of the deal have been circulating for weeks, but intelligence sources in Washington confirmed, at the weekend that a Zimbabwean delegation had visited Moscow in March to ratify the agreement. The paper said Washington-feared SA might launch pre-emptive strikes at Zimbabwean air bases.
Firms pull out of Z'barwe

Dispatch Correspondent
HARARE — A sudden wave of disinvestment from Zimbabwe by companies connected with foreign owned firms is being complicated by a Reserve Bank insistence that at least 50 per cent of the local equity is placed in the hands of black Zimbabweans, Zimbabwe co-operatives or the Zimbabwe government.

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The British based Kenning Overseas Investment Company sold its major shareholding to the local management and workers, and the 85 per cent majority shareholding in the Astra Corporation held by Dutch interests linked to the Barlow Rand organisation was recently sold to the government for only 25.5 million Zimbabwe dollars, although its assets are listed at far more than that.

However, government sources argued their concern over the “flight of capital” set off by white businessmen in Zimbabwe, and the government’s deep concern over its record budget deficit, a considerable part of which is made up of the remitted dividends of companies.

Those same sources say that emigrating white businessmen have sold off their shares locally to other whites, and have been able to pick up the cash overseas. The buyers then have in several cases themselves emigrated, selling in turn to other local whites. This has often led to an unending chain of sales, with each one of them having the right to remittances which has strained foreign reserves.

The latest disclosure about the acquisition conditions of shares of foreign based companies disinvestments in the Financial Gazette is likely to discourage any further investment, and could affect relations with the World Bank, according to sources here.
ZIMBABWE enters its eighth year as an independent country this week (April 18) shouldering some very heavy burdens, not all of its own making.

The dread spectre of drought hangs over much of the country and already there are reports of people going hungry, children dropping out of school and a desperate search for water supplies to keep some communities in the west in existence.

The drought cannot be blamed on the government, but in the growing concern over the management of the economy, criticism of the government's performance is growing.

Indeed worry about how the economy is being managed has superseded other fears which have been part and parcel of the early years of Zimbabwe's independence.

It is not only the business community, still largely controlled by whites, which has been battling to overcome shortages and complaining about delays in getting decisions out of the authorities.

In Parliament, black opposition members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU Party have been outspoken in their criticism of government spending on prestige projects at the expense of essential development schemes.

Former Cabinet minister Mr John Nkomo, a leading member of ZAPU, said the government's failure to consider natural disasters, such as the drought, the international economic situation and the politics in Southern Africa made nonsense of the forecasts in the five-year development plan.

"Zimbabwe must adopt a more pragmatic approach," he said and open itself to investment if the shortage of foreign exchange is to be resolved.

"Unless we liberalise our economy, no one will come and invest here. And if we continue to take more loans, we will mortgage the country," said Mr Nkomo, echoing the views of many in business and industry.

This year's independence celebrations are taking place in the new giant 60,000 seat National Sports Stadium which has been built with a Chinese soft loan of R60 million.

Monument

Across the road from the stadium, work is still going on to complete the R15 million towering monument to the heroes of the liberation struggle built by the North Koreans but which must be paid for by Zimbabwe.

Overshadowing important events this year for advising South Africans on how best to beat them.

Mr Smith was really being punished, however, for his failure to strike the government's eye to shut up and recognise that his time was over.

Nowhere was this better illustrated than in an impromptu remark by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, when he was asked to afford Mr Smith protection from severe heckling in the chamber.

The Speaker said he would comply with requests "but it is very difficult." Mr Smith was seeking protection for people whom he incorporated in private for two years with trial.

With Mr Smith out of parliament for a year, at least, it is possible the government will feel compelled to do through the abolition of the specially reserved white seats in parliament.

That it will do in the end is not in doubt. But it is almost certain that some form of representation will be introduced to keep white faces in parliament, though not specifically representing the white community as such.

Race relations cooled during the past year when whites felt vulnerable and uneasy over the demonstrations which followed the death in a plane crash of President Samora Machel.

It brought home to them the uncertainty with which any opposition leader to the government could be dismissed.
Zimbabwe denies reports of plans to buy MiG planes

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Minister of State (Defence), Mr. Ernest Kadungure, has dismissed as "untrue" reports that Zimbabwe had bought Soviet MiG 29 jet fighter aircraft.

Mr. Kadungure told the House of Assembly that no such purchases had been made and described the "press reports as "rumours and speculation".

He was answering a question from Mr. Mark Partridge (CAZ MP for Mazowe-Mutoko) whether his Ministry's $10 million (about £12.5 million) supplementary budget was part of the money to be used for buying the Soviet aircraft.

Noting that "$10 million is nothing" when buying new aircraft, the Minister said the money was needed for maintaining the existing fleet.

He said his Ministry had requested a supplementary vote of $33 million (about £40.2 million).

He was praised by Mr. Partridge for dismissing the reports on the Soviet deal, saying it would have been impossible to maintain the MiG 29 and that the whole deal would have been a complete waste of money." — Sapa
Zimbabwe enters its eighth year as an independent country on April 18, shouldering some very heavy burdens, not all of its own making.

The dread spectre of drought hangs over much of the country and already there are reports of people going hungry, children dropping out of school and a desperate search for water supplies to keep those communities in the West in existence.

The country cannot be blamed on the government, but in the growing concern over the management of the economy, criticism of the government's performance is growing.

It is not only the business community, still largely controlled by whites, which has been battling to overcome shortages and complaining about delays in getting decisions out of the authorities.

In Parliament, black opposition members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu party have been outspoken in their criticism of government spending on prestige projects at the expense of essential development schemes.

Former Cabinet Minister, Mr John Nkomo, a leading member of Zanu, said the Government's failure to consider natural disasters, such as the drought, the international economic situation and the politics in Southern Africa made nonsense of the forecasts in the five-year development plan.

This year's independence celebrations are taking place in the new giant 60,000 seat National Sports Stadium, which has been built with a Chinese soft loan for R60 million.

Overshadowing immediate problems, however, is the ticking timebomb of growing unemployment.

Every year 100,000 school-leavers join the ranks of the labour force but at this point there is talk of factories closing or going on short time because they do not have the materials to produce the goods.

Prime Minister Mugabe warned that race relations dipped during the past year when whites felt vulnerable and uneasy over the demonstrations which followed the death in a plane crash of President Samora Machel.

Fear of racial war with South Africa

It brought home to them the uncertainty with which any minority group is faced when things go wrong.

The economy aside, what worries most whites is the danger of being drawn into a racial war involving South Africa.

With thousands of troops committed to the defence of Mozambique, operations continuing against dissidents in Matabeleland and warlike threats from the MNR rebels on the Eastern border, the prospect of a conventional conflict with forces from across the Limpopo seemed daunting indeed.

Race relations have been restored, however, in the new year.
Zimbabwe enters its eighth year as an independent country on Saturday, shouldering some very heavy burdens, not all of its own making.

The dreaded spectre of drought hangs over much of the country and already there are reports of people going hungry, children dropping out of school and a desperate search for water supplies to keep some communities in the west in existence.

Of course, the drought cannot be blamed on the Government, but in the growing concern over the management of the economy, criticism of the Government's performance is also mounting.

Indeed, worry about how the economy is being managed has superseded other fears which have been part and parcel of the early years of Zimbabwe's independence.

It is not only the business community, still largely controlled by whites, which has been battling to overcome shortages and complaining about delays in getting decisions out of the authorities.

In Parliament, opposition members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party have been outspoken in their criticism of the Government's lack of spending on prestige projects at the expense of essential development schemes.

Former Cabinet Minister Mr John Nkomo said the Government's failure to consider natural disasters, such as the drought, the international economic situation and the politics in Southern Africa made nonsense of the forecasts in the five-year development plan.

Zimbabwe must adopt a more pragmatic approach, he said, and open itself to investment if the shortage of foreign exchange was to be resolved.

"Unless we liberalise our economy, no one will come and invest here. And if we continue to take more loans, we will mortgage the country," said Mr Nkomo, echoing the views of many in business and industry.

This year's independence celebrations are taking place in the new giant 60,000-seat National Sports Stadium which has been built with a Chinese soft loan of R60 million. Across the road, work is continuing to complete the towering monument at Heroes' Acre in memory of those who fought for the liberation of Zimbabwe and which has been built at a cost of R15 million.

Overshadowing immediate problems, however, is the ticking time-bomb of growing unemployment. Every year 100,000 school-leavers join the ranks of the labour force, but at the moment there is talk of factories closing or going on short time because they do not have the materials to produce the goods.

On the politico-economic front, less is heard these days of sanctions on South Africa. But Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said Zimbabwe and Zambia still intend to impose selective sanctions once they have completed negotiations with their neighbours who are reluctant to be drawn into this game.

It was sanctions which led indirectly to the undoing of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith who was suspended from his seat in Parliament for a year for advising South Africans on how best to beat them.

Mr Smith was really being punished, however, for his failure in the Government's eyes to shut up and recognise that his time was over.

Nowhere was this better illustrated than in an impromptu remark by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, when he was asked to afford Mr Smith protection from severe heckling in the chamber.

The Speaker said he would comply with the request. "But it is very difficult!" Mr Smith was seeking protection from people whom he had incarcerated in prison for two years without trial.

NO RUSH LIKELY

"Later he released me and he said he did not know I ever existed when he was supporting the motion for me to be Speaker of the House," said Mr Mutasa bitterly.

With Mr Smith out of Parliament for a year at least, it is possible that the Government will not feel compelled to rush through the abolition of the specially reserved white seats in Parliament.

That it will do so in the end is not in doubt. But it is almost certain that some way will be found to keep white faces in Parliament, though not specifically representing the white community.

Race relations dipped during the past year when whites felt vulnerable and uneasy over the demonstrations which followed the death of a plane crash of President Samora Machel.

It brought home to them the uncertainty which any minority group is faced when things go wrong. — The Star's Africa News Service.
ATTEMPTS to merge Zimbabwe’s government and opposition parties have been broken off as the nation celebrates its seventh anniversary of independence.

Relations between Prime Minister Robert Mugabe’s ZANU-PF and the PF-ZAPU of his chief rival, Joshua Nkomo, have improved in the past year, both men saying publicly that only a few details remained to be settled.

But in a nationwide radio and television speech on Friday, Mr Mugabe said they were still deadlocked on the question of unity, adding that the central committee of the party has recently decided that the talks be discontinued, for they are serving no purpose.

Mr Mugabe did not go into detail, and was not immediately clear whether the two parties, allies in a seven-year guerrilla war that preceded Zimbabwe’s independence in 1980, had irrevocably halted or merely suspended contacts. The discussions started almost two years ago.

The discussions started almost two years ago.

One source close to the negotiating teams of both parties was still hopeful. “I think it would be premature to suggest that the merger discussions are over. It is in everybody’s interests that this succeeds,” he told Reuters.

Besides wanting PF-ZAPU’s parliamentary vote in order to abolish 50 parliamentary seats reserved for the country’s white minority and create a one-party state, the Government has said the merger would end a four-year armed rebellion afflicting southern Zimbabwe.

According to Zimbabwe’s British-brokered constitution, the Government can scrap the white seats from Parliament if the ruling party can muster 70 affirmative votes in Parliament, where it now controls 56 seats. PF-ZAPU has 14 seats.

Some analysts said last night that Mr Mugabe was probably hoping to get support for the abolition of the white seats from five independent MPs, who have backed most of his policies in the past.

Rebels

The anti-Government rebels, wreaking havoc in southern Matabeleland, who claim to be followers of Mr Nkomo, have killed more than 400 people and destroyed property worth millions of dollars. Mr Nkomo, who led unsuccessful talks with Mr Mugabe late yesterday, has always denied any link with the insurgents.

At the height of the troubles between the two parties in 1980, the PF-ZAPU leader was briefly detained, his travel documents and those of his wife seized and several of his MPs held, some of them without trial, on a wide range of security-related charges.

Political sources said Mr Nkomo, a Cabinet Minister after independence but sacked by Mr Mugabe for allegedly plotting a coup in 1985, had been demanding Government posts for some of his top lieutenants in the new party, but the move had been blocked by senior ruling-party hawks. — Sapa-Reuters
Zimbabwe unity talks break up

HARARE - The leader of Zimbabwe's main opposition party, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday he was "amazed and disturbed" that the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, had not notified him before announcing the collapse of unity talks between their parties.

In an interview with the semi-official Zimbabwe Inter-Africa News Agency, Mr Nkomo said he first heard the news from diplomats on Friday.

Mr Mugabe made the official announcement in a televised address to the nation the same evening.

He said his party's central committee had decided to end the talks because they had been deadlocked for too long and were serving no useful purpose.

Mr Nkomo claimed the talks had not collapsed at the conference table and said the breakdown should be seen as a "temporary setback" in the drive for unity.

"Everybody must realise that unity is bigger than any central committee. It must not be shaken by any moves of political parties," he said.

Mr Nkomo urged Zimbabweans to remain "cool and collected".

Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo led rival guerrilla armies during the seven-year war for independence.

Near the end of the war they formed an alliance called the Patriotic Front.

When elections were called in 1980, Mr Mugabe quit the alliance to campaign on his own.

Mr Mugabe's party, the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), won a majority of the seats in parliament.

He then brought Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union into a coalition government but kicked Mr Nkomo out of the cabinet after charging that the opposition politician was plotting aoup.

Mr Nkomo denied the charge.

The rival political groups began unity talks 18 months ago and it had been widely expected that they would merge.

- In the same television address, Mr Mugabe accused the South African Government of preparing to attack Frontline states as part of a campaign to boost its chances of victory in the all-white election on May 8.

He described South Africa as a "belligerent big bully".
Whites have adapted and thrived in new Zimbabwe
Zimbabwe arrests 8 canoeists from SA

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Eight South African men here for a canoeing safari have been held in custody for the past 10 days, it was learnt yesterday.

The men, named by unofficial sources as Messrs H Beithway, W Kruger, P Gouws, P Rademan, A Erasmus, G Crafford, P Roche and M Swart, all believed to be from Rustenburg in the Transvaal, were arrested at their hotel at Kariba on April 13.

The South African Trade Mission has confirmed it has been informed of the arrests and has taken up the matter.
SA 8 held in Zimbabwe

PRETORIA — Eight South African citizens are being detained by Zimbabwe authorities, the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed in Pretoria yesterday.

A spokesman said South Africa's Trade Representative in Harare was fully informed about the matter and was in contact with the Zimbabwean Government.

"The families of the eight South Africans have also been fully informed." No details of the identity of those being held or circumstances of their detentions could be released at this stage.

Details would be made known "as soon as possible." — Sapa
Mugabe:

From Michael Overy

NATIONAL UNITY, PROMISES

By Anthony Purnell (ZNP)

Zimbabwe's new national unity government

African People's Union (APU)

The difference with a

united national
No reasons given for holding SA 8

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe Police have confirmed they are holding eight South African tourists following their arrest at Kariba 10 days ago.

But a spokesman at police headquarters in Harare said no further details could be released as the matter was of a "sensitive nature."

He said investigations were continuing.

The tourists, all men, are understood to be from Rustenburg in the Transvaal and were in Kariba to go on a canoeing safari down the Zambezi River.

The reason for the detention of the eight men is still not known, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said in Pretoria last night.

He gave the assurance that South Africa's trade representative in the Zimbabwean capital was "in constant liaison with authorities in an effort to secure the release of the detainees." "

Reports from Harare earlier quoted the South African Trade Representative as saying the eight canoeists were arrested at a resort hotel 10 days ago but that he was satisfied they were "bona fide tourists."

A Zimbabwe Government spokesman declined immediate comment on the issue. — Sapa.
HARARE — Eight South African men detained in Zimbabwe planned a canoe safari down the Zambezi, the head of South Africa’s trade mission in Harare said yesterday.

Mr Johan Viljoen said the men were detained at the Cutty Sark Hotel on the shores of Lake Kariba in northern Zimbabwe 10 days ago, soon after entering the country by ‘sea’ from neighbouring Botswana.

Mr Viljoen said the detentions had been confirmed by the Zimbabwean government but it had given no reasons for their action.

He said the men had not appeared in court and he did not know under which laws they were being held.

“It is likely that a group of eight South Africans coming into the country in vehicles at this time would cause some sort of suspicion,” he said.

“I suspect the people here want to be sure they are bona fide tourists.”

Mr Viljoen said he could not release the names of the men and did not know their ages.

Three were from Rustenburg, where one was an attorney.

Last May South African forces made simultaneous raids on what they said were African National Congress bases in Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia.

Two weeks ago, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, warned Zimbabwe, along with other black-ruled Southern African states, to prevent insurgents from entering South Africa through their countries, or face the consequences.

Mr Botha told an election meeting in Natal this month that heavily armed ANC terrorists had assembled near Limpopo from where some had already left for South Africa. He said that they were on their way to disrupt the elections and warned that the government would take whatever action was necessary to stop them. — Sapa
SA 8 held while on canoe trip

HARARE — Zimbabwean security authorities are holding eight South African men who were arrested at a resort hotel 10 days ago, the South African Trade Mission in Harare said yesterday.

A spokesman said the mission had been in touch with the Zimbabwean authorities over the arrests, adding that, "we are satisfied they are bona fide tourists".

A Zimbabwean Government spokesman declined to comment on the incident.

Tour industry officials said the men had been arrested on April 13 at a hotel in the northern resort town of Kariba, as they waited for a safari operator to take them on a canoe trip down the Zambezi River.

They said the eight — including three men from Rustenburg, one of whom was a lawyer — had driven into Zimbabwe in a four-wheel-drive vehicle from Botswana, travelling through the remote bush area in the Zambezi River Valley and on to Kariba.

It was not immediately clear where the men are being held. — Sapa-RNS
Trying to feed a family on R100 a month

BY PETA THORNTHWAITE

Harare

ANY urbanised wage-earner in Zimbabwe laments the crop failure, the tobacco price and the fact that there is not a tub of toothpaste to be bought.

Ply then the Zimbabwean earning the minimum wage trying to clothe, educate, and feed a family on Z$100 (about R120) a month.

And when mourning over the withered maize ends and farmers start to prepare the lands and finance for fertiliser, the tale of woe will mount. Many of them, particularly in the peasant sector in Matabeleland and Victoria provinces, will have little or no cash to repay last year’s loan.

The following statistic tells a tale. A man in Harare bought a new car for Z$13 000 (about R15 600) two years ago. Last month he sold it for Z$23 000 (about R27 600). The price of houses has more than trebled in the last three years, and a school uniform for an eight-year-old girl last week cost Z$23 50 (about R28,56).

Seven months ago a bottle of peanut butter cost just one dollar, it’s now about double. Staple foods such as bread, milk, mbaile meal and meat are still, reasonably priced, but one cannot live on bread alone. A person also needs washing powder at Z$3,20 per kg (about R3,84 per kg).

No-one should starve, because Zimbabwe is sitting on a maize mountain from two previous good harvests. Had another bumper crop been reaped, the problem and expenses of storage would have been real.

But drought relief was suspended more than two years ago when the crops prospered. Getting it back into gear and paying for the maize bought from peasant and small-scale commercial farmers, is another problem.

The government is strapped for cash anyway. The very last thing it needed this year was to have to find money to pay for the maize and transport to distribute it to some of the most remote parts of the country.

The lack of foreign currency, despite last year’s small surplus, has come about because of the peak in debt servicing. Just before and after independence Zimbabwe borrowed heavily and many of those debts have become due. Next year the cost of paying back that money will drop significantly from its present high of 29 percent of every dollar earned in exports.
Mystery over Zimbabwe arrests

PRETORIA — The reason for the detention by Zimbabwean authorities of eight young South African men 10 days ago is still not known, said a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs. — Sapa.
THE eight South African tourists who were detained in Zimbabwe almost two weeks ago may not have been arrested for political reasons, according to the tour operator who was to have guided them on their safari.

Mr Stretch-Ferreira said this week: "I just don't believe they were arrested because they are South Africans or because there is uneasiness in some quarters that South Africa might raid Zimbabwe before the coming election."

"I think they might just have upset someone. You know what a bunch of fellows are like after they have had a few beers."

The eight white men — all from Rustenburg — were arrested on April 13 at the popular Cutty Sark Hotel in Kariba, the former holiday playground for thousands of South Africans.

Stretch said he was not worried about the welfare of the men, who are being held in prisons throughout northwestern Zimbabwe.

"My information is that they are being well treated," he said.

The detention of the eight has not yet been reported in the Zimbabwean media, but it could become a big story after yesterday's SADF raids in Livingstone.

"They could be inside for some time now," said one seasoned newswoman.

Stretch — so nicknamed because he's almost two metres tall — said the day of the arrests had been a bad one for him, too.

"Monday the 13th was a heckova day.

"In the morning, I was attacked by a hippo near Mana Pools."

"Then, on my way to Kariba, my vehicle broke down."

"When I finally got there to pick up these guys I discovered they were all in detention. Jesus, what a day."

The men are R M Botha, P Kruger, P Raderman, P Gous, M Swart, B Roche, A Erasmus and G Crafford.

They had planned to go on a three-day canoeing trip from Kariba to Chirundu with Goliath Safaris, the tour company which white Zimbabwean Stretch and his wife, Sarah, formed last year.

"The men, in four four-wheel-drive vehicles, had crossed into Zimbabwe from Chobe, in Botswana, and were travelling along a route that Stretch had recommen-..."
8 detained in Zimbabwe back home

Political Correspondent

The eight South Africans recently detained in Zimbabwe slipped quietly into South Africa through Ellisras at the weekend.

The men are lying low, presumably in terms of an agreement with Zimbabwe which secured their release.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said there was nothing to add to a statement released by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha today in response to an incorrect radio news item which said South Africa still had no idea of the whereabouts of the eight South Africans held in Zimbabwe.

There had been fears the men would be caught up in the aftermath of South Africa's reconnaissance mission to Livingstonia.
Eight SA men held in Z‘babwe are back home

JOHANNESBURG — The eight South African men detained earlier this month by Zimbabwean authorities are back with their families in the Transvaal after being released at the weekend.

Their legal representative, Mr. Ernst Penzhorn, said today, at a press conference at Jan Smuts airport upon his return from Harare, where he negotiated their release, that they had been detained under Zimbabwe’s emergency regulations on suspicion of spying on South Africa.

The men, Mr. Hendrik Bonthuys, Mr. Piet Gouws, Mr. Willie Kruger, Mr. Ferdi Janse van Rensburg, Dr. Michael Swart, Mr. Bertus Erasmus, Mr. Quinton Crafford, and Mr. Pierre Rincker, were released on Friday night and told to be out of Zimbabwe by 6pm on Saturday.

They had returned to South Africa via Plumber, and then through Botswana, the route they took when they entered Zimbabwe on April 9 for a canoeing trip down the Zambezi River.

They were detained at the Kariba Hotel on April 13, after they took pictures of the Kariba Dam wall, which has been prohibited in terms of Zimbabwe’s emergency regulations since January.

The Pretoria lawyer told newsmen at the airport he had been asked to represent the men by their families and had acted in his private capacity during negotiations, although he had raised closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Zimbabwe authorities had allowed the eight to have legal representation, and he had travelled to Harare last Thursday, where he was courteously received.

Mr. Penzhorn said he had been told South African tourists were not unwelcome in Zimbabwwe, but he advised them to make sure they did not allow themselves to be found in suspicious circumstances.

Mr. Penzhorn also secured the release in February this year of four South Africans held in Zamba for nine months. — Sapa
Academic warns on conflict in SA

Race relations in Zimbabwe 'success'

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Race relations in Zimbabwe have been basically a success story, Professor Marshall Murphree, Director of the Department of Applied Social Sciences at the University of Zimbabwe, said in an interview.

But he warned that whites in Zimbabwe were particularly vulnerable to the effects of the racial conflict in South Africa.

Racism transcends boundaries

He told the Northern Suburbs News that the violent demonstrations which followed the death of President Samora Machel showed that the effects of racism transcended national boundaries. Until racism was eliminated everywhere, no society would be free from its impact.

He did not regard incidents such as the riot in protest against President Machel's death as reliable indicators of race relations though they did contribute to the tendency among whites to oscillate between optimism and pessimism about their future.

Professor Murphree said successful race relations in Zimbabwe were achieved by a combination of statesmanship, favourable economic conditions and a balance of principle and pragmatism.

He estimated that between 100,000 and 110,000 whites remained in Zimbabwe, making it the biggest white population under black government.

He found blacks had shown "remarkably little prejudice towards whites", and while race remained a significant factor, the interests of individuals were defined less in the context of racial membership and more in terms of multi-racial interest groups.

He considered that white public behaviour changed rapidly after independence, but the change in private attitudes had been much slower.

He did not think the scrapping of the 20 seats reserved for whites in Parliament would prompt a new wave of emigration.

Rather he thought it would have a positive effect of reinforcing the present decline in the significance of race in Zimbabwe.

He regarded the constitutional provision of white seats, which the Government said it intended removing legally, gave whites no effective voice or veto, and caused them to act defensively as a racially defined group.

He estimated that since independence in 1980, about 90,000 whites had left Zimbabwe.
Harare releases SA detainees held on spying charges

JOHANNESBURG — The eight South African men detained earlier this month by Zimbabwe authorities are back with their families in the Transvaal after they were released at the weekend.

Their legal representative, Mr. Ernst Penzhorn, on his return from Harare yesterday, where he negotiated their release, said at a press conference at Jan Smuts airport, that they had been detained under Zimbabwe's emergency regulations on suspicion of spying for South Africa.

The men, Mr. Hendrik Bonthuys, Mr. Piet Gouws, Mr. Willie Kruger, Mr. Ferdi Janse van Rensburg, Dr. Michael Swart, Mr. Bertus Erasmus, Mr. Quinton Crafford, and Mr. Pierre Roscher, were released on Friday night and told to be out of Zimbabwe by 1800 on Saturday.

They had returned to South Africa via Plumtree, and then through Botswana, the route they took when they entered Zimbabwe for a canoeing trip down the Zambezi River.

They were detained at the Kariba Hotel on April 12, after they took pictures of the Kariba Dam wall, which has been prohibited in terms of Zimbabwe's emergency regulations.

Mr. Penzhorn said the men were held at four different jails in Zimbabwe, where they were interrogated but well treated.

Mr. Penzhorn said all the men were professionals and that none were members of the South African security forces.

The Pretoria lawyer said he had been asked to represent the men by their families and had acted in his private capacity during negotiations, although he had liaised closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Zimbabwe authorities had allowed the eight to have legal representation, and he had travelled to Harare last Thursday, where he was courteously received.

Mr. Penzhorn said he had been told South African tourists were not welcome in Zimbabwe, but he advised them to make sure they did not allow themselves to be found in suspicious circumstances. — Sapa
Zimbabwe releases eight S African men

JOHANNESBURG. — Eight South Africans have arrived home after being detained for 11 days in Zimbabwe on suspicion of spying for Pretoria, their lawyer said.

Lawyer Mr Ernst Penshorn, who negotiated their release, said the men were freed on Friday night, hours before South Africa raided alleged African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla centres in neighbouring Zambia.

They were ordered to leave the country by 6pm on Saturday, he said at a news conference.

Government sources confirmed they were back in South Africa.

The eight, who planned a canoeing trip along the Zambezi River, were held on April 13 for taking pictures of the Kariba Dam wall in northern Zimbabwe, prohibited under Zimbabwean law.

Mr Penshorn said they were held at four different jails in Zimbabwe, where they were interrogated, but well treated.

None of them were members of the South African security forces, he said.

Mr Penshorn said he had been asked to represent the men by their families.

The eight are Mr Hendrik Bonthuys, Mr Piet Gouws, Mr Willie Kruger, Mr Ferdis Janse van Rensburg, Mr Michael Swart, Mr Bertus Erasmus, Mr Quinton Cratford and Mr Pierre Roscher. — Reuters
Food crisis in Mozambique

"The situation in Mozambique is very fluid," said the FAO's senior economist, Peter Newhouse, but the two areas where he says the airdrop might prove necessary are the provinces of Niassa and Zambezia. It's those areas that the so-called "guerrillas" have been fiercest for many months. Over the whole country, the war has left some four million people in need of emergency assistance, according to the FAO. That figure amounts to about one-quarter of the entire Mozambican population.

Of them, says the FAO, over one million have been displaced by the war, and are living in areas inaccessible to the relief operations carried out so far. Mr Newhouse believes that the FAO sees only two alternatives for those one million people.

One is that the relief agencies resign themselves to the fact that these people are out of touch, and simply let them starve.

The other is to mount an airdrop operation to get emergency food supplies to the makeshift refugees camps cut off by the conflict.

The FAO's field staff has therefore called on the international donor agencies to give what it calls "urgent considerations" to a new operation to get food to those most distressed and inaccessible regions of the country.

But although, according to Peter Newhouse, an airdrop operation has to be considered as "a very serious possibility". FAO officials do point out that these are very expensive operations to implement.
SA gets secret data on MiG-29s

Owen Correspondent

LONDON. — Israel has passed top-secret information to South Africa about a sale of new Soviet MiG-29 fighter aircraft to Zimbabwe, the Sunday Telegraph reported here yesterday.

The deal, reported in the same newspaper last week, apparently involves 13 of the modern jets in a R900-million deal.

The report, confirmed last week by the British Foreign Office, caused alarm in Pretoria and has led to speculation that South Africa may strike preemptively at the Zimbabwean MiG-29s soon after their delivery in the summer of 1989.

Codename Fulcrum

According to well-placed intelligence sources, Israel has amassed a considerable amount of information about the MiG-29's capabilities and characteristics. This information would be used to find means of destroying MiG-29s in air combat.

Israel's interest in the MiG-29 stems from the fact that Syria will begin taking delivery of the first of almost 190 of the Soviet fighters this summer.

Israel's data on the MiG-29, also known by the NATO codename Fulcrum, has been amassed in the past two years and was helped considerably, sources say, by information passed by recently-convicted American spy Jonathan Pollard to Israeli agents in Washington in 1985.

Although the South African Air Force is the strongest air force in the region, many of its fighters are aging French-built Mirages which would be little match for the Fulcrum in combat.

South Africa's fleet of Centurion battle tanks have been updated using Israeli modification kits and South Africa's new Cheetah fighter aircraft, currently under development and due in service after 1990, is a derivative of the Israeli Kfir fighter.

In the aftermath of the Pollard case and in the face of American pressure for Israel to sever links with South Africa, Israel recently undertook not to supply military equipment to Pretoria. Despite this undertaking, sources strongly suggest that exchanges of valuable information and hi-tech military electronics will continue on a covert basis.
Zanu axes Tekere for 'misconduct'

HARARE. — A former guerilla chieftain and longtime trusted aide of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has been fired for misconduct from his key post as ruling party chairman in one of Zimbabwe's eight provinces, newspapers reported yesterday.

Mr Edgar Tekere, 50, was the second veteran nationalist politician recently to be axed as a provincial chairman of Zanu (PF).

The party politburo on December 20 dismissed Masvingo provincial chairman Mr Eddison Zvobgo for misconduct.

Zanu administrative secretary Mr Maurice Nyagumbo said the party had gone out of its way to help Mr Tekere "mend his ways", but now concluded he could not reform. — Sapa

AP
LUSAKA — The president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, was greeted with enthusiasm when he arrived at the World Council of Churches meeting yesterday, Ziana, Zimbabwe’s semi-official news agency, reports from Lusaka.

South African delegates “almost raised the roof with their singing, dancing and cries of ‘amandla’ and ‘Viva Oliver Tambo’,” as Mr Tambo entered the hall and was embraced by the Anglican Archbishop of Central Africa, the Most Rev Khotso Makhulu, Ziana report said.

Mr Tambo also received a standing ovation at the end of a speech.

Before leaving, Mr Tambo embraced Dr Beyers Naude, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who is also attending the session. Dr Naude also received a standing ovation.

When the end of the session was declared, all rose and sang Nkosi Sikelel’i Africa, the hymn composed in South Africa. It has become the national anthem of several African countries after gaining independence. It is used as Zimbabwe’s national anthem.

Yesterday South African Christians conducted the opening workshop, led by Bishop Manas Buthelezi of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Johannesburg.

They prayed in particular for those beginning a two-day stayaway from work in South Africa.

A minute’s silence was also observed in solidarity with the stayaway.

Those delegates who have spent time in South African prisons were later asked to stand and were applauded by their fellow-delegates.

The general secretary of the World Council of Churches, Dr Emilio Castro, who arrived for the meeting yesterday, said he was especially happy to greet members of the “liberation movements” attending the conference.

The conference was a chance for delegates “to become once again the disciples of those who are in the forefront of the struggle for justice” in the region, he said.

“The real protagonists are those who are risking their lives going through hell and purgatory on the road to heaven,” he said.

He assured the conference of the prayers of Christians all over the world.

This report has been curtailed — Mr Tambo may not be quoted in South Africa. — Sapa.
The white life in Zimbabwe seven years on

J D F Jones of the London Financial Times

Not unexpectedly, most of the old-style white Rhodesians have abandoned the white suburbs, the white Zimbabweans are in subtle ways a different kettle of fish. Their lifestyle has not changed as greatly as they might have feared, but the demands of their satisfactions, their worries and concerns, their sense of role in their own country, have turned topsy-turvy. And, of course, their numbers have been transformed.

In their heyday — out in the Seventies; just before the civil war got serious — 275,000 whites lived in Rhodesia. That figure might now be as low as 80,000. Certainly no more than 100,000 (one reason for this impression is that a lot of people, particularly youngsters, go away not as "emigrants" but on "holiday"; thus, their disappearance will not show up officially unless there is a census.

This is a colossal exit, but not in the least surprising. Most travelled either to or via SA. Dramatic numbers ended up in Australia, especially around Perth; fewer went back to Britain or went elsewhere in the Commonwealth.

The whites who left can probably be divided into various categories — those who had not been born in the country, the young men who carried the brunt of the pre-independence fighting; the artisans, the police and the lower-paid and less-qualified people who realised their jobs would be taken over by blacks.

Then, of course, there were those white Rhodesians — many of them — who could not stomach the loss of their racially related seniority. But there were also specific financial factors influencing individual decisions on whether to go or stay. Who, then, are the white Zimbabweans seven years after independence? In crude summary, they fall into four main groups.

First, there is the older generation. They are the one most obviously "trapped" by their own affluence but also with stronger sentimental reasons for staying and less reason to fear losing jobs or career prospects.

Their incentive to remain is compounded by the fact that, when you emigrate from Zimbabwe, you are allowed to take out only $20,000 plus certain personal effects. Your assets must be invested in government bonds that pay 4%.

After six years, you can send for one-sixth of your capital, a withdrawal that may be repeated for the next six years. The thousands of Rhodesian pensioners who left their country are suffering similarly, although pensions have been re-established scrupulously, including to SA. The point is evident; a good proportion of whites cannot afford to leave, even if they want to.

Then there are the farmers. They have been the stars of the post-independence years, the backbone of the economy. There are now about 4,500 white "commercial" farmers, plus their families; in other words, most have stayed on — and not only because it is impossible for them to take their land or its cash value with them. One of the most striking things about Zimbabwe today is that there is little talk of peasant land hunger, "resettlement" of black workers on white land, "squattering" and re-occupation of the farms. Government's resettlement programme — one of its main policy planks and where British aid has been focused particularly — has been a disappointment, with only 40,000 families transferred so far, compared with the target of 162,000 by 1984.

Yet surprisingly, it does not seem to be a matter of political crises (remember that the war was, in the last analysis, supposed to have been fought for the land which the whites annexed at the turn of this century). Third, there is the private sector. It became obvious at independence that there was to be no place for whites in the public service, although this was inevitable given the policies of earlier white governments.

Fourth, there are the "new" white Zimbabweans — people who were probably born there and love the country as their own. They have lost most of the racialism of their forebears, although they still do not mix much socially — opposed to professionally — with blacks.

They may have considered — and even tried — living elsewhere (some went to SA for a time but didn't take it) and have now made a considered decision to commit themselves to Zimbabwe, for better or worse. No one can be certain about their numbers, but they are important for the future.

Put these four groups together, add the so-called "expatriates" — imported on short-term contract to perform specific jobs and sent home again as soon as the authorities believe a Zimbabwean can cope — plus the disproportionately large number of diplomats and associated types and you have a white population which is edging towards the 50,000 Kenya model. The unrepresented presence of whites in the country is surely an achievement after the bitterness of a racial war. Extraordinarily, too, there is scarcely any evidence that these whites, who inevitably are "fat cats" in comparison with the black average, are resented.

One explanation must be that there are plenty of black fat cats in today's Zimbabwe; their conspicuous presence is probably even more likely than that of the whites to provoke envy. One of the ironies is that Mugabe's socialism has been conspicuous for the emergence of a black middle class.

But what of the quality of life of these reconstituted Rhodesians? The sun still shines. The servants are ubiquitous. The roads and services are (almost) as manicured and efficient as before. Certainly, the economy is in difficulties, but Zimbabwe is by no stretch of the imagination uncomfortable.

The choice of goods and brand names in the shops is limited, but these are people who lived with sanctions; they can cope. They keep telling you that it is still a wonderful life and they mean it. Zimbabwe, in short, is shaping up as a country with an affluent minority, who, by and large, are happy to be there, ruled by a black socialist government which, by and large, is happy to have them.

There is, though, an obvious political dimension to all this. For the past seven years, the constitution negotiated at London's Lancaster House in 1979 has guaranteed whites 20 of Zimbabwe's 100 parliamentary seats. Mugabe has respected the arrangement.

But now Mugabe constitutionally entitled to abolish the entrenched white seats if he can muster 70 votes in the House and the government has made it clear that it intends to do so.

The result would, in the first instance, be in effect to disenfranchise the whites until the next general election; their 20 MPs would have to leave Parliament at once.

In the second instance, the whites would be assimilated into the full common roll — an entirely democratic move but one that would confirm their relegation to political insignificance.

However, it is hard to find any whites who are either startled, or even concerned, by this imminent scenario. They have, it seems, used the seven years interim to adjust to their political demise.

What we have, then, is a small group of wealthy whites — fewer than one in 100 of the total population — many of whom are passionately fond of their Central African country and are anxious to live their lives here in the economic disadvantages and the administrative inefficiencies.

They accept that they have no hope of a political role in their country, know that civil liberties are going to remain under pressure and are not yet clear if they are truly intended by a socialist and egalitarian government to operate the commercial and agricultural capitalist sectors.

Most of them do not have more than the faintest insight into, or information about, the tribal and ideological politics of the country, and the public, national unity, they are, therefore, in the dark about the prospective stability of government.

This ignorance, coupled with their lack of influence, must raise doubts about their own security. There are indeed perils inherent in their situation as whites in Southern Africa.

It has to be assumed — at least, most Zimbabweans do — that the situation in SA will continue to deteriorate. Most Zimbabweans assume their country will be drawn into the consequences of this conflict — through cross-border retaliation or other ways — over the next generation.

If, for example, Mugabe introduces sanctions against SA, the quality of life inside this country is bound to suffer dramatically. And when the South African government is challenged, it has shown it will strike back.

The lines and terms of conflict will be drawn on racial distinctions — how else? White Zimbabweans, having chosen to stay on, will have to ask themselves if their acceptance of black rule is enough to assure their security.
Zambia to go it alone financially

LUSAKA—Zambia abolished personal foreign exchange allowances yesterday and announced the creation of a committee to supervise import licences as part of its new go-it-alone policy.

A central bank statement said Zambian citizens and resident expatriates would no longer be allowed foreign exchange for holiday travel, primary and secondary education, abroad, wage remittances and the payment of service fees.

Meanwhile, President Kenneth Kaunda has announced the creation of a special committee, composed of representatives from different sectors of the economy, to monitor the government's allocation of foreign exchange for imports.

"The committee will be instructed not to allow the importation of any goods considered to be luxuries into the country," he said.

"Anyone caught doing so will have his licence cancelled on the spot and if he is a foreigner he will be deported immediately."

Last Friday the president announced that Zambia would abandon International Monetary Fund austerity policies in order to embark on a new economic programme aimed at achieving growth through self-reliance and tight government control of the economy.

—Sapa-RNS
HARARE — The leader of Zimbabwe's commercial sector has warned that the reconstruction through Mozambique of Southern African export routes must be seen as a step-by-step process to which there is no swift solution. This is the message given by Dawn Taunton, president of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC), in the chamber's current issue of its monthly magazine, Commerce.

Cautioning against expecting too much too soon, Taunton said success could only be achieved by setting limited and easy to understand objectives. She dealt initially with the Beira Corridor from Zimbabwe's eastern border through Mozambique to the port of Beira.

The corridor, guarded by Zimbabwe and Mozambique troops against attacks by Renamo, is one of Zimbabwe's main rail links and carries its vital oil pipeline to the ocean.

A multi-million dollar reconstruction scheme, backed by Western consortia, is under way in the corridor in a concerted effort by member-countries of SADC and PTA to reduce their dependency on South African transport routes. Taunton said the ZNCC should eventually get its own debentures in the corridor, which would grant the chamber access to confidential information about its progress. — Sapa.
HARARE — A strong protest note over recent border landmine incidents was handed to the Harare government yesterday by SA's Trade Commissioner in Zimbabwe.

Johannes Viljoen said the protest, which arose from Monday's detonation of an anti-vehicle landmine which killed one person and injured 10 others inside SA, west of the southern Zimbabwean border town of Beitbridge.

The note also said three landmines were lifted on Tuesday, one in the area of the explosion and the others 5km west of Beitbridge.

"We also told them that footprints were found leading from and to Zimbabwe, indicating that the person who planted them came from Zimbabwe.

The South African government protested very strongly against this violation of international law," Viljoen said.

Pretoria said on Tuesday it had protested to Zimbabwe over two landmine blasts near the border which killed a man and injured a soldier.

Viljoen said he had reiterated the South African government's responsibility to defend its territory and to safeguard the safety of its citizens.

Pretoria has often accused the Harare government of allowing guerrillas fighting for black majority rule to infiltrate SA through Zimbabwe, a charge denied by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government.

Pretoria launched its latest raid two weeks ago, hitting Zambia's southern tourist town, and stones and killing four people. Sapa-Reuters.
YOUTH S' DEMOCRACY

Speaker's name

City Press
ZIMBABWE PAPER SLAMS CHILD DETentions

HARARE. - The holding of children in detention in South Africa has been sharply criticised in Zimbabwe despite an attempt by the South African trade representative to explain the circumstances of the detentions.

In an unusual step, the trade representative, Mr Jan Viljoen, had a letter published in the Herald newspaper in which he said that children in detention were there “for the sole reason of protecting the general public from acts of violence perpetrated mainly by juveniles in the 16 to 18 years age group.”

In the letter contained figures of the numbers in detention supplied to a court by a senior police officer, General Steenkamp.

In a leading article in reply to the letter, the Herald said the “feeble attempt” to excuse the detention of schoolchildren did not even begin to address the real issues at stake.

The paper said juvenile violence had its roots in social ills and in South Africa unemployment, poverty, poor education, combined with the unjust oppression of political aspirations had churned out a “desperate, frustrated and angry generation of teenagers.”

Instead of taking heed of the call for change in 1976, the authorities had hit back hard.

“As a result teenagers have been completely brutalised by the system they live in, and if they ‘necklace’ those they regard as being their foes and use other forms of violence to enforce boycotts and the like, the authorities should not be surprised,” said the editorial.

The paper said what was happening to many youngsters in South Africa must surely count as one of the greatest human tragedies that has the sole responsibility of the apartheid regime.”
Detention is necessary — SA envoy

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa’s ambassador to Britain, Mr P R Kilien, says the detention of people in South Africa is regrettable, but necessary.

Responding to criticism from Oxfam, Mr Kilien says in a letter to The Times today:

“Everyone regrets the necessity for detentions. I hope that there is understanding for the situation in a country like South Africa — composed of various minorities — which is committed to change and adaptation.

“There are some who do not favour evolutionary change by negotiation, there are some who are manipulated into confrontation, there are some who turn to violence and subversion.

“Government’s duty must be to try to ensure stability.”

Mr Kilien also questions “whether Oxfam, as a registered charitable organisation, should concern itself with criticising the internal affairs of countries in which it is allowed to operate”.

He adds: “Doubt would arise about the proper use of time and resources for Oxfam’s charitable work if it were to campaign on such domestic issues.”

HARARE — The holding of children in detention in South Africa has been sharply criticised in Zimbabwe despite an attempt by the South African Trade Representative to explain the circumstances of the detentions.

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‘COMPLETELY BRUTALISED’

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The paper said what was happening to many youngsters in South Africa must surely count as one of the greatest human tragedies and it was the sole responsibility of the apartheid regime.

The attack was followed up in a letter published later from a “Grieving Parent” who denounced the official letter.

Zimbabweans were urged to demand to be told why, if children were guilty of criminal acts, they were not brought to trial and why they were being detained for indefinite periods.

It accused the South African Trade Representative of effrontery in writing of the “undisciplined nature and cruelty of detained children” and accused the police of making undisciplined and brutal attacks on children.

Zimbabwe paper attacks SA over children in prison

The Star’s Africa News Service

Zimbabwe paper attacks SA over children in prison

The Star’s Africa News Service
of bullets came out of the dark . . .

‘Hail out of the dark . . .’

From ROBIN DREW Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. – Zimbabwe’s security forces with tracker dogs have mounted a massive manhunt for a gang of armed bandits who shot dead four farmers.

Mr Thys Lourens, 40, Mr Glynn Williams, 48, Mr Allan Dicks, 70, and Mr Roy Futter, 46, were killed on Saturday in an atrocity which has shocked the white farming community.

‘About three or four armed people, we believe to be bandits, stormed the small hall where the victims were and opened fire,’ Police Commissioner Henry Mkurazvhi said.

Miss Gail Futter, who survived the attack which killed her brother and three others, told of the night of horror in a telephone interview today.

There was no indication that anything was amiss until a hail of bullets smashed into the group of men playing darts in the lounge of the farmers’ club about 30km south-west of Gweru, a fast-growing small town.

‘My brother was scoring and was standing to one side. The other three, Mr Thys Lourens, Mr Glynn Williams and Mr Allan Dicks, must have died instantly,’ Gail said.

Gunned down

The women were sitting in another part of the lounge which adjoins the club bar.

“We all ran into the toilet area and crouched in a shower cubicle and kept as still as possible.”

Roy Futter tried to get to the door to lock it but was gunned down in the second fusillade of bullets.

A worker at the club had cut the main light switch.

“My action helped save the lives of the women,” Miss Gail said. “The man in the lounge was wounded.”

The gang entered the lounge carrying torches, rifled the bar and went into the bar to break open the till.

Eleven-year-old Greg Futter, who had been sleeping on two chairs put together, rolled off when the shooting started.

Gail said: ‘He had the presence of mind to lie absolutely still while the killers walked around him. When they went into the bar he crept into the shower cubicle with us.’

With Gail was her brother’s fiancée. Miss Lizzy van der Sante, her mother and one of his friends.

“Frightened”

“I was very frightened and was shaking,” said Gail. “But we all kept calm.”

She estimates they waited in the shower cubicle for nearly two hours before help arrived.

Another farmer, Mr Paul, was the first there. He walked into the darkened club on his own, not knowing what to expect.

He and other farmers had been alerted by Mrs Allan Dicks, whose 70-year-old husband was killed. Mr Dicks was in a cottage nearby when he heard the shots.

She fired a shot from her pistol and it is thought this might have driven the gang off.

The leader of the gang which launched the bloody raid is believed to be a notorious dissident known as Gwaseka waiting for scores of killings.

It is understood that he sent threatening notes to Mr Glynn Williams, who had bad problems with the squatters on the ranch which he managed.
SADF denies part in Harare blast

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — South Africa has been blamed for the explosion which ripped through a block of flats close to the city centre in the Zimbabwean capital last night, killing a young Zimbabwean mother.

State Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, who was at the scene of the blast shortly after it happened at about 6.30 last night, told newsmen: “We condemn the South African attack.”

The Minister said all the indications were that South Africa was responsible.

The Herald newspaper carried banner headlines this morning proclaiming “SA Bomb Kills Zimbabwean Woman in Harare Flat”.

The South African Defence Force has dismissed as “absurd” claims by the Zimbabwean government that South Africa was responsible for the bomb blast.

A spokesman for the SADF said today the claims were “a typical reaction to the senseless and barbaric murders of four farmers in Zimbabwe at the weekend and is no more than an absurd attempt to yet again try to use South Africa as a scapegoat for their own deteriorating internal security situation”.

The woman who died in the blast was Mrs Tsitsi Chiliza.

Four other people in the upstairs flat at the time miraculously escaped. They were Mrs Chiliza’s brother, a young friend, her baby daughter and the maid who was looking after the child.

The Herald reported this morning that army bomb disposal experts believed a bomb was placed in the ceiling of the flat on the upper floor of the double-storey block on the corner of Prince Edward Street and Fife Avenue, one of Zimbabwe’s best known schools, Prince Edward, is across the road.

It was almost a year ago that South African commandos raided an African National Congress house and office in Harare and blew up the buildings.

But there was no immediate link between last night’s blast at Earls Court and the South African organisation.

Pretoria sent a note to the Zimbabwean government last week warning it not to allow guerrillas to use its territory to infiltrate South Africa. This followed the landmine blast near Messiwa.
Many Zimbabweans oppose sanctions against S Africa

There are substantial and politically relevant groups in Zimbabwe which oppose the introduction of sanctions against South Africa, the director of the Pretoria based Africa Institute, Dr Erich Leistner, has said.

Writing in the latest issue of the institute’s Africa Bulletin after a visit to Zimbabwe, Dr Leistner said stereotyped views and growing acrimony on both sides were feeding on each other and may ultimately have serious consequences for the region as a whole.

“What is needed in both countries is a cool and unprejudiced analysis of the other party’s motives, strengths, weaknesses, interests and capabilities — in other words, an understanding of what lies behind official rhetoric and actions,” he said.

Dr Leistner said Prime Minister Robert Mugabe’s threats of imposing sanctions against South Africa had frightened not only the Zimbabwean business community but also organised labour and ordinary citizens.

The many small black businessmen who feared for their livelihood if regular supplies from South Africa were to be disrupted, were a political factor that Mr Mugabe could not ignore and the white business community had “discretely but urgently” warned against sanctions.

The powerful Zimbabwean Congress of Trade Unions had also spoken about the negative effects of sanctions on the Zimbabwean economy and “most ministers and senior politicians are in some way enganged in business and would be detrimentally affected by sanctions”.

Dr Leistner said Mr Mugabe was therefore unlikely to impose sanctions.

He said it was false to assume that once the Beira corridor was operating Zimbabwe would no longer be dependent on South Africa for its external trade.

Zimbabwean businessmen had told him that the Beira port would not be able to handle more than 40 percent of Zimbabwe’s external trade by 1990.

However, Zimbabwe’s de-

pendence on South Africa would probably be greatly reduced through the use of other outlets.

Dr Leistner said Zimbabwe and South Africa continued to have a profitable trade despite political differences.

In 1985, 18 percent of Zimbabwe’s imports came from South Africa and 11 percent of its exports went to South Africa.

“According to a competent observer approximately 60 percent of exports of manufactures goods are sold to South Africa and entail employment for about 30,000 Zimbabweans,” he said.

South African business had also invested heavily in Zimbabwe and although no reliable data was available “a figure of R1 000 million is sometimes mentioned”.

Dr Leistner warned that despite these relations and even if South Africa adopted a more accommodating approach towards neighbouring countries, “Zimbabwe would certainly be the least responsive among them”.

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SA calls Zimbabwe blast claim ‘absurd’

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — South Africa has been blamed for an explosion which ripped through a block of flats close to the city centre here, killing a young woman.

However, the South African Defence Force has dismissed as “absurd” claims by Zimbabwe that it was responsible for last night’s bomb blast, which also injured several people.

Zimbabwean Minister of State Security Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa was at the scene shortly after the blast.

He said: “All the indications are that South Africa was responsible. “But I don’t know why this flat (No 7 Earls Court, Prince Edward Street) was chosen. All the residents are Zimbabwean civilians.”

The woman who died, Mrs Tsitsi Chiliza, had returned home minutes before the blast. Four people in the upstairs flat were unhurt.

The roof was blown off and the outside wall of the flat disintegrated.

A spokesman for the SADF said today the claims were “a typical reaction to the senseless, barbaric murders of four farmers in Zimbabwe at the weekend and is no more than an absurd attempt to yet again try to use South Africa as a scapegoat for their own deteriorating internal security situation”.

Mugabe deplores murders

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has deplored the murder of four white farmers by dissidents and has promised that the security forces will not rest until the killers are caught.

He described the killings at the Somabhula Club near Gweru in the Midlands as “a barbaric action against members of our community”.

Ban lifted on Kariba pictures

HARARE. — The ban on taking pictures of the Kariba Dam wall has been lifted, according to a spokesman for Zimbabwe’s tourism ministry. — Argus Africa News Service.
‘Strong opposition’ to Mugabe on sanctions

There are substantial and politically relevant groups in Zimbabwe which oppose the introduction of sanctions on South Africa, the director of the Pretoria-based Africa Institute, Dr Erich Leistner, has said.

Writing in the institute’s Africa Bulletin after a visit to Zimbabwe, Dr Leistner said stereotyped views and growing acrimony on both sides were feeding on each other and might ultimately have serious consequences for the region as a whole.

“What is needed in both countries is cool and unprejudiced analysis of the other party’s motives, strengths, weaknesses, interests and capabilities – in other words, an understanding of what lies behind official rhetoric and actions.”

Dr Leistner said Prime Minister Robert Mugabe’s threats of imposing sanctions on South Africa had frightened not only the Zimbabwean business community but also organised labour and ordinary citizens.

The many small black businessmen who feared for their livelihood if regular supplies from South Africa were disrupted were a political factor that Mr Mugabe could not ignore and the white business community had “desperately but urgently” warned against sanctions.

The powerful Zimbabwean Congress of Trade Unions had also spoken about the negative effects of sanctions on the economy and “most ministers and senior politicians are in some way engaged in business and would be detrimentally affected by sanctions”.

Dr Leistner said Mr Mugabe was therefore unlikely to impose sanctions.

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Zimbabwean businessmen had told him that the Beira port would not be able to handle more than 40 percent of Zimbabwe’s external trade by 1990. However, Zimbabwe’s dependence on South Africa would probably be greatly reduced through the use of other outlets.

Dr Leistner said Zimbabwe and South Africa continued to have a profitable trade despite political differences. In 1985, 18 percent of Zimbabwe’s imports came from South Africa and 11 percent of its exports went to South Africa.

It is false to assume that once the Beira Corridor is operating Zimbabwe will no longer be dependent on South Africa for its external trade, says the head of the Africa Institute.

“According to a competent observer, approximately 40 percent of exports of manufactured goods are sold to South Africa and entail employment for about 30 000 Zimbabweans”, he said.

South African business had also invested heavily in Zimbabwe and although no reliable data was available “a figure of R1 000 million is sometimes mentioned”.

The foremost investors were named as Anglo American Corporation, Hullets and Old Mutual.

Dr Leistner warned that despite these relations and even if South Africa adopted a more accommodating approach towards neighbouring countries, “Zimbabwe would certainly be the least responsive among them”.

He added, however, that “there are substantial and politically relevant groups in Zimbabwe which are anxious that economic relations with South Africa should not be impaired”.

“South Africans generally appreciate their country’s economic pre-eminence. What they comprehend too little, though, is the possibility of utilising this position to promote in a constructive fashion South Africa’s security interests, while at the same time reaping economic returns.”

The State Africa News Service.
Smith quits as leader

HARARE. — Former Rhodesian prime minister Mr. Ian Smith, suspended from parliament last month, said yesterday he had resigned as leader of the white opposition party he chaired since the country became independent Zimbabwe under black rule.

He said he would still be active in politics.

Mr. Smith's party, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, is the successor to the Rhodesian Front, at the head of which Mr. Smith led a white settler rebellion against British plans for majority rule.

Mr. Smith was suspended from parliament for one year for urging South Africans to unite against international sanctions.

Explaining his resignation, he said: "I was motivated by the government's vindictive action in deliberately associating the white electorate with remarks I made about sanctions." — Sapa-Reuters
TV bomb was meant for ANC chief, says Zimbabwe Minister

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - The bomb which killed a young woman in Harare this week was meant for the ANC's chief representative in Zimbabwe, Mr. Reddy Mazimba, and was concealed in a colour television set brought to the Zimbabwean capital from Maputo.

These startling allegations were made late last night by the Minister of State for Security, Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa, in a statement to The Herald.

The paper reported that the TV set had been brought to Harare by Mr. Frank Chiliza, the husband of the woman killed in the blast which wrecked her flat.

Mr. Mnangagwa said the bomb was an electronically detonated device which blew up when the set was switched on.

The set was a present for the ANC chief representative and was brought from Maputo by Mr. Chiliza who had attended a funeral there.

The statement said Mr. Chiliza placed the set in his Earls Court flat and, during his absence, his wife decided to switch it on. The television exploded, killing his wife and destroying the flat.

The statement added: "It is quite clear that agents of the South African regime had devised a plot to kill the chief representative of the ANC, which misfired with disastrous results."

It recalled that a previous ANC representative in Harare had been assassinated in 1981. It said South Africa was implicated in that killing and in the bombing of the Zaba/IPS headquarters later that year.

It also blamed South Africa for being involved in the sabotage of aircraft at the Thornhill Airbase in 1982.
TV bomb ‘meant for ANC man’ in Zimbabwe

The Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — The bomb which killed a young woman here this week was meant for the chief representative in Zimbabwe of the African National Congress, Mr. Reddy Mazimba, according to a statement.

The bomb was concealed in a colour television set brought to the Zimbabwean capital from Maputo, the Minister of State for Security, Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa, said in the statement to the Herald newspaper.

The newspaper said the TV set had been brought to Harare by Mr. Frank Chiliza, whose wife, Tsitsi, was killed in the blast which wrecked their flat.

Mr. Mnangagwa said the bomb was an electronically detonated device which blew up when the set was switched on for the first time.

Set was a gift

Mr. Chiliza, who had gone to a funeral in Maputo, bought the set as a gift for Mr. Mazimba.

The ANC would not confirm speculation that Mr. Chiliza was an ANC member.

The statement said Mr. Chiliza had placed the set in his Earl's Court flat and while he was out his wife had switched it on. Shortly afterwards the television set exploded, killing her and destroying the flat.

'It is quite clear that agents of the South African regime had devised a plot to kill the chief representative of the ANC, which misfired with disastrous results,' it said.

Earlier the South African Defence Force dismissed as 'absurd' claims that it was responsible for the blast in which Mrs. Chiliza died.
Rumbles at Zanu chief’s dumping

BY KARL MAIER
Mutare, Zimbabwe

UP the peaks and down the valleys of Zimbabwe’s majestic eastern Highlands, new echoes of anger are rumbling towards the government 250km away in Harare.

Local outrage has greeted the unceremonious dumping on May 3 of the controversial King of Manicaland, Edgar “Two-Boy” Tekere, 50, as the provincial chairman of the ruling Zanu-PF.

The Mugabe government’s explanation for the move came in an announcement by Zanu’s secretary for administration, Mauricus Nyaguumbo. The politician ruled that Tekere had to go, he said, because he had tarnished the party’s image and had “failed to fulfill his responsibilities”.

For the fiery Tekere, a founding member of Zanu and once a key aide to Mugabe, the dismissal was a clumsy attempt to muzzle his verbal assaults on corruption in senior party ranks.

“It’s because I am very critical,” Tekere said in a recent interview here. “I am always complaining about corruption in top echelons. We are degenerating into a nation of thieves.”

Some senior government officials he said, flagrantly violate Zanu’s own “leadership code”, which was designed to curb the accumulation of wealth by party leaders.

“The code says no-one is supposed to have more than 124ha of land, but...”

Joshua Nkomo ... unity talks broken off

some of them have 124 000ha,” said Tekere, a former Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development who was tried and acquitted in a split decision on charges of murdering a white farmer in 1980.

Many residents of this provincial capital feel betrayed by Zanu’s move against their popular champion. They say that unless the action is reversed, anti-government sentiment will spread.

“Zanu is nothing in Manicaland without Tekere,” said one Mutare businessman. “If this continues, Zanu is finished here.”

The depth of public anger became clear when Nyaguumbo called a provincial council meeting to explain the sacking, and a hostile reception forced him to cut short his presentation and dash out of the civic centre, residents here said.

Then came an unprecedented protest march in Mutare on May 6 that was dispersed by police.

The growing controversy of Tekere’s demotion marks the third time this year that the Mugabe government has sparked animosity in the provinces.

In January, Zanu dismissed the Minister of Parliamentary and Legal Affairs, Edisson Zvobgo, as party chairman in the central province of Masvingo, home of Zimbabwe’s biggest Shona-speaking group, the Karanga.

Last month, Mugabe stunned the nation by breaking off talks to unify his Zanu with the opposition ZAPU party of Joshua Nkomo.

But some local observers fear that step may foster a new round of violence — perhaps kindled by neighbouring South Africa — in the ZAPU stronghold, Matabeleland.

But unlike in Matabeleland, home of the minority Ndebele, the people of Manicaland are members of the majority Shona and traditionally have been strongly pro-Zanu. That they remain so is imperative for the government.

For Mutare is the gateway to Mozambique’s Beira Corridor, which 6 000 Zimbabwean troops are guarding to ensure that their country has at least one foreign trade route that does not pass through South Africa.

Further, Manicaland embraces the Mozambican province of Manica, a prime area of operations by the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance rebels.

And officials here point to a rise in the number of cross-border raids by guerrans from Mozambique in search of food and money.

“The South Africans must be liking this Tekere business very much,” said one Zanu backer in Mutare. “Government arrogance is increasing tensions in the south, and now in Manicaland. They seem intent on creating enemies among people who should be their friends.”
NEVER IN A THOUSAND YEARS
NEVER IN A THOUSAND YEARS
NEVER IN A THOUSAND YEARS

Goodbye Mr Smith

THE political reporter of the largest newspaper in the then Rhodesia was summoned quite early one Sunday morning to attend on Ian Smith at the Prime Ministerial mansion in what used to be Salisbury.

"It was strange, really strange," the reporter recalled. "I arrived and there in the garden was Smithy, dressed in old slacks and a cardigan. He was walking around this beautiful garden."

"When I got to him he was staring at a magnificent bed of roses and kind of alighting the soil with his foot and muttering. He told me it was a terrible thing having all those official gardeners around because a man could never get his fingers into the soil himself. And this morning that was all he really wanted to do.

"It also turned out he did not have much of importance to say. He just wanted someone from outside to talk to."

The story, it seemed to me, was a very Rhodesian one. White Rhodesians - there were not many of them but they were the driving force of the Rhodesian Front and therefore UDI - were not city people, even though they may have lived in them.

There was a fraternisanship about them: the hardy pioneer on his high-collared stew watching the sun go down over the splendid fields he had toiled over and baked from African bush.

And the fact that the story was about their Prime Minister was a significant point too. Ian Smith was just like them, his instincts were theirs and that was why they cheered him to the echo in the town halls of Rustenburg and Um말 and Zimbalule and Plumtree and why their sustained him in power in election after election.

Ian Smith made absolute sense to his fellow Rhodesians when he told them the civil war, the sanctions, the isolation were all that was to be paid for civilised standards. Civilised standards, after all, were there for all to see - the pretty gardens, the trim little cities, the bingo evenings at community centres and the smiling Africans in their neat uniforms.

In fact, even living there during the worst times of the war with the military corteges winding slowly out under the Jacaranda trees to the cemetery in Warren Hills, it was possible to believe that in the grand global pacific Ian Smith was the only one in step.

Hunching the national shoulders and plodding on

He is an admirably stoical man too - another quality he shares with the best of the white Rhodesians. Only a supreme stoic could describe the fearful crash he survived while flying fighters for the RAF in the Western Desert during World War 2 as "a bit of a bunt-up."

The impact, in fact, smashed him into the cockpit dashboard leaving his face scarred and largely immobile to this day.

In his Prime Ministerial days that stoicism translated itself into hunching the national shoulders and grimly plodding on - even through the worst of times. That stoicism, coupled with a sense of duty which is another powerful element of his personality, is what impelled him to say, when asked this week, that he had no intention of even considering leaving Zimbabwe.

None of Ian Smith's men could have been more pleased with the writer's impression of him. The Argus deputy editor, DEON DU PLESSIS, looks back on Ian Smith, who stepped down this week after more than two decades as a political leader.
Poor economic tune

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero’s optimism about growth prospects is not shared by Zimbabwe’s two largest banking groups.

In a recent interview Chidzero hoped the economy would grow faster in 1987 than the last year’s 0.2% of GDP. But the biggest bank, Standard Chartered, is forecasting a fall of some 3.5% in real GDP.

The bank points out that the two main sources of economic growth since 1980 have been government spending and agriculture. With agricultural output falling to a four-year low in 1987 and the government forced to slow expenditure growth as the Budget deficit increases to 16% of GDP, Zimbabwe will have to look elsewhere for growth.

Manufacturing is in recession too, following the 40% reduction in import allocations in mining — stagnant since 1980 — there is some light on the horizon in the form of the strong bullion price.

From all quarters government is being urged to change its economic tune. The State-controlled Zimbabwe Banking Corp — the second largest banking group — warns of the “serious risks” of further import compression, pointing out that import quota reductions of the magnitude experienced so far this year “run the grave risk of inflicting serious and lasting damage upon the productive structure.”

Zimbabwe says that if the trend towards further import compression is to be reversed, a “wide range of substantial policy initiatives” is needed that will shift resources from consumption to production — especially production for export.

In its May economic bulletin, Standard Chartered calls for a substantial cut in the Budget deficit, trade liberalisation, positive real interest rates, export and investment incentives and heavy emphasis on modern management techniques at plant level.

There are signs that the need for policy reforms are acknowledged by some ministers, though probably not a majority. At the heart of the debate are two politically sensitive issues — controls versus liberalisation and the size of the budget deficit.

Private-sector economists warn that there will be little new private-sector investment unless or until there is relaxation of State controls over labour, prices and investment. They point to growing evidence of disinvestment by international companies and reluctance of those remaining to invest.

The Budget deficit is the major obstacle between Zimbabwe and a trade policy loan from the World Bank, designed to boost exports. To reduce the deficit would mean major politically unpalatable steps such as reduced subsidies (and therefore higher prices) in the public sector, lower spending on education and a reduced defence vote.

But as tensions mount in the region, Zimbabwe is likely to spend more rather than less on defence, while escalating unemployment — put at 18% in 1987 by Standard Bank, compared with 12% only three years ago — suggests that education spending will continue to increase, if only to try to keep youngsters out of the unemployment queues.
Smith defiant as ever as he gets the push from parliament

UNDER fire from right and left, white and black, former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Douglas Smith was ousted from parliament this week by the wartime foe he once vowed would "never in a thousand years" rule his country.

One day after another black legislator he once detested he drove into exile during 14 years as Rhodesia's last white leader stood up angrily to denounce him as a "madman", "racist", "oppressor" and "traitor" for allegedly supporting the enemy that, ironically, hastened his downfall - South Africa.

His year's suspension from parliament he served for 35 years was toasted by most of Zimbabwe's 8.3 million blacks.

Reaction among the 150,000 whites who once hailed Mr Smith to the hill was divided. Some liked his fellow MPs argued that he had been unfairly and unconstitutionally tossed out to strip him of the leadership of his Conserva
tive Alliance of Zimbabwe party, now a certainty.

Others, like white legislators who supported Prime Minis
ter Robert Mugabe, contended his presence as head of the only political movement antagonised the government and exacerbated tensions between the races.

Grim-faced

Many observers feared his expulsion would strengthen while South African politicians' arguments that they would be targets of vengeance if they bowed to black majority rule as he did.

Mr Smith, who will be 65 on Wednesday, sat grim-faced as legislators voted overwhelmingly (38-10) to suspend him for 12 months after condemning him for making a speech in South Africa promoting "white culture and economic sanctions. Fifty
due MPs stayed away from the vote.

'Mr Smith signed, stopped his black briefcase, dusted off his hands with his political aide of decades and walked stiffly out of parliament to 

"But outside, the cream
clothed House of Parliament - symbolic seat of government in seven decades of minority rule, as Rhodesia - Mr Smith remained as defiant as he was on Ne
deral 10, 1966, when he effec
tively rebelled against the Crown by unilaterally declaring the British colony independent.

"This was a personal ven

IAN SMITH: Forty years is enough

By NORMAN ELLIS

Harare

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Jocular

The suspension motion, tabled by Information Minis
ter Nathan Shamuyaro, accused him of making a speech in South Africa calculated to encourage the black minority to resist a foreign power that is so hostile to Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe, described as a terrorist by Mr Smith, led a decade along with thousands of black activists; ju
cially put it another way, "...to deprive him of his seat is not enough because he will still have his head," Mr Mugabe, who led a seven
year guerrilla war for in
dependence, told the House on Wednesday.

"And as long as he has his head he will continue to wag his tongue and tail in aggr

Shrinking

Home Affairs Minister Koos Nqula, who was also de
tained by Mr Smith, hinted that Mr Smith could face fur
ther action outside parliament when he disclosed he had ordered a probe into his.

"When I have satisfied myself that I have the power or
don't have the power, I will decide what to do," he said.

Zimbabwe's immigration department and police force were reported to be among the shrinking ranks of Smith sup
porters that their ideal might be stripped of his citizenship and forced to leave the coun
try of his birth as his former

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Zimbabwe-SA ties expected to deteriorate

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's State Security Minister, Mr. Emmeron Manganagwa, says relations with South Africa will worsen as a result of the general election.

He said the election confirmed right-wing tendencies and raised the theme of confrontation.

In an interview with The Herald, the Minister said more aggressive actions from South Africa could be expected. He called for more vigilance and security consciousness among Zimbabweans.

He said people should accept only visitors they were sure of at their homes or places of work. He urged them to report suspicious visitors to the police.

If the visitors were innocent nothing would happen to them, he said.

Mr. Manganagwa said the government knew South Africans plans for Zimbabwe from the number of agents it had arrested.

Pretoria had targeted for sabotage places such as the Kariba power stations on both the southern and northern banks, the Hwange thermal power station and the Mazowe earth satellite station.

On the question of loyalty of whites, he said the whites did not merit wholesale condemnation.

"We have whites who have cast their lot in with the new order, but we also have whites who are still engaged in trying to siphon out of the country every cent they can and who will help the enemy do things against the country.

"But they represent a small element within the white community."

He said the number of South African agents in Zimbabwe had increased but within three months the authorities had caught up with them.
Governments which allowed insurgents to operate in their country were "playing with fire" and could get "burned themselves," Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday in Pretoria in response to official allegations from Zimbabwe that South African agents were responsible for a rocket attack on an ANC house in Harare yesterday morning.

"Governments who allow in their territory persons of violence who arm themselves with weapons and explosives must take into consideration that they are playing with fire and people who play with fire sometimes get burned themselves," a statement issued by a spokesman for the Minister said.

The spokesman also referred reporters to a statement made by the Minister last week in which he denied South Africa was involved in a blast that ripped through an apartment in Harare, killing a woman.

The spokesman said that denial applied to the allegations by a Zimbabwe government official that South African agents were responsible for yesterday's attack on the house used by the ANC in Harare.

Nobody was injured in these attacks but the ANC house and neighboring houses were damaged.

Zimbabwe security officials said last week's bomb was planted in a TV set intended as a gift for the ANC representative in Harare but exploded before it was delivered. — Sapa.

Pre-dawn rocket blast damages ANC office in Harare

Attack will heighten feelings against SA

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Anti-South African feelings, already running high in Zimbabwe, will be intensified following yesterday morning's pre-dawn rocket attack on a Harare suburban house which has been used as an office by the ANC.

No one was hurt in the explosion which echoed across the city at 5:10 a.m. as a rocket-propelled grenade exploded in the grounds of the house in Lincoln Road, only a few blocks away from embassies and high commissions in the capital's main area for diplomatic missions.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said South African agents were to blame.

The blast, which broke some windows and blew a hole in the garden wall, occurred less than a week after a massive explosion wrecked a flat in an apartment block five minutes away.

In that explosion — said to have been caused by a booby-trapped television set brought to Harare from Maputo as a gift for the ANC chief representative — the wife of an ANC member, Mrs Frank Chiliza, was killed.

The grenade fired at the house in Lincoln Road was launched from the edge of a grove of trees in open ground facing the property, about 200 m away.

Pieces of shrapnel were found in neighbours' gardens and windows were broken in a number of nearby houses.

Police, who have been looking after other ANC properties as well, were guarding the house.

The Lincoln Road house is understood to have been used as an office by ANC chief representative Mr Reddy Mazinza but according to the neighbours was not occupied at night.

It was still dark when the attack took place. The Commissioner of Police and the Army Commander, Lieutenant-General Tafumeni Muguru, raced to the scene along with scores of police, paramilitary personnel and explosives experts.

Police are reported to be investigating the presence of a number of people seen hiding in the garden of the home of a doctor, living nearby who was called to an emergency at the hospital.

ASSASSINS

Six victims of South African chief representatives of the ANC in Harare, Mr Joe Gqabi, were said by assassins to have been "sold down the drain."

A year ago, at a time when South African commandos were on the ANC's trail, the ANC's military wing, the Umkhonto we Sizwe, said that a government spokesman had said: "The government of Zimbabwe..."
ANC's Harare offices hit in grenade attack

Argus Africa Service

HARARE. — An office used by the African National Congress here has been hit by a rocket in an early-morning attack.

No one was hurt in the explosion, which echoed across the city at 5.10am yesterday as a rocket-propelled grenade exploded in the grounds of the house in Lincoln Road, only a few blocks away from embassies and high commissions in the capital's main area for diplomatic missions.

The grenade was launched from the edge of a grove of trees in open ground facing the property and about 200 metres away.

The Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said that South African agents were to blame.

The blast, which broke windows and blew a hole in the garden wall, came less than a week after a huge explosion wrecked a flat in a block five minutes away.

In that explosion, said to have been caused by a booby-trapped TV set, Mrs Tsitsi Chiliza, 25, wife of an ANC member, Mr Frank Chiliza, was killed.

Mrs Chiliza was buried yesterday.

The Lincoln Road house is understood to have been used as an office by the ANC's chief representative, Mr Reddy Mazimba, but according to neighbours is not occupied at night.

Plaster was knocked off this wall where a grenade landed after smashing through a window.
ANC house bombed

HARARE. — A bomb exploded outside a house used by the African National Congress soon after 5am yesterday. No one was hurt.

The Minister of Security, Mr Emmerson Mungagwa, said South Africa was to blame.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, denied that the Republic was responsible. However he added: "Governments who allow in their territory persons of violence who arm themselves with weapons and explosives must take into consideration that they are playing with fire and people who play with fire sometimes get burned."
Face the Charge: Zimbabwe’s Success Story

By Robin Drew

The country’s recent elections have raised hopes for a return to democratic governance and an end to economic hardship. However, significant challenges remain.

The Harare government has made significant progress in recent years, particularly in the areas of education and healthcare. The government has implemented reforms to improve the quality of education and to expand access to healthcare for all citizens.

Economic reforms have also been implemented, with a focus on stabilizing the currency and reducing inflation. The government has taken measures to attract foreign investment and promote economic growth.

Despite these achievements, challenges remain. Political instability and corruption continue to be major issues, and the country still faces significant economic challenges. The government needs to continue to work on these issues to ensure sustainable progress.

In conclusion, while Zimbabwe has made progress, there is still much work to be done to achieve lasting peace and prosperity for all citizens. The government must continue to prioritize reforms and take bold steps to address the country’s challenges.

References:


Another Z'babwe farmer gunned down by gang

HARARE - A farmer was shot dead yesterday, reportedly by a gang of armed rebels blamed by police for the murder of four other farmers earlier this month.

Police confirmed that the farmer, Roy Dabbe, 20, had been killed near the western Zimbabwe town of Gweru but could not immediately say who was responsible.

Relatives said Mr Dabbe was delivering milk when his truck was stopped by the gang, led by a dissident known as Gwasa. He was ordered out of the vehicle, questioned and then shot.

The gang marched his wife, Angela, about three kilometres to their farm, where the house was searched and a rifle taken.

The gang then left without harming her, the neighbours added.

Police said earlier that Gwasa's gang was responsible for killing four farmers at a social club in the Shabwela area 30 kilometres south of Gweru on the night of May 9.

The four were shot through the club windows as they were playing darts. A number of women also in the club escaped death by hiding in the showers.

Rebels, officially termed dissidents, have been active mainly in southern and western areas of Zimbabwe since 1982. They have killed villagers and more than 20 commercially important white ranchers in widespread violence.

But there have been few incidents in the past two years.

A police spokesman in Bulawayo, speaking to reporters after a lone rebel was killed in the Matopos area south of the city on Sunday, said attacks were declining and security forces were getting on top of the situation.
It's time to tighten belts in Zimbabwe

HARARE—Zimbabwe, troubled by drought and a burgeoning state budget deficit, is likely to find the next two years the toughest for the economy since independence in 1980.

The generally bleak outlook is underlined in the Standard Chartered Bank's latest Zimbabwe Economic Bulletin in which the bank warns that real incomes and output will fall and some of the post-independence economic growth will be eroded.

The country's largest bank said Zimbabwe's economic growth of 2.3% annually since 1980 had depended heavily on public expenditure and agriculture.

The agricultural sector has suffered sharp reverses in recent months because of:
- A prolonged hot, dry spell.
- Weak tobacco prices (about 40% below last year's levels).
- An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the important beef exporting industry.

Farm output could fall by as much as 15% this year to its lowest level in four years, the bank said.

Local bankers and businessmen agreed that growth in government spending would have to be slowed in order to curb Zimbabwe's burgeoning budget deficit.

Latest official estimates put the projected deficit for the year to June 1987 at $1.46 billion, about 14% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

One Harare economist said that this was a serious economic problem which created a major obstacle to the negotiation of an export fund loan from the World Bank.

The deficit was also inflationary and it intensified balance-of-payments pressures in the economy, he said.

In the 1987 budget due in July the Minister of Finance, Mr. Bernard Chidzero, was likely to be forced to trim public spending and raise new revenue, probably through higher indirect taxes on drink and tobacco, the economist predicted.

But Standard Chartered Bank said that with debt servicing, defence and education accounting for about 50% of total budget spending, there was little scope for expenditure cuts, particularly as inflation of 14% a year implied a virtually automatic increase in spending of that magnitude.

Hopes that the manufacturing industry might boost the economy were dashed when foreign currency allocations were cut by an average of 34% earlier this year.

The state-owned Zimbabwe Banking Corporation said in its April economic review that import quotas were now only 20% of their 1981 values in real terms.

Industry is heavily reliant on imported inputs of raw materials, spares and capital equipment.

Economists say nevertheless there were some encouraging trends.

However economists generally are gloomy about prospects.

"We have to accept that for the next three years we will be devoting about 30% of our export earnings to servicing foreign debt at a time when we desperately need new investment both to create new jobs and replace obsolete equipment in industry," one said.

"If we are to do this, we must substantially increase exports and attract very much higher inflows of aid and foreign investment," he said.
Zimbabwean paper’s call to SA whites

The Star’s Africa News Service

HARARE — Whites in South Africa opposed to apartheid should rally behind the liberation movements which alone can guarantee peace, unity and stability, Zimbabwe’s biggest circulation newspaper, The Sunday Mail, said yesterday.

The newspaper said the National Party’s victory brought ‘despair rather than hope. It demonstrated that the whites in South Africa were unable to read the writing on the wall because of the ostrich attitude instilled in them by President P.W. Botha.

The editorial said Mr. Botha had cheated the electorate by painting a false picture of a South Africa under threat of imminent invasion by armies of freedom fighters waiting in neighbouring states.

He had then mounted a raid on Livingstone to influence the whites psychologically to vote for him and they obliged.

The Sunday Mail asked if Mr. Botha had the ability to avert a bloodbath by using his immense power to dismantle apartheid, release Nelson Mandela and lift bans on political parties.

But it did not see much likelihood of this and suggested there could be more raids into the Frontline States, including Zimbabwe.
Play Politics

Dissidents Who Kill, Rob and...
Kaunda still set on sanctions

The Star’s Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambia was still determined to implement sanctions against South Africa, President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday.

At a Press conference here he added, however, that sanctions would only be implemented when an agreement was reached with other countries in the region.

Zambia would like to ban flights to and from South Africa but this move would only have an effect if other countries in the region took similar measures.

Mr Kaunda said he saw no hope for a peaceful solution to South Africa’s problems and accused the West of supporting the South African Government.

Mr Kaunda said that this week he would announce major changes in the structure of the boards of State-owned firms.

Some executives in State enterprises were bullies, while others were stealing a lot of money, he said.

Mr Kaunda said his Government had broken off negotiations with the International Monetary Fund because the IMF was only concerned with debt repayment, not with the development of countries.
TV men held in Zimbabwe probe

HARARE — Three television newsmen are still being held by Zimbabwe police who say they are investigating a breach of internal security.

Mr Tony Liddell and Mr Paul Hughes of Worldwide Television News (WTN) were arrested on Friday and on Saturday afternoon Mr Tim Leach of Independent Television News (ITN) was also picked up.

Mr Leach (24), a producer based in Harare, was due to have flown to London on Saturday night.

Mr Liddell's wife, Sandra, was allowed to visit her husband at the central police station at the weekend. — The Star's Africa News Service.
In the wake of last week’s car bombs in Johannesburg, the US Senate voted overwhelmingly to cut off economic aid to the frontline states if they harboured ANC guerrillas.

Zambia and Zimbabwe said at the weekend that they would not sacrifice their principles to avoid a threatened end to US aid.

Yesterday the ANC dismissed the Senate proposal as unreasonable while the Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr. Luke Mwanashiku, said the Senate vote was sheer blackmail.

"People in the region cannot sacrifice their rights because they want aid from a few whites," he told reporters.

**Necklace killings**

The 77-15 Senate vote on a Money Bill on Thursday also sought to make aid conditional on those states denouncing necklace killings in South Africa’s black townships.

But Mr Mwanashiku said: "Zambia cannot sacrifice its principles on those lines and will not agree to anything like that."

Although Zambia has no common frontier with South Africa, the ANC headquarters are in Lusaka.

Mr Mwanashiku called on the US to analyse the causes of conflict in Southern Africa before looking at their effects.

"Necklacing has not always been there. Those people should first ask why it has come up and in doing so they will be looking at the cause of their problem and not the effect," he said.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka told Reuters his organization did not consider necklacing to be an "appropriate" punishment. But he added that the ANC had no control over the township youths who practised it.

Denouncing the US Senate vote and urging Congress to squash the amendment before it became law, Zimbabwe’s Foreign Minister, Mr. Witness Mangwende, said the ban had been received by his government with utmost dismay.

"It’s a well-known fact that Southern African states which share a common border with South Africa have stated on numerous occasions that, although they wholeheartedly support the universal struggle against apartheid, they are in no position to allow their territory to be used as bases for armed attacks on South Africa."

He added that there were no guerrilla bases in the territory of any of SA’s neighbours.

The US was seen by South Africa as an ally because of its aid to right-wing Unita rebels in Angola.

"The Senate vote, if adopted by the US Congress, will be seen to have consummated the US-SA alliance in Southern Africa."

Swapo also called on the American people to reject the recent move by the US Senate.

In an interview with Zimbabwe’s semi-official Ziana news agency, Swapo’s chief representative in Zimbabwe, Mr. Nauyala Kapuka, said SA’s attacks on "peace-loving frontline states" should be condemned. — Sapa-Reuters-AP
HARARE — Three foreign correspondents are being held by police pending investigations related to internal security, the semi-official Ziana news agency quoted a police spokesman as saying yesterday. The men, arrested at the weekend, are Mr. Tony Liddell and Mr. Paul Hughey both of Worldwide Television News and Mr. Tim Leech of Independent TV News.
in US

racist

Mugabe

Senge

HARARE — Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, is accused of racism by U.S. Senator Jesse Helms. The U.S. Senate is voting on a resolution that would reflect Mr. Mugabe’s actions on the Senate’s record. The Senate is also voting on a resolution that would reflect Mr. Mugabe’s actions on the Senate’s record. The Senate is also voting on a resolution that would reflect Mr. Mugabe’s actions on the Senate’s record.
PM defiant at threat over ANC guerillas

Mugabe lashes out over US Senate's vote

The Star's Africa News Service

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe spoke out defiantly last night against the United States Senate vote threatening a halt to aid to countries harbouring ANC insurgents.

He said: "No, Mr. Reagan. No, honourable Senators. We would rather have poverty and hunger than receive filthy lucre in purchase of our sacred principles."

On the demand that African states condemned "necklacing" in South Africa, Mr. Mugabe said: "If we are silent on the use of necklaces by those prompted by the apartheid system to use them in their fight against it, we have offended against the American sense of moral justice and the penalty we must pay is withdrawal of aid."

"Conversely to qualify for more dollars, the Frontline states would have to condemn the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, the United Democratic Front and the downtrodden South Africa masses in revolt," he said. He accused those who supported the motion of being racists and said they backed President Botha because he was white and stood for white supremacy.

Mr. Mugabe added: "Let them be told if they have not heard it before that Africa is for the Africans and this means across the continent "blacks" must have the power. "Our humanity and personality come first. For us black is far more beautiful than the American doll."

Sapa-AP reports Botswana has joined Zimbabwe and Zambia in denouncing the threat by the US Senate.

Botswana's Foreign Minister Mrs. G.K. Nkape said: Southern Africa's country has either supported or practised "necklacing" and only South Africa has practised it recently in this region. "South African anti-apartheid organisations are based and operating within their own country," she said. "Were it not for the clampdown on the Press and other media, these activities would be seen daily on television. In action against the apartheid regime.

Power..."
‘Black more beautiful than dollar’

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. - Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, says black is far more beautiful than the American dollar.

He made a stinging attack last night on the vote in the US Senate barring aid to Southern African countries which allowed ANC members to cross their territories on their way to South Africa.

He said: “No, Mr Reagan, no, honourable senators, we would rather have poverty and hunger than receive filthy lucre in purchase of our sacred principles.”

He accused those who supported the motion of being racists and said they backed President Botha because he was white and stood for white supremacy in South Africa as they did in the US.

But, said Mr Mugabe, “let them be told if they have not heard it before, that Africa is for the Africans and this means across the continent blacks must have the power”.

Blacks had larger souls than US senators and treated racial communities as equals.

“We have demonstrated this magnanimity in Zimbabwe. They have done so in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola. They will certainly do so in South Africa and Namibia.”

“Pieces of silver”

In a broadcast to mark Africa Day, Mr Mugabe told the US: “Your 30 million, or is it 30 billion, pieces of silver for the enslavement of our fellow blacks in South Africa, please keep to yourself.

“Our humanity and personality come first. For us black is far more beautiful than the American dollar.”

Meanwhile, the frontline states have been warned to expect more pressures and threats from Pretoria because of the recent election results.

Botswana’s Minister of External Affairs, Dr G Chipe, told a meeting of Botswana’s heads of diplomatic missions in Gaborone it would become increasingly expedient for Pretoria to blame the frontline states for the problems stemming from its determination to enforce apartheid.
Zimbabwe economy threatened by debt

HARARE — Unless dramatic improvements are made in the amount of foreign exchange available to importers, Zimbabwe has virtually no chance of economic growth in the next two years because of its debt service commitments, says the National Chamber of Commerce annual report.

It says a substantial proportion of the country's export revenue was used to service foreign debt and "a higher than usual proportion" set aside this year to repay maturing debts, the semi-official Ziana news agency reports.

"Our debt service commitments in 1987 and 1988 have virtually removed any chance of growth in these two years unless dramatic improvements are brought about in the amount of foreign exchange available soon to importers," the report says.

Without such an improvement, GDP is likely to fall by as much as 5%, no net improvement in employment is likely; and there will be a greater probability that some businesses will have to make "unpleasant decisions" about their future operations, the report says.

"We appear not to have yet accepted the need for imaginative and far-reaching measures to improve our investment climate," the report says.

The economic problems have translated themselves into social and political stresses — Sapa.
HARARE — The three British TV journalists detained in Zimbabwe, apparently in connection with the authorities' mounting nervousness about SA raids, were still in jail yesterday.

Lawyers and friends, who have been allowed access to them, are optimistic they will be released within a few days.

Tim Leach, 36, of London Independent Television News, was picked up by police backed by armed troops at almost the same time his SA counterpart, Peter Sharpe, was expelled from SA.

Tony Liddell and Paul Hughes of World Wide Television News were arrested in Harare at the weekend.

Journalistic sources believe security police, who are unaccustomed to the speed and efficiency with which Western newsmen react to stories, were thrown into a state of alarm by the swiftness with which camera teams arrived on the scene of last month's SA raid on the Zambian border town of Livingstone.

Under Zimbabwe's state of emergency, anyone may be detained indefinitely without trial.

Friends say the three are being well treated, and permitted to receive European-style food to supplement prison rations. But they are "cold and bored" at night.

Officials of the British High Commission in Harare have been to see the trio, who have British passports but have lived in Zimbabwe for many years.

A search warrant produced when Liddell's home in the suburb of Borrowdale was raided on Friday says security forces were looking for arms of war and subversive documents.

Detention of the three journalists has evoked unhappy memories of Ian Smith's 1973 feud with the local BBC and Guardian correspondent, the late Peter Nieswander, who was detained without trial.
Zimbabwe holds another newsman

HARARE — Zimbabwean police detained a third foreign TV newswoman yesterday, apparently for questioning in connection with attacks in Harare and in the Zambian town of Livingstone.

Tim Leach, a 34-year-old Briton working for Independent Television News (ITN), was arrested at his Harare home yesterday afternoon, colleagues said.

On Saturday, police held two employees of Worldwide Television News, Tony Liddell and Paul Hughes. Liddell is a British citizen and Hughes Zimbabwean.

The two told their wives they had been questioned about two bomb blasts in Harare directed against ANC members and about an SA raid on Livingstone on April 25, in which five people died.
Mugabe tightens money screws

HARARE. - Zimbabwe has announced drastic measures to restore its economy by using the hundreds of millions of rand of funds blocked in Zimbabwe for re-investment in approved projects.

Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister Bernard Chidzero yesterday admitted to a critical shortage of foreign exchange.

He said immediate effect all dividends, branch and partnership profits due to non-resident shareholders would be restricted to a remittance of 25% of net taxed profit.

Until now, the practice on dividends and profit remittances allowed for external shareholders to get 50%.

The 90% interest ceiling on surplus or blocked funds would be reduced to 95% with possible further progressive cuts.

With these measures the government hoped to "push" people into using the blocked money for projects in Zimbabwe that held promise of greater returns on their capital.

Chidzero described such funds as venture capital that would have to remain invested for a minimum of five years to qualify for 50% dividend rights.

Government, he said, local investors would take the lead in the new thrust, which should go a long way to giving the economy a growth momentum to alleviate the unemployment problem.

On the internal front, the level of investment was declining, while the budget deficit was high, adding to inflationary pressures. - Sapa.
Youngsters held as SA spies

Argus Africa News Service
BULAWAYO. - Efforts are being made today to secure the release from detention of four young Bulawayo residents accused of being South African spies.

Allegations have been made that the detained youngsters, including two teenage girls, were beaten and a judge granted an urgent petition yesterday for lawyers and a doctor to be granted immediate access.

Last night, however, the police apparently refused to accept the court order and fresh attempts are being made today to enter Stops Camp, where they are held.

MOTHERS HELD

According to a submission before a judge yesterday, Paul Leeluse, 22, Wayne Markham, 19, and Michael Wild, 19, were detained on Tuesday under the Emergency Powers Act and accused of being South African spies.

On Wednesday night police arrived to arrest Stephanie Murray, 17, and Lisa Spalding, 14, who had been in a car with the men.

The girls were not at home and police instead took their mothers, Mrs Joyce Murray and Mrs Christine Anderson, with them to Stops Camp as a guarantee that the girls would be brought to the camp the following day.

The women were held for 17 hours without food or water, according to the submission.

Yesterday morning Stephanie Murray's father Stephen and a lawyer took the girls to Stops Camp.

An urgent application for access was granted by Mrs Justice Muzimbe, but the lawyer said she police would not admit them.

Last night Stephanie was released after signing a statement that the three young men had made subversive statements.

Lisa and the three men were still in detention today.
Zanu prepares to axe white seats

HARARE — The ruling Zanu (PF) Party's central committee met in a special session here yesterday to discuss new constitutional proposals — including the removal of white seats.

The central committee discussed the removal of the 20 white seats, the establishment of an executive presidency and the removal of the Senate.

Parliament resumes for the budget sitting when the House of Assembly reconvenes on June 23 for what would be the last session of "racially represented seats."

Zanu, in also preparing for the creation of a one-party state of national unity in Zimbabwe, the spokesman said.
Zimbabwean journalists released

HARARE - Police released two journalists here yesterday after a week's detention in connection with recent bombings blamed on South Africa, their lawyers said.

A third journalist, a producer for the London-based Independent Television News, Mr. Tim Leach, was still in jail but his lawyer said he expected him to be released soon.

The freed men, the bureau chief for Worldwide Television News, Mr. Tony Liddell, 36, and his soundman, Mr. Paul Hughes, 38, said they did not want to make a statement until Mr. Leach had been released.

Security officials said the bomb, which was concealed in a colour television set, was meant to kill the top ANC representative in Zimbabwe, Mr. Reddy Muzimba.

On May 17 an abortive rocket-propelled grenade attack against an ANC office in a Harare suburb only slightly damaged a wall surrounding the house. Nobody was injured.

Security police have refused to comment on their suspicions against the journalists, who are being held at Harare Central police station. — Sapa-AP
Frontline States to receive aid from Soviets

HARARE — The Soviet Union has pledged about R26 million to the Mozambican Aid Fund (MAF), the Soviet Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Arkady Glukov, told a press conference here yesterday, according to the semi-official Ziana news agency.

Mr Glukov, whose country recently donated R200 million to the Non-Aligned Movement's Africa Fund, said the Soviet Union supported developing countries and was prepared to help the Frontline States, "rebuff South Africa's provocation and to be independent of the regime."

The ambassador said his country also had plans to help the Frontline States establish three vocational training centres in the region.

He said the Soviet government would provide up to 50 teachers and all the necessary equipment. It would also send 800 specialists in such fields as civil engineering and medicine.

"There are 1,000 scholarships available for the Frontline States, as well as the liberation movements in SWA/Namibia and South Africa — Swapo and the ANC," he said. — Sapa
Detained girl accused of spying

HARARE — A 14-year-old Bulawayo girl, Lisa Spalding, was still being detained by police last night on allegations of spying for a foreign government, working hand-in-hand with the MNR and with Mata-beleland dissidents, and with making derogatory remarks about the President and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

She and two young men, Paul Lecluse (22) and Wayne Markham (19), were detained earlier in the week along with two others who have since been freed. One of them, 17-year-old Stephanie Murray, was allegedly slapped repeatedly in the face.

The arrest of the group came after a traffic incident involving a policeman when insults were said to have been voiced about Zimbabwe's leaders.

Lawyers for the youngsters obtained a court order for access to them by a doctor, but by late yesterday a doctor had not been able to examine Miss Spalding. — Saturday Star Africa News Service.
HARARE — Lawyers and doctors were yesterday refused access to a schoolgirl being held in a police camp here, who has allegedly been assaulted by police after being accused of spying.

Mr Keith Spalding said police at the Zimbabwean capital's Springs Camp had refused three times to allow his 14-year-old daughter Lisa, visits from anyone despite a court injunction ordering them to do so.

Lisa, whose family are long-term Zimbabwean residents, was in a car last Sunday with another girl and three youths who became involved in a racial altercation with an off-duty black policeman.

The others arrested were Stephanie Murray, 14, Wayne Markham, 19, Michael Wild, 20, and Paul Lecluse, 22.

Police arrived at the Spalding and Murray homes looking for the girls and arrested their mothers instead when they found the girls were not there.

Stephanie Murray was freed after she signed a document saying she was in collaboration with agents of South Africa.

An attorney, Mr Hugh Bissett, said Miss Murray was freed on Thursday after signing a statement that she had heard the men make insulting remarks about the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and President Canaan Banana, who is an opponent of Zimbabwe.

Mr Bissett said all five had complained of being beaten by police.

Calls to a police spokesman went unanswered.

An official at the British High Commission in the capital said protests had been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs about the treatment of the British girls.

Meanwhile, a sudden clampdown on private flying and charter flying due to the outbreak of "South African spy mania" in Zimbabwe, is causing severe disruption and financial losses in tourist and business circles.

A detained British television journalist has been told he is being held because he was involved in South African attacks on Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, a legal spokesman said.

Mr Tim Leach, 34, of Britain's Independent Television News (ITN), was arrested last Saturday and has been held in a central Harare police station since then.

The spokesman said he had been served with an order explaining the reasons for his detention, which is required by law for anyone held for more than a week under the country's sweeping emergency powers.

The order said Mr Leach was considered a threat to the government because, he, concealed prior knowledge of an April 26 raid by South African commandos on the southwest Zambian town of Livingston in which five people were killed.

"It is felt that you were directly or indirectly involved in all the attacks mentioned above," the statement said.

Detainees can be held under Zimbabwe's Maintenance of Law and Order regulations for up to 30 days before their cases are referred to a court.

On May 19 last year, South African forces struck at targets in Harare, the Botswana capital, Gaborone, and the Zambian capital, Lusaka, which Pretoria alleged were used by members of the African National Congress guerrilla movement fighting its minority government.

A bomb blast here on May 11 killed a woman and married to a South African refugee and on May 17 there was a rocket attack against a house used as an ANC office. No-one was hurt.

Two other television journalists, Mr Tony Liddell and Mr Paul Hughes of the British-based Worldwide Television News, were released after being held for a week and questioned about Mr Leach's movements.

Mr Leach, who was in Lusaka on April 25, flew to Livingston in the same day in a chartered aircraft accompanied by an ANC information officer, Mr Tom Sebina. — Sapa-RIA

Dr. Drell: Cell Terrestrial

After jitterybabweans beat up
its as S.A. spies

By Norman Ellis: Here

He said there
Her investigators kept appearing at me and calling me a liar.

There is the beginning of a new and it was a lettering.

Evolution is needed by myself to answer a question I was ill

Beavers

One of them — I was speaking who is only 14 — said the

Acquittal of being South African spies. The girls arrested in Bulawayo and detained on

a FURIOUS INTERNATIONAL CALL BUILT UP LAST

en.
Teenager's cell terror

Tension

"I think it's because there's been quite a bit of racial tension in Bulawayo recently," The Bulawayo Chronicle, controlled by the state-owned Media Trust, recently reported that young white Zimbabweans barred blacks from nightclubs in the city.

Police during the week detained under emergency powers the three youths who had been in the car at the time of the Sunday incident. They also held the mothers of the girls, Joyce Murray and Christine Anderson, for 17 hours to force the girls to surrender to the authorities.

The youths and the mothers were later freed without charge.

But Lisa and Stephanie were kept at a police camp where they were interrogated by a young officer of the CID.

"The boys were kept asking me about these people, and I kept telling him I was wrong, said Lisa.

"He beat my head against the wall of his office and slapped me with his open hand, about 50 times every time I tried to explain there was a misunderstanding.

Protest

Lisa said there had been no official statement by her lawyer. But her brother was immediately available for comment.

Stephanie was released before Lisa; after also admitting that racial remarks were made.

Lisa said she was also accused by the police of being an agent for "South African-backed" Matabeleland and rebels fighting the Marxist government in neighbouring Mozambique.

"It was unbelievable what he said we had done, she said.

The British High Commissioner in Harare confirmed it had protested to the government about the alleged treatment of the girls.

A police spokesman said all the whites were detained under emergency powers regulations for reasons of national security.
HARARE — Helmeted riot police armed with wooden batons and shields, charged into hundreds of students encircling Harare’s central police station today.

Witnesses said no one appeared to be seriously hurt in the charge, mounted after some 700 students surrounded the police station after a peaceful march through downtown Harare, to demand the freedom of 100 youths arrested yesterday after the worst violence the city has seen since independence.

The students from Harare Polytechnic had marched peacefully under riot police escort to the station, bearing placards praising the late Mozambiquan President Samora Machel and denouncing the Malawian and South African heads of state.

“Cruelty Banda,” proclaimed one placard, referring to Malawi President Kamuzu Banda.

“Someone will have to pay for Machel’s death,” said another.

Another said “Violence is golden when used to put down evil.”

Meanwhile, in Washington the United States has lodged a vigorous protest with Zimbabwe over its failure to prevent a mob stoning the US Embassy in Harare yesterday.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters yesterday that Zimbabwean security forces turned up at the embassy before the arrival of rioting youths. He said that for 10 to 15 minutes they took no action while people threw stones at the embassy, breaking windows.

“Although the authorities deployed adequate security at the embassy prior to the arrival of the demonstrators, the security forces did not prevent the mob from stoning the building,” he said.

He said Washington was protesting in the strongest possible terms against what he called Zimbabwe’s failure to live up to its obligations under international law to protect diplomatic missions.

PRETORIA — Mr Vladimir Ndvosselov, the Soviet pilot injured in the weekend air disaster in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed, was twice visited in hospital here today by his wife and a senior Soviet diplomat.

Mrs Nadejda Ndvosselova and the Second Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Maputo, Mr Nikolai Karpenko, also saw the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Meanwhile it has been announced that Mr Machel’s body will lie in state in the Maputo city hall and his funeral will take place on Tuesday.

A 15-man committee will be in charge of arrangements. Diplomats said it would difficult for Mozambique to handle a State funeral.

Messages of condolence have been received from all parts of the world, including Cuba and the Soviet Union. — Sapa-Reuter
Zimbabwe whites terrified by Harare attacks

Harare - 1000 whites responded to the call of their community leaders yesterday after the first 'emergency' meeting was held.

Zimbabwe's President, Robert Mugabe, has told whites they must not react to the call of the community leaders.

There has been a widespread fear among whites in Harare since the call to arms was made.

The meeting was held in response to a call for a national day of 'solidarity' and 'strength' by a group of whites.

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ZIMBABWE - GENERAL

1987

JUNE — OCTOBER
Zimbabwe releases three 'spy' teenagers — two still detained

Argus Africa News Service
HARARE. — Lisa Spalding, 14, of Bulawayo, accused of spying for a foreign power and working with the MNR and dissidents in Zimbabwe, has been freed after two days in detention.

The bizarre incident followed a row between a carload of young whites and a policeman in plain clothes during which, it is alleged, the government and people of Zimbabwe were insulted.

During the week the five young people were arrested and detained at Stops Camp, where interrogations are conducted by the police lateral security wing.

Lisa and 17-year-old Stephanie Murray were picked up, as were Paul Lecluse, 22, Wayne Markham, 19, and Michael Wild, 19. The girls and Michael have been released and the other two are still being detained.

The spying allegations, which were referred to in the police detention order for Lisa drawn up by a constable, came at a time when a degree of spy mania is abroad in Zimbabwe.

This follows repeated warnings and appeals by the government, the security forces and the ruling party for people to be on their guard for any suspicious behavior which could point to a South African raid.

The past week has seen the detention of three television newsmen, one of whom, Mr Tim Leach of ITN, is still being held, and a number of employees, including three pilots of an air-charter firm.

The airline employees and two newsmen working for World Television News, Mr Tony Liddell and Mr Paul Hughes, were freed on Thursday night after a week in detention.

They were questioned about their movements and were also asked about the bombings and rocket attacks in Harare last month.

Under Zimbabwean law Mr Leach can be held for 30 days on a police detention order while investigations are carried out.
Lisa, 14, was spying, say Zimbabweans

BULAWAYO — A 14-year-old British girl detained as an alleged spy was released on Friday night after being assaulted during interrogation, she said.

Miss Lisa Spalding and four other people were detained and assaulted by police during questioning several days after they had an argument with an off-duty policeman, their lawyer Mr Hugh Bissett said.

"We were all beaten," Miss Spalding said in a telephone interview from her home in Bulawayo. "It was terrifying. The beating just went on and on. Every time I tried to open my mouth to answer a question I was hit."

Miss Spalding, a British national who was born in Zimbabwe, said she and schoolfriend Miss Stephanie Murray, 16, also a British national, were assaulted by an intelligence officer.

She was accused of being a South African spy and forced to confess that some of her companions had made racial insults to the off-duty policeman.

Wrongful arrest

"There were no insults," she said. "But he kept calling me a liar when I denied that, and he kept hurting me and beating my head against the office wall where I was being questioned."

Her father, Mr Keith Spalding, from Bournemouth, England, said he would sue the police for alleged assault and wrongful arrest.

Miss Spalding was detained on Thursday.

Her detention followed an incident on Sunday in which she had an argument with the off-duty policeman she narrowly missed hitting while driving a car. She later paid a fine for driving without a licence.

Four people with her in the car at the time were also detained. They were Miss Stephanie Murray, Mr Paul Loeluse, 22, a fitter and turner; and college students Mr Wayne Markham, 19, and Mr Michael Wild, 20.

Mr Wild was freed on Friday, but Mr Markham and Mr Loeluse were still being held on Saturday, the attorney said. — Sapa-AP
Minister urges ‘zero grazing’

BAMAKO. - The number of Aids cases reported in Zimbabwe by doctors seems to be increasing, the Minister of Health, Mr. Sidney Sekeramayi, said here yesterday, Ziana reported, at the opening of the fifth regional conference on sexually transmitted diseases.

Mr. Sekeramayi said it was generally agreed the Aids virus (HIV) was transmitted sexually.

"As in other countries, we in Zimbabwe are trying to make our people realize this fact and urge them to opt for what people in agriculture call: zero grazing," he said.

The blood-transfusion services in Zimbabwe were screening all blood donors and donated blood, to "eliminate as far as technically possible" the transmission of Aids through blood and blood products.

The minister told the more than 160 delegates from 55 countries the ethical, moral, religious and legal dimensions of Aids must be faced boldly and governments and the public be advised currently. - Bapp
Two West German tourists killed by Zimbabwe rebels

HARARE — Armed rebels killed two tourists, believed to be West Germans, as they motorcycled down the main Victoria Falls Road in southern Matabeleland province, police said today.

A police spokesman, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said a man and a woman travelling in a motorcycle and sidecar were attacked yesterday when they stopped to rest about 70 kilometres from Bulawayo, the provincial capital of Matabeleland.

He said an armed gang ran out of nearby bush and opened fire on the tourists.

The couple tried to drive away, but the rebels kept up the fire. The motorcycle went out of control and crashed and the rebels shot and killed the tourists, the policeman said.

A spokesman for the West German Embassy in Harare said he could not confirm that the slain couple were West Germans.

Their staying brought to seven the number of whites killed by dissidents in central and southern Zimbabwe during the past three weeks.

In June, 1982, six tourists — two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — were killed by rebels on the same road.
Black Sash 'deplores' detention of girl, 14

JOHANNESBURG — The Black Sash said yesterday in a statement that it deplored the detention of a 14-year-old girl in Zimbabwe, but reminded South Africans that there were still hundreds of children in detention in this country.

The statement follows the detention and beating in custody of Lisa Spalding, who was arrested in Harare with four other young people.

The statement by the Transvaal chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Ethel Walt, said: "We call on (the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha) and newspapers who have rightly condemned the detention of the 14-year-old girl in Zimbabwe to now call for the release of all child detainees in this country and to push for legislation to ensure that this barbarous practice will never again occur in South Africa."

In Harare, meanwhile, police yesterday confirmed the arrest a week ago of the five — named as Lisa Spalding, Michael Wild, 19, Stephanie Murray, 17, Paula Lecluse, 22, and Wayne Markham, 19 — for allegedly making derogatory and racist comments, and said Lisa paid a fine of £5100 (about R120) and was released into the custody of her parents. — Sapa
Tourist bikers murdered on road to Vic Falls

HARARE. — A motorcyclist and his woman passenger, believed to be tourists from West Germany, have been shot dead by Zimbabwean dissidents on the road to the Victoria Falls.

Police confirmed the killings, which took place about 2.30pm yesterday at 70km from Bulawayo.

The couple died near the spot where six foreign tourists were abducted and killed by dissidents five years ago, which led to a huge manhunt. The leader of the gang was eventually caught and executed.

It was reported here yesterday that a man and a woman on a motorcycle pulled up at a lay-by.

Dissidents emerged from the bush and started shooting.

EMBASSY

The West German Embassy was today trying to confirm the identity of the victims.

A spokesman said they were making inquiries to establish exactly what happened.

A resident in the area where the couple were killed said they were travelling in a motorcycle and sidecar combination.

It appeared from signs at the scene of the killing that they made a desperate attempt to escape.

It seems they started their machine and began moving off when the gunmen opened fire, causing them to crash.

The two were apparently then shot.

Police were unable to give details of what happened or to confirm the reconstruction of the event.

The killing is the first fatal attack on the Victoria Falls road since last July when a motorist, Mr Daniel Snyman, was shot dead when he stopped to check the oil in his car's engine.

Last month in the Gweru district, about 200km east of the latest outrage, dissidents killed six white men in two separate incidents.

Government Ministers said those shootings were the work of bandits and should not be blown out of proportion.

Yesterday's murder will revive fears here that the increase in dissident activity has a direct political bearing.

However, observers have noted that the upsurge in dissident activity followed the breakdown of the unity talks in April between the ruling party of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and the opposition Zanu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo.
There's trouble in the air over Zimbabwe

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A sudden clampdown on private and charter flying — due to the outbreak of "South African spy-mania" in Zimbabwe — is causing severe disruption and financial loss to tourist and business circles.

Farmers remain grounded on their remote bush airstrips, while tourists have been left stranded in the game preserves on the shores of Lake Kariba.

New regulations require all passengers to have photographs certified by a commissioner of oaths for formal notification at police headquarters in Harare at least seven days in advance of take-offs.

Local football heroes Dynamos were among the first to suffer. They were more than a day late getting back from a weekend match in Zaire, and only the carefully exerted influence of their most prestigious fan managed to get them home, that quickly on their charter flight. Parties of tourists were marooned at Mozambique's Paradise Island, Kariba's Tiger Bay and the nearby Ponteigil Island.

Tour operators are particularly bitter because they have recently spent thousands of rands in scarce foreign currency upgrading their air communications facilities and may now lose more than R5 000 a month in revenue.

Another victim is the training of would-be pilots. With Zimbabwe's perennial fine weather, the country has been striving to re-establish itself as a learner pilot's Mecca.

15/12/74
ZIMBABWE GETS Z$6,75m SHOT IN ARM

HARARE — Zimbabwe, facing a foreign exchange shortage, yesterday got a Z$6,75m shot in the arm under a British government commodity aid programme, the Ziana news agency reported.

Under an agreement signed by Zimbabwe’s Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister, Bernard Chidzero, and the British High Commissioner, Hamzay Melhuish, Zimbabwe’s manufacturing, agricultural and mining sectors will be able to import raw materials, spare parts and replacement equipment.

Chidzero and Melhuish also signed a Z$5m agreement to meet the foreign exchange costs of establishing and operating a new diesel engine assembly plant in Kwekwe.

Chidzero said: “The benefit of this aid to our economy cannot be overstated as the manufacturing, mining and agricultural sectors have been seriously affected by the shortage of foreign currency.”

He said the diesel engine assembly plant would be of immense value to rural development programmes — as the engines could be used for boreholes, irrigation schemes and hammer mills. Sapa.

“For the third year running we have not been able to provide, in adequate measure, the foreign currency required in the key sectors of our economy, and it is for this reason we treasure this grant assistance.”
Journalist involved in SA raids

HARARE — Police detaining British journalist Tim Leach say they believe he was involved in South African raids against Zimbabwe and neighbouring states in the past year, friends said yesterday.

Leach (34), a producer for the London-based Worldwide Television News, was taken from his home in Harare on May 24.

Two other British journalists detained on May 23 and held with Leach, bureau chief Tony Liddell (36) and soundman Paul Hughes (35) of Independent Television News of London, were freed on Thursday without hearing reasons for their detention. They said they would not make a statement while Leach was in jail.

The reasons police gave Leach for holding him are:
- "You are a threat to the government and people of Zimbabwe in that you concealed your prior knowledge of the April 1987 Zambian raid by the South Africans (from) the Zimbabwean authorities.
- "It is now also considered that you concealed your prior knowledge of the South African attacks in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe during 1986 and the recent attacks in Zimbabwe on May 11 and 17.
- "It is felt that you were directly or indirectly involved in all the attacks mentioned."

South Africa was accused by Zimbabwe for last month’s incidents in Harare where a bomb blast on May 11 killed a Zimbabwean woman. A rocket grenade on May 17 exploded at the headquarters in a residential area of the African National Congress.

DENIED CHARGES

South Africa has denied the charges but has admitted previous raids.

Leach has been allowed visitors between periods of interrogation.

One friend said yesterday when Leach received the reasons for his detention on May 23 he could not believe the police were serious.

"However, especially now that his colleagues are no longer with him, he is dismayed by the allegations against him."

A spokesman for the British High Commission said on Friday: "We have kept our approaches over Leach informal, hoping the problem would be resolved, but obviously if he is not released we will have to consider taking the matter higher."

Leach’s lawyer, Mr Anthony Eastwood, said he had confirmed to the police his client knew in advance of the April raid on the Zambia town of Livingstone.

Mr Eastwood said he had pointed out the international Press had reported that South Africa had telephoned neighbouring states, warning them of the consequences of “colluding with terrorists,” evidently referring to the ANC.

This had been widely interpreted as a warning of impending attacks, he said.

Leach, who had been ordered to Lusaka by WTN as part of its regional coverage, was in Lusaka when the raid occurred, Mr Eastwood said.

"I have told all this to the police and so has my client," Mr Eastwood added. — Sapa-AP.
Two tourists shot dead in Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service
Harare

A motorcyclist from West Germany were believed to have been killed along with his woman passenger when their motorbike was ambushed last night near Victoria Falls.

About 20km from the border with Tanzania, the man and woman were shot dead in what appeared to be an armed ambush.

The couple, who were on a motorcycle, were traveling on the road to the Victoria Falls Hotel when they were attacked.

The Zimbabwean army confirmed the killing, which took place at about 2am.

In two separate incidents in the past week, two Swiss tourists were also killed in what appeared to be targeted attacks.

Revive fears

Yesterdays murders will revive fears that the increase in dissident activity has a direct political bearing.

The Government Miniser has said that the shooting of the tourists was in the area was the work of bandits living the life of outlaws.

However, observers here have noted that the upsurge in dissident activity follows the breakdown of talks between the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union, (Zanu) party of Mr. Mugabe and the opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) party of Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

The murder of the German tourists will lead to a massive hunt for dissidents in the area.

Zimbabwe suffered a severe blow to its tourist industry after the abduction of six foreigners in 1982 and it took several years for the industry to recover.

The bodies of the six tourists were not found for three years and it was only in March 1985 that it could be confirmed that they had been executed just 48 hours after their abduction.

The West German embassy was this morning trying to confirm the identity of the victims.

A spokesperson was unable to make any immediate comment other than to say they were making inquiries.

It is understood the motorcycling pair were on their way to Victoria Falls from Bulawayo when they stopped and were killed.
We have attacked Zimbabwe

— MNR

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — The Mozambican National Resistance said yesterday it had made good its longstanding threat against Zimbabwe by attacking five army posts and setting up permanent "operational bases" across the border.

"We have kicked off our challenge to Zimbabwe in reply to its vow to block our triumphing," MNR rebel spokesman Mr. Paulo Oliveira told reporters in Lisbon.

Mr. Oliveira said the guerrillas struck this week in eastern and northern Zimbabwe on Sundays, and had "implemented plans to set up fixed operational bases" across the country.

Without speaking of casualties or damage, Mr. Oliveira said the MNR units struck Zimbabwean troops at garrisons along the Mzumbe-Harare highway, at Mupape, Tongezi and Ingaza and in the northern town of Rosambo and Rusiga.

NO CONFIRMATION

There was no word in Harare of independent confirmation of the claims and no comment from Harare.

The MNR statement comes seven months after insurgent chief Mr. Afonso Dhlakama declared he would widen the 16-year conflict into Zimbabwe in retaliation for Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's pledge to defend the "Maputo government to the last man."

Zimbabwe and Tanzania deploy an estimated 15,000 troops in Mozambique to aid President Joaquim Chissano's forces protect Mozambican outlets to the Indian Ocean.

The MNR has held negotiations with Zimbabwean dissidents led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, former ZANU leader, three early this year.

It recently announced an agreement to provide Rev. Sithole's sympathizers reportedly located in the south-east near the Mozambican border with moral and political support.
MNR rebels strike in Zimbabwe

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels appear to have carried out their threat to extend their country's civil war to neighbouring Zimbabwe, with their claims of attacks on military bases there.

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in Lisbon yesterday it had struck at bases in three towns in south-eastern Zimbabwe on the Harare-Mutare road and in two remote northern villages near the border on Sunday. It gave no details.

Zimbabwe made no immediate comment and there was no independent confirmation of the report.

"The war in Zimbabwe has begun," MNR spokesman in Lisbon Paulo Oliveira said.

He said the rebels had set up fixed bases in Zimbabwe and planned to "Mr Mugabe has stepped up aid to Maputo since the death of Mozambican carry out regular strikes. He did not elaborate.

Oliveira said the attacks were aimed at making Harare withdraw the 12,000 Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique.

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe pledged last October that his country would fight to the last man to prevent the rebels toppling the Marxist Government in Maputo.

A series of offensives against rebel strongholds in central Mozambique.

A diplomat from the region said that if the reports of the raids were true, it could mean Harare's support of Mozambican forces could be weakened, as Zimbabwean troops would be obliged to cover installations in their own territory.

"The rebels' aim is obviously to convince Mugabe's Government it will have to pay a price for continued support (of Mozambique)," he said.

The diplomat doubted whether the rebels had actually set up bases inside Zimbabwe.

But he said it would be easy to stage cross-border raids, particularly from central Mozambique, as members of the Shona tribe live on both sides of the frontier and rebels could pass undetected.

The MNR insurgents say Tanzanian, Zambian, Malawian and Ethiopian troops are also in Mozambique, helping Maputo fight the rebels. — Sapa-Reuter.

President Samora Machel in a plane crash last year.

The new Government of President Joaquim Chissano has launched a
Tourists killed in Zimbabwe

HARARE - Two West German tourists have been shot dead by rebels in Zimbabwe's southwestern Matabeleland province.

A spokesman for the West German embassy here identified the couple as Mr. Hermann Perlmann, 34, and Miss Mathilde Born, 33.

The police spokesman said the two were killed on Monday afternoon as they were travelling back from Victoria Falls, along a road where six foreign tourists were kidnapped by rebels in 1982 and later murdered.

The spectacular Victoria Falls is one of Zimbabwe's main tourist attractions.

The spokesman said the two had been touring Africa for several months and had entered Zimbabwe from neighbouring Botswana on May 27.

Their bodies were discovered by a passing motorist who reported the attack to the police.

The killings brought to seven the number of whites' gunfire deaths in the past three weeks in Matabeleland and the neighbouring Midlands province where rebel activity has been on the rise since 1982.

Early last month, four farmers were killed by gunmen who attacked the Somkhanda Farming Club, 30 km from the Midlands town of Gweru.
Terror and more terror

THE stage is being set for what might turn out to be a situation of general terror and counter-terror in southern Africa.

The Frontline states are jumpy about what South Africa might or might not do to destabilise their countries.

South Africa, on the other hand, is linked to elements engaged in settling scores with countries on our borders.

This has led to various military attacks on neighbouring countries and countries as far away as Zambia.

The most serious thing about current events is that as South Africa has voted itself a seemingly solid conservative government and opposition, the rightwingers in other parts of the region have taken heart.

This has meant that they now have the added courage and impetus to get even more adventurous in the region.

That is why Renamo has now launched its sinister attacks into Zimbabwe. That is why Zimbabweans are getting nervous with the result that white tourists and residents have been attacked, detained or put under various forms of pressure.

It is said these days that any foreigner, especially if they are South African, is unsafe in Zimbabwe.

We can thus anticipate a period of general mayhem in the region. The situation is not made any more pleasant by the fact that the situation in South Africa is not about to calm down for too long.
Bandits strike again as three others are slain in Zimbabwe
Tourists slain in bid to escape

HARARE — Two West German motorcycle tourists gunned down by dissidents on Monday were slain as they made a desperate bid to reach their parked machine.

Official sources said yesterday that Mr. Hermann Portmann, 34, and Mrs. Maria Dorn, 32, had parked 70km from Bulawayo when armed dissidents emerged from the scrub lining the main road to the Victoria Falls.

The couple tried to reach their motorcycle but were gunned down before they could do so, the sources said.

Mr. Portmann was reported to have at least one gunshot wound in the back.

The pair were returning from Victoria Falls along a road where six foreign tourists were kidnapped by rebels in 1982 and later murdered.

The domestic news agency Ziana reported yesterday that two government militiamen and a tractor driver were killed on Monday by insurgents about 50km from where the two West Germans were shot dead.

Meanwhile, Mozambique's right-wing rebels yesterday said they had attacked military bases in neighbouring Zimbabwe for the first time in response to its continued support for Mozambique's Marxist government.

Sapa-Reuter
Murder of couple echoes the tragedy of six tourists

By Robin Drew
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The 440 km stretch of main road linking Bulawayo to Zimbabwe's greatest tourist attraction, the Victoria Falls, gained notoriety five years ago when six foreign tourists were abducted by a gang of dissidents led by a cold-blooded killer, Gilbert Ngwenya.

Ngwenya, who went by half a dozen other names, was trained in guerrilla warfare in Zambia, Angola and Cuba and operated in the area bordering the Victoria Falls road during the Rhodesian bush war as a combatant in Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra Army.

He finally paid the price and went to the gallows for his part in other dissident murders and the kidnapping of the six tourists.

But during his trial he still maintained that the tourists were alive. He insisted that they would be set free if the government met his demands to return property belonging to Mr Nkomo's party, which had been purchased with funds donated by the guerrilla fighters, and seized when arms were found.

However several months later, a solemn-faced Prime Minister Robert Mugabe revealed that the six men had been killed within three days of their kidnapping.

Now another two tourists have been killed. Their end was apparently mercifully quick.

The drama surrounding the abduction of the six tourists drew worldwide attention. Interest rose and fell for three years until it was finally established in 1985 that the men had been dead all that time.

INTERVENTION

Zimbabwe's tourist industry took a beating. It was only government intervention that kept a number of hotels going.

Many visitors flew to the Victoria Falls, but with two recent sharp rises in air fares, industry spokespeople said the hotel industry at the Falls was going to have to concentrate on people driving up from Bulawayo.

This week's shootings will undoubtedly make many people think twice before undertaking that journey.

There have been other dissident incidents along the road in recent years.

It remains to be seen just what effect the shooting of the German motorcyclists will have. However coming on top of the recent murders of six whites in the Gwemuswa area 200 km to the east it seems most likely that there will be a fall in the number of tourists, especially from South Africa.

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\[Signature\]

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Harare quiet on deaths

HARARE. Zimbabwean authorities are keeping quiet about the murder by dissidents on the Victoria Falls road of West German tourists Mr Hermann Portmann and Ms Maria Dorn.

There has been no official comment on the shooting of the motorcycling pair, which has received only passing mention in the media.

Meanwhile the hunt is continuing for the gang which killed six whites near Gweru, 260 km east.
The Star's Africa News Service.
HARARE — Zimbabwe police signed release papers yesterday to free a British television producer from 12 days in detention for alleged links to South African raids on neighbouring black-ruled states, lawyers for the Briton said.

Mr Tim Leach, 34, a Zimbabwe producer for the British-based worldwide television news, was expected to be freed from Harare’s central police station cells immediately.

Police detained Mr Leach on May 23 under emergency regulations that empower authorities to hold suspects indefinitely.

Independent Television News (ITN) said they would fly a British lawyer to Harare today to represent Mr Leach.

ITN’s deputy managing editor, Mr Peter Cole, who flew to Harare on Saturday to discuss Mr Leach’s detention with government security officials, said: “ITN is flying in a top lawyer to handle this because it has gone on for too long. The indications to me are that they (the allegations against Mr Leach) are unsubstantiated.”

Asked whether his organisation was not satisfied with Mr Leach’s local lawyer, Mr Anthony Eastwood, he said: “I am more than satisfied with the way he has handled the case.”

Mr Cole said he had met the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Douglas Chingoka, and the British High Commissioner in Harare was assisting in trying to resolve the matter.

In written reasons for Mr Leach’s detention police said: “You are a threat to the government and people of Zimbabwe in that you concealed your prior knowledge of the April 1987 raid by the South Africans from the Zimbabwean authorities.”

The police were referring to the South African attack on alleged African National Congress (ANC) targets in the Zambian town, Livingstone.

“It is also now considered that you concealed your prior knowledge of the South African attacks in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe during 1986 and the most recent attacks in Zimbabwe on May 11 and 17.” — Sapa-AP
HARARE — A British ITN television journalist who was detained here 12 days ago on matters relating to security, has been released, according to ITN deputy managing director Mr Peter Cole, reported Zana, the semi-official news agency. However, police Deputy Commissioner Mr Douglas Chingoka denied any knowledge of his release when asked to confirm it. Mr Cole arrived in Zimbabwe last Saturday to negotiate Mr Leach’s release.
Leyland Zimbabwe wins R14m contract

HARARE — Leyland Zimbabwe has won a contract to supply R14m of trucks, trailers and other equipment to Mozambique’s Ministry of Mines.

British and other financial backers organised the breakthrough by Zimbabwe into the Mozambican vehicle market, once a promising area for SA manufacturers.

It took eighteen months to put the complex financial package together, business sources say.

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe has made arrangements with its Mozambican counterpart for the export of Zimbabwean materials to renovate five quays at the Indian Ocean port of Beira.
Zimbabwe seeks foreign funds

HARARE — Like most national economic plans, the government's recently announced financial thrust aimed at attracting much-needed foreign exchange probably means little to the average Zimbabwean for whom it is basically designed.

But even the masses would have been able to absorb the basics of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister Bernard Chidzero's measures, aimed at stimulating the economy, last week.

The medicine prescribed by Chidzero is designed to encourage foreign investment, which the government sees as one of the essentials to national development.

And it is turning to "imprisoned" investors to utilise their blocked funds to give the economy a boost and thus, hopefully, attract foreign capital.

The foreign capital, in turn, would mean that local companies which need overseas components to keep their wheels turning would be able to remain viable, or even expand and, therefore, increase employment.

Government spending will also be cut and a Cabinet-appointed committee of inquiry into parastatals will be "speedily implemented," Sapa.
ZIMBABWE

Divestment blues
South Africa is not the only country where divestment by foreign multinationals is a controversial and important issue.

At a time when Zimbabwe desperately needs to attract new foreign capital inflows, controversy has broken out over divestment by foreign companies and the increasing significance of government investment in the private sector.

The first signals of looming divestment occurred soon after independence when two South African companies—Argus Newspapers and Nedbank—sold their interests in what is now Zimbabwe Newspapers and the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation, to the Zimbabwe government.

At the time, these were largely non-controversial moves since they occurred when it was confidently forecast the country would become the recipient of massive inflows of foreign capital. But this has not happened. And while the private sector—through such organisations as the Confederation of Zim-

babwe Industry and the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce—continues to plead the case for more foreign investment, recent events are disconcerting evidence of a trend in the opposite direction.

The latest developments started with the announcement that Astra Corporation, part of the South African-controlled Barlow Group, had sold 85% of its equity to the Zimbabwe government for a publicly quoted Zim$25,5m. Astra had net assets valued at some Zim$46m and pretax profits in 1986 of Zim$23m.

Clearly, the Zimbabwe government secured a bargain-basement deal. The benefit to Barlows was that it was able to repatriate the proceeds immediately, rather than having to follow the normal procedure of buying 4% divestment bonds with a 20-year maturity, which allows firms to repatriate funds on an installment basis from year eleven onwards.

A good deal for both parties—assuming Barlows wanted out of Zimbabwe—but no new jobs created and an increased outflow of scarce foreign currency.

Next in line was the British-owned Kenning Motors Group, which sold its Zimbabwe motor trade subsidiary to local private sector interests for an undisclosed amount. The government has a small indirect stake of 12% in the business via the state-owned Industrial Development Corporation.

More controversial was the decision of the British Woolworths Group to divest through the sale of its four department stores in Harare and Bulawayo, valued at Zim$10m, to the business arm of the country's ruling political party, Zanu-PF.

While some comfort may be drawn from the fact that a socialist party committed to Marxist-Leninism is going into profit-oriented activities, two disturbing elements remain. These are that the overseas parent has decided to divest from Zimbabwe at a substantial discount—the remitted proceeds are put at less than half the value of the assets—and once again foreign capital and expertise is leaving the country.

The new owners, Zideo Holdings, took over operational control last month.

Earlier, one of the country's largest companies, Delta Corporation, successor to SA Breweries in Zimbabwe, announced it would sell 31.5% of its equity to the Zimbabwe government. There is a major divestment element here too, as the government is buying just over half of SAB's stake in Delta.

SAB will retain a 30% stake—but the government will buy at least 20% of the equity listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange now held by minority investors, thereby securing a majority stake in Delta.

The company has a monopoly in the clear beer industry, is a major seller of traditional beer through Chibuku Breweries, and owns one of the country's two largest supermarket groups through its OK Bazaars chain.

In addition, it operates a number of hotels throughout the country. Financial details of the agreement are still to be released.

Other similar deals are reportedly in the pipeline. These include the possible sale of Triangle Sugar Estates to the government; divestment by Britain's Legal and General Insurance Co of its Zimbabwe subsidiary to the stock exchange-listed conglomerate TA Holdings; and a deal linking the French-owned total Oil company with the State-owned National Oil Company of Zimbabwe.

Aside from the concern over Zimbabwe becoming a capital exporting nation, controversy has centreed on the guidelines set out by the government for divestment deals. These specify that proceeds may only be remitted abroad where control is sold to the State, or to a co-operative controlled by black Zimbabweans or firms controlled by black Zimbabweans.

The country's leading financial newspaper, the Financial Gazette, has sharply criticized what it sees as racial discrimination in Zimbabwe's divestment policy, pointing out that this is in conflict with the 1980 constitution.

Government ministers have supported the principle of localisation, but have deflected criticism of the principle of divestment and the obvious racial element in the guidelines.

FINANCIAL MAIL JUNE 5 1987
Zimbabwe to act sternly on racial insults

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwean government has warned "white holedogs" that strong action will be taken against anyone insulting Zimbabwe or its people.

The acting Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Simbi Mubako, commenting on the recent detention in Bulawayo of five young whites, said they had been held because of "alleged racial remarks and insults against the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Enos Ngala.

He said the State would prosecute those if found guilty, and if it happened that some of them were not citizens, they would "most probably be deported.

He denied claims that the five whites had been assaulted and said they were all treated in the right manner and all legal procedures have been followed.

Two of those held, Mr. Paul Lackson (22) and Mr. Wayne Markham (19), are to be charged with making derogatory remarks about the government. They appeared briefly in court earlier this week and were granted bail of 1000 each.

It appears that no charges are being pressed against the other three, including two teenage girls who were freed last week after two days in detention.

Mr. Mubako said the government wanted "to build good race relations" but whites who sympathized with South Africa were clearly undesirable residents.
SA is running secret radios

HARARE - The South African Government was today accused of running several clandestine radio stations for subversive purposes.

The Zimbabwe Minister for Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said Pretoria was getting encouragement and assistance from "some industrialised countries". The Star's Africa News Service.
Zimbabwe pins its hopes on an unlikely investment boom.

The new proposals reduce maximum interest on deposits to only 5% while relaxing the existing restrictions on investment.

While the Chidzero measures are likely to boost investment in 1988-89, the extent of this is impossible to gauge. For a start, it is unclear just how large these surplus funds are, and the central bank is currently seeking this information from the banks.

Secondly, the whole concept of surplus funds is elusive. The manager of one large foreign company said he had no plans to reinvest since his surpluses are required to finance escalating working capital

The budget deficit of Z$1.2bn (about R1,45b), equivalent to 14% of gross domestic product, is a major obstacle to securing a World Bank loan for export promotion.

Debt-service payments will exceed 30% of exports this year and remain close to the 30% level for the rest of the decade, necessitating continuing tight curbs on imports and remittances.

The rapid growth in output and employment necessary to satisfy the aspirations of a fast-growing population and labour force is simply incompatible with import compression and foreign investment controls.

The way out is to loosen the foreign exchange constraint by boosting exports, which in terms of special drawing rights are 12% below their 1981 peak and encouraging foreign investment.

At the end of the day, reflationary strategies are simply not viable.

From high-cost inventory management techniques caused by the cumbersome and inefficient system of foreign currency allocations to industry.

In any event, there is little incentive to invest when manufacturing industry is operating at 65% of capacity. Industrialists stress that their top priority is to renew ageing equipment rather than expand capacity, and this could well result in fewer rather than more jobs.

Regardless of the volume of surplus funds in the economy, import capacity is the critical constraint on investment.

Because roughly half of any new investment represents imports, even if the entire Z$75m to be saved from reduced remittances were reinvested — which won't happen — the increase in investment would be only 10% on last year's depressed levels.

Far more important than the measures announced recently are the urgent problems of the burgeoning budget deficit and Zimbabwe's laudable export performance that remain to be tackled.

The positive aspect of Chidzero's package is designed to encourage reinvestment by multinationals by relaxing regulations that currently restrict reinvestment.

Funds not remitted by foreign-owned companies are classified as "surplus" and until two weeks ago could be deposited to earn maximum interest of 9%, or reinvested given the approval of the Foreign Investment Committee, which has the reputation of taking months — and even years — to reach a decision at their lowest ebb for at least three years.

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WHEN Dr Bernard Chidzero, Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, recently announced a curb on dividend and profit remittances by foreign companies, together with reinvestment incentives, one irony went unnoticed.

Robert Mugabe's government is ostensibly socialist, and committed to the "Zimbabweanisation" of the capital stock. Yet the new regulations will in fact have the opposite effect, and will increase foreign ownership — in theory at least — through reinvestment.

But more fundamental points are being raised by the business community. Will the new measures in any way boost Zimbabwe's generally poor record of foreign investment since independence? And will the measures lead to a domestic investment boom, as Chidzero hopes, which would reflate an economy constrained by a deteriorating balance of payments situation?

By halving remittances by foreign companies to 25%, Zimbabwe hopes to save about Z$75m (about R86m) a year in foreign exchange. At the same time the complex regulations covering reinvestment by multinationals have been liberalised with the aim of "injecting more foreign currency into the economy and stimulating investment".

Not surprisingly, business leaders are warning that Zimbabwe's chances of attracting new investment inflows will now be slimmer than ever. But given the country's dismal foreign investment track record — an estimated US$7m inflow annually since independence in 1980 — the new focus on encouraging foreign companies to reinvest is essentially realistic.

However, it would be wrong to suggest, say local economists, that this is going to turn the economy around, let alone come to grips with the growing unemployment crisis.

Since the independence boom ran out of steam in 1982, the Zimbabwe economy has been growing population is growing at more than 3%.

Employment levels are little different from those of the mid-Seventies and unemployment — having risen from 12% in 1984 to an estimated 18% this year — is forecast to reach 25% by 1991.

Investment in the first six years of independence has actually been lower than that achieved in the final years of economic sanctions and guerrilla war in the late Seventies.

Official statistics show that last year capital investment was 40% below its post-independence peak, while a business survey released
By Howard Barkell

Harela indaba on "new" world information order
New dividend clamp

Zimbabwe's decision to impose a "temporary" ceiling on dividends is seen as a realistic acceptance that it is unlikely to attract significant inflows of new foreign capital.

In the first seven years of independence it is estimated that net private sector capital annual inflows averaged US$8m.

In the past six months there has been sizeable disinvestment by both UK and South African companies.

Confronted by a worsening balance of payments — the foreign debt service ratio is estimated at 33% of exports this year — Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero recently cut dividend remittances for the second time in only three years. In March 1984, remittances of dividend and branch profits were suspended altogether, but resumed in 1985.

Dividends declared prior to the May 28 statement, which had not secured Central Bank approval, will be subject to the new 25% ceiling. Foreign investments made since September 1979 will not be affected.

Chidzero estimated foreign dividend payments this year at Z$150m (US$90m). Slightly less than half should be saved by the new regulations.

While apparently conceding that there is little likelihood of new foreign inflows, Chidzero is relaxing existing regulations in the hope that foreign firms with "surplus" funds in Zimbabwe will reinvest. He is adopting a carrot and stick approach — the carrot being the assertion that any such funds reinvested will be treated as new venture capital and qualify for the more generous 50% ceiling rather than the new 25%.

Other new incentives include a promise to speed up the process of price control approvals and of assessing applications for foreign investment project approval. Existing exchange control regulations that require foreign firms to bring in 50% of any new project finance in foreign currency will be relaxed. Depending on the project the external element will vary from zero to 50%, but funds brought in must remain invested for at least five years.

The stick is the cutback in dividend payments and a new regulation cutting the maximum interest payable on surplus funds to 5% from 9%.

Surplus funds are defined as cash balances and deposits held by foreign-owned firms, but just how sizeable they are is unclear.

There should be an increase in investment as a result of the latest move; but businessmen and economists point out that Chidzero has done nothing to increase foreign currency inflows, but is merely relying on tighter curbs to reduce outflows. A further snag that Chidzero overlooked, they say, is that industry is working at two-thirds of capacity at present, so there is little incentive to invest.
SA blamed for fire

HARARE - Swapo's main administrative offices in Luanda were gutted by a mysterious fire on Tuesday, its representative in Zimbabwe, Kapuka Nauyala, said yesterday.

Addressing the plenary session of the second Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, Nauyala said Swapo believed South Africans played a part in the fire.

He said he regretted that the Luanda delegation could not attend the conference because of the "mysterious fire three days ago." — Sapa.
Demos march on SA mission in Zimbabwe

From MICHAEL HARTNACK
HARARE. — The South African trade mission here yesterday became the target for an anti-apartheid demonstration as hundreds of South African exiles and local sympathizers marched on it to commemorate the 1976 Soweto riots.

The protest passed off peacefully, but the attention drawn to the presence of the traditionally low-key South African diplomatic personnel here revived doubts about their future.

The chairman of Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference, Bishop Oliver Mateume of Murewa, conducted a service organized by the Zimbabwe Christian Council outside the seven-storey office block which houses the mission. Only two blocks away, in the same street, are the still un repaired offices occupied by the African National Congress till a SANDF raid on May 19, 1986.

A strong force of uniformed Zimbabwean police blocked the doors leading to the South African mission, evidently fearing a repeat of last October's rampage, when University of Zimbabwe students stoned the building, together with the American Embassy, the Malawian High Commission, Air Malawi and South African Airways following the air-crash death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

For nearly an hour yesterday's demonstrators prayed and sang hymns and ANC "liberation songs". They mimed the massacre of African workers by South African security forces before an enthusiastic crowd of Zimbabwean office workers enjoying their lunchtime break.

Among some 20 African, coloured and white children, brought to the forefront to symbolize the pupils killed in Soweto, was five-year-old Timmy Mandela, a relative of the imprisoned ANC leader.

A collection was taken for the children of Mrs Tsitsi Chilisa, a Zimbabwean woman killed last month when a television set packed with explosives blew up in her Harare home. The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, claimed South African agents had intended the device to kill local ANC representative Mr Reddy Mzimba.

ANC sources confirmed yesterday that the dead woman's husband, Mr Frank Chilisa, detained by Zimbabwean security police following his wife's murder, has now been freed.
Anti-SA demo at trade mission

HARARE - Hundreds of SA exiles and local sympathisers yesterday demonstrated outside the SA Trade Mission here commemorating the 1976 Soweto riot.

The protest was peaceful, but the attention it drew to the traditionally low-key SA diplomatic presence renewed doubts about the mission's future.

Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference chairman, Bishop Oliver Mutoro, conducted a service outside the mission where a strong police presence was deployed.

The demonstrators prayed and sang hymns and "liberation songs" for nearly an hour.
10 Zimbabwe peasants massacred by gunmen

HARARE - Gunmen claiming to be rebels fighting for control of Mozambique massacred 10 peasants including five young children in an attack on a northeast Zimbabwe village near the Mozambique border, missionaries said yesterday.

The attackers left pamphlets beside the bullet-riddled bodies of the armed guerrillas from Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and warned they would launch further raids in both Zimbabwe and Zambia.

"Some of the victims were shot in front of family members who were forced to witness the murders," Sister Raymond, in charge of the Catholic Church's Marymount Mission hospital, said.

The attackers also destroyed the village of mud-and-grass huts around midnight Saturday a few kilometres west of Marymount Mission, she said.

"About 50 heavily armed men attacked three families. We heard the shooting.

On Sunday we and other missionaries drove to the site of the massacre and saw the bodies.

There was no immediate official reaction from the Zimbabwe Government which has some 12,000 troops stationed in Mozambique guarding vital transport routes.

Renamo, the Portuguese acronym of the rebel army, has vowed to take the war into Zimbabwean territory.

Last week Renamo guerrillas clashed with Zimbabwean troops near where the villagers were slain, but there were no official reports of casualties.

That was Renamo's first major incursion into Zimbabwe.

In Lisbon, where Renamo usually issues communiqués on the war against Mozambique's government, the spokesman could not immediately be contacted.

Western diplomats in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, said that if Renamo was responsible for the massacre, it would be their bloodiest ever foray into Zimbabwe. -- Sapa-AFP
Hit Zimbabwe

Raiders flee after 14 massacred

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Chinhoyi, the Rt Rev. Helmut Reckter, said some injured had been flown to a hospital in Harare 200km away by helicopter.

The atrocity took place near the Marymount Mission, which falls in his diocese. Bishop Reckter said hundreds of Zimbabwean soldiers had moved into the area, which is in the Rushinga district, about 100km away from the nearest large settlement of Mount Darwin.

He said today that people were fleeing the area and he had sent food, blankets and clothing to the refugee centres at Rushinga, which are already having to cope with thousands of refugees from Mozambique.

**Troops at mission**

The Marymount Mission and its 106-bed hospital has a substantial troop presence after Saturday night’s massacre.

Leaflets were left at the scenes of the shootings saying that the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) had come to fight Prime Minister Robert Mugabe “in his own country”.

Bishop Reckter said he understood three villages had been attacked. “There were very few injured,” he said. “The shooting was too accurate or at point-blank range.”

Last week there was a report of an earlier border crossing by about 100 MNR rebels who retreated when a Zimbabwean security force unit went after them.

So far the Zimbabwean Government has made no comment on the border developments and there has been no mention in the media of the massacre near Marymount.

**Blast in landmine**

Two weeks ago a government spokesman dismissed a pack of lies claims by the MNR that its forces had set up bases on Zimbabwean territory.

About 40km south of Rushinga two people were killed on Friday when a bus hit a land-mine on a road close to the Mozambican border.

Eleven people were seriously injured in the incident south of Chipinge.

Observers believe it highly likely the mine was layed by MNR forces.

Mr Mugabe, who has committed thousands of his troops to help defend Mozambique against the rebels and to protect Zimbabwe’s routes to the sea, has vowed to “fight to the last man” against the MNR.

Last year the MNR declared war against Zimbabwe because it said Mr Mugabe was interfering in Mozambican affairs by stationing troops there.

Sapa-Associated Press reports that Sister Raymond, at the mission identified those slain as Mr Runyon Tembo, 38, his wife Eusevio, aged about 30, and all four of their children, aged between two and nine, Mr Danny Mashita, his wife, and a child aged three, and a man of 55 known as Teki.

**“Next target”**

Sister Raymond said: “We have heard rumours that we are the next target in Zimbabwe. I do not know if this is true, but none of us here feel safe.”

**President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique announced a far-reaching reshuffle of top military posts both central and at provincial level at the weekend.**

Well-known army commanders of the independence war against the Portuguese have been replaced in the reshuffle, aimed at improving the performance of the Mozambican armed forces.

**Ian Smith claims major black backing**: See page 2
Bold education system planned for Zimbabwe

By ROBIN DREW
The Argus Africa
News Service

Dateline: HARARE

ZIMBABWEANS are justifiably proud of their achievements in providing two million more places in schools since independence seven years ago.

Primary education is now compulsory for all and last year 2,605,000 pupils were attending junior schools and 545,000 were in secondary school.

At independence the comparable figures were 619,000 primary schoolchildren and 74,000 in secondary school.

Government policy is to eradicate all forms of racialism in its schools and in independent schools, some of which are still predominantly white but which have to satisfy the government that they are making efforts to admit more blacks.

With the quantitative record established, the government is now turning its attention to an aspect of education which will be harder to effect — an overhaul of the curriculum to make schools more relevant to the country's needs.

The Minister of Education, Mr Dingapal Mutumbuka, in an outline of the new education policy, said the intention was to give the curriculum a thorough-going polytechnical bias.

"What we teach in our schools has an overdose of academic subjects," said the Minister who gained his doctorate in chemistry from the University of Sussex and who taught at Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Zambia before joining the armed struggle in 1974.

Mr Mutumbuka said the curriculum was based on the false assumption that all students had the same capabilities and aptitudes. Moreover the system did not prepare them for the world of work.

"We cannot continue to churn out misfits at such great a cost to the nation," he said.

The change is to come in secondary education which will be divided into three stages.

Taught core of academic subjects

In stage one, consisting of forms one and two, the curriculum will be generally broad to include a wide range of technical and vocational subjects in addition to the traditional academic subjects.

Every child will be required to take at least two technical/vocational subjects.

Examinations at the end of this stage will serve to screen pupils for the next stage in which their studies will have either a technical/vocational bias or an academic bias.

The technical/vocational stream will also be taught a core of selected academic subjects and those following an academic course will have to take at least one technical/vocational subject.

Pilot scheme next year

The technical/vocational exams will be set and marked by the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare to ensure that school-leavers at the end of form four will have valid skills acceptable to commerce and industry.

Students going to polytechnical or agricultural colleges will be able to cut down their time of study there if they have acceptable school results.

In stage three of the secondary education system, comprising lower sixth and upper sixth forms, academic students will have the option of including a technical/vocational subject, while the technical course will offer the option of one academic subject.

Mr Mutumbuka said the provision of technical/vocational subjects at stage three would ensure the supply of high quality university students in technical/engineering degrees.

The Minister said the programme was bold and ambitious. It envisaged links between schools and technical institutions, factories and farms where practical training could take place.

A pilot scheme would be introduced next year and eventually all secondary schools would adopt the new system.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, commenting on the new policy, said it was imperative for the educational system to relate closely to the needs of society.

"We should put greater emphasis on quality and relevance," he said in an address to student teachers.

He told graduating students: "We are giving you a vehicle without a reverse gear; we do not want to manufacture backward children."
Zimbabwe tourist killing: man charged

HARARE — A man appeared in the High Court in Harare yesterday, charged with the murders of six foreign tourists who were abducted along the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road on July 23, 1982.

Mr. Ceulas Sibanda pleaded not guilty.

The state counsel told the court that Mr. Sibanda was a member of a gang of "bandits" which kidnapped Mr. James Greenwell of Liverpool, Mr. Martin Hodson, of Peterborough, England, Mr. Brett Baldwin, and Mr. Kevin Ellis, from the United States, Mr. Tony Bajtel, and Mr. William Butler, both of Australia.

He said they were abducted along the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road while visiting Zimbabwe.

The bandits, whose leader was Mr. Gilbert Sithela Ngwema, stopped the party at an illegal road-block and then abducted them.

The remains of the tourists were subsequently found buried in shallow graves months later, he said.

Mr. Sibanda said he was arrested by the police the day after Christmas in 1984 and had been in the police custody since then.

Mr. Sibanda, who alleges he was subjected to beatings and threats during the period of detention by members of the Central Intelligence Organisation and the police, denied making any statement voluntarily.

The trial continues today. — Sapa.
Z’bwe to scrap 20 white seats in parliament

From MICHAEL HARTNACK
Daily Dispatch
In Harare

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Government yesterday unveiled plans for drastic amendment of its British-designed Lancaster House constitution.

Opening parliament for what will probably be the last time before he steps down to let Prime Minister Robert Mugabe assume an executive presidency, the Reverend Canaan Banana said the seven year guarantees entrenched in the 1989 London ceasefire accord had expired for the representation of Zimbabwe’s 100,000 white community.

The 20 white seats in the 100-member house of assembly and 10 senators in the 40-seat upper house will be replaced by representatives returned by existing MPs on an electoral college system. This makes them certain to go to government nominees.

President Banana said abolition of the white seats would be followed in the coming year by the creation of an executive presidency and by legislation to effect the eventual amalgamation of the senate and house of assembly into a single chamber legislature.

Zimbabwe’s Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Epitaphious Zvobgo, disclosed that the constitutional amendment bills, include one to give the 81-year-old President Banana, a former Methodist minister from Bulawayo, a pension for life.

Mr Zvobgo said Mr Mugabe would consult widely in order to ensure a balanced representation of Zimbabwe’s multi-cultural and plural society when choosing the white parliamentarians’ replacements.

Mr Mugabe, already, holds 67 of the house of assembly seats, three short of the tally needed to amend the constitution. He is sure of the support of at least three of the five pro-government white independents even if Mr Joshua Nkomo’s 14 Zapu members oppose his constitutional amendments following the recent acrimonious breakdown of unity talks.

The conservative alliance, which ruled from 1962 to 1979 as the white supremacist Rhodesian Front, has 13 MPs, while Mr Goodson Sithole is the lone representative of the Reverend Ndabazilingi Sithole’s Zanu.

The former Rhodesian prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, was absent from the ceremony for the first time since he entered politics, aged 25, in 1948. He was suspended from Zimbabwe’s house of assembly in April.
One party state in Zimbabwe

HARARE — Zimbabwe announced yesterday it would abolish separate parliamentary representation for the country’s white minority this year and introduce an executive presidency and a single-chamber parliament.

The government, of the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, also pledged to keep its troops in neighbouring Mozambique until peace is restored. Mozambique has been plagued by a right-wing guerilla insurgency for almost 11 years.

Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana spelt out the government’s plans when he opened a new session of parliament. President Banana said:

"In accordance with its long-standing pledge to remove the provisions at the earliest opportunity, my government will this year introduce constitutional amendments designed to abolish racial representation in the national assembly and in the senate."

"This measure will be followed by other amendments whose objective is the creation of a unicameral legislature and the introduction of an executive presidency.

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

PRIME Minister
Mugabe.

"The seven-year period during which racial representation was specially entrenched in the Lancaster House constitution has now expired."
Zimbabwe pledges to ‘eliminate’ Renamo

HARARE. — Zimbabwe’s President Canaan Banana pledged yesterday at the opening of a new session of the national parliament that Zimbabwean troops would remain in Mozambique till armed rebels there had been "eliminated".

It was the first government statement on Zimbabwean military aid to its Marxist ally since gunmen, claiming to be Mozambican rebels, massacred 15 peasants in the north-east of Zimbabwe on Saturday night.

They left leaflets vowing to increase their attacks in Zimbabwe till Zimbabwe pulled out of Mozambique.

President Banana did not mention the attack in his 35-minute address.

"Our operations inside Mozambique are not only to keep our (oil, road and rail) routes safe. They are also to eliminate the Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance) bandits of Mozambique," Pres. Banana said.

Mozambique’s Indian Ocean port of Beira is an important outlet for landlocked Zimbabwe, which has sent some 12 000 combat troops to keep its trade routes to the sea open. — Sapa

JOHANNESBURG. — Police yesterday denied there was a "crackdown" on "grey areas" in Mayfair or any other part of Johannesburg.

Lt Pierre Louw, a police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, was reacting to reports that people in Mayfair had been asked by the Police Group Areas Branch to report to John Vorster Square.

Details of those who owned the buildings in which they were resident were then taken.

Lt Louw said the branch acted only on complaints received, and at present there were no more complaints "from Mayfair or any other area" than in the past. — Sapa
Mugabe to drop white seats

Mr Mugabe already holds 67 of the House of Assembly seats, three short of the tally needed to amend the constitution. He is sure of the support of at least three of the five pro-government white independents even if Mr Joshua Nkomo's 14 Zapu members oppose his constitutional amendments.

The Conservative Alliance, which ruled from 1962 to 1977 as the Rhodesian Front, has 18 MPs while Mr Goodson Sithole is a lone representative of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zapu.

The former Rhodesian prime minister, Mr. Ian Smith, was absent from yesterday's ceremony for the first time since he entered politics, aged 25, in 1948.

He was suspended from Zimbabwe's House of Assembly in April.

On the eve of the opening of the new parliamentary session yesterday Mr Nkomo's party was shaken by the defection to Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) of its national chairman, Mr William Kusa, 68, who was thought one of Mr Nkomo's most loyal adherents during an eight-month ordeal in detention last year.

He said he was quitting Zanu "in the interests of peace and progress" following the breakdown of negotiations between Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo.

Zimbabwe pledges on troops in Mozambique.

HARARE — Zimbabwe announced yesterday that it would abolish separate parliamentary representation for the country's white minority this year and introduce an executive presidency and a single-chamber parliament.

Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana spelled out the government's plans when he opened a new session of parliament.

President Banana said: "The seven-year period during which racial representation was specially entrenched in the Lancaster House constitution has now expired.

"In accordance with its long-standing pledge to remove the provisions at the earliest opportunity, my government will this year introduce constitutional amendments designed to abolish racial representation in the National Assembly and in the Senate. This measure will be followed by other amendments whose objective is the creation of a unicameral legislature and the introduction of an executive presidency.

Multi-cultural

MICHAEL HARTNACK reports that the 26 white seats in the 100-member House of Assembly and 10 seats in the 40-seat Upper House will be replaced by representatives returned by existing MPs on an electoral college system.

In an interview with the semi-official news agency Ziana, Zimbabwe's Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Edisson Zvobgo, said Mr Mugabe would consult widely to ensure a balanced representation of Zimbabwe's multi-cultural and plural society when choosing the white parliamentarians' replacements.
Zimbabwe is to scrap white seats

Michael Hartnack

Mugabe already holds 67 of the House of Assembly seats, three short of the tally needed to amend the constitution. He is sure of the support of at least three of the five pro-government white independents. Thus it seems likely the amendments will go through — even if Joshua Nkomo’s 14 Zapa members oppose him following the recent acrimonious breakdown of unity talks.

In his speech, Banana made no direct reference to Mugabe’s aim of introducing a one-party state, which until 1990 theoretically, requires the assent of all 100 MPs to a repeal of entrenched guarantees of freedom of political association contained in the declaration of rights.

He pledged Zimbabwe’s unswerving support for the Mozambique government in its fight against the MNLR.
Mugabe to visit Gorbachev in Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, leaves today for Moscow to have talks with the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr Mugabe paid his first official visit to the Soviet Union in December 1985.

This week's visit will renew speculation about a proposed Zimbabwean purchase of MiG 29 fighter aircraft.

There were reports in April that Zimbabwe had concluded a deal to buy 12 MiGs, but this was denied by Harare. The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Witness Mangwe, said then that no firm order had been placed.

In political circles in Harare, there is speculation that Zimbabwe has indeed opted for the MiGs and that a barter deal involving Zimbabwean tobacco could be part of an agreement to pay for them. A figure of 400 million Zimbabwe dollars has been mentioned.

HARARE — The reserved white seats in the Zimbabwe Parliament are to be abolished, probably in August, but there will continue to be whites in the House of Assembly, say well-placed political sources.

The reserved seats will go under the Government's promise to abolish racial representation now the provision in the 1980 independence constitution safeguarding the seats for seven years has lapsed.

Twenty seats in the 108-seat House had been reserved for whites, who also elected 10 members to the 60-seat Senate.

It is proposed to fill the vacancies in both chambers with members chosen from a list drawn up by the Government.

The sources said the 89 members of the House who had been elected on the common roll would sit as an electoral college to choose the 20 occupants of the formerly white seats.

It was certain, they said, that these would include whites, some from the present independents in the House and some from outside Parliament.

One name that has been mentioned in political circles is that of the former Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman, the current chairman of the Beira Corridor Group.

The newly constituted Assembly will then sit as an electoral college to choose 10 senators to replace the present white senators.

Mr Ian Smith is suspended from Parliament for a year, and once the constitutional changes are introduced will not be able to go back.
The road to black rule in Zimbabwe

Sapa-Reuters

The planned introduction of an executive presidency is to bring Zimbabwe in line with black African states, which have dispensed with a titular president, the sources said.

They wanted an executive president to preside over the various executive and legislative bodies in the states, which have dispensed with a titular president, the sources said.

The changes are expected to bring to an end long political careers of several white leaders and usher in a new breed of working through a cabinet, a parliament elected on the basis of universal suffrage without reserved seats and a senate with only limited powers to delay legislation.

But, under pressure from Britain and others, Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo accepted what became known as the Lancaster House Agreement, signed on December 21, 1979.

The Lancaster House constitution reserved 20 seats in the 100-member lower house of Zimbabwe's parliament for the country's then 200,000-strong white minority and 10 others in the senate (upper chamber).

Mr. Mugabe, who has 67 seats in the lower house, can get the three votes he needs to abolish white seats.

The votes are likely to come from white independents or PF-Zapu, with which Mr. Mugabe has broken off unity talks.

The analysis said the proposed changes were intended to prepare ground for introducing one-party rule, Mr. Mugabe's declared goal.

Political sources said the government planned an enlarged single-chamber parliament after abolishing the 40-member senate, which has played a largely ceremonial role since independence.

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Nostalgia

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Sithole and Renamo signed pact, according to document

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON.—According to a document obtained by this correspondent, the Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo, and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole of Zimbabwe signed a pact last year to cooperate in the overthrow of the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments.

Among Mr Sithole’s signers was Mr Bruce Anderson, whose business card describes him as the director of Community Protection Services Pty Ltd in Johannesburg.

The pact was signed in a hotel room in Tyson’s Corner, a Washington suburb, on August 17, 1986. The pact’s authenticity was confirmed yesterday by Mr Tom Schaaf, head of the pro-Renamo Mozambique Information Office, who said he had been present for part of the meeting.

The first section of the document sets out agreed democratic principles by which Renamo and Mr Sithole’s party, Zanu, would abide once they took power.

The second part reads: “Zanu undertakes to co-operate with Renamo in any ways that shall mutually be agreed upon by the two parties.”

The pact was signed on behalf of Mr Sithole by Mr Anderson, Mr Chris Sakala, who is a Sithole aide, and a third individual whose signature is illegible.

Mr Sithole, who maintains a home in the Washington area, was not present, according to Mr Schaaf.

Signing for Renamo’s president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, were Mr Jorge Fonseca, described as the movement’s foreign minister, Mr Luis Serapiao, Renamo’s US and Canadian representative, and another party, also illegible.

Soon after the signing, an associate of Mr Anderson, Mr Garth Barrett, alleged by sources to have been a member of the Selous Scouts, wrote to Mr Sithole describing the climate in Zimbabwe for a possible attack on Mr Robert Mugabe’s government.

A copy of this letter has also been obtained, giving the author’s address as a post office box in Roosevelt Park, Johannesburg.

Dated August 31, 1986, the letter refers to a telephone conversation between Mr Sithole and Mr Barrett on the subject of an unspecified operation then being planned against Mr Mugabe, referred to as “The Aim.”
Zimbabwe puts emphasis on conservation

Zimbabwe has broken new ground with the adoption of a national conservation strategy, the first black African country to do so. Titled "The Road to Survival", it has the full backing of the government.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said that by endorsing and adopting the principles and objectives of the document, the government sought to halt environmental degradation and to reverse the process of desertification.

The time for complacency was long past, he said, noting that the canopy cover of indigenous woodland had already been reduced by 50 percent and that more than 3 million hectares of soil had been classified as severely eroded.

The document sets out to convince the nation as a whole the seriousness of the environmental problems facing Zimbabwe. It emphasises that the most important and dynamic factor in implementing a resources conservation strategy is the population. "Unless there is a genuine understanding and acceptance of the need for a comprehensive population policy, the family planning programme will fail to meet its objectives and the conservation strategy will become an illusion," it says.

It notes that the population is presently growing at more than 2.9 percent a year, one of the fastest rates in the world.

If this growth rate is not checked, the limits which the nation's resources can sustain will be reached in just over 30 years and as the year 2050 approaches, the standard of living and quality of life will decline rapidly.

The family planning programme has as its objective the achievement of a four-child family by the year 2000 and a two-child family as the norm 15 years after that.

Attaining these targets, says the document, will ensure the population stabilises at about 23 million by the year 2075.

It says abuse of the natural vegetation has been the single most serious cause of ecological degeneration in Zimbabwe. Non-arable land makes up 80 percent of the area of the country and programmes of land use planning, promotion of grazing schemes, veld and pasture management and co-ordinated resource planning will be vigorously promoted to ensure the optimum use of natural vegetation within sustainable limits.

Persuasion and education will be the main means of involving the people, but legislation will be enforced where necessary.

In areas of high population density the country has been virtually denuded of trees for firewood and other domestic uses and already 2.3 million people face a critical shortage of firewood. Wood fuel, says the document, makes up 50 percent of the energy used in Zimbabwe.

It says that for Zimbabwe to survive and prosper, the nation must:

- Live within the ecological capacity of the land.
- Recognise the value of longer term benefits over short-term expediencies.
- Examine alternative development options to optimise sustainable yield from the land.
- Generate and retain high levels of technical and scientific manpower in the service of the nation.
- Provide dynamic public awareness and education and extension services. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Let them have a right meal!

If there's no mealie meal!
Zim 'bandit' on murder charges

A MAN appeared in the Harare High Court this week charged with the murders of six tourists abducted along the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road on July 23, 1987. Ziana reports.

Cephas Sibanda pleaded not guilty before Judge Reynolds.

State counsel Sylvester Maruza told the court that Sibanda was a member of a gang of "bandits" who kidnapped James Greenwell, 21, and Martin Hudson, 38, of Britain, Brett Baldwin, 25, and Kevin Ellis, 26, of the United States, and Tony Bajzel, 27, and William Butler, 33, of Australia.

Maruza said the bandits stopped the party at an illegal roadblock then abducted them.

The remains of the tourists were found buried in shallow graves, he said.

Maruza said a state witness, who lived in the Mbezeuwana area, would tell the court how the bandits arrived at his home on July 23, 1985 at about 4pm and ordered him to cook for themselves and their captives. - Sapa.
Trouble for tobacco in Zimbabwe

He said the prospect for economic spurt certainly failed to meet government aspirations expressed in the five-year National Plan. In summary, real GDP was likely to fall by at least 3.5%. Real incomes were likely to contract — reducing consumer spending and employment.

He added: "Foreign exchange limitations will continue to hamper progress.

Shortages in the agricultural sector have mostly stemmed from the acute lack of foreign exchange, limited due to the very high foreign exchange debt service — commitment estimated to be approaching $2000m per annum. Farming efficiency is suffering as a result."

Webb-Martin, echoing fears now being expressed by many Zimbabwean businessmen, spoke of his concern that the government was spending too much money on defence and education and debt service — roughly 60% of budget expenditure.

He also touched on the country's most explosive subject — the population growth rate and unemployment.

At 2.9% per annum Zimbabwe has the world's fourth highest population growth rate. The present population of nine-million is expected to reach 20-million within 13 years. Webb-Martin said: "Nearly 100 000 school-leavers entered the job market at the beginning of this year to fill, perhaps, at most, 15 000 newly created job opportunities. Within three to four years the number of secondary school-leavers will double to more than 200 000. Dynamic job creation strategy is needed and this must include large-scale foreign and domestic investment."
More than one million people in Zimbabwe are going to need help this year because of the drought, which authorities are now saying has had calamitous effects.

The government has set aside $100 million for direct food aid and food-for-work programs which are now under way in provinces throughout the country.

Zimbabwe has enough food to feed its people, a carryover from previous good harvests. But if it had not been for the stockpile of two million tons, the country would have been in even deeper trouble as less than one million tons of maize was produced this year, of which about half will be sent to the grain depots for sale.

The dwindling water supplies have meant a sharp cut in winter wheat production and 100,000 tons will have to be imported to meet the demand for bread.

Crisis

The headlines in the local papers in recent weeks have told the story: Food crisis in Matabeleland... Gokwe area hit by hunger... 500 children starve in Kwekwe... Drought hits Matabeleland south - 300,000 in need of aid... Water crisis in Chipinge... Worst drought in Matabeleland.

Government leaders have said no one in Zimbabwe will die for lack of food. But it certainly appears that lives are hanging in the balance because of bureaucratic bungling, lack of transport and inefficient organization.

The Chronicle newspaper's report in Bulawayo carried a report saying that more than 60,000 people in one district were facing starvation.

FOCUS

By ROBIN DREW in Harare

The district administrator said immediate steps were needed to increase drought relief but provincial leaders professed ignorance of the seriousness of the situation.

In parts of Matabeleland in particular, disaster activities are contributing to the problem because of the threat faced by government workers from armed bandits.

In Bulawayo, water rationing is in force and supplies to other smaller centers are being rationed. The fire department is also working in the area to ensure that fires do not spread.

School

The money earned by the rural people can be used for food and clothing for the poor but, unfortunately, it is not enough. In some districts, the impact of the drought has been worsened by the extremely high temperatures which were experienced from January right through to May.

Under the food-for-work public works programme, adults are paid $2 a day for their labour on building dams, roads, bridges and other projects identified initially by villagers and development committees.

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African rhetoric does not equal fact; there is always a difference between what African politicians say for the record and the pragmatism with which they act, especially when economic realities are involved.

Bearing this in mind, we should carefully evaluate current official pronouncements calling for a Marxist state in Zimbabwe if we are to gain a clear perspective of what is likely to take place.

At the same time it is necessary to accept that official government policy is that which is intended to be done, unless compelling interests prevail.

Judged by official rhetoric and party resolutions, Zimbabwe seems well on the way towards scientific socialism.

However, the record of seven years of independence shows that government has taken no significant practical steps in transforming society according to Marxist-Leninist principles.

Apart from ministerial interference with the private sector and inconvenient labour legislation — such as minimum wages and restrictions on dismissal of workers — government has not nationalised a single industry since independence, has not taken over a single private school and has not nationalised a single farm.

Reality directly contradicts the pronouncements made by government before and after independence.

The country's power structure, its unique position in the region and national ethos all tend to militate against the introduction of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Zimbabwe has a strong, influential and visible black middle class which acts as a blocking mechanism to socialism.

The middle class has accumulated property and wealth, and has a lot to lose in a Marxist-Leninist environment.

This group includes public servants, politicians, armed forces personnel and businessmen who are products of Western education and free enterprise acquired during the pre-independence era.

They have learnt a lot from the socialist failures of other African countries and are unable to fall into the trap of "politics of poverty".

This group has resisted — and will continue to resist — the implementation of a socialist programme, in spite of the enticement its virtues by the few in the top political leadership.

The private sector at independence was relatively developed and still accounts for a significant percentage of production. Foreign ownership and external control of the private sector are some of the salient features of the Zimbabwe economy.

Foreign banks bring with them external capital and expertise. Black Zimbabweans control only about 12% of the private sector.

It is further postulated that 60% of manufacturing firms produce 8% of the output and about 80% of the 15 profitable firms and the five major banks are foreign-owned.

In the mining sector, foreign firms account for about 88% of output.

In the agricultural sector it is estimated that 75% of the area are produced by plantations and farms under foreign ownership.

Key sectors of the economy are dominated by giant multinational corporations — such as Turner and Newall (asbestos), Union Carbide (chrome), Delta (breweries), Lonrho (mining and manufacturing and farming) — and have a hold on virtually all strategic sectors.

All past moves towards nationalisation have been met with resistance and threats of withdrawal by these firms.

Under the circumstances, government has had to adopt a pragmatic approach in order to avoid the disastrous consequences of nationalisation of the "commanding heights of the economy" experienced in countries such as Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique.

The Industrial Development Corporation has been restricted to taking over firms which have been abandoned and which no one wants to manage.

The much-publicised land reforms have also been confined to a willing seller/willing buyer basis.

The introduction of socialist programmes in Third World countries is often preceded by a high profile of Eastern bloc experts in the host country.

The experts are usually deployed in strategic areas, such as security, intelligence and economic planning.

After the departure of the North Korean military training team there have been remarkably few socialist experts in Zimbabwe. Their only presence is confined to diplomatic representation.

Informed observers state that the Eastern Bloc diplomatic representatives are generally more closely watched by Zimbabwean security than their Western counterparts.

The reason for this must be sought in the history of the Zimbabwean war of independence, when almost the entire socialist world — except for China — backed government's arch-rival Zapu.

Despite the recent reported purchase of advanced Soviet MiG-29 fighter planes by government, it would appear that government is cautious and determined to ensure that such purchases do not significantly introduce a new and more visible Soviet profile in Zimbabwe.

This is borne out by government's denial of the purchase.

One gets the impression, therefore, that despite the rhetoric in support of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the logic of the transformation to a practical socialist system is still being questioned.

The recent well-publicised expulsion from Zimbabwe of two North Korean secret service agents is a case in point.

In a country where 60% of the people are regular churchgoers and 80% of the schools are private, government's efforts to introduce political education and to drop religious education from the curriculum have been resisted by public servants who had the benefit of missionary education (the attempt has since been abandoned).

There is also an influential group within government that has argued that Zimbabwe's quest for the leadership of the Frontline states and its intention of serving as an example of African success would be frustrated by moves towards socialism.

They point out the dismal failures of socialist experiments elsewhere in Africa.

This group is also of the opinion that there is no precedent in history where a socialist experiment has succeeded in a country so economically dependent upon a neighbouring capitalist regional power, such as SA.

It is further postulated that the introduction of a new rival economic and ideological set-up in the sub-region, with strong Soviet and other Eastern bloc involvement, would tend to invite perception of animosity and, if perceived, retaliation from SA.

In the light of the above, it would appear that — in the end — pragmatism will prevail over rhetoric.

Zimbabwe: the socialist debate

SAM KONGWA
Zimbabwean beer will relieve big SA drought

HARARE — South Africans will soon be able to say “Cheers” to Zimbabwe when beer from here crosses the Limpopo.

A report from Bulawayo said National Breweries had received an order from South African Breweries.

The first consignment will be sent next week.

Talks between SAB and the Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu) were held in Johannesburg yesterday.

At least 2,900 Fawu members at breweries in the Cape and Transvaal have stopped work in protest against the company’s handling of a dispute with employees at Rosslyn in Pretoria.

An SAB subsidiary, Southern Associated Maltsters, was granted a court interdict yesterday restraining Fawu members

LATEST

The beer strike is over and employees are expected to return to work today, a statement from SAB said today.

It said agreement had been reached with the Food and Allied Workers’ Union. — Sapa.

The workers were warned that if they did not leave within five minutes they would be forced off the property.

Yesterday, four people were arrested after a group of about 100 dismissed workers were dispersed at Rosslyn, police said.

The Star’s Africa News Service and Staff Reporter.
President Andrew M. Cuomo has announced that the state will adopt a new policy to ensure that all transactions with the state are conducted in a fair and transparent manner. The policy, titled “Fair and Open Transactions,” will require state agencies to adhere to strict standards of transparency and fairness in their dealings with the public and the private sector.

The policy will be implemented by the Office of the State Comptroller, which will oversee the implementation of the new standards. The policy will also require state agencies to report any instances of non-compliance to the Office of the State Comptroller, which will then investigate and take corrective action as necessary.

In a press release, Governor Cuomo stated, “We are committed to ensuring that the state operates in a manner that is fair and open to all. This new policy will help to ensure that the state is transparent in its dealings with the public and the private sector.”

The policy is expected to take effect on January 1, 2023, and will apply to all state agencies and their contractors.

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**Related Reading:**

- [Fair and Open Transactions](https://www.thepolicyjournal.com/fair-and-open-transactions)
- [State Comptroller](https://www.state comptroller.ny.gov)

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*Image Source: The Policy Journal*
Quietly, Zim whites lose last privileges

BY HOWARD BARRELL, Harare

ZIMBABWEAN whites show every sign of accepting calmly the imminent loss of their 20 specially-reserved seats in the house of assembly and 10 seats in the senate.

While slight concern has been voiced by some white conservatives in Zimbabwe, a number of white notables in the business community have welcomed the scrapping of the seats.

President Canaan Banana announced when parliament opened last week that three constitutional Bills would go before the new Parliamentary session: one to ditch the white seats, another to create an executive presidency, which Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is almost certain to occupy, and the third to scrap the senate and create a unicameral parliament.

The timescale of the changes is unknown.

But usually well-informed circles believe the white seats, established under the Lancaster House constitution, could be scrapped as early as August this year, and later be filled by local professional and business notables elected by the remaining parliamentarians.

These replacement MPs are almost certain to include a number of liberal white government supporters in whom Mugabe’s government believes whites at large can repose some confidence.

A broad cross-section of whites agrees that the reserved seats did play some role in allaying many whites’ fears of black majority government at the time of independence.

But “thinking whites” now believe the seats are an “anachronism which have been counterproductive over the last few years”, according to Eddie Cross, a prominent liberal businessman.

A white economist, who preferred to remain nameless, said the “sooner the seats are scrapped, the better”. He echoed the black view that the seats gave a disproportionate importance to white opinion and so were offensive to democratic principles.

But Mark Partridge, Ian Smith’s successor as leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), believes the scrapping of the white seats might make many whites apprehensive about the future, particularly on the issue of civil liberties given that a State of Emergency continues in Zimbabwe.

The seats had shown that black and white had worked together and been a major factor in the success of the Lancaster House Agreement, Partridge added.
Arms and the man

Of course there is more to Robert Mugabe's visit to Moscow than an address to the World Congress of Women. Relations between Zimbabwe and Soviet Russia got off to a shaky start in 1980 because Moscow had always supported Joshua Nkomo's Zapu while Mugabe's Zanu looked to China, North Korea and Cuba. In the last two years, however, the Russians have slowly been strengthening links with Harare and early this year a top-level Zimbabwe delegation, led by Deputy Premier Simon Muzenda, visited Moscow — apparently to discuss arms purchases.

British newspapers subsequently reported that Harare was going to purchase MIC 29s on hard commercial terms from Russia to deter incursions by South African forces. While this has been officially denied, there is still strong speculation that Zimbabwe needs new military hardware, both for defensive purposes and also for its commitments in Mozambique where it has some 12,000 troops fighting the Renamo rebels.

The snag is that Zimbabwe is acutely short of foreign exchange and reluctant — if not unable — to purchase military hardware on normal commercial terms. A great deal of military hardware is paid for by countertrade deals these days and Zimbabwe is reportedly anxious to swap excess tobacco, asbestos and some other base metals for military equipment. But with tobacco prices running 35% below last year's levels, there is likely to be some hard bargaining ahead.

Mugabe ... short of foreign exchange

in 1979. Announcing this in his speech outlining the government's 1987 legislative programme, President Canaan Banana said now that seven years of independence had elapsed, the constitution could be changed to remove a provision which had always been opposed by the government.

This does not mean that whites will no longer sit in the House of Assembly, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had been at some pains to stress that he will devise a new system of representation to ensure a multi-racial parliament. Precisely what form that representation will take, remains to be seen.

At Lancaster House 20 seats in the 100-seat National Assembly were reserved for whites to be chosen by the white minority, which at the time represented no more than 4% of the population. The elected white MPs were also entitled to choose senators for the upper house. The halving of the white population — to an estimated 100,000 today — and the strong support 35,000 white voters gave to Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance at the 1985 elections, has strengthened the government's determination to abolish the seats — in both the lower and upper house.

Falling income

The government does not want to hold new elections now — at a time of falling real incomes and wages, escalating unemployment, and a wages freeze. Accordingly, it is likely that the constitutional reform Bill will provide for the indirect election by the 80 sitting members of another 20 MPs to replace the 20 whites. This would enable the government to nominate some whites and possibly representatives of other ethnic minorities such as the Asians to fill some of the vacant places.

It seems unlikely however that more than 10 seats will go to the whites, who today constitute 1% of the population of 8.5m. The Mugabe Cabinet has to decide just how those whites should be chosen, though there is some cynical comment that the so-called independent MPs who broke with Smith after independence will try hard to retain their presence.

There is one — minor — hurdle to be cleared before the white seats can be abolished. Mugabe, who controls 67 seats in the National Assembly, needs 70 votes in order to change the constitution. In all probability he can rely on some of the Zapu supporters of Joshua Nkomo — despite their anger at the failure of the unity talks between the two parties — and he might even get the independent white MPs to vote for abolition.

There is little concern among whites at the abolition of their privileged position which — in market jargon — has long been discounted. There is some irritation at the prospect of having their representatives chosen for them by the ruling party on the grounds that this is unlikely to give rise to meaningful opposition or protection of minority interests. But the reality is that neither the Conservative Alliance (now without Smith, who has retired) nor the independents will be

The seven-year itch

To no one's surprise, Zimbabwe — "at the earliest opportunity" — is to abolish the Lancaster House parliamentary representation system agreed at the independence talks

misused. They have little to show for their seven years in opposition.

There are other important constitutional changes in the offing. These include the abolition of the Senate and the establishment of a single-chamber parliament; and — more importantly — the establishment of an executive presidency. These changes seem likely to be delayed until closer to the next elections due in mid-1990.

Abolition of the white seats makes good political sense, allowing the government to divert attention from a deteriorating domestic economic situation (see Economy). It's a popular move at a moment when the wage freeze has sparked sharp criticism of the government from trade unions and from the man in the street.
ZIMBABWE

Business blues

Zimbabwean industrialists are more pessimistic now than at any time in the past six years, according to the latest business opinion survey by the University of Zimbabwe.

More than 62% of the 122 industrialists who responded to the questionnaire described themselves as more pessimistic than six months ago — the highest such proportion ever recorded in the 13 surveys. This is more than double the 31% pessimism level of a year ago.

The main reason for concern is the 40% cutback in import allocations. A record 83% of the respondents say production is adversely affected by the foreign exchange scarcity. Almost three-quarters of the sample say they are short of raw materials — also the highest ratio to date.

And since the survey was undertaken, government has announced a price and wage freeze which has done nothing to improve the outlook.

The report says the survey underscores the supply side nature of Zimbabwe's problems with only one quarter of respondents expressing concern about the level of domestic demand.

A particularly worrying aspect for the Zimbabwean government is the finding that more than three-quarters of the respondents expect production to fall by at least 10% in the latter half of 1987, while 38% expect a decline of more than 20%. It says industrial production fell by 1% in the first quarter of 1987 even before the drought and the quotas cutback began to make themselves felt in the economy.

There are clear indications of a deterioration in the investment climate. The ratio of respondents with firm investment intentions has fallen to 47.5% — from 56.6% at the end of 1986 — while in real terms the value of investment intentions at ZS20m (1980 prices) is less than half the figure of six months ago and the lowest for two years.

For the first time, the survey asked industrialists about capacity levels. Actual capacity utilisation is estimated to have fallen to 67% in the first half of 1987 from 70% last year, with a further decline to 65% forecast. The employment outlook is grimmer than ever. Three-quarters of the sample expect unchanged or increased unemployment — the lowest since the end of 1985, while almost a quarter say they will have to lay off workers in the second half of 1987. The most optimistic finding is on the export front, with 68% of industrialists expecting to maintain or improve exports in the latter half of this year.

In its assessment of the outlook for the economy the report says the decline in industrial production will accelerate in the second half of the year, with output falling by at least 5% in 1987.

"In the absence of bold and imaginative export-oriented growth strategies, the Zimbabwe economy is facing two very difficult years," the report says. It believes that real gross domestic product will decline by at least 3% this year, unemployment will continue to increase and investment — already at its lowest levels since 1979 — will fall even further.

Zimbabwe's Harare ... not so bright
Zimbabwe brewery ‘did not defeat strike’

BULAWAYO. — The general manager of Zimbabwe’s National Breweries denied local press reports that his company defeated the SAB strike in South Africa by agreeing to supply beer to SA.

Mr Denis Watts told Ziana here yesterday that it was “mere coincidence” that the order for 1,1 million cases of “Lion Lager” worth ZD 2,5 million (R2 million) had been placed at a time when brewery workers around SA were on strike in solidarity with dismissed workers in Pretoria who refused to work on a continuous-shift basis.

Mr Watts said negotiations for the export orders began more than five months ago.

“We have had five months of planning and this has nothing to do whatsoever with the strike.”

He also said there was no intention to flout the sanctions call against Pretoria and the order was not aimed at frustrating the aspirations of the 37 000 black workers who called off their 10-day strike yesterday. — Sapa
Zimbabwe reduces dependence on SA

HARARE — Zimbabwe’s dependence on South African trade routes has been reduced from 75 to 62 per cent during the short time rehabilitation work has been in progress on the Beira Corridor, a leading executive of the project has claimed.

The managing director of the newly-formed Beira Corridor Group Company (BCG Ltd), Mr Eddie Cross, said the route through Mozambique was now handling about 18 per cent of black Southern Africa’s traffic, compared to a mere five per cent when a decade of civil war and neglect had taken their toll.

The “emergency phase” of the rehabilitation project should be complete in a few weeks, said Mr Cross, with the upgrading of the railway line between Beira and the Zimbabwean border.

It was learned in Harare yesterday that the European Economic Community is about to announce a further R111-million grant to help put port facilities back at top capacity.

Phase one of the work cost about R91 million, including about R19 million for the Beira-Mutare railway line and R9 million for repair of Mozambican locomotives at the Zimbabwe’s Bulawayo workshops.

Mr Cross expected the important railway line to Maputo to be back in operation by mid 1988, thanks to a R36-million British grant.

The railway now carries 5,000 tons of Zimbabwean goods a day in either direction. It had a lot of “spare capacity” but the flow had to be built up gradually to prevent overloading of the Beira Port facilities.

The efforts of Zimbabwe and Mozambique to free black Southern African trade from Sats dependence, and the resulting capacity of the front line states to support sanctions, were among the main topics in talks this weekend between Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Zambia’s President Kenneth Kaunda, it is understood.

Mr Mugabe, paying his first official visit to Zambia since coming to power in 1980, has in the past year failed to persuade President Kaunda to implement the Commonwealth “sanctions package”. — Sapa
**Mugabe dilemma as rebels lay siege to Beira oil corridor**

RIGHTWING rebels in Mozambique claim they have Zimbabwean forces on the run.

They say Robert Mugabe’s government is reviewing its military commitment to the defence of the vital Beira corridor and the Marxist regime of President Joaquim Chissano.

Paulo Oliveira, Lisbon-based spokesman of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement — Renamo — told the Sunday Times this week:

“Mugabe is saying the day he sent his forces into Mozambique. We are told there is a growing feeling among the business community and the armed forces that the military commitment to the Beira corridor is money down the drain and deliberately damaging the Zimbabwean economy.”

The Beira Corridor Group, BCG Ltd, an amalgam of British multinationals and Zimbabwean interests, has invested millions of dollars repairing and trying to secure the corridor, which was damaged by Zimbabwean military action.

In May British military analysts concluded that the 240km-long strip, through which oil, food, and railway and rail links run, could be defended provided a Zimbabwean occupation force was stationed in Manica and Sofala provinces with responsibility for both administration and defence in the area.

This solution is not viewed kindly in Maputo because of implications for national sovereignty. In the 1960s Cecil Rhodes unsuccessfully tried to impose a similar annexation of the corridor on Portugal.

Oliveira claimed that in the past three weeks Renamo had attacked a number of targets up to 50km inside the Zimbabwean border, and that Harare was now taking the rebel threat to extend the guerrilla war into Zimbabwe seriously.

He said the rebels had a list of other key economic targets like roads, power pylons, railways, bridges and factories in Zimbabwe, which would be destroyed unless Mugabe’s troops pulled out. Independent reports say the rebels, despite facing considerable supply shortages, appear nevertheless to have launched a major new offensive against key targets in the Beira corridor, the port of Beira itself and the only oil refinery in Mozambique.

Oliveira claimed that the rebels were embarking on “a national offensive” in all 10 provinces.

**Successes**

Western diplomats in Lisbon said the scale of combat in Mozambique appeared to be at least as intense as any seen in the bitter fighting that preceded independence in neighbouring Rhodesia.

On June 29 the rebels claimed major successes in attacks on the country’s two principal cities, Maputo and Beira, and on important targets in the Beira corridor.

Oliveira said Renamo had killed more than 120 government soldiers in a series of co-ordinated attacks on targets in central and southern Mozambique since the beginning of June.

He said that to mark Mozambican independence day on June 25 the rebels had shelled the central port city of Beira, demolishing buildings and killing government troops.

**Warning**

He said rebels had blown up the oil pipeline linking Beira to Mialave (formerly Umtali) in five places, despite the Zimbabwean military cordons protecting it, and sabotaged road and rail links in the corridor.

There has been no independent confirmation of these claims.

Oliveira warned that unless Harare withdrew its troops "Zimbabweans"
ZIMBABWEAN anti-apartheid activists are in a froth over the announcement that National Breweries are selling more than a million cases of beer to South Africa, apparently— with government blessing.

The general manager of Zimbabwe’s brewery monopoly, Mr. Denis Watts, denied suggestions that the $3-million order had helped break the strike by 900 South Africans.

A cartoon in the government-controlled newspaper, The Chronicle, showed Africans drinking Zimbabwean beer in a bar with a prominence sign: “All non-whites will be thrown out.”

Readers wrote to the Chronicle's sister paper, The Herald, expressing “shock and utter bafflement.”

“I thought we were fighting tooth and nail to cut trade links with South Africa,” said Mr. J.J. Ndepo, of Waterfalls, Harare.

“Why should we bother to preach about sanctions against South Africa when we know we can’t afford to cut the links. Why couldn’t National Breweries just turn the order down?”

Mr. Watts, however, stressed that the order was hoped to be the first of many — would create hundreds of jobs for unemployed Zimbabweans.

The first shipments head south for the thirsty Transvaal tomorrow.
Mugabe halts beer earmarked for SA
Turns back on needed currency

HARARE — The government of Zimbabwe’s teetotaller Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, this weekend temporarily halted delivery to South Africa of 1,1 million cases of beer brewed in Bulawayo.

Advocates of a Zimbabwean trade boycott against South Africa claimed the beer export order, worth nearly R4 million rand in desperately needed hard foreign currency, would literally give “cheer and comfort” to thirsty supporters of apartheid.

Workers on shift at the National Breweries plant in Bulawayo were yesterday all set to load up the first consignment due to cross the Limpopo today when the order came from Harare to down crates. Much of the Transvaal and Free State has been “dry” since the strike at South African breweries plants halted production in mid-June.

Sources in Harare said Mr. Mugabe’s Ministry of Trade and Commerce stopped the beer exports “on political grounds” until the deal has been discussed by the Zimbabwean cabinet at its scheduled weekly meeting tomorrow.

South Africa is still Zimbabwe’s second largest trading partner after Britain, but political sources say supply of the much publicised beer export order might damage the credibility of Mr. Mugabe’s demands for mandatory sanctions against Pretoria at the forthcoming Commonwealth leaders’ conference in Vancouver. Mr. Mugabe reaffirmed his commitment to sanctions when he spoke at the weekend in Ndola, Zambia, at the end of an official visit.

Zimbabwean brewers were initially delighted with the South African order since home consumption has been hit by a fall-off in beer drinkers’ purchasing power as a result of the disastrous rainy season.

“It’s like Christmas time again,” reported the managing director of National Breweries, Mr. Denis Watts, last week when he confirmed the deal.

It should have led to the creation of hundreds of jobs for unemployed Zimbabweans in the depressed Matabeleland area.

The brewery has already received thousands of rand of South African packaging in order to fulfil the order.

If it is cancelled on cabinet orders, the packaging will probably have to be sent back at Zimbabwean expense.

One of the protesters against the beer exports, Mr. J.J. Ntaguto of Matabeleland, wrote to the Herald to complain: “Why should we bother to preach about sanctions against South Africa when we know we can’t afford to cut the links?”

A spokesman for National Breweries last week denied that the export order, sealed two months ago, was intended to break the strike by 3,900 black workers of South African Breweries, which ended last Wednesday.

No comment was available yesterday from National Breweries’ chief.

Mr. Mugabe’s government is currently negotiating acquisition of a 60 per cent controlling interest in the company, in which South African Breweries holds a 41 per cent stake through a subsidiary.
Mr Robert Mugabe, a 74-year-old, has a plan for the future of Zimbabwe. He wants to create a national economy based on agricultural exports. His plan includes the establishment of new agricultural projects and the development of industries that can support the country's economic growth. He believes that this approach will help to reduce unemployment and improve the quality of life for Zimbabweans.
HARARE — Zimbabwe's dependence on South African trade routes has been reduced from 75% to 63% while rehabilitation work has been in progress on the Beira Corridor, a leading executive of the project has claimed.

Eddie Cross, MD of the newly formed Beira Corridor Group Company, said in an interview that the route through Mozambique was now handling about 18% of black Southern Africa's traffic, compared to only 5% after a decade of civil war and neglect had taken their toll.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

The emergency phase of the rehabilitation project should be completed within a few weeks, Cross said, with the total upgrading of the railway line between Beira and the Zimbabwean border.

The railway could now carry 5,000 tons of Zimbabwean goods a day in either direction.

It had plenty of "spare capacity", but the flow had to be built up gradually to prevent overloading Beira's port facilities, Cross said.

He expected the potentially more important railway line to Maputo to be back in operation by mid-1988 thanks to a R35.6m British grant.

It was learned in Harare at the weekend that the EC is about to announce a further R11m grant to Mozambique to help return port facilities to full capacity.

Phase 1 of the operation cost R11.5m, including R15.5m for the Beira-Mutare railway line and R2m to repair Mozambican locomotives.
Zimbabwe beer set to pour in

HARARE — Staff at Zimbabwe’s National Breweries depot in Bulawayo yesterday resumed loading the first consignment of beer for South Africa after an unexpectedly swift reversal of policy by Mr Robert Mugabe’s government.

Zimbabwean officials halted the departure of the beer exports over the weekend, fearing grave political embarrassment to Mr Mugabe in his quest to have comprehensive mandatory sanctions imposed on South Africa internationally.

Zimbabwe’s National Breweries maintains an order for 11 million cases of lager — worth nearly R4m to the country in desperately-needed hard foreign currency — was sealed more than a month before the recent strike by South African Breweries’ workers.

The first thirst-quenching Zimbabwean consignments may now cross the Limpopo today. They will be off-loaded at Musina, according to sources here, and the lorries re-loaded with the high-quality packaging material needed for the best consignment. Due to the foreign exchange crisis here, such packaging is unobtainable in Zimbabwe.

A spokesman for National Breweries would yesterday only say that “the matter had been resolved”.

...
Britain offers war planes to Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Britain has offered to supply Zimbabwe with Harrier and advanced Hawk ground attack fighter aircraft, diplomatic sources say here.

The offer is said to have been made by Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher when she had a meeting in London with Mr Robert Mugabe a week ago on the Zimbabwe Prime Minister’s way home from a visit to Moscow.

In Moscow Mr Mugabe had a meeting with the Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev where, sources say, he discussed the possibility of Zimbabwe getting sophisticated MIG 29 fighters.

In April the Zimbabwe government denied reports that a secret deal had been concluded with the Soviet Union for the supply of the MIG 29s, the most advanced of the MIG series.

SHOPPING AROUND

The Foreign Minister, Dr Wisdom Mangwende, said then that Zimbabwe was still shopping around for new aircraft.

Among the countries with which discussions had taken place were Britain, France, the United States and China.

A number of Zimbabwean pilots have been trained in China and it has been reported that the Zimbabwe Air Force already has at least four F7 fighters, the Chinese version of the older MIG 19.

The air force also has the ageing Hawker Hunter ground attack fighter aircraft and with British Aerospace Hawks.

The diplomatic sources said that no details of payment were discussed with Zimbabwe if the British offer was taken up.

Mrs Thatcher is believed to have said this could be taken up later. Military analysts say the Harrier which has a vertical take-off and landing capability would be particularly useful for bush operation.

Britain still has a military advisory and training team helping the Zimbabwean army.
Zimbabwean beer sale gets green light

HARARE — Staff at Zimbabwe's National Breweries depot in Bulawayo yesterday resumed loading the first consignment of beer for SA after an unexpectedly swift reversal of policy by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government.

Zimbabwean officials halted the departure of the beer exports over the weekend, fearing they would cause grave political embarrassment to Mugabe in his quest to have comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed on SA by the international community.

The first consignments of beer might cross the Limpopo today. They will be offloaded at Messina, say Harare sources, and the trucks reloaded with the high-quality packaging material needed for the next consignment.

Because of a foreign exchange crisis, such packaging is unobtainable in Zimbabwe.

Yesterday, a spokesman for National Breweries would only say "the matter has been resolved" and that company policy was to play down last week's political furor over the beer sale.

"Political sources believe Mugabe might personally have given the green light to the beer deal when he returned from Zambia on Sunday."
Zimbabwe maize crop down by 70 pc

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Production of maize by large-scale commercial farmers in Zimbabwe fell by 70 percent this year from 968,000 tons to less than 300,000 tons.

The chairman of the Grain Producers’ Association, Mr. J.R. Bylo, said the dramatic fall was due to production controls, a standstill in the price paid to producers and the drought.

He said there was virtually a nil return on investment now. Since 1980 the association had lost 40 percent of its members.

The chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr. C. Millar, said that at the end of March this year Zimbabwe had a stockpile of 1.9 million tons and expected to take in another 500,000 tons this year.

It was committed to exporting 200,000 tons and local sales would account for one million tons.

Another 300,000 tons would be exported to Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference countries, leaving a strategic stockpile of about 850,000 tons or one year’s consumption.

Mr. Millar said the drought had led to a dramatic change in the crop picture this year. He estimated the demand in Central African countries would exceed supply. Zimbabwe could meet this demand but it would run down the strategic stockpile below acceptable levels.

He said last year’s stocks in Zimbabwe reached the highest level and amounted to three years’ local consumption.

But the global maize surplus was such that the best it could get for exporting, the surplus was 30 Zimbabwe dollars a ton as against the cost of the Grain Marketing Board of 240 dollars to buy and store a ton.

"That is why we did not sell," he said.
Mr Denis Norman, champion of the Beira Corridor concept, is unfailingly cheerful. The 56-year-old British-born farmer and former Minister of Agriculture in Mr Robert Mugabe's first government says he does not know how to spell the word failure. It is an attitude which carried him through the early turbulent years of Zimbabwe's independence and which is still seeing him through frustrations and disappointments associated with the restoration of the Beira route as Zimbabwe's main outlet to the sea.

In a recent review of progress, Mr Norman said many cynics took a delight in telling him that it was not going to work; that the idea of making Beira a thriving port again was not worth the cost and effort. "I have a different point of view," he said. "In 1994 Zimbabwe alone was moving 4.67 million tons of traffic through Beira. That was without containers and computers. Surely by 1999, with all the modern aids and technology at our disposal, we can get that figure up to 5 million tons."  

**Volume doubled**

Already the past year has seen a doubling of the volume of cargo. At current levels, the port is handling the equivalent of 1.5 million tons a year, with dry cargo making up 850,000 tons and fuel 650,000 tons.

The 300 km railway line from the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare to the port has had its sleepers laid and is able to handle 3 million tons a year. Planned major improvements to gradients and curves will boost its capacity.

Every day now 20 heavy vehicles are moving to and from the port along the main road through the corridor, not always in convoy.

The primary objective is to get the port working efficiently and to raise the railway capable of taking vessels of up to 80,000 tons — today it can take ships of only half that tonnage.

The channel leading to the harbour, the Makati Cut, has been deepened to 7 m, though re-siltage means that continuous dredging will have to take place. The intention is to deepen it another 2 m, using the silt for the foundations for a 27 ha container park, and also to widen the channel.

Contracts are soon to be awarded for rebuilding four wharves in an European Community-funded three-year project which, Mr Norman says, will give the port one of the finest container and roll-on-roll off handling facilities in Africa.

The fuel terminal has been modernised with five delivery pumps (instead of one previously) and four new tanks are being built to give an eventual capacity of storage and transport of 1.2 million tons of fuel a year.

The first four of 10 Dutch port officials have arrived to run the port in a demonstration of the international effort which is being put into the Beira Corridor concept. A running sore for the planners has been the provision of facilities in the town itself, which has been almost completely run down because of the MNR war and Mozambique's impoverishment.

The city is prone to power cuts and consequent water shortages and failures of the sewerage system. Decent accommodation is at a premium and has frustrated moves to get foreign experts in place.

Robin Drew reports from Harare on progress in the international project to restore the Mozambique port's efficiency and importance.

Mr Norman is chairman of the Beira Corridor Group, one of an interlocking network of companies set up in the region and overseas to promote the development of the port and of the region bordering the road and rail route to the coast.

The chief executive of the BCG is Mr Eddie Cross, a Zimbabwean economist and businessman, who said recently that Beira was now handling 18 percent of goods traffic for Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi.

This has reduced dependence on South African routes from 75 to 62 percent. Beira port rates have been aligned with South Africa to encourage more ships to call there. Shipping agents in Harare confirm that business is picking up and say that while some firms have been cautious about using the port, there has been no outright opposition.

**Security situation**

It has been estimated that full use of the Mozambican routes will eventually save Zimbabwe nearly R100 million a year in foreign exchange.

Mr Norman is convinced that the security problem will be overcome; he says the combined Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces are beginning to get on top of the MNR.

This view is endorsed by Mozambique's Minister of Transport, Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, who said on a recent visit to Zimbabwe: "That we are winning the war is evidenced not only by the victories of recent months, but by the fact that your import and export traffic proceeds unhindered through the Beira Corridor." — The Star's Africa News Service.
Zimbabwe beer: Nobody knows

JOHANNESBURG. — Whether the beer SA Breweries ordered from Zimbabwe will eventually get to SA remains to be seen.

SAB public affairs manager Mr Gary May yesterday said the Zimbabwe government had not told SAB it had banned the consignment. Company representatives were still talking to the government and delivery was only due by the weekend.

But Reuters reports that Zimbabwe Trade and Commerce Secretary Mr William Mudkeunye announced on Monday night that the consignment had been banned.

Mr May said the order, worth about R3m and involving a single brand, would ease the shortage in the Northern Transvaal.

A new SAB bottling line is to come on stream in Chander, Krugersdorp, next month. Its R150m extension at Rosslyn is scheduled to produce next April.
Mugabe tells companies to switch routes

HARARE—Shipping and forwarding companies were yesterday warned by PM Robert Mugabe to make the necessary adjustments to divert import and export routes from SA to Mozambican ports and other countries.

Answering a question in the House of Assembly, he said some companies still preferred SA routes to the Mozambican routes, despite government's stand, the Ziana news agency reported.

"Our political position is we must as much as possible divert our routes to Mozambique and other routes and this political position of government apparently is not appreciated by these companies," Mugabe said yesterday.

"Government did not want to be ignored and might take action to correct the situation." — Sapa, paged 15

Mugabe also warned those who always cried for more foreign investment in Zimbabwe that they were inviting more exploitation of the country's resources because dividends and profits made by foreign companies would have to be remitted outside the country. — Sapa
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Boards veto upsets NUM

ALAN FINE

THE National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) yesterday protested against the Minister of Manpower’s refusal to appoint conciliation boards in two cases in which the Industrial Court had found dismissals to be unfair and had made temporary reinstatement orders.

The protest is based on a recent development at Gold Fields’ Kloof gold mine, and on an earlier case at Rand Mines’ Durban Roodepoort Deep, where a total of 352 workers could not apply for permanent reinstatement orders because of failure to appoint a board.

The Labour Relations Amendment Bill before Parliament will, when passed, remove the Minister’s right to block conciliation board applications.

NUM assistant general secretary Marcel Golding described the Minister’s action as “irresponsible and not supportive of the industrial relations system.”

A Gold Fields spokesman said the company had not yet received a copy of the judgment, and attempts to reach Rand Mines for comment were unsuccessful.
HARARE — Zimbabwean security police have freed two businessmen held on suspicion of helping South African commandos who raided the capital Harare on May 19 last year, lawyers said yesterday.

British Richard Woodcroft, 44, and 39-year-old Zimbabwean Albert Dube, were released without any charges yesterday after the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, revoked detention orders against them, the lawyers said.

Both men were detained the day South African raiders attacked the Harare offices of the African National Congress (ANC) and an ANC house in a suburb there.

The men, based in Bulawayo, were alleged to have housed the raiders and arranged transport for them to travel to Harare, the lawyers said.

The two, business partners in an import-export firm, had not been aware that the group they aided was on a sabotage mission.

Mr Woodcroft has decided to leave Zimbabwe permanently after 11 years in the country and was due to fly to London last night.

The lawyers added that the two men had not been ill-treated while in security police custody.

The Zimbabwean authorities are still holding Mr Derrick Straw, another Briton arrested soon after the 1986 raid, but his lawyers said they expected him to be freed soon.

Last year’s attack on Harare coincided with two other South African commando raids on the capitals of neighbouring Zambia and Botswana.

Pretoria said all three were aimed at guerrilla targets. — Saps-RNS
Harare frees 2 accused of aiding SA raiders

The Zimbabwean authorities say two men held in police custody in Harare are to be freed. The two men were arrested on suspicion of helping South African raiders to infiltrate the town. The raiders, who are accused of causing damage and theft, were arrested after a fierce gun battle with the police. The Zimbabwean government says the raiders were planning to overthrow the government. The raiders are said to be from the South African National Congress, which is opposed to the government of President Robert Mugabe. The government says it will not negotiate with the raiders. The raiders are expected to be freed on bail today. The trial will begin next week.
Zimbabwe's dial-a-deal exchange

HARARE — It surprises many Western businessmen that Zimbabwe has a stock exchange — seven years after avowed Marxist President Mugabe came to power.

The exchange must be one of the smallest in the world. It has had no formal trading floor for the past three years and there are only six stockbrokers, grouped under two Broking firms.

Yet, so far at any rate, Mugabe's plans for a "Marxist-Le.

ninist transformation of society" have not extended to expropriation of the $435 million in shares held in 56 quoted companies.

After Zimbabwe's 1984 compulsory takeover of its residents' foreign shares, only local stock is traded.

"It is not a Marxian country at all and the stock exchange seems to be welcome," says ZSE chairman Bill Burdett-Coutts.

But he draws attention to last year's paltry 14% turnover.

"There is a tremendous shortage of scrip," he says.

"With average dividend earnings of 12%, Zimbabwean shares still give good value for money compared with yields on other stock exchanges."

There is a strictly enforced code of broker ethics, along British lines.

All deals are made by telephone and if buyer and seller are using the same broker — a frequent occurrence in such a small fraternity — the sale price has to be agreed on in the open market. So the client still gets a fair deal.

Four years ago Amos Nota, 32, became Zimbabwe's first, and so far only, black stockbroker.

The exchange has reflected the fortunes of the country, says Burdett-Coutts: In the heyday of the Rhodesian federation, there were more than 60 brokers. Then came Ian Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence from Britain in 1965 and 14 years of economic blockade by the United Nations.

There were only five firms of stockbrokers left in the country when Mugabe took over in April 1980.

A sudden revival in the fortunes of the exchange took place as Mugabe put aside previous revolutionary Marxist rhetoric to promise a "mixed economy" in which would work hand-in-hand with a socialist government to create a better life for all 8 million Zimbabweans.

The Zimbabwe Stock Exchange index soared 126 points to a 475-point high in December 1980, seven months after independence.

Three years of disastrous drought and rising interest rates followed, coupled with political and economic uncertainty.

The index drifted down to a mere 100 points in September 1984.

But, despite patchy rains, indifferent harvests, and a looming economic confrontation with SA over sanctions, the exchange has shown a healthy recovery.

The ZSE index now stands at 342.

The Zimbabwean government's mazes of foreign exchange control regulations and relatively harsh tax laws are the chief problems facing a would-be enterant into the market from abroad.

A foreign shareholder can invest only up to $370,000 in a single stock.

A foreigner sinking more than $370,000 into Zimbabwean shares has to leave the money in the country for at least two years.

When he sells his holding, any appreciation above its original value is subject to 30% capital gains tax. The remaining 70% of his profit has to be invested in the Zimbabwean government's own 4% a-year bonds, remittable abroad only in a phased payout over six years.

All dividends are subject to a 20% withholding tax at source, and a non-resident shareholder is forbidden to receive a payment of more than 25% of a company's net earnings.

Burdett-Coutts believes these constraints must be relaxed if Zimbabwe's economic development is to be boosted.

He dismisses fears that Mugabe's government might suspend all dividend payments abroad if its foreign currency holdings worsen.

"You are in Africa. You can never say never to anything. But I would say it is unlikely because so far this government has a very good reputation in maintaining its word," he says.

An influx of foreign share capital would be encouraged if Mugabe could negotiate formal investment guidelines, he says.

"I am very much a believer in equity investment in the Third World rather than loans or aid," he says. "Loans have to be repaid and aid gets misapplied. Equity investment can be put into something productive to create jobs, which is the biggest single problem facing this country."
Industrialists call for trade liberalisation

Zimbabwean govt considers reform

VICTORIA FALLS — Zimbabwean industrialists have urged liberalisation of trade and investment to expand output and achieve targets of the 1986-1990 economic plan.

The economic blueprint, published in April 1986, envisages private and public sector investment worth more than $3.2bn, 5.1% annual economic growth and a 30% contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) by the manufacturing sector.

The industrialists, meeting at the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) annual congress, said growth in manufacturing output fell to 2% last year, after a record 12% rise in 1985, owing to shortages of foreign exchange for raw materials and spares.

They forecast a negative growth in 1987. The government has since increased import allocations for the July-December quota by 30%, and economists said the forecast 10% rise in imports would help boost industrial output.

Noting a drop in the value of foreign exchange allocated to imports for manufacture, a CZI paper said: “The domestic market has seen its direct market allocations diminish to about 25% of its 1980 quota value in real terms.

“This erosion of the domestic base of production is not only evident in the periodic shortages of locally-made goods, but it has also had adverse effects on those firms which produce for export as well as domestic markets.”

Manufacturing contribution to GDP fell from 26% in 1985 to 26.9% in 1986.

Overall growth in GDP dropped to less than 1% from a modest rise in 1985, and it would be impossible to create the planned 144,000 jobs by 1990 if the decline was not reversed.

The CZI noted that the plan aimed to attract Z$2.3bn in direct foreign investment.

It said: “Although this is a small proportion of total investment, it represents a larger quantum of investment than that achieved in the first five years of investment.

“It represents a challenge to us in Zimbabwe to offer an attractive investment climate.”

The industrialists urged reforms to allow massive injections of foreign currency to the manufacturing sector which saved the country more than Z$3bn through import substitution in 1985.

Industry Minister Callistus Ndlovu said economic reforms were needed to move from the pre-independence “singe” economy to the post-independence “free” economy era, but urged selective import liberalisation to protect local industry.

He said the parastatal Industrial Development Corporation would be restructured to give it greater flexibility, depth and capacity.”
Constitutional change will strengthen the triple partnership

Smith and Co.

Mugabe signals end of line for

Constitutional change will strengthen the triple partnership
More scandals hit Zimbabwe

HARARE — Another clutch of civil service financial scandals has hatched with the publication yesterday of three devastating reports by the Parliamentary Committee of Public Accounts.

Past exposures by the all-party committee, which is chaired by white independent MP John Landau, have led to ministerial demotions and criminal prosecutions.

In one of the latest reports, tabled in the House of Assembly, the committee calls for a police investigation into business dealings between the former chief of protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peter Chanetsa, and the assistant general-manager of Zimbabwe’s parastatal grain marketing board, a “Mr H Dom”.

The report claims Chanetsa secretly broke civil service rules by running a transport business as a sideline. The firm received “irregular” payments for moving Zimbabwe’s bumper 1985 maize crop.

“Financial controls broke down, the government lost nearly $2m as a result of illegal overpayments to road hauliers,” one of the reports states.

Another report details an international muddle over a $36m contract to build a dam in Zimbabwe’s south-eastern lowveld.

Officials misunderstood an Italian government offer to fund the project, wrongly believing the donors would meet internal as well as foreign currency costs. Zimbabwe is now faced with a $10m bill.

The Public Accounts Committee censured officials for “a tendency to invoke the mystique of the prime minister in an attempt to shift responsibility from themselves when the going gets tough”.

Civil servants claimed they had Prime Minister Robert Mugabe’s verbal authority to build the dam, but Secretary to the Cabinet Charles Utete testified that Mugabe was a stickler for the correct procedures and never gave only verbal authorisations.
UK lawyer for Harare case

HARARE — One of Britain's most senior barristers, QC David Turner-Samuels, is expected to enter a plea here today for the immediate release of two white Zimbabwean customs officers held since February 1986 on allegations of spying for SA.

Lawyers for Kenneth Harper, 44, and John Austin, 38, say they were framed by high-connection criminals after they intercepted international drug and car smuggling racketeers who were using Zimbabwe as a staging post.

Turner-Samuels was admitted as an advocate by the Zimbabwean High Court on Wednesday, prior to today's hearing. The two customs men have won six previous cases declaring their imprisonment illegal and in bad faith, but each release has been followed by their re-arrest under the state of emergency, which theoretically gives the State powers of indefinite detention without trial.

The emergency, first declared by Ian Smith's Rhodesian government in November 1965, comes up for another routine six-monthly renewal by the Zimbabwean Parliament next Wednesday.
Zimbabwe moves to abolish white seats

THE Zimbabwe Government has wasted no time in getting down to the abolition of racial representation in Parliament, something which it has been blocked from doing until now.

The specially reserved seats for whites, which included Coloured and Asian voters, were brought in with the Independence Constitution in 1980 and their existence was guaranteed for seven years under a safeguard in the Constitution.

The first seven years of Zimbabwe's existence as a black-rulled state ended in April this year and now the Government has published a Bill which will abolish the white seats in the House of Assembly and the Senate.

It is something which Mr Mugabe has long promised he would do as soon as he could do so legally, so the initiative comes as no surprise.

The minority white, Asian and Coloured group in Zimbabwe is outnumbered by about 80:1 by the black population - a ratio which makes any comparison with South Africa a famous one.

White faces

Despite this the Constitution gave whites 20 percent of the seats in the House of Assembly and a quarter of the seats in the Senate.

The abolition of the specially reserved seats will not automatically mean an end to white faces in Parliament.

The Bill provides for replacements to be elected by Parliament sitting as an electoral college. In practice this will mean that members of the ruling Zanu (PF) party which holds a commanding majority will choose another 30 members of both Houses.

The party has made it plain it intends to include whites among these and it is thought highly likely that they will include at least some of the five white independents currently sitting in the House of Assembly.

One independent, Mr Chris Andersen, holds a seat in Mr Mugabe's Cabinet.

But the new system will almost certainly see an end to representation in Parliament of the Conservative Alliance, the party which Mr Ian Smith led until May this year when he gave up the leadership after his suspension from Parliament for a year.

The Conservative Alliance, now led by Mr Mark Partridge, holds 14 of the 20 white seats in the Assembly and nine of the 10 white seats in the Senate.

It has been fighting a running battle with the Government which sees it as a hangover from the past. It was a resurgence of support for Mr Smith and his party by white voters in the 1985 general election which angered Mr Mugabe and put the seal on the fate of the white seats.

It was then that the Prime Minister declared that he would not tolerate, for a day longer than he had to, the situation in which 30,000 white voters elected 20 representatives while three million blacks elected 80.

Under the Constitutional Amendment Bill, voters on the white roll will automatically be transferred to the common roll for future elections.

The next general election is due in 1990 and the proposed arrangements in the Bill published this week should be seen as interim measures, pending other major constitutional changes affecting the composition of the legislature.

These changes will include abolition of the Senate and the creation of an enlarged House of Assembly.

Before then, however, another major change will be the introduction of an executive President to replace the current system of a Prime Minister, as Head of Government, and a largely figurehead President as Head of State.

Mr Mugabe.S the obvious sole contender for the role of Executive President.

A Bill to give effect to this is expected to be published shortly.

The ruling party has always had its sights set on this form of government, with the ultimate aim being a one-party state.

However a safeguard in the constitution guarantees the right to form political parties, which will not expir the 1980 so no moves can be expected in this direction until then.

Meanwhile Mr Mugabe's party will gain an added strength in Parliament through the influence it will exercise on the choice of the replacements for the white representatives.

The line-up in the House of Assembly at present is: Zanu (PF) 66; Zanu (Ndumo) 2; ZAPU (Mr Mukuoto's party) 14; Conservative Alliance 14; Independents 5; Zanu (Sithole) 1.

The Bill to amend the Constitution will need at least 70 votes. So Mr Mugabe will have to count on the support of Mr Nkomo's party or the independent white members, and he is not expected to have any difficulty in getting that.
Zimbabwe clamps down on shopping trips to SA

HARARE—Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, has ordered a further clampdown on black housewives taking shopping trips to South Africa, saying that they are being exploited by "enemy agents".

Some of the women had been used as "cousiers" by South Africa, while others had been recruited as security informants, Mr Nkala said.

The minister gave the first "official" Zimbabwean Government reaction to the news of a pact, signed in Washington DC between the Mozambican National Resistance movement and the exiled Zimbabwean opposition leader, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole.

Rev Sithole founded Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu Party and in 1963 launched guerrilla operations against white rule in Rhodesia.

"Mr Ndabaningi Sithole has now started operating through South Africa and the situation along our eastern border is not quite stable," Mr Nkala said.

Mr Nkala said large numbers of former "Filimo re vanhu" military forces for Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government were deployed across the Limpopo River.

He said the women going on shopping trips had political links with Bishop Muzorewa's defunct United African National Council.

"Most of these women are vulnerable because they are always short of money when they go to South Africa, and money is one commodity the enemy is not short of."

In addition to present restrictions, excluding any traveller from drawing a holiday allocation more than once every six months, the women would in future be closely questioned on their motives for wanting to visit South Africa and intended movements, Mr Nkala said.

"Genuine tourists and ordinary visitors might be caught up in this, but we will try our best to be careful."

Mr Nkala said the police, customs men and immigration officials had orders to be courteous, but firm in turning back those going to South Africa just to shop.
Zimbabwe’s view on legal safeguards...

State security ‘above fundamental rights’

By Robin Drew,
The Star’s Africa News Service

BRAHARE — Where national security was at risk, people could be detained on slight evidence of uncertain validity, counsel for the State told the Zimbabwe Supreme Court yesterday during an appeal in which the constitutional rights of individuals are being argued.

At the core of the appeal by detainees Mr. John Austin and Mr. Neil Harper, both senior Customs officers, is a secret document on which a Review Tribunal relied in recommending continued detention.

The tribunal subsequently reversed its recommendation but this has not affected the appeal.

The men are still in detention awaiting a decision on their future by the government.

Mr. Anthony Eastwood, a lawyer in private practice briefed by the State, told the five Supreme Court judges that preventive detention was widely acknowledged to be an evil, albeit a necessary one.

Fundamental rights had to give way to limited safeguards because national security could be damaged or put at risk.

This “greater evil” had to be guarded against.

He said the tribunal might consider that even slight evidence of uncertain validity warranted continued detention.

Recommendation

When the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, suggested this might lead to many innocent people being detained, Mr. Eastwood replied: “Indeed, that is the evil that could arise from a State of Emergency.”

He said when the tribunal recommended continued detention, the threat posed to the national security of Zimbabwe by the operations “of certain arms of the South African Government” had clearly been in the minds of the members.

Mr. Austin and Mr. Harper, arrested 17 months ago, are alleged to have spied for South Africa.

Mr. Eastwood said the secret document, which the detainees have not been allowed to see, contained information which supported the reasons given to them for their detention.

He had not seen the document either.

The Chief Justice asked: “Can we have the secret document?”

Mr. Eastwood replied: “I am told there is still difficulty in extracting it from the Prime Minister’s office.”

But, he said, he would redouble his efforts and he saw no reason why the judges should not see it.

Counsel for the detainees, Mr. David Turner-Samuel, QC, from England, said he understood from the report of the tribunal that the document was only three or four paragraphs long.

The detainees argue they should have been allowed to see the document, or at least have been given a summary of its contents, and been allowed to test its genuineness.
Zimbabwe praised for stand

VICTORIA FALLS — If Zimbabwe had not taken the decision to defend Mozambique, South Africa would have turned it into a “bantustan”, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said at Victoria Falls today. Zimbabwe's semi-official Ziana news agency reported.

Speaking to newsmen during his meeting with Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, Dr Kaunda said Zimbabwe's critics “forget that this Frontline country is engaged in the defence of a sister republic, Mozambique, which is being threatened by South African-sponsored MNR bandits”.

"Zimbabwe needs Mozambique in the same way now as it did during the liberation struggle," said Dr Kaunda.

If Mozambique fall to the bandits, then Zimbabwe would be in the hands of the “apartheid regime”, which would control this country's routes to the sea, he said.

"If we are going to divert business from South Africa, we in this region need Beira, Maputo and Nacala, as well as the other routes that lead to the sea."

He added that Angola, another "Frontline" state, was engaged in a struggle "to the death", not only against South African forces, which invaded the country from time to time, but against Unita "bandits" which were supported by a superpower, the United States.

Dr Kaunda said his country had taken steps to reduce its dependence on South Africa, but hastily added that these were steps he would not recommend to Zimbabwe to follow, as the country was still reconstructing after a long war and was also engaged in the rehabilitation of the Beira corridor.

Welcoming Dr Kaunda and his delegation, Mr Mugabe expressed the hope that in future, those countries which could not go along with cutting air links with South Africa at present, would change their minds. — Sapa

DR KAUNDA

VICTORIA FALLS — Zambia and Zimbabwe cannot cut air links with South Africa at present because the co-operation of neighbouring independent states has not yet been secured, the semi-official news agency Ziana quoted President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia as saying today.

Briefing newsmen during the one-day summit being held at Victoria Falls, to review developments which have taken place since President Kaunda and the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, last met here on October 15 last year, President Kaunda said consultations had revealed that a number of states in the region could not go along with the imposition of air sanctions against Pretoria. He said Botswana could not sever air links with South Africa because she was a member of the South African Customs Union.

Similarly, Mozambique had also said that it could not sever air links with South Africa because she had to ferry Mozambicans, who worked mainly in South African mines, to and from that country.

Kenya had demanded an assurance that the business she would lose by denying South African Airways landing rights would not go to another African country, President Kaunda said.

The present position, he said, was that if Zambia and Zimbabwe went ahead and imposed sanctions, the Pretoria Government would "smiling" because it could still land in those countries which were not going to sever air links.

"It is quite clear that sanctions on air links will not work," President Kaunda said, adding that the summit now had to examine what other areas, as agreed to in the Commonwealth package, could now be looked into.

"Unless all our colleagues agree, then it will not be possible to sever air links with South Africa. On airlines, we have not had the co-operation of those whose co-operation was necessary for us to succeed," the Zambian President said.

Only Angola and Tanzania, who wholeheartedly supported the air sanctions plan. — Sapa
HARARE - A little bird must have told the Zimbabwean government that local pigeon fanciers were still engaged in long-distance racing across the Limpopo. Zimbabwe's tiny flock of pigeon racers have, for seven years since independence, managed to escape the attention of the government's Sports and Recreation Council while golfers, rugby players, cricketers, tennis players and even chess buffs have been forced to quail under the council's eagle eye.

Its edicts have been backed by threats of closure of premises and passport confiscations.

Sources said council chairman Tobaiwa Mudede last weekend told pigeon racers to break all links with SA or face drastic government action.

At a meeting at Bulawayo's Queen's Club, he reportedly ordered pigeon racers to "look north" for future international competition.

Mudede also accused the Bulawayo Indian community of preserving racial exclusivity at the Bulawayo Sports Club. He said: "When I asked them why only Indians were playing tennis, they said other races did not want to join. If this is true, we will send them people to join."
HARARE.—Zimbabwean MPs yesterday gave the government an emphatic go-ahead to extend the state of emergency for a further six months, the semi-official Ziana news agency reports.

When Minister for Home Affairs Enos Nkala moved a motion for the extension in the House of Assembly yesterday, 65 members gave their approval and eight dissented.

The leader of the opposition Zapu party, Joshua Nkomo, and 11 of his supporters rallied behind the government to give it the majority vote it needed to implement the extension.

Nkala said the legislation was meant to ensure the freedom and security of the individual. — Sapa.
Zimbabwe in new bid to cut SA trade links to the bone

The Argus Foreign Service
HARARE. — The Zimbabwe government is once again actively investigating the feasibility of cutting trade with South Africa to the bone, in line with its declared policy of switching to other sources of supply and other markets for its products.

Business sources say that commerce and industry have been asked for their reaction to proposals aimed at virtually stopping trade with South Africa, and also with Israel, Taiwan and South Korea.

It is understood that the government would like to see the introduction of a system which would require merchants trading with South Africa to justify their case before being granted a licence.

BIGGEST PARTNER

The government is also believed to be examining ways in which permission would have to be obtained before Zimbabwean traffic could use South African ports.

South Africa is still Zimbabwe's biggest single trading partner despite the government's attempts to reduce dependence on that market.

Last year South Africa supplied 21 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and took 10 percent of its exports.

Imports from South Africa were worth $450 million and exports to South Africa came to $258 million.

• Zimbabwe had an overall surplus of $154 million (11-million Zimbabwe dollars) in its balance of payments last year, says the latest review by the Reserve Bank.

This provisional figure was arrived at after taking transactions with the IMF into account.

The figure compared with a surplus of R277-million (170-million Zimdollars) in 1985.

The deterioration occurred despite an improvement in current account balance due to a sharp increase in the trade surplus which reached R442-million (527-million Zimdollars) last year.

The capital account deteriorated, however, and in 1986 the net inflow of capital came to only R56 миллион (3-million Zimdollars).

The Reserve Bank expects a position of overall balance this year and no appreciable change in the country's net reserves.

... CAPITAL FLOWS...

Foreign reserves will continue two to three months of imports.

The Bank says a strengthening of the balance of payments is a prerequisite for any upturn in the economy to allow a higher level of imports, vital for positive growth and the creation of jobs.

"Export promotion will therefore remain a focus of policy but it is also vital to reverse the deteriorating trend of capital flows," it adds.

"It is absolutely necessary that as a developing country Zimbabwe is able to attract a net inflow of capital," says the bank.
Spy for SA sentenced to 16 years' jail

Argus Africa News Service
HARARE — A Zimbabwean who confessed to spying for South Africa has been sentenced in Bulawayo to 16 years' jail.

Pasen Pesanai Ndhiyu was convicted on two counts under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act and six counts under immigration laws, will serve an effective 14 years.

Bulawayo's Regional Court found Ndhiyu was recruited by a South African intelligence organisation as a spy after he went to South Africa to find work.

He prepared sketches of police bases near Beitbridge, and of a house in Bulawayo allegedly occupied by South African exiles. He delivered the sketches on January 29 and February 6 and was paid about R160.
HARARE. — Zimbabwe has renewed its state of emergency — introduced in 1965 — for another six months, the semi-official news agency Ziana reported from Harare yesterday.

The home affairs minister, Mr Enos Nkala's motion in the National Assembly was passed by a 65-8 vote.

Taking part in the debate, the Zapu vice-president and MP for Pelendaba, Mr Joseph Msika, called on Zimbabweans to rally together and defend the nation against its enemies.

He said the southern African region was heading for trouble unless the situation in South Africa was resolved.

"This calls upon us to rally together and be vigilant and defend our motherland together, without politicking about our regional groupings," he said.

"Zapu is on the horns of a dilemma. As patriots we realise that there are real enemies that want to set us at loggerheads, want to set us at each other's throats.

"On the other hand, Zapu has a following whose teeth are gnashing with pain as a result of this state of emergency," he said.

He said people in troubled parts of Matabeleland who reported the presence of strangers in their area were being insulted and called dissidents by the authorities they reported to and later beaten up by these "strangers."
Brake on Zimbabwe trade ban

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. -- Zimbabwe this week pulled back from the brink of imposing severe restrictions on trade with South Africa to give the business community time to give its views.

A series of urgent meetings has put a brake on implementing a plan to have South Africa and several other countries declared designated countries for which special permission would be required for any trade dealings.

The plan is said to have reached such an advanced stage that officials jumped the gun when import permits for some goods were stamped "not valid for designated countries".

It is understood, however, that the plan has now been frozen while its implications are re-examined.

Deep gloom

There was deep gloom in business circles when they heard that the Government had decided that drastic action was necessary to divert trade away from South Africa. The word was that the Government would grant waivers or exemptions only in exceptional cases.

South Africa is by far Zimbabwe's biggest single trading partner and last year supplied goods worth more than R400-million, nearly double that of the next biggest supplier, Britain.

The business community here fears that if they are forced to turn elsewhere for imports there will be delays, increased transport costs and often higher prices, putting added strain on the already limited availability of foreign exchange.

One example quoted is that of iron and steel imports, mostly from South Africa, which last year cost R47-million. From Japan the price would have been twice as high.

The other countries singled out for special treatment are understood to be Israel, South Korea, Taiwan and SWA/Namibia.

Behind the plan

Zimbabwe businessmen have been urged by the Government to reduce reliance on South Africa. But last year trade in fact increased, which may have accounted for the new plan of action.

This week Zimbabwe and Zambia announced that they were unable to go ahead with their proposed ban on air links with South Africa, under the Commonwealth sanctions package, because they were not able to get other African states to go along with the ban.

Zimbabwe said it was still studying the implications of imposing other sanctions.

While the proposed new restrictions may not strictly fall under the category of sanctions the likelihood is that they would be interpreted as such.

If they were implemented, the question of South African retaliation would arise. One view is that if Zimbabwe introduces "abnormal" trading conditions, then Pretoria could bar all trade.
null
HARARE — Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero presents Zimbabwe's 1987/88 budget today as the country faces its most serious economic depression since independence in 1980.

But economists are expecting no shocks. Instead they project the actual budget deficit in 1986/87 will be slightly less than forecast at $2950m. Government expenditure rose 21% in 1986/87 to about $41bn, leaving a forecast budget deficit of more than $41bn.

The Reserve Bank said in its recently released 1986 quarterly economic review that drought and foreign exchange shortages contributed to a fall in gross domestic product growth to 0.2% in 1986, after a 9.3% increase in 1985.

It said the outlook for 1987 remained difficult, with no upturn expected before 1988, when recent government measures to stimulate business were expected to translate into an export drive and new investment.

Higher salaries and the rising costs of keeping several thousand troops in Mozambique, where they are fighting rebels alongside government forces, accounted for the increased spending.

The huge deficit has fuelled inflation, now running at 15% a year.

Economists said the acute economic situation, which had forced the government to halve dividends payments to external investors and freeze wages and prices in recent weeks, would leave Chidzero little room to manoeuvre.

Reuter.
SA-Zimbabwe trade in danger

The plan, referred to by Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha in a statement last night, however, has put a brake on the immediate implementation of the plan, although it had reached an advanced stage at which officials jumped the gun when import permits for some goods were stamped "not valid for designated countries".

The plan for restricting trade is now officially frozen while a fresh examination is made of the implications.

"Apparent pressure, apparently Zimbabwe would like to continue to pretend to the world that South Africa is the cause of that country's economic problems", whereas the wounds that Zimbabwe appears to inflict are self-inflicted.

"Self-inflicted"

"The Trade Minister, Mr. Danie Steyn, said today that Zimbabwe would have "an enormous problem" in finding alternative suppliers at competitive prices.

"Industrialists were given to understand that they would be allowed at least six months to search for other markets and sources of supply.

"Leaders of commerce, however, were initially told that the "ban" would apply immediately.

Strict silence

Business sources, all of whom are extremely guarded in their comments, say that perhaps one in 10 applications for currency to import goods are already being stamped "not for use in designated countries".

Other permits and applications are being processed with out this prohibition.

The government, in spite of reports outside the country pointing to the dangerous consequences for Zimbabwe, has so far maintained strict silence.

Mr. Magabe has been on move continuously since the hint of the embargo broke a few weeks ago, and on Sunday he flew to Addis Ababa for the OAU summit.

He returned last night here for today's Budget
JUST how real is Zimbabwe’s threat to scratch SA and a clutch of other international untouchables off its list of importing nations?

On paper, at least, the move would mean the loss of about R180m worth of trade to SA. It would also stop virtually all SA exports to Zimbabwe.

Political observers, however, believe Harare’s promise of imminent sanctions is just a sham. Says SA Institute of International Affairs programmes director Leon Kok: “It’s another idle threat. Harare promised to cut back bilateral trade from January 1. To date, nothing has materialised.”

It was reported earlier this week that Zimbabwean businessmen and industrialists were warned at confidential briefings that Harare intended to cancel all import licences for SA goods.

If this happens, says Kok, Pretoria may suspend temporarily oil sales (amounting to about 13 000 tons a month) to Zimbabwe to “snap the country back into reality”.

“This would be a limited but highly effective action.”

A Safta spokesman says cancelling import permits on SA inputs to Zimbabwe’s mining and textile industries could have “severe repercussions”. Both sectors rely heavily on SA for spare parts.

That 80% of Zimbabwe’s key tobacco crop, which accounts for 20% of the country’s foreign exchange earnings, is re-exported from SA ports speaks volumes. This route is unlikely to go up in smoke in the near-term, despite an international effort to help re activate the Beira Corridor.

As matters stand, SA is still Zimbabwe’s biggest trade partner after being eclipsed briefly by Britain in 1985. Bilateral trade levels rose at a rapid rate last year with SA exports to Zimbabwe up 36% and imports by 27%.

Ironically, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has been warned by Britain, Canada, India, Australia and the US against imposing strong anti-SA measures.

Harare’s threatened blitz on SA imports may be an attempt to pressure the West into applying stiffer sanctions against Pretoria and to generate more international aid to help break the country from its economic reliance on SA.

Zimbabwe has also promised an import ban on goods from Taiwan, Israel, South Korea and Namibia; also on not endorsing import permits.

Taiwan, which recently signed a barter agreement with Zimbabwe, has not been officially notified of the ban. But economic counsellor at the Taiwanese embassy in Johannes burg, Chuang-tien Kan, says banning Taiwanese exports would trigger retaliatory measures.

Last year, the SA Department of Trade and Industry made licensing obligatory for Zimbabwean and Swedish imports to monitor trade levels. The department strongly denied the move was a veiled form of reverse sanctions.

Zimbabwe now has to weigh the merits of turning its tough anti-SA rhetoric into sanctions or adopting a pragmatic approach to its own economic interests — which means continuing business with SA, however distasteful that may be.
Dramatic ‘sanctions’ moves
SA, Zimbabwe trade links in confusion

By Robin Drew, The Star’s Africa News Service

Confusion reigned in Zimbabwe’s business community today following the dramatic moves last week virtually to halt trade with South Africa.

Business leaders were initially told a new system was to be introduced under which trade with South Africa and other “designated countries” including Taiwan, South Korea and Israel would be allowed only in exceptional circumstances.

Urgent representations were made to Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and word spread that implementation had been “frozen” to allow a fuller study of the implications of cutting trade with South Africa, Zimbabwe’s main trading partner.

Industrialists were given to understand that at least six months would be allowed for them to search for other markets and sources of supplies.

Outsiders of commerce, however, were initially told the ban would apply immediately.

Details of Harare plan awaited by Pretoria

CAPE TOWN — Trade links between South Africa and Zimbabwe were in jeopardy today as Pretoria awaited details of the Harare plan to sever commercial ties between the two countries.

The plan, referred to by South African Foreign Minister Dr Pik Botha in a statement last night, lumped South Africa together with other “designated countries” from which all imports were prohibited unless special exemption had been granted.

Business sources, all of whom are extremely guarded in their comments, say it seems some — perhaps one in 10 — applications for currency to import goods are already being stamped “Not for use in designated countries.”

Zimbabwe’s Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, today said the Government had not yet taken a definite decision on restricting trade with South Africa.

He said: “The position of sanctions is under review and the decision on sanctions against South Africa will be taken in a few days and a full announcement will be made then.”

His words were the first public comment by the Government on the issue.

A financial source said this morning that even Zimbabwean banks had not been told which were the “designated countries.” They were therefore delaying processing applications.

Attempts by South Africa’s trade representative in Harare, Mr Johan Viljoen, to obtain an official explanation from the Zimbabwe government have been unsuccessful.

A preferential trade agreement was apparently quietly taken over by Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe’s government after Zimbabwe’s independence, and endorsed by both countries last year — a week before Mr Mugabe made a public speech advocating sanctions against South Africa.

The Star’s London Bureau reports that Britain is closely monitoring the situation. After Zimbabwe’s latest sanctions threat, and Whitehall, fearing that a trade row would hurt all concerned, is hoping South Africa will treat the situation with care.

British sources believe Mr Mugabe was angry that circumstances forced him and Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia to rule out a ban on air links and so he ordered the imposition of trade sanctions instead.

Notes only

The source also said the private sector had been given no formal instructions to halt trade. There were no papers, but only notes made during meetings with the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Oliver Munyeadzi, and the Minister of Industry and Technology, Mr Clistus Nkolevu.

Three or four different versions existed of what had been said, according to the source, but he understood Taiwan and Namibia had now been removed from the “designated country list”, leaving only South Africa, South Korea and Israel.

In the trade agreement with South Africa there is a clause specifically barring discrimination against either country.

Diplomatic sources in Harare point out that if Zimbabwe does go ahead with the restrictions, it will be taken by Pretoria as gross interference with normal trade and a violation of the agreement.
FOR South Africans of any political hue, and of any economic persuasion, this year's Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries' (CZI) annual congress at Victoria Falls provided a fascinating glimpse into the future — of what sanctions and unyielding state control can do to a nation's wealth-earning capacity.

Some 400 delegates, economists, foreign diplomats and observers gathered in a marquee in the grounds of the stately Victoria Falls Hotel, which offered a distant prospect of Knife Edge, the Public Falls Bridge, the Boiling Pot and the Third Gorge.

The 120m chasm is not as deep as the political and economic abyss into which Zimbabwe is likely to fall if it cannot find jobs for the 300,000 secondary school-leavers who will be coming on to the labour market each year after 1990.

This year there will be — if we are lucky — 8,000 extra jobs to share among 156,000 youngsters with Cambridge ordinary or advanced level certificates.

Inflation is running at 14% a year despite rigid centralised controls on wages and prices and the maintenance of the Zimbabwe dollar at a comparatively high rate (approximately Z$0.75 to the rand).

Minister of Industry and Technology Dr Callistus Ndlovu told CZI members that Zimbabwe had to grow out of the "sieve economy" that it had inherited from sanctions-bound Rhodesia.

But cynics remained sceptical about the ability of Robert Mugabe's government to effect a "quantum leap" from the present impasse, in which shortage of foreign currency prevents development of secondary industries (enhancing the export value of Zimbabwe's raw primary products), while lack of export earnings prevents accumulation of investment reserves.

Not foreign exchange allocations to industry are 30% of what they were in 1980 and are believed to be about half, in real terms, what Rhodesian industrialists received 10 years ago. At the height of sanctions and the ruinous bush war.

A central figure at the congress was an invited speaker: the 46-year-old head of the Department of Business Studies at the University of Zimbabwe, Professor Tony Hawkins.

The tall, affable former professional journalist stung politicians, public servants and industrialists with a provocative paper on the roots of Zimbabwe's economic malaise, then massaged his critics in some of the most candid public debate this country has witnessed in 25 years.

Hawkins urged Zimbabweans to stop blaming all their economic woes on external factors: depressed world prices for primary products, South African "destabilisation" and recurring droughts.

He attacked the "compulsive belief" in saving foreign currency, with preserving "backyard" import substitution industries set up after sanctions were imposed on Rhodesia in 1965, and then with trying to create more import substitution, although most of the opportunities for doing this cost-effectively were "now exhausted."

"Look outward and see how you can earn some more foreign currency — just for a change," Hawkins taunted his audience.

He pointed to the trend of decentralisation, even in communist countries.

The obvious and preferable alternative to borrowing a rising standard of living is earning it, protested Hawkins, referring to Zimbabwe's massive budget deficits and mountaneous foreign debt.

And attacking continued over-reliance on foreign currency earnings from primary products, such as tobacco, he said: "When agriculture sours, the rest of the economy crumbles punitively."

"To use the dirty words used by the World Bank, we should 'tye and get our prices right' so that people in agriculture or mining, import substitution or export can make decisions on the basis of prices which reflect the scarcity of goods and services," said Hawkins.

He promptly faced a fierce counter-attack from socialist-leaning black economic theorists and conservative white businessmen, who claimed he was urging "de-industrialisation" and the collapse of import substitution.

"Anything but," he retorted, somewhat wearily. "It is a question of moving up-market into more sophisticated, more skills-intensive and more capital-intensive markets, thereby creating an opportunity for other people (in the less developed states of the African Preferential Trade Area) to move in lower down."

Even if turnover was down due to falling allocations for the imported content of their products, Zimbabwean businessmen remained complacent about their domestic market.

"A few days ago an industrialist told me he didn't really need a marketing department as he could sell everything he made without any difficulty at all; nor was there any competitive pressure on him to invest in research and development," reported Hawkins.

Zimbabwean businessmen expended their managerial energies fighting government red tape instead of being innovative and braving the rigors of the export market. Industry Minister Ndlovu repeatedly challenged Hawkins's views, on the grounds that they took no account of the economic
ment of Mugabe's “people's government” to institute black advancement and redress the "structural inequities" it had inherited.

"I am fascinated by the Minister's determination to look backwards rather than forwards," said Hawkins. "My basic argument is liberalisation as a way of speeding the growth of employment and income improvement within a politically acceptable pattern of wealth and income distribution.

"Already we are seeing some of the students we are turning out at the University of Zimbabwe finding it extremely difficult to find jobs.

"I can think of no greater structural inequity than to have six years at secondary school and be told you have no job."  

A n invited West German industrialist warned that foreign investors judged affairs "only with a capitalist measure of profit," if not assured an even chance making one, by normal business analysis methods, they would risk their capital in Africa.

Western diplomats from aid donor countries were privately appalled when the Permanent Secretary to Zimbabwe's Ministry of Finance, Dr Elisha Mushayakarara, said he thought that Zimbabweans were perfectly capable of establishing high technology industries without calling in "foreigners".

"If I can only imagine, possibly, that if we decided to make air bombs that is where we might fail," said Mushayakarara.

Commented Hawkins, in a mood of despair: "We have been told dozens of occasions over the few days: 'Zimbabwean industry unique.' It is unique for one reason - it doesn't need foreign investment.

"Wherever else you go in the world they all want foreign investment. It is the most effective of transferring technology that we know of."
Zimbabwe’s farms are among Africa’s best. Mr Robert Mugabe’s government has helped to keep them that way through a mixture of sound agricultural policies and racial forbearance, says a special correspondent for The Economist in Harare.

A well-ploughed furrow

Southern Africa’s drought has hit Zimbabwe hard. Deliveries of maize, the staple crop, to its grain marketing board this year are likely to be around 600,000 tons, compared with 1.6 million tons in 1986.

This looks like a calamity, but Zimbabwe is no ordinary, calamity-prone African country. It can rely calmly last year’s safely-stored surplus, without spending scarce foreign exchange on food imports or asking for food aid.

In spite of the drought, Zimbabwe hopes to become the region’s storehouse, a source of aid for its less successful neighbours.

The architect of independent Zimbabwe’s farming triumph was Mr Denis Norman, Mr Mugabe’s first minister of agriculture, whose policies survived the loss of office in 1986. The idea was simple. To get based land-tenure laws, white farmers needed reassurance and their black counterparts good prices and training.

White prosperity

Whites are reassured by prosperity. Fewer than 4,000 large-scale white farmers produce most of the country’s marketed food and farm exports. The government’s price guarantees ensure profits in all but drought years.

In spite of the risk of occasional armed attacks by “dissidents”, most white farmers have a good life.

A typical big farm employs around 100 people, with around 500 dependants for whom the owner provides housing and primary school-

Markets have been opened wide to black small-holders.

ing. These white farmers, once gung-ho for white supremacy, are pleased with Mr Mugabe. His announcement that reserved parliamentary seats for the country’s white minority were being abolished (a step towards Mr Mugabe’s goal of a one-party state) hardly worried them.

By contrast, there are some 750,000 black small-holders, of whom only the most prosperous 10,000 or so can be classed as commercial farmers. Markets have been opened wide to them; producer prices are kept high, and credit schemes and crop-collection arrangements enable them to take advantage of the opening.

Under white rule they sold very little off the farm and were excluded from sales of some products in which the whites feared competition (such as maize for milling). But in rainy 1985 almost half of all maize and cotton deliveries to the state marketing boards came from black-owned farms. In the same year, the dairy marketing board opened milk-collection points, bringing regular monthly milk cheques for the first time within reach of black cattle-owners.

Feared competition

Some pessimistic whites fear that the newly efficient black farmers could put them out of business. Their gloom is increased by the country’s chronic shortage of foreign exchange, by worries about a possible confrontation with South Africa and by a huge increase in the workforce.

The pessimists also point out that about a fifth of exports — excluding gold — are of high-quality tobacco for rich countries, where anti-smoking campaigns threaten sales.

The optimists argue that Zimbabwe, with its varied climates, can grow anything from drought-resistant cotton to tropical and temperate fruit. Both its government and its farmers benefit from new market opportunities. For example, this year’s increase in oil-seed prices led, in spite of the drought, to higher production of soya beans, groundnut and sunflowers which, as vegetable oil, saved a large amount of foreign exchange.

The (mainly white) Commercial Farmers’ Union lobbies for that sort of import substitution, but has an eye on export prospects too. Six tons or so of vegetables, fruit and flowers are now flown each week from Harare to London; the next step is to imitate Kenya, which flies much larger quantities of similar high-value crops to customers all over Western Europe.

The best use for grain surpluses, if they return, is as a reserve against emergencies in neighbouring countries such as Mozambique and Zambia. Negotiations due in Brussels in the autumn may produce a scheme under which European aid donors would help pay for Zimbabwe to keep such stocks. Who would have dreamt it when Mr Mugabe came to power in 1980?
Zimbabwe acts fast to sever SA trade links

HARARE — Import licences are already being stamped “Not valid for Israeli, South Africa, South Korea or Taiwan”, sources here have confirmed.

And PM Robert Mugabe flew back to Harare prematurely yesterday from the Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa as alarm continued to grow among businessmen and economists about reported plans to ban SA imports.

“In six months you will see some fairly devastating effects,” a local economist predicted.

SA will not need to take retaliatory action. It wouldn’t be in their interests because we are going to do ourselves so much damage anyway.

“Everyone is terribly dependent. There is going to be massive dislocation in terms of throughput and the viability of the products they are making.”

Mugabe is understood to have briefly put the whole sanctions plan “on hold” after receiving a secret report last Thursday from a special Cabinet working party on strategic stockpiles.

Chief executive of the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce Robert Menzies confirmed the organisation was sending out a confidential memorandum to all members after receiving a briefing from Trade and Commerce Minister Oliver Mundavali.

Menzies said it “would be a breach of trust to disclose further details, but sources in Harare say the Minister last week announced an immediate ban on all imports from SA, Israel, Taiwan and South Korea.”

Foreign Minister Pik Botha confirmed in a statement yesterday the Zimbabwean authorities had apparently decided to impose restrictions on the import of SA goods.

“The government of Zimbabwe must accept responsibility for the consequences that would flow from this decision,” he said.
SA poised to tear up pact with Harare

PRETORIA is likely to tear up its long-standing Preferential Trade Agreement with Zimbabwe if Prime Minister Robert Mugabe bans SA imports.

And this was only the first of a number of damaging steps SA could take, business observers said yesterday.

The threat of sanctions hardened yesterday with Zimbabwe Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira saying his government was reviewing its SA trade ties as part of broader efforts to change Pretoria's apartheid policies.

He said a decision would be made in a few days.

The SA government has already indicated it will strike back. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said this week Zimbabwe must bear the consequences of whatever action it took.

It is not clear whether Botha was hinting at sanctions or highlighting the economic damage Zimbabwe will inflict on itself by embarguing SA imports — Zimbabwe's mining and textile industries will be particularly vulnerable.

While Pretoria has made it clear it strongly opposes reverse sanctions, it is widely expected action will have to be taken to protect local business from the loss of about R18bn worth of trade.

A reliable source said banning SA imports amounted to a "unilateral withdrawal of Zimbabwe from the Preferential Trade Agreement".

Late last week, Zimbabwe businessmen received foreign exchange import licences that were not valid for SA, South Korea, Taiwan and Israel.

This has caused confusion and dismay among businessmen. Many are uncertain whether they should continue buying from SA as no formal Zimbabwean decision on sanctions has yet been announced.

 Economists in both countries have pointed out that Harare would virtually

SA likely to strike back over Harare bans

be committing economic suicide. Specifically, Zimbabwe's reliance on SA oil and its use of SA ports as an export window.

It is unlikely SA will suspend oil sales to Zimbabwe. Observers believe such a move will attract more anti-SA opposes from overseas.

Pretoria's "transport diplomacy" with Harare, which allows Zimbabwe's exports to be shipped from SA ports, is not expected to fall away for the same reason. Zambia will also suffer from Pretoria cutting rail links as the bulk of its exports are routed through Bulawayo to SA ports.

SA Transport Services would, however, be in a strong position to re-call its rolling stock from Zimbabwe should a shortfall occur in SA.

Government would possibly urge the railways to find alternatives if bilateral relations were on a more even keel.

The Department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment on what steps — if any — it intended taking against Zimbabwe.

Department spokesman Chris Badenhorst said: "We have not yet received official notification from the Zimbabwe government telling us import licences on SA goods have been cancelled."

Bilateral trade levels rose at a rapid rate last year with SA exports to Zimbabwe rising by 26% and imports by 27%.
Trade links with SA spark high fevers

HARARE — Mention of Zimbabwe's trade ties with SA is likely to send temperatures in this city soaring. Government officials are incensed that, seven years after independence, economic links with the nation they call the "racist regime" remain umbilical.

And in the white-dominated business world, the subject evokes fevered talk laced with words such as "vital" and "essential".

Apparently, on the orders of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, two ministers and another senior official privately informed the country's three main commercial bodies of a plan to end trade with SA, business sources say.

But little has been done by either Western nations or Africa, and Mugabe has been unable to fulfill his own commitment to an 11-point Commonwealth sanctions package.

SA is easily Zimbabwe's largest trading partner, buying 10% of total exports worth US$125m in 1986 and supplying more than 30% of total imports, valued at $210m last year. Over 60% of the imports are classified as essential. — Sapa-Reuter.
Zimbabwe's budget
a record Z$5,1bn

HARARE — Zimbabwe's annual budget for 1987/88, announced yesterday, is a record Z$5,1bn (about R6,5bn), reflecting substantial increases in defence, education and health spending, Ziana news agency reported.

The budget, unveiled in the House of Assembly by Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister Bernard Chidzero, proposes an increased expenditure of Z$336m.

Education at Z$783m, shows an increase of Z$24m over last year.

Defence expenditure, as in the last budget, takes second place with an allocation of Z$720m, which is more than Z$705m up on last year.

The anticipated National Health Bill also jumps by more than Z$21m.

Another significant increase is for the Ministry of Industry and Technology, whose vote increases by more than Z$17m to Z$103m, while the Ministry of Mines vote doubles to Z$35m.

The vote for the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement drops by about Z$21.5m as the nation struggles through yet another year of drought.

Zimbabwe has set aside Z$922m to service its debts (an increase of almost Z$120m over last year) and Z$479m to repay its loans, which is almost Z$54m less than in the last budget.

The official budget summary is:

Constitutional and statutory appropriations: Z$1,25bn (Z$1,28bn).

Vote appropriations: Z$3,57bn (Z$3,54bn).

The total for these appropriations, which is the budget estimate, is:

Z$5,82bn (Z$4,83bn).

Chidzero said the estimated deficit was Z$868m, which was "still on the high side and will impose severe financial restraints" on the economy.

He said he proposed to introduce legislation in parliament which would have the effect of imposing a maximum level on government borrowing for each year. — Sapa.
HARARE. — Zimbabwe was reviewing its trade ties with South Africa, the Minister of Information, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday.

He was responding to a telephone query from foreign media based in Harare after widespread reports that Zimbabwe planned to stop South African imports.

"The position on sanctions is under review and a decision will be made in a few days," Mr Shamuyarira said.

Last week, in a move so far not reported in Zimbabwe, government ministers privately briefed influential business groups on a proposal to stop imports and exports to and from South Africa, business sources said.

South Africa is Zimbabwe's largest trading partner and the proposal caused widespread concern in commercial and industrial circles. The sources said, however, that this week they were informed the plan had been frozen pending further discussion.

In South Africa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, warned that Zimbabwe must bear the consequences of whatever action it takes.

More than 20% of this country's imports came from South Africa last year, about two-thirds classified as economically essential. South African transport routes also carry more than two-thirds of Zimbabwe's trade with other countries.

Last Friday, some businessmen received foreign exchange import licenses endorsed for the first time as not valid for South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan and Israel. — Sapa-Reuter
Zimbabwe forges ahead with SA sanctions plans

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Cabinet has reportedly decided to go ahead with a plan to cut back imports from SA to “essential items only,” a move which threatens grave consequences for the economy.

According to business sources, a Cabinet meeting chaired by President Robert Mugabe finally agreed on the plan late on Wednesday, shortly before Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero and Trade and Commerce Minister Oliver Mundaradzi left for a UN Commission for Trade and Development meeting.

The Cabinet met again yesterday morning to discuss further ramifications of the plan, intended to set an example to the international community and, especially, SA’s major Western trading partners.

Trade pact to stand — Steyn

MINERAL and Energy Affairs Minister Danie Steyn yesterday denied reports government was about to scrap its Preferential Trade Agreement with Zimbabwe.

The denial comes after reports SA was poised to take retaliatory steps against a Zimbabwe trade boycott.

In a statement to Business Day, Steyn said government was consistent in its policy to conduct non-discriminatory trade in line with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) policies, of which SA was a member.

Media reports that SA was considering terminating its trade agreement with Zimbabwe were not true.

“Speculation that the government is poised to tear up the trade agreement with Zimbabwe, which has been renegotiated and signed by SA and Zimbabwe as recently as July 31, 1998, is devoid of any substance.”

Meanwhile, Sapa yesterday reported Shamuyarira saying efforts by Zimbabwe to reduce economic dependence on SA could have gone much further if Pretoria did not “help sabotage rail routes in Mozambique.”

Asked in a BBC interview if sanctions were the cards, Shamuyarira said: “There is consideration of sanctions as well as reduction of dependence on SA.”

Business sources say organisations representing commerce, industry, mining and agriculture are being told imports of SA goods will only be permitted in exceptional cases when current import licences (from the last quota period) are used up.

This, they believe, will lead to a drying up of vital supplies as early as the end of August.

For the time being, they may go on exploiting SA markets and utilising SA transit routes, but these must be phased out “as soon as possible.”

Businessmen believe a boycott will have a ruinous effect on the economy within six months, without Pretoria needing to impose any retaliatory measures.

Without SA inputs, many products will price themselves out of world markets, commercial sources say.

A confused and dependent business community yesterday waited in vain for a public statement clarifying their position. Since last Friday they have been receiving import licences for the new quota period stamped “Not valid for designated countries,” and were made to understand these countries were SA, Israel, Taiwan and South Korea.

Sources say the Cabinet has now reduced the list to SA (including Namibia). More than 21% of Zimbabwe’s imports come from SA.

In a radio interview on Wednesday, Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe’s position on sanctions “had not changed,” but he made no attempt to explain the new restrictions stamped on import licences.

According to sources here, Mugabe ordered the move after his meeting with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in Victoria Falls on July 20. The Zimbabwean leader, who is chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, is determined to prove his sincerity on the sanctions issue.

He wants to be in a particularly strong position to put pressure on Margaret Thatcher at the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver next month, despite being forced, along with Kaunda, to abandon the idea of closing his airspace to flights bound to or from SA.

Businessmen, fearful of being branded “pro-apartheid,” have yet to make any public comment on Mugabe’s move.
A grim outlook

With more than 40% of the 1987 flue-cured tobacco crop already sold, the industry estimate of the seasonal average price for the year is about 230c/kg.

This would represent a fall of more than 25% on last year's 313c/kg — leading to a projected farm income fall of almost Z$60m to Z$300m. The present auction floor price of around 205c/kg is expected to continue to rise throughout July and the first half of August, but thereafter prices are expected to fall back and close around the 230c level.

For May growers this is a disaster. Their production costs are in the region of 300c/kg and they will suffer substantial losses. At least 200 growers out of a total of 1,400 are likely to face bankruptcy this season, though much will depend on the extent to which the banks are prepared to support their farming clients.

Industry experts blame the severe drought, the resulting poor quality crop, increased Brazilian production of better quality leaf, the disposal of the US stockpile and sluggish world demand for this sorry situation. Further, they warn that growers could face two more difficult years before market conditions improve.

The grim tobacco outlook compounds the generally dismal position of the agricultural industry in Zimbabwe.

Latest estimates suggest that maize deliveries this year will be down a staggering 75% to 400,000t — from almost 1.6 Mt a year ago. Because of the drought, wheat output will fall by a quarter, while coffee income is expected to drop by at least 40% — reflecting lower world market prices.

The ill wind of the drought has brought some good news in the form of an expected 40% surge in beef income, though exports continue to be threatened by the first-and-mouth problem. Cotton withstood the drought better than most crops and, thanks to the improved world price, grower income should rise at least 20% to some $220m.

Total farm incomes, excluding tobacco, will drop by at least $110m which means that when tobacco is taken into account, there will be a decline of around $150m or about 10%. With costs having risen at least 10% in the last year — and probably nearer to 15% — farm value added tax will be down by about a quarter to its lowest level since the mid-Seventies.

The economy-wide impact of this situation will be considerable and leading economists forecast that agriculture alone will be responsible for a 3% fall in real GDP this year.

PEOPLE'S CARS

VW sets the pace

Volkswagen's lead in introducing a down-market people's car aimed at the first-time car buyer could be followed by at least one other motor manufacturer. But industry
Zimbabwe forges ahead with SA sanctions plans

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Cabinet has reportedly decided to go ahead with a plan to cut back imports from SA to “essential items only”, a move which threatens grave consequences for the economy.

According to business sources, a Cabinet meeting chaired by PM Robert Mugabe finally agreed on the plan late on Wednesday, shortly before Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero and Trade and Commerce Minister Oliver Mundzirado left for a UN Commission for Trade and Development meeting.

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MICHAEL HARTNACK

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Zimbabwe sanctions against SA 'unlikely'

By Robin Drew

"The Star's Africa News Service"

HARARE -- The Zimbabwe government has backed away from imposing trade restrictions on South Africa which could lead to confrontation with Pretoria.

Reliable sources say the Cabinet has finally decided after nearly a fortnight of confused and conflicting reports to leave the re-direction of trade away from South Africa to the private sector.

Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe is said to be furious over the way the matter had been handled and has placed his deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Simon Muzenda, in charge of a committee to oversee the whole issue of trade sanctions.

After yesterday's Cabinet meeting, conflicting accounts of how the government intended to handle trade with South Africa were still doing the rounds.

But a well-placed source indicated a single policy would be applied which would essentially come down to appeals and encouragement to the private sector to do their utmost to look for sources of supply and markets other than South Africa.

"FALSE REPORTS"

No official statement has been issued on the government policy and none is likely.

A government spokesman is quoted in the local press today as saying the public should not be swayed by "false reports appearing in the South African press and other media organisations abroad regarding the issue of economic sanctions against South Africa."

The spokesman said the government was continuing its programme of reducing dependence on South Africa which began when Zimbabwe joined the SADCC.

"The issue of sanctions is constantly under review following talks in Zambia and Ethiopia and no decision has yet been taken," said the spokesman today. (End)
Zimbabwe's SA sanction moves are off

HARARE.—Zimbabwe's cabinet has decided not to proceed with proposals to force private business to cut trade ties with South Africa, diplomatic and business sources said yesterday.

They added that the decision was taken at a cabinet meeting on Thursday, following widespread concern here and outside the country that such a move would be economically disastrous.

Influential business executives reported last week that they had been privately briefed by government ministers on plans to end trade links with white-led South Africa, still Zimbabwe's major trading partner after more than seven years of black rule.

The proposal has not been reported in this country, but gained massive publicity in neighbouring South Africa and a warning from the Pretoria government that Zimbabwe would have to bear the consequences of whatever action it took.

Official media yesterday published a brief report quoting a government spokesman as saying the public should not be swayed by false reports outside the country concerning possible sanctions against South Africa.

Zimbabwe openly backs international moves to induce racial reform in South Africa through economic sanctions, but has repeatedly said it is in no position to take such action alone. About 10% of Zimbabwe's exports go to South Africa and more than 20% of its imports, many vital to industry, come from South Africa.

In addition, more than 70% of Zimbabwe's trade with other countries uses South Africa's road, rail and port network.

The sources said that Thursday's cabinet meeting had agreed to the creation of two high-level committees to promote the gradual disengagement of business ties with South Africa and the greater use of the Mozambican port of Beira for imports and exports.

— Sapa-Reuters

Mugabe backdown puzzles business locals

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE.—Zimbabwean businessmen were yesterday still puzzling over the extent to which Mr Robert Mugabe's government has apparently backed away from sanctions — or wondering if it now plans to strangle imports from South Africa with newly designed “red tape”.

The head of the South African trade mission here, Mr Johan Viljoen, flew to Johannesburg on Tuesday and was expected to have top-level consultations in Pretoria.

Prolonged confusion and the epidemic of rumours in Harare were not checked by a terse official statement yesterday saying that “no decision has yet been taken on South African sanctions one way or the other” and that “the public should not be swayed by false reports appearing in the South African press and other media organisations abroad”.

The white managing director of one leading import-export firm was unashamedly giddy in the belief that sanctions were, to all practical purposes, “a dead letter” following a cabinet meeting on Thursday, but many of his colleagues were far more guarded about the effect proposed new government committees are likely to have on vital trade.

A week of mounting uncertainty about Zimbabwe's “South African connection” began with the issue of import licences for the new quota period bearing the stamp “Not valid for designated countries”. These were headed, it is understood, by South Africa.

It ended with the unofficial report late on Thursday night that instead of formally banning South African imports, the authorities would only apply indirect pressure to restrict them to essential commodities and merchandise.

Private-sector economists said the loss of vital South African inputs would soon price Zimbabwean exports out of all foreign markets, besides leading to runaway inflation at home.
Red tape to strangle SA imports?

Sanction plan put on hold

Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Zimbabwean businessmen were yesterday still puzzling over the extent to which Mr Robert Mugabe's government has backed away from sanctions — or if it now plans to strangle imports from South Africa with newly designed "red tape".

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But many of his colleagues were more guarded about the effect proposed new government committees are likely to have on vital trade.

Yesterday morning, leaders of the private sector showed obvious signs of relief at what they regarded as a favourable resolution to the situation — for the time being.

Members of the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries and the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce are being told confidentially, it is understood, that the government's new trade committees will promote alternative trade patterns "on a purely voluntary basis".

The government, however, still retains control of the ultimate weapon — the power to refuse import licences in specific instances.

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Business sources said the cabinet decided earlier on Thursday to establish committees headed by government ministers to help industrialists, retailers, miners and farmers find other sources of inputs, other markets and other transport links to world markets.

This appeared to be a major reversal from the immediate and total ban on all South African imports announced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, at a briefing on July 21.

Mr Mugabe was thought to have made a decision to impose the ban following a disappointing meeting with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda at Victoria Falls, on July 20, at which they admitted that airline sanctions "would not work".

On July 23, however, a special cabinet committee on strategic reserves warned Mr Mugabe that the country was nowhere near ready to sever trade ties with South Africa, on which it still relies for 21 per cent of imports.

Private sector economists said the loss of vital South African inputs would soon price Zimbabwean exports out of all foreign markets, besides leading to runaway inflation at home.

South Africa is Zimbabwe's best customer as well as its biggest supplier, buying over ten per cent of its manufactured exports.

More importantly, it controls Zimbabwe's access to world markets.
MUGABE'S ABOUT-TURN ON SANCTIONS

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe last week came to the brink of imposing sanctions on South Africa, took a lingering look into the economic abyss, and pulled back.

On Thursday night his acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, told despairing heads of commerce that the Government would definitely go ahead with its plan to stamp new import licences "not valid for specified countries" — the sole specified country being South Africa.

He was called back for further top-level consultations later that night and it was only towards 11pm that relieved business chiefs were told of a substitute plan agreed by Mr Mugabe’s Cabinet.

It was to establish two committees headed by Government Ministers to "liaise with the private sector" and encourage the development of alternative markets, supply sources and transit routes "on a voluntary basis".

In the plush Harare Club, social haunt and watering hole of Zimbabwe’s Mercedes-driving "Wa-benzi", there was an undignified holiday atmosphere at lunchtime on Friday.

Only the previous day, a respected local economist had predicted that devastating effects would be visible within weeks if Mr Mugabe forged ahead with his sanctions plan.

He forecast:

- A wave of company bankruptcies and job loss leading to a loss of tens of thousands of redun-
  dancies.

- Damage to economic growth and civilian health.

- Widespread failure to meet export orders due to lack of vital South African-origin inputs.

- Price rises of Zimbabwean exports out of all foreign markets due to purchase of essential components from more expensive sources than South Africa.

"South Africa would not need to take retaliatory action," he said, referring to the possible cancellation of the preferential trade agreement renegotiated last August.

"It wouldn't be in their interests because we are going to do ourselves so much damage anyway."

The Zimbabwean leader is due to confront Britain's Mrs Margaret Thatcher on the sanctions issue at the Commonwealth leaders' conference in Vancouver, Canada, later this month.

At the last Commonwealth summit in 1985 Mrs Thatcher is reported to have told Mr Mugabe: "Go ahead and cut your own throat if you want to, but don't come crying to me for bandages."

Sober observers fear, however, that Mr Mugabe is still determined to cut trade links with South Africa in the next 12 months.

This could come in gradual stages by applying discreet pressure to businessmen through the new consultative committee system, or delaying the issue of import licences for South African goods on the pretext that further efforts should be made to find alternative sources.

Mr Mugabe appeared to rush into the "specified country"-list plan to ban imports from South Africa on July 20, following a dismal meeting at Victoria Falls with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

The Zimbabwean leader was apparently angry that he was giving the impression he had "gone soft on sanctions", having agreed with President Kaunda that closing airspace to South Africa-bound flights "would not work."

Mr Mugabe's Ministers telephoned business leaders from Victoria Falls to convene the meetings at which they were told, aghast, of immediate plans to ban all imports not only from South Africa but also Israel, Taiwan and South Korea.

On July 23, however, a Cabinet committee given the task of stockpiling strategic reserves warned Mr Mugabe that Zimbabwe was "nowhere near ready" for sanctions.

But the following day businessmen began receiving the newly stamped import licences for the third 1987 quota period, period stating: "Not valid for specified countries".

For 10 days they waited in total confusion about the validity of the licences for obtaining essential South African supplies.

ALTERNATIVE

Mr Eddie Cross, general manager of the Betra Corridor group company, said last week that economic independence of South Africa would be greatly enhanced if Zimbabwe could replace its direct rail link to Maputo early next year, as scheduled.

The route, which once carried 10 percent of Rhodesia's trade to and from world markets, has been closed continu-

ously by Mozambique's renais-

dance movement sabotage since August 1984.

As a result, 75 percent of Zimbabwe’s trade now goes via the South Africa trans-

port system, "quite" apart from the 18 percent of total imports bought by South Africa itself.

Why Friday was like no other lunchtime in the watering hole of the Wa-benzi

BY DON JACOBS

Harare

We welcome your feedback on how we can improve our natural text generation. Please provide any comments or suggestions you have.
Zimbabwean businessman silenced by reality of trade ban

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - A shocked business community in Zimbabwe is recovering from the fright it received as news spread by word of mouth that the government was about to halt trade with South Africa.

For 10 days rumours flashed around, there were late-night meetings and intensive lobbying as the fear mounted that Mr Mugabe was going to throw down the gauntlet and embargo trade with South Africa.

Finally relief came with the word that pragmatism had won, the day and while the government was no less determined to reduce trade, it had accepted that directives virtually banning trade at this point would be disastrous.

Analysts have not yet decided if the sequence of events amounted to a ham-handed effort which went awry, or whether it was done deliberately as a form of "shock treatment" to force traders to realise they must seriously look for other sources of supply and markets.

The shock to businessmen was delivered two weeks ago when the Trade and Commerce Minister, Dr Oliver Mtukudzi, told their leaders there was an immediate embargo and only in exceptional cases would permission be granted for the import of goods from South Africa.

MUNYARADZI BERATED

It appears that Dr Munyaradzi, who had been berated by Mr Mugabe for not getting on with reducing dependence on South Africa, acted too forcefully for some Cabinet members, who lost no time in voicing their objections.

Getting to grips with the details was a nightmare because there was nothing on paper and the government and business leaders took refuge in silence.

Inevitably the rumour factory went on overtime. And rumours were fuelled by the appearance of a stamp on some import permits declaring them invalid "for designated countries".

In the middle of all this came the budget with no reference at all to the burning topic. Instead by changing the customs duty to include freight and insurance in dutiable amount, it made neighbouring South Africa an even greater attraction for importers.

Finally the word came that the cabinet had decided to back away from a trade ban and instead to leave it to the private sector to do its best to swing away from South Africa.

There is speculation that pressure may well be put on major importers when applying for import permits, to go to sources other than South Africa. Two committees have been formed to liaise with the private sector and to keep the cabinet informed of progress in using Beira, instead of South African ports.
SA sanctions puzzle has Zimbabwe businessmen in a quandry
Nkomo's party in clean sweep

BULAWAYO — Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zanu-PF Party has won all 14 seats it contested in the municipal by-elections held in the high density suburbs in Bulawayo at the weekend, the semi-official news agency Ziana reports.

This is the third straight win by Zanu-PF over the ruling party Zim-PF since independence in 1980.

JOSHUA Nkomo

The elections were, however, characterised by a low turn-out which the candidates, and returning officer, town clerk Mike Nduwiwa, attributed to "too many empty promises" as said — Sapa.
Women need ‘protection’

HARARE — There was a growing awareness in many countries for the need to establish a legal structure to protect women against violence, the second meeting of Commonwealth Ministers Responsible for Women’s Affairs agreed in Harare, the Zimbabwean semi-official news agency, Ziana, has reported.

According to Mrs Patsy Robertson, the Commonwealth Secretariat Assistant Director for Information, many countries now had publicity campaigns to draw people’s attention to the issue of violence against women, particularly to domestic violence which had up until now been ignored.

“Before domestic violence was not considered a crime, but now many countries have included it as a crime. Sexual offences and laws are being tightened up,” she said.

The meeting “broadly concurred” with a manual prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat on Violence Against Women and how to confront it. — Sapa.
Zimbabwe starts to sever SA links

HARARE — The government is starting immediately a "programme of economic disengagement from SA", says the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce, which is advising members to find other trading partners.

A confidential memorandum, signed by ZNCC president Dawn Taunton, warns the government will stop companies trading with SA in certain circumstances.

But the restrictions are much milder than a comprehensive trade embargo ordered on July 21 by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

His Cabinet reversed the decision 10 days later after frantic lobbying from businessmen who argued the economy could be ruined if Zimbabwe immediately cut ties with its biggest trading partner.

Last year the two countries traded $708m worth of goods.

Taunton's memorandum says the government will use the bureaucracy of import and export licenses to ensure that businessmen "diversify their present sources and markets to other places".

It says the Ministry of Trade and Commerce will consider applications for exemptions "only where change causes difficulties".

Economists believe the restrictions will be implemented gradually and escalate as businessmen move away from SA markets and supplies.

Zimbabwean businessmen fear SA will take retaliatory action. — Sapa-AP.
Political row
in Zimbabwe

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Bitter personal and factional rivalries in white Zimbabwean politics flared into the open in the House of Assembly here yesterday.

The Speaker, Didymus Mutasa, announced that two more MPs had defected from the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ).

There were angry exchanges between the two leading white independent MPs, Bill Irvine and Chris Andersen, as well as between the independents and the remaining 19 CAZ members, as Shaw Dryson and Denis Johnson rose to deny Mutasa’s announcement they had already joined Robert Mugabe’s ruling Zanu (PF).

They said they had decided to sit as independent MPs for the time being.
Z’bwe puts anti-SA plan in motion

HARARE — The Government is starting an immediate “programme of economic disengagement from South Africa”, according to the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce.

The business organisation is advising members to find other trading partners.

A confidential memorandum, signed by ZNCC president Dawn Taunton, warns the Government will stop companies trading with South Africa in certain circumstances.

But the restrictions are much milder than a comprehensive trade embargo ordered on July 21 by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

His Cabinet reversed the decision 10 days later after frantic lobbying from businessmen who argued the economy could be ruined if landlocked Zimbabwe immediately cut ties with its biggest trading partner.

Last year the two countries traded R1.416 billion worth of goods. In addition, landlocked Zim-

Mugabe uses South African railways, roads and ports for much of its imports and exports.

Mrs Taunton’s memorandum said the Government would use the bureaucracy of import and export licences to ensure that businessmen diversify their present sources and markets to other places.

It said the Ministry of Trade and Commerce would consider applications for exemptions “only where change causes difficulties”.

Mrs Taunton told AP yesterday: “I would not be doing my duty towards members if I did not indicate quite clearly and honestly that exemptions will only be granted in really essential circumstances.”

The restrictions will give Mr Mugabe more muscle when he goes to the December Commonwealth summit.
Women urged to join the struggle

HARARE — Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and the Commonwealth secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, have both called for the full involvement of South African women in the struggle for the dismantling of apartheid.

Addressing a conference of ministers responsible for women’s affairs in Commonwealth member states in Harare yesterday, Mr Mugabe said Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe could not have achieved independence without the involvement of women in “the national liberation struggle”.

He called on South African women to follow the example set by the women of these countries.

Black South African women faced “double oppression”, Mr Mugabe said. This resulted from apartheid as well as traditional customs.

Sir Shridath told the conference there was no greater violence against women than “the violence of apartheid”.

He said apartheid was rooted in and sustained by violence.

He called on women internationally and in South Africa not to excuse themselves from the struggle to bring about apartheid’s downfall. — Sowetan African News Service.

Mr ROBERT Mugabe.
HARARE - Two more white legislators have joined Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling party, giving him enough votes to abolish 20 seats reserved for whites in Zimbabwe's 100-member parliament.

Graham Biffen said yesterday he and Costas Hailas quit the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) and crossed the floor on Wednesday to the ruling Zimbabwe African National Unity (Zanu).

CAZ leader Mark Patridge said two more party members, Shaw Dinyan and Dennis Johnson, had said they would become independents.

Patridge said he was "not particularly worried" by the defections.

With the defections of Biffen and Hailas, Zanu has five white legislators and a total of 70 seats, enough to abolish 20 seats reserved for whites under a seven-year-old, British-drafted constitution.

The government said in its official gazette of July 14 it intended to introduce a Bill to scrap the white seats. If passed, the other 50 parliamentarians will sit as an electoral college to appoint 20 members select replacements. The current officeholders will be eligible.

Biffen, a member of the 60-member National Assembly, said yesterday he agreed with abolition of the reserved seats for whites, but said he wanted to stay in parliament.

He said: "I want to be a legislator on merit, not because of my skin colour. Mugabe has declared a Marxist-Leninist policy, but no one has defined how far along that road the government will go. I want to make a contribution to that decision."

Hailas, one of 40 senators, was unavailable for comment.

The special seats for whites have been a sore point for Zimbabwe's blacks. Mugabe argues that white representation is disproportionate to their numbers. There are 150,000 whites among Zimbabwe's eight-million population.

At independence, all 20 white seats were held by the conservatives. Biffen's and Hailas' defections reduce conservative seats to 10. The constitution expires in 1990. -- Sapa-AF.
Whites start farm militia

HARARE - Zimbabwe’s white farmers have begun to develop farm militias in sensitive areas of the Midlands province following a spate of murders by dissidents.

President of the Commercial Farmers’ Union Mr Bob Rutherford said here the system of farm militias, already introduced in Zimbabwe’s two Matabeleland provinces, was now being expanded into parts of the Midlands.

In May, five white farmers in the Midlands died as a result of attacks mounted by heavily armed dissidents.

Addressing the annual congress of the Commercial Farmers Union, Mr Rutherford thanked the Zimbabwe government for assistance with the formation and financing of these militias.

More and more farmers were coming forward to join the police reserve or farm protection units, he said.
Punting pensions

Federated recently launched Maverick, a flexible employee benefit package for groups of five or more, that it claims could solve many problems. Three stand-alone packages

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plus a fourth linked package offer a choice of retirement funds, risk benefits, deferred compensation and medical aid.

Any combination of packages can be bought with certain provisos:
- Package one: pension, provident or group retirement annuity, or a combination of the three. Minimum five members;
- Package two: deferred compensation;
- Package three: medical aid; and
- Package four: funeral, permanent health insurance, capital disability, group life, or dread disease "health bridge," which can only be bought linked to at least one of the items in package one.

The components have all been separately available. But, says Gerard Ehmke, Federated's senior assistant GM, marketing: "The secret lies in the simplicity with which they have been grouped together and the ease with which a new employee benefits plan can be implemented."

He says there has long been a need for a "simple package to provide the type of security normally found only in larger companies." Maverick has been specially designed for small but developing businesses.

"The Commissioner for Inland Revenue has been reluctant to approve pension funds for small groups because he did not accept that they were permanent," states Ehmke. "But in view of our minimum requirement of five members, this reservation has changed."

The Registrar of Financial Institutions will also have to approve each fund, however small. It might be thought that the individual nature of the Maverick packaging could push up administrative costs considerably.

But Ehmke does not see a problem. "It is a tailor-made product, but all administrative systems are already in place."

The pension package will be a money purchase type which may be invested in either a guaranteed or a linked fund. Maximum age on entry is 55, and Federated will recommend that withdrawal benefits on resignation be contributions plus 50%.

The package includes the latest forms of cover designed to provide settled working conditions: salary continuation if an employee is off work for more than three months due to illness or injury; early payment of part of the group life assurance cover if an employee suffers specified serious illnesses; and funeral benefits for lower-paid employees, should their spouse or children die.
Budget stand

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero's standstill budget has been well received by the business community, but has come in for sharp criticism from economists for its "benign neglect" stance.

At a time of economic recession, escalating unemployment, falling real wages and declining investment, there had been hopes that the minister would announce a shift in policy. Though Chidzero painted a gloomy picture of the immediate outlook, he put forward no meaningful proposals to alleviate the position.

Some business leaders have gone overboard in welcoming the forecast stabilisation of the budget deficit. In the year to June 1987, the deficit rose an alarming 44% to $3997m; Chidzero forecasts a marginal decline to $3885m in 1987-1988. This makes some very optimistic assumptions about both revenue and expenditure. He forecasts revenue growth of 17.5% at a time of falling output, while government spending will increase only 14% - roughly in line with inflation.

The ability to hold down public spending depends on the recent wage freeze being maintained until mid-1988, rather than being relaxed early in the new year, as widely expected.

The deficit is understated too, because Chidzero is carrying forward $260m into 1988-1989, which means that the real deficit is $1.25 billion or about 13% of GDP, compared with 11.5% in 1986-1987. Revenue estimates depend also on fuel profits of the national oil company (Nocim).

Budget estimates show a huge $167m (120%) rise in government income from investments this year alone, which looks too optimistic given the renewed strength of international oil prices.

Treasury expects income tax receipts to rise by 17% ($230m). Of this, some $90m is the result of two new measures - the increase in the rate of company tax to 54% from 52.8% and accelerated payment dates requiring companies (and some individuals) to pay tax earlier.

The most interesting change is the decision to introduce separate tax assessments for husbands and wives from next April. Though Chidzero did not say so, this will mean some increase in basic personal tax rates if revenue targets are to be met.

The increase in airport departure tax revenue, from US$0m to $10m, has been accompanied by a requirement that it be paid in foreign exchange - even by residents. Non-residents will, in future, have to pay hotel bills in foreign exchange - a blow to former Zimbabweans who use blocked funds when they visit.

On the economy, Chidzero was more optimistic than most private-sector forecasters. He sees zero growth this year, while the private-sector consensus is that GDP will fall by at least 3%.

He warned Zimbabweans about the dangers of mounting unemployment and high government borrowing, pointing out that by the end of this year government's cumulative bank overdraft will have trebled to $785m from $250m last year. This is "unsustainable and ruinous," he warned, promising to introduce legislation to limit government borrowing.

While the budget has been described as a non-event, its real significance lies in the minister's failure to take decisive action to deal with economic problems. Chidzero himself warned that even if the economy does recover next year - as a result of good rains - this will be only temporary unless foreign exchange earnings and investment rise substantially to ensure sustained growth rather than stop-go fluctuations dependent on the vagaries of the weather.

See Cover Story
Mugabe, Nkomo to sign unity pact

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE - Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is expected to announce the signing of his long-delayed unity accord with opposition Zanu-PF leader Joshua Nkomo today.

This will clear the way for the restoration of a one-party state by consent of the only two effective survivors on the Zimbabwean internal political scene.

It comes against a background of continuing violence by dissidents in rural Matabeleland, who now seem beyond the control of their former Zanu leaders.

Sources close to both parties expected a "schedule of agreement" to be initialled between leaders of the two parties in Harare yesterday, ready for a formal public announcement to be made during today's "Heroes' Day" public festivities at which Mugabe usually delivers an emotive speech.
Zimbabwe's white seats for the chop

They represent the white people who are important to the country, the economy, the government, and the profession, and are provided primarily by the racial equality, not by the government. We have to forget about racialism, but government won't let us.
Substantial progress has been made in resumed talks to unite Zimbabwe's two main political parties, say political sources here.

The talks, broken off three months ago by Mr. Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF), resumed last week when Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zapa, met Mr. Mugabe.

Another meeting was held yesterday and there is speculation that an early announcement could follow regarding the unification. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Merger likely in Zim

HARARE—The ruling Zanu (PF) Party of Mr. Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, and Mr. Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU Party are on the point of merging, reliable sources close to both parties said this week.

The sources said Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo were to sign an "agreement of understanding," to ending the nearly three decades of confrontation which has frequently turned violent and was the original cause of the guerrilla war now in its fifth year in Matabeleland.

Under the agreement, the sources said, the parties would become the ZAPU-Patriotic Front which, with the agreement of Mr. Nkomo, would be led by Mr. Mugabe. There would be two vice-presidents, one drawn from each party.

The sources added that the more comprehensive details of merging the party leaderships; apportioning Cabinet portfolios and refining a joint policy would be tackled in the coming months.

The sources described the agreement as it stood on Monday as one that would unite the two parties in name only, but they added that it had committed them to eventual full amalgamation.

No immediate official confirmation could be obtained from either party, but it is believed that Mr. Mugabe may use political rallies commemorating the country's independence war to make an announcement.

Political unity had been considered a dead issue after Mr. Mugabe called off a previous round of negotiations on April 18, following 15 months of laborious discussions which often ran aground on trivialities like the various interpretations of a new party symbol.

The sources close to the parties confirmed on Monday, however, that Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo last week held their first meeting since March to discuss a resumption of talks. The meeting was said to have been arranged as a result of an initiative by President Canaan Banana, who speaks Ndebele and whose conciliatory and moderating advice Mr. Mugabe greatly respects.

Sources said differences of opinion expressed at last week's meeting were "not major." But there was still strong opposition from Ndebele-speaking members of the central committee of Zanu (PF) when Mr. Mugabe addressed the group on the subject last week.
Mugabe hits out at state ‘robbery’

HARARE - Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday condemned political leaders who use their positions to acquire wealth, describing them as “daylight robbers”, the semi-official news agency Zuma reported.

“Unless we place common interest before individual interest, we cannot claim to be walking in the footsteps of our heroes,” Mr. Mugabe told about 10,000 people at a ceremony marking Heroes Day at the Heroes Acre national shrine on the outskirts of Harare.

Mr. Mugabe, who is the first secretary and president of the ruling Zanu (PF), reminded Zimbabweans that the more than 40,000 “fallen heroes of the liberation struggle” had fought for the common good so that socio-economic benefits could be equitably distributed and shared, the Zuma report said.

“This is thus downright selfish and utterly immoral that we leaders should take advantage of our position to acquire wealth we should not have been able to acquire had we not held leadership positions. Such behaviour is nothing less than daylight robbery of the people,” he said.

“Socialist deviants are indeed traitors to the revolution. They betray our heroes,” he said.
Mugabe 'has withdrawn from imminent agreement'

HARARE: Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has withdrawn from what sources said was an imminent agreement to unite his Zanu (PF) party with the opposition Zapu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Since late June, at the instigation of President Canaan Banana, there have been secretive contacts, through an intermediary, between the two men. They culminated in three face-to-face meetings last week.

Sources said that on Monday the two were expected to have signed an "agreement of understanding". However, they said the meeting made little progress and unity talks were "back to square one".

The sources described the Zanu (PF) delegation as being suspicious of Zapu's conciliatory attempts.
The Zimbabwean Government had in the past weeks walked the precipice of economic sanctions against South Africa but had refrained from jumping.

This is how Zimbabwe watchers described the see-saw issue of whether or not Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe would finally implement his oft-repeated threat of sanctions against South Africa.

A disturbing aspect of the outcome of the sanctions tussle for Mr Mugabe appears to be the strength of the anti-sanctions lobby in his own Cabinet — not for their love of their neighbour to the south, but based purely on pragmatism, according to informed sources.

The entire sanctions issue seemed to hinge on two considerations, the sources say:

- As a member of GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade), Zimbabwe would have defaulted on a contract agreement, laying itself open to reciprocal action.
- By jeopardising the preferential trade agreement with South Africa it would have left South Africa with the whip-hand to take action of its own.

**Essential goods**

Considering that in a 10-month period last year Zimbabwe’s trade with South Africa amounted to about $100 million, the effects of an embargo on the Zimbabwean economy would be considerable.

In South African commercial circles the feeling is that there will not be much of a decrease in South African trade to Zimbabwe at this stage.

"The goods being sent to Zimbabwe are mostly essential goods which they cannot produce at present. Should they wish to obtain these from other sources it would mean only one thing: paying more," one businessman said.

Fitting together the puzzle of what actually happened indicates that the Zimbabwean Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Oliver Muyaradzi, had held closed-door discussions with the Zimbabwean Chamber of Industries and the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce.

At this meeting businessmen were informed that the Cabinet had decided to restrict trade with South Africa to a minimum. This would have been achieved with the implementation of a system of "designated countries" — affecting not only of such moves.

Mr Mugabe on the other hand, as leader of the non-aligned nations, perhaps future leader of the OAU, and vociferous opponent of sanctions against South Africa, at the most recent Commonwealth Conference, is believed to be under pressure to "deliver the goods" on sanctions, according to the sources.

The "designated countries" proposal has now been replaced by a system requiring import permits. Although import controls had been in place before these events — aimed specifically at conserving scarce foreign exchange — the actual structure and implications of the new system are still to be explained.

Sources in Pretoria indicated that whereas the old import controls were not administered on a basis of "geographic discrimination", the new import licensing system is almost certain to be applied in this manner.

How this will work in practice remains to be seen, according to commercial trade sources, who said no clear-cut information was yet available from Zimbabwe. They added that even if there was a tail-off in trade it would be difficult to pinpoint exactly whether it was due to applying licensing procedures or as a result of Zimbabwe’s acute foreign exchange shortages.

The Zimbabwean Government has, however, justified the licensing move with its long-stated desire, as part of the SADCC, to become less dependent on South Africa economically.

A further implication, informed sources believe, is that it would now give Zimbabwe the opportunity to expand trade with its Eastern Bloc allies, a desire which has always been present but which has been hampered by lack of money. It now appears certain that Zimbabwe will make more use of barter trade deals to achieve this.

How would the new system work in practice?

"Should regular importers of raw materials be found to be continually importing goods from South Africa, their import permits will be withdrawn."

But such a step is expected only if it falls outside the restrictions of the GATT and the South Africa/Zimbabwe trade agreement.
Reserved white seats on way out

HARARE — Despite a squabble over procedure, the Zimbabwean House of Assembly yesterday gave an unopposed first reading to the Constitutional Amendment Bill, which will replace the 20 reserved white seats with nominated members of any race.

The leader of the 100-seat House — Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Edisson Zvobgo, who is also the chief architect of the Bill — was chided by prominent white MP Mark Partridge for introducing the Bill without formal notice on the order paper.

Partridge, who recently replaced Ian Smith as leader of the right-wing Conservative Alliance party, said that since the Bill had been published more than a month ago, Zvobgo had had ample time to follow correct parliamentary procedure.

"I wish to remind Mr. Partridge that in matters of decolonisation and liberty, formalities should be less restrictive," replied Zvobgo, who set down the second reading for today.

As a result of recent defections, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is assured of the necessary 70 votes to enact the amendment. He also intends to abolish the 10 white seats in the 40-member Senate and introduce a US-style executive presidency.
Whites vote to scrap seats in parliament

HARARE — Zimbabwe's conservative white politicians have voted themselves into political oblivion, joining Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government in scrapping their racially reserved seats in Parliament.

Bowing to inevitable change, the white members of the lower house last night backed a constitutional reform which will deprive them of their seats.

Mugabe's government will pick replacements for the empty seats — 20 out of 100 in the lower house and 10 out of 40 in the Senate — and political sources say some whites will be included.

Among the white members whose political careers will be ended is Mr. Ian Smith, former premier of the whites-only Rhodesian government.

In his farewell speech, Mr. Mark Partridge, leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the main white party, said the government's failure to treat the 100,000 whites as a distinct community would cause many of them to leave the country.

Justice Minister Mr. Eddison Zvobgo said, "You are living in a dream world. You do not represent whites in this country any more. You are an embarrassment."

The reserved white seats were guaranteed for seven years in the British-inspired Lancaster House constitution under which Zimbabwe became independent in 1980.

The reform is seen as a first step toward making Zimbabwe a one-party state with an executive head of state, on the pattern of other African countries. — Sapa-Reuters.
HARARE — In a moving valedictory speech to Parliament, former Rhodesian Defence Minister Mark Partridge has condemned South African apartheid, and said white Rhodesians' greatest mistake was to cling too long to segregation.

Partridge is the Conservative Alliance leader and a constitutional amendment Bill which will abolish the seats of elected white representatives came before the House for second reading on Tuesday, and is expected to become law before the month-end.

Partridge said that as it was probably the last time the leader of a white minority party would address the House, the white community deserved an expression of admiration for what it achieved during its 30-year rule from 1890 to 1960.
Apartheid slammed in Harare farewell speech

Mr Partridge said he believed the late South African Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, had been "horribly wrong" with the policy of apartheid, which alienated all those members of the bantu tribes of South Africa "who have education, who are ambitious and who have initiative".

"I would hope that the President of South Africa can get sufficient support to enable him to get rid of the system," Mr Partridge said. "What I do not accept is that the solution to the South African situation is one man one vote," he said.

The 64-year-old former minister, who came to this country as a baby from his "birthplace on the Rand", urged Mr Mugabe's government to talk to the South African Government in recognising the Republic's diverse population.

Dispatch Correspondent
HARARE — In a valedictory speech to Parliament here, a former Rhodesian Minister of Defence, Mr Mark Partridge, has condemned South African apartheid and said that white Rhodesians' greatest mistake was to cling too long to segregation.

Mr Partridge took over in April as leader of the Conservative Alliance, which ruled from 1962—1979, the "Rhodesian front", following the suspension from the House of Assembly of the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith.

A Constitutional Amendment Bill, which will abolish the seats for Mr Partridge and 19 other elected white representatives, came before the House for second reading yesterday, and is expected to become law before the month end.

Mr Partridge said that as it was probably the last time the leader of a white minority party would address the House, the white community deserved "an expression of admiration" for what it achieved during its 50 year rule from 1880 to 1980.

"Mistakes were made, and the biggest mistake was extending the land tenure system for as long as we did," said Mr Partridge, who as Mr Smith's Minister of Local Government, from 1968 to 1975, helped administer the Segregationist Land Apportionment Act (passed in 1960), and its successor, the 1969 Land Tenure Act.

These divided Rhodesia into roughly equal areas, one for Africans and one for whites, coloureds and asians.

Mr Partridge said the Conservative Alliance, now reduced to only ten MPs, following recent defections, wanted to congratulate the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on his achievement in establishing "a large measure of peace" over much of Zimbabwe, since Independence in 1980, and on expanding the education system to cater for more than 2.5 million children.

He was, however, gravely concerned about lack of employment opportunities for the young school leavers and among current negative economic factors was "this hatred for the South Africans and the continuing talk of sanctions, undermining confidence in the business sector".
THE WORLD THIS WEEK

No rush for Zimb's border as whites lose their last perks

The scrapping of the 30 white reserved seats will pave the way to a smoother racial harmony, argues HOWARD BARRELL in Harare

whites lose their last perks

Many have come to understand and respond to the implicitly demands made on them by Mugabe's landseizure which places a varient of racial reconciliation and the development of a sense of inter-racial national understanding to the centre of government policy. After the death of some 40,000 in a guerrilla war, it is no mean feat.

It is in the name of the people - the citizens of Zimbabwe - that the government, in the form of the national government, has been able to devise a new strategy that will ensure the survival of the nation.

The Bill proposes that, at a date to be determined by President Canbaya, the 20 white seats in the Assembly will be declared vacant. As this point, the remaining 80 black-elected MPs will be elected in 20 replacements. A similar method will be used to fill the 10 vacancies in the Senate.

This method of replacement will only apply for the life of the present parliament — until a fully multi-racial government can be held, probably in 1990.

There have been suggestions that some right-wing newspapers may bring an application to have this method declared unconstitutional on the grounds that it would disenfranchise them until a new general election. But it is doubtful if the legislature would consider this proposal. The Bill is designed to bring racial harmony in the country.

The Bill also provides that the 30 white seats in the Assembly and 30 in the Senate will be declared vacant after the death of the last remaining white member of Parliament.

In Zimbabwe over the way in which formerly native so-called 'Bantu', now classified as white, has been treated, it is claimed that a strong coalition has been formed to bring about a new government.

This Bill is not without its critics. Many whites in Zimbabwe believe that the government is trying to force them to leave the country. Some whites have already left the country.

The government has been criticized for not doing enough to help the white farmers. Many whites have been forced to sell their farms and leave the country.

The Bill is expected to be passed in the near future. It is hoped that this will bring an end to the racial tension that has been present in Zimbabwe for many years.
White Zimbabweans, even the hardliners, seem to accept that being singled out for special treatment because of their race is wholly unacceptable.

Most Zimbabwe whites accept the abolition of special seats

ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports
Date line: HARARE

Mike, a middle-aged white Zimbabwean, shrugged his shoulders and said: "It makes no difference to me" when asked what he thought about the abolition of the specially reserved white seats in Parliament.

His attitude probably sums up the reaction of most of the 100,000 whites who have stayed on to make their home in black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Seven years ago it would have been a different story. Many of those who resisted the temptation to go would have been most upset to be told that minority groups would not have any built-in protection in the constitution.

There are still those who think that it would be better to have some form of safeguards for minorities written into the constitution, based perhaps on special interests.

But it is probably true to say that most whites now accept that any influence they hope to wield is best brought to bear quietly through contacts with the ruling party bosses.

The failure of the Conservative Alliance, formerly led by Mr Ian Smith, to make any headway with the government through its tough-talking approach is a lesson that has been learnt, however reluctantly, by people here.

The fact that white seats are being abolished now with hardly a whimper (even the Conservative Alliance supported the bill at its second reading) is in strong contrast to the scenes in Parliament in the early years of Zimbabwe's independence when insults were freely traded by headstrong supporters of Mr Smith.

In terms of numbers, white Zimbabweans, unlike their counterparts in South Africa, are indeed a tiny minority.

In global terms, the whites are outnumbered by 80 to one. In terms of registered voters, the whole of the white voting community would be swallowed up in one of the 80 common roll constituencies. Indeed the average constituency has 10,000 more black voters than there are white voters in the whole country.

The economic weight of whites, however, is still considerable and it is this argument which is used by supporters of special minority representation. However Justice Minister Dr Edidison Zvobgo, who piloted the constitutional bill through Parliament, implied that whites would be included in the replacements for the "white seats".

"Our approach is non-racial," he said, "not multi-racial. We are not going to make special provision for different races. But whatever we do will reflect our non-racial stand."

It is widely assumed that at least half a dozen whites will find themselves in Parliament after the procedures involving electoral colleges of sitting MPs have been gone through.

Meanwhile whites like Mike who profess indifference will be happy to go on living in black-run Zimbabwe. They will leave it to the relative handful of whites like Mr Chris Anderson, the independent member of Mr Mugabe's cabinet, and former Smith supporters such as Mr John Landau, now a ZANU (P) member, to lobby and chisel away quietly at making the administration more efficient.
Customs officers to stay in detention

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE—Two senior customs officers, Mr. John Nkutse and Mr. Neil Harper, will remain in detention in Zimbabwe in spite of a recommendation by the Review Tribunal that they be released.

The men, who have been accused of spying for South Africa, have not been charged in court.

A Government Gazette notice says that President Canaan Banana has directed the Minister of Home Affairs not to release the men. They were arrested in February last year.

The men have fought a marathon battle in the courts against their detention orders.

They are still awaiting judgment on their latest appeal to the Supreme Court, in which a British lawyer argued they had not been given a fair hearing because they had not been allowed to see a secret document which the State says supports their defence for their detention.

Under the terms of the constitution, detention orders have to be reviewed every six months, but the Government is not obliged to follow the recommendations of the Review Tribunal.
HARARE ALARMED BY ILLEGAL GOLD SIFTING

HARARE — Minister of Mines Richard Haye told the Assembly at the weekend that illegal gold panning in Zimbabwe was reaching alarming proportions, partly because police were "thin on the ground" and short of transport.

Ziana, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, reported Haye as saying hunting for gold in river beds had been going on for generations but in the past had been a subsistence activity.

It appeared greed had now become a factor in such gold panning, and river beds and vegetation were being indiscriminately destroyed.

From March 31, it had become illegal to peg a claim in the Harare mining district without a plan being approved by his ministry, Have said.

The ministry was also hoping, in conjunction with local authorities, to involve district and ward authorities in supervising and monitoring those who engaged in gold panning.

This would also result in centralising the sale of gold acquired in this way.

Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement Moven Mahachi told the house that 400 tonnes of beef had been exported to the European Community up to August 7. — Sapa.
No profit, no bonus

Some companies are discovering the advantages of wooing worker's loyalty through share participations. Last week another soft drink giant, Amalgamated Beverage Industries, offered employees and independent dealers shares to the value of R11m.

Share participation schemes offer a stake in company prosperity. The company thereby hopes to win workers' hearts and minds, increase productivity and push up profits. This system seems especially popular among companies newly listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

But Albert Koopman, former MD of Cashbuild and recently voted one of four outstanding young South Africans of the year, voices scepticism. He supports the idea, as long as it doesn't amount to "window-dressing" and denies workers their rights.

At Cashbuild he implemented a system of management participation through which workers were given a democratic vote on issues, to a point where they could even fire management. To avoid prejudice, decisions were made strictly in line with a value system called the "Cashbuild creed of trust."

Although some 31% of the staff at Cashbuild hold shares, Koopman says shareholding came second to "justice at the workplace." He adds that few workers truly understand shares: the number of shares held by individuals is often too small to mean much.

Another danger often overlooked is, of course, that workers who hold shares will also be affected by company losses. Koopman therefore believes a better way to spur workers' performance is profit sharing: every worker receives a weekly bonus which is a percentage of the week's profits. It's simple.

No profit, no bonus, he says.

Share participation also — not surprisingly — receives flak from trade unions. Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) spokesman Frank Meintjes says Cosatu is "completely opposed" to the practice as it draws workers into "an economic system which creates poverty."

What probably bothers Cosatu most is that share participation could weaken unions' power. Meintjes says shares are often not issued equally to all the workers; this could divide workers at shopfloor level.

Cosatu also regards share offers as a cop-out by companies who have for years "denied workers a living wage" and now try to avoid workers' real demands. "We don't want workers to be loyal to companies over which they have no control."
HARARE — Only nine days after the killing of former Springbok rugby star Andy MacDonald and his wife, Matabeleland rebels have struck again, murdering Nyamandhlovu rancher John Norvall, 55, in an ambush early yesterday.

Since independence in 1980, dissidents have now killed 50 members of the dwindling white farming community in Matabeleland — eight in the last three months. The community only consists of about 400 families in all.

Norvall, a descendant of white pioneers, was travelling on a dirt road on his farm, New Cross, 50km north-west of Bulawayo, when dissidents opened fire, killing him instantly.

The rebels appear to be pursuing a campaign to drive white farmers off the land and bankrupt the State ranches which have succeeded the departing white’s. Hundreds of kilometres of fencing have been cut and suspected supporters of the authorities killed. Figures are never announced, but it is believed that in February to May alone, over 100 tribesmen were murdered by dissidents.
ZIMBABWE

Happy to quit

White representation in the Zimbabwe parliament is ending with a whimper rather than a bang: the remaining 100,000 whites are showing little interest in the affair.

Even the remnants of Ian Smith's once-supreme Rhodesian Front (RF) trooped into the lobby last week to vote themselves into political oblivion. The RF, which became the Conservative Alliance, did however abstain in the final vote on the grounds that while it supported the principle, it disagreed with the transitional arrangements for filling the 20 vacant seats in the house of assembly and 10 senate places.

78 MPs, eight of them whites, voted for abolition when the Bill was read for the final time. It won't become law until senate approval early next month.

More important, in many ways, than the actual abolition Bill will be the names submitted by the ruling Zanu-PF party for the 30 members to fill the vacant seats until the next election — on a new, single voters' roll — in 1992. Some, at least 10 in the lower house and five in the senate, will be whites, according to informed sources.

It remains to be seen whether Zanu will renominate former Smith supporters who hastily crossed the floor in recent weeks in an apparent effort to retain a seat in the exclusive parliamentary club. Many whites would be delighted if almost all the white MPs were consigned to the history books along with their privileged representation.

There has been little reaction from the white minority, which is much more concerned with bread-and-butter economics than party political issues. Smith's successor as leader, Mark Partridge, says half the whites will emigrate over the next few years; but while emigration may pick up, this is more likely to reflect economic than political concerns. In any event, his estimate is widely seen as alarmist rather than realistic.

Robert Mugabe's government has other important constitutional plans. These include a one-party State (talks with Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu have been revived following the breakdown in April this year), the eventual abolition of the senate, and the establishment of a unicameral parliament and executive presidency.
Zimbabwe Rebel Kill 500

member of farming group

Zimbabwe rebels kill 500

member of farming group

Zimbabwe Rebel Kill 500

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Zimbabwe Rebel Kill 500

member of farming group
Harare accuses SA of 'radio aggression'

The destruction of apartheid and the preconditions for peace in Southern Africa are among the key issues that Zimbabwe has been addressing in recent times.

Dr. Naomi Nkawawi, the newly-appointed Information Minister, spoke at the opening ceremony of the Second Workers' Alliance of South Africa (NWASA) held in Harare. She expressed her support for the workers and the fight against apartheid.

Nkawawi said that the workers in the media and the journalists have been working against the apartheid regime by broadcasting anti-apartheid messages and disseminating information to the public.

However, she noted that the South African regime has been using information as a weapon against the workers and journalists. The regime has been trying to undermine the worker's movements through the media and through the promotion of apartheid interests.

The regime has also sought to control the media and to prevent the dissemination of information about the democratic struggles against apartheid. They have been using the media to spread misinformation and to undermine the hopes and aspirations of the workers and the people of Southern Africa.

Nkawawi called on the workers and journalists to continue their struggle against the apartheid regime and to continue to disseminate information that will help to bring about the destruction of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic South Africa.
Zimbabwe and Mozambique sign an agreement on transport

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique and Zimbabwe signed a protocol at the weekend aimed at broadening co-operation in the field of transport.

It was signed by the Minister of Transport of Zimbabwe, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, and his counterpart in Mozambique, Mr Armando Guebuza.

No details were given.

During his trip to Mozambique Mr Ushewokunze visited the ports of Beira and Maputo.
IN A RECENT article in Business Day, Sam Kongwa, researcher at Pretoria’s Africa Institute, suggested that the Zimbabwean government was high on rhetoric but low on action.

He suggested that while Robert Mugabe and his colleagues pro-claimed themselves to be well on the way towards scientific socialism and the creation of a socialist state, the reality was quite different.

Seven years on, said Kongwa, the Mugabe government had taken “no significant practical steps in transforming society according to Marxist-Leninist principles”.

In support of this contention, he cited the fact that Mugabe’s government “has not nationalised a single industry since independence, has not taken over a single private school and has not confisc-ated a single farm”.

Thus, Kongwa concluded, pragmatism prevails over rhetoric.

Kongwa’s argument, however, is inaccurate on several historical and theoretical counts.

United

First, and most importantly, the Zimbabwean government does not proclaim itself to be far advanced on the road to a new socialist society — certainly not in any politically significant context.

Quite the opposite, in fact: both ideologues and technocrats are united in their assessment of the major problems inherent in attempting to transform an economy which is 80% foreign-owned and controlled. This is a situation which Kongwa himself correctly identifies.

In the forward to the 1983 Transitional National Development Plan, Mugabe stated that “it is intended to initiate processes designed to set the stage for the transformation of the inherited socio-economic system”.

In 1983, Herbert Ushewokunze, the party ideologue, showed similar circumspection. In a pre-election review of government’s achievements since independence, he stated that “tremendous care should be taken . . . not to confuse our efforts to create conditions for the transition to socialism with socialism itself”.

This in a context in which one could reasonably expect the rhetoric to be high.

One should not confuse such caution with a lack of commitment, which is another error made by many observers.

ZANU is committed to the restructuring of society and the economy, but in a fashion which will avoid the disastrous consequences of socialist experimentation in Angola and Mozambique. In this, Mugabe is in fact taking the advice of the late Samora Machel.

Mugabe’s policy is one of economic gradualism, priority being given to the localisation of control by means of increased state participation and support of the local bourgeoisie.

Nationalisation at this early stage can, it is argued, only result in international repercussions and the collapse of the economy. And a collapsed economy cannot be used for the socialist construction of society.

Significantly, while Zimbabwe’s government is circumspect in its approach to the restructuring of the economy, it provides few incentives to foreign investors.

Alan Whiteside recently drew attention to the fact that, of all the SADCC states, only Zimbabwe lacks pro-capital laws and attitudes. Zimbabwe, it appears, wants the capital — but without the capitalist.

Moreover, a number of significant processes have been set in motion which indicate that the economy is in fact in transformation. State participation in the economy now far exceeds even that attained under the Smith government.

The imminent takeover of a majority shareholding in the Delta Corporation, the country’s largest trading organisation, further boosted the state sector.

Areas of the economy in which the state now has substantial investment include: mining, steel, fuel procurement, the railways and airways, the hotel and tourist industries, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, brewing, food processing, broadcasting, newspapers and booksellers and a 14-store chain of supermarkets.

Between them, the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation, the Minerals Marketing Corporation and the Agricultural Marketing Authority give the government direct control over more than 60% of exports.

A state trading organisation is in the pipeline, and will further increase this control.

Furthermore, government is stressing co-operatives and collec-
However, that is not to say that government has been dormant on the issue. The 1983 Land Tenure Bill prohibits foreign ownership of rural land in the future and the further concentration of existing land ownership.

Increased defence spending contributes to a situation in which there is even less capital available for resettlement and other economic projects.

A substantial proportion of this goes towards supporting the Zimbabwean military presence in Mozambique aimed at supporting Frelimo against Renamo, and at keeping open the Beira Corridor. This is a situation which will worsen before it improves.

The Zimbabwean government lays the blame for this, and other aspects of the on-going conflict in Southern Africa, entirely at the feet of the South African government.

Forefront

There is a growing belief in government circles that the socialist experiment — be it in Angola, Mozambique or Zimbabwe — cannot hope to succeed as long as the Nationalists remain in power in Pretoria.

Thus it is that, notwithstanding his country's high degree of reliance on SA, Mugabe has been at the forefront of the sanctions campaign against SA.

He more than any other Southern African and Third World leader has stoked the fires of the sanctions campaign against SA. Only recently have observers in this country begun to wake up to the seriousness of the campaign.

After several days of business uncertainty on both sides of the border as to whether a ban on trade between the two countries would be imposed, Harare settled for measures designed to encourage trade diversification away from traditional South African markets.

To be sure, if such measures are successful they will only bring closer the date on which sanctions are imposed.

Pragmatic only up to a point, the Zimbabwean government has no qualms over the principle of the imposition of sanctions. What is at
Michael Henehan: Heaven

Zimbabwe: daydreams

Cutting through the

floor.
Killings, rustling send Zimbabwe farmers' morale to all-time low

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — The morale of white farmers in Matabeleland has taken a severe beating in recent months because of continued killings by dissidents and rampant cattle rustling.

The leader of the 4,000 commercial farmers, Mr Bob Rutherford, has confirmed that numerous urgent meetings have been held with the security authorities following the murders of eight farmers in the past four months.

The killings have been described by the Farmers' Union as "profoundly disturbing" and Mr Rutherford said morale had been dealt a devastating blow.

There is talk now of a new initiative on the security scene, although this understandably has not been spelt out.

**Weapons issued**

The union says no farmer in a sensitive area should be without a militia force. Weapons have been issued to the farmers and the radio communication system which was developed during the guerrilla war has been re-activated.

The number of whites killed in Matabeleland and the neighbouring Midlands Province since dissident activities began five years ago has topped the 50 mark. Hundreds of black families in the communal lands have fallen victim.

Post-war banditry which was a security problem in parts of Zimbabwe in the first years of independence took on new dimensions in 1983 when arms caches were discovered on property belonging to Mr Joshua Nhoko's Zapu party.

This led to his sacking from the cabinet, the detention of some of his senior colleagues and the desertion from the National Army of thousands of former guerrilla fighters, many of whom fled to Botswana.

The government says the dissident menace has now been reduced to isolated bands of bandits, one of which is led by the notorious ex-Zipra guerrilla, Gwasekela, for whom a reward of more than R60,000 has been offered.

However, the farmers are known to be deeply concerned about the failure of the security forces to get on top of the problem and it is this concern which has led to the latest round of meetings.

Now, at the other end of the country along the eastern border with Mozambique, farmers face the threat of attack from Renamo rebels crossing into Zimbabwe.

Last week, Zimbabwe's Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa warned farmers to be wary about taking on casual labour who could turn out to be Renamo sympathisers.

He said they should employ only people who had been living in the area for a long time and whose allegiance to the ruling Zanu (PF) party was known.

Mozambique's Security Minister, Mr Marimon Matisha, has been touring Zimbabwe's eastern border area where there have been a number of incursions by Renamo gangs, robbing, murdering and abducting.

Tighter control of refugee camps is to be exercised and Mozambicans not living in them will be sent back if they are found to have crossed illegally into Zimbabwe.

Last year, the Renamo movement said it had declared war on Zimbabwe because of the role being played in Mozambique by Zimbabwean forces in support of the Frelimo government.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has said Zimbabwe will fight to the last man to stop Renamo from getting into power in Mozambique.
Nurses killed in ambush

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Three nurses were among six people killed when dissidents ambushed a government station wagon in Matabeleland North.

The others who died in the trap in the Nkayi peasant farming area on Monday afternoon were a woman health worker and two militia men escorting the party.

The driver and an army medic escaped by feigning death.

They are being treated in hospital in Bulawayo for gunshot wounds.

Police said the dissidents opened their ambush when the party was leaving a school after an immunization programme.

The dissidents set the car alight and burnt the bodies of the victims.

They stole weapons, ammunition and medicine.
Zimbabwe rebels kill three nurses

HARARE - Three nurses were among six people killed when dissidents ambushed a government vehicle in Matabeleland North on Monday afternoon.

The others who died in the Nyati peasant farming area were a woman-health worker and two militiamen escorting the party.

The driver of the station wagon and an army medical corps man escaped by feigning death.

They are being treated in hospital in Bulawayo for bullet wounds.

Police said the ambush occurred when the party was leaving a school where they had been carrying out an immunisation programme.

The dissidents set the vehicle alight and burnt the bodies of the six victims. They stole weapons, ammunition and medicine.

The names of the dead have not yet been released as their next-of-kin have still to be informed. (The Star's Africa News Service.)
Meeting held as ‘Zimbabwe death toll rises’

BY HOWARD BARRELL, Harare

ZIMBABWE’S army and security chiefs have warned that a meeting to try to find new ways to combat a serious uprising in armed dissidents and rebel activities is beginning to look like a high death toll and dozens to scintillate important sectors of the farming community.

Home Affairs Minister Edgar Nkomo is chairing the meeting in Bulawayo which is bringing together top officials in the army, police and Civilian Intelligence Organisation (CIO) as well as administrative officials.

Zimbabwean officials hold the South African government responsible for the upsurge in violence in Matabeleland as well as the activities of Renamo, which has launched a number of incursions on Zimbabwe’s eastern border in recent months.

This week, armed dissidents murdered three Zimbabwean Police employees, in an attack on three police near Nkayi in Matabeleland. And peasant farmers falling to provide food and shelter to stateless people have been a regular target of violence.

The number of economically powerful white farmers in the countries of their families killed in similar attacks on their farms is now eight since May. One fatal attack took place within 48km of Bulawayo. Farmer representatives have been demanding meetings with government security chiefs in recent weeks to call for a new and innovative approach to the upsurge in dissidence.

Leaders of the influential (white) Commercial Farmers’ Union (CFU) has called for an open meeting with government security chiefs in recent weeks to appeal to the new, innovative approach to the situation.

President Robert Mugabe has accused the army of killing dissidents and has been accused of complicity in the recent wave of violence.

The army has confirmed that soldiers killed two men in an incident in the outskirts of Bulawayo.

The programme of the meeting in Bulawayo includes several days of talks and a possible agreement on a new strategy to fight the upsurge in dissidence.
THE PEACETHA-COS MOR

A farmer's wife — armed — gets about on her bike in daylight... but never after dark

PEACETIME for white farmers in Zimbabwe's strife-torn Matabeleland province is deadlier by far than the bitter bush war which toppled Ian Smith's Rhodesia in 1980.

These farmers are still armed to the teeth and guarded by government militia.

Their citizen-band radios, which linked farms and security forces in a 24-hour "agri-alert" system abandoned in 1960, again crackle through the night as tense farmers do their roll calls to check whether armed dissidents have claimed another victim.

The Zimbabwean Government is as concerned as the farmers themselves, and foots the bill for armed black guards for any who request them in an attempt to stem the bloody tide which has swept through vast tracts of the parched ranchlands with increasing ferocity since May this year.

SPECIAL REPORT by PETA THORNYCROFT

This week four black health workers and two militia guarding them were gunned down in an ambush. The deteriorating security prompted a top-level security meeting in Bulawayo on Friday.

Fifty-eight whites — farmers, wives and children — have been killed by "dissidents" in Matabeleland since independence.

Fewer than two dozen died on these farms during the...
seven-year bush war.

There were about 1 000 white farmers in the province 10 years ago. Fewer than half remain today. Some emigrated, others went broke or died. The rest were killed or were scared off the land.

Those who are determined to stay face a perilous future.

Driving without guards or guns over dirt roads, through bleak, drought-stricken veld, is as scary today as it was at the height of the war.

Farmer Andy Macdonald and his wife, Lettie, told police early one morning last month that there were dissidents on their farm, south of Masvingo.

Their target was white farmers. They find nothing extraordinary in protecting today the very people they were killing seven years ago. “We like them, the white farmers,” said Marvellous. “And it’s our job.”

Mr Macdonald travelled without militia. So did John Norvall, who was killed a week later. Now only the foolhardy will take to these roads again without armed government protectors.

They work and live in daily danger, and, in a small, close-knit community, each death is keenly felt. Each reminds them they could be “taken out” next.

Mr Norvall was ambushed.

Peter Grant, escorted by government militia

Farmer’s wife Jean Kirby ... rifle always within reach

LIVES THAN WAR

Matabeleland

Matabeleland’s ranchers — or dairymen like Ted Kirby — do not live in the kind of clefted luxury associated with white Zimbabwean farmers. Many of their colleagues in lush parts of the country do live in extraordinary comfort.

In Matabeleland life is more rudimentary. The climate is harsh, and never more so than now when a devastating drought has stripped much of the grazing.

tops, which in a wetter year could have been harvested for fodder, sprout few leaves.

Much of the scenery bleached, sandy, bare, thorny — is ugly to eyes used to greener pastures.

Interned

White farmers, as was witnessed this week, have not been the only targets of Matabeleland dissidents since the first two fragile years of peace after independence broke down.

Black workers on white farms have been killed. So have those identified by the dissidents as informers, government employees and defence of white farmers, and even livestock has not escaped. Earlier this year in the area in which we travelled more than 130 sheep had their throats slit. The shepherd was more mercifully killed by gunshot.

Peter Grant, German by birth and interned in Australia at the outbreak of the Second World War and later to sign up in the British Army, said his valued foreman and a militia gunner were killed on his farm three months ago.

He has an 800-strong pedigree Brahmi herd. None of his three children is interested in going on to the land.

He commutes to the farm from Bulawayo and says: “When there’s peace, I’ll live...”
The evening they checked with the authorities and were told that the army had secured the farm. The Macdonalds got the all-clear.

At dusk, not a kilometre from their house, five armed men with automatic weapons pumped bullets into their small truck.

**Escaped**

The Macdonalds died instantly, but the bandits poured petrol over their vehicle and set it alight.

Two black militants guarding the homestead ran in the direction of the shooting and returned fire. But the gang ran up the dry river bed with a 10-minute start and escaped.

Both guards (one is named Marvelous) are members of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's wartime forces. They operated then in the eastern part of Rhodesia.

**Only one member of one of the dissenting gangs has been reported killed, and none captured.**

Mr Ted Kirby and his wife, Jean, live about an hour's drive from the Norval's on the most westerly commercial farm towards the Botswana border.

Their next-door neighbor, Mr Ian Brooker, was the first white farmer to be killed in this district four years ago.

Neither Jean, a third-generation Zimbabwean, nor Ted, British-born, considers leaving, though their daughter, Valkyrie, who lives a kilometre away, said she unstrapped her weapon from her waist:

"It's the children that make a difference. Every time this happens — and the past two weeks have really hit me, I wonder if it's worth it. But, then, where would we go, what would we do?" Valkyrie, a bespectacled young daughter, played as we spoke, unaware of the guns and the threat.

Ted has been here for 41 years and is a provincial executive of the white-dominated, 4 000-strong Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers' Union.

He is resolved to praise the security forces for their vigilance and compliments Mugabe's determination to stop the killings:

"It's far worse than the worst. But I saw..."
Harare moving in on Deltacor

HARARE — The government of Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe is going ahead with its plan to take control of the powerful commercial and industrial conglomerate, Delta Corporation, from an "offshore subsidiary" of South African Breweries.

The deal, reportedly worth about $300m for an initial 31.5% of Delta Corporation, has been advocated by members of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party as an essential step towards their socialist goal of "securing for the workers control of the means of production, distribution and exchange".

Delta, once known as Rhodesian Breweries, owns Zimbabwe's beer monopoly as well as its largest supermarket chain, OK Bazaars, and innumerable subsidiaries.

In Zimbabwean company lists it is second only to the local arms of the great multinational mining houses.

The next phase of the government's plan is to acquire at least a further 19% of the shareholding in Delta — or a maximum 60% total stake.

Critics of the deal say the process of acquiring existing foreign-owned companies ties up State funds, which are vitally needed to create fresh enterprises, thus providing new employment for the 200,000 school-leavers flooding onto a stagnant labour market each year.

They note that, in political terms, the takeover will mean that about 8,000 jobs in Delta Corporation subsidiaries will soon be in the patronage gift of Zanu (PF) — in a country where only 1.1 million have formal employment of any kind.

The Delta Corporation shares are being bought from Tigatol, a subsidiary of South African Breweries, which is reported to want to retain a 30% stake in Delta for the foreseeable future.

In June the Delta Corporation subsidiary, Zimbabwe National Breweries, fulfilled a controversial $5m beer order abroad only through the government's 12 or 20-year 4% bonds.

With inflation currently running at 15%-20%, this means former residents will only receive a fraction of the real value of their holding at today's monetary values when final instalments are paid to them in 1999 or 2007.

Foreign shareholders not classified as former residents are offered $5.49 payable into a blocked account in Zimbabwe, or $6.27 payable in three instalments of United States dollars over the next two years.

Deltacor faces Harare takeover

from SA Breweries, despite criticism that it was "giving comfort to supporters of apartheid".

In a statement to shareholders after its annual meeting in Harare on Thursday, Delta Corporation said that after acquiring an initial 8.5-million shares from the major shareholder, Tigatol, the Zimbabwean government was making a general offer to minority shareholders.

Zimbabwean residents are being offered Z$4,50 (R3.49) for each ordinary share, while shareholders classified by the Reserve Bank as former residents are also offered Z$4,50 — remittable
Mugabe government to take over Delta?

HARARE — Mr Robert Mugabe's government is going ahead with its plan to take control of Zimbabwe's powerful commercial and industrial conglomerate, Delta Corporation, from an "offshore subsidiary" of South African Breweries.

The deal for an initial 31.5 per cent of Delta Corporation shares, has been advocated by members of the ruling Zanu (PF) party as an essential step towards their socialist goal.

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Critics of the deal say the programme of acquiring existing foreign-owned companies ties up state funds which are vitally needed to create fresh enterprises, thus providing extra employment for the 200,000 school leavers flooding onto a stagnant labour market each year. They noted that the takeover will mean some 8,000 jobs in Delta Corporation subsidiaries will soon be in the patronage of Zanu (PF).

The Delta Corporation shares are being bought from Tigarl, a subsidiary of SAB, which is reported to want to retain a 30 per cent stake in Delta Corporation for the foreseeable future.

In June the Delta Corporation subsidiary Zimbabwe National Breweries fulfilled a $5 million beer order from SAB, despite criticism that it was giving comfort to supporters of apartheid. — DDC

Firemen to get lessons

Over the moon

These combined with our expanded horizons...
Renamo rebels killed in Zimbabwe

Inside Zimbabwe. The battle rumbled on.

Michael Marnewick

The most ambitious Renamo cross-border raid yet — the first time air strikes as well as ground fire have been employed on a large scale in such raids since the war began.

Zambian troops are deployed along the border to back up the Renamo forces. The Zambian policies toward the rebels are a matter of concern for the Government in Pretoria.

With South African troops closing in on the Renamo bases in northern Mozambique, the Zambian forces are providing cover against potential reprisals.

Friday's clash was the climax to three days of cross-border raids by Renamo forces, who are on the run after their previous foray was thwarted.

The Renamo leaders have been talking tough, but their actions speak louder than their words. Their latest move could be seen as a last-ditch effort to gain some ground in the war.

The Government in Pretoria is watching closely, as it tries to maintain its position in the region.

The Renamo rebels, however, are far from finished. They have shown they are capable of striking at will and will continue to do so until they have achieved their goals.

The war in the region is far from over, and it seems unlikely that peace will be restored anytime soon.

The next move could come from the Renamo leaders. They have shown they are not afraid to take risks, and it is possible they will launch another major attack soon.
Renamo rebels killed in Zimbabwe

HARARE — Scores of Renamo rebels were reported to have been killed on Friday when Zimbabwean forces surrounded a group of about 100 infiltrators in Zimbabwe's south-eastern Gonarezhou game reserve.

The most ambitious Renamo cross-border raid to date met with disaster as jet fighter bombers of the Zimbabwe Air Force were called up by radio to blast the rebel positions in the dense, dry bush — the first time air strikes have been employed on Zimbabwean soil since the end of the 1972-80 Rhodesian war.

There was no official confirmation of Friday's battle, but sources said a number of rebels fled black through the derelict border minefield — laid by Rhodesian forces during the guerrilla war — into southern Mozambique, where 7000 Zimbabwean troops are deployed alongside Mozambican forces.

Not since the bloody ZANU-ZIPRA clashes around Bulawayo five years ago has fighting taken place on such a scale inside Zimbabwe. The battle coincided with South African troops' closing in on a group of suspected ANC infiltrators nearby in the northern Transvaal.

Friday's clash was the climax to three months of cross-border revenge raids by Renamo, intended as reprisals for Zimbabwean strikes at their bases deep in the Mozambican bush.

Zimbabwean forces closed in on the massive infiltration group after members of it shot dead two Zimbabwean anti-poaching details on September 7.
Mugabe silent on MNR raid

HARARE — The Zimbabwe government has maintained silence so far on reports of a clash between security forces and MNR rebels in the south-east of the country.

The air force was reported to have been involved in strikes against 100 MNR rebels who had crossed into Zimbabwe from Mozambique. At least six villagers are said to have been killed by the raiders.

There have been half a dozen incursions by MNR bands into Zimbabwe in recent months.

— The State Africa News Service
Executive-style rule in Zimbabwe is unveiled

Constitution will give Mugabe wide powers

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has unveiled plans to become Zimbabwe’s first executive head of state under a constitutional framework which will give him wide powers.

A Constitutional Amendment Bill in the government gazette will empower him with all the prerogatives of a British-style prime minister, but based on a constitutional framework which has none of the checks and balances entrenched in the American presidential system.

The bill is ready to be enacted at the next series of parliamentary sittings in November when the 30 reserved white seats will have been abolished and replaced by government-sponsored nominees of any race.

Among the most controversial aspects of the constitutional amendment are provisions which enable 63-year-old Mr Mugabe to rule with a minority government, to veto legislation which did not have a two-thirds majority support, and to hold office for an indefinite number of six-year electoral terms.

For his initial presidency, until the next general election due in 1990, Mr Mugabe will be elected by senators and House of Assembly members sitting as an electoral college. Zanu-PF already controls 66 of the 100 House of Assembly seats and 20 of the 40 Senate seats, with the certain prospect of having 20 of their own nominees replace the white MPs in the Assembly and another 10 fill the vacant seats in the Senate.

After 1990, the head of state will be returned by a direct election.

Mr Mugabe will be able to nominate his own vice-president and an unlimited number of ministers, deputy ministers and district governors, as long as they gain a parliamentary seat within three months.

In the American presidential system the chief executive has strictly controlled powers of patronage. Members of Congress are forbidden from receiving office or political favours from the administration.

Presidential nominees to state or government organisations have to be approved by a legislature, totally divorced from the executive.

As executive head of state, Mr Mugabe will exercise all the prerogatives presently allocated to President Canaan Banana on condition he acts on the advice of the prime minister.

But, with the office of prime minister abolished, the head of state will have wide powers to act on his own initiative.

For example, commuting and remitting judicial sentences.

Many of the powers contained in Zimbabwe’s 22-year-old state of emergency will be vested in him.

He will be able to make appointments in the judiciary, the defence forces and the civil service without the consent of the statutory commissions presently charged with supervision.

He will have to notify parliament if he is acting against the commissions’ advice.

One veteran political observer has noted there had never been a case in African history of an executive head of state being removed by an election or an impeachment process.

However, the new system may enable Mr Mugabe to feel less threatened by rivals within his party, removing the danger of his being ousted by a parliamentary caucus revolt as happened to two of his Rhodesian predecessors, Sir Garfield Todd in 1968 and Mr Winston Field in 1964.

With the departure of the white MPs the constitutional amendment is expected to have a speedy passage through both Houses when they resume sitting.

Mr Mugabe has made clear his ultimate goal of replacing the Westminster-style Lancaster House constitution with a one-party state in which Zanu-PF is a “Marxist-Leninist vanguard movement.”
by side in Zimbambwe

Old and new roads side

The From Each House.
SA agent admits to Harare bombing

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — An alleged South African agent in custody in Harare has confessed to supplying the booby-trapped TV set which blew up in a flat here in May, killing the wife of an ANC official.

This allegation is made today in a report in the Herald newspaper, which says the man was working for SA military intelligence.

Zimbabwe Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa has confirmed that a man has been arrested and is due to appear in court.

The Herald report carries photographs of the alleged agent, his face hidden, showing police officers some of the tools of assassination with which he was issued.

Mr X, as he is termed in the report, is black and is described as a "respectable-looking middle-aged man."

He is said to have run an art centre in South Africa. Military intelligence officers, initially posing as American officials, allegedly put thousands of rands into the centre.

There are photographs of a car, a Mazda 626, registration number OB 1435, which Mr X is alleged to have driven to Maputo and which contained tools of assassination.

These included a 9mm pistol and silencer hidden in the intake to the air-conditioning system, a bottle of poison pills, a radio transmitter and a micro-transmitter.
Zimbabwe arrests South African in blast probe

Once in their pay, he was persuaded to undertake missions to Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, using relatives already in the ANC hierarchy to infiltrate their ranks.

There has been no comment here so far from the ANC on the allegation that their ranks were penetrated.

The Herald published partially-obscured photographs of the man with a silenced pistol and a specially modified Mazda car, allegedly containing "various gadgets that would make any James Bond film producer green with envy".

The suspect is said to have intended to kill top ANC officials in Maputo, with a television set containing explosives, capable of detonation by remote control. The television was sent to Harare by mistake and blew up when Mrs Chiliza plugged it in and tried to adjust it for reception.

The blast devastated the upper storey of Earls Court, a block of flats in Prince Edward Street.
ZIMBABWE DETAINS SA BOMBING SUSPECT

HARARE — Zimbabwe's central intelligence organisation has detained a suspect, apparently a black South African in his fifties, in connection with the May 5 blast which killed Tsitsi Chiliza, wife of ANC official Frank Chiliza, at a block of flats here.

The semi-official daily newspaper The Herald described the arrest as a "major intelligence breakthrough", claiming the man was an SA agent. His identity was being concealed until he was brought to court and charged with murder.

It said he was also implicated in the murder by poisoning of an ANC official in Maputo.

It said the man set up an art centre in SA 18 months ago. After it ran into financial trouble, he was approached by SA intelligence agents posing as officials of the US embassy in Pretoria, who offered him cash sponsorship.

Once in their pay, he was persuaded to undertake missions to Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, using relatives already in the ANC hierarchy to infiltrate their ranks.

The suspect is said to have intended to kill top ANC officials in Maputo with a TV set containing explosives, capable of detonation by remote control. By mistake, it was sent to Harare and blew up when Chiliza plugged it in and tried to adjust it for reception.
HARARE — Zimbabwe security authorities have arrested a black South African who has confessed to infiltrating the African National Congress and plotting to murder its leaders, the Herald newspaper reported yesterday.

The pro-government daily's front-page story said the man, whose name has been withheld, would be charged with murder for his part in the explosion of a booby-trapped television set in Harare last May, which killed a Zimbabwean woman.

Editor Tommy Sithole described the man's arrest and his confession to acting as an agent for South Africa as a spectacular intelligence breakthrough.

The Herald published a series of photographs of the man showing him with weapons and spy equipment allegedly supplied by South Africa.

"Mr X", as the Herald called him, was arrested after being lured to Zimbabwe from Mozambique, where he made six visits attempting to penetrate the ANC and gather intelligence on its leader's movements.

The Herald said the man, in his fifties, opened an arts centre in South Africa 18 months ago and had recently visited Tanzania for the funeral of a relative when Pretoria's military intelligence officers recruited him, paying him R15 000.

After several unsuccessful attempts to contact the ANC, one through the Soviet Embassy in Botswana, he made his first visit to the Mozambican capital Maputo early this year, the paper said.

Among them were a 9 mm pistol, a silencer and 23 rounds of ammunition, a bottle of poison pills, a micro-transmitter fitted in a wedding ring and a booster transmitter used to communicate by radio with military intelligence in Pretoria.

The Herald said the man had confessed to using the poison pills to murder at least one ANC official in Mozambique. Zimbabwean security minister Emmerson Munangangwa told the newspaper a murder charge was being prepared — Sapa-Reuter.
Mugabe hosts anti-apartheid sports conference
Pension curbs by Mugabe outrage whites

By DON JACOBS
Harare

AN ESTIMATE of 70,000 daily whites now living in South Africa are among those hit by an additional and illegal clampdown imposed by Robert Mugabe's government on annual pension increments.

The Zimbabwean government's policy of increasing pension contributions by 15% and reducing the level of increments to 15% has been the subject of much criticism and outrage among pensioners and insurance companies.

The clampdown, announced by Finance Minister Mmane Mame, was postponed in Parliament pending a hearing of complaints.

This has led to assume that automatic increases will continue, indicating that Mme Mame's announcement was made without consultation with the affected parties.

Treasurer General for all increases.

This practice had been operating smoothly in the past two years.

Threats

Mr Mame said that pension funds would have to bear the burden of the government's new increments.

He stated that the government's action was essential to combat inflation:

But the government is not unreasonable in saying inflation is due to the government's policy of overpaying and underfunding pension funds. Surplus funds are now being deposited into the State's coffers.

According to sources in Harare, officials are reluctant to approve annual increments above five percent for pensioners receiving more than $100 a month.

A letter from the government

The letter was written to the Zimbabwean Medical Association, setting out the government's policy of controlling the level of pension payments and making a mockery of the principle of pensions being based on personal entitlements and not a比例of the national salary at the time of death.

The letter stated:

"We have been advised by our actuaries that the current rate of pension increases is not sustainable in the long term. Therefore, we propose to reduce the annual increments to 15% from the current 20%.

This will help ensure that pension funds remain healthy and can continue to provide retirement benefits to our citizens.

We understand that this may cause some hardship for pensioners, but we believe it is necessary to maintain the stability of the pension system.

We encourage pension funds to explore alternative investment opportunities to generate additional revenue and strengthen their financial position.

We will continue to work closely with the pension funds to ensure that they are adequately supported and remain viable in the long term.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Finance Minister
Zimbabwean Government"
Zimbabwe’s white seats abolished

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Parliament will elect 20 members next month to fill vacancies created by the abolition of whites-only seats, Justice Minister Eddison Zvobgo said yesterday.

Zvobgo said candidates for the 20 vacant seats in the 100-member House of Assembly would be nominated on October 12 and elected by the remaining members on October 21.

"Whites-only seats were abolished in a reform of the constitution approved last month and which took effect yesterday," Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party is expected to include some whites among its 20 candidates, political sources said.

Nominations for the 80 vacant seats in the 40-member Senate will be made on October 23. Elections will be held on October 30.

Among those who lost their seats was Ian Smith, who once predicted that blacks would never take power "in a thousand years."

"For Ian Smith, let history record that the sun has finally set. Not in a thousand years, as he said it would, but today the sun has set on racism in Zimbabwe," Zvobgo said.

The whites-only seats were included in Zimbabwe's 1980 independence constitution at the insistence of Britain, with a guarantee they could not be scrapped for seven years.

Many white Zimbabweans felt that although the reserved seats gave the estimated 100,000 whites in the country a voice, they were counter-productive because they created resentment among blacks.

Zvobgo said racism in Zambian politics had finally been proscribed.

"We are now together as one," he said. Smith was leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) party until he was suspended from Parliament earlier this year for pro-South African remarks.

Zvobgo said a presidential proclamation would be published in the Government Gazette on Friday setting out nomination day and polling day for the 20 vacant seats in the Assembly, which are now called non-constituency seats. — Sapa-Reuters.
Zimbabwe's white seats to be filled

HARARE — The Zimbabwean parliament will elect 20 members next month to fill vacancies created by the abolition of whites-only seats, Justice Minister Eddison Zvobgo said yesterday.

Whites-only seats were abolished in a reform of the constitution approved last month which took effect yesterday.

Mr Zvobgo told a news conference that candidates for the 20 vacant seats in the 100-member House of Assembly (lower house) would be nominated on October 12 and elected by the remaining members on October 21.

Nominations for the 10 vacant seats in the 40-member Senate (upper house) will be made on October 23 and the new members elected on October 30.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe’s ruling ZANU-PF party is expected to include some whites among its 20 candidates, political sources said.

Among those who lost their seats was Ian Smith, rebel prime minister of white-ruled Rhodesia, until 1979, who once predicted that blacks would never take power "in a thousand years.”

"For Ian Smith, let history record that the sun has finally set. Not in a thousand years, as he said it would, but today the sun has set on racism in Zimbabwe," Mr Zvobgo said.

Mr Smith was leader of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) party until he was suspended from parliament earlier this year for pro-South African remarks.

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Many whites Zimbabweans felt that although the reserved seats gave the estimated 100,000 whites in the country a voice, they were counter-productive because they created resentment among blacks.

The Assembly and Senate adjourned earlier this month until November 3 and November 17 respectively and when they reconvene, they will do so with their new members. — Sapa-RNS
HARARE — The international conference on children and the law under apartheid starts in Harare tomorrow amid growing concern about abuse and torture of detained minors in South African jails, the semi-official news agency Ziana reports.

The conference, which is being convened by Bishop Trevor Huddleston, leader of the British-based anti-apartheid movement, will discuss a wide range of topics including torture of children and its aftermath, the military, the police, the vigilante factor and security laws versus the child.


The report estimates that by June this year, more than 10,000 children had been held without trial since the imposition of the state of emergency by President Botha’s Government in June 1986.

The state of emergency was renewed in June this year.

The defence for Children International said: “Detained children reported they had been beaten with rifle butts, suffocated with wet nylon bags and suspended from ceilings by chains around their wrists, then spun in circles, a treatment, they said, which police call the ‘helicopter’.”

Psychologists who counselled the child victims in South Africa, said they had noted severe depression, anxiety and paranoia as well as anti-social behaviour.

A recent report from a news agency said when police arrived at a Soweto home to detain an 18-year-old boy and found he had fled, they promptly detained his entire family, including a one-month-old baby and four other children aged five, six, 10 and 15.

Three months ago, the outspoken anti-apartheid activist, Rev Alan Boesak, told a meeting in Stockholm that: “The other day we buried a father who committed suicide when the authorities refused permission for his four jailed children to see their mother dying of cancer.”

But South African authorities, as pointed out by the trade representative in Zimbabwe in a letter to the press early this year, maintained that, by April 15 this year, there were only 1,405 children detained by the Pretoria administration.

These, said the representative, included two 12-year-olds, 75 14-year-olds, 110 15-year-olds, 312 16-year-olds, 461 17-year-olds and 445 18-year-olds.

However, the UN Human Rights Commission listed more than 10,000 arrests without trial and said children under 15 were particularly affected by the situation, which it described as the “most serious ever in the history of South Africa”.

According to the Detainees’ Parents Support Committee of South Africa, of the 28,471 people detained last year in terms of the emergency regulations, about 40 percent were children under the age of 18.

President Botha’s Government denies the validity of outside reports and the charge that children were victims of its own system of apartheid.

In an attempt to refute allegations of mass detentions of children in South Africa, the trade representative said: “It must be pointed out that the children who are being detained are held for the sole reason of protecting the general public from acts of violence, perpetrated mainly by juveniles, the majority of whom revealed no political insight, utilised the banner of politics as cover to vent their riotousness, undisciplined nature and cruelty.”

When the child conference begins, the more than 500 participants from all over the world, among them notable human rights campaigners, would therefore aim not so much to prove the Botha administration “a liar” as to prove the resilience of the young South Africans’ determination to free their country from apartheid repression.

A Unicef report issued in June this year observed: “There are few countries in the world, at any time in history, where children have found themselves so much in the front line of a determined and violent struggle for change.” — Sapa.
Evidence of child torture to be heard

The Star's Africa News
Service and Sapa

HARARE — Evidence of torture of children in South Africa, some as young as seven years old, would be presented at the international conference starting here today on "Children under Apartheid". Archbishop Trevor Huddleston said last night.

But in Cape Town, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adrian Vlok, had denied that any child under the age of 15 was presently being held under the emergency regulations.

He said that no youth was in detention unless it was "absolutely essential for the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order".

Only three 15-year-olds, 29 16-year-olds and 84 17-year-olds were being held, he said, most of them in connection with serious offences ranging from murder to arson and public violence.

Archbishop Huddleston said testimonies would be heard from children who had been detained. These included "teenagers of up to 15 and more".

He hoped that at least 120 people from South Africa would be present.

He disclosed that the ANC had been involved in the organisation of the conference, held under the auspices of the Ambrose Reeves Trust, part of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Delegates from 30 countries, as well as from the PAC and SWAPO, will attend.

"REFORM IMPOSSIBLE"

"We want to come up with responsible recommendations challenging all governments to use their powers against apartheid. Reform of apartheid is not possible."

Mr. Vlok said in Cape Town the government was aware of an international conference to be held in Harare this week on "so-called Children, Repression and the Law".

"Much of the false and slanted allegations and information originates from radical individuals and organisations from within South Africa and also from the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC)."

"These groups and individuals appear to be committed in propagating biased and untested information which can be harmful to South Africa."

Detained children, he said, received excellent medication, were visited regularly by judges, district surgeons and their parents. They had access to lawyers and any complaint received prompt attention.

A strict code of conduct on the treatment of all detainees, especially children, was being rigidly enforced and no abuse was tolerated.

Mr. Vlok said allegations of torture and abuse were often made, but investigations invariably revealed that they were either totally false or grossly exaggerated.

Mr. Vlok appealed to the DPSC and other organisations "who wish to propagate allegations of torture and abuse" to produce the evidence.
Mugabe takes over SA-owned company

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — In a multimillion rand deal Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party has taken control of a South African owned blanket manufacturing company, Consolidated Textiles.

The move, seen by many Zimbabwean business observers as "nationalisation via the back door", was accomplished by joining forces with Mr Tiny Rowland's Lonrho multi-national corporation.

The Marxist-Leninist party aims eventually to acquire a controlling 50 per cent interest.

The exact value of the deal has not been disclosed, but the political implications have raised eyebrows in view of past attacks by Zanu spokesmen on Lonrho as "an instrument of neocolonialist exploitation in Africa" and "the unacceptable face of capitalism".

The controversial financier Mr Rowland will sit on the new board of directors with Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour, Mr Frederick Shava, who describes himself as a "strict doctrinaire Marxist", and the Minister of Local Government, Mr Enos Chikwore.

Consolidated Textiles (Zimbabwe), which owns a blanket factory in Bulawayo, will be jointly controlled by the Zanu private company "M&S Syndicate" and the Lonrho subsidiary, African Industrial and Finance Corporation (Aifco). Aifco recently acquired Consolidated Textiles from Consolidated Waverly Textiles, an offshoot of South Africa's Frame Group.

M&S Syndicate and Aifco will each nominate five directors to the board.

Mr Shava addressed blanket factory employees this week, telling them the takeover enabled Zanu to pursue its goals of localising ownership for the benefit of Zimbabwe.
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Mugabe launches vitriolic attack on South Africa

By Robyn Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday launched a vitriolic attack on the South African Government in opening the three-day international conference here on how children have been affected by apartheid.

The conference, which the ANC helped to organise under the auspices of the Ambrose Reeves Trust and which is being attended by delegates from 30 countries, was convened by Archbishop Trevor Huddleston to focus attention on children detained and allegedly tortured in South Africa.

Directing his criticism at Mr. Adriaan Vlok, whom he described as the “so-called Minister of Law and Order”, Mr Mugabe said Mr Vlok had dismissed allegations of child arrest and assault, and examples of torture in detention, as mere fabrications.

CONSCIENCE

Mr Vlok and all the members of his apartheid regime are evidently men to whom conscience and morality are mere trifles.

“Murder cannot, in such circumstances, any longer evoke the bloody heart of its perpetrator: for each murder committed also destroyed his moral conscience, hardening him more and more to the shedding of blood.”

“The expression 'bloody Boer' cannot be without significance,” said Mr Mugabe.

On the platform at the opening was the President of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

RULE OF LAW

Mr Mugabe said the Rule of Law did not exist in South Africa. Until respect for this was restored, South Africa had no claim to being part of the civilised international community.

No society had this right, he said, unless its legal system and practice guaranteed the rights of all its citizens.

The prisons in South Africa were full of children whose prescribed lot was that of being murdered, tortured, brutalised and imprisoned whereas they should be undergoing preparation for their future roles and responsibilities as citizens.

Mr Tambo, who received a standing ovation, also addressed the conference.
eastern highlands

A new bush war

VICTOR MALLET OF THE FINANCIAL TIMES REPORTS:

Regarding inceptions pose an increasing threat to Zimbabwe.

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Zim’s precarious unity heads into a new storm

By HOWARD BARRELL, Harare

ZIMBABWE’S relative political calm appeared under threat late this week after an extraordinary row between Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala and Zanu leader Joshua Nkomo.

The serious altercation centred on a disturbing upsurge in dissident violence which has claimed 45 lives since mid-April.

Nkala, who holds unidentified Zanu members responsible for the dissident activity, this week announced what appeared to amount to an unofficial ban on Nkomo’s party.

Top Zanu officials were hoping Prime Minister Robert Mugabe would either repudiate his home affairs minister or intervene to ensure Nkala’s threat became merely an unrealised memory.

Nkala, whose ministry controls the police, said he had directed that all Zanu offices be closed, that Zanu structures be “set aside”, and that Zanu would henceforth be treated as no better than Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

Earlier, police had conducted raids on at least one Zanu office — in Zanu’s Bulawayo stronghold.

But, by yesterday, there was no sign of a ministerial order to make the ban official.

Mugabe was in Britain at the time of Nkala’s announcement — for the funeral of Lord Soames, who governed Rhodesia’s transition to an independent Zimbabwe in 1980 following the Lancaster House talks.

He returned to Zimbabwe early on Wednesday morning, but by yesterday Mugabe had not yet expressed himself on Nkala’s announcement.

Nkomo’s response was that Nkala had “gone off his political head”.

Both Nkomo and his vice-president in Zanu, Joseph Msika, said they were sure Nkala’s announcements did not have the agreement of Mugabe.

Both men also alleged Nkala was merely conducting a “personal vendetta” against Zanu and the people of Matabeleland where Zanu (PF) has not yet made any serious inroads into Zanu support.

But Zanu politicians strongly in favour of unity expressed fears that, if Nkala’s threats were carried out and some prominent Zanu leaders were detained, this could put Zimbabwe’s relative political stability in the balance.

They also argued that Nkala’s threats could play into what they allege is South African intelligence’s intention to destabilise the south-west of the country.
Lecturer calls for aid for young SA exiles

HARARE — A South African clinical psychologist living in Ghana at the weekend called for the launching of mental health programmes to help South African children in exile live a normal life.

Mrs Zonke Majodina, a lecturer at the University of Ghana, told delegates to the International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in South Africa that many South African children in exile had difficulties living normally outside their own country.

"Some of the children leave the country without telling their parents and have a lot of psychosocial problems," she said, according to a Ziana report.

She said most of the children in exile had a "crisis of identity" and had some sense of guilt because of having broken away from their families.

The children identified themselves with the struggle against apartheid since that was the most meaningful cause to them.

Mrs Majodina said there was need for the establishment of exile communities whereby the adults provided unconditional parental care and love for the children to enable them to develop into normal adults.

"It is important that the communities be democratic so adult and child can discuss freely because this is vital to the development of a child."

She said children had to be helped adapt to the situation in their host countries while maintaining a South African identity.

Mrs Majodina said she did a survey on 54 SWA/Namibia students in Ghana and found that more than 80 percent had a high rate of anxiety.— Sapa.
For SA Juries to Resign
Conference ends with call
A powerful united voice speaks out on apartheid

Jo-Anne Collinge reviews the proceedings of a conference which reflected a significant change in the international attitude towards Pretoria.

If the Dakar Safari was a voyage discovery, the Harare Conference was a journey of rediscovery.

It was a coming together of forces already-rooted in the struggle against apartheid — not an exploratory step into the realm of non-racial politics, as in the case of many Dakar delegates.

In Harare last week were more than 500 representatives of the three main-streams of extra-parliamentary resistance to apartheid — the mass-based organisations functioning within South Africa; the African National Congress; and the international lobby, comprising solidarity groups and, in some cases, foreign governments.

It was an unprecedented concentration of anti-apartheid opinion, which spoke of a string of political developments since the ANC was banned more than a quarter of a century ago.

It reflected a change in the international attitude to the apartheid issue from the early '60s when the ANC found little succour in the West. Last week in Harare there were delegates from 45 countries — Eastern bloc, Western and Non-Aligned. Some represented governments and some grassroots movements, but all declared apartheid to be universally abhorrent.

The meeting also reflected the emergence, in the wake of the 1976 uprising of a legal, mass-based political movement committed to a non-racial South Africa based on universal franchise. Organisations within this movement were represented substantially, though not in full strength, due to the detention of leaders and inability to secure passports.

The ANC delegation could hardly have been more high-powered. Virtually the whole national executive committee was there, including treasurer-general Mr Tom Nkobi, former Umkhonto we Sizwe chief Mr Joe Slovo and information secretary Mr Thabo Mbeki. There were also young men from the camps and prominent personalities not on the national executive.

Moulana Faried Essack (centre), United Democratic Front representative at the Harare Conference, is welcomed by African National Congress president Oliver Tambo and applauded by conference convener Archbishop Trevor Huddleston.

Mass detentions and deaths of children were but the most outrageous manifestation of apartheid.

Through the papers delivered by legal experts, by doctors and field workers involved in the care of former detainees, refugees and victims of political violence, ran the overriding conclusion that the welfare of South Africa's children lay in the total eradication of apartheid.

Four young people gave personal testimony of their experience in detention. Three of them are now in that the call for mandatory and comprehensive sanctions on South Africa was made by the ANC and by various foreign dignitaries, including conference convener Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, US political veteran Professor Angela Davis and the wife of the British Labour Party leader, Mrs Glenys Kinnoch.

The plea for international pressure was equally strongly made from inside South Africa. "Put pressure on the system because we are dying," urged South African to abandon its resolve not to impose sanctions on Pretoria.

The emphasis throughout the conference was on ending apartheid through economic and political pressure on Pretoria and through isolating collaborators in apartheid. The ANC made it clear that it would not in the meantime abandon its use of arms, but Mr Tambo is reported to have declared clear disapproval of the practice of "necklacing".

It was equally clear that the ANC did not believe the time was ripe for negotiation and that it saw rumour about it entertaining secret overtures from the Government as an attempt to create confusion among ANC supporters.

Former SACC general secretary Dr Beyers Naudé appraised the conference at its closing rally. "It was outstanding in having the voice of the whole world united not only in its condemnation of apartheid, but in its outcry for steps to be taken to get rid of the system," he said.

He commented on the direction of the testimony coming from victims of apartheid themselves and the outspokenness of delegates.

"Above all I was struck by the mood of unity and by the spirit of hope and joy," said Dr Naudé.

There were many scenes in the imposing conference centre and the cosier surroundings of the hotel that might have called forth this comment from Dr Naudé — but perhaps none more so than exiled South Africans and their countrymen from "home" joining in the anthem Nkosi...
Mugabe puts his weight behind ZAPU crackdown

ZIMBABWE Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has thrown his weight behind a crackdown on ZAPU which has now led to the complete dissolution of six rural councils dominated by Joshua Nkomo's party.

The latest moves against ZAPU have not yet significantly affected Zimbabwe's political stability or even the prospects for unity between Nkomo's party and the ruling ZANU (PF). But ZAPU leaders are worried matters could get out of hand if the campaign is taken much further.

Mugabe this week broke his silence on the crackdown initiated by Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala. In an interview this week, Mugabe said there was "immense evidence" linking ZAPU with an upsurge in armed dissident activity which has claimed 45 lives since mid-April when ZANU (PF)-ZAPU unity talks were broken off.

He did not specify the evidence apart from saying subversive literature had been found during raids on ZAPU offices over the past two weeks.

Mugabe also backed Nkala's decision to close ZAPU offices nationwide, adding that the closures would be temporary only.

Some observers saw the closures and Nkala's order that ZAPU structures be "set aside" as an unofficial ban on Zimbabwe's second largest party.

But Mugabe clearly did not see it this way in his interview published in Harare. He said that a government less patient than his own would have banned ZAPU "a long time ago".

Some 104 councillors in the six ZAPU-controlled district councils of the Matabeleland North province have been sacked, and their responsibilities have been taken over by district administrators.

The ZAPU view is the crackdown is a personal vendetta against it by Nkala and the real motivation for the campaign lies in the fact that the ruling ZANU (PF) party has not yet succeeded in making any real headway in the two Matabeleland provinces.
Still no peace

The latest offensive against Joshua Nkomo’s Zanu was signalled by a set of measures stopping just short of banning the party — another step towards a one-party Zimbabwe.

Minister Enos Nkala bitterly attacked Zanu in parliament, accusing it of supporting the latest rebel activity in Matabeleland and the Midlands province. Then came an order closing the party’s offices and “setting aside” its structure.

Short of an outright ban, there is little more that Nkala can do to get rid of Zanu. With the abolition of the 20 white parliamentary seats, Nkomo’s 14 MPs are the only opposition. Later this month, the 20 vacant seats will be filled by MPs chosen by Mugabe’s Zanu-PF, which has enough votes to ensure that its candidates — some of whom are bound to be whites — will be elected.

In April this year, Mugabe called off the long-running unity talks between Zanu and Zanu. He claimed that Nkomo’s supporters were not prepared to negotiate seriously. Mugabe ... would like a deal

Zanu replied that it wanted a merger and not a takeover. But Nkala told parliament that Zanu-PF has convincingly won two elections, leaving no doubt about which party “the people” favour.

But there is more to politics than a simple numbers game. Both Mugabe and Nkomo hanker after a deal that would allow Nkomo to retire with dignity, while Mugabe would become executive president. Nkala says there has been a rise in rebel activity — blamed on former Zanu guerrillas — since the unity talks collapsed. Zanu, he says, will now be treated as an enemy — just like the MNR rebels from Mozambique. These tough tactics — recalling the 1985 purge on Zanu — are hardly likely to bring about unity.

But unity must be what Mugabe is after. With the MNR stepping up infiltration in the east, he can’t afford to tie down large numbers of troops in Matabeleland.

In recent months, more than 20 Zimbabweans have been killed by MNR guerrillas, who have laid landmines, attacked tea factories, threatened workers, poisoned a well and abducted civilians. For the second time in a decade, farmers in the eastern districts are joining the police reserve and reviving agric-alert systems. The position is complicated, because Mugabe’s Zanu, whose national popularity is waning, is not strong in the Chipinge area — the home base of another MNR enemy, Ndabaningi Sithole.

Sithole, whom Mugabe replaced as leader of Zanu during the Seventies, is reported to have signed an anti-Mugabe deal with the MNR.

Mugabe, then, would like a deal with Zanu. The Nkala tough line may soon be followed by a call for more unity talks.
Hope born in Harare

The international community had the belief and hope that something can be done to end apartheid, Bishop Simeon Nkomo, Bishop-Suffragan of Johannesburg East, said yesterday.

He was addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg. It had been called to report back on the four-day International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in Apartheid South Africa that ended in Harare, Zimbabwe on Sunday.

It was attended by about 500 people of whom about 300 were South Africans. The other 200 delegates represented 150 organisations from all over the world.

These included lawyers, medical practitioners, religious and social workers, political and community activists, representatives of youth, student and women's organisations as well as trade unions.

Bishop Nkomo said it was distressing that life in South Africa is abnormal. He said it was impossible in such a situation to be only a pastor.

Experience

"Many things push us and we are bound to express disapproval. In this country you cannot say to an elderly person or a child that so long as you are innocent, the law will protect you. There is absence of normality which is distressing," he said.

The bishop described the Harare conference as "helpful, consoling and comforting and encouraging". He said it gave an opportunity for South Africans — at home and in exile — to listen to each other and share the common experience.

Former secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, said he regarded the conference on State abuse of children as "one of the most meaningful and important held in southern Africa."

The Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the SACC, said the brutalisation of children at the hands of the security forces was not an accident nor the case of a few "bad policemen".

The brutalising and torturing of children, he said, will remain as long as there is a policy to suppress the legitimate grievances of the people.

Mr Chikane said the conference adopted the Declaration of the Harare Conference. The declaration commits the participants to keep the world aware of the plight of South Africa's children.

Elections

Some participants were elected to take care of follow-up operations. They are Archbishop Trevor Huddleston (president), Advocate Pits Langa, Mrs Pauline Moloise; Mrs Caroline Motsaile and the Rev Frank Chikane (all vice-presidents), Dr Beyers Naude (treasurer).

Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, and Mrs Lilibet Palme, whose husband Olof Palme, former Premier of Sweden, was assassinated last year, were elected honorary presidents of the conference.
Zimbabwe leases from SA

HARARE - The state-owned Zimbabwe National Railways plans to lease ten diesel locomotives and 250 railway trucks from the South African Transport Services (Sats) in the first deal of its kind for five years.

By agreeing to the loan, the South African Government has stolen a propaganda march on the Commonwealth, whose Vancouver summit later this month is expected to focus on aid to the frontline states as a less divisive alternative to sanctions against Pretoria.

While African leaders accuse Pretoria of being the force behind the Mozambique National Resistance movement, South African Railways are allowing its locomotives to go into the line of fire of the rebels in the Beira Corridor. — Sapa
Zimbabwe will use SA locos on key section

HARARE — The 10 locomotives sought by Zimbabwe from Sats are intended primarily for use on the key section of line between Dabuka marshalling yards, outside Gweru, and the SA border, a railway spokesman in Bulawayo said yesterday.

Other circles in Harare had suggested the locomotives might be used on the dangerous "Beira corridor" run between Murewa and the coast, where they would be exposed to attack by the Mozambiquine resistance movement.

But rail transport sources believe Zimbabwe wants to "pull its own train crews back from Mozambique as much as possible. It is reconditioning a number of locomotives for Mozambique at its Bulawayo workshops.

In the current internal security situation, the SA locomotives run little risk of colliding with the South-Eastern Division to Beira, although rail transport officials say the guerrilla gauntlet there is much reduced in the 1972-8 Rhodesian Bush War.

Many Rhodesia"Railways" locomotives were hit by rockets or machinegun fire while travelling the 300km stretch through the dense lowveld bush.

There were renewed signs of alarm over the work done by the Zimbabwean government over the prospect of Renamo infiltration into the area, but no attacks have yet been reported west of the main Masvingo-Belveri bridge road.

It is understood the Zimbabwean Cabinet endorsed the decision to request SA locomotives at a meeting last month, the first approach of its kind since 1982. Zimbabwe is also receiving 250 wagons a week to help move its sugar exports to the Durban terminal.

SA assistance in averting another Zimbabwean transport crisis, caused by a shortage of serviceable rolling stock, comes as Commonwealth leaders are about to gather in Vancouver for a summit. The Commonwealth secretary general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, reportedly wants the meeting to focus on tangible help, including military assistance, to the frontline states, rather than on the "bitter division" of the past over comprehensive sanctions against SA.

ROGER SMITH reports that Sats is prepared to allow locomotives hired to Zimbabwe to go into the line of fire in the Beira Corridor.

A Sats spokesman in Johannesburg said: "The hiring agreement makes provision for any possible damage and payment of insurance."
Harare asks SA for trains

HARARE — South Africa has been approached by Zimbabwe to supply 10 diesel locomotives to help overcome the crucial shortage of engines on its railways.

Sources here confirmed that an agreement had been reached between the two railway systems under which the South African engines will be hired on the line from Bulawayo to Gwemba in the Zimbabwean midlands.

A spokesman for South African Transport Services (Sats) in Johannesburg confirmed that a request for 10 locomotives had been received and was awaiting approval by the Minister of Transport.

It is understood in Harare that the Zimbabwean Cabinet gave approval for the arrangement last week.

Six years ago a row between Harare and Pretoria blew up when South Africa insisted that the Zimbabwean request for assistance on the railways then be made formally by a member of Mr. Mugabe's government.

This the Zimbabweans refused to do, saying they would have no diplomatic or political relations with Pretoria and would deal only at the level of officials.

Locomotives were then hired from other neighbouring territories, which were awaiting the arrival of new ones.

The present shortage has come about largely because of the lack of foreign exchange.
Smith sues Minister over his suspension without pay

HARARE — Judge president, Mr Justice Sandura, reserved judgment yesterday in an action brought against the Speaker of Zimbabwe's House of Assembly and the Leader of the House by former Rhodesian rebel leader, Mr Ian Smith.

Mr Smith was suspended without pay from the House on April 2 for contempt arising from remarks he made in South Africa encouraging South Africans to unite to resist sanctions, Ziana, the semi-official news agency reports.

Ziana reports that Mr Smith is challenging the right of the House to deny him his parliamentary salary and allowances between April 2 and September 21, when all racially reserved seats, including the one he occupied, were abolished.

Originally Mr Smith intended challenging his suspension as well. However, Mr Michael O'Meara, who appeared for him, told the High Court yesterday that he had been instructed not to proceed with the action "at this stage".

Advocate Michael Gillespie, who was acting for the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, told the court the matter dealt with parliamentary privilege and handed in a certificate to the court to certify that this was so. The court therefore had no option but to stay the proceedings.

He said the court had no jurisdiction to decide whether contempt of parliament had been committed by Mr Smith. This was the prerogative of parliament. — Sapa.
Zanu backs 15 whites for vacant seats in Parliament

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — Generous recognition of the role of Zimbabwe's white community has been given by Mr Robert Mugabe whose ruling party has announced its support for 15 white candidates for 30 vacant seats in the two Houses of Parliament.

Political observers here say this move by Zanu (PF) reinforces earlier statements that it was not whites as such that it was objecting to when it pressed for the abolition of seats specially reserved for whites.

Its objection was to the political structure which entrenched racism in the constitution. Instead the party has turned to its preference for 10 to afford representation in Parliament to the important sectors of the economy, which are still white-dominated.

It has also tried to reflect the broad contours of the type of society which exists here and has respected the wishes of candidates who prefer to remain independent and not to be too closely associated with a party which espouses Marxism-Leninism as its guiding philosophy.

The list of candidates which Zanu (PF) will support and therefore ensure their selection to Parliament also confirms the reconciliatory attitude of Mr Mugabe who decided to wipe the slate clean as long as former supporters of the former Rhodesian regime made clear their acceptance of the new order and their commitment to making Zimbabwe a success.

Standing either as ruling party members or as independents with the backing of the party are such former Rhodesian/Protestant stalwarts as Mr Chris Anderson (a member of Mr Mugabe's cabinet and former Rhodesian minister), Mr Bill Irvine, also a former minister under Mr Ian Smith, Mr John Lawing, once chief whip of Mr Smith's party, and Mr Andre Wolfsland, a former junior minister under Mr Smith. These men at various stages rebelled against Mr Smith, whom they considered was unable to cope in terms with the new situation.

Of special significance is the return to Parliament of Mr Denis Norman, the highly successful Minister of Agriculture in Mr Mugabe's first cabinet, who was dropped after the 1985 election to show Mr Mugabe's anger and distress at the support given to Mr Smith's party in the rural areas in that election.

Mr Norman, then as now an Independent, turned his attention to getting the Beira Corridor concept underway and is chairman of the group promoting private investment support for the scheme.

Commercial agriculture will be well represented in the newly structured Parliament by prominent farmers including Mr John Laurie, immediate past president of the Farmers' Union, and Mr Michael Wood, a rancher from Matabeland, which has suffered heavy losses in the hands of dissidents.

Commerce and Industry are to be represented by Mrs Dawn Taunton, current president of the National Chambers of Commerce, and by Mr Tony Reed, director of the industrialists' organisation who sat as an Independent until last month before joining Zanu (PF).

No members of the Conservative Alliance, now led by Mr Mark Parrtridge, have the backing of Zanu (PF) which will control the election through the fact that it holds 65 of the 80 seats in the House of Assembly.

The new members are to be elected by the assembly sitting as an electoral college and the 100 seat lower house will then choose the 10 new senators. — Saturday Star Africa News Service.
of the parking area.

Shrapnel from the blast gouged out chunks of concrete walls in nearby buildings and a blue Japanese car about 40 metres away was rid-
dle by chunks of flying metal.

Among the first to visit the scene were the
Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala,
and the Commissioner of Police, Mr Henry
Makushusha.

An army bomb disposal squad was also
called. They joined police forensic scientists
in sifting through the wreckage.

The blast was the worst to hit Harare
since the war years when, in the 1970s, an
explosion ripped apart a Woolworths store in
the city, killing 11 people, and the city’s main
petroleum dump was blown up in one of the
most successful guerrilla exercises against the
Smith Government.

Today’s explosion took place at the back
end of the shopping centre, the section fur-
thest from the main road running through
suburban Avondale which, besides contain-
ing a large number of big residential stands, is
also known as the city’s main flatland area.

The car most affected by the blast was hurled
onto the pavement outside the cinemas. It had
been practically blown in two, only the front
half being recognisable as the remains of a car.

Sapo

popular movie houses.

The cinema complex also houses the Italian
bakery where scores of people often queue each
morning for bread. Fortunately, there was no
queue today, otherwise the death toll could have
been horrific.

The bakery, whose plate glass frontage was
totally shattered, is only a few metres from
where the explosion took place either in one
of, or alongside, a row of parked cars.

The intensity of the explosion was such that
a crater a metre wide was blown in the asphalt


Harare hit by huge blast
18 injured in Harare car-bomb explosion

HARARE — Eighteen people were injured, two seriously, when an explosion, apparently caused by a car-bomb, ripped through the car park of a shopping centre here today.

Dr. Doreen Shennan, acting superintendent of Harare's main hospital, said: "We've treated 18 people, mostly for burns."

"Two people are seriously injured with shrapnel-type wounds. All the injured are adults."

The blast, outside the Vistarama cinema, in the Avondale shopping complex near the city centre, scattered wreckage over the car park and destroyed at least five cars.

BROKEN GLASS

The blast was heard over a wide area of Harare at 8.30am. There was no immediate indication of who might be responsible.

One car was left in fragments.

Shocked bystanders queued in the car park, scattered with metal fragments and broken glass, to give evidence to police while the fire brigade hosed down the wrecked vehicles.

The shopping centre is one of Harare's smart inner suburbs, amid avenues lined with purple jacaranda trees. — Sapa-Reuters.
Sithole refused US asylum

From SIMON BARBER
WASHINGTON. — The United States has refused to grant asylum to the former leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union, Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

Mr Sithole, who presently lives in Washington, believes he will be persecuted if he returns to Harare.

Yesterday Mr Sithole said: "I am not leaving—they will have to kill me first."

Officials have expressed dismay at Rev Sithole's activities here.

On August 17 last year representatives of Mr Sithole and Renamo, signed a secret pact to co-operate in the overthrow of the Zimbabwean and Mozambican governments.
CAR-BOMB: A member of Zimbabwe's army bomb-disposal squad measures the hole caused by a car-bomb explosion at Avondale Shopping Centre.

Harare blast 'blatant SA aggression'

The Argus Africa News Service
Dateline: HARARE

The car-bomb blast that shook a suburban shopping centre here, injuring five people, has been described as 'an act of blatant aggression by South Africa'.

The acting-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said the timing of the blast, at the start of the Commonwealth conference in Canada, showed Pretoria's total disregard for international opinion.

South Africa has denied responsibility for the blast.

The condition of Mr Jeremy Brickhill, 33, one of the five people admitted to hospital, was described last night as "serious but stable".

The anti-apartheid activist and former member of ZAPU's liberation force had a five-hour operation to remove his spleen.

Mr Brickhill's wife Joan, 31, was slightly injured. She is a freelance journalist and well known among South African exiles here.

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The Herald newspaper said Zimbabwe had to expect random urban terrorism and banditry as the price to be paid for supporting the struggle against apartheid.
SA's bomb blast denials ignored by Harare media

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - Denials by South Africa that it was responsible for the suburban shopping center car-bomb blast in Harare yesterday have been ignored by the media here.

Prime Minister Jan Smuts, in a rare public attack on the government, also condemned the United States for the attack on the United States Embassy.

Mr. Smuts said he was not aware of any means being taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

The condition of Mr. Jeremy Brickhill, 36, one of five people admitted to hospital, was described as stable.

He was working on a project to set up an anti-apartheid movement and a liberation force in South Africa.

Mr. Brickhill's wife, Joan, was slightly injured in the blast.

The Herald newspaper today said there can be no doubt that the outrage was again the work of boer-directed sabotage.

The government has not yet made any official response.
Zimbabwe blames SA for Harare blast

HARARE — Zimbabwe has blamed South Africa for the bomb blast that injured several people yesterday. But South Africa has denied the claim.

The semi-official Ziana agency said in a report received by Sapa: "Zimbabwe strongly condemned the Pretoria regime for the cowardly and unprovoked attack."

The report said 17 people were injured in a bomb blast at a shopping centre.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha last night dismissed Zimbabwean claims that SA was responsible for the bomb blast as "predictable."

A ministry spokesman released a brief statement through Sapa on behalf of Mr Botha saying it was "predictable" that SA would be blamed for everything that happens in Zimbabwe.

"No further comment is necessary other than to say it is notable that that the explosion in Harare coincides with the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver."

The Zimbabwean Minister of Information, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said: "The bomb blast is part of the persistent efforts of the Pretoria regime to destabilize Zimbabwe."

The explosion ripped through the car park of the Avondale shopping centre at 6.30am, destroying five cars, shattering shopfronts and sending early-morning shoppers fleeing in terror from flames and clouds of smoke.

Mr Shamuyarira pointed to last week's note of protest from South Africa following a landmine blast in the Eastern Transvaal which Pretoria blamed on guerrillas it said had been infiltrated from Zimbabwe.

"It is a tactic South Africa uses whenever they want to attack us," the minister said.

"There is absolutely no evidence of any kind of infiltration by ANC guerrillas through Zimbabwe."

Tuesday's bomb was the biggest in Harare since independence in 1980 and the third this year. In May this year, a woman died when a booby-trapped television set the government said was intended for the ANC chief in Zimbabwe exploded in a Harare flat. Another house, in the Avondale suburb, was damaged in a rocket attack a week later.

Mr Shamuyarira's charge of South African involvement came nine hours after the car bomb exploded. — Sapa-Reuters
HARARE BOMB ... Cars destroyed in yesterday's blast.

ANC woman, husband hurt in bomb blast

HARARE — Two anti-apartheid activists were among four people seriously injured yesterday in a car-bomb explosion at a Harare shopping complex, officials said.

Officials named the activists as Mr. Jeremy Brickhill and his wife Joan, both of whom also have close links with the Zimbabwe National party of opposition leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo, they said.

During the Zimbabwean bush war, Mr. Brickhill served with Zanupi's military intelligence unit, they said.

Joan Brickhill, who is a member of the ANC, produced a radio programme in Zimbabwe entitled "The Struggle Against Apartheid."

The Brickhills regularly breakfasted at the bakery and coffee house close to where the car bomb was parked, friends said.

Zimbabwe Times SA — Page 4
New bush war haunts Zimbabwe’s borders

NO plucking due to massacre... 27 boys killed,” says the well-thumbed logbook at Aberfoyle tea estate on Zimbabwe’s mountainous eastern border with Mozambique. The entry was made on December 19, 1976, when nationalist guerrillas were launching attacks into Rhodesia from Mozambican territory. The “boys” were workers.

More than a decade later and after seven years of peace following white-ruled Rhodesia’s transformation into black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, a new and equally brutal bush war is threatening the tranquility of the eastern highlands.

Rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) have raided Zimbabwe a dozen times since June, killing and abducting civilians, shooting soldiers, boarding trains, poisoning a water well and attacking tea estates.

More than 20 Zimbabweans have died and the MNR raids along the length of the 1,000km frontier have presented the government in Harare with the unwelcome prospect of long-term instability in the east as well as the west, where dissidents in Matabeleland continue to fight a low-level guerrilla war.

As the Rhodesians found to their cost, the hilly Mozambique border is good guerrilla country. At Aberfoyle Club, 60km off the main north-south road in the area around Mutare, a missile fired at the building in the previous war now acts as the dinner gong.

Ironically, some of the white farmers growing tea and coffee in eastern Zimbabwe are under threat from the side they used to support. The MNR was formed by the Rhodesians from a motley crew of dissidents in 1975 to weaken Mozambique, which was used as a base by guerrillas of the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army — the military wing of the Zapu party now ruling the country under Robert Mugabe, the prime minister.

Under its wing

South Africa took the MNR under its wing at the time of Zimbabwe independence in 1980 and since then the movement has grown in military strength, although not in political stature, and devastated much of Mozambique.

The recent attacks across the border appear to be the fulfilment of that declaration, even if a few of the raids were merely to steal food.

“A few minor forces could tie up an awful lot of Zimbabwean troops,” says one western diplomat in Harare. “The MNR is active along the entire Mozambique-Zimbabwe border.”

An official from another embassy agrees: “It’s poised to become a bigger problem,” he says. “There are certainly signs that the raids are organised towards stretching the ZNA (the Zimbabwe National Army).”

Members of Zimbabwe’s Central Intelligence Organisation are investigating the situation on the border and seem to have come to the same conclusion.

Zimbabwe has significant political and economic interests in Mozambique and Mr Mugabe has pledged that his forces will “fight to the last man” to prevent a rebel takeover in Maputo.

The Zimbabwe government, anxious to reduce its dependence on South African ports for its trade, keeps about 7,000 troops in Mozambique to guard the oil pipeline, the railway and the road linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira — the so-called Beira Corridor.

At times, Zimbabwe has deployed up to 12,800 men in Mozambique and taken a leading role in offensives against rebels.

MNR attacks

Among the worst of the recent MNR attacks in Zimbabwe was an incursion into the Rushinga area in the north-east in June in which 11 villagers — including children — were killed and others abducted by about 100 men.

Zimbabwe later said its forces had killed 22 MNR guerrillas after the attack.

In July, guerrillas sabotaged machinery at the processing plant of the government-owned Kativo tea estate near Aberfoyle. In August, they killed four soldiers and a woman at Jersy tea estate near Chipinge and recently they are said to have killed two National Park officials in Gonarezhou reserve in the south-east.

Security measures

Farmers and the authorities are adopting much the same kind of security measures as those of 10 years ago: soldiers, militiamen and private security guards prowl tea estates, farms and villages; old security fences are being mended; a radio communications system for isolated homesteads is being reactivated; and farmers are joining police reserve units.

As the Zimbabwean tea-picking season approaches its peak and casual workers migrate across the border to look for work, the government has started stringent checks on Mozambicans, some of whom are suspected of helping the MNR.

According to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the number continues to rise as more civilians flee the civil war.

So far the inhabitants of Zimbabwe’s eastern highlands are coping with resignation rather than panic, to the worsening situation. Peasants and commercial farmers alike are hoping that they do not have to endure another war like the last one.
Bomb couple were the target, exiles believe

RELATIVES of two leading anti-apartheid activists seriously injured in the massive car bomb blast in Harare this week have broken their silence about the attack.

The family spoke out yesterday as Zimbabwean security authorities continued round-the-clock investigations into what is considered the largest blast of its kind since independence in 1980.

There is widespread suspicion amongst exiles — seemingly supported by evidence gathered since the blast — that the activist couple, Joan and Jeremy Brickhill, were the intended targets of the bombers.

Responding to this, a family member said yesterday: “Whether or not this bomb was directed against them, it could only have been in the interests of enemies of Zimbabwe and of the anti-racist struggle for justice in Southern Africa.”

Zimbabwe has blamed South Africa for the blast — a charge denied by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

The Brickhill family has flatly ruled out any possibility that the couple may themselves have had a bomb.

“There is no possibility whatsoever that either of them was carrying an explosive device or had a bomb in their car. If any suggestions are made, along these lines they are mischievous,” the family member said.

The Brickhills had, according to friends, recently made a habit of visiting a bakery for breakfast.

The bomb, placed in a vehicle, was detonated in the car park at the shopping centre just as the Brickhills approached their own car close by.

Jeremy Brickhill’s condition was yesterday described as “stable and improving”. He was still in intensive care at Harare’s Parirenyatwa Hospital, and doctors were hoping to take him off a respirator by today.

He suffered serious internal abdominal injuries, burns and a fractured pelvis.

Joan Brickhill was due for discharge late yesterday. She suffered
Mugabe sets target to cut SA links

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Zimbabwe hopes to end all commercial links with South Africa by June 1988, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told a closed session of the Commonwealth summit in Canada.

In a report from Vancouver, the Mozambique News Agency, Aim said Mr Mugabe had also told the closed meeting that his country would stop using all rail routes through South Africa as soon as the Limpopo railway linking Maputo to southern Zimbabwe became operational.

He disclosed that the Zimbabwean military contingent in Mozambique was costing the Harare government $2 million a year.

Copper exports

Mr Mugabe also said that all Zambia’s copper exports were now sent through Beira and Dar es Salaam and not South Africa.

Aim said Mr Mugabe had told the other Commonwealth leaders that South Africa was no longer Zimbabwe’s main trading partner.

In Zimbabwe, the national news agency Ziana did not report Mr Mugabe’s speech to the closed session.

However, the agency said the frontline states had circulated a report to “a group of selected journalists” in which it was said that there was little point in adopting new measures if existing ones were not being adequately implemented.
Zimbabwe cracks down on squatters

from ROBIN DREW

Weekend Argus
Africa News Service

HARARE. — Thousands of people in Zimbabwe have had their shantytown homes bulldozed and set ablaze in recent weeks as authorities implement Government orders to crack down on squatters.

A task force set about its work in Matabeleland last weekend and more than 6,000 squatters were moved from settlements on the outskirts of Bulawayo.

It is Government policy to move people to resettlement areas and, in the latest operation, the families were transported north to the Tsholotsho district about 100km away.

There they are supposed to settle down and farm the land in the drought-stricken and dissident-hit area where the Government is trying to encourage co-operative ventures centred on a village development scheme.

However, in other places such as the Chegutu-Safari area in the Midlands, officials moved in with their torches after giving the squatters only 14 days’ notice. Some of them had been living there for more than five years.

The tough action, which has drawn criticism here, follows an earlier warning by the Government that squatters all over the country had to move off land they were occupying illegally.
Sithole afraid to go home

EXILED Zimbabwean leader Ndabaniyi Sithole said this week he had been denied United States political asylum but was appealing against it because he would be killed if he returned home.

"If I went back I would be detained. I would certainly be killed," said Sithole.

Sithole, 65, said in a telephone interview from his apartment in a Washington suburb that his lawyers were appealing to win US asylum for him.

Sithole, who is leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union which fought white minority rule in the former Rhodesia and was imprisoned for 10 years in 1979, said he joined a civil war coalition which fought Robert Mugabe's guerrilla forces before Zimbabwe won independence in 1980 and Mugabe was elected Prime Minister.

Sithole fled Zimbabwe in 1984, claiming attempts were made on his life by the government.

Sithole first went to Britain and then to the Washington suburb of Silver Spring, Maryland, where Zimbabwe accused him in 1989 of seeking US support to overthrow Mugabe's government.

SAPA-Reuters.
Mugabe calls on poets to spare his blushes

By DON JACOBS
Harare

ZIMBABWE Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, poets and composers have been asked to save him from the continuing embarrassment of a national anthem written by a South African.

The move comes 10 years after Mr Ian Smith's government finally checked the outpourings of Rhodesian patriotic verse with the adoption of a short-lived anthem.

Since Mr Mugabe came to power in 1980, Zimbabwe has shared an anthem with a country it does not recognise — Transkei — using a Shona translation of 'Okon Sinilele Afrika' on all ceremonial occasions.

It was written at the turn of the century by a Xhosa priest.

Difficulty

There were disappointing results from initial attempts to produce an indigenous Zimbabwean anthem in the feverish atmosphere of post-independence patriotism in 1980-81.

But last week the Deputy Minister of Information, Mrs Naomi Nhzwitiwa, announced two R9 700 prizes in a competition — writers of lyrics must submit entries by December 18, while composers have until March to come up with a musical setting.

Patriotic bands are likely to have even greater difficulty finding English rhymes for Zimbabwe than their white predecessors in Rhodesia, who were stuck with 'amnestia' "milch of magnesia" and possibly secure.
The central figure in the "Frontline States" sanctions controversy remains Robert Mugabe — a source of both admiration and exasperation to those who know him. Austerely honest, ideologically a workaholic with pretensions to being an important actor on the world stage, the Prime Minister is politically secure after nearly eight years in power, yet boxed in on all sides.

Ideologically, he committed Marxist-Leninism puts him at odds with some members of his own Cabinets and an expanding black middle-class, now enjoying the fruits of private enterprise and patronage, and determined not to surrender them.

Questions about Zimbabwe's "Leadership Code" — under which Cabinet Ministers and political leaders are expected to limit their business interests — are met with indignant smiles and sometimes outright laughter.

Politically, the Prime Minister is hampered by tribal considerations. Unlike Nkomo leader Joshua Nkomo, whose control as tribal leader is absolute, Mugabe is the compromise choice of the six clan who vie for control of the Shona political machine.

Shona politics, it was explained, is never static. Being a Zuma politician is like "standing on a rolling log in white water". Because Mugabe rules by consensus, he cannot easily make major policy changes or dismiss incompetent or vocal colleagues for fear of upsetting one or another of the clans.

Regionally, the Zimbabwean leader is not popular. His Marxism makes Botswana and Malawi wary of him. President Kaunda has a long-standing preference for Joshua Nkomo, while President Chissano's pro-Western inclinations make him much less of a soulmate than Samora Machel did.

Mugabe's relations with the United States and the Soviet Union are strained, for opposite reasons. And his vehement refusal to be seen dealing with South Africa — which sets him apart from his neighbours — gives Pretoria an incentive to embarrass him whenever it can.

There are other bars to Mugabe's cage:

© The Church remains independent of government and is often critical.
© The Shona tribal elders are conservative and resistant to change.
© The private sector and farming community are fiercely opposed to creeping encroachment by the State.
© The rural peasants are demanding more land.
© Even Mugabe's critics concede, however, that his policy of reconciliation between black and white has been remarkably successful.

There must be few precedents in world history of a successful revolutionary leader lavitating his sworn enemies to stay on as his guardsman.

The scraping of the entrenched white seats in Parliament raised hardly a ripple in a white community intent now on keeping its head down and leaving politics to the blacks.

Underlying Mugabe's problems is the threat posed by South Africa. Pretoria has an almost infinite capacity for queering Zimbabwe's pitch — by squeezing transport links, furnishing disorder in Matabeleland or playing godfather to Renamo.

It is little wonder that Mugabe believes his socialist experiment has little chance of succeeding as long as African Nationalists remain in power in Pretoria.

A much-debated question in Harare, as it is in Johannesburg, is whether Zimbabwe is on the road to becoming a truly socialist society or not.

There are many indications that the kind of Marxist model he has in mind is a less-centralised economy, like Yugoslavia's; one in which some elements of privatisation are retained in order to stimulate development.

But an influential black financier was adamant that Mugabe would never succeed in forcing Marxism on Zimbabwe. We are too plural, our economy is too mixed and we are too close to South Africa for that.

Zimbabwean businessmen are deeply concerned about the curtailment of their economy. Deprived of investment capital by Mugabe's refusal to provide foreign companies with satisfactory guarantees, and burdened by a shortage of foreign exchange and the effects of a serious drought, the economy is serious, though not dire, straits.

On the downside, Zimbabwe is over-spending on education (for understandable reasons) and in real terms is paying as much to keep Renamo away from the Beira corridor as Ian Smith was paying during his war.

On the plus side is the remarkable performance of the agricultural sector, whose output has increased by 20 per cent per annum since the war ended.

South Africa should accept, as Pik Botha appears to have done, that Zimbabwe's — and Zambia and Mozambique's — bark about sanctions will always be worse than its bite.

As the dominant power, South Africa has more to gain than anyone from the economic development of the sub-continent — which is why General Magos Malan and company should be kept firmly in check.
Zim to unblock emigré funds

The Zimbabwean government plans to release some of the millions of dollars lying dormant in blocked fund accounts held by emigrés in an attempt to promote new industries.

The measure is part of a programme to stimulate the economy first announced by Zimbabwe’s Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Bernard Chirema, in May.

Emigrés whose accounts are unblocked in terms of the new programme will be allowed to remit 50 per cent of their dividends and to take their funds out of Zimbabwe in five years’ time.

But the funds can only be released for the development of new Zimbabwean industries. If they are invested according to certain criteria. The industries should be export oriented, increase import substitution, be labour intensive, introduce new technology using local materials.

WMail
23-29/10/87
By PATRICIA CHENOLE
Washington

IAN Smith's imprisonment of Robert Mugabe has allegedly tried to kill him, but now it looks as if he'll be thrown out of the country. The Zimbabwean revolutionary and black nationalist hero, will finally win one modest victory — over the United States bureaucracy.

On Thursday Dr. Chester Crocker, the administration's top Africa policymaker, told the Senate Africa Subcommittee that there was no question of Smith being checked out of this country.

It was the first sign that the 56-year-old Congregationalist minister would escape the net of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) which last week informed him that he had not been granted political asylum and would be deported.

Smith applied for asylum in September, citing as grounds numerous attempts by the Zimbabwean army to assassinate him and published statements by Zimbabwe's Minister of State Security, Emmerson Mnangagwa, that he be return he would be tried for treason.

"If arrested as a stumbling block to their plan to set up a one-party state," said Smith, who founded Mugabe's Zanu Party.

The INS, under pressure from the State Department, it was alleged, decided Smith's fear of persecution was "not well founded," and refused to even renew his visitor's visa.

"The State Department thinks the world of Mugabe and wants to have good relations with him," Smith told the Sunday Times on Wednesday. "They would be only too happy for me to be their sacrificial lamb."

His suitor came from a once unlikely quarter.

Rightwinger Senator Jesse Helms, former one of white Rhodesia's few friends in the US Congress and a virulently anti-communist voice on the Senate's foreign policy, took up his cause as a means to embarrass Crocker over what Helms perceives as the State Department's inexcusable cozying-up to the Marxist Mugabe.

"We once sold Bishop Abel Muzorewa down the river," he lectured Dr. Crocker at Thursday's hearing on the South Africa sanctions legislation. "I hope we don't do the same to Mr. Smith."

Lonely

Dr. Crocker's assurances were encouraging news to Smith, who has been waging a lonely battle to avoid becoming a footnote to history.

For the past 15 months, he and his wife Venita have been travelling around the U.S., "doing research" on a $2,000 grant for Mr. Smith's newly completed book, "The Secret of America's Success."

Surprisingly unshaken by his imprisonment, near brushes with death and a nomadic exile existence, Smith is continuing his struggle from a sparse flat in Silver Spring, Maryland, a quiet suburb of Washington.

It is, by his own admission, a "hard-to-come-by" existence. He attracts little attention here where a dozen World leaders come and go a dozen.

Asylum at last for the nomad of Zimbabwe
era in Zim Govt

HARARE — Zimbabwe’s Parliament tomorrow will take its first step towards rewriting the constitution and dismissing Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to become executive president, with powers giving greater control over the government.

The Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 7) Bill is to be formally tabled tomorrow by Mr. Mugabe’s ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) in the lower House, National Assembly. Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Mr. Zvobgo announced in an interview published here yesterday.

Mr. Zvobgo, architect of the bill, told the Sunday Mail newspaper that Mr. Mugabe, or his successors, as president, would still be answerable to the Assembly and the rubber stamp Senate to prevent them becoming dictators.

The Constitution does not provide for a life president, Mr. Zvobgo told the Mail, controlled by the state-owned Mass Media Trust. Parliament in this country has a right to express the people’s opinions and wishes.

The framework of the bill and the first executive president will be elected by a simple majority in the 200-member Assembly and 40-seat Senate, both dominated by Mr. Mugabe’s ruling party. The first head of state will hold office for six years and, after the first election, be chosen by voters.

To be a president one-third of all parliamentary elected members must elect the speaker to chair a joint committee of the two houses. Grounds for removal include violation of the constitution, incapability to function as head of state or gross misconduct.

The president will be head of state, head of government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

The current presidency is largely ceremonial, held by the Reverend Canaan Banana, a Methodist minister.

As president, Mr. Mugabe will have a stronger grip on day-to-day running of the country as he prepares for two further constitutional changes — the abolition of the Senate and the introduction of a one-party state in one of Africa’s few Western-style democracies.

This is an honest attempt at ensuring a strong government headed by an executive president at the centre of a strong parliament and an independent judiciary, Mr. Zvobgo told the Mail.

— Sapa-AP/Rex
HARARE — The chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement of Nations has condemned the coup in Burkina Faso and the assassination of President Thomas Sankara.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, chairman of the Third World bloc until 1989, said coup d’etats must be denounced by everyone, the Sunday Mail newspaper reported.

The paper, controlled by the State-owned Mass Media Trust, did not say where or when Mugabe made his remarks.

“A coup, however done and whether bloodless, is illegal,” said Mugabe, who led the white-ruled British colony of Rhodesia to independence as black-governed Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980.

Readers

“We fought illegality here because we thought it added yet another burden to the colonial burden...”

Other African leaders including President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, chairman of the 50-member Organisation of African Unity, have attacked the army officers who overthrew Capt. Sankara on October 15. Kaunda praised Sankara as a “revolutionary leader”.

Capt. Blaise Compaore, who seized power in the West African nation, is seeking recognition from other African states. — Sapa.
‘Let’s talk’ call to Zimbabwe

HARARE — SA Deputy Director General of Foreign Affairs Glenn Babb yesterday made a frontal assault on Zimbabwe’s policy of refusing government-to-government contact with SA, calling for high level talks to improve relations.

In what appeared to be a mission to break down the diplomatic barriers erected by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Babb urged an end to Mugabe’s ban on meetings at ministerial level.

He also issued vehement denials of claims that Pretoria was still conducting destabilisation of its neighbours in order to keep them poor and dependant on the Republic.

Babb, who caused a furor in his previous posting as SA ambassador to Canada through meeting disgruntled Red Indian chiefs, is certain to cause a flurry by his unprecedented on-the-record remarks at a lunchtime meeting of Harare-based journalists.

He made his controversial appeal at a lunch hosted by SA Trade Commissioner Johan Viljoen, and attended by eight white foreign correspose, editor of the Zimbabwean Financial Gazette Clive Wilson, and a white representative of the national news agency Ziana.

Babb faced a grilling from Wilson and other journalists on the continuing evidence of SA destabilisation, denying all knowledge of recent Bulawayo court cases in which Zimbabweans had been convicted of going to SA for training as dissidents, or of spying on Zimbabwean security installations.

The persistent claims of SA involvement with Renamo were distressing in view of recent SA investment in the former portuguese colony, said Babb.

“We would like Mozambique to work,” he said. Pretoria realised that to install a Renamo government in Mozambique would merely drive Frelimo into the bush.

Babb said the imposition of sanctions had drawn South Africa closer to black Africa rather than isolated it.

“Zimbabwe is the only country which on a ministerial level has refused to make contact with South Africa. We feel that this is a detrimental development within Africa and we would like to make the situation change if it is at all possible,” he said.

Babb urged Zimbabwe to recognise that a 180 degree turn had been made in SA internal politics, with the 1948 concept of partition giving way to power sharing in which no ethnic group would dominate.
Natal violence ‘out of control’: Over 70 dead

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. - The violence in Maritzburg townships has spiralled beyond the control of political organizations, with bands of armed killers rampaging in a vicious cycle of attacks and revenge and ignoring peace calls by their leaders.

During meetings between Progressive Federal Party MPs and community leaders yesterday, and an inspection of Maritzburg townships, it became clear that no end to the violence is in sight.

However, those involved were emphatic that township negotiations must begin, that the state of emergency was hampering dialogue and that killers must be brought to justice as a matter of urgency.

More than 70 people have been murdered in the townships in the past five weeks, including six deaths at the weekend.

Fled homes
Hundreds have been injured, scores of houses have been attacked and burned down and thousands of people have fled their homes in fear. Many sleep under trees at night and go home only during the day.

There have been more deaths this month than ever before and last week extra police forces, special investigating teams and a helicopter were deployed to control the violence.

The PFP party, including Natal leader Mr Ray Swart and MPs Mr Roger Burrows and Mr Mike Ellis, was stopped by police yesterday afternoon. They were allowed to continue after producing identification.

The PFP delegation met church leaders, the police, the Chamber of Commerce, Cosatu officials, the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness (Pacsa), and Inkatha and United Democratic Front leaders.

Confusion reigned over causes and solutions, but church leaders, Inkatha and UDF leaders stressed that the bands of men wreaking death and fear in the townships must be stopped at all cost.

Inkatha says the UDF has enlisted the support of the police in the bloody “civil war”.

‘Bop’ voters go to polls today

MABATHO. - Half-a-million people choose a parliament today for the homeland of Bophuthatswana — but they will have to wait three weeks to hear the result.

The election is for 72 seats in the National Assembly in this tiny capital close to the Botswana border. It could result in the emergence of a small parliamentary opposition for the first time since the homeland gained its independence from Pretoria 10 years ago, according to local politicians and university lecturers.

Bophuthatswana, set up for Tswana speakers, is one of 10 tribal territories established under the Government’s separate development policy. It is divided into seven pockets of

Healer, father of 22 jailed for rape

Argus Africa News Service
HARARE. — A 60-year-old traditional healer who raped three of his women patients and warned them they would be eaten by lions if they complained to the police has been jailed for 10 years.

The women were raped after the healer told them to remove their clothes so he could rub snuff on their bodies.

The magistrate said the man was a herbalist of some repute who had 22 children from 10 wives. He was also described as a spirit medium who commanded respect in his village.

The court was told that because the healer was being

US celebrates first satellite in 18 months

WASHINGTON. — The US Air Force has successfully launched its first satellite in 18 months from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

The air force did not disclose what type of satellite was carried into orbit by the Titan rocket. The speculation is that it was a strategic reconnaissance satellite about the size of a bus.

The last Titan launched ended in failure, one in 1985 because of a leak which shut down an engine and another
SA urges Zimbabwe to consider talks

by MICHAEL HARTNACK
Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — South Africa’s deputy director general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Glenn Babb, yesterday made a frontal assault on the Zimbabwean policy of refusing government-to-government contact with South Africa with a public call for high level talks to improve relations.

In what appeared to be a mission to break down the diplomatic barriers allegedly erected by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, Mr Babb urged an end to Mr Mugabe’s ban on meetings at ministerial level.

He also issued vehement denials of claims by Mr Mugabe and other black African leaders that Pretoria was still conducting “destabilisation” of its neighbours.

Mr Babb is expected to cause a diplomatic flurry by his unprecedented on-the-record remarks to a lunchtime meeting of Harare-based journalists.

There was no immediate reaction from the Zimbabwean Government.

Observers were unsure whether Mr Babb’s initiative would achieve its end or not.

South African diplomats normally maintain the lowest possible profile in Harare, where Pretoria has for the last seven years maintained a “trade mission”, accredited only to the Zimbabwean Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

The sole official contacts Mr Babb made during his two day stay in Harare were with officials of the trade ministry and the parastatal news media.

He made his appeal at a lunch hosted by the South African trade commissioner, Mr Johan Viljoen, and attended by eight foreign correspondents, all of whom were white, the editor of the Zimbabwean Financia Gazette, Mr Clive Winter, and a white representative from the national news agency, Ziana.

Mr Babb faced a grilling from Mr Wilson and other journalists on the evidence of South African destabilisation.

Mr Babb denied that his mission to Harare was designed to contravene the four day visit here by eight South African newsmen.

The party, which returned home yesterday, heard repeated allegations of destabilisation.

The persistent claims of South African involvement with the Mozambique National Resistance movement were distressing to view of recent South African investment in the former Portuguese colony, he said.

“We would like Mozambique to work,” he said.

“But Mozambique has found on the other hand that in order to milk the donor cow it is useful to use South Africa as a scapegoat for all the ills of the country.”

Pretoria realised that to install a Renamo government in Mozambique would merely drive it “farther into the bush,” he said.

The only hard evidence Mozambique had ever been able to produce was that rebels trained in South Africa before the signing of the 1984 Nkomati Accord.

Mr Babb said the imposition of sanctions had drawn South Africa closer to black Africa rather than isolated it.
Zimbabwe trip carries hopes of better relations

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

The new deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Glenn Babb, has gone to Zimbabwe on what is officially described as an orientation visit, but which obviously carries hopes of improving relations with the second most powerful state in southern Africa.

The hostility with which Harare views the South African Government strongly influences attitudes in the frontline and SADCC groupings, both of which have come to be dominated by Zimbabwe.

Thus any improvement in relations must have an important bearing on the Government's efforts to win more friends in Africa and persuade those with whom it has secret dealings to come into the open.

CONDUCT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S DIPLOMACY

Mr. Babb has special responsibility for the conduct of South Africa's diplomacy in Africa. One of his major concerns must be the decline in relations with Zimbabwe.

Mr. Babb's formal contacts with the government while in Harare were limited to a meeting with the Permanent Secretary for Trade and Commerce, Dr. W. Mudkuwu, with whom all official dealings are conducted because of the government's refusal to deal with South Africa at ministerial level.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government is believed to have set no limits to exchanges below ministerial level and they have been conducted with several branches of the South African Government just below that level — but no higher.

This must cause fury in Pretoria.

Persuading Mr. Mugabe to allow Cabinet-level dealings would thus represent a major breakthrough.

Not one-man rule, Zimbabwe promised

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government promised Parliament yesterday that its plan to set up a powerful new executive presidency would not lead to one-man rule.

"We are not recreating the monarchs of past empires," the Justice Minister, Mr. Edisson Zvobgo, told the National Assembly as he introduced a Bill to change the 1980 constitution. "It will not be rule by one man."

The Bill, to be debated today, combines the present posts of the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, and the titular President, Mr. Canaan Banana. Mr. Mugabe will fill the new post.

Mr. Zvobgo said the change would remove what the ruling ZANU-PF party saw as the flaws in the Lancaster House constitution worked out under British influence before independence.

He said the "Zimbabwean model" would be an African version of the American system with the executive and legislature separate and the British system of a parliamentary executive headed by a Prime Minister.

Zimbabwe wanted to benefit from the experience of other African states and learn from their mistakes, he said in a speech packed with references to British and Indian constitutional law and quotations from such African figures as Dr. Rume Nkrumah and Mr. Julius Nyerere.

"The American constitution works amazingly well in America. Elsewhere, in Africa, it has not been such a success," he said, citing the example of Nigeria.

Britain's parliamentary system also worked well but could not be reproduced in Africa because of the absence of a centuries-old tradition of monarchy, Mr. Zvobgo said. — Sapa-Reuters.
but what does the future hold?

Robert Mugabe's country seven years after

ZIMBABWE TODAY

10 W W I ZIMBABWE
It is difficult for an outsider to define this consensus but it seems to call for the proclamation of ideals of non-racialism and socialism and the development of Zimbabwe as a non-aligned country of Africa.

There are no Press laws but Minister of Information Mr Nathan Shamuyarira told a visiting group of South African journalists frankly enough that the expression of hostile attitudes to ideals of national development and in the area of national security would, as he put it, "present us with problems".

If the visitor's impressions are much more positive than negative there are some grounds to fear a stifling of public discussion and bureaucratic intrusions into civil liberties. Zimbabwe retains the old emergency regulations first introduced in the Smith era and Mr Mugabe shows no inclination to repeal them.

Are such regulations justified? Traditional tensions between the dominant Shona and the Ndebele (Matabele) could present a real threat to the peace if Mr Mugabe does not do better than he has done.

NATHAN SHAMUYARIRA: Zimbabwe's Minister of Information says expressions hostile to national development would "present us with problems".

so far in reconciling these mutually antagonistic groupings in a united Zimbabwe.

The sporadic violence by dissidents in Matabeleland still goes on and is assiduously stirred up by a clandestine South African radio station, "Radio Truth", according to the Minister of Information.

So there are certainly problems. Yet Zimbabwe has a great deal going for it, including a Cabinet and some senior civil servants who are as dedicated, efficient and qualified for the job as any of their counterparts south of the Sahara, not excluding Pretoria.

The big question mark concerns Zimbabwe's relations with South Africa and the mutually destructive economic warfare which continues between them — which, if not halted, will plunge the region into chaos.

(To be continued)

* Serving Secretly by Ken Flower (John Murray).
Thousands of Mozambicans flee war to seek refuge in Zimbabwe

By: Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — As the war in Mozambique intensifies, thousands of refugees are pouring across the border to safety in Zimbabwe.

At one camp alone in north-eastern Zimbabwe, 2,000 more refugees arrived last month, some almost naked, others victims of atrocities with ears, noses and lips hacked off.

It is not a new situation. Seven years ago when Zimbabwe became independent and re-established friendly relations with the Frelimo government of Mozambique, casualties of the war being waged by MNR rebels were being treated at border hospitals and clinics.

But today the tragedy of innocents being massacred, of families uprooted and fleeing in terror, is being enacted on Zimbabwean soil.

The latest Zimbabwean victims to lose their lives when Mozambique bandits attacked a village in the Rushinga district earlier this month included five children aged from six to 14 years.

There have been incidents along the length of the eastern border. More than 30 people have been shot or hacked to death with pangas. Stores have been looted, a tea factory rocketed and landmines laid.

Mr. Mugabe's government has mounted an intensive campaign to alert people living along the border to the growing MNR incursions.

A farmer in the Burman Valley south of Mutare, Mr. Alan McGregor, whose property was attacked, said commercial farmers had asked for permanent security guards but there were not enough trained men available. Most farmers have rejoined police reserve units and are being issued with weapons.

Warnings have been given by Ministers that a significant number of Mozambicans living in Zimbabwe have been found to be sympathetic to the MNR, and have supplied information about troop movements and targets.

Last month Security Minister Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa, who toured the border zone with his Mozambican counterpart, Mr. Mariano Matinha, said farmers had been instructed to employ only people whose allegiance to the ruling Frelimo party was known.

Zimbabwean troops, numbering as many as 12,000, are stationed in Mozambique primarily to guard transport routes but they have also been engaged in operations against the MNR.

The Zimbabwean view is that South Africa, despite its denials, is continuing to direct and support the MNR. South African involvement prior to the Nkomati Accord in 1984 has been openly admitted. The MNR itself was largely the creation of the head of Rhodesian Intelligence, the late Mr. Ken Flower, who had admitted in his recently published book that it had become a monster out of control.

Zimbabwe's military involvement on a major scale in Mozambique began two years ago, after President Machel appealed for help.

At that time, the plan was to keep troops there for about a year, during which time a major offensive should have sorted out the MNR.

More than 60,000 Mozambicans have sought refuge in Zimbabwe and Zimbabweans themselves have at times sought shelter at strong points.

The Zimbabwean security forces are faced with the much bigger task of guarding their frontier in addition to protecting the vital Beira Corridor, the rail and road route to the port of Beira and the fuel pipeline.
Hopes rise for Zimbabwe merger

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Hopes are once again being raised in Zimbabwe that the two main parties, Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) and Mr Nkomo's Zapu, will merge.

According to today's Herald, which has close government links, a new initiative is in the offing which is probably "the real thing".

Zapu has come under strenuous attack in recent months from Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala, who accused it of backing dissenters and called for its banning.

Now it seems the unity talks which were formally called off in April by Mr Mugabe because of Zapu's intransigence are to be resumed.

Zapu is said to have no chance of increasing its representation in Parliament and is reported to have agreed on a serious effort to unite with Zanu (PF).

Mr Mugabe told a news conference last week that the offer to Zapu to join hands with Zanu (PF) still stood and that they could then negotiate positions in the party for Mr Nkomo and other leaders.

There has been no comment from either of the parties on the reported moves.
TOBACCO SALES

Up in smoke

Zimbabwe's 1,500 tobacco growers will not be sorry to see the end of the 1987 auction sales now limping to a close.

When the hammer falls for the last time in the auction room about 130m kg of flue-cured leaf will have been sold for an average price of close to 220c/kg — 30% down on 1986.

Grower income will have fallen from ZS358m last year to around ZS285m — or more than 20%. Despite this very few growers are expected to leave the industry — perhaps 70 compared with earlier estimates of between 300 and 400.

What this means is that the banks will be carrying the farmers into the new season, hoping good rainfall could reverse the situation. Leaf prices plummeted this season because of a combination of poor quality leaf, brought about by the disastrous drought, and adverse international market conditions. A larger and better quality Brazilian crop, a rundown on the US leaf stockpile and stagnant consumption, especially in western industrial markets, combined to depress prices to their lowest level since 1985 when the average was 207c/kg.

Tobacco merchants believe that — provided leaf quality improves — there will be a strong price recovery next year. However, they doubt prices will regain their 1986 levels at least until 1989. Even then, real returns to growers are likely to be lower than in 1985-1986 because production costs are forecast to rise at 15% annually over the next two years.

With some 62,500 ha being planted to tobacco the signs are that next year’s crop will be roughly similar in size. The Zimbabwe Tobacco Association expects deliveries of around 132m kg. Just how much prices recover depends on leaf quality and how the competitive Brazilian crop fares. A further — vitally important — imponderable is the US dollar. If the American currency falls sharply in 1988 as many forecasters predict, Zimbabwean leaf will look uncomfortably expensive unless Harare is prepared to match the dollar’s decline.

There is concern too over transport. Tobacco industry sources believe it could harm their export prospects if a large proportion of leaf exports were to be diverted from Durban, which handles the bulk of the Zimbabwean crop, to the Mozambique port of Beira favoured by the Zimbabwe government. Merchants warn that repeated sanctions threats by Zimbabwe against Pretoria only serve to deter overseas buyers who are concerned with ensuring continuity of supply.

Export proceeds from flue-cured tobacco will be down about 25% or ZS100m this season from a peak of ZS420m last year. Whether farmers’ incomes are improved in the coming season, will depend largely on the weather, the US dollar and the regional transport situation.
Zimbabwe unionists get blasted by minister

HARARE — The Government's decision to clamp down on wage increases was meant to freeze all wage increases not just some of them, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Mr. Frédéric Shava, said here yesterday.

"This was done after consideration of the dire economic circumstances in which we find ourselves due to the drought in many parts of the country, the defence of our trade routes through Mozambique, and a general slow down in economic performance," he said.

The minister was addressing a two-day Associated Mine Workers seminar on labour relations.

He added: "So far, anyone who calls himself a union leader to tell the public that his union ought to be exempted from the wage freeze because of some technicality is to indulge in the deception of workers in order to gain cheap popularity. To me such behaviour is reprehensible," he said.

The minister was responding to the recent strike by workers in the footwear and tanning industry. The workers were demanding a 15 percent wage increase.
Following the trail

SA's alleged acts of destabilisation are a popular talking point in Zimbabwe. And no one is more convinced of them than Minister of State for Security Emmerson Mnangagwa. The FM and other SA journalists questioned him.

FM: Are you aware of any white Zimbabweans working as agents for SA?

Mnangagwa: There are still a few white Zimbabweans working for SA. We have also arrested some blacks. There are two categories: individuals recruited to work against their country because of greed; and those who have been trained by SA to commit acts of banditry. These people are invariably from Matabeleland, where most people are members of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

South Africans are very active there, trying to recruit people in an area where they know there is political opposition to the ruling party.

How many arrests have there been?

From 1983 to the present not a single year has passed without someone being tried who has been trained by SA and arrested here.

Have you spoken to SA on an unofficial level about these problems?

We have had contact on defence and security levels, initially at the highest possible level. Meetings between army and security officials took place either here, in SA or on the border.

But early on May 19 last year they launched a raid. We had a meeting scheduled with South Africans here at 11 o'clock; at 9 o'clock they called from Pretoria to cancel it. We asked for the reason and they said they had some problems. But we know that they had attacked us in the early hours. After that we stopped the talks.

We continue to have border contacts. South African commandos and our army meet to sort out criminal activities and things like cattle crossings.

Have you personally had contacts at ministerial level with SA?

Yes, two or three years ago, there was a minister called Louw (Eli Louw) in the president's office, responsible for the Budget. He visited us and spent some time here. I met him.

Was that not going against your policy of not meeting South African Cabinet members at ministerial level?

Well, he was not here officially. But he could not sneak in without me knowing. He knew Dennis Norman, our minister of agriculture. I'm a farmer and that's how we met. But that was the only time I had contact with a South African minister.

Do you believe that since the Nkomati agreement the South African government has stopped supporting Renamo?

I don't have to believe. Every month I talk to people we have captured. There is evidence that they drop food and ammunition. Everything is there to see.

Recently SA admitted, I think, that while they signed Nkomati they were supplying Renamo from Phalaborwa. Recently there was a case where they came by submarine and when they reached the Zambezi, used speedboats on the river to supply Renamo. So we decided to patrol the Zambezi from September last year.

On one occasion, in July or August, a South African submarine had the check to stop a Mozambique frigate offshore from Nikol. silenced its radio communications, and spent two hours off-loading. The Mozambicans could see the lights on the shore where the bandits were receiving supplies.

So drops are made from the sea?

Both by sea and by air. After Nkomati they stopped using Mozambique airspace and for some time flew from the Comores Islands. Now they fly in directly from SA, I think Hoedspruit. Sometimes they come by helicopter.

So far they have occupied two runways in Mozambique where they cleared the bush and used gas lights. We occupy those runways now.

In your view, could SA be held largely or partly responsible for supplying Renamo in Mozambique?

Not partly responsible — in our view, totally responsible for the devastation in Mozambique. They provide all the ammunition, training and back-up.

Is there no difference between before and after Nkomati?

There was a lull after Nkomati. It resumed, I think, with a major offensive in May last year. By September last year they had almost entirely taken over the Zambezi province and Mutatara bridge. On September 30 1986 when Botswana celebrated its 20th anniversary I attended with President Samora Machel. We spent that night discussing the invasion of Mutatara where the MNR had taken over 18 towns. This was about 18 days before Samora died. It was because of that bridge he went to see President Kenneth Kaunda.

Then we decided to remove the MNR. Zimbabwean troops went to those provinces and took over 14 towns. The situation has improved tremendously.

What do you think the MNR hopes to achieve?

From what I've heard from captured people, they don't have a political programme. I think their masters are still engaged with the idea of causing maximum devastation on economic targets. They are narrow-minded, they think only of Mozambique and don't know how their actions are affecting the whole region.

What pattern do you see in incidents like the recent bomb in Avondale, Harare, and in Matabeleland?

After the white-only elections (in SA) went more to the right, one can expect the hawks, the lovers of violence, to take the upper hand. With that I believe will come more violence in the region and Zimbabwe.

We found that the funds allocated to South African intelligence services have doubled. Our intelligence sources say that NIS's (National Intelligence Service) have remained the same but funds for CSI (Chief of Staff: Intelligence) have increased.

Are you well informed? I will lose my job if I'm not.
ZIMBABWE

At SA’s door

When is war not a war? Apparently when it is waged by the stronger against the weaker as a ‘pre-emptive strike’ — Former President Julius Nyerere’s foreword to the book Destructive Engagement.

The swornword apartheid has shifted to second position in the unpopularity polls in Zimbabwe. After a week-long visit, it is clear that Pretoria’s alleged policy of destabilisation of its northern neighbours is now, according to the government of Robert Mugabe, the most important stumbling block between the two countries.

Security Minister Emerson Mnangagwa expects increased violence. “I don’t think we will be spared that,” he says. (See Face to Face.)

An SA Defence Force spokesman says there is nothing new in these allegations. SA’s point of view is well known in this regard and the SADF has no further comment.

But not only black Zimbabweans suffer from this paranoia about SA’s supposed involvement in the affairs of its neighbours. Whites like Eddie Cross are convinced that elements within SA continue — unashamedly — to sponsor the Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

Cross, who heads the Beira Corridor Group (BCG), which promotes strategic investments and stable operations in the region, claims the BCG intercepts all radio contacts between SA and Renamo. He says signals are still being sent to the rebels.

Cross reckons the situation in Mozambique is out of control. He paints a dismal picture of 85% illiteracy and 4m facing starvation (2m beyond reach).

Though Cross blames SA for much of the human suffering, he does not absolve the Renamo government. “The Mozambicans admit that they erred when they banned religion and destroyed private property ownership,” says Cross.

He calls it Pretoria’s ambivalence when he tells of how the SA Transport Services and troops swept in last week after Renamo destroyed a bridge between Maputo and Komatiport. “They worked round the clock to fix the bridge,” says Cross.

Two weeks ago BCG had talks with South African ambassador Piet Koorhof in Washington. Cross says Koorhof emphatically denied that his government is backing Renamo.

“We try to persuade SA that it’s not in its interest to cripple the Frontline states. Our view is that a substantial policy rethink towards the Frontline states is taking place in Pretoria, which will give gradual momentum to free trade with these states.”

To underline his way of thinking, Cross says that Frelimo was satisfied with SA’s assurances when they met in Cape Town three months ago after allegations of SA’s involvement in the massacre of a small Mozambique town.

Still, the BCG is concerned about the military situation in Mozambique. “We have also had deep incursions into Zimbabwe by Renamo. This is not a Unita situation. It is sheer banditry.”

Zimbabwean Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira says both Renamo and the South African Radio Truth are sending powerful radio propaganda broadcasts to the Midlands area.

Radio Renamo’s Radio Truth, which broadcasts from the eastern Transvaal, for inciting the Matabele to rise against the Mugabe government.

Shamuyarira says his government has protested but the SA government denies any connection with the radio station.

Western diplomatic sources in Harare say a desperate situation prevails in Zimbabwe and neighbouring Mozambique. They are aware of Zimbabwean claims to have documentation — found on captured rebels — that SA has assisted Renamo.

“These supplies are of such magnitude that they could not have come from the Portuguese population (in Mozambique),” says one senior diplomat.

According to these sources a large number of Zimbabwean and Frelimo soldiers have escaped to join Renamo. One senior diplomat contests the assumption that Renamo is without a political programme. “There is clearly an element of organisation,” he says.

They agree, however, that the situation in Mozambique has become a nightmare for Mugabe. Should the Frelimo government collapse, Renamo could become the most immediate threat to Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile white Zimbabwean Minister of Public Service Chris Andersen sounded an indirect warning to SA when he spoke in Johannesburg last week. Development of the Beira corridor and the port of Beira should be a milestone in an improved relationship between the public and private sectors in Zimbabwe, he said.

“The project has in addition captured the imagination and support of the international community and in particular Western industrialised nations. These are likely to join Zimbabwe in condemning the activities of those who seek to sabotage the project.”

One would hope that talks of SA’s destabilisation programme are just wild fantasies of insecure men. Pretoria can ill afford to aggravate already fragile relations with its nearest northern neighbour.

As Andersen said: “I hope and pray that you will have the strength to address (your) fundamental problems and resolve them in an honourable manner so that our countries may enjoy a normal and stable relationship.”

INKATHA-UDF

Killing fields

Superficially, the black townships of Pietermaritzburg have lapsed into a senseless anarchy reminiscent of Beirut. In the three weeks to last Friday, 47 people died in township violence — much between arch-rivals Inkatha and the United Democratic Front (UDF). The most recent death was the brutal assassination of a 10-year-old boy.

Whether there is a method to this mayhem, neither residents nor academic researchers can answer with certainty. It is equally important to apportion relative blame. But there is general agreement about the principal antagonists: Inkatha and the UDF.

Embarrassed leaders of both have failed to stem the violence. Appeals from residents for a peace envoy reflect the seriousness of the situation. The Sowetan recently lamented: “Because of political in-fighting, many people have lost all confidence and trust in politicians and their organisations. This has set the struggle back by many years.”
ment in Harare.

The CZI’s July 1987 opinion survey detects a small but welcome recovery in business optimism, which fell to a low early in the year after the 40% cut in industrial import allocations. According to CZI’s survey of 210 industrialists, 46% of respondents are more pessimistic about the business outlook compared with a sharply higher reading of 56% in March this year. Though only 14% are more optimistic — the second-lowest reading in two years — the survey still believes that a turning point has been reached.

Despite what some see as CZI’s efforts to talk the economy up, the bulk of the findings makes pretty dismal reading. Only 29% of respondents expect to authorize increased investment spending over the next year — down from 41% a year ago, for example. Only 14% of respondents are operating at full capacity, and a mere 6% expect to increase employment over the next few months.

Import allocations

In its commentary, CZI agrees the trend — though upward — remains depressed. Sentiment has improved following the mid-year increase in import allocations and the buoyancy of company profits. CZI says that indirect import allocations — arising from the export revolving fund, aid and barter deals — now account for two-thirds of the foreign currency available to manufacturers compared with one-third five years ago. This means that cuts in basic allocations have a less serious impact than they did. But CZI does not say that aid and barter deals frequently result in imports costing significantly more than those obtained from direct import quotas.

CZI forecasts that industrial output — up 1% in the first seven months of the year — will increase about 2% this year, despite the forecast 3% fall in real GDP. It is sharply critical of government’s wage and price freeze and urges an early return to collective bargaining. It sees the beginning of a revival in manufacturing activity arising from the new system of foreign currency allocations and predicts an improvement in industrial exports.

As far as trade with SA is concerned, intensified pressure on Zimbabwean industrialists to reduce imports from SA would conservatively cost Z$200m annually — about 4% of GDP.

What’s more, it says the manufacturing industry, which sells about one-third of its exports to SA, would suffer most. Industrialists don’t expect the government to cut trade links with Pretoria but they do point to last month’s Canadian newspaper interview in which Prime Minister Robert Mugabe forecast that Zimbabwe would sever economic links with Pretoria by the end of next year.

Last week’s announcement that Z$150m Commonwealth aid is to be poured into the Chiquilala rail link from Zimbabwe to Maputo is evidence of a new determination in Harare to reduce dependence on SA.
Mugabe clear for presidency

HARARE — Parliament amended Zimbabwe's constitution yesterday, opening the way for the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to become executive President.

The (lower) House of Assembly approved 73-0 the Constitution of Zimbabwe (Amendment) Bill, despite criticism by some members that it would give the office too much power.

The Bill, put before the chamber earlier this week by Justice Minister Mr Edson Zvobgo, required at least 70 affirmative votes in the 100-member assembly.

It will now go before the 40-member Senate (upper house), where political analysts expect overwhelming approval.

The amendment was the second far-reaching change to the British-drafted constitution adopted at independence in 1980.

Last month, Parliament abolished 20 seats reserved in the lower House for Zimbabwe's 100,000 white minority and another 10 in the Senate.

The 20 seats were filled last week by candidates backed by the ruling Zanu-PF (Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front) party in an election in which the lower House voted as an electoral college.

Zanu-PF now controls 74 seats and can count on the support of another 12 MPs in the House of Assembly. The opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) party, led by veteran politician Mr Joshua Nkomo, has 14 seats.

Among the new Zapu-backed MPs are 11 whites, eight blacks and one woman of Chinese origin.

The lower House voted again yesterday to elect 10 senators from 16 aspirants.

Ten of them, including four whites, have Zanu-PF support, two are Zape members, one from the minority opposition United African National Council, and three independents.

The political changes are in line with a provision enabling the government to change the constitution after seven years.

Zanu-PF has so far failed to forge unity with Zapu, which enjoys massive support among the minority Ndebele tribe of south-western Matabeleland province.

The former allies in a black guerrilla war that preceded Zimbabwe's independence held unity talks for two years, but Mr Mugabe called them off last April, accusing Zapu of insubordination.

The semi-official Herald daily newspaper reported yesterday that Mr Mugabe held brief talks with Mr Nkomo last Tuesday, but details have not been revealed. — Reuter.
Life hasn't changed much for whites in Zimbabwe

WHITE Rhodesians now living in South Africa would have been surprised to see former Rhodesian Front MPs being elected to Parliament last Friday with ZANU-PF support.

The acerbic Bill Irvine, a Cabinet Minister under RF leader Ian Smith, was one.

But then life has not changed for the majority of whites.

Another Smith veteran, James Tshisa, acknowledges that the cost of living has increased, but adds that "whites are having a hard time to see the truth."

"We feel sorry for the ex-Rhodesians as we see a bleak future for South Africa and a very bright future in Zimbabwe for all the people," Tshisa adds.

Tshisa adds that race relations in Zimbabwe, as in South Africa, are "as observed supported by those who are now living in South Africa."

Indeed, race seems to play little or no part in the daily social lives of the people.

The consensus is clear: life for whites has not changed.

Those who opted to remain were largely the wealthy or professional people whose standard of living has not dropped and who are able to afford private schools.

Despite the strong currents of money leaving the country, people continue to emigrate. *

One couple, due to leave south this week, cited education as the reason.

An attorney, the husband was earning 8% more in Harare, will be spared the savage high personal tax rates in Zimbabwe and will avoid declining standards in education.

Essentially in Harare the decline has been minimal, but in the rural areas where there was a substantial backlog, the expropriation of education has almost inevitably resulted in a lowering of standards.

Reconciliation has been the key word for Mr. Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF Government and there is an element of this in the support for 21 whites who were elected on Friday, all of them Independents.

The Speaker of Parliament, Mr. Dinyous Musina, adds that the whites were also chosen because they were people who could represent Zimbabwe.

Not everyone agrees that it is in the whites who are the real target of the reconciliation programme, one veteran former RF dominating Government statements statements from February that he is to blame.

The real goal, he states in reconciliation between Sinzas and Ndebeles.

Weekend Post

Political Correspondent PATRICK CULL has just returned from a brief visit to Zimbabwe. Here he gives some of his impressions.

The main news is that the political situation has improved and the economy is recovering. The government has taken steps to control inflation and stabilize the currency.

However, there are still many challenges remaining, including unemployment and poverty.

The government has announced plans to introduce a new constitution, which will be voted on in a referendum.

The mood of the people is generally optimistic, and there is a sense of hope for the future.

In conclusion, the situation in Zimbabwe is hopeful, but there is still much work to be done.

* The source of this information is the Weekend Post, a newspaper in Zimbabwe.
Zimbabwe's yes to executive president bill

HARARE — Singing broke out in Zimbabwe's House of Assembly yesterday when 100 per cent of the members present voted to pass the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment Bill, which provides for the creation of an executive president.

Although it required at least 70 votes to be passed, the House voted 73 votes to none in favour of the Bill, leading to jubilation among members of the ruling Zanu-PF Party.

Meanwhile, the Daily Dispatch's correspondent in Harare reports a parliamentary rendezvous and a pair of equal-size photographs in the semi-official daily newspaper have started speculation here that a new unity drive is under way between the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe and the ZAPU leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Previous talks foundered on the brink of success in August, because Zanu-PF veterans were unwilling to see their long-time rivals given status in a one-party state structure.

During this week's lengthy debates on the constitutional amendment, which will make 63-year-old Mr Mugabe Zimbabwe's first executive president, his former mentor, Mr Nkomo, 70, was seen to move his towering bulk across the floor of the house of assembly and whisper to the Prime Minister.

There was a flurry of excitement as Mr Mugabe left shortly afterwards, followed by Mr Nkomo.

Parliamentary sources confirmed they had a lengthy man-to-man talk in Mr Mugabe's suite in the building.

More significant than the meeting itself, however, was the fact that the traditionally pro-government newspaper, the Herald, was allowed to report the meeting, carrying a photograph of Mr Nkomo below one of Mr Mugabe — and exactly the same size.

It is little over a fortnight since the Herald headlined statements by the home affairs minister, Mr Enos Nkala, that "the time is ripe for the banning of ZAPU".

Last Saturday it ridiculed Mr Nkomo's criticism of the selection of former Rhodesian front stalwarts to fill the seats vacated by the 30 elected white parliamentarians.

On his return from the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver, Mr Mugabe himself accused Mr Nkomo of "speaking with two tongues", recalling the ZAPU leader's 1980 manoeuvres to form an anti-Mugabe coalition with moderate and right-wing elements should the British-supervised elections result in a stalemate.

Mr Mugabe urged Mr Nkomo to show the same courage as the whites and join Zanu-PF.

Sources in ZAPU, however, say Mr Nkomo's personal desire to conclude his long political career with a unity pact faces strong opposition by embittered Ndebele who recall the 1981-84 clampdown on suspected government opponents in Matabeleland.

Sapa
Mugabe set to fill new post as head of state

By Robin Drew
The Star’s Africa News Service

HARARE—There is no prize for guessing who will become Zimbabwe’s first executive President when Parliament completes its approval of legislation currently before it to create the post. Everyone knows it will be Robert Gabriel Mugabe, the 63-year-old Prime Minister who has been head of Government for the first seven years of Zimbabwe’s existence as a modern state.

Mr. Mugabe and his colleagues in the Patriotic Front coalition of the two main parties which fought to free Zimbabwe from white rule have never favoured the idea of a Prime Minister and a constitutional President whose duties were largely ceremonial.

However, the constitution, drawn up by the British at Lancaster House, provided for the dual system and built in safeguards to maintain it for the first years of independence. Now the safeguard has lapsed as has the provision for special white representation and the ruling party has wasted no time in introducing changes. With the white seats abolished, the Government has turned its attention to the Presidency.

The Bill, which the House of Assembly has approved in principle and which now goes to the Senate, combines in one office the powers and privileges vested in the present Prime Minister and President.

The executive President will, according to Justice Minister Mr. Edison Zvobgo, who is steering it through Parliament, have no greater powers than those exercised separately by the Prime Minister and President.

Under the proposals the President will be obliged to act on the advice of the Cabinet, whose members he will appoint. They will all have been elected to Parliament whereas he will have been directly elected by the people. The first President to take office, however, will be chosen by members of Parliament.

The President will hold office for six years and there is no limit on the number of times he can be re-elected.

This provision has given rise to some criticism in the House with a number of members suggesting there should be a two-term limit.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo’s Zanu Party feels the office of President was being given too much power.

Dr. Zvobgo said the President could be removed by Parliament if there were a two-thirds majority in favour. This, he said, broke new ground in the Third World.

One of the new independent white members, lawyer Mr. Alwyn Pichanick, described the Bill as an excellent piece of legislation.

“I think it is outstanding that we have been able to pick the best out of various systems in the world.”

Once the parliamentary process has been completed, it is expected that the existing President, the Reverend Canaan Banana, will retire from office on pension.
Sithole 'will face charges'

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The veteran Zimbabwean politician the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, would be tried for subversive activities if he returned home, according to the Minister of State for Security, Mr. Ememson Mnangagwa.

Mr. Sithole, who has been allowed to stay in the United States, claimed he would be killed or detained if he went back to Zimbabwe.

The Reagan administration had initially wanted him to deport him.

Mr. Mnangagwa told a weekend rally that Mr. Sithole was collaborating with rebels in Mozambique to fight against Mr. Mugabe's Government.

'Mr. Sithole makes wild statements against the Government and myself to appease his conduct,' said Mr. Mnangagwa.

He said Mr. Sithole was misleading his followers, most of whom live along the border with Mozambique.
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Slow coach from Zimbabwe

BY mid-January next year Zimbabwean trains are expected to move through the fever tree bushveld of Mozambique’s Gaza Province to the port of Maputo for the first time in three years.

This highly significant event could presage the diversion of virtually all Zimbabwe’s transit traffic from South African ports.

Repair teams of the National Railways of Zimbabwe have completed over 20 km of the first 54.2 km of line from the border station of Chicualacuala on the south-eastern tip of Zimbabwe and only 60 km from South Africa.

Thereafter the NRZ teams are to repair another 20 km in four sections. In two years’ time, says NRZ general manager Mr John Avery, all 554 km is expected to have been rehabilitated at a cost of about R72-million.

But the coup will demand a massive security screen. Diplomatic sources here confirm that the Mozambique government has agreed to mount the operation and will station about 10,000 troops along the Limpopo Corridor.

Sources report that the Zimbabwe national army, already severely stretched by security problems at home and its commitment of about 12,000 troops to Mozambique, is unlikely to be similarly involved in the Limpopo Corridor.

It was in August 1984 that persistent attacks by the MNR and anxieties over the capacity of the barely-maintained line to carry any more traffic to Maputo forced its closure.

The effect was dramatic. Zimbabwe’s use of South African ports and railways shot up immediately from under 60 percent to 97 percent, a shift that made Mr Mugabe’s government more vulnerable than ever to pressure from Pretoria.

Economists say that Maputo and Beira, under optimum conditions, can easily handle Zimbabwe’s annual trade of about six million tons.

The Limpopo line has other advantages, too. It runs through the lowveld with only a few broad curves and little change in altitude, making it half as costly as running trains on the steep incline from Beira.

Military sources say the Limpopo line is also much more defensible than the Beira line.

The sources say it is highly likely that Mozambican troops trained under the British military scheme at Inyanga in Zimbabwe will be used to guard the line.

British money is also making the project possible though Whitehall took nearly three years to make up its mind to release the R50-million.

The first phase includes not only relaying, resleepering and rebolting the worst 125 km but also restoring the marshalling yards outside Maputo.

In December a feasibility study will begin to determine priorities for phase two which involves bringing the rest of the line up to standard.
Sports ban: SA big spenders
Extra troops for border

HARARE. — Zimbabwe has intensified its military operations along its border with Mozambique to “crush the MNR bandit menace.” Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, said yesterday.

Zimbabwe’s national news agency, Ziana, said Mr. Mugabe told the House of Assembly: “We have increased our vigilance and the militia, police and army have been deployed there in full force.”

His government was “disturbed” by the murderous course the MNR had embarked upon.

“It is not a political organization with any ideology or morality but an organization dedicated to spilling blood,” he said. — Sapa
Sanroco Slams SA Propaganda

Pressure

Propaganda is playing an important role in spreading the word about the commission's work. The commission is working closely with local and international sports bodies to ensure that the results of the commission's work are made known. The commission is committed to ensuring that the results of the commission's work are made known. The commission is committed to ensuring that the results of the commission's work are made known.
New strategies being devised for total SA isolation in sport

Garba said, "The main focus of our efforts should now be directed at expelling South Africa totally from international sports federations."

Ziana said more than 150 delegates from 50 countries, sports bodies, and South African, Namibian and Palestinian "liberation movements" were attending the conference.

A member of the delegation of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos) said "inequalities, brutalities and atrocities in sport in South Africa must be highlighted in order to expose the cosmetic nature of the so-called reforms in that country."

Sacos's finance secretary, Mr Krish Mackerdhuj, who is attending the conference, said in an interview that his delegation had had few chances of coming out of South Africa to tell the world what sport under apartheid was like.

He said Sacos chairman Mr Frank van der Horst was refused a passport to attend the meeting by the South African authorities.

Sacos secretary Mr Collin Clark, was granted a visa, but it was restricted to travel to Mauritius only.

"The South African Government is easing the shackles, but does not want to remove them. It wants to make them acceptable to the international community."

"FEW BLACK FACES"

Mr Mackerdhuj said: "We came to this conference because we want to highlight the examples of inequalities, brutalities and atrocities committed against the sporting society in our country."

"The so-called reforms are just a device to create multiracial sports by bringing in a few black faces. This is just cosmetic." — Sapa.

Seoul barred from attending Harare conference

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — South Korea, which is due to host next year's Olympic Games, has been refused permission to attend the International Conference Against Apartheid Sport taking place at present in Harare.

About 50 countries are being represented, but a conference source said South Korea had not been allowed to come to Zimbabwe because the South Koreans had wanted to include government representatives in their delegation.

"Zimbabwe has no diplomatic relations with South Korea but has close ties with North Korea."

A source said if the South Koreans had confined their delegates to sports officials, their application to come to Zimbabwe might have been considered.

It is understood South Korea wanted to include its ambassador from Kenya and a Foreign Affairs official in the party.

The conference, which is being attended by delegations from the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress, Swapo and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, is aimed at achieving South Africa's total isolation from international sport.
Curbs on ex-Rhodesians

ZIMBABWE plans to take action against ex-Rhodesian whites now living in South Africa who are making use of Zimbabwean passports as a convenience to participate in international sporting events.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said yesterday his government would either withdraw or not renew the passports of these Zimbabweans by convenience.

Opening the third International Conference Against Apartheid Sport, Mugabe also called for the closing of all loopholes whereby South Africans could still participate in foreign sporting arenas.

Delegates to the conference in Harare outlined three specific targets for the conference, which ends tomorrow:

- to curb the back-door entry of South Africans in international sporting events through the possession of foreign passports;
- to increase international pressure on governments still allowing their citizens to mount rebel tours to South Africa, and;
- to mount a campaign against the South African government's set of tax incentives to companies for sponsorship of "multi-national and racist sport".

Key conference organizers are Zimbabwe Olympic Committee head Tommy Sibhole, who is also editor of The Herald, and South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee leader Sam Rambamy. Conference chairman is Major General Joseph Garba, who heads the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid.

A six-person South African Council of Sport contingent, led by vice-president Joe Ebrahim and finance secretary Kirsh Makerdjij, was among the scores of international delegations present at the plush Harare International Conference Centre.

Sacas' president, Frank van der Horst, was refused a passport to attend the meeting. SACOS national executive members Tlabe Moloi and Jacob Zuma were among delegates from South Africa, Namibia and Palestinian delegations.

See story, back page.
run into gold, should it develop, for some time.
These are formidable obstacles for gold to overcome. It could do so only if investment demand rose to, and sustained, much higher levels. But this in turn looks likely to happen only if inflation picks up and fuels a renewed gold boom, as it did during 1976-1981.

Post-crash forecasts suggest slightly higher 1998 inflation in Japan and the UK (1.7% and 4.7%, respectively) than would otherwise have been the case; an unchanged rate of 1.5% in Germany; and a decline to 4.7% in the US. With economic growth moderating in all these economies next year, weak commodity prices and continuing modest wage increases, it is hard to see where any material upturn in inflation is coming from.

The liquidity the Fed has pumped into the system in the past two weeks to offset the contractionary impact of the crash may result in an inflationary spike in a few months' time. But any risks the Fed runs in this direction will be offset by the $1 trillion fall in the net worth of US individuals. Since around 40% of US individuals' net worth is (or was) represented by stock market holdings, the risk of sustained inflation as a result of current Fed policy does not appear great. A renewed slide in the dollar now seems inevitable. Gold at least should move up in response. But while dollar weakness would have been interpreted as stoking inflation earlier in the year, the risks have dwindled in the post-crash environment. Indeed, the US authorities now appear determined to seize the opportunity to lower interest rates, manoeuvre the dollar lower against the yen and D-mark and pump liquidity into the system, none of which would have been possible even a fortnight ago.

As Black Monday and Tuesday recede, the mood in the markets is still volatile, but there is a body of opinion arguing that it was all for the best. The shock treatment of Wall Street's fall may knock heads together at the White House and on Capitol Hill for a compromise on the Federal deficit, Lower interest rates, while they last, will also reduce the Federal financing burden.

If the dollar can fall in a non-inflationary manner, the current account deficit will narrow, after the normal J-curve effect; already, US industry is benefiting from the effects of the earlier 40% dollar decline from its February 1985 peak.

In financial markets there is relief that the crash happened as quickly as it did, instead of by slow attrition over many months. Barring new shocks, the mood is now that a slow recovery can begin. Some fund managers expect prices to approach the July-August highs by this time next year. Thus the mood is to see the crash as a purge.

Others warn, however, that the path back to previous market peaks cannot be so easy. The wealth effect of the crash has left most investors poorer; consumption will fall, depressing demand. Forced sales of assets will become the order of the day for many and a shift to liquid assets is probable for those who are able to do so. Finally, on this scenario, the resulting weakness of consumer demand, coupled with higher costs of equity capital, will lead businesses to reduce investment. Thus in one view there could be a gradual return to pre-crash levels of economic and market activity, and in the other, a descent into recession or depression. In either view there is no obvious answer to the question: who will buy gold?

ZIMBABWE

Staying on

What's it like to live in Zimbabwe? Better than some might think; the headlines about a one-party state, a faltering economy, and continued turbulence in Matabeleland. However, looking at the careers of those whites who have really made the transition — emotionally as much as anything else — it's apparent that they have not done so without a certain measure of, well... call it compromise.

Take Bill Irvine. For many years — as a stalwart of Ian Smith's defunct Rhodesian Front — this wily and hard-nosed Scot opposed sanctions on SA. Last week, lo and behold, he changed his tune only minutes after he was successfully nominated by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as a new, and some cynics would say token, member of the Zimbabwean parliament.

"If sanctions are this government's policy, I'll go along with it," said Irvine, clearly piqued that his change of heart could even be questioned. "The interests of this country are paramount."

There is an irony here — touched on by the comment of Harare publisher Ray Roberts, that it was Irvine and other right-wing whites who most readily of all ac-

In its seven years of independence, Zimbabwe has made progress in its stated aim of racial reconciliation — at least as far as black-white relations go. The situation in Matabeleland continues to give concern internationally. And the goal of socialism has had some curious side-effects.

accepted the changing times. "They understand the language of power play," Roberts says. "The liberals expected some kind of Utopia, only to find an extended State of Emergency (emanating from Smith's time) and corruption within the bureaucracy."

It is now seven years since independence. Mugabe's recipe for reconciliation (see Current affairs) has had qualified success — few Smith supporters who were around on March 4 1980 (when Mugabe became Prime Minister-designate) could have foreseen that in time his stated policy of race accord would result in 10 white nominated MPs — nominated by ZANU-PF, the main nationalist party born in the war, at that.

The comment of the usually critical Zimbabwe Financial Gazette on the advent of nominated white MPs is worth recording: "(Government's) policy is an example to other nations, on this continent and further afield, proving that one-man one-vote need not be an automatic exclusion from participation in national affairs of anyone who is not a member of the ruling party.

Not that all is amity; the bitter divides of history have frequently been in danger of widening. As Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira admits, incidents like the accidental death of President Samora Machel and
the subsequent assault on whites created a most explosive situation. Nonetheless, racial accord has a very high official priority.

It is interesting that those white MPs who have joined forces with Mugabe — which means allegiance to, or at least acceptance of, the idea of a one-party state — are fond of pointing to Mugabe’s pragmatism. And indeed it is true that given his stated aim of socialism, Mugabe has in practice done little to bring about such a system in Zimbabwe. Nothing has been nationalised, they say; and in any rational assessment of the role whites continue to play in big business, one can understand their tolerance of the new order.

There has been a transfer of some assets, though. J.C. Joshi, chairman of the Zidco Holdings group, explains that this fully government-owned company has been aggressively on the acquisition trail. And The Herald reports that majority government-owned Astra Holdings continues to expand — it has just taken over steel specialists Henry Dunn Reinforcing. An odd variation of socialism.

Anyway, white Zimbabweans and those representing them in parliament are not going to rock the boat. A shrewd man, Mugabe knows that. While it is not incredible that a few whites could conceivably still be acting as agents for SA — as Security Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa has claimed — in general they have accepted their lot. Some, like Irvine, who went to SA to assess their prospects, came back because “I didn’t like the scene there.”

But in some respects the “scene” in Zimbabwe does not differ all that much from SA. White-rulled SA certainly is — but Zimbabwe also has its elite, and it just so happens that it is not white Zimbabweans who are feeling the squeeze, but blacks.

Crossroads near Cape Town has become a household name all over the world — an epitaph to an inhuman endeavour to remove people against their will. To most the name Makombo in the Masvingo province means nothing. For Chikutuva Chipfunhu, an almost blind 80-year-old, it means hardship: the Mugabe government has said he has settled there illegally. He might just as well be in Crossroads; indeed, in some respects he would be better off.

Chipfunhu and his clan are an example of the consequences of government’s strong-arm tactics when it comes to squatting and dissent. In the very language of SA, the governor of Masvingo province, Comrade Dzikamai Mavhaire, says: “All squatters will have to go. There will be no negotiations about it.”

These tough tactics are equally apparent in Mugabe’s handling of the situation in Matabeleland, home of Joshua Nkomo’s Ndebele. Mugabe sees Nkomo’s opposition to a one-party state and the “acts of banditry” in Matabeleland by his ZAPU Party members as disrespectful to the “judgment of the people.”

This is how Mugabe sums it up: “We have to continue to fight to the bitter end to stamp out the disident activities. If it means mobilising the entire nation we will do so and the people will be called upon to do it.”

The Lawyers’ Committee for Human Rights, a watchdog body based in New York, paints a horrific picture of torture and abuse of human rights against the minority Ndebele population. It considers Mugabe’s counter-insurgency tactics as indistinguishable from those used by the Smith government. The committee based its 1986 report on two visits to Zimbabwe, where it met numerous victims of human rights violations and their relatives. The committee also spoke to religious leaders, political party leaders, attorneys, journalists and academics. It found that although human rights have improved overall since white rule ended in 1980, Mugabe’s campaign to suppress armed dissent in Matabeleland has resulted in grave and persistent wrongs.

Assisting in this process is the continuation of Ian Smith’s Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations, now in force for more than 20 years. This State of Emergency has seriously undermined respect for the rule of law, says the committee.

Allusions about SA’s limited support for at least some of Zimbabwe’s anti-government rebels are not disputed by the committee. Nonetheless, in considering the Zimbabwe State of Emergency, the committee makes reference to the “Declaration of Rights” which formed part of the Lancaster House constitution, and which is not exactly worth much. The declaration is modelled after the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the European Convention on Human Rights of 1950. All these rights — freedom of expression, assembly, movement, and the right to personal liberty — have been substantially curtailed by the State of Emergency.

Another disturbing aspect of the emergency is that it has spawned numerous regulations which in reality have nothing to do with the security situation. Emergency law regulates — in the words of one Zimbabwean publication — “almost every aspect of our lives.”

Government’s explanation for the upholding of these strict measures seems familiar — South Africans have heard them all at home. There are no restrictions on the movements of foreign correspondents, says Shumuyarira, except when the army is busy with operations in a given area. And so on.

Newly-appointed white MP Jamesarthurst correctly (if unintentionally) touches on the core of the issue when he notes that “conditions are so different” when one is comparing the lifestyle of whites under Smith and thereafter.

All in all, a mixed success. It could, of course, have been far worse. In this respect, SA has lessons to learn from Zimbabwe’s policy of reconciliation.

As Mugabe’s Minister of Public Service, Chris Andersen, noted when he was in SA two weeks ago, the policy was not decided upon without opposition: “There were some who would have preferred reprisals and retaliation.”

That ugly possibility appears to have been well deflected.

Andersen drew an obvious conclusion: “I need hardly say that the longer and more bitter the conflict in SA, the more difficult it will be for a policy of reconciliation to be implemented.”

Fair enough. It is the only rational way through what will be a tough and potentially disruptive period of transition.

It is even a policy that could bear fruit in Matabeleland.
Cyclists a cover for SADF, conference told

ROBIN DREW

LONDON — Started delegations at the International Conference Against Apartheid in Sport being held in Nairobi have heard that a South African Defence Force cycling team had been competing in Belgium and planned to campaign in the European season next year.

There were gasps as Mr. John Brooks, executive secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, said sport was being used as a cover to establish military contacts.

He referred to an SADF publication, Uniform, of 1 August which contained a picture of victorious South African cyclists in Belgium.

Mr. Brooks also said anti-apartheid activists in Britain were encountering elaborate instances of obstruction, especially on the part of rugby administrators to prevent visits by English teams. He added that South African university students went on tour — last year's tour was banned.

He praised the action of the Women's Cricket Association, which he said would not condone any activities of South Africa. The conference also heard from a Swedish delegation that were being made to get South Africa expelled from the ice hockey, skating and skiing federations.

It was ridiculous, he said, that the International Olympic Committee had barred South Africa but sport federations should continue allowing South Africa membership.

“We have spoken too much, written too much. What is needed is action to reach the ultimate goal of a sporting world without apartheid,” he said. — Saturday Star Africa News Service.
Outlaw sport contracts with SA conference ends with call to withdraw
HARARE — The world’s third biggest tobacco exporter, Zimbabwe, has a nationwide cigarette shortage, manufacturers said yesterday.

While the former British colony produces 100-million kgs of tobacco yearly for sale abroad, it is not making enough cigarettes for the domestic market.

Manufacturers cite shortages of foreign currency to import packaging materials and filters. “We just don’t have the imported items we need to produce the number of packets of cigarettes Zimbabwean smokers need,” one manufacturer said.

Strict import controls bar merchants from buying cigarettes from other countries to end the shortage.

Some manufacturers said domestic sales in the last month had plunged by 30%.

Zimbabwe is the world’s third main tobacco grower after the US and Brazil. — Sapa-AP.
HARARE — Talks were under-
way to remedy some of the de-
fects in Zimbabwe’s “imperfect” 
Labour Relations Act, Labour and 
Manpower Planning Minister 
Frederick Shava said yesterday. 

The two-year old Act was last 
week criticised by Zimbabwe’s 
Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dum-
butshena, for what he said was its 
heavy bias against employers.

Not perfect

Shava told a seminar on collect-
ive bargaining that although the 
Act was not perfect, the govern-
ment would never push the labour-
law back to the discredited era 
where Zimbabwean workers 
were badly treated by their em-
ployers.

He said the evil effects of that 
system had not yet been removed 
entirely.

That was evidenced by the fact 
that many prominent Zimbabwean 
organisations still practised 
racial discrimination and persist-
ed in ignoring their workers in the 
management of their affairs.

Other employers had developed “cold feet” on the question of 
black advancement.

Shava said: “In fact, my offi-
cers inform me that a lot of 
blacks who were promoted in the 
early days of our independence 
are now being demoted or dis-
missed for sometimes spurious 
reasons.” — Sapa.
HARARE — Zimbabwean Minister of Transport Mr. Herbert Ushekwunze told the Assembly yesterday that all white employees of the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) had opted for voluntary early retirement.

The award of a 15 percent "critical areas allowance" had increased termination benefits substantially and made retirement attractive, he said.

Mr. Ushekwunze was continuing with his reply to the report of a commission of inquiry into the railways which, last week, he denounced as "a piece of political pornography.

The Minister told the house that he did not know the exact number of people involved in the early retirement scheme but said: "The latest information is that all the white employees on the railways are involved."

The Minister said NRZ management was "one step ahead" of the Cabinet because they had already introduced the early retirement scheme, although it was still a policy matter being discussed by the Cabinet.

The Minister told the house that most of the "whites" who were opting for early retirement had already put out feelers to South Africa and had been told that, if they changed their termination benefits into the financial rand and invested for two years, they would get two rands back for every rand they had put in.

"This involves mostly foreign currency and most of them are going to stay in South Africa," he said. — Sapa.
HARARE. — The Zimbabwe government said yesterday that no more racehorses would be allowed to race in South Africa and no Zimbabwean jockeys would be allowed to train there.

The move was announced by the Minister for Sport, Mr David Karimanzira.

Up to now Zimbabwean horses have been allowed to compete in South African races while jockeys have been able to train there with special permits.

Most other sports in Zimbabwe severed their South African ties soon after independence in 1980 but racing was allowed to maintain some links because the government treated it as a business.

Mr Karimanzira said in Parliament that racing would now be considered a sport in Zimbabwe and anyone defying the ban would face "stern measures".

Racing authorities in Zimbabwe are still affiliated to the South African Jockey Club, which administers the bloodstock and veterinary rules and is the final court of appeal for disciplinary offences.

Mr Karimanzira did not announce any plans to ban betting on South African races, the main source of income for Zimbabwean horse racing.

Officials of the Mashonaland Turf Club, which runs racing at Harare's Borrowdale course, say 70% of their income comes from betting on races "down south".

The government taxes betting at 17.5% and would lose an estimated several million rand a year if the betting link was scrapped.
Racism by whites alleged

HARARE— Allegations of racism on the part of whites are flying about in Zimbabwe, the latest being levelled by stormy Transport Minister Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze.

Defending himself in Parliament this week against claims that he had used claims of racism to try to discredit the general manager of the railways, Mr. John Avery, he said all white railwaymen had opted for voluntary early retirement.

He alleged most of them were planning to go to South Africa and that some had been promoted to enable them to get better retirement benefits.

INADVERTENTLY

Last week, Labour Minister, Dr. Frederick Shava, accused the management of Standard Chartered Bank of practising racism against blacks, sometimes inadvertently.

Dr. Ushewokunze also lashed out at the committee of inquiry which examined the railways as part of a larger inquiry into parastatal bodies ordered by Parliament.

In an earlier reply to criticism of the railways by the committee, the Minister was rapped over the knuckles sharply by Prime Minister Mugabe for attacking the integrity of the committee members.

Dr. Ushewokunze's reply ran to more than 150 pages, apart from supporting documents.

He claimed that in the past, the former Rhodesian Government had used Ministerial directives to entrench racism on the railways.
Zimbabwe renews destabilisation claims

SA 'preparing to attack again'

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe has accused South Africa of preparing to attack Frontline states and has renewed its allegations of South African destabilisation.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said this week’s claim by the South African Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, that Frontline states had falsely accused South Africa to obtain funds from overseas was cheap political propaganda.

But he said Zimbabwe would be on its guard because previous belligerent statements had been followed by attacks.

Acts of aggression

The Herald newspaper this morning carries long extracts from the book “Destructive Engagement” which sets out to prove South African involvement in acts of aggression against its neighbouring states.

Of General Malan’s denials of a destabilisation strategy, the Herald said: “How familiar Malan’s claims sound. Almost word for word and sentiment for sentiment, they echo those of the Nazi authorities on the eve of the outbreak of the Second World War.”

The Herald, which has close government links, said progressive Africa would forever remain grateful to countries such as Cuba for coming to Angola’s assistance.

“We will not be told by those who are seeking to enslave black people who our friends should be. If communists were good enough to fight side by side with the US and Britain against Hitler, then they are good enough to help the Frontline states defend themselves against the modern Nazis led by President Botha, Magnus Malan and their cohorts,” said the editorial.

Also in Harare an official at the South African Trade Mission has denied a statement by Minister Shamuyarira that the South African deputy director of foreign affairs, Mr Glenn Babb, was asked to leave Zimbabwe last month.

He said Mr Babb had carried out his visit to Zimbabwe as planned. It was wrong to say the visit was unauthorised as the minister was reported to have said.
Chissango in Harare for talks
SA's bid to coerce Zimbabwe

THIS opinion piece is written by ZIANA, the semi-official Zimbabwe News Agency.

FOCUS

United States, have accepted that the Nam is an international forum that both demands and deserves recognition and respect.

With this in mind, just how far can South Africa go in its attempts towards discrediting both Zimbabwe and its leader.

There is also a train of thought in Zimbabwe that South Africa will intensify its efforts in this respect when Zimbabwe's three-year tenure of the leadership of the Nam ends in 1989.

The South African Government resents Zimbabwe because it sets a "bad example" to white South Africans in that all that should have gone wrong, according to the pre-independence predictions, has not taken place.

The policy of reconciliation, as spelled out to the nation by CDE Mugabe on March 4, 1980, barely a month before formal independence, has, and continues, to play a major role in the stability of Zimbabwe.

The policy was aimed at both whites and blacks and, certainly, the nation's critics can point at the unrest in Matabeland. But, in the light of recent unannounced political developments, they might be wise to make up their minds on this score.

As for General Malan's "genocide" remark, Zimbabweans wonder just what the man is talking about.

The government estimated in Parliament that there were probably no more than 100 bandits operating in the Matabeland and Midlands provinces. Working in small groups, they have attacked blacks and whites alike.

Bodies

But trenches full of the bodies of massacred minorities, as implied by the genocide label, are a figment of imagination.

On the other hand, dismiss such gatherings as yet more guss of hot air from across the Limpopo.

In reality, however, each and every one of these gatherings delivers another blow to apartheid, no matter how insignificant it may seem to the South Africans who, if the Rhodesian experience is anything to judge by, might eventually become victims of their own government's propaganda machine.

South Africa scorns Zimbabwe's repeated calls for mandatory international sanctions against Pretoria, saying Zimbabwe itself would be one of the worst sufferers.

Zimbabwe freely acknowledges it would suffer, but it has remained firm in its stand on sanctions.

The reason why Zimbabwe insists on sanctions is that it accepts that it is already being slowly bled by South Africa's destabilisation policies in that, for example, it has been forced to commit thousands of troops to protect its lifelines to the Port of Beira in Mozambique at a cost of millions of dollars a year.

From time to time South Africa has imposed its own form of trade embargoes on Zimbabwe, such as the delaying of the passage of railway trucks through the Beit Bridge border post and also

Neither has it had to contend with concerted and intense terrorist activity like the MNR has imposed on Mozambique. South Africa has claimed that it has not aided the MNR since the time of the signing of the Nkomati agreement with Mozambique in 1984.

But just how much military hardware and other aid the South Africans poured into the arms of the MNR before the signing of the agreement has never been assessed, although, judging from the continued predations of the MNR, it would seem to have been considerable.

The MNR bandits are now intent on infiltrating Zimbabwe's eastern border, having declared the equivalent of war against Zimbabwe because of the aid it is giving Mozambique.

Their rape and murder is reaching into Zimbabwe. More than 20 people have already been killed.

Political analysts in Zimbabwe see the sum of these factors as an attempt by South Africa to reduce Zimbabwe to the equivalent status of Mozambique and Angola.

Zimbabwe is also aware that the Transvaal-based Super Zapa, the rebel branch of the local Zapa Party led by Dr Joshua
It is felt that what the South Africans are really asking is saying to the Zimbabweans, "Without our cooperation, you are not viable. Why not pull your head out of line and we will reward you." Could it be that General Malan's sentiments are an effort to draw attention from his own problems and accusation it has so often leveled at black governments? — Liana
that more than 90,000 military workers in southern Africa have been laid off. The economic pressure on Zimbabwe has also been increased by the sanctions imposed by Western nations. In addition, Zimbabwe has faced challenges in maintaining its territorial integrity. The border conflicts with Zambia have led to tension, and there are reports of skirmishes along the border.

Besides the economic and territorial issues, Zimbabwe has also faced political challenges. The government has been accused of human rights violations and corruption. The opposition movement has been suppressed, and the political landscape remains divided.

In conclusion, Zimbabwe faces a multitude of challenges, ranging from economic hardship to political instability. The country is in need of support from the international community to address these issues and move forward. The regional cooperation and solidarity are crucial in overcoming these challenges.
Storm over call to end the battle against SA

MICHAELE HARTNACK, HARARE - A political storm is brewing over a top black businessman's calls for a negotiated settlement of the Mozambican civil war and for an end to the "suicide" of Zimbabwe's confrontation with SA.

Former office bearer in the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce Sam Gozo on Tuesday told a seminar on the role of private enterprise, under socialism: "Our war effort in Mozambique has dissipated foreign currency to buy raw materials for production. The answer to most of these conflicts is not military but political."

He added: "Zimbabwe did not start apartheid in SA. Why should Zimbabwe then commit suicide by single-handedly carrying the cross of liberation?"

"Provocative"

Gozo also welcomed the recent nomination of many former members of Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front (RF) among the 11 white Members of Parliament.

Zimbabwe's semi-official daily, The Herald, branded his speech "provocative" and accused him of "making frequent trips to SA."

Stronger reaction is expected at ministerial level or from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe has never revealed the cost of the war - said to cost him a day.
HARARE — Despite South Africa's "acts of destabilisation to undermine Zimbabwe's national unity and progress," the country continued to enjoy all round success in its post-independence reconstruction, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, said in Harare.

"According to Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana, Mr Mugabe told a dinner function: "For us, Zimbabwe peace is a paramount objective.""

"The function was held to welcome the visiting president of the central committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists, Mr. Bosko Kranic, and his delegation.

"Mr. Mugabe said: 'We went to war and it was a hard and bitter time, but in order to establish peace and to ensure that the people of Zimbabwe are masters of their own destiny.

"We therefore fought for democracy and justice for all our people. "We can proudly say that we lived up to our own commitments since we became an independent sovereign state, even though we still have many problems to tackle and solve in favour of our people's well-being and happiness.'"

"Outlining the Government's achievements in health, education, resettlement, and rural development in Zimbabwe's post-independence reconstruction, Mr. Mugabe said:

"'South African sponsored banditry activities in Zimbabwe and Mozambique have constrained our development efforts, as more resources have had to be allocated to the defence of our transport routes."

"The Southern African Peace and Development Conference (SAPDC) has been the movement's effective implementation, and Mr. Mugabe expressed his pleasure that the conference would be held in Mozambique."
"Destabilisation at root of crisis"

HARARE — South Africa's apartheid policy, its "acts of political and economic destabilisation" and its "armed attacks on Frontline states lie at the root of the increasing economic and political crisis in southern Africa", a United Nations official said here yesterday.

The Director for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Mr. Hisham Omayyad, was addressing the fourth meeting of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force, following up the UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development.

He told delegates that the UN Secretary-General had designated the Department of Special Political Questions as a focal point at UN headquarters to ensure efficient monitoring and co-ordination of technical or emergency assistance to Frontline states and other states bordering South Africa.

Any action by the UN would have to be in response to specific requests from these states.

In Mozambique, destabilisation had caused damage estimated by the government there at about R100 billion, he said.

An estimated 3.21 million displaced people needed emergency food in Mozambique.

In Angola, the government estimated there were 690,000 displaced people and more than 1 million destitute urban inhabitants in need of food aid.

An inter-agency mission headed by the Director for Emergencies in Africa, Mr. Charles la Muniere, was at present in Angola to update assistance requirements.

Turning to the problem of refugees, Mr. Omayyad said: "Despite their critical economic situation, African countries can be proud of the fact that, of the millions of refugees driven to cross international borders by persecution, war, hunger and famine, none have been denied shelter and asylum in neighbouring countries."

— Sapa.
Storm brewing over Harare

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South Africa

Zimbabwe

The Storms of Change

The call to end fiction with a new horizon for Africa

The call to end fiction with a new horizon for Africa
Zimbabwe bush terrorist killed

From MICHAEL HARTNACK
HARARE. — Zimbabwe's most wanted criminal, Richard Gwesela, has been shot dead.

His bloated, bullet-shattered body lay in the sun behind the Gweru police station yesterday.

Gwesela had a price of R60 000 on him since his wave of killing started. He deserted from the Zimbabwean national army five years ago.

A top-secret "hit squad" of special Zimbabwean troops, modelled on the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, is thought to have killed Gwesela on Sunday in the remote Chembe area, 100km north of Gweru, in a bitterly fought-out gunbattle.

The security force unit followed up a bus robbery perpetrated by the Gwesela gang last Thursday, camouflaging itself among local people and exploiting the services of reform ex-dissidents.

The hunt was still going on yesterday for four fugitive survivors of the gang.

Tribespeople queued in the searing African heat to see the mutilated corpse which, said Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Ngava, had been positively identified as Gwesela by police fingerprint experts and by his mother and brother.

The one-time guerilla commander in Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces during the Rhodesian bush war exploited his detailed knowledge when he took to the bush in 1982 following Mr Nkomo's dismissal from Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

He was reported to have killed more than 70 pro-government black civilians and five white farmers.

An indoctrinated Marxist, he robbed buses, farms and stores, distributing his loot to "the exploiting masses".

Some of the rural people who risked their lives and liberty to conceal him were believed to have been among those who went to see his body yesterday.

Superstition surrounded Gwesela. He was credited with being able to turn himself into rocks and trees to avoid detection. Twice before, Zimbabwean authorities reported his death — only to have him re-emerge and resume his rampage of terror.
Zimbabweans kill outlaw Gwasela

HUNDREDS of Zimbabweans flocked to Gweru Central Police Station to see the body of the notorious outlaw, Richard Gwasela, Zimbabwe's most wanted man who was killed in a contact with a special task force assigned to deal with him.

Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala said Gwasela had been tracked down by the task force which had been put into the area secretly after uniformed men had been withdrawn.

In the shoot-out another bandit was injured and carried away by two other members of the gang. Follow-up operations are continuing.

Gwasela and his men had terrorised large areas of Matabeleland North and the neighbouring Midlands Province.

After the murders of four whites at the Somabula Club near Gweru in May and hundreds of troops and policemen were deployed. But within days, Gwasela had cold-bloodedly murdered another white farmer only a short distance away.

A reward of R60 000 was offered for information leading to the capture of the former Zipra guerrilla fighter who went under a number of names.

But when a black farmer in the Cooper Queen area reported that the bandit had been seen, the informer himself was shot and killed while having supper and his body thrown into the smouldering remains of his homestead.

Various crimes, perhaps more than he was capable of, have been laid at the door of Gwasela who at one stage was said by the authorities to be responsible for 70 killings.

Posters bearing his picture were displayed in remote areas and at the police station where the body was on display, a poster was hung above it.
Danger signals

When the Zimbabwe Cabinet sub-committee on unemployment recommended early retirement as a possible strategy for easing the country's rapidly worsening unemployment situation, few people expected it to become a controversial issue.

But this recommendation, and the quite extraordinary performance of Transport Minister Herbert Ushewokunze, have raised very grave doubts about the staffing on the State-owned National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ).

The NRZ, believing that it was in line with government policy, circularised staff asking for volunteers for early retirement, adding that preference would be given to those in their first five years of service or in their final five years before normal retirement at 60.

This seemingly innocent request coincided with the parliamentary debate on the report of the now famous Smith Commission of Inquiry into Parastatals (chaired by Justice Smith), which examined the NRZ.

It was scathingly critical of Ushewokunze — the second time it had crossed him, following its equally devastating attack last year on his handling of the national airline, Air Zimbabwe. The report, described as "political pornography" by the minister, boosted the morale of railwaymen, especially the whites who still held most of the key technical posts on NRZ, because it was seen as an obvious threat to Ushewokunze's influence over the railways.

But as it became clear that a repetition of the debate over Air Zimbabwe was likely, with the Cabinet failing to act on the report's recommendations, the morale of white railwaymen slumped and — according to Ushewokunze — almost all of them applied for early retirement.

Ushewokunze, who devoted days of parliamentary time to reading his 120-page reply to the Smith report, skilfully played this card to his advantage. He presented the early retirement offer as a white racist plot which would enable white NRZ employees to quit their posts early. They would head for SA with premature pensions, boosted (he claimed) by the award of the 15% "critical areas" allowance which would substantially increase termination benefits.

Ushewokunze said that the white railwaymen had already been told by Pretoria that they would be welcome in SA, and that they could bring the pension commutations into the country through the financial rand mechanism, and so boost their value.

Not everyone shares the minister's view.

Many blacks on the NRZ see the early retirement of whites as opening the door to accelerated promotion. Many business leaders shudder at the prospect of a sudden outflow of white skills, fearing that it will give rise to the Zambian-style railway chaos of the late Sixties (when Lusaka had to hurriedly engage Indian expatriates to keep the trains running).

Those associated with the Beira Corridor, which aims to divert rail traffic away from the South African system, are also deeply concerned that a sudden loss of white expertise would jeopardise their entire strategy.

It seems, therefore, that the early retirement initiative could be limited to a small minority of the top whites who would like to take advantage of it. Whether this will help the NRZ to any great extent is problematic.

Morale among the white railwaymen has plummeted. Many whites are likely to quit, even without the early retirement benefits — though much will depend on who gets the top job as general manager when John Avery — a prime target of the minister's criticisms — retires next April.

There is also an intriguing political battle being waged behind the scenes. Last year, when Ushewokunze slammed the Smith report, Robert Mugabe warned that any criticism of the commission was a criticism of himself and his government. Ushewokunze has — not for the first time — openly challenged his premier, and with a Cabinet reshuffle in the offing there are many who believe the minister may have gone too far this time.

How long Justice Smith can retain any credibility in the light of such persistent and scathing criticism is another imponderable.

If Mugabe fails to fire Ushewokunze, Smith himself may opt for early retirement.
SA steering off destabilisation

SATURDAY STAR
AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

South Africa has stopped trying to destabilise its neighbours and is seeking co-operation with them, says a prominent white Zimbabwean who directs an organisation that has claimed to have been a prime target of the alleged destabilisation.

South Africa would, however, continue to suffer from the consequences of destabilisation for years to come, said Mr Eddie Cross, managing director of BCG Ltd, the company closely involved in the running and development of the Beira Corridor, through which run Zimbabwe's vital transport links and pipeline to the sea.

"I think the destabilisation phase is over," Mr Cross said at a seminar in Johannesburg organised by the South African Institute of International Affairs.

"South Africa is now seeking a different type of relationship with its neighbours. This constitutes a very significant and primary shift in South Africa's foreign policy, which is very welcome."

Mr Cross said that after conducting a deliberate destabilisation policy from 1980 South Africa had by 1985 decided that it had been a serious blunder.

South Africa, he said, had made two mistakes. One was the destruction of its international reputation for integrity in international affairs.

"There was a time, under Hilgard Muller, when South Africa's word counted for something in the international community," Mr Cross said. "It no longer does. You are totally distrusted throughout the world."

Pretoria had not only led the United States down the garden path over constructive engagement but had "consistently told lies in international fora" about what it had been doing in the Frontline states.

South Africa's other mistake had been to attack the Frontline states. South Africa's future would be influenced less by the opinion of the outside world than by the opinion of its neighbours and if it could strike a deal

STABILISATION: Power from the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric project in Mozambique may be restored to South Africa next year following a successful round of talks between the two countries and Portugal in Pretoria this week. Pictured at the press conference yesterday (from left): Mozambique, Minister of Industry and Energy Dr Antonio Branco, Mr Kubus Meiring, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Dr J M Duarte Barros, Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Mugabe Warned About Looming Financial Disaster

By DON JACOBS

With a nervous eye on their vital foreign currency allocations, the Zimbabwean business community rolled back into cowed silence this week after one of their black leaders, Mr. Sam Gozo, was pilloried for urging talks to halt the ruinous Mozambican civil war.

The government-controlled Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, which had ignored the original reports of Mr. Gozo's speech to the Zimbabwean Institute of Directors' led bulletin after bulletin with a statement from the Minister of Information, Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, denouncing Mr. Gozo as "unpatriotic" and "clearly serving South African interests."

Ignore

"Who is Mr. Gozo anyway to question well laid-out government policies?" demanded Dr. Shamuyarira, a leading member of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Soviet-style Politburo.

Observers in Harare rejected the suggestion that Mr. Gozo's remarks represented any grounds for opinion that could change Mr. Mugabe's determination never to censure negotiations with the Mozambique Resistance Movement, and his priority for spearheading international action against South Africa.

With Mr. Mugabe's Zanu (PF) in firm control of the 80,000 civil servants and 44,000-strong Zimbabwe national army, he can afford to ignore the opinions of businessmen, say the observers.

They drew attention to President Kenneth Kaunda's similar response to warnings 20 years ago of the effects of sanctions against South Africa, and the bloodless coup of realism which resulted in the debt-ridden South African Locomotive and Wagons just before the Vancouver Commonwealth summit.

"It is not Zimbabwe which started apartheid in South Africa. Why should Zimbabwe then commit suicide against apartheid by single-handedly carrying the cross of liberation?" Mr. Gozo asked.

He said that economic development was being held back by a hidebound socialist bureaucracy and by the foreign exchange drains imposed by Zimbabwean intervener in Mozambique, estimated by some foreign observers to exceed £1 million a day.
Woman refugee on spy charges

HARARE.—Ms Odile Harrington, a 27-year-old South African woman detained by Zimbabwean police in January, pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of espionage.

The state counsel said Ms Harrington had come to Zimbabwe by road late last year as a South African agent posing as a refugee. She had in fact been given refugee status, he said.

Her detention followed an attempt to mail letters to South Africa containing photographs of African National Congress officials living at the house where she stayed, as part of a plan of the building and registration numbers of cars used by the ANC, he said.

Her lawyer called early for her release on the grounds that the state did not have a valid case against Ms Harrington because, in sending information to South Africa she was not sending it, as the state argued, to a country legally regarded as an enemy of Zimbabwe.

The trial judge adjourned the hearing for 24 hours to decide whether to grant the defence's call for release.

Ms Harrington is reported to be a former Wits University student.

UP!
SA woman admits to spying on ANC

HARARE — A young South African woman admitted in Zimbabwe's High court yesterday that she spied on the banned African National Congress (ANC) for South Africa.

Miss Odile Harrington, 27, pleaded not guilty, however, and her lawyer applied for her discharge on the grounds that South Africa was not an enemy country and she had therefore not committed an offence.

The young woman sighed deeply and toyed anxiously with her long-hair as she sat between two burly woman police officers.

In her defence outline Miss Harrington said her mission was to spy on ANC and she showed diagrams of which rooms they slept in and their car registration numbers.

Miss Harrington admitted in her defence outline that even while in custody she attempted to smuggle information out of jail and on two occasions asked fellow prisoners to convey news of her arrest to South Africa.

The defence also claims that she was subjected to "gross mistreatment" at the hands of the Zimbabwe Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) and had to receive medical treatment in Chikurubi Central prison.

Mr Justice W. Sandura will rule today on Harrington's application for the case to be dismissed.

Sapa-RNS
Call for exile of Zimbabwe golfers

HARARE — Three young Zimbabwean golfers playing the Sunshine Circuit were summoned yesterday at reports that the Sunday Mail newspaper had called on the government to take tough action against them.

Calls were made for the three professional golfers to be stripped of their Zimbabwean citizenship and deported.

Mr Peter Brown, Mr Rui da Costa, 23, of Harare and Mr Glen James, 26, of Bulawayo were reported to have defied the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's total ban on all sporting contact with South Africa.

The president of the Zimbabwe Professional Golfers' Association, Mr Tim Price, has come under fire for not making a stronger denunciation of their action when he announced they would be barred from any future professional golf tours here.

The newspaper also accused the rebel golfers of poisoning the mind of Zimbabwean sportsmen and women and called for exemplary punishment.

"We are just trying to make a living playing golf," said Mr Brown. "Zimbabwe and South Africa trade normally, so I don't see why we should not be able to carry on our chosen trade, golf, and try to earn a living wage."

Seemingly frustrated by the lack of professional tournaments in Zimbabwe and neighbouring countries, and the gradual disintegration of the Safari Circuit, they headed South to make a living.

The sports and recreation council will meet to consider their case.

Sapa
I was sent to infiltrate ANC, spy accused admits

By ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE—Miss Odile Eone Harrington, 27, of Johannesburg admitted in the High Court here that she was sent to Zimbabwe to infiltrate the African National Congress (ANC).

Miss Harrington, slim, attractive with brown shoulder-length hair, is appearing before the Judge President, Mr Justice Sandura, charged with breaking the Official Secrets Act by obtaining information which could be useful to an enemy.

The outline of her defence, read in court, made it clear Miss Harrington was not challenging the State’s charge that she was sent by agents of the South African security services to spy on the ANC.

But she maintained she had not tried to send anyone secret information relating to the government of Zimbabwe or its agencies and all the information she had obtained was about the ANC.

According to the State, Miss Harrington was accepted as a refugee after staying in a transit camp. After two months she moved to a suburban house occupied by ANC officials.

She was instructed by the South African security services to become a courier and pass information to them.

But on January 29 she was arrested after asking a policeman to post letters for her—one of which was not sealed properly.

When she went to fetch some glue, he peeped inside and saw a photograph.

Miss Harrington was escorted into the courtroom yesterday by two women warders, who removed her handcuffs when she reached the dock.

In a firm voice she said “I plead not guilty” when the charge was put to her.

According to the prosecution the information she passed on concerned names and addresses of ANC officials, two photographs, a diagram of the house in which she was staying, details of where people slept and registration numbers of vehicles used by ANC officials.

If Miss Julian Colegrave, for the defence, said the accused, “pleaded not guilty” when the charge was put to her, she would deny that South Africa was an enemy of Zimbabwe.
Zimbabwe holds seven ‘SA spies’

Brown, 53, who is a British citizen, a Canadian technician employed by the PTC, Richard Lehman, Post Office engineer Jeffrey Mee, 44, who holds dual Zimbabwe-Irish citizenship, and a senior civil servant, Jack Lewis Walker, 54.

Lewis Walker is a retired provost marshal of the Rhodesian Air Force who served in the secretariat of the Public Services Commission, which has an administrative supervisory role over the armed forces and civil service.

His son, Air Lieutenant Nigel Lewis Walker, was one of the Air Force officers put into prolonged detention following the 1982 sabotage of Thornhill Air Base outside Gweru.

Harare holds seven ‘spies’

Lewis Walker and the Hardings are believed to be entitled to British passports, but hold Zimbabwean citizenship, which precludes British Foreign Office intervention on their behalf.

A British High commission spokesman here confirmed diplomats had been granted access to Brown, who has been held in Chikurubi Prison outside Harare for two months under emergency powers without being charged.

SA Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok yesterday refused to confirm — or deny — “at this stage” that Harrington was a spy.
Six whites on spy charges

HARARE — Six whites are being detained in Zimbabwe on allegations of spying for South Africa and supplying Pretoria with information about the ANC, lawyers for the detainees have confirmed.

They are Mr. Ivor Harding (55), a security officer in the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC); his son, Clive (25), Mr. Jeffrey Mee (44), also a PTC officer; Mr. Jack Lewis-Walker (54), a senior civil servant, Mrs. Patricia Brown (53), a widow, and Mr. Dick Laban (50), also a PTC employee.

Mrs. Brown is a British citizen and Laban is a Canadian. Diplomats from their high commissions are keeping in touch with events.
3 more SA spy suspects held in Zimbabwe

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Government is holding six whites in detention after uncovering what it believes is another major South African spying operation aimed at liberation movements and the frontline states.

The High Court here yesterday refused to discharge a seventh white, Miss Odelia Harrington, 27, who pleaded not guilty to spying and claimed she broke no Zimbabwean law when she posed as a refugee from apartheid to pin down ANC hoves. Miss Harrington entered Zimbabwe on October 7, 1986.

Her continuing case may not pose as grave as that of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs' recent efforts to convince Zimbabwe that "destabilisation" is a thing of the past as that of Mr. Ivor Harding, 55, who was arrested at Beitbridge on September 19 on his return from a trip to South Africa.

Last month the deputy director of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Glenn Bab, flew to Harare to make a public appeal for an end to the seven-year ban on direct government-to-government talks introduced by the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe.

He denied elements in Pretoria's security hierarchy "could be continuing hostile acts against the frontline states without President P.W. Botha's sanction."

When Mr. Harding's car was searched at Beitbridge an array of sophisticated spying gadgetry was discovered, according to sources here.

Mrs Brown is detained at the nearby women's prison.

In a statement to Parliament here earlier this year the Minister of Justice, Dr. Edisson Zvobgo, said many of the inmates of Chikurubi women's prison were confirmed carriers of the AIDS virus.

In Miss Harrington's case, Mr. Justice Wilson Sandura, sitting with a white and a black assessor, ruled yesterday that she did have a case to answer under Zimbabwe's Official Secrets Act.

"If found guilty, Miss Harrington could face a 14-year jail term.

Her counsel, Mr. Julian Colegrave, had petitioned for her immediate discharge on the grounds that the governments of the Mugabe and Mr. Botha were not at war, and her activities had not prejudiced Zimbabwe.

In her defence outline in the High Court, Miss Harrington claimed she was subjected to "gross mistreatment" at the hands of the, CIO during seven months in detention, for which she required hospital treatment.

During an hour's cross-examination yesterday afternoon, she conceded that her identification of ANC houses here, and of exact rooms where ANC officials slept, could have been used when passed back to launch South African cross-border raids.
I did it for my Govt' - SA spy

SOUTH African agent Odile Harrington, who has admitted spying on the ANC in Zimbabwe, told the High Court here yesterday, "I did what I thought was my duty. I did it for my Government."

Miss Harrington (27) of Johannesburg was questioned under oath for about 45 minutes during which time she stood in the witness box, arms folded, and 'answered' quietly but at times defiantly as the prosecutor took her through the reasons for her infiltrating the ANC.

She has pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Official Secrets Act of obtaining information which could be useful to an enemy.

Mr Justice Sandura ruled yesterday that the State had established a prima facie case and dismissed a defence application for her discharge.

Mr Julian Colegrave, for the defence, then put Miss Harrington in the witness box where she said she agreed with the defence outline in which it was stated she had been sent to Zimbabwe by the South African security service to get herself accepted as a courier by the ANC and to relay information back to the security service.

In reply to Mr Augustine Chikumira for the State, she said she regarded the liberation movements trying to overthrow the South African Government as an evil that should be annihilated.

This was not so much to sustain apartheid but because she believed South Africa would change more gradually along other lines.

She described herself as a strong supporter of the Government, dedicated to its main ideals, though not all of them.
Spy suspect 'talented but very eccentric'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African "ANC-spy" Miss Odile Eeone Harrington, 22, was described by her brother today as a "highly talented, sensitive and attractive woman — but very eccentric".

Miss Harrington, who was arrested in Harare in January, appeared in the High Court yesterday on charges relating to Official Secrets Act for allegedly obtaining information that could be useful to "an enemy".

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said today the department had heard of Miss Harrington's arrest 10 days after she had been held.

The spokesman said Zimbabwean authorities had played a "hide and seek" with her when requests were made to see her.

He said the department had been in constant touch with her and had been allowed two or three counsel visits.

Soon after information about her arrest had become available, they had informed the family.

Miss Harrington's brother, Mr Lionel Harrington, 22, said: "My sister is like Salvador Dalí. She is very eccentric."

Mr Harrington said the family was very upset about his sister's arrest.

"None of us know about her activities. Since her imprisonment, we have not been allowed any contact with her. We were only allowed to send two food parcels to her."

The family last saw Miss Harrington three months before she entered Zimbabwe through Beit Bridge in October last year.

"She had just returned from studying German at the Goethe Institute in Mannheim, West Germany."

"Odile was fluent in French, German, Afrikaans and English. She never had many friends as she was too eccentric for them," Mr Harrington said.

Fine arts degree

Miss Harrington is the only girl in the family of three children. Alexas, her elder brother, works for the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and Lionel is unemployed.

Their mother, Mrs Eeone De Wet, an artist and sculptor, is well known for her bronze and copper relief works at Jan Smuts Airport and other public buildings. She has won several commissions.

After matriculating at Mejkekaar Girl's High School in Johannesburg, Miss Harrington enrolled for a Fine Arts degree at Pretoria University.

She left without completing her degree, having been awarded her University of the Witwatersrand Bookshop. She later completed her degree at Wits.

Mr Harrington said his family had hoped his sister would be extradited.

The family were not planning to attend the trial in Harare.

Zimbabwe detains six for allegedly spying on ANC

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Six whites are being detained in Zimbabwe on allegations of spying for South Africa and supplying Pretoria with information about the African National Congress. Lawyers for the detainees have confirmed.

They are Mr Peter Harding, 55, a security officer in the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation; his son, Clive, 22; Mr Jeffrey Mead, 44, and Mr Jack Luhar, 56, both officers with the FTC; Mr Jack Lewis, 56, a major civil servant; and Mrs Patricia Brown, 53, a widow.

Mrs Brown is a British citizen and Mr Luhar a Canadian. Diplomats from their high commissions are keeping in touch with events.

The six are reported to be in detention in the Chirungu Maximum Security Prison and have been served with detention orders.

Their detention followed the arrest of Mr Harding in September at Beitbridge where border officials are said to have found intelligence-gathering equipment in his car on his return from a trip to South Africa.
SA agent tells court in Harare: ‘I did my duty’

This SA bishop knows all about crooks — and taught a pickpocket not to ‘prey’

The Argus Foreign Service

— A South African bishop has described how he struggled with a pickpocket on a crowded bus bound for the Vatican — and got his money back.

But the same day, along the same bus route, four of his colleagues had their cash stolen. Each lost between R100 and R160 because they were “easy prey”.

And at least three other South African bishops were robbed during a four-day period before that.

Now, until their visit ends at the end of the month, they plan to travel round Rome in groups ... for personal protection.

A police official said: “There prelacies with their dark suits, pectoral crosses and rings of their rank are prime targets for the pickpockets who infest the city’s buses.”

The bishop who saved his money was 68-year-old Monsignor Paul Nkumunchi.

His bus was taking him to the Vatican from the suburban church-run Domus Maria hotel where he is staying with some of the other 34 South African bishops, all here for the obligatory once-every-five-years “ad limina” visit to the Pope.

He recounted yesterday: “I felt a hand slip into my pocket and realised my wallet was missing.

“I knew who had taken it — a man in his mid-thirties. I grabbed him by the coat collar, shook him and asked for my wallet back.

“After a few minutes he fingered to help. But he seemed terrified and slumped it in my hand.

“When I got to the Vatican, he discovered that the pickpockets had been having a field day at the expense of the South African church leaders who are all being received in small groups by the Pope.

“As he told his story, the 72-year-old Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban felt in his pocket and then said: ‘My wallet has gone, too. I had R1 000 in it.’

“Monsignor John Minder, Bishop of Keimoes and Bishop Zoltan Buk of Umtata also found they had been robbed.

Man forbidden from assaulting estranged wife

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — A man who allegedly punched his estranged wife and her lover, a colonel in the Defence Force, has been forbidden to assault the couple or threaten them with violence and death.

In the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday, Mr Justice Weyers ruled that Chief Mr Justice Jacobs Hermanns Kruger of Silvertown, Pretoria, be forbidden to assault his wife, Corporal Caroline Johannas Kruger, or her lover, Colonel Edward Edmund Gerber of Monavoni agricultural holdings.

In papers before the court Colonel Gerber said he and Corporal Kruger had worked together in the SANDF for about eight years. They became friendly in 1987 and helped one another with “various projects”.

He learned in 1985 that there were “problems” in the Krugers’ marriage and that Mr Kruger, a Samcor employee, had secured his wife of having affairs with other men.

Colonel Gerber and his wife began receiving anonymous phone calls. On some occasions Mr Kruger threatened to alert the police.

“Corporal Kruger left her husband in November last year. Colonel Gerber helped her.”

“A result of that I and my own spouse were involved in marriage problems,” said Colonel Gerber. “Corporal Kruger and I became more involved with each other.”

“They became involved in an ‘intimate’ relationship but only after Corporal Kruger had left her husband, Colonel Gerber said.

On November 6 this year, while the officer was inside a car and Corporal Kruger was waiting in the car for him, Mr Kruger drove up, hit his wife, kicked in the car’s front doors, and broke the windscreen.

On leaving the car, Corporal Gerber, who was unaware of these events, greeted Mr Kruger and went to get his own car.

Mr Kruger punched the officer twice. When Corporal Gerber knocked the man to the ground.

Yesterday, by agreement, it was ordered that Mr Kruger be interdicted from damaging Colonel Gerber’s property, from molesting the couple’s family, and from telephoning them to make malicious statements.

By ROBIN DREW

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — South African Odile Harrington, who has admitted spying on the African National Congress in Zimbabwe told the High Court here: "I did what I thought was my duty. I did it for my Government." Miss Harrington, 27, of Johannesburg was questioned under oath yesterday for about 45 minutes during which she stood in the witness box with folded hands and answered quietly but at times defiantly as the prosecutor tested her through the reasons for her infiltration of the ANC.

African has pleaded not guilty to obtaining information which could be useful to an enemy.

Mr Justice Stark ruled today that the State had established a prima facie case and dismissed a defence application for her discharge.

Mr Julian Colegrave, for the defence, then put Miss Harrington in the witness box where she said she had been sent to Zimbabwe by the South African security service to become a courier for the ANC and to relay information back to the security service.

In reply to Mr Augustin Chikumira for the State, she said she regarded the liberation movements trying to overthrow the South African Government as evils which should be annihilated.

Crusader

She described herself as a strong supporter of the Government, dedicated to its main ideals, though not all of them.

Was she a crusader for Africanism? No, I was doing what I did for myself but for my Government," Miss Harrington, who admitted writing a letter to Jeff, the "party of the man who sent me" which included a denunciation of a house in which ANC officials lived in Harare, said it was possible the information would be used to attack the house.

"I was leaving it to their discretion," she said. She did not rule out the possibility of a cross-border raid and that people could be killed and property damaged.

But, she said, they (the ANC) no longer need to form their own army.

"The war is not fought from one side, she said, agreeing that she was fighting a war and the ANC was the enemy."

Asked by the judge why she had fought against the ANC, Miss Harrington said she objected to the way in which they were working to destroy her Government.

"I think the present Government is attempting to bring about change, I know they are very slow, I became aware of the great unfairness of their policies in certain ways... but the ANC is destroying or annihilating mostly innocent people."

The case continues.
SA ‘spies’ held in Harare

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Zimbabwe is holding seven people in detention after uncovering what it believes is another major South African spying operation aimed at exiled SA groups and frontline state governments.

One of those held, Miss Odlile Harrington, 27, formerly of Johannesburg, appeared before a Zimbabwean High Court judge yesterday. She entered the country on December 6 last year posing as a refugee.

The other detainees — all whites — were held after police arrested 55-year-old Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) security officer Mr. Ivor Harding.

He was held at the Beit Bridge border post on September 13.

In a subsequent blitz on Mr. Harding’s relatives and friends, the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organization (CIO) detained his son Clive, 25, a friend Mrs. Patricia-Brown, 48, who is a British citizen, a Canadian technician employed by the PTC, Mr. Richard Lahan, post office engineer Mr. Jeffrey Mee, 44, who holds dual Zimbabwe-Irish citizenship; and a senior civil servant, Mr. Jack Lewis-Walker, 54.

His son, Air Lieutenant Nigel Lewis-Walker, was one of the air force officers put into prolonged detention following the 1982 sabotage of Thornhill air base outside Gweru.

Clare Harper reports that the family of Mrs. Brown yesterday described her detention as “a big mistake.” Mrs. Brown, 48, who has lived in Zimbabwe most of her life, according to relatives, was detained in Harare two months ago after her common-law husband, Mr. Harding, was arrested at the Beit Bridge border post after an array of “spying gadgets” was discovered in his car.

Mrs. Brown’s son, Mr. Kenneth Brown, an ex-Zimbabwean who lives in Botswana, said yesterday: “I think it’s a big mistake. It was a shock to us all.” Family members said Mrs. Brown, a British citizen, was born in the Congo and had lived in Zimbabwe since the age of ten.

Chris Styn reports from Cape Town that family of Miss Harrington’s said the SA government should ensure her safe return if she was employed as a spy for the SA security services.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, yesterday declined to confirm or deny “at this stage” that Miss Harrington was a spy.

The SA Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday it was keeping a close watch on the case.
Spied for money

Harington

The Argus Foreign Service

HARARE — Judgment in the trial of the 27-year-old South African agent Odile Harington, who has admitted being sent to Zimbabwe to infiltrate the ANC, is to be given tomorrow.

Mr Julian Colegrave, defence counsel said that in the event of a conviction for breaching the Official Secrets Act he would lead evidence in mitigation, including evidence about Miss Harington's treatment in captivity.

The university graduate was arrested in January when she was staying at an ANC house, having been accepted by Zimbabwe as a refugee. She said she was instructed to join the ANC and become a courier.

Miss Harington broke down while giving evidence when she was asked about ANC landmine incidents.

Asked by Mr Justice Sandura if she had been given training before being sent to Zimbabwe, she replied "No."

Asked why she was prepared to be an agent when she had said she did not want to be paid, she said she had a particularly loyalty to the person named Jeff who sent her.

CONTACTS

"I was doing it for him, not for money. He was a symbol of the government," she said.

Asked if she had met other contacts in Zimbabwe, Miss Harington said she had been instructed how to meet them but not where. She had phoned the agents in South Africa two or three times and was told they would be arriving "shortly."

She said that from Zimbabwe the ANC would probably have taken her to Zambia. "I think I would have been operating from there, not here."

In his closing address the prosecutor, Mr Augustine Chiumira, said that ANC members, being refugees, were bound to be protected by Zimbabwe under the United Nations convention.

Zimbabwe was required to treat refugees as its own nationals. Any attack against the ANC was an attack against Zimbabwe. If an ANC house were to be hit, Zimbabwe's territorial sovereignty would be violated.
WOMAN SPY BREAKS INTO TEARS

ODILE Harrington,

HARARE — Self-confessed South African agent Odile Harrington, broke down and wept in the witness box yesterday on the third day of her trial in the High Court, Harare, where she is accused of spying on the ANC.

Miss Harrington (27), could not continue when she was asked by her defence counsel to say more about her reasons for becoming an agent and why she was 'so opposed to the ANC' and in particular to expand on her remark about the ANC use of landmines.

Miss Harrington started to say that it might seem naïve to the court but then put her hands to her face and began to cry.

The court adjourned until later in the day.

Earlier in an hour-long examination by the prosecutor, she said she apologised to the people of Zimbabwe for betraying those who had helped her become accepted as a refugee.

It was revealed that even after her arrest she had tried to smuggle information out from Chikurubi prison to her commander, "Jeff", giving details of the house where she had stayed with ANC officials.

Miss Harrington said she had no idea how much she would be paid for her services.

"I was not told, I did not ask," she said, adding, "I was arrested before anything was put into practice."

She did not require any money and hoped to join the ANC and live with them.

Asked if she did not want payment when she was an agent, she said she was doing it "for my government and for certain people."

These people she described as "my commander and people who supported me."

She said she had been given no orders other than to try to become an ANC courier, the rest was left to her initiative.

In a letter to a friend, parts of which were read in court, Miss Harrington said she believed God was behind her.

"My God has taken me this far and will take me the rest of the way and deliver me back safely," she said in the letter dated three days before her arrest.

The trial is continuing.
Handcuffed woman ‘spy’

South African spy accused. Miss Odile Harington at the High Court, Harare.

‘SA running spy ring in Zimbabwe’

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE.—South African Military Intelligence had been running a spy ring in Zimbabwe for up to five years, Zimbabwe’s Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Manangagwa, said.

The Minister was confirming reports of the detention of six white Zimbabweans.

He said that for periods varying up to five years, they had “constituted themselves as a spy ring working against the government of Zimbabwe, for the military arm of South African Intelligence”.

The six had passed on information of a very sensitive nature.

They have been named as Mr Ivor Harding, Mr Clive Harding, Mr Jeffrey Mee, Mr Richard Laban, Mrs Patricia Brown and Mr John Lewis-Walker.

Harington court case latest. Nare 3.
Judgment in Harington
spy trial tomorrow

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Judgment is to be delivered here tomorrow morning in the trial of self-confessed South African spy, Miss Odile Harington, 27, who admits posing as a refugee from apartheid in an attempt to infiltrate the ANC.

On the third day yesterday Miss Harington, a former Pretoria university and Wits student, was brought into court in handcuffs while heavily armed police guards were posted around the High Court building.

She has pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Official Secrets Act which carries up to 14 years imprisonment.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Justice, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, cancelled an official engagement yesterday to sit in on her cross examination.

As her defence counsel, Mr Julian Colgrave, rose to begin final re-examination, asking for her reasons for bitterness against ANC bombing tactics, her long preserved composure snapped.

She buried her face in her hands and wept.

When the court resumed after an adjournment, Mr Colgrave said he would abandon the line of questioning in view of the distress it caused.

Details of Miss Harington's childhood were revealed in a letter produced as an exhibit.

She is the daughter of a Johannesburg doctor and a South African artist, Mrs Yvonne de Wet, who were divorced when she was five years old.

Miss Harington wrote to a Greek woman with whom she had stayed in Harare: "After my childhood it was as if for six weeks I had a mother for the first time and it breaks my heart to leave you.

"But God has taken me this far and He will take me the rest of the way and deliver me to a haven.

"I am in danger all the time and have been since I came," Miss Harington said.

She told the court she had received no formal spy training and had only "limited contact" with South African intelligence after volunteering to undertake a mission in the front line states.

She had hoped to become an ANC courier.

"I just had a particular loyalty towards the person who sent me and I was doing it for him, not for pay. His name is Jeff. I think he was a symbol for the government (of South Africa)."

Within weeks of her arrival here in October 1986, Miss Harington aroused suspicion, living among ANC black members at a house in Harare's Mabelreign suburb.

She was detained in January after her letters were intercepted.

Yesterday she said she twice telephoned South African controllers expecting them to arrange a rendezvous with a contact, but this was not done.

Answering questions from the bench, she told the assessor, Mr John Nyandoro, that she realised the risk of injury to Zimbabweans in any South African cross-border raid launched on the strength of intelligence she might have supplied.

"Innocent people are bound to be killed in these operations," she said.

Miss Harington read a statement she made in prison, in which she expressed her contrition and an intention to join the ANC when released.

She said she made it "under strain" and did not support the organization.

"I have an apology to make for betraying the people of Zimbabwe who tried to help me," she told the court.

Repeatedly biting her nails, Miss Harington said she had chosen to be "oblivious" to the uses to which the South African military might put intelligence she gathered.

No proof has, however, been put before the court of her successfully sending anything back.

The prosecuting counsel, Mr Augustine Chigumira, read an employment reference from her father.

The letter stated: "For as long as I can remember Miss Harington has been constantly and determinedly opposed to apartheid, which she regards as evil."

Neither of her parents knew her purpose in coming to Zimbabwe.

Mr Colgrave and Mr Chigumira argued on whether Zimbabwe and South Africa could be considered close to a "state of war" for purposes of a conviction under the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Colgrave submitted the latest military figures with South Africa.

The figures showed that nine per cent of Zimbabwean exports were to South Africa.

The Republic supplies 24 per cent of Zimbabwe's imports.
Merger talks resume

Zimbabwe's on-off unity talks between Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party and Joshua Nkomo's minority Zapu have resumed after a six-month lull, amid hopes of early agreement.

In September, Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala banned public meetings by Zapu and closed its offices, accusing the opposition of supporting dissident bandits fighting the security forces in western Zimbabwe.

Nkomo, now in his seventies and anxious to retire on an upbeat note, approached Mugabe late last month, urging him to resume dialogue. As a result, there is renewed optimism in Harare that a unity deal may be struck, paving the way for the declaration of a one-party state.

In the past, however, such optimism has floundered on the rocks of Zanu's unwillingness to offer senior government posts to Zapu politicians. And Zapu fears that, far from being a merger, the unity deal will be a way of swallowing it. Zapu may argue that the government information machine is predicting success in the talks, so that Zapu will be blamed if there is yet another deadlock.

A major imponderable is the attitude of the younger and more militant members of Nkomo's party. While Nkomo and some close colleagues seem willing to settle on any terms, a strong group is insisting on real power-sharing rather than some token appointments to junior and unimportant ministries for a handful of top Nkomo aides.

Also unclear is the attitude of the dissidents whom the government claims rely on Zapu — and SA — for assistance. It seems unlikely that Nkomo has any real control over the dissidents, which suggests that banditry will continue in Matabeleland regardless of the outcome of the unity discussions.

But Nkala says that the bandits are on the run, implying that dissidents are no longer a major problem. He does, however, agree that MNR guerrillas crossing into Zimbabwe in search of food are a real problem along the eastern border.

The latest MNR incidents inside Zimbabwe include attacks on two buses in the Hwange valley area close to the Mozambique border in early November. The worsening security situation along the eastern border and in parts of the south-eastern Lowveld — blamed by Nkala on MNR followers — underlines the need for a unity deal with Zapu that succeeds in ending the banditry in the western half of the country.

This would enable the security forces to switch men and material from Matabeleland to Mure where 12 000 Zimbabwe troops are operating against the MNR, as well as to the eastern border and the south-east.
### Rains may help

Provided good rains fall over the next few months, Zimbabwe should return to positive economic growth in 1988, but the improvement will fall below target.

This assessment comes from the country's largest bank, Standard Chartered, in its November economic bulletin. It predicts real growth in gross domestic product (GDP) of 3% next year, following a 3% decline in 1987. This optimism assumes a strong recovery in agriculture where value-added is estimated to have declined a massive 25% this year to its lowest level since the early Seventies.

Because of last season's severe drought, maize deliveries fell by 75% to a mere 400,000 mt while tobacco earnings were down by 22% and cotton production fell far short of expectations.

The bank forecasts that given normal rains, value-added in agriculture will increase by more than 10%. This, allied with a recovery in mining and sharply higher residential investment, will result in a modest recovery next year.

Standard forecasts higher earnings from gold, asbestos, ferrochrome and nickel following the recent improvement in metal prices on world markets.

According to the bank, good rains are essential not just for economic recovery but also to rebuild confidence and liquidity in the farming sector. Farmers, especially the 60% in the tobacco sector whose average realisations fell below production costs, are being carried by the banks. But the rescue opera-

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The bank predicts a flattening out in the metal price recovery next year, but still expects the volume of Zimbabwean mining production to regain its 1980 levels for the first time in eight years. The manufacturing industry faces a further period of sluggish growth with output rising by no more than 2%-3% a year.

Although Standard is optimistic about a 1988 recovery, its bulletin paints a sombre picture of the medium-term outlook, warning that unless policies are changed, Zimbabwe's GDP will grow at no more than 3% annually compared with the 5% target set out in the national development plan.

It highlights two prerequisites that must be met if sustained growth is to be achieved: a substantial increase in investment and much higher levels of exports. It says export growth slowed in 1987, but should pick up next year — assuming there are better rains and higher agricultural exports.

It also warns that Harare's attempts to intensify economic measures against Pretoria could backfire, costing the economy ZS150m-ZS200m a year in foreign exchange. Some firms which import from SA are being advised to find new sources of supply. Should South African importers retaliate, Zimbabwe's exports to the south-worth ZS210m last year — would clearly suffer. In any event, the bank predicts reduced trade between the two countries.

While Zimbabwean businessmen may draw some short-run comfort from the bank's assessment, the longer term outlook remains dismal. The bulletin estimates that unemployment has doubled since 1982 and currently stands at around 550,000 or about 17% of the labour force.

On present trends, it could double again by the early Nineties when it will exceed 1m, or 25% of the work-force.
HARARE—The South African woman who infiltrated the African National Congress here in order to spy on them had been instructed by her handler to get a job with the Zimbabwe daily newspaper, The Herald, the Ziana news agency reports.

This information is contained in a document produced by the state as evidence at the trial of Miss Odile Harlington which began in the High Court here on Monday.

Miss Harlington, 27, charged with conspiring against the government of Zimbabwe.

The judge president, Mr. Justice Wilson Sandura, sitting with two assessors, Mr. Jack Wood and Mr. John Panashe Nyadoro, is to give judgment today.

Miss Harlington admitted spying on the African National Congress for the purpose of collecting information and relaying it to agents of the South African Security Services.

She was arrested on January 29 after the police guarding a house occupied by members of the ANC intercepted letters intended for South African agents.

In a document placed before the court as an exhibit, Miss Harlington wrote that she met Mr. Henrie Oosthuizen (Grant), one of two South African agents who sent her here.

After three meetings Grant suggested for the first time that she joined the ANC.

"On the night of our introduction and my recruitment I had mentioned to him that I would like to visit Zimbabwe," she told the court.

"This was probably where the idea of sending me on a mission to Zimbabwe originated.

"My objective, badly or simply, was to become the courier of the ANC and to relay information to the South African Police.

"I was not told to write letters home reporting on whom I had met. I did it of my own initiative.

"I was too greedy for information and was trying to impress my superior officer, Jeff. I disregarded my own personal safety.

Miss Harlington said it was then suggested to her by Grant that she could try to get a job with the Herald and become a friend of an ANC man.

In another document produced from a letter allegedly written in prison, and addressed to Jeff Harlington speaks of her arrest and describes in detail the ANC house she lived in together with members of the ANC.

"She also says in this document, "They actually made me a lieutenant. They are convinced I am a big fish and say I am made of iron — one who will die with information.""

A letter "written to a Mrs. Eustation in Harare mentions that she was now with the ANC."

She said, "I am going to Zambia (transit) with the ANC for one or two weeks and then Angola for military training. My aim is to become the courier of the ANC because this is what South Africa needs most." Zimbabwe has accused six whites detained under emergency regulations of spying for South African military intelligence.

"They passed on information of a very sensitive nature, the effects of which we are still in the process of determining," the Minister of State, Mr. Emerson Mnangagwa, said.

The six were named as Brian Dunton, Clive Andrew Harding, Jeffrey Lynn Mee, Richard Henry Lebas, Patrica Evelyn Grace Brown and John Ernest Lewis Walker.

The minister described all six as Zimbabweans, but the British and Canadian High Commissions have confirmed Mrs. Brown is British and Mr. Lebas is Canadian.
16 die in Bulawayo mission massacre

from MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Anti-government dissidents massacred 16 whites, including two babies, at a Pentecostal mission outside Bulawayo early yesterday morning.

Two of the victims are reported to be American volunteers, and one, Mr David Marais, is reported to have held a South African passport.

Bulawayo was in a state of shock yesterday as news of the massacre spread. It was an outrage unprecedented since the 1973-74 Rhodesian bush war.

Publicly in Zimbabwe's government-controlled media was temporarily banned by the authorities.

At about 3 am yesterday a gang of dissidents attacked Olive Tree farm and killed Mr Jerry Keightley, his wife Marian, daughters Glynis, 15, and Debra, 17, and son Adam, aged 1. Other victims were Miss Sarah Beveridge, 20, and her American fiancée, Mr David Empson, who were due to be married at the farm next week, and an American volunteer, Miss Sharon Isom.

The attackers then moved to New Adams farm where they murdered Mr Marais, his wife Katherine and teenage son Ethan, Mrs Hazel Russell, who helped found the farm; Miss Laura Campbell; Mr Robert Hill, his wife Gaynor and their one-month-old baby, Laura Russell, aged 16, saved herself by fleeing into the bush.

The attack came three days after members of the community were involved in a dispute with landless squatters. In the past two months Zimbabwean officials have evicted 5,000 squatter families illegally camping on land around Bulawayo.

Sources in Bulawayo said the mission community was established by Pentecostal lay workers five years ago.

The community taught drought-stricken Ndebele tribespeople market gardening on the neighbouring New Adams and Olive Tree farms in the Hope Mountain mission area, 30 km south of Bulawayo.

A friend at the Fraternal Gateway Community at Marondera near Harare said: "They had received threats before but they stayed on because they felt they were doing the will of God.

They refused to have any members of the armed government militia allocated to white commercial farmers.

The massacre 'comes as negotiations towards the unity agreements between Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU moved toward a successful conclusion after years of bloody factional violence.'

Mr Nkomo vehemently denies any connection with the dissidents, who Mr Mugabe claims are backed by ZAPU branch officials.
HARARE — The South African spy who infiltrated the ANC told Zimbabwe’s High Court yesterday that she had been found out because she was “too greedy for information”, the national news agency Ziana reports.

This information was contained in a document produced by the State as evidence at the trial of Miss Odile Eona Harington which began in the High Court on Monday.

Miss Harington (27) charged with contravening a section of the Official Secrets Act, has denied spying against the government of Zimbabwe.

In a document placed before the court as an exhibit, she wrote that Mr Hennie Gosthuizen (Grant), one of two South African agents who sent her to Zimbabwe, had introduced her to the idea of joining the ANC in Zimbabwe.

“On the night of our introduction and my recruitment I had mentioned to him that I would like to visit Zimbabwe,” she told the court.

“This was probably where the idea of sending me on a mission to Zimbabwe originated.”

Miss Harington said it was then suggested to her by Grant that she could try to get a job with The Herald in Harare and become a friend of an ANC man.

“My objective, baldly or simply, was to become the courier of the ANC and to relay information to the South African Police. I was not told to write letters home reporting on whom I had met. I did it of my own initiative.”

“I was too greedy for information and was trying to impress my superior officer, Jeff. I disregarded my own personal safety,” she said.

In another document, produced from a letter written in prison and addressed to Jeff, Miss Harington spoke of her arrest and described in detail the ANC house she lived in together with members of the ANC.

‘A BIG FISH MADE OF IRON’

She also says in this document: “They actually made me a lieutenant.

A letter written to a Mrs Eustratio in Harare said she had succeeded in joining the ANC.

It said: “But you must know that I believe what you believe and you know how I really feel. So now at last you know the truth and I regret not having told you long ago, but you would probably not have wanted to associate with me.”

“I hope that in two years I will be back in South Africa where I long with my whole heart to be. Now you realise why I stayed in the refugee camp and didn’t make use of your offer to return to South Africa via the Greek consulate.”

The judge president, Mr Justice Sandura, with assessors Mr Jack Wood and Mr John Panashe Nyanjoro, is to give judgment in the case today. — Sapa.
Massacre in Matabeleland

16 whites slain at Christian commune

The Star’s Africa News Service

Harare

Sixteen white men, women and children living in a Christian commune were massacred at Esigodini, south of Bulawayo, Matabeleland, on Wednesday night.

Outrage and horror were expressed in church circles last night as news spread of the attack on New Adams Farm which houses the Community of Reconciliation.

By early this morning there had been no official news of the massacre. Some reports say four gunmen opened fire on houses at the farm.

The community was made up mainly of Born Again Christians who had given up their normal jobs to follow a communal way of life.

Sources said seven women, five children, including two babies, and four men were killed.

They included the community leader, Mr. Jerry Keightley (39), his wife, Marion; two teenage daughters and their baby boy.

Reports say a six-year-old child escaped and a teenage girl was set free by the killers and told to take a note to the police.

According to friends of the murdered people, the attackers said: "No White, no white blood..."

They killed men, women and children indiscriminately. They hacked the bodies with axes and set them on fire.

Missionary circles gave the names of the dead as: Mr. Keightley and his family; Mr. David Empson, an American; Miss Sarah Lovett, Miss Sharon Ison, Mr. David Marais, his wife, Katherine, and teenage son, Ethan; Mrs. Hazel Russell - her daughter, Laura (13) took the note to the police; Mrs. Jean Campbell, Mr. Rob Hill, his wife, Gaynor and their baby;

Laura Russell's father, Mr. Malcolm Russell, was flying to Bulawayo today from Johannesburg.
SA ‘spy’ told to get job with paper

HARARE. The South African woman who allegedly infiltrated the ANC here to spy on them, had been instructed by her handler to get a job with the Herald daily newspaper, the national news agency, Ziana reports.

This is in a document produced by the state as evidence at the trial of Miss Odile Eona Harington, which began in the High Court here on Monday.

Miss Harington, 27, charged with contravening the Official Secrets Act, has denied spying against the government of Zimbabwe.

The judge president, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, sitting with two assessors, Mr Jack Wood and Mr John Panashie Nyandoro, is to give judgment in the case today.

Miss Harington admitted spying on the ANC for the purpose of collecting information and relaying it to agents of the South African security services.

She was arrested on January 29 after the police guarding a house occupied by members of the ANC had intercepted her letters meant to be posted to South African agents.

In a document placed before the court as an exhibit, Miss Harington wrote that she met Mr Hennie Gostinzen (Grant), one of two South African agents who sent her here.

HARARE. — A spokesman for the British High Commission said here yesterday that one of the six people detained by the Zimbabwean government on allegations of spying for South African Military Intelligence, Mrs Patricia Brown, was a British citizen.

“We are in touch with her lawyers and have made representations to the Zimbabwean authorities for her release,” he said.

“We have visited Mrs Brown on several occasions. As far as we know, no charges have been brought against her,” the spokesman said.

The Canadian High Commission here said another detainee, Mr Richard Lebon, was a Canadian citizen.

A spokesman said they had not sought his release but “we are following the case closely”.

The two were detained on September 22 this year.

Another of the detainees, Mr John Ernest Lewis-Walker, is an undersecretary in the Ministry of the Public Service responsible for conditions of service.

The other three detainees are Mr Ivor Duncan Harding, Mr Clive Andrew Harding and Mr Jeffrey Lyn Mee.

The detentions were confirmed by the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, who said the six had constituted a spy ring working against the government of Zimbabwe, and had been detained under emergency powers regulations.
barnes & noble booksellers

DORIS HARRINGTON: The Fororn

letter that barred her soul

Spy!

TEGRITY FOCUS

WEEKEND AGG.

Volume 28, Number 2: 1993 -
HARARE — South African spy Odile Harington, described by her counsel “pathetically naive”, was sentenced to the maximum term of 25 years’ jail yesterday for breaking Zimbabwe’s Official Secrets Act.

The sentence, greeted with jubilation by black spectators and African National Congress (ANC) observers in the High Court, was passed by Judge President Mr Justice Sanduza.

He commented: “The most appropriate sentence in a case such as this is, in my view, the death penalty.”

He ignored a plea by defense Mr Julian Colegrave for a reduced sentence because of the suffering 27-year-old Harington had undergone before she was brought to trial.

Harington, a university graduate who infiltrated the ANC as an agent of the South African security service, had earlier given the court a harrowing account of torture and humiliation at the hands of members of Zimbabwe’s Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO).

She said she had been flogged repeatedly with hosepipe and electric flex, had long periods in solitary confinement, and was subjected to water torture in which, she said, her head was held down in a bucket of water until she nearly drowned.

Starved for long periods, she said she was taken to a restaurant in the company of an ANC official and tantalised with food.

Sexual degradation included being strip-searched in front of four CIO male members, one of whom spat at her private parts.

She said she made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide.

Harington was in custody for 10 months before she was brought to trial. The South African Trade Mission representative in Harare was allowed consular access only after several months — and frequent requests.

Harington’s counsel said no nation which claimed to be civilised could condone what she had suffered. The judge described her as an “unrepentant spy” whose actions could have caused the deaths of innocent Zimbabwean civilians.

She was sent to Zimbabwe without any formal training as an agent and was caught when she asked a policeman to post a letter containing details of an ANC house.

Meanwhile, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs has announced that it has been involved in obtaining consular access to Miss Harington, reports Sapa.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement in Pretoria that his department was also maintaining liaison with her family.

It would continue to do all it could to safeguard the interests of South African citizens abroad.

Pathetically naive, spy gets 25 years’ jail.
**Two houses burnt down**

From Page 1.

In Bulawayo, Mr Nkala told reporters their wrists were first bound behind their backs, he said. The rebels, allegedly loyal to opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, also burnt down their houses on the two farms, called New Adam's and Olive Tree, before fleeing into the bush.

Mr Nkala said squatter families who had been ordered off the missionaries' land last week by the provincial governor, Mr Mark Dube, evidently enlisted the help of dissidents led by a wanted rebel chieftain known as Ganyagamu ("grind the bush" in the local Matabeleland language).

The squatters' leader, Charles Masuku, who told the missionaries they "would not eat another meal" after the families were told to get off the land, had been arrested, the Minister said.

Mr Nkala declined to identify the victims, but Mr Simon Rhodes, an Assembly of God minister who lives in Bulawayo and once served on the two farms, named the dead as: Jean Campbell (66), a Briton; David Emerson (35) and Karen Sharon Versteegh (about 34), both Americans who were engaged to be married in a few weeks; Jerry Keightley (40), his wife Marian (39), their daughters Gay (18), Glynis (14) and son Barachas (18 months); David Marais (35), his wife Katherine (34) and their son Ethan (4); Robert Hill (39), his wife Gaynor (27) and their son Benjamin (six weeks); Penelope Sarah Lovett (28) and Hazel Russell (46).

Mr Rhodes said the Marais couple's son, Matthew (6), escaped through a window of a house and hid in the bush until security forces found him on Thursday morning. He was unharmed.

Mrs Russell's daughter, Laura (13), was set free by the gunmen with a note they wrote to the authorities denouncing Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and his policies.

Mr Nkala, quoting from the note, said the rebels were willing to "fight to the last man" to rid Zimbabwe of "Western, capital-interest-grouped people."
Then death came

29/11/82 CT

EXCLUSIVE

BEFORE THE MASSACRE ... The 16 men, women and children of the Marais family were kept isolated from the rest of the world in an underground shelter for two weeks until death came early on Thursday morning. The above picture shows Mr David Marais, his wife Katherine and their children.
Workers forced to watch killings

ESIGODINI, Zimbabwe. — Terrified black farm workers were forced to watch as heavily armed rebels lined up white missionaries and their children to be hacked to death in the grisly slaughter in Matabeleland before daybreak on Thursday.

Authorities have blamed local squatters for instigating the deaths of the 16 whites.

Yesterday Mr Stephen Ncumbe, the manager at one of the farms attacked, Olive Tree, described how the gang arrived about 11 am on Wednesday and woke the eight whites occupying the farmhouse south of Bulawayo.

They sent one of the whites to wake the workers. The whites were paraded in single file while the dissidents tied their victims' hands behind their backs with wire," he said.

They ransacked and looted the main house and a farm store, and burnt the house.

"Then they moved the whites into one of the worker's houses while they moved into another house where they called them in one at a time. Inside the house they were ordered to sit down and were hacked to death," Mr Ncumbe said.

Authorities said a six-year-old boy and a 12-year-old girl escaped the massacre.

The girl, Laura Russell, was given a note by the attackers and allowed to leave. She had watched her mother, Mrs Hazel Russell, being tied and shot to death and hacked to death with knives and axes.

The note said the attackers were Marxists and accused the government of abandoning the agreement with Britain that gave Zimbabwe independence in 1980. It said all people from the capitalist West should leave the country, and denounced Britain's Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Zimbabwe's Mr Robert Mugabe.

Security forces put up large iron frames above the Matopo area to protect landhusts from the killers.

Reuter photographer Vicky Kaufman visited one of the murder scenes yesterday but was forbidden by police to take pictures.

To page 2...
Victims of the Zimbabwe massacre

ABOVE: Debra Keatley, 17 (right), and her 15-year-old sister Glynis with Ethan Marais. All died in the terror attack.

BELOW RIGHT: Mr Robert Hill and his wife Gaynor who were killed. The Hill's month-old baby was also murdered.

From page 1

Massacre

Kaufman said: "There was blood coming out from under the door of the outhouse and rugs on the floor soaked with blood. There was hair and bits of skull and blood splattered up the wall."

At a press conference in Harare yesterday, Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala blamed local squatters for instigating the "heinous killing".

He said the killings were carried out by about 20 rebels led by a man known as Gayiogso, a rebel whom Zimbabwean security forces had been hunting in the area for months.

He said he believed a squatter leader asked Gayiogso's gang to stage the attack.

He indicated that the background to the massacre lay in tensions over land rights, a chronic problem in Zimbabwe since white colonists seized all the best land in the late 19th Century.

The ANC yesterday blamed the South African government for the massacre.

Mr Mugabe condemned the murders as an act of "unbridled savagery".

The Alliances that

28/11/87 B62 CT
Great-grandparents mourn dead in Wales

OWN CORRESPONDENT
BRIDGENESS, Wales. — The Bulawayo massacre was 600km away in Bridgeness where Mr Fred Slade and his wife were told they had lost their son, his wife and three great-grandchildren.

Mrs Slade, aged 89, was told in a phone call from Bulawayo on Thursday that her grandson Mr Gerald Keightley, 40, had been killed with his wife Marion, 39, and three children Deborah, 14, Glynis, 14, and 10-month-old Barnabas.

The family emigrated to Zimbabwe from Wales in 1946 and the Keightleys helped run what Mrs Slade described as a "church farm" 30km from Bulawayo.

"They were a very religious and kind family. I cannot believe what has happened," said Mrs Slade, of Cemetery Road, Bridgeness.

"We were only seeing them a month ago. They said everything was fine and gave us news about the family," she added.

Gerald, she said, had been a soldier in the old Rhodesian army. He enjoyed rugby and having a drink; but one day something came over him and he became very religious," Mrs Slade said.

Names of those killed

The 18 victims of the massacre have been identified as: Gerald Keightley, his wife Marion and their children, Deborah (15), Glynis (14) and Barnabas (18 months) of Zimbabwe; David Emerson; Rowan and of the US; Jean Campbell of Britain; Robert Hilly, his wife Gaynor and six-week-old son Benjamin; David Marais, his wife Kate and son Jonathan; John Russell; Sarah Pendleton Lovett.

Victims 'examples of Christian spirit of love'

BY CHRIS ERASMUS

The victims of Thursday's massacre were yesterday described by friends as 'shining examples of the Christian spirit of love'.

A Cape Town woman has offered to adopt seven-year-old Matthew Marais, the only surviving member of the Marais family — formerly of Cape Town, who were among the victims of the apparently senseless slaying.

Lesley Bolid of Cape Town, who a few weeks ago visited the farm where 16 members of the inter-denominational Christian community were gunned down, said they were 'all just such beautiful people'.

'I've never known such love and compassion as when I was visiting them on their farm. They gave all of themselves to their work and they were there to help the people of the area.'

The judge described her as 'an unrepentant spy' whose actions could have caused the deaths of innocent Zimbabweans in South African raids on ANC targets.

She was described as 'basically a racist' by prosecution Mr Augustine Chigumira.

She said she did not support all aspects of apartheid, but wanted South Africa free of terrorism so reform could be made peacefully and gradually.

She described herself as a witness box how she suffered repeated floggings at the hands of security police (the Central Intelligence Organisation) with a length of hosepipe at night in an attempt to make her add to the full confession she made when first detained.

SAPA reports from Pretoria that the South African Department of Foreign Affairs has been involved in obtaining consular access to Harare.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement there that his department was maintaining liaison with his family.

Too late for classification

DEATHS

MIDLODIES. — Minaret Bemo, of High Street, told in November, will be sadly missed. On the day she died, she left this world. 304
There was nobody in the audience. An old woman in search of friendship

PORTRAIT OF A LONELY GIRL IN SEARCH OF FRIENDSHIP

The old woman looked around the room, her eyes wandering from one face to another. She had come here hoping to find someone who would understand her, someone who would listen to her. But the room was empty, save for a few scattered faces, all too preoccupied with their own thoughts. She felt a pang of loneliness, a sense of being out of place, alone in this sea of strangers.

The old woman took a seat in the corner of the room, her back against the wall. She closed her eyes, trying to block out the world around her. She thought about her life, the way it had been, the way it had become. She remembered the days when she was young, when she had friends, when she had a purpose. Now, she was old, and her purpose was long gone.

The old woman opened her eyes and looked around the room again. She saw no one looking back at her, no one who understood what she was feeling. She felt a pang of despair, a sense of being forgotten, alone in this world. She thought about her past, her youth, her dreams. She thought about the things she had lost, the things she had given up.

The old woman closed her eyes again, this time with tears in her eyes. She thought about her life, her regrets, her mistakes. She thought about the things she had done, the things she had failed to do. She thought about the things she had loved, the things she had lost.

The old woman opened her eyes one more time and looked around the room. She saw no one, no one who cared. She felt a sense of hopelessness, a sense of despair, a sense of being alone.

The old woman stood up and left the room. She walked out into the hall, her head held high, her shoulders squared. She was determined to make her way in the world, to find her place, to find her purpose. She was not going to let her past define her, not going to let her past control her. She was going to rise above it all, going to find her strength, going to find her courage. She was going to make her way in the world, to find her place, to find her purpose.
Odile, no spy, says general

PRETORIA. — The Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Wild, said yesterday that Odile Harrington, a South African sentenced last week by a Zimbabwe court to 25 years in jail for spying on the African National Congress, was not a spy.

The general said she received no spy training from the police, and had not received any money or compensation.

"What she did, she did of her own volition (uit eigene beweging)," the general said.

He said the behaviour of Zimbabwe in the Harrington case, as well as the severe 25-year sentence, illustrated the extent of Zimbabwe's support for the ANC. Sapa
PRETORIA. The Commissioner of Police, General Hennie de Witt, said Odile Harington, a South African jailed by a Zimbabwean court for 25 years for spying on the African National Congress, was not a spy.

In a statement General de Witt said she had no spy training from the South African Police and had not received money or compensation. “What she did, she did out of her own actions (uit ele beweging).”

According to evidence, Miss Harington did not act against Zimbabwe but against the ANC, the statement noted.

The Department of Foreign Affairs had already demonstrated the support given, where necessary, to South Africans overseas. Similar action was taken in Miss Harington’s case, the general said. — Sapa.
SA-ZIMBABWE RELATIONS

Deteriorating

Relations between SA and Zimbabwe get steadily worse. This is emphasised by accusations that those responsible for the brutal murder of 16 whites on two mission farms near Bulawayo were backed by apartheid forces; the conviction of Odile Harrington for spying on the ANC for Pretoria; and the arrest of six white Zimbabweans on charges of spying for SA.

It is not suggested that Pretoria sent agents to murder the white missionaries and their families; but Zimbabwe blames SA for financing and arming the dissidents as part of a destabilisation campaign.

The massacre had its origins in two purely Zimbabwean developments — land hunger, and the tribal dispute between the ruling Zanu-PF and minority Ndebele who support ZAPU.

A group of squatters had been ordered off the farms operated by the Pentecostal missionaries belonging to the Community of Reconciliation. The squatters' leader, now in custody, threatened the missionaries and, according to security forces, sent a message to the dissidents to carry out his threats.

They did, in a particularly brutal manner, hacking their victims to death with axes and burning their bodies. They left a note, in broken English, urging black Zimbabweans to reject the capitalist governments of Robert Mugabe and Britain's Margaret Thatcher. There is little evidence of political motivation, aside from the timing of the massacre. It happened just before the long-awaited announcement of a unity agreement between Zanu-PF and ZAPU.

There are factions in both parties who would like to engineer the collapse of the proposed merger — due to be announced by the end of this year.

This explains why Nkomo, desperately keen to see the merger go through, has blamed the South Africans — the dissidents who carried out the killings claim to support him. Nkomo himself has repeatedly dismissed the dissidents.

Even so, it is questionable whether the bandits believed that their callous killings would influence the unity talks. More plausible is the simple land hunger explanation — that killing whites would leave land vacant for blacks in drought-stricken Matabeleland.

Political analysts in Zimbabwe do not believe that the massacre will derail the unity pact.

The conviction of Odile Harrington, described by the judge as an unrepentant and determined spy, hinged upon a legal ruling concerning relationships between Zimbabwe and SA. Judge Wilson Sandura said that she had passed secrets to Pretoria, which he described as a potential enemy of Zimbabwe, that were prejudicial to the security of Zimbabwe.

Her trial and sentence to 25 years in prison coincided with the news that six white Zimbabweans had been detained and accused of spying for Pretoria.

These developments strengthen the view that Zimbabwe will tighten regulations on imports from SA in 1988.
Warning against ‘foreign’ socialism

LEADING Harare businessman this week criticised the ‘foreign’ brand of socialism and called for the building of a strong class of black entrepreneurs to solve Zimbabwe’s unemployment crisis.

“We are like headless chickens at the moment, running around until we drop dead,” said Harrister, businessman and farmer Ernest Chiweshe this week.

The former president of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce told an employers’ seminar on job creation that, by borrowing foreign socialist ideology which was not suited to local conditions, employers were being regarded as exploiters and their workers as exploited.

“This attitude also discouraged emergent businessmen from entering business with their entrepreneurial skills, he noted.

“We are still very mediocre in our level of management skills in our own businesses,” he said.

“Since independence – apart from a few upstarts with friends in government getting foreign exchange to the detriment of the country – there has not been serious risk-taking by African businessmen because of discouragements and impediments like lack of currency, labour problems, price controls and shortages,” he said.
A R43 000 Anglo present to Zanu

HARARE—The Anglo American Corporation yesterday donated Z$50 000 (about R43 000) towards the construction of the new ZANU (PF) headquarters.

Anglo's chief executive in Zimbabwe, Roy Lander presented the money to Prime Minister and ZANU (PF) president Robert Mugabe, saying he felt elated to be making the donation the day after unity had been agreed on between ZANU (PF) and ZAPU, Zimbabwe's other major political party.

He said he hoped the donation would be seen as a mark of the corporation's respect for "the executive president elect" and for the party.

Thanking Anglo American on behalf of the party, "and so soon after the party had become enlarged by the unity exercise", Mugabe said he welcomed the corporation's identification with the ruling party.

"This identification with the party which formulates programmes and policies which are adopted by government is most welcome", he said.

Sapa.
HARARE – Zimbabwean businessmen could develop trade with Australia if they wanted to reduce links with South Africa, outgoing Australian High Commissioner, Mr Alan Edwards, said yesterday.

"We have agricultural equipment, mining machinery and luxury consumables which could replace present imports from South Africa," Edwards said.

Many of these goods were cheaper and better than their South African equivalents, even taking transport costs into account.

Fish and prawns and wines at least imported from South Africa could be bought from Australia, which also had the world’s best water drilling rigs and a wide range of mining equipment.

The high commissioner said many local businessmen were reluctant to explore possibilities of diverting trade from South Africa because they had been dealing comfortably with the Pretoria regime for years.

He said some of those who were responsible for breaking sanctions during the UDI period were still happily making money from South African trade. — Sapa.
Zimbabweans to Colonial Institutions

they have been part in the back seat

With talk of socialism and people's power there has been growing concern among the citizens of Zimbabwe that

Rosni Dew of the African News Service reports, Defining Harare

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It's (some) power to the Zimbabwe chiefs again

But they won't be happy unless their authority to allocate land is reinstated, writes Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service in Harare.

The Herald of Harare commented that this should not be interpreted as capitalization "but simply as a demonstration that there is always room for improvement.

"It means, too", said the paper, "that chiefs should stop yearning for their past glories when minority rulers made them 'buls' in the African reserves in order to further weaken and domesticate the people. Those days are gone, never to return.

That was in 1985. This month, all 260 chiefs got together again and this time they were told the government would soon reinstate their powers except, for now, the power to allocate land.

The Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Mr Enos Chikwore, said plans were being finalised to enable the chiefs to play a more decisive role in their areas.

Regular courses would be held to bring the chiefs up to date with the law to enable them to take over the community courts from presiding officers.

However, land allocation would remain the responsibility of district councils because of the security situation along the eastern border and in certain parts of the country.

This aspect aside, the government had decided, said Mr Chikwore, to have the traditional roles of chiefs reinstated.

Whether this will satisfy the chiefs remains to be seen. But they are unlikely to be happy until their powers of allocating land are restored.

'Vital exercise'

That seems improbable in view of Mr Mugabe's statement at the 1985 Indaba that not even he had the power as one individual to distribute land.

"Times have changed," he said then. "The distribution of land and resettlement of people is not a mere social exercise but a vital economic one which demands a systematic approach... It will not be the chief's voice alone that will dictate what should be done, but the collective voice of all those sitting in the development committee. We believe this is the fairest way to ensure the equitable distribution of land among all our people."
Uneasy truce

Now that a unity pact has been reached between Robert Mugabe’s ruling Zanu-PF party and Joshua Nkomo’s opposition Zapu, the way is open for the formal declaration of a one-party state. Party unity on its own is unlikely to have the beneficial effects that some Zimbabwe ministers anticipate.

Many of Nkomo’s influential younger supporters are unenthusiastic about the agreement; militants on both sides describe it as unity among the leaders and not the people. It’s doubtful whether the agreement will really reduce rebel activity in Matabeleland, since in recent months the dissidents who claim to support Nkomo have ignored his pleas to them to lay down arms.

And the security situation now seems worse on the eastern border than in Matabeleland; Renamo guerrillas are harassing Zimbabwean villagers and attacking farms and tea plantations.

Despite this, the combination of the unity agreement and Mugabe’s elevation to the post of Executive President from January 1 provides him with a golden opportunity to restructure his government. He will have to reshuffle his Cabinet to bring in Nkomo, and two or three senior Zapu politicians.

Mugabe also has the chance to rid himself of some of his more controversial ministers—notably Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, Transport Minister Herbert Ushekwunze, Mines Minister Richard Hove and possibly Labour Minister Frederick Shava. All four have blotted their copybooks recently.

Mangwende angered the British and Canadian governments by his behaviour during the Commonwealth Vancouver summit, and then delivered a bitter attack on the Reagan administration at the UN — just when relations between Harare and Washington were showing signs of improving.

Ushekwunze has been singled out for sharp criticism by the Smith Commission on parasitism, for his handling of both the national railways and Air Zimbabwe; while Shava’s abrasive style of industrial relations management is not appreciated by employers in the public or the private sectors. Hove has been attacked in the government-owned media for reportedly beating up people who failed to attend a party rally.

In the past, Mugabe has shown great reluctance to dismiss ministers. There is speculation — some would call it wishful thinking — that Denis Norman will be recalled to the Cabinet, possibly to take over the difficult Transport portfolio. The only white in the Cabinet, former Ian Smith minister Chris Andersen, is likely to keep his minor post as minister for the public service. There is also speculation that John Lurie, a successful former president of the Commercial Farmers’ Union, will be brought into government, but this seems unlikely.

Failure by Mugabe to reshape the Cabinet will undermine business and investment confidence. His efforts to establish a broad-based coalition ranging from far-Right Ian Smith supporters to Marxist-Leninists in his own party’s ranks, and encompassing all major tribal groups, are laudable. But the more broadly based the coalition, the greater the likelihood of a split.
Historic agreement

HARARE, Leader of the rising Zanu (PF) Party and Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, and his pre-independence ally and PF-Zapu President Dr. Joshua Nkomo, yesterday signed a historic agreement paving the way for national unity and political stability, the national news agency Ziana reports.

Mr. Mugabe and Dr. Nkomo put the signatures uniting both parties under the name: Zanu (PF) at about 3:38 pm thereby ending about six years of bitter rivalry when the two parties split out in 1981 after the discovery of arms caches on PF-Zapu properties.

Mr. Mugabe described yesterday as "a great day because it has seen the coming together in body, mind and spirit of the two parties which as you know have maintained their own positions for quite a long time."
Champagne toasts as agreement signed

Main Zimbabwe parties unite

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Two years of on-off talks, 10 major negotiating sessions and much name-calling in between, ended yesterday with champagne toasts to peace and unity in Zimbabwe at the signing of an agreement to merge the two main political parties.

Mr Robert Mugabe, who said he was filled with emotion and joy, signed for Zanu (PF), the ruling party, which will keep its name when the two parties merge.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, who signed for Zapu, warned that the signatures would have been in vain unless the leaders lived up to their promises to create a nation of people, not of tribes or races.

Stripped of its formal language, the document signed before President Banana at State House contains only the barest essentials.

It states that the two parties have irrevocably committed themselves to unite under the name Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), known as Zanu (PF), and that Mr Mugabe would be the first secretary and president of the party.

There would be two second secretaries and vice-presidents to be appointed by Mr Mugabe.

The party will seek to establish a socialist society "on the guidance of Marxist-Leninist principles and will seek to establish a one-party state".

On the key question of sharing of power and positions when the parties merge, the document merely states: "The existing structures of Zanu (PF) and PF Zapu shall be merged in accordance with the letter and spirit of the agreement."

In the meantime Mr Mugabe is given full powers to prepare for the implementation of the agreement.

Mr Nkomo went to some lengths after the signing to stress the importance of the spirit behind the agreement. He had good cause to, for on the face of it, the negotiations have ended in his conceding an awful lot.

Zapu vice-president

The talks broke down last April, Mr Nkomo said it was because Zanu (PF) insisted on keeping its name. Zapu wanted to shelve this issue until a joint congress was held.

He also revealed that his party, while accepting that Mr Mugabe would be the leader, had insisted that the first vice-president should come from Zapu.

Mr Mugabe said yesterday that he was not going to give away any secrets at this stage about who would be appointed, but he gave an assurance that Zapu members would be included in the Cabinet and in other organs of government such as the diplomatic service.

President Banana called the achievement a miracle, a tremendous Christmas present and a blow to the forces of division in and outside the country.
Next step: A one party state.

Mugabe and Nkombo merge.

By Peter Wellman

December 20 to January 14, 1987

WEEKLY MAIL.
Zimbabweans must report all foreigners

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The police should be told of foreign visitors staying with Zimbabweans so they may avoid security sweeps following South African attacks on the country.

The Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, was quoted in the December issue of Zimbabwe News, the official organ of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, as urging Zimbabweans to 'remain vigilant in the face of South Africa's acts of sabotage, particularly in urban areas.

"We want our citizens to inform the police when they have visitors even if they know that their visitors are innocent.

"To be on safe side, they should report because if anything happens and it turns out that the people were given accommodation somewhere, those who keep quiet will be regarded as enemies of this country."

Observers believe Mr Mnangagwa's statement is a reference to the South African raids here in May last year when scores of black and white Zimbabweans were arrested — three were in detention for over a year — for unwittingly supplying the raiders who came into the country as tourists, with accommodation and vehicles.
Harare unity to reveal SA 'bandits'

HARARE — Unity between Zanu (PF) and PF-Zapu will help expose the South Africa-sponsored bandits who have always claimed affiliation to Zapu, the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions has said.

Zana, the national news agency, reports that ZCTU, an umbrella body representing registered trade unions in Zimbabwe, said the bandits would now face a united party in a continuous onslaught against them.

In an initial reaction to the agreement signed in Harare by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and his war-time ally, Dr Joshua Nkomo, uniting the two parties, ZCTU president, Mr Jeff Mutandare, said: “This unity will now expose the South African-sponsored bandits who have always claimed to belong to Zapu. Logically, they can no longer persist in their claim since the ‘united party’ will resume the determined onslaught against them.”

Christmas present

The remarks from the labour body are part of the widespread response to the agreement after two years of unity talks.

Most Zimbabweans welcomed the agreement and highlighted it as a positive move for peace and stability. “This was the best Christmas present for the people of Zimbabwe since independence,” they said.

Mr Mutandare said the unity would bring together all workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals under one political umbrella.

This would enable them to be organized and forge a strong vanguard and revolutionary political alliance against capitalism; he said. — Sapa.
The Challenges Facing

President Robert Mugabe

18/2/1997

ROBIN DREW PHOTOGRAPHER FOR AFRICA NEWS SERVICE REPORTS FROM HARARE, MR ROBERT MUGABE'S
Big ceremony for oathtaking

HARARE — At least seven African leaders are expected to join thousands of Zimbabweans in witnessing the Zanu (PF) leader, Robert Mugabe, take oath of office on Thursday as Zimbabwe's first executive president.

Mr. Mugabe's five colleagues in the Frontline states, as well as Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, are expected to attend the ceremony at the national sports stadium in Harare.

The leaders of the Frontline states expected to attend are Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda; Botswana's President Quett Masire; Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano.

Representatives of Southern Africa liberation movements, the ANC, PAC and Swapo, are also expected.

Zimbabwean ambassadors and high commissioners started gathering in Harare last week for the event.

The gates to the 60,000-seat stadium will open at 6am, and guests will be seated by 8.40am. — Sapa.
John Motson: Harte

Zimbabwe change in Wins of
Mugabe will be above criticism.
Plea for prayers for jailed SA spy

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An English missionary who was recently held in Zambia for suspected spying, has called for prayers for the imprisoned South African woman in Zimbabwe, Odile Harrington.

Harrington, 37, was jailed for 25 years in Harare recently after being found guilty of spying on the ANC for the South African security police.

The Rev Peter Hammond, director of the missionary organisation Frontline Fellowship, called for prayers for Miss Harrington.

He said he and three fellow missionaries themselves spent nearly a month in a Zambian prison.

He said all Christians had to share his horror about the ordeal suffered by Harrington. Evidence was that she had been severely tortured by Zimbabwean police — flogged with a hosepipe, electrically shocked, silenced and voluntarily drowned in buckets of water and sexually abused.

He appealed for people throughout the world to "pray for this dear, tortured Christian woman who is steadfast in her faith in God, to write to her, send her parcels containing particularly disinfectant, soap, toothpaste, toilet paper, vitamin pills, books, sweets and basic medicine."

And he said he would mobilise Christians to put pressure on the South African Department of Foreign Affairs to do all it could to negotiate her release.
Zimbabwe whites warned against blood vengeance

HARARE — Preachers around Zimbabwe at the weekend urged local whites not to seek blood vengeance against the killers of 16 pentecostalists slaughtered near Bulawayo on Wednesday night.

Churches here were packed as members of Zimbabwe's remaining 100,000 white community gathered to mourn the most appalling single act of carnage against them since the 1986-87 native rebellions, when ten percent of Rhodesia's entire white population was killed.

Prayers were said for the 16 protestant fundamentalists, who ran the "Community of reconciliation" farming co-operative 26 km south of Bulawayo and Christians were urged to pray for the dissidents as well as those who suffered at their hands.

A black maid servant who witnessed the massacre described at the weekend how the killers grabbed a six-week-old baby and killed him by bashing him against a kitchen sink until he died.

Mrs Esnath Dube, a devoutly Christian middle-aged woman who worked for the victims, all white, said the killers used her to guide them through the darkened bush to the two isolated farmhouses where they found their victims and hacked them to death.

Those killed were two Americans, a Briton and 13 Zimbabweans.

The only remaining member and one of the founders of the Christian community on the two farms, Mr John Russell, 74, said he would not continue the two farms, called New Adam's and Olive Tree.

"When this atrocity happened I was on my way from the United States and Britain," he said.

"I was told on my arrival that this had happened. I have lost my wife and daughter and grandchildren. I still can't believe it."

His grandson Matthew Marais, aged six, escaped the massacre by crawling through a window and spending the night in a cattle dip where he fell asleep and was found by farm workers on Thursday morning.

"When we moved in five and half years ago, there were problems, but we thought we could build a life here."

"We didn't want to live under arms, we wanted to be part of the community," he said.

The killers spared a 13 year old daughter of two of their victims so she could deliver a note depicting dissidents as champions of landless Ndebeles now desperate for forage for their stock after years of drought.

The Zimbabwean Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, who is in charge of police, inspected the charred ruins of two mission homesteads on Saturday and vowed security forces would capture the leader of the killer gang, Gayigusu, "at all costs".

The leader of the killer gang, known as "Gayigusu" (beat about the bush) whose actual name is Morgan Sango, is a notorious rebel leader blamed by Zimbabwean authorities for many of the hundreds of slayings in the Matabeleland province of western Zimbabwe in the past few years.

He deserted from the Zimbabwean national army in 1982 after serving with Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces in 1972-80, and claims Mr Mugabe has betrayed pre-independence promises to expropriate all white-owned land.

Gayigusu also accused Mr Mugabe of failing to help the ANC, Zimbabwe's traditional allies before 1980, launch an all-out guerrilla war against South Africa.

Zimbabwean forces were combing the trackless rock strees and honeycombed caves of the Matopos hills on Saturday where Gayigusu is said to have a secret hideout.

Mr Nkala said although farm workers who witnessed the massacre said they saw 20 heavily armed rebels, the government believed there were less than 10 dissidents operating in the area.

"We happen to know that the dissidents move around with mujibhas (part-time helpers) to inflate their numbers," Nkala said.

Meanwhile a welter of accusations and counter-accusations is taking place over who was responsible for the atrocity, with the government-controlled Zimbabwean news media joining the ANC headquarters in Lusaka saying it was instigated by South Africa, and South African rightists claiming "Pseudo dissidents" committed the crime, in order to give Mr Mugabe a pretext to ban Zimbabwean People's Union (ZAPU) and impose a marxist one party state.

The refusal, so far, of Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkala to exploit the Elgodini massacre for an anti-Zapu tirade - the tactics the murderers used - and the note they left at the scene all strongly suggest both Mr Mugabe and President P.W. Botha are skilful at the charges.

The funeral and memorial service will be held in Bulawayo on Wednesday. — DDC
HARARE — As the time approaches for the installation of the Executive President in Zimbabwe, political excitement is mounting over how Mr. Robert Mugabe will handle the new scenario.

The unity pact between the two main political parties coupled with the creation of the post of Executive President has opened the door for a new dispensation with far-reaching consequences for Zimbabwe.

President Mugabe will be sworn in tomorrow before huge crowds in the brand-new 60,000-seat National Stadium, built by the Chinese.

His new position will give him the opportunity to demonstrate qualities of strong leadership, if the unity agreement is to be made to work.

His first and most important task will be the appointment of a new Cabinet.

All present Ministers will be required to resign when President Banana steps down from his post as ceremonial Head of State.

The question being asked most frequently here is whether the new 63-year-old Executive President will go for a real shake-up and put into positions of responsibility members of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party.

He already has a top-heavy administration with 26 Cabinet Ministers, eight deputy Ministers and eight provincial Governors.

He can hardly go on appointing more Ministers, so some of the present incumbents will have to go to make way for the ZAPU members, if the people of Matabeleland are to be convinced that the unity agreement really means a merger and not merely the swallowing up of ZAPU by the ruling ZANU (PF).

Of special interest will be whom Mr. Mugabe chooses to be Vice-President. Mr. Simon Muzenda is deputy Prime Minister and is considered a likely contender for the vice-presidency.

However, if Mr. Mugabe chose to be Vice-President, Mr. Simon Muzenda is likely to be Prime Minister and is considered a likely contender for the vice-presidency.

The Constitution provides for only one Vice-President, unlike the arrangement for unity under which the merged party will have two vice-presidents (or second secretaries, as they are termed) serving under the party leader, termed the president and first secretary.

While there has been general jubilation in Zimbabwe over the unity pact with statements of support from commercial, religious, trade union and all sorts of other bodies, there have also been warnings about the need to achieve unity not only on paper but in practice.

The Sunday Mail warned at the weekend that internal and external enemies would do their best to wreck the agreement.

Confirmation of this has already come, with anti-agreement propaganda being broadcast from the clandestine radio station Radio Truth. It purports to be a Zimbabwean station, but the BBC says its monitoring service shows that Radio Truth operates from South Africa.

In commentaries yesterday, the station urged rejection of the agreement signed last week by Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo and reminded Ndebele-speakers of the sufferings inflicted on them by the Fifth Bri-

Harare plays a guessing game over who'll sit in new Cabinet

Old rivals, now partners... Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe...
ZIM SALUTES PRES MUGABE

HARARE — The speaker of the Zimbabwe House of Assembly announced yesterday that the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was elected Zimbabwe's first executive president.

There was singing, dancing and jubilation among senators and MPs, Zima, the Zimbabwe national news agency, reported.

Mr Mugabe will be sworn in as president by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice E Dumbutsheni, this morning at a ceremony at the national sports stadium expected to be attended by thousands.

More than 125 MPs and senators crowded into the House of Assembly yesterday, having been called to sit as an electoral college to elect the new president.

The speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, announced there had been no other nominations apart from that of Mr Mugabe and declared him duly elected.

The Zanu leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, who recently signed a unity agreement with the ruling Zanu (PF) applauded Mr Mugabe's election.

Zanu MPs mixed with their Zanu counterparts and sat on what were normally government benches.

Dr Nkomonde, like Mr Mugabe, was allocated a reserved seat in the chamber, while Mr Mugabe's seat was reserved nearest the speaker's chair on the government front bench. Dr Nkomonde, like Mr Mugabe, was allocated a reserved seat in the chamber, while Mr Mugabe's seat was reserved nearest the speaker's chair on the government front bench.

Previously, Mr Nkomonde had sat in an unlabelled reserved seat on one of the cross benches.

The minister of community development and women's affairs, Miss Joyce Mujuru, led MPs and senators in a song of praise to Mr Mugabe called "Ndimi"/"megai makaita rudo" ("You alone have shown us love").

Dr Nkomo joined other MPs in hand-clapping accompaniment.