

ZIMBABWE - GENERAL

1989

JANUARY - MARCH

Visit to spy girl blocked

By MICHAEL HARTNACK
Harare

THE chief South African representative in Harare has again been refused admission to Chikurubi maximum security prison to visit self-confessed SA spy Odile Harington.

SA Trade Mission head Nico Nel and his wife Nilette had been turned away on Christmas Day despite having received "permission in principle" for consular access.

And on Friday they made a second attempt, after the "personal intervention" of an unnamed Cabinet Minister, said Mr Nel.

Reject

They were met at the perimeter of the prison complex by six high-ranking Zimbabwean prison officers who accepted two food parcels for Odile, 28, who is serving a 12-year sentence for attempting to infiltrate the African National Congress.

The prison officers searched the parcels and undertook to pass on chocolate, beef extract and other comforts but rejected a bottle of calcium pills of which they were "extremely suspicious", said Mr Nel.

South African diplomats here were last granted what is supposed to be monthly consular access to Miss Har-



ODILE HARINGTON
Serving 12 years

ington in September. They have also been prevented from seeing black South African businessman Leslie Johannes Lesia, 52, who is detained on suspicion of spying and claims he was savagely tortured after being abducted from Maputo in May 1987.

Mr Lesia is still being held although in November the state dropped charges that he gave the ANC a booby-trapped television set which killed the wife of an official Mrs Tsitsi Chiliza.

Mr Nel said efforts to see Miss Harington and Mr Lesia would continue.

Crime Reporter.

Star 4/1/89.

Zimbabwe fraud trial under spotlight

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The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabweans are watching with keen interest the trial, begun yesterday, of a Deputy Minister in the Government who is facing 99 counts of fraud involving R50 000.

Mr Charles Ndlovu, Deputy

Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture, is alleged to have stolen the money in 1982 and 1983 when he was in charge of the film production unit in the Ministry of Information.

He has pleaded not guilty and says he is the victim of a campaign by political opponents.

The trial is attracting great public interest, following as it does the trial of another deputy Minister, Ms Mahofa, who was acquitted of arson but forced to give up office.

She is still a Member of Parliament.

Censored

This newspaper may have been censored. We are not permitted to say where, how or to what extent.

Minister on fraud charges

8/10/89 (862)
HARARE — Deputy Youth, Sport and Culture Minister Charles Ndhlovu yesterday pleaded not guilty to 99 counts of fraud involving more than Z\$42 000.

Ndhlovu, Zanu (PF) MP for Kadoma, was appearing before Regional Court magistrate Colin Ratcliffe.

The State alleged that while employed by the Information Ministry as assistant director at the production services department between January 1982 and April 1983, Ndhlovu authorised payments to people who had not provided services to the department.

He was involved in film produc-

tion, film editing, script writing and translations, and during this period people were recruited on a temporary basis.

"When it came to payment, the procedure was that the accused would instruct his secretary to prepare an invoice indicating the nature of services performed, the amount to be paid and the payee," Augustine Chikumira, for the State, said.

Ndhlovu allegedly verified vouchers to be sent to the central payment office, where cheques were made out. These were later cashed at a company run by one of Ndhlovu's friends, the State alleged. — Sapa.

Deputy chief of Anglo 362 sees Mugabe

Star 5/11/89
By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa and of De Beers, Mr. Nicholas Oppenheimer, yesterday paid a courtesy call on President Robert Mugabe.

An Anglo spokesman, spokesman in Harare, said Mr. Oppenheimer was on a five-day private visit to Zimbabwe.

The national news agency, Ziana, said Mr. Mugabe expressed the hope that Anglo American would take part in strengthening economic relations in the southern African region.

South Africa was excluded from the regional body, SADC, but he hoped that "when the exercise to bring democracy to that country is done, it will then be necessary to work together".

Mr. Oppenheimer reportedly told Mr. Mugabe that he hoped to pay a business visit in future to discuss specific areas.

Mugabe and Nick Oppenheimer talk

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe held wide-ranging political and economic discussions with Anglo's visiting deputy chairman Nicholas Oppenheimer yesterday, officials said. (362)

They said Mugabe expressed hope that Oppenheimer's organisation would in future take part in strengthening economic relations in the southern African region. *Day 5/1/89*

Unfortunately the establishment of SADCC omits SA, but we hope when the exercise to bring democracy to that country is done, it would be necessary to work together," said Mugabe. (P)

Oppenheimer told Mugabe that Zimbabwe was an "important part" of the sub-region and he hoped he would in future visit the country to discuss specific business areas. — Sapa. (G)

No respite for Zimbabwe taxpayers

Star 5/1/89

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, looked distinctly uncomfortable during a recent television interview when he said the high taxation rate would have to remain in force until the economy picked up.

Faced with having to pay out millions on education, health and defence, and with not enough money coming in to balance the budget, he saw little hope of relief for taxpayers who, in the upper income bracket, see 60 per cent and more of their earnings going to the government.

The Zimbabwe government's vowed pursuit of socialism commits it to improving the lot of the common man, but workers are growing irate at seeing a large portion of their pay packets swallowed up in taxes. **ROBIN DREW** of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

Socialist path

Zimbabwe chose at the outset to follow a socialist path with the emphasis not on self-control of major segments of the economy but on providing more and better facilities for the ordinary man.

But, as one commentator said in an article in a Zimbabwean newspaper: "When the taxman takes more than the

worker takes home, such taxation is unconscionable and extortionate."

Apologists for the government say heavy spending on non-productive sectors such as education and health is essential to correct the imbalances of the past when, for example, the government spent 10 times as much on white education as it did on black schooling.

But there is no questioning the resentment felt by taxpayers at the high rates levied on them when, at the same time, they are ever conscious of the squandering of money through mismanagement, inefficiency and corruption.

This year economists are predicting a doubling of inflation rates, soaring prices and ever-growing unemployment. Critics to the right say a bold stroke is needed to liberalise

Retreat to capitalism

The secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Morgan Tsvangirayi, said the past year had already shown an alarming turnaround and retreat towards capitalism.

The capitalist class had become more aggressive and confident of suppressing the workers, evident in open calls to liberalise the economy.

The country, he said, would end up being mortgaged to international finance capital. He condemned what he saw as an alliance between reac-

tionary blacks and whites, but aimed at convincing people that capitalism could boost economic development.

Dr Chidzero, speaking recently on policy reform options, warned that structural adjustment of the economies of the frontline states in southern Africa was going to be prolonged and painful.

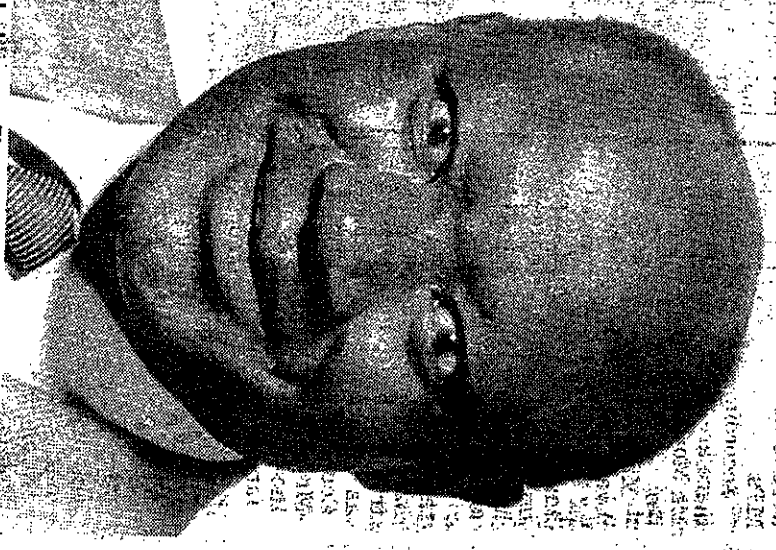
"Unless the international community provides sufficient financial and other forms of assistance," he cautioned, "the severity of adjustment measures will create political and social tensions and instability and, in the end, the programmes will come to nought."

Region in ferment

In another context, Dr Chidzero said the southern African region was in ferment.

The question was how to harmonise the rush of events and changes in the correct direction.

But in Zimbabwe, at any rate, it would seem that it is the direction itself that is uncertain.



Zimbabwean Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero... warns severe economic measures could cause political and social instability.

Zimbabwe air carrier denied landing rights

The Star's Africa
News Service

6/1/87

862 HARARE — Last minute efforts are being made to allow Zimbabwe's national air cargo carrier, Affretair, to continue to fly into Holland's Schipol Airport with valuable cargoes of horticultural products.

The Dutch Government decided to cancel Affretair's landing rights because of delays in getting approval for KLM to fly wide-bodied aircraft to Harare.

Zimbabwe has ordered two wide-bodied jets for its passenger fleet but is still flying narrow-bodied 707 planes.

It refused KLM permission some years ago to operate wide-bodied flights because it felt the competition would be unfair to Air Zimbabwe.

Later KLM was given the go-ahead but was told it would have to pay a higher royalty fee on traffic carried.

It refused to do this and threatened to cancel Affretair's landing rights. Affretair made plans to go to Brussels instead but subsequently was told it could continue to fly to Schipol.

The Dutch Government has now accused Zimbabwe of ignoring the bilateral agreement and has told Affretair it must stop flying to and from Amsterdam.

This will have serious repercussions for the expanding flower-growing industry in Zimbabwe. Horticultural exports to Europe are expected to more than double this season.

The new peacemakers

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FMM 6/1/89

As the guns in southern Africa are being silenced with the help of both superpowers, two nations which stand to gain most from regional peace efforts are out in the diplomatic cold. Landlocked Zambia and Zimbabwe, both heavily dependent on SA for trade and for transport routes, coolly distanced themselves from initiatives to end two bloody wars.

They insisted that Pretoria's white rulers should be talking first to black South African leaders and chided heads of state of the Ivory Coast, Malawi and Mozambique for holding summit talks with President P W Botha.

But Presidents Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia now face the cold reality that historic accords have been signed between Pretoria and its once hostile neighbours, Angola and Mozambique, to defuse the southern African powder-keg.

It remains to be seen whether repeated warnings by Kaunda and Mugabe — that SA can't be trusted — are justified.

The peace pacts ideally will lure badly needed aid, investment and development to revive war-haemorrhaged economies in the two former Portuguese colonies straddling southern Africa.

But eased tensions also — ironically and unintentionally — promise to prove a shot in the arm for both Zambia and Zimbabwe, and to fulfil the long-held Organisation of African Unity dream of independence for Namibia.

A stable Angola, its massive oil wealth previously squandered on a US\$1m-a-day war, will inevitably prove a lucrative new market for Zimbabwe's industrial exports.

And if, as analysts anticipate, Marxist Angola under pressure from Moscow cuts a deal with Western-backed Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels, the 1 300 km Benguela Railroad once vital to copper exports from both Zaire and Zambia could be reopened for the first time in 12 years. That would, in time, get the copper — mainstay of both economies — faster and cheaper to world markets while loosening dependence on SA's railways and ports.

In Mozambique residents of the port of Beira on November 28 gazed in disbelief as the SA naval supply ship *Drakensberg* docked alongside Soviet fishing trawlers and offloaded over \$1m of non-lethal equipment for the army.

The 140 t of trucks, tents, radios and other gear were promised at the earlier summit between Botha and Mozambican president Joaquim Chissano as a symbol of Pretoria's good faith in vowing it had halted all support for the rebel MNR guerrillas. Now, Botha's military gifts will be turned against the rebels in major offensives expected in the next few months under a peace pact signed, but evidently violated, by both sides four years ago.

Zimbabwe, in particular, will breathe easier if the MNR can be routed. Mugabe has 12 000 troops costing almost \$0,5m a day in that territory, protecting supply lines vital to his country's economy.

And if troops can guarantee the safety of Mozambique's three main sabotage-prone railroads linking neighbouring black-ruled States with three Indian Ocean ports, Zambia and Zimbabwe as well as Malawi and Zaire will enjoy cheap, speedier regional trade routes.

The architects of the delicate peace process are acutely aware there are many "ifs" about the next stages in the southern Africa peace process. They are that:

□ Peace talks between President Eduardo Dos Santos and Unita may not materialise as the Americans and Soviets want;

□ MNR guerrillas may not wilt under the imminent counter-offensive; and

□ The actual signatories to the accords may renege on their pledges — Angola to curb Swapo incursions into Namibia, Cuba to withdraw its 50 000 troops home to Havana, and SA to cease hostilities and allow Namibia independence under UN direction.

A Western diplomat closely connected with the US mediation role observed that all parties were weary of war. And Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, speaking confidently in the Kenyan capital of Nairobi on the eve of the ratification of the Angola-Cuba-SA accord, said he expected Namibia to be free

from Pretoria's control late this year.

If the worst-case scenario does unfold in southern Africa, and the guns are cocked yet again, the diplomatic efforts will at least have pointed to a dramatic shift in Moscow's stand in the continent.

Without pressure from the Soviets, African diplomats assert, neither Angola nor Cuba would have so readily agreed to an agreement with Pretoria. And the US would have had little to offer the South Africans if the Soviets hadn't played a key role.

But it was long evident in the area that the signing a year ago of the INF treaty by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev heralded hopes that eased superpower tensions would help resolve regional conflicts in places like Afghanistan, Africa, Central America and the Middle East.

Moscow's altered position has raised both bold headlines, and eyebrows, in Zimbabwe. A delegation of senior Soviet journalists led by Novosti Press Agency deputy chairman Karen Khachaturov pointedly declared in Harare last October that black governments should seize any opportunity for talks with Pretoria.

Zimbabwe, which has doggedly maintained that black States should have contacts with SA only after there are internal talks with detained opposition leaders like Nelson Mandela, was stunned at what they rightly perceived as a Soviet volte-face.

But what probably shook the Zimbabweans more was an intelligence report, yet to be made public, that for the first time since SA was internationally isolated in the early Sixties a Soviet foreign affairs expert paid a visit to Pretoria in or around October last year.

The official — who had been based in a neighbouring African capital as a diplomat — apparently conferred with P W Botha. Little of substance was discussed, say diplomats in Harare aware of the meeting. But the fact that the talks were held at all seemed like a major diplomatic breakthrough.

While the Russian was politely told he could not see Mandela, few analysts in southern Africa believe the direct contacts would end there.

State witness charged with perjury in Harare

Star 6/1/89

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HARARE — A State witness in the trial of Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture, Mr Charles Ndhlovu, appeared yesterday before a Harare magistrate on charges of perjury, the Ziana news agency reported.

Mr Jonah Mutsvairo Chakavarika (28) was not asked to plead, but the prosecutor, Mr Tadius Karwi, said Mr Chakavarika deviated from his sworn statement when giving evidence in the Ndhlovu trial on Tuesday.

In his affidavit to police, Mr Chakavarika said he had seen Mr Ndhlovu with cheques in a local furniture shop but in court he said he had only seen Mr Ndhlovu holding an envelope.

CONTRADICTED

"He, on oath, contradicted in material terms what he had said to the police. He told the court that he had seen Mr Ndhlovu holding an envelope and not cheques," Mr Karwi said.

Opposing bail pending today's hearing, Mr Karwi said that as the Ndhlovu trial was still going on, granting bail might lead to some interference.

In his application, Mr Chakavarika said since his arrest his family did not know where he was and that he had left them with no food.

Remanding Mr Chakavarika, the magistrate, Mr Chinembiri Bhunu, said if he granted bail there might be some miscarriage of justice and the accused might abscond. — Sapa

362 C/way 8/1/89.

Hopeful industry in Zim plans to expand

ZIMBABWE'S industrialists are making plans to expand and re-invest in the country, in anticipation of an improved domestic investment climate. Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries president Morris Sifelani said in Harare this week reports the national news agency Ziana.

Like representatives of other economic sectors interviewed by telephone, he expressed optimism about the year to come.

"On the whole, the majority of industrialists believe that 1989 will be better than 1988 and accordingly are making plans to take advantage of the improved situation," he said.

The manufacturing sector had grown last year by more than six percent and this growth would continue into 1989.

"However, in order to sustain growth at the same rate, there is need to improve the environment for domestic investment," he said.

Areas which required attention included the availability of imported inputs to improve plant capacity utilisation and the adverse impact of price controls in relations to the purchasing power of the Zimbabwe dollar, he said.

"Recent discussions with government on the investment scene have created a spirit of hope and trust, which is already being reflected in the expansion and reinvestment plans of the private sector," he said.

If conditions for domestic investment improved or continue to improve, substantial investment could be expected in 1989, he said, adding that investment in industry was more attractive than having money sitting in the bank.

Chamber of Mines executive director Derek Bain told Ziana there was a considerable amount of mineral exploration going on which would continue in 1989.

There was a certain amount of optimism that the good prices realised last year for some base metals, such as ferro-chrome, nickel and copper, would continue for at least the first half of 1989.

"Gold prices are stagnant at this point, but there is a strong possibility of increased gold output volume-wise in 1989," he said.

The process of improving the beneficiation of minerals and increasing import substitution were on-going exercises that would also continue in the coming year.

He said the mining industry faced the problem of increased operating costs while the world market remained relatively static. There was also a critical shortage of foreign exchange.

He said the foreign exchange requirements of the mining industry were likely to be about ZD 120-million. When the assessment was completed, however, it would be higher.

The World Bank had estimated in 1984 the sector required ZD 75-million and costs had gone up since then.

The chamber had proposed to the Ministry of Mines that the mining industry look after its own import control, he said. — Sapa

Harare accuses SA 362 of using poison gas

Star
9/1/89

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Zimbabwe, which loses few opportunities at the United Nations to criticise South Africa, surprised the Security Council on Friday by charging that the Republic frequently used poison gas in military operations in southern Africa.

Dr Isack Mudenge, the Zimbabwean delegate, made the accusation during debate on the shooting down by American fighters of two Libyan jets in the Mediterranean last Wednesday — an action that has been linked to American suspicions that Libya is preparing a chemical weapons plant.

After observing that the United States itself was one of many countries that produced poison gas, Dr

Mudenge said: "The racist Pretoria regime frequently uses poison gas in our region. We cannot understand why Libya is singled out as unfit to possess the same."

International law did not forbid its possession, he said. Only its use.

Dr Mudenge called the Americans trigger happy and said it was unacceptable that one nation should appoint itself "sheriff of the world". He said no fair-minded person could be convinced by the evidence supplied so far that the Libyan planes were armed.

ZAMBIA TENSE AS MAIZE MEAL PRICE ROCKETS

LUSAKA — A three-fold rise in the price of maize meal, suspended soon after it was introduced on New Year's Eve, came into effect on Saturday, Finance Minister Gibson Chigaga said.

The new prices for Zambia's staple food were suspended to enable more families to register for a coupon system aimed at reducing the impact on the poor.

The price for a 25kg bag of unrefined maize meal goes up from \$1.50 to \$4, while that for the same quantity of refined meal rises from \$1.90 to \$5.60.

Troops have guarded milling plants since the increases were announced. Earlier this week women in the northern town of Ndola stoned a government shop. In 1986, an attempt to raise maize meal prices sparked riots in which at least 15 people died.

That price increase, recommended by the IMF, was later revoked and in 1987 Zambia abandoned the IMF economic recovery programme and adopted its own go-it-alone plan.

The increases are aimed at cutting a budget deficit, curbing smuggling of maize to Zaire and reducing inflation. — Sapa-Reuters.

Rio Tinto set to produce more gold

5 (Dumile) 118 (382)
HARARE — Rio Tinto, Zimbabwe's gold mining consortium, plans to increase gold production from about 150kg to about 650kg a year from 1990.

Group company chairman Douglas Sagonda told a Press briefing in Harare yesterday that Rio Tinto would undertake a vigorous exploration for gold.

As a result of this, he said, the company was expected to spend about Z\$3.5m this year on primary exploration and Z\$2m on secondary exploration. The latest geochemical techniques for gold recovery used elsewhere in the world would be used for investigations.

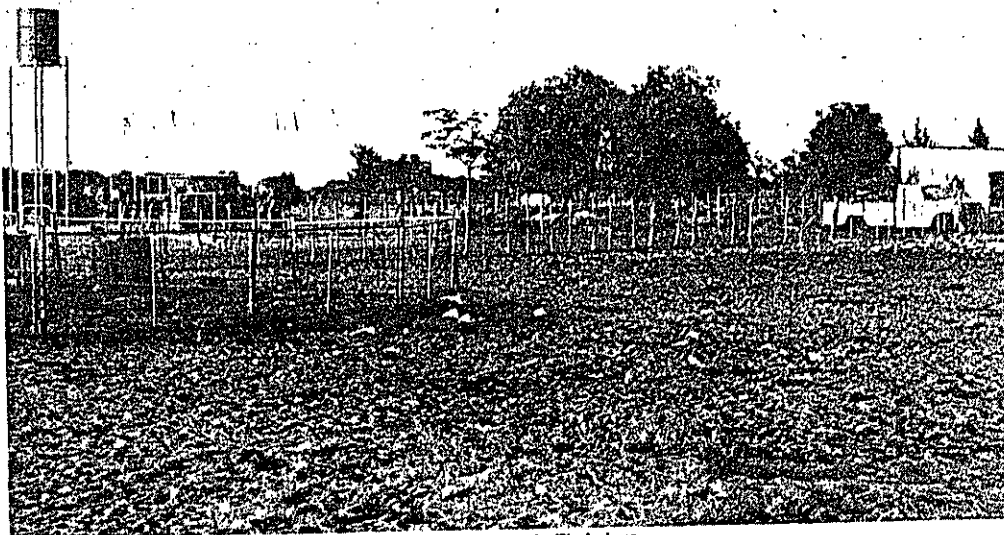
On the new project near Kadoma, Sagonda said recent success in metallurgical testwork had provided an opportunity to increase gold production from around 150kg a year to about 650kg a year from 1990.

The total capital expenditure for this new plant was about Z\$15m and the plant was expected to be in full production by 1990, he said. Sagonda forecast that the annual turnover for the new plant would be about Z\$18m.

Sengwa colliery coal would substitute for the country's coal currently being imported, he said. Rio Tinto had been granted a 15-year Sengwa colliery mining title in September, in which government had a 51% participation. This meant that all fractions of coal arising from the mining operation "may be sold in Zimbabwe or exported".

Tinto Industries was also currently engaged in discussions with local and overseas companies that could lead to investment in joint ventures in the local manufacturing of chemicals. These ventures, he said, could generate foreign currency through import substitution and regional export sales.

He said the firm's 28-year-old emerald mine was losing money because of lack of any new significant emerald discoveries. It would cease production this year if production did not improve from recent depressed levels. — Sapa.



A QUIET rural area in Zimbabwe.

MVUMA (Zimbabwe) — At a village in the Chirumanzu communal lands, day-break finds women already ploughing, milking the cattle, collecting firewood and leading their herds to pasture.

Jobs which they might have shared with their menfolk, they do alone, because there is nobody there to help. There are no men remaining in the village of Musindo.

Ziana national news agency reports that the original name of the village, situated in Masvingo province, has given way to another — Musha Wamakapera or where you perished.

Since 1974, nine men have died, leaving eight widows and nearly 60 children. The only other

MUSINDO

'... the strange place where men perish ...'

FOCUS

middle-aged villager is in hospital.

Musha Wamakapera comprises two rows of more than 20 huts running parallel to each other in traditional style. Behind each is a granary, and behind them is the grave of the head of the

village, the late Mr Paul Musindo, who died in 1974.

His eldest son took over his father's position, but died the following year, in a similar manner. Succeeding sons have died in the same way, having experienced "extreme discomfort throughout their bodies."

A female member of the family, Ms Cecilia Musindo, now 35, was

paralysed from the waist downwards in 1985.

Ms Musindo had been happily married and stayed with her husband, Mr Lucky Sidingela, in the Chivundura communal lands.

"When my husband realised I was now a paralytic he came and dumped me in this our village, together with our three children. He has never come back," she said.

Gloomy

A gloomy air of death haunts Musha Wamakapera, where the women have to fend for themselves.

No theory has yet been officially advanced as to why the men keep dying. Some people have, however, associated the events with *ngozi* — a concept whereby someone must die to appease the ancestral spirits or to pay for a crime committed within a family.

The family itself say they have no clue as to what is happening.

"We just do not know what is happening," said Ms Musindo. "We have consulted many *n'angas* (traditional healers or spirit mediums) but there has been no solution."

The chairman of the Takawira District Council — under which Musindo falls — said the village had now become an infamous phenomenon in the district.

"This is a situation which no one has been able to explain. The unfortunate part is that those people associating this with *ngozi* have often been afraid to go and physically express their condolences each time a Musindo family member dies — for fear that they might get it too," said Mr Vitalis Gozho.

The Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers Association confirmed they had come across similar cases where *ngozi* was supposed to have claimed the lives of family members.

The president of the association, Prof Gordon Chavunduka, said where *ngozi* was involved, sometimes some ritual performances had to be done.

"In a case where *ngozi* is involved we hire a specialist *n'anga* who gives instructions which must be followed. Sometimes we do get results. There are cases where we may not get results and these are inexplicable," he said.

Prof Chavunduka, who was not aware of the Musindo deaths, said he would investigate its nature and possibly offer assistance.

Meanwhile, the Musindo women will continue to plough the fields, collect firewood and herd their cattle in a continuing struggle for survival. — Sapa.



The Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment.

One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news media directly. Complaints must relate to

published editorial matter and should be lodged within 10 days of publication. But late complaints may be accepted if good reasons can be advanced.

The address is: The Conciliator/Registrar, SA Media Council, P.O. Box 5222, Cape Town 8000. Telephone: (021) 461-7317. Inquiries are welcomed.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Sam Mabe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Mathlaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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18/10/73 (6)
**State witness
'intimidated'**

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's chief law officer in the Attorney General's office yesterday told a court here that police would have acted had a state witness now charged with perjury reported that he had been intimidated before testifying in court last week.

Mr Augustine Chikumira, who appeared in court yesterday as a state witness, was referring to Mr Jonah Chakavarika, 28, who says he departed from the contents of his affidavit in the trial of Youth, Sport and Culture Deputy Minister Mr Charles Ndhlovu because he had been intimidated shortly before he gave evidence.

Mr Chakavarika pleaded guilty to perjury last week but the trial magistrate entered a not guilty plea, saying the plea was unconvincing as he did not report the alleged threats. — Sapa

From
**MICHAEL
HARTNACK**
in Harare

ZIMBABWE faces the new year with desperately serious developmental problems and a latent political instability stemming, at root, from a chronic imbalance between resources and population growth.

The most important internal issue in 1989 will be this: can the government find the political will to introduce the urgently-needed liberalisation of the economy? Or will it be immobilised by fear of losing the patronage prerogatives on which it feels its power rests?

The Rhodesian Front and Zanu(PF) governments of the past 25 years sometimes resemble one another in their attacks of fearful paralysis at the top when confronted by inextinguishable common sense. Ian Smith dithered about abolishing racial discrimination and linking hands with credible black leaders. He was unable to shake off fits of the jitters about the effect on the white electorate and the influential die-hards who had unseated his predecessor, Winston Field.

Choke-knot of red tape

Today, Zanu(PF) dithers about everything from the release of long-term detainees who clearly have no case to answer before the courts (such as Squadron Leader Jack Lewis-Walker and Mrs Patricia Brown) to the dismissal of corrupt politicians

Will Zimbabwe politburo relax its hold on the economy?

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who are obviously unfit for public life.

Time and again, President Mugabe's elite politburo has been presented with an unanswerable case for streamlining the preservative and inefficient education system. But remembering the political capital the African nationalists made from the cruel "bottlenecks" in Rhodesia's African education system, the politburo has baulked. In view of this record, it cannot feel con-

dent the leadership will untie the choke-knot of red tape which currently prevents the potentially dynamic private sector from providing more than 8 000 new jobs a year for 400 000 school leavers. True, there has been much talk of liberalisation, but for all practical purposes the senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero (who is

not a member of the politburo) appears, so far, to have protested in vain about the seriousness of youth unemployment. The jobless, particularly youngsters with a smattering of book-learning, are wide open to exploitation by exporters of intellectual industrial waste and their professional mid-

dlemen.

On the foreign front, the major question is whether Namibian independence will relax tension in southern Africa. One fears the by now well-established pattern of post-indepen-

dence euphoria spilling over into neighbouring countries.

Tragedy for region

Botswana, no longer feeling itself a black African peninsula in Pretoria's straitjacket, may feel encouraged by this false mood to take a

rougher line and Pretoria may react with equal hysteria, attempting to exert pressure which will be seen by the world as blatant "destabilisation".

It would be a tragedy for the entire region if this prosperous little country — in my youth just a railway line through the desert, ruled from Mafeking — ceased to be the shining example to Africa now is, with a two-man-one-vote democracy and a comparatively good human rights record.

Botswana occupies a potentially even more strategic position than Mozambique. Any loss of central control from Gaborone threatens the maintenance of law and order along Botswana's huge frontiers with the

Transvaal and with Matabeleland. Zimbabwe was only able to bring its dissident problem under control in 1985-87 because President Murewa's government spare manpower on its border.

Issue of Walvis Bay

When Namibia becomes independent there will be a great danger of the frontline states falling victim to their own propaganda. There will be grandiose talk of a spectacular military victory over South Africa and of in-

ternational plans for investment in Namibia, including a railway linking Bulawayo to the Atlantic.

The frontline states will be tempted to exploit the diplomatic momentum of Namibian independence to launch a new confrontation with South Africa, particularly over the as-yet unresolved issue of Walvis Bay.

Wiser counsels will urge the frontline states to aim for consistent long-term pressure on Pretoria to abandon apartheid while they consolidate their goal of economic independence.

Zimbabwe anxious over parched lands

8/10am 12/1/87 (362)
HARARE — Zimbabwe's crops are under stress as hot, dry weather, relieved only by scattered rain, continues throughout the country, farming officials said.

The Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services (Agritex), in its fortnightly report to January 6, said no major inflows to dams were recorded.

In the south of the country, surface water was becoming inadequate and streams and weirs were drying up.

Late-planted dryland Virginia tobacco was suffering from a retardation of leaf growth and showing signs of sunscorch.

The Agritex report said more rains were needed for maize, showing signs of moisture stress at the crucial tasselling stage. Dryland cotton had also been affected. The soyabean crop not under irrigation was said to be badly in need of water.

Commercial Farmers' Union president John Brown said the country was becoming very dry. "I do not say we have a disaster on our hands. However, we are extremely anxious and daily the situation worsens."

National Farmers' Association president Robinson Gapare said unless the country received widespread rains in the next 10 days, they were "heading for another drought season". — Reuter.

Alleged (362)

SA spy to stand trial

shw 12/1/89

HARARE — A Zimbabwean, alleged by the State to have spied for South Africa on the residences of members of the African National Congress in Zimbabwe, is to be tried in the High Court on January 23.

The alleged South African spy, Mr. Velapi Norman Sibanda Mbiwa, said to have supplied South Africa with photographs of ANC residences in Zimbabwe in contravention of the Official Secrets Act, is the second black Zimbabwean accused of spying for South Africa.

In November last year, a former black member of the Rhodesian Special Branch, Phillip Masiza Conjwayo, was convicted of carrying out acts of sabotage or terrorism along with two white Zimbabweans, Michael Smith and Kevin Woods.

Also to be tried in the High Court in February is an alleged member of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, Mr. James Phinias Mashaya, who is alleged to have crossed into Zimbabwe, killed three women and stolen food.

— Sapa.

MUTARE (Zimbabwe) — Six people were killed, nine others seriously injured and six kidnapped by a group of 15 "South African-sponsored MNR bandits" at Makoho village in Chisumbanje on the night of January 8, a spokesman for the Zimbabwe army headquarters said yesterday.

Four of the dead were members of the same family, including three children of two and three

Bandits blamed for 6 deaths, kidnappings

years' old, Ziana, Zimbabwe's national news agency, reported.

The agency said that 15 heavily armed men arrived in the Harahwa area of Manicaland province during the night of January 8 and massacred

six villagers, injuring some and kidnapping others.

The dead were Nyamuchikiti Khumbula (35); Simon Simango (45); Madhaka Simango (3); Meke Simango (2); Sakadzai Simango (3) and James

Bhila (33).

Among the six kidnapped were two members of the Simango family and two from the Bhila family, Ziana said.

The army spokesman said follow-up operations were continuing.

In a related incident in Mount Darwin, seven people were killed and three injured by MNR "bandits" on January 7, Ziana said without elaborating. — Sapa.

Zimbabweans question 45 rebel prisoners

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Defence Minister Mr Enos Nkala yesterday questioned 45 MNR rebels and five "collaborators" who are being held at an army base in Zimbabwe after being captured inside Mozambique.

The prisoners are being screened, after which they will be returned to the Mozambique authorities.

Mr Nkala said MNR bandits were continuing to cross the border into Zimbabwe in search of food.

Some cattle stolen in Zimbabwe had been

tracked to Mozambique where they had been recovered.

A week ago an MNR gang which attacked a village in the Mount Darwin district eight kilometres from the border killed seven people and injured three seriously.

After grouping the villagers together, the bandits

fired at them at point blank range. Four of those who died were children.

President Mugabe recently announced intensified operations against the MNR and urged the Zimbabwean forces to deal ruthlessly with the bandits and their supporters.

Dictated by

D. A. N. H. A. M. A.

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Ban on Harare airline hits exports

The Star's Africa News Service
HARARE — Flower growers in Zimbabwe received a blow yesterday with the news that the Dutch government has implemented its ban on the cargo airline Affretair using Amsterdam's Schipol Airport.

The plane, carrying flowers and other horticultural products from Harare on Wednesday to the Amsterdam auction flew instead to Cologne.

It had been hoped that negotiations this week over landing rights for KLM in Harare would have allowed Affretair, the national Zimbabwean air cargo carrier, to go on using Schipol.

The Dutch government believes that Zimbabwe reneged on an agreement for KLM to fly wide-bodied jets into Harare.

Zimbabwe wants higher royalties for passenger traffic than KLM is prepared to pay.

Zimbabwe hopes to export 6 000 tons of flowers, mainly roses, plus fruit and vegetables to European markets this year.

81-131189

Blow-up over Christmas ³⁶² celebrations

HARARE — Student nurses at a mission hospital in Zimbabwe couldn't get balloons for their Christmas decorations, so they blew up condoms and used them instead to give their common room a festive air.

Now the matron of Bonda Mission Hospital, Nyanga, has apologised.

"If some people were upset, we apologise. We did not mean to offend anyone," said Matron Roseline Chasakara.

The Mutare newspaper, *The Manica Post*, carried the apology on its front page. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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President Mugabe recently announced intensified operations against the MNR and urged the Zimbabwean forces to deal ruthlessly with the bandits and their supporters.

Paper apologises for slur on Smithy's dad

ROBIN DREW

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HARARE — A Zimbabwean newspaper is to apologise to former Rhodesian premier, Mr Ian Smith, for attacking the good name of his late father, Mr John Douglas Smith.

Lawyers for Mr Smith said *Sunday Mail* had agreed to carry the apology admitting that an article it had carried was untrue.

The article, in a column "Public Eye" by Andrew Saxon, said Mr Smith's father had sold short-weight meat from his butchery in Scotland and was nicknamed "Fourteen-ounce Smith". It also claimed he fled to Africa to escape a stocktheft investigation.

The apology says the statements were "totally unfounded" and continues: "We are glad to take the opportunity of apologising for these errors and expressing our regret for any distress caused to Mr Ian Smith."

"We are informed Mr Smith's father at no time conducted a business in Scotland, having emigrated at 17, and, far from being implicated in stocktheft, was decorated with an MBE."

The newspaper is to pay R112 towards costs.

Judge's 'give cash' plea for victims of violence

The Star's Africa
News Service

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HARARE — The courts should be empowered to order rapists and people convicted of crimes of violence to pay their victims money in compensation in addition to any jail sentences, a Zimbabwean judge has suggested.

The Acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice Anthony Gubbay, said a Victims' Compensation Fund could be established from fines collected by the State.

BY INSTALMENTS

Offenders could also be ordered to pay a sum of money into the fund depending on the seriousness of the crime and the offender's ability to pay.

If necessary, compensation awards could be collected by regular monthly instalments.

The judge, in an address marking the beginning of the legal year, said it was no argument to say victims of violent offences could sue for damages in the civil courts.

The embarrassment and trauma occasioned, especially to the

victim of sexual crimes, the high cost of litigation and the limited access to legal aid deters, if not precludes, a civil action against the perpetrator," said Mr Justice Gubbay.

He added that the practice of awarding this type of compensation was firmly established in England and America and he urged the Zimbabwean parliament to consider introducing legislation along these lines.

The judge said Zimbabwe was fortunate in having a legislature much attuned to the need to remove inequities and injustices, and to promote the development and reform of the law.

"The history of legislation passed since independence proves the point," he said.

The acting Chief Justice believed every court in the land was duty bound to uphold the law without trace of fear, favour or prejudice, independently of the consequences which ensue.

A judicial officer's obligations were to the law and to justice and nothing more, he said.

Mugabe goes to 'Slavs'

362
swelan
19/1/84

HARARE — President Mugabe of Zimbabwe will go to Yugoslavia for three days next week during which he will discuss the forthcoming Non-Aligned Movement summit in Belgrade when he will give up the chairmanship of the Movement which he has held for three years.

Mr Mugabe will also review relations between Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia which established close ties with his party during the guerilla war to overthrow white rule.

He will be accompanied by senior ministers and officials.

5 children killed in MNR raid

SAW 20/1/89

The Star's Africa News Service

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HARARE — Five children were among seven more people to be murdered in Zimbabwe by MNR rebels, bringing to 20 the number killed this month.

The latest killings took place at a village in the Mount Darwin District in the north-east, 10 km from the border.

Police said the rebels were dressed in camouflage similar to the Zimbabwe National Army uniform. They arrived at Mbadza Village on Tuesday night and without warning shot some dogs. The children were shot dead as they ran from their huts.

An elderly man and a woman also died in the hail of bullets.

The murders will reinforce demands that people living along the border be moved into protected villages — a measure already taken in the south-east where rebels this month killed six people.

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THE 20-year-old girl staggered into the police station, breasts bare beneath her ripped blouse, to tell a story of kidnapping, rape and witchcraft which angered Zimbabweans and led to a call in the senate for rapists to be hanged.

Now the girl is in jail and the public is debating whether she is the victim of a nightmare ordeal at the hands of both rapists and brutal police, or whether she was a good-time girl spinning a yarn to save herself from her parents' wrath.

The tale Sithembile Ncube told police began on Christmas eve. She said she had been kidnapped at a taxi rank in Bulawayo by four men who drove her to a house in the small farming town of Figtree, about 60km away.

Passed out

There, she said, they took turns raping her over the next four days, causing her to pass out several times.

On the fourth day, she told police, she was driven to a house nearby and "sold" to a man for R2 400. While the men haggled over the price, she heard one of her captors say that her "parts", if carefully cut, were in great demand.

She realised then, she said, that she was to be the victim of a ritual murder.

The gang left and the man who had "bought" her carefully examined her breasts, nipples and genitals and ordered her to take a bath. He went to bathe in another room, which she saw contained an assortment of traditional herbs and animal skins.

Reported ordeal

While he was washing, she said, she escaped through a window and after walking for seven hours, was picked up by a prison truck and taken to a police station where she reported her ordeal.

The police took her to the taxi rank where she said she had been kidnapped and she identified a tout as one of the four men involved. The man, Methuseli Baloyi, 32, was arrested and charged with kidnapping and rape.

The case received splash treatment in the Press and a Bulawayo businessman drew up a petition calling on the

by LAWRENCE
BARTLETT

Argus Africa News Service

government to impose stiffer sentences on rapists.

In the senate, Chief Kayisa Ndiweni called for rapists to be hanged, echoing similar calls in parliament a couple of years ago when it was also suggested by a woman MP that sex offenders should be castrated.

Two weeks later Sithembile Ncube appeared in court herself, pleaded guilty to giving false information to the police and was sentenced to six months in jail. She said she lied to the police to protect herself from her parents because she had spent the time with a boyfriend.

The following day a jubilant Mr Baloyi was freed and said he was going to his rural home to perform a ceremony thanking his ancestral spirits for clearing him of such a serious charge.

He told a newspaper: "Come to think of it, the woman is not my type. I could never have proposed love to her."

Stiffer sentences

Newspapers then changed tack and called for stiffer sentences for woman who lie about being raped. The petition was abandoned.

But that was not the end of the story. Interviewed in prison by a reporter from Bulawayo's Sunday News, Miss Ncube, who is unemployed but earned five O-levels at high school, said she had been forced by police to say she had lied about the rape.

"They beat me when I argued that what they wanted me to say was not the truth," she said.

She pointed out that she did not live with her parents, but shared a house with her elder sister where she could have entertained her boyfriend.

Her father is now trying to raise money to hire a lawyer, hoping to win a re-trial or to appeal against his daughter's conviction and sentence.

Women's rights in Zimbabwe face setback after rape story

W/C M64S 21/11/89 362

Zimbabweans count their missing

Star 2/1/87

(362)

BY KARL MAIER

SIOBELA (Zimbabwe) — Anna Ndebele is losing hope that her husband Mika will ever return home. She last saw him nearly four years ago being marched by seven gunmen out of their front gate into the night.

"I have not heard about him, whether he is dead or alive," Mrs Ndebele said outside her wattle and daub home in Silobela. "It has been such a long time that I am beginning to think he is dead."

Mika Cephus Ndebele, then aged 55, was one of nine farmers taken on the night of 30 January 1985 from their homes in the Silobela communal lands in Zimbabwe's Central Midlands province, about 240 km southwest of Harare.

Their disappearance came at the height of political warfare between President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party and Joshua Nkomo's Zapu.

Silobela was one of the areas, mostly inhabited by Ndebele people, hit hardest by the government's campaign from 1983 to 1985 against "dissident" rebels and Zapu supporters — a campaign that human rights groups say cost at least several thousand lives.

But today the oppressive blanket of fear has lifted from the parched bushlands of southwestern Zimbabwe. Residents

The blanket of fear has lifted from the bushlands of southwestern Zimbabwe and families are beginning to look for relatives who disappeared during the 1983-85 government campaign against "dissident" rebels and Zapu supporters. The case of the Silobela nine has been to court.

credit the change to Mr Mugabe's agreement a year ago to merge his Zanu (PF) with Zapu and the presidential amnesty which effectively ended the dissident rebellion last May. The new feeling of freedom has prompted families to begin the search for their loved ones.

BETTER

"For a long time we wanted to come, but things were too tense," said Tombana Dithodho (53), who saw her 30-year-old son Kristard Sibanda handcuffed and abducted by armed men in November 1984.

"Now we see that things are much better and so we thought it was time to start enquiring about them."

The case of the Silobela nine has become symbolic of the deep scars left behind by those darkest days of Zimbabwe's eight-year independence.

With the help of the Catholic Church's Justice and Peace Commission, families have brought a court action against the government to explain what happened to the men.

The Silobela case came to court in June. The judge ordered the police to investigate and provide a report by 30 September. The deadline passed, and on November 11 the state promised to produce a report by the end of the year. The investigation was believed to have been completed late this month but is still awaiting a formal submission of its findings.

"This is a test case," said Justice and Peace Commission director Nicholas Ndebele. "A positive outcome will allow others to take similar action."

The commission has taken statements from relatives of 27 other missing people, some of whom were last seen in police custody. Human rights activists believe the true number of disappeared to be far higher. In most cases, the abductors had said these were "dissident" rebels who were fighting security forces in Matabeleland and the Midlands until the presidential amnesty.

Relatives of the disappeared

men, most of whom were Zapu supporters during Zimbabwe's independence war, believe the kidnappers were government agents. Witnesses said the gunmen did not speak proper Shindebele, as the mainly Ndebele rebels would have.

LAST SEEN

The last family member to see Mr Ndebele was his son Paris, then 11 years old. The gunmen let the boy go after he showed them the house of a neighbour, Patrick Mhetwa, who also disappeared.

Until the police explain the disappearances, the families cannot obtain death certificates for the men, and thus cannot gain control over titles to property and bank accounts registered in the men's names. Some women are unable to get birth certificates for children fathered by missing husbands.

"The house is almost falling down. I have not been able to pay the rent since my husband disappeared," Mrs Ndebele said.

Yet the biggest strain on the families appears to be psychological. Something seemed to snap inside Paris when he went to Harare in June to attend the court case. "He is not the same, more withdrawn now," said Mrs Ndebele. — The Independent News Service.

DORIS LESSING looks at the role of women in a transitional society that faces issues ranging from Aids to witchcraft. W/C ARGUS 21/10/89 342

Zimbabwe struggles to make old customs match new laws

IF the village women demand to be taught skills, they understand no less how handicapped they are by civic ignorance, asking at every meeting that the government send officials to the villages to explain their new rights, for they complain they are being ripped off by incompetent or dishonest local officials.

It is to be noted that when they want visits from the representatives of central government, the assumption is these will be on their side, just as the recently rioting students in Harare appealed to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who must stand for the ideals of the revolution, against the corruption of those lower down. But Mugabe did not stand by them: a mistake, most people seem to feel.

Many issues raised by the women are raised because there is an uneasy transition between old customs and new laws. Widows — deserted women with children, cripples, the blind, the mad — are often stranded in the villages without provision.

The new shameful issue of baby-dumping is always on the agenda. Once, girls in trouble went home and found support, but now the feeling seems to be: if you say you are modern women and claim independence, then look after yourselves. They give birth and leave babies on rubbish heaps, or kill them.

THE team say that before they started their travels, they believed prostitution was a problem for the towns, but it is in every village, no matter how remote. Unemployment is the cause. These uneducated or part-educated girls can leave rural poverty behind, using their bodies, actually going into the towns, or staying in the villages, their smart clothes and defiance an affront.

While family planning is adequate and accessible, these young girls suffer from the illusion of every girl in the world: it can't happen to me. Under old customs, a girl had to stay with a relative, if not married, until she was 25, but now the law says she is grown up at 18. What 18-year-old can look after herself? ask these older women, who do not find it easy to condemn the girls when they are themselves criticised for their independence, their new ideas.

There are many suicides, discussed sorrowfully in the meetings: this husband was too cruel, that father punished too severely, a mother threw a daughter out, and that is not the way to handle the problem.

In the middle of all the talk about welfare, responsibility, we always come slap up against irony: while the liberals in the towns are celebrating a victory — the new Maintenance Laws that say men fathering children out of wedlock must support them — these respectable wives are angry, seeing the law as a charter for good-time girls who now hasten to get pregnant because they will have a meal ticket for life.

IMAGINE this scene. About 60 village women are crowded under a roof — unwallled, because this is the house of a bought-out white farmer — and the meeting is on the

verandah where so many tea trays and trays of drinks were once brought out to the white family by black servants.

The women have greeted us with a dance. At all the meetings, points are made, emotions expressed by ululating, dancing, playlets and songs like: "We must go slowly to change people, people must not be asked to change all at once" — uplifting and useful words set to traditional melodies, most as instinctively plaintive as Russian songs, that break your heart no matter how jolly the subject.

Five men are present, one the village chairman.

Everything goes along with laughter and good humour, even in exchanges like this: "My husband sits around waiting to be served, even when I've done all the work."

Chairman: "But it is your duty to serve your husband."

"I notice men always talk about duty when we are complaining about them."

"But it is your duty," says he, with calm, unassailable authority.

THE women laugh, sigh, shake their heads.

"I came home from the field yesterday, my husband says: 'Why is the water not ready for me to wash?' I put on the water, then he says: 'Why is my food not ready?' I take the washing water off and put the porridge water on, and he says: 'What is this, why have I not washed?'"

At this, in comes the traditionalist woman who makes herself head at every meeting, obviously voicing a part of each woman present, one she still has to listen to: "We women must not misinterpret our freedom."

"That is well spoken, mother," approve the men.

"But I did not have time to go for firewood, because the goats were getting into the field and I had to protect it. You forget, now the children are in school, we do not have their help."

A sore point, this. Children have to be in school now, everyone wants them to be, but their labour is missed.

Conversations like this take place in all the meetings where men are present. Only once was the exchange not softened by laughter, when a man remarked, right at the end of a meeting, and apparently without particular reason: "And of all the reasons a man may use to put aside a wife, the worst is witchcraft."

Suddenly, silence. A frightening silence. A curtain had been lifted on that other world where witchcraft is alive and well, just under the reasonable surface of life. And that meeting ended with not another word said.

Another subject is discussed all over Zimbabwe, but no one knows how to deal with Aids.

At none of the women's meetings was Aids mentioned, not even when the talk was of prostitution, nor in the area where five people had died of it in the previous few weeks.

The Independent, London.

24/1/89

(362)

Commando suspect challenges the court

HARARE — A 41-year-old Briton accused of leading white South African commandos on an abortive raid into Zimbabwe has made an unprecedented challenge to the jurisdiction of Zimbabwean courts to try him on terrorism and sabotage charges.

Mr Denis Charles Behan, guarded by armed paramilitary police, yesterday refused to plead to the charges in the Harare High Court. "I don't believe the court has the jurisdiction to try me," Mr Behan told the judge Mr Simpson Mtshambanengwe.

Mr Behan, from Manchester, England, but a resident of South

Africa, was arrested in Botswana in June after allegedly attempting to enter Zimbabwe with ground-to-air radio equipment. He allegedly carried a forged British passport.

State prosecutor Mr Yunis Omerjee said the equipment was intended for use in an abortive June 30 bid to rescue South African agents from a Harare prison.

The State alleges that Mr Behan was the leader of a group of commandos given the task of staging the jailbreak but he escaped into Botswana when the equipment was discovered by Zimbabwean border officials.

He was arrested later by Botswanan forces at a roadblock. Zimbabwe has no extradition treaty with Botswana. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Zimbabweans right behind 'little' editor

HARARE — "Carry on with the crusade, comrade" is the message that the editor of the *Chronicle* newspaper in Bulawayo is still being given weeks after the newspaper set out to expose corruption among officials and government leaders in Zimbabwe.

The paper has carried scores of letters backing the editor, 38-year-old Geoffrey Nyarota, particularly after the roasting he was given by the hot-tempered Defence Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, who asked on television: "Who is this little Nyarota?"

The following extracts from a recent sampling of published letters give an indication of the tremendous interest aroused by the *Chronicle* campaign.

"You have daringly and courageously plunged into the dangerously shark-infested waters with your chin high up.

Greatest

"Keep it up, comrade. I for one admire and respect you ... You are not little at all, maybe small in stature and social status, but your mind is the greatest," wrote "Socialism Candidate".

"We urge you not to be a victim of intimidation ... Stand by the truth and follow the principles of your profession," said Lee R B Ncube.

"I join in saluting the gallant Comrade Nyarota and the entire *Chronicle* staff," said Tavonga Musakanda, while another letter writer drew a comparison between the anti-corruption cam-

BY ROBIN DREW,
The Star's Africa News Service

While he has incurred the wrath of many in high places, it seems that an editor in Zimbabwe has won massive public support.

paign and the overthrow of President Marcos of the Philippines.

The newspaper has also indulged in some pointed cracks at Mr Nkala, such as the letter it published which began: "Dear Comrade Honourable Minister E M Nkala:"

Then followed 5 cm of blank space. It ended: "We remain, as you wish, your obedient servants" and was signed "The Silent Majority".

In Harare crowds gather at mid-day to snap up the few issues of the Bulawayo newspaper when it reaches the capital.

It is another indication of the thirst for untainted information which readers now feel they will get in the *Chronicle* but not necessarily in its bigger sister paper, *The Herald*, which trod far more delicately in the waters of corruption allegations.

Exposure in the *Chronicle* of suspicious deals involving the distribution to Ministers and senior officials of scarce new vehicles led President Robert Mugabe to appoint a judicial commission.

It has to report by March 15 and has already received information from the *Chronicle*.

Accused of leading commando raid

Briton challenges Harare court's right to try him

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B/Dam 24/11/89

HARARE — A Briton, accused of leading white SA commandos on an abortive raid into Zimbabwe, yesterday challenged the jurisdiction of Zimbabwe courts to try him on terrorism and sabotage charges.

Denis Charles Behan, 41, guarded by armed paramilitary police, refused to plead to the charges in the Harare High Court.

"I don't believe the court has the jurisdiction to try me," Behan told Judge Simpson Mtambanengwene.

Behan, from Manchester, England, but a resident of SA, was arrested in neighbouring Botswana last June after allegedly trying to enter Zimbabwe with ground-to-air radio equipment. He allegedly carried a forged British passport.

State prosecutor Yunis Omerjee said the equipment was intended for use in an abortive June 30 bid to rescue SA agents from a Harare prison.

The State alleged Behan was the leader of a group of commandos charged with staging the jailbreak, but he escaped into Botswana when the equipment was discovered by Zimbabwe border officials.

He was arrested later by Botswana forces at a roadblock near the SA border.

Zimbabwe has no extradition treaty with Botswana.

Defence attorney Adrian de Bourbon said Behan challenged the procedures used to hand him over to Zimbabwean police. He was not charged with any offence in Botswana and his captors had no legal authority to send him to Zimbabwe.

Behan argued this made the Zimbabwe courts' jurisdiction invalid.

Under cross-examination, Behan said he was charged under Zimbabwean law and order regulations several days after the handover.

Behan's challenge was unprecedented in Zimbabwean legal history.

A stolen Zimbabwe Air Force helicopter was used in the June 30 jailbreak attempt aimed at freeing four whites and one black accused of sabotage and bombing attacks against SA exiles in Zimbabwe.

In November, three of the SA agents were sentenced to death for involvement in a car bombing at a house occupied by the ANC. — Sapa-AP.



WORLD

'Abducted terror leader' challenges court's rights

NRG 45 24/1/89 362

From LAWRENCE BARTLETT
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A man described in Zimbabwe's High Court as the leader of "a group of armed terrorists" who planned to free five South African agents from Harare's Chikurubi maximum-security prison has challenged the court's jurisdiction to try him.

Mr Dennis Charles Beahan, a Briton who served in Rhodesia's armed forces and was until recently a security officer at Johannesburg's Sandton Sun, was detained in Botswana on June 28 last year and handed over to Zimbabwean police.

Mr Beahan, a corporal in the British army before emigrating to Rhodesia in 1976, was brought into court in leg irons and handcuffs after arriving in a convoy of armoured cars.

Prosecutor Mr Yunus Omerjee said it would be alleged at his trial that Mr Beahan, accompanied by a Mr Jim Maguire, crossed into Zimbabwe on a forged British passport at

the Kazungula border post where Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe meet, on June 27 last year.

When questioned by immigration officers about ground-to-air communications equipment in their vehicle they fled and swam the Zambezi river into Botswana, where Beahan was arrested.

The prosecutor says other members of the group who were already in Zimbabwe attempted by force to free the prisoners, named as Kevin Woods, Michael Smith, Phillip Conjwayo, Rory Maguire and Barry Bawden.

Woods, Smith and Conjwayo have since been sentenced to death for a car-bomb attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo. Rory Maguire is serving a seven-year sentence for failing to report enemy agents and Bawden is awaiting trial.

Beahan told the court that a Zimbabwean policeman was present during his interrogation in Gaborone and that he was not allowed access to a lawyer or to the British High Commission. He had not seen a

magistrate or been given documents relating to his deportation to Zimbabwe.

Mr Beahan's counsel, Mr Adriaan de Bourbon, told Mr Justice Mtambanengwe, sitting with two assessors, that Mr Beahan was abducted and that the State was urging the court to apply the law as exercised in South Africa, Israel and Rhodesia, "all regimes con-

demned by the Zimbabwean government."

Only repressive regimes resorted to this behaviour.

Mr Omerjee said Beahan was legitimately arrested in Botswana and was handed over to Zimbabwe as a result of liaison between two friendly countries.

Judgment was reserved.

... charged

Emergency is extended 362

HARARE — Zimbabwe's House of Assembly yesterday unanimously renewed the state of emergency which was due to expire at midnight tonight for another six months. S.A. 25/11/89

Home Affairs Minister Mr. Moven Mahachi told the assembly that the main reason for requesting the renewal was the continued acts of banditry and destabilisation being carried out by South African-sponsored MNR bandits within Zimbabwe.

He said that in the six months between July 13 last year and January 23 there had been 420 incidents related to banditry in Zimbabwe. — Sapa.

'Renamo terror 'a bother

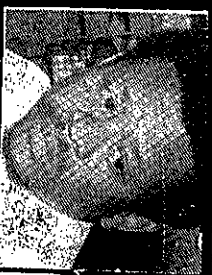
HARARE — The Zimbabwe Government is deeply concerned at the upsurge in Renamo terrorist activities in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique, acting foreign minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said in Harare yesterday, the national news agency, Ziana, reports.

26/11/87



Education File

By NIKOPANE
MAKOBANE



Withdrawn

HARARE — The government has withdrawn grants from members of the University of Zimbabwe Students Representative Council with immediate effect, the national news agency, *Zina*, reports.

Letters, signed by the secretary for the Ministry of Higher Education and dated January 5 to each of the 15 students, said funding had been cancelled on the basis of a provision under the government loan and grants agreement.

The agreement empowers the state to cancel funding if a student fails, receives unsatisfactory reports from authorities

at the university or "for any other reason which the government in its absolute discretion may consider good and sufficient."

Obliged

Under the agreement, the government is not obliged to disclose reasons for its decision.

But the students believe the government cancelled the grants to punish them for allegedly masterminding anti-corruption demonstrations which rocked the Zimbabwe capital in September last year.

The Zanu (PF) Youth

League subsequently staged another demonstration to denounce the students' protests.

The Youth League also recommended that "all grants given to university students who demonstrated against the President, Party and government be withdrawn forthwith and that those found guilty must be expelled from the university."

Charges

Last month a number of the students appeared in court facing charges arising from the anti-corruption demonstra-

tions, but the charges were subsequently dropped.

Confirming the cancellation of the grants, Edgar Mbembwe, the SRC president, said three of the students would not be affected as they are privately sponsored.

He said the SRC would soon meet to discuss ways of raising alternative funding.

A majority of students at the university are sponsored by the state to the value of about ZD3 500 per annum, which is repayable after they have obtained employment. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe inflation set to rise

Standard Chartered Bank of Zimbabwe yesterday forecast slower economic growth and higher inflation during 1989 than last year.

The outlook is published in the latest issue of its Economic Bulletin, which says there was growth of 6.5 percent last year but the economy will slow down in the first half of this year, with the growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) falling to about four percent.

"This will be accompanied by increased invest-

ment, reflecting improved import allocations, faster employment growth and a doubling to at least 15 percent in the annual inflation rate," it says.

The 20 percent agricultural growth and the increase of commodity prices, especially the 80 percent increase in tobacco price, are said to be responsible for last year's substantial economic recovery.

There are, however, fears that the poor start to this year's agricultural

season and inflationary pressures in the economy might adversely affect economic growth.

The bank says there was a small increase in real wages last year but at present they remain below their pre-independence level.

"Given the mounting criticism of rising prices, despite price controls, a substantial pay award is likely in mid-year, if not sooner, thereby further fueling inflationary pressures in the economy," the bank says. — Sapa.

Witnesses scared in Zimbabwe corruption probes

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Efforts to probe alleged government corruption in Zimbabwe are running into difficulties.

Witnesses at a trial and a judicial commission of inquiry are begging to give evidence in secret.

In the Harare Regional Court, a witness in the trial of a Deputy Minister facing fraud charges collapsed after describing threatening telephone calls she had received.

And a public commission of inquiry into a scandal over the sale of scarce new cars to government Ministers sat *in camera* when the chairman of the company which assembles the vehicles said he felt "very unprotected".

The woman who collapsed is Ms. Irene Mashiri, former secretary to the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture, Mr. Charles Ndhlovu, alleged to have defrauded the government of more than R50 000.

MINISTERS NAMED

At the commission of inquiry, headed by the Judge President, Mr. Justice Sandura, the chairman of Willowvale Motor Industries and Secretary for Trade and Commerce, Mr. Elias Mabheni, named several Cabinet Ministers who had been allocated cars, but refused to make public details about transactions.

The inquiry is the result of a campaign of investigative reporting by the Bulawayo-based *Chronicle* newspaper.

The commission has been told that a special facility was worked out by a parliamentary caucus to enable Ministers and MPs to buy cars directly from the assembly plant. The system, said one official, got out of control.

BUSINESS DAY, Friday, January 27, 1985

ZIMBABWE SHORT OF 100 000 VEHICLES, PROBE TOLD

HARARE — Almost 100 000 trucks, buses and cars are needed to bring Zimbabwe's national vehicle fleet up to standard, the MD of Willowvale Motor Industries, one of Zimbabwe's main vehicle assembly plants, said yesterday.

Max Gibson was giving evidence to the Sandura Commission set up by President Robert Mugabe to investigate direct sales of motor vehicles from Willowvale to individuals, including government officials.

Gibson said he felt the government-controlled pricing system for new

cars should be retained until Zimbabwe reached a position where vehicle supply equalled demand. If this was not done, prices would spiral to the point where no-one would be able to afford a vehicle.

Asked if he had any knowledge of distribution irregularities in the vehicle market, Gibson replied: "Yes, I do."

But he said that for security reasons and because of current investigations by the authorities he would like to give this evidence in camera.

This was the third time he declined

to reply to questions in public.

Mr Justice Sandura agreed to his request and the court was closed to the Press and public at mid-morning.

Earlier, Gibson said there was racketeering on the vehicle market.

"In my view the whole of the motor industry should be investigated, because I believe that it may uncover cross-linkages," he said.

The racketeering extended to second-hand car deals, he said.

Mr Justice Sandura said that evidence heard in secret by the commission would eventually be made public.

— Sapa

An angry ex-soldier turns on Ian Smith



BRUCE MOORE-KING... a bestseller

By PETA THORNEYCROFT: Harare

FOR the first time since independence nine years ago, South African folk singer Nick Taylor's Rhodesian UDI hit has been played on state-owned radio.

It is a catchy tune with heady, emotive words, among them "Rhodesians never die, if we have to fight again, this is UDI".

The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation played the tune during a discussion programme on a recently published book, the first by a former full-time Rhodesian soldier in which the war is condemned.

Wounds

A former Rhodesian, guaranteed anonymity if he took part in the programme, said he believed publication of Bruce Moore-King's *White Man, Black War* would open old wounds.

And he was probably right. In a suburban bookshop in one of Harare's leafiest and

still largely white suburbs, a customer asked the white-haired matron behind the counter whether a copy of Moore-King's *White Man, Black War* was available. Frostily she replied: "Certainly not".

However, the angry book is doing runaway business in Zimbabwe. It received a glowing review in the *New York Times* and was reviewed in Britain last week.

Moore-King, a member of the elite mounted Grey Scouts, shared a platform at the launch of his book with a former enemy, Justice Minister Emerson Munagagwa, who left the country as a teenager to fight the Rhodesians. Moore-King joined up on the other side after leaving school.

He only left Rhodesia after being "disgraced" for the part he played in arranging for an American journalist to go on a mission with scouts. And this huge man, with a bone-crunching handshake, said he had "punch-ups all over Europe" defending Rhodesia and the leader he once revered, Ian Smith.

Greed

But that was then. Today he detests the man and belittles his parents' generation for sending him and his generation to war.

"These elders valued the comfort of their lifestyles beyond the lives of their own children, beyond the lives of any children. They did not want to share. It was for greed they sent us, the battered generation, to war."

Moore-King says he didn't write the book out of a sense of guilt for the part he played, even though he was involved in atrocities during the war. He describes how he and his fellow regulars took part in a massacre which left 123 people dead.

He also destroys the myth of Rhodesian invincibility, the legend that Smith and his followers did not lose the war, and that sanctions and South African pressure prevented certain victory.

"Yet, I remember the

areas the enemy liberated, with their rusty rifles, their bare feet and their courage."

Like most former Rhodesian regular soldiers, Moore-King landed up in SA after a few years of roaming in Europe. And it was in Cape Town that he started to question the war which had left more than 30 000 dead.

When his parents died three years ago he returned to Zimbabwe and trembled at the border post.

"I hadn't been home before, because I thought I couldn't return. I had been taught to believe the country was finished, that there was no place for whites."

Hysteria

Instead of black hostility at the border post and questions about his past, his return was made easy.

"They made it so easy for me to return. I started to look around. Rhodesians had been so isolated, the country had been mobilised by war hysteria, and I suppose it's now very difficult for the whites to admit they were wrong."

"My anger brought about this book. If I can see what happened, why can't other people? I am angry with some of the whites who are here. If they would only show gratitude for one thing — they don't have to send their sons to war any more."

He condemns Ian Smith as a war-time liar, and as a post-independence enemy.

In an interview with the *Sunday Times*, Mr Smith said he had not heard of the book, but was amazed to learn of its tone.

"Is he peculiar? He must be the only one who thinks like that. Thousands and thousands believe it was the best time of their lives."

Moore-King says in his book: "We cannot adjust to the reality of our present and future if we do not acknowledge our past and present. At some point in our lives we all have to lift our heads out of the sand or else die hollow, ignorant and meaningless, with just our backsides showing to the world."

Jump-jets joy for Wu

**By DON JACOBS and
ROGER MAKINGS**

PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe is expected to be offered between 24 and 36 bargain-counter Harrier jump jets when Mrs Margaret Thatcher meets him in late March.

Besides "non-lethal military aid," sources say her offer of the proven British combat aircraft will edge out a Soviet bid to supply expensive MIG 29s.

The deal, which is expected to include more Hawk jet trainers, already in service in Zimbabwe, could also pave the way for supplies of a new generation of computerised hand-held anti-aircraft and anti-tank infantry weapons.

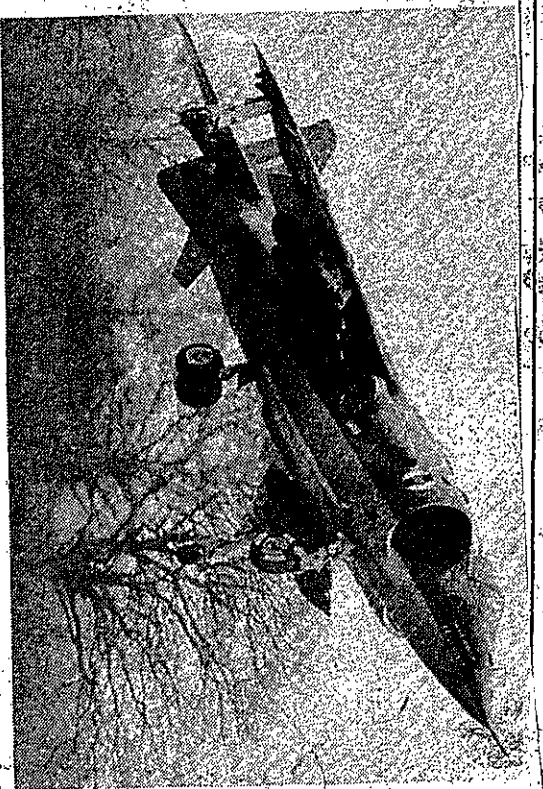
Military experts have predicted the missiles could neutralise South Africa's overwhelming superiority over the Front Line states in military hardware.

Mrs Thatcher, it is believed, is eager to conciliate Mr Mugabe, the fiercest critic of her South Africa policy, in advance of this year's Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Malaysia.

Although subsonic, the British Aerospace Harrier GR 3 wreaked havoc with the supersonic Mirage fighters of the Argentinian Air Force during the Falklands war in 1982 because of its high level of manoeuvrability.

But the Harrier vertical/short take-off-and-landing (V/STOL) jet is not the easiest of aircraft to fly.

One British test pilot's comments after an inquiry into his flying abilities let no doubt that it needed every ounce of a highly qualified pilot's skill "to make the same number of landings as take-offs."



January 30 1989

WORLD



NATIONAL

Mugabe to discuss SA sanctions with Thatcher

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The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe is to discuss sanctions against South Africa when he meets Britain's Mrs Margaret Thatcher today — but he does not expect it to lead to a row.

Mr Mugabe, who was speaking on the eve of his Africa Prize address to the Commonwealth Institute, also said Zimbabwe would ask Britain for more aid to finance its land resettlement programme.

Disagreement between Britain and most of its Commonwealth partners soured the atmosphere of the last Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Vancouver in 1987. However, Mr Mugabe clearly indicated that he wanted to avoid getting into another



Mr Robert Mugabe

acrimonious encounter of that kind.

"She will give her view and I will give my view," he said. "If we differ, the result does not have to be hostility."

However, Mr Mugabe felt that Mrs Thatcher could put more pressure on President Botha to bring about an end to apartheid.

"We will expose her to our non-racial society in Zimbabwe. If that were to become to model in South Africa, then President Botha would have nothing to fear."

However, Mr Mugabe rejected a suggestion that he and other southern African leaders should begin a direct dialogue with President Botha.

Dialogue

"We cannot help him to acquire diplomatic friends when he is suppressing and oppressing our people in South Africa and refuses to have direct discussions with his country's black leaders, like Nelson Mandela."

Nor did Mr Mugabe think Mrs Thatcher would want to visit South Africa until the South African government took steps to start a dialogue with black South African leaders.

UN troops

President Mugabe was scathing about the attempts of the five permanent UN Security Council members to reduce the strength of the proposed UN peace-keeping force for the Namibian independence elections, due in November this year, from 7 500 as proposed in UN Resolution 435, to 4 650.

"We feel that the presence of 7 500 troops is vitally important for the election to be thoroughly supervised and to yield a fair result," Mr Mugabe said. To reduce that force was to play into the hands of South Africa, which wanted fewer UN troops in Namibia and more of its own.

Zimbabwean visitors bring R60m into SA

6/Day 30/11/89 362

HARARE — The SA Trade Mission in Harare issued 138 000 visas to Zimbabweans last year compared to 81 000 in 1987, acting mission-head Willem de Groot disclosed recently.

Financial sources estimated these Zimbabweans were responsible for a minimum R60m forex outflow to SA retailers.

De Groot said in November alone — the peak month for visa applications before the Christmas holidays — the mission issued 19 555 visas, compared to 10 209 in November 1987.

Most of the would-be visitors who form long queues outside the mission premises in central Harare are black Zimbabweans who plan to make brief shopping trips.

Despite repeated appeals by President Robert Mugabe and his ministers to Zimbabweans to impose their own volun-

MICHAEL HARTNACK

tary boycott, the number of shoppers crossing into the Transvaal is believed to have trebled in the past three years.

In an attempt to eliminate the operations of big-time racketeers who employ the shoppers — mostly women — on commission, senior Finance Minister Bernhard Chidzero has imposed strict curbs on foreign currency allowances, but to limited effect.

In spite of his ban last May on families aggregating their R600-a-year personal holiday allowances to bring in second-hand cars, experts estimated the 138 000 Zimbabweans spent at least R60m in SA last year.

Govt-linked vehicle resale scandal rocks Zimbabwe

HARARE — Businessmen at an official inquiry last week linked Zimbabwean government ministers to a car racket in which vehicles from a state-owned company were resold illegally at profits of up to 300%.

Witnesses at hearings of the commission, set up last month by President Robert Mugabe, said ministers had used influence to acquire scarce new motor vehicles from Willowvale Motor Industries for themselves and friends.

Some of the vehicles were resold on the black market at up to three times

their official price, the inquiry was told.

Motor vehicles are in short supply in Zimbabwe because of foreign exchange shortages limiting imports of assembly kits.

The inquiry heard that some ministers abused a government concession and bought more than one car from Willowvale for resale at inflated prices, robbing registered dealers of business.

Each minister is allowed to buy one new locally-assembled car for personal use. This is in addition to a chauffeur-driven Mercedes Benz given to every cabinet minister.

Testifying before the commission, Sandura, businessman Jonathan Kadzura said he had bought five new cars and a truck, which he later resold through Political Affairs Minister Maurice Nyagumbo, one of Mugabe's most trusted aides.

Kadzura, who was fined by a magistrate earlier this month for selling cars above the official price, said Nyagumbo had not been paid anything for arranging the purchases.

The car racket — dubbed the Willowgate scandal — was exposed by the government-owned newspaper the Chronicle, published in Bulawayo, which named several ministers allegedly involved.

The scandal broke soon after violent student protests against corruption in government. The demonstrations led to the arrest of hundreds of students.

Chronicle editor Geoffrey Nyarota testified he had narrowly escaped arrest for exposing the racket. — Sapa-Reuters.

State Ministers in Zim racket

HARARE — Businessmen at an official inquiry last week linked Zimbabwean government Ministers to a car racket in which vehicles from a state-owned company were resold illegally at profits of up to 300 percent.

Witnesses at hearings of the commission set up

last month by President Robert Mugabe said Ministers had peddled influence to acquire scarce new motor vehicles from Willowvale motor industries for themselves and friends.

Supplies

Some of the vehicles were resold on the black market at up to three times their official price, the inquiry was told.

Motor vehicles are in short supply in Zimbabwe because of foreign exchange shortages limiting imports of assembly kits.

The inquiry heard that, due to the shortage, some Ministers abused a government concession and bought more than one car direct from Willowvale for resale at inflated prices, robbing registered dealers of business.

Each Minister is allowed to buy one new locally-assembled car for personal use. This is in addition to a chauffeur-driven Mercedes-Benz given to every Cabinet

Minister

Testifying before the commission, headed by High Court Judge Wilson Sandura, businessman Jonathan Kadzura said he had bought five new cars and a truck, which he later resold, through Political Affairs Minister Maurice Nyagumbo, Mugabe's most trusted aide.

Kadzura, who was fined by a magistrate earlier this month for selling cars above the official price set by the government, said Nyagumbo had not been paid anything for arranging the purchases. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Mugabe, Thatcher will differ on sanctions

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe is to discuss sanctions against South Africa when he meets Britain's Mrs Margaret Thatcher today.

Mr Mugabe, speaking on the eve of his Africa Prize address to the Commonwealth Institute, also said Zimbabwe would ask Britain for more aid to finance its land resettlement programme.

On sanctions, Mr Mugabe indicated he wanted to avoid any acrimonious encounter. "She will give her view and I will give my view," he said. "If we differ,

the result does not have to be hostility."

However, Mr Mugabe felt that Mrs Thatcher could put more pressure on President Botha to bring about an end to apartheid. "We will expose her to our non-racial society in Zimbabwe. If that were to become a model for South Africa, then President Botha would have nothing to fear."

But we cannot help him to acquire diplomatic friends when he is oppressing our people in South Africa and refuses to have direct discussions with his country's black leaders, like Nelson Mandela."

Sacos backs Ransamy

CAPE TOWN — Senior officials of Sacos last night strongly reaffirmed their support for Mr Sam Ransamy, executive chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), as their recognised overseas representative.

Sacos president Mr Joe Ebrahim confirmed receiving correspondence from breakaway Sanroc founder-president Professor Dennis Brutus, but said this did not suggest a change of Sacos's position. Past president of Sacos, Mr Frank van der Horst, denied any contact with Mr Brutus's breakaway faction. — Sapa.

Cold store feels the draught

HARARE — Zimbabwe Cold Storage Commission's deficit rose by 30% in 1987, compared with the previous year, to Z\$37,4m.

The annual report for the year ended December 1987 says reasons for the increase were the need to support the cattle sector during the worst drought in 40 years, and the cost of procuring and preparing cattle for the EC.

The report also blames government's failure to increase wholesale prices to match a 30% producer price boost the commission paid to farmers.

A total of 385 858 head of cattle was slaughtered in 1987, 25% more than the previous year, after the producer price increase.

At the same time private abattoirs was banned from selling beef in urban areas.

Exports rose 125% to 10 422 tons for a record revenue of Z\$65,5m. — Reuter

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe yesterday delivered another stinging attack on what he called South Africa's "multi-pronged strategy of destabilisation and aggression" in southern Africa.

Mr Mugabe is in London to accept the Africa Prize for Leadership, awarded by the Hunger Project to African leaders who have helped to reduce hunger in Africa. While here, he is expected again to make clear his support for sanctions — an issue which has threatened in the past to spoil his rela-

Mugabe attacks SA's regional 'aggression'

Star 31/1/89

tionship with Mrs Thatcher, who remains implacably opposed to such measures.

At the Commonwealth Society yesterday, Mr Mugabe managed to work his condemnation of South Africa into a wide ranging speech on agricultural development in Zimbabwe and initiatives for eradicating hunger in Africa as a whole.

However, he made no overt reference to the sanctions issue.

Mr Mugabe said South Africa's destabilisation techniques had "compounded the difficulties we face in the effort to develop our economies and societies."

"South African-sponsored violence and destruction of property, infrastructure, not to mention life and limb, have become the order of the day in our region. Indeed, we in Zimbabwe have had no option but to divert quite considerable

resources to defence and security, including the deployment of elements of our forces in Mozambique to protect our lifelines to the sea.

"To have done any less would have been to submit to Pretoria's *diktat* and to its dreams of building a constellation of client states obedient to it in all respects.

"The process of liberating the southern region which has started with the agreement on Angola and Namibia must not end there, but must lead to the democratisation and liberation of South Africa itself."

Harare frees
11 charged
students (362)

HARARE — Eleven students from Harare Polytechnic College who have been appearing in court on allegations arising from an alleged illegal demonstration in October had charges against them withdrawn yesterday, the Ziana news agency reported.

The 11 were alleged to have contravened the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

The prosecutor told the magistrate that the docket on the case had been sent to the Attorney-General's office on Friday.

It was being perused, and the A-G would decide whether to pursue the matter. — Sapa.

Their do-it-yourself forex

Sapa reports from Francistown, Botswana, on cross-border currency dealings of another kind

ZIMBABWEANS going to Botswana to buy goods for resale back home are overcoming the problem of limited foreign exchange allowances by taking Zimbabwean currency with them and swapping it for pulas in the streets of Francistown, the Ziiana news agency reports.

Although it is illegal to take more than Z\$20 out of the country, Ziiana found many Zimbabwean women were arriving in Francistown with bundles of Zimbabwe dollars, which they swapped at an unfavourable exchange rate with Zimbabwean women resident in Francistown, most of them members of an Apostolic Church.

The unfavourable exchange rate did not seem to worry the visitors from Zimbabwe, because the losses made on the currency blackmarket were more than compensated for by the high profit margin they would have in selling the goods at high prices back in Zimbabwe.

The currency dealings are conducted openly in the streets of this semi-arid desert town, which is the nearest town of

any size to the Zimbabwe border and about 400km north of Gaborone, the Botswana capital.

So open are the illegal currency swaps that it appears they are no longer a secret here.

The women operating this illegal foreign currency racket seem to be mainly Zimbabwean and members of an Apostolic Church.

The women line up along the streets of Francistown selling fruit, vegetables and — pulas, the Botswana currency.

Most of the women visitors from Zimbabwe spoken to by Ziiana had come into Botswana with little or no Botswana or other foreign currency but with bundles of Zimbabwean dollars, which they exchange for Botswana pulas at the rate of two Zimdollars to one pula.

A similar racket reportedly exists in Gaborone and Lobatse, where South African rands are said to be included in the dealings.

Zimbabwe's press gets support

The Star's Africa News Service 362

HARARE — Solid support for an independent press and for those journalists who are prepared to use their freedom under the law to expose society's ills has come from Zimbabwe's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshena. *Star 31/1/89*

Newspapers have come under fire from Government leaders dur-

ing the campaign to bring corruption to light.

But the Chief Justice said at the presentation of awards to journalists: "We as a people appreciate what you are doing."

"We are critical, but we also appreciate the good that you do."

He said the government could create conditions that encouraged the growth of a free press but

it was up to the journalists to ensure they took advantage of this.

Some would fail, but an independent press remained the bulwark of the rights and freedoms of the people.

However, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, a former journalist himself, said the press had to respect the right of all individuals!

Zimbabwe white exodus to SA gathering pace

HARARE — There was a 47% increase last year in the number of Zimbabwean whites applying to immigrate to SA.

SA Trade Mission acting head Willem de Groot said yesterday 1 087 SA residence permits were issued compared with 738 in 1987.

Sources in Harare believe the number of foreign passport-holders applying to immigrate to SA is matched by at least an equal number of white Zimbabweans who obtain SA passports by right of descent and cross the Limpopo as returning residents.

The renewed exodus of whites to SA, probably due to chronic job, education and security anxieties, ends the inflow between 1984 and 1986.

There are now believed to be about 80 000 indigenous and 30 000 expatriate whites left in Zimbabwe.

Rhodesia's white population reached a peak in 1974, before the bush war, of 287 000. When former

MICHAEL HARTNACK

prime minister Ian Smith declared UDI in 1965 blacks outnumbered whites by 16:1.

Today, with a population of 9 million compared with 4 million in 1965, the ratio is nearly 70:1.

Children

White emigration reached nearly 20 000 a year during the transition to Zanu rule.

Demographers believe, however, one of the most important developments of the past 20 years has been creation of a new category of black Zimbabweans whose African parents married foreigners — of many races — during exile or study abroad.

Their 10 000 to 20 000 children have moved into the European culture and have the potential to become politically dominant.

Ah, private roads: R30 to Durbs and more for petrol too

SOUTH Africa's first major privatisation experiment — the privatisation and tolling of roads — has so far not brought the benefits which many had hoped would accompany the handing over of state assets to the private sector.

Privatisation is generally supposed to ensure that services to the public are cheaper, better and more efficient than they would be if they were provided by the state.

However, the South African motoring public's experience of road privatisation is that, because of the new tolls, it now costs R15 more to travel between Johannesburg and Durban than it did before, while the fuel levy, which motorists pay every time they buy petrol or diesel, has risen.

And by the time all the tolls are erected on the main Johannesburg-Durban highway, motorists will be paying about R30 for a one-way trip.

Furthermore, a massive network of toll roads is currently being planned for the rest of the country, so eventually road users between all the major centres will be affected by the increased motoring costs.

Is this experience of price hikes a phenomenon which is confined to the implementation of privatisation of South Africa's roads?

On the contrary, the British experience suggests that this is an inevitable consequence of a particular form of privatisation.

In Britain, the privatisation of British Gas and the telephone service caused a major outcry, as services deteriorated while prices rose. For instance, British telephone users suddenly found that if their telephone broke down, they had to pay the private company, British Telecom, to come and fix it.

But, the company argued, this situation was no different from that which applied to any other household commodity.

The problem is that British Telecom has a government-protected monopoly over the provision of telephone equipment and services. If consumers don't like the equipment or the service provided by the company, their only alternative is not to have a telephone.

This particular version of freedom of choice resulted in British Telecom recording good profits while its services deteriorated.

The privatisation of our road net-

work is currently following a similar pattern to that of Britain's telephone service.

Users of the N3 to Durban describe sections of the alternative route as "a winding farm road", often used by farmers to herd cattle, with no place for vehicles to pull over. The alternative road is so bad that Natal's traffic chief last year urged motorists to use the toll road, rather than the alternative route, in the interests of safety.

The PFP spokesman on transport matters, John Malcomess, has pointed out that "parliament accepted the principle of toll roads with the clear understanding that the old routes would be left as alternatives. To put a toll on an existing road is another thing altogether and terribly unfair".

Part of the problem thus lies in the government's decision to allow the tolling of existing roads.

In order for privatisation to provide the motorist with a real choice, Tolcon, the private consortium which controls the existing road, should have built its own routes providing shorter alternatives to sections of the existing route.

Motorists would then have been given a real choice. They could either use the existing public highway, which provides reasonable motoring conditions, or pay for the benefit of quicker travel on the privately-owned sections of the road.

But to claim that a "farm road" is a suitable alternative to the tolled route, even though it increases the risk of accidents, simply ensures that Tolcon has an effective monopoly over the use of the toll road. An alternative which increases the danger of death or injury is no alternative at all.

As with British Telecom, South Africa's road privatisation policy suggests that the absence of competition, or at least the absence of any satisfactory alternative, means the consumer suffers.

Another serious problem with the manner in which privatisation is being implemented on South Africa's roads is that the present (and forthcoming) tolls are inflationary. The government fuel levy has not been reduced; in fact, it has risen — so the toll is an extra financial burden which the private motorist must bear.

But the inflationary factor extends

far beyond the private motorist. When all the tolls are installed on the N3, a truck company will have to pay R170 in tolls for a one-way trip between Johannesburg and the coast. Clearly, truck companies will not carry this burden themselves but will pass it on to the consumer, thereby making a substantial contribution to the general inflation rate.

Furthermore, the decision to build a toll plaza on Commando Road, west of Johannesburg, which will hit mainly Soweto commuters, has major inflationary implications for Soweto residents.

The two alternatives to the Commando Road toll route are both considerably longer than the existing route which is to be tolled. Said Pat Mbatha, chairman of the the Soweto Taxi Association: "Research con-

ducted last year by a Johannesburg-based research company showed that on average each taxi made 13 trips between Soweto and Johannesburg daily. This means that every taxi will be tolled at least that many times every day.

"The most unfortunate thing is that these costs will inevitably have to be passed on to the commuter, who invariably falls into the lower-wage bracket and lives far from his workplace, not by his own choice."

This is perhaps the worst aspect of implementing the current road privatisation policy within an apartheid environment. Ultimately, it is black people who will feel the effects most harshly.

Will the privatisation of other major state assets in the future be any different?

By MICHAEL
HARTNACK

HARARE. — It was a normal lunchtime in Harare.

The long distance delivery vans pulled up at the end of their 300 km run and dropped off their bundles with street corner vendors. The long queues of eager customers which had built up began scrabbling frantically for copies of the Bulawayo Chronicle, priced at 15 Zimbabwean cents each.

Many of the stories in it were word-for-word identical with those in its sister newspaper, the Herald (price 17 cents) published in Harare and available on the very same street corners from just after midnight.

But the Chronicle front-page lead was a story which, for some strange reason, the Herald had not carried. It described how a thousand unemployed youths had marched through Bulawayo the previous day demanding the Government create jobs for them.

Scandal

In November, when the Chronicle began reporting the covert sale to ministers and other influential people of bargain-price cars from the State-owned Willowvale motor assembly plant in Harare, its sales in the capital shot up from 4 000 to 10 000 a day.

The Herald only deigned to cover what the Chronicle dubbed "The Willowgate Scandal" when President Robert Mugabe eventually set up a judicial inquiry into the alleged black market re-sale of the cars at massive profits.

Five years ago, when Matabeleland was racked by chronic drought, rebellion, and

Why has Mugabe chosen not to silence Chronicle?

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CML Trinks 11/2/89



Lord Malvern ... "Good Old Huggy" was a shrewd old survivor who in a "calculated indiscretion" said the way to stay in power was to "talk tough but act liberal".

economic stagnation, the Chronicle sold less than 40 000 copies a morning. Closure seemed inevitable after a career dating from 1893. The paper reached its journalistic nadir at that time, failing to report a word about the controversial tactics in its area of the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade. A multi-racial "ginger group" of local businessmen who feared Bulawayo was dying were ordered to disband quietly by the authorities. The Chronicle was silent.

Today, with a new editor Mr Geoff Nyarota, the Chronicle's circulation

is understood to top 100 000. As a result of some passable rainy seasons, the Zanu(PF)-Zapu unity accord, and the amnesty for dissidents, prosperity has returned to Matabeleland, boosting the Chronicle's advertising revenues. The size of its editions — printed on an antique press from the early 1960s — has only been limited by shortage of foreign currency for imported newsprint.

Better

Both the Chronicle and the Herald belong to Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd, which has been con-

trolled by the para-statal Mass Media Trust since Mr Mugabe sought Nigerian aid monies to buy the shares of the South African Argus group soon after independence in 1980.

It is axiomatic among veteran newsmen here that the Chronicle always used to be a better newspaper than its sister paper in the capital, going back to the days when the railways were the most important means of transport in central Africa and when Bulawayo, as their hub, was by far the largest city in the region.

It had a more stable news staff than the Herald, with better, trusted "contacts". It was less self-conscious about what the establishment might think of its choice and presentation of news. It served readers with a far more vibrant community spirit.

Today, however, it is difficult to explain why the Chronicle is — why the Chronicle has been allowed to become — such a courageous provincial daily it has achieved national status once again.

True, it began from the assumption most of its readers were not sycophantic government supporters. It never does to

insult readers' intelligence.

But a recent parliamentary report proved the extent to which the Ministry of Information was able to interfere in the daily running of another minion of the Mass Media Trust, the national news agency Ziara.

Impunity

Three years ago Mr Willie Musaruwa, editor of the Sunday Mail, also a Zimbabwe Newspapers' publication, was unashamedly removed from his post for allegedly giving too much space to government critics. His successor, Mr Henry Muradzikwa, was summarily dismissed after arousing the ire of Mr Mugabe with a story about Cuba's rejection of Zimbabwean students with venereal diseases.

Yet under Mr Nyarota's editorship the Chronicle has, with apparent impunity, given space to the prolonged campaign for the dismissal of Deputy Minister Mrs Shuvai Mahofa for alleged sexual misdemeanours. Mr Mugabe eventually accepted her resignation with many protestations of reluctance and bitter words for her detractors.

When the Chronicle



Mr Robert Mugabe ... biding his time, isolating suspected opponents, avoiding an irrevocable breach. He may be embarrassed by many of his lieutenants.

reported that two of its staff had been abducted and assaulted by Matabeleland South Provincial Governor Mark Dube while investigating his alleged involvement in clandestine gold mining ventures, Mr Mugabe again leapt to his lieutenant's defence. He censured the Chronicle and accepted Mr Dube's version of events.

Mr Mugabe's year-end remarks to his party faithful contained an ominous note with the claim that "political malcontents, mischief makers and age-old opponents of Zanu(PF)" were exploiting the complacency generated by the 1987 unity accord.

"Some of our media, obviously manned and headed by members of this inimical clan, have gone all-out to castigate, embarrass and disgrace the party and government," said Mr Mugabe. "The enemy, having lain low for years, is now rearing its ugly head again. We have been warned."

But if the Chronicle's investigative reporters are "the enemy", why does not Mr Mugabe use his undoubted power to have them sacked on the turn?

Strength

There are several possible answers, including Mr Mugabe's habit of biding his time, gradually isolating suspected opponents, avoiding the appearance of an irrevocable breach. He may be genuinely embarrassed by the activities of so many of his lieutenants and prefer to see them forced out of public life by pressure of popular opinion than by the exercise of his own disciplinary prerogatives, which would earn him the offenders' resentment.

Mr Mugabe may also be awakening to the strength of feeling against entrenched power and privilege among Zimbabwe's deeply egalitarian majority of Shona peoples.

The Chronicle's letter columns have been crammed with messages of support from all over the country. While the Herald's readers remained mysteriously indifferent, the Chronicle was bombarded with protest letters last year when Mr Mugabe pardoned Mrs Sheila Hove, wife of the Minister of Mines, who had been sent to prison for child theft.

My own suspicion is that Mr Mugabe learned something from that shrewd old survivor, Sir Godfrey Huggins (later Lord Malvern) who ruled Southern Rhodesia and then the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as prime minister from 1933 to 1956.

In one of his notorious "calculated indiscretions", "Good Old Huggy" (as he was known) reportedly said the way to stay in power here was to "talk tough but act liberal".

Is it time to hail the emergence of "Good old Muggy"?

Zimbabwean faces 'spying for SA' charge

HARARE — A second Zimbabwean alleged to have been recruited to work as an agent of the South African Defence Force has pleaded not guilty in the Harare High Court to contravening sections of the Official Secrets Act, Ziana news agency reports.

Mr Velapi Norman Sibanda Mbiwa (26), who was arrested after taking photographs of a house allegedly used by African National Congress refugees in Harare on May 17 1987, was formally charged yesterday before Mr Justice Reynolds and two assessors. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe's imports from SA soaring

9/26 7:45 PM 2/2/89

TO 200 362

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — President Robert Mugabe has admitted bluntly that it is impossible for Zimbabwe to spearhead the drive for sanctions against South Africa.

He admitted in a television interview on Tuesday night that while he implored the world to enforce sanctions, Zimbabwe's own imports from South Africa were soaring.

Mr Mugabe, who will chair a Commonwealth Foreign Minister's meeting on sanctions in Harare next week, told the black-orientated British programme *Bandung File* that Zimbabwe was now importing twice as much from South Africa as it exported and "this does not please me".

He said: "When we appeal to the international community we always say that the states that are neighbours with South Africa don't find it easy to enforce sanctions themselves. Let's face it, that is reality."

"When we took over, all our trade involving imports and exports went through South Africa."

"Traditionally, some of our importers and business people have been linked with South African suppliers. This has been the problem. Finding (new) suppliers is also a problem and this keeps us linked with South Africa."

Asked about his stated intention to socialise his country, he spoke frankly and again ruled out blanket state nationalisation as the path to black domination of production in Zimbabwe.

He said that while he would not allow a "capitalist elite" in his country, ultra-left demands for a headlong charge into socialism would only create chaos.

HARARE. — Police yesterday confirmed that the riot squad were on Monday called out for the second time in a month to deal with angry part-time reservists of the Zimbabwean People's Militia who had not been mustered for paid service.

Zimbabwe's official news media played down violent clashes near the former Rhodesian Light Infantry barracks in Cranborne, Harare, when 41 members of the people's militia were arrested for throwing stones.

The clashes paralleled similar incidents at Brady barracks in Bulawayo when the army mobilised a limited number of people's militia and turned away hundreds more who lacked civilian jobs and were desperate for paid employment.

Between 1 000 and 2 000 men gathered at Cranborne barracks and attacked the military police when only 300 names were called for duty.

"From the start we refused to nationalise anything. If we did it was because we saw a trend which a particular enterprise was not in keeping with our own national objectives. But even then we never nationalised — we decided to buy-over the enterprise."

"This relates really to enterprises which South Africans wanted to give up by way of inviting foreigners to buy without our knowledge; like the Zim Bank, which is now a state commercial bank."

He added: "You cannot socialise overnight. Having seen systems elsewhere, we have learned that a rapid pace in socialism

which entails nationalisation or confiscation of capitalist enterprises, creates chaos."

He said he foresaw blacks becoming the "substantial owners of the means of production", but as a developing country Zimbabwe was starved of technology and it was happening "very slowly".

At present the majority of African businessmen limited themselves to the retail trade.

Mr Mugabe said sabotage was still a problem for Zimbabwe and he blamed South Africa.

"We still have it (sabotage). There are people who worked in the old Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation and who worked in the army and police force. Here and there you get an odd farmer or an industrialist who is co-opted by them. They are all operated by SA."

He said the South African strategy was to use people formerly associated with Rhodesia. South Africa has not dared to organise commandos of its own nationals, perhaps because they have these people here already — the former Rhodesians.

"They are the people who have been used to hit at the ANC residences and to commit other acts of sabotage, whereas in respect of Botswana, they have been sending in their own people. It is the same in respect of Zambia although there they have also used some local whites."

On Nelson Mandela, Mr Mugabe said: "I don't know if the South Africans will release him. There was some talk that he might be released the other day."

"There is nothing to gain by keeping him in prison. Anyway, the people will remain as militant as before, with or without Mandela."

Mugabe vows to clean-up government

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Smith
4/2-8/2/87

Demonstrations by students against ministerial corruption last year brought to a head long-rumbling discontent in Zimbabwe. President Robert Mugabe had often spoken out strongly against corruption but the students wanted firm action. Then a Bulawayo newspaper began a campaign to eradicate corruption and Mugabe announced a public inquiry. GIFT SIPHO SISO reports on Zimbabwe's No 1 talking point.

ZIMBABWE singer Thomas Mapfumo has a single in the top ten entitled *Corruption*. The song is a good one, but even if it were not the chances are the record would sell well.

For corruption has become a major talking point in Zimbabwe following a determined campaign by a Bulawayo newspaper to expose practices by prominent personalities, including half a dozen cabinet ministers.

Zimbabweans are all agog at the news that President Robert Mugabe is to appoint a high-powered judicial commission to inquire in public into allegations of a racket involving some of his colleagues.

Former cabinet minister Edgar Tekere has long urged Mugabe to take decisive steps to eradicate what has been called a "cancer in the life of the nation".

The commission of inquiry will be headed by Mr Justice Sandura, who recently attacked increasing corruption within the judicial system and government circles.

He upset magistrates by saying that court officials were suspected of taking bribes to kill cases by getting rid of court records and exhibits.

Excessive Control

Tom Mswaka, prominent businessman and former top civil servant, said excessive controls and shortages of commodities created an environment in which bribery and corruption flourished.

A shortage of new cars meant that the only way people and firms could get hold of vehicles was by paying three to four times the controlled price.

The newspaper set out in October to expose deals in which cars supplied direct from the assembly plant to ministers, top civil servants and individuals nominated by them were resold at inflated prices.

When the names of ministers who had obtained cars were published, threats and accusations were hurled at 37-year-old Geoffrey Nyarota, the newspaper's editor, an ardent supporter of Mugabe and at one time his press secretary.

Nyarota, a schoolteacher turned journalist, was misconstrued as having sympathy for Tekere because both are Manyikas, members of a clan of the Shona-speaking people living in Manicaland which borders on Mozambique.

Mugabe accepted that some of his ministers were corrupt, but accused some people in the media of going all out to castigate, embarrass and disgrace his party and government.

The decision to set up a commission vindicates the paper's stand. Wide terms of reference require it to find out whether there has been abuse of power, position or privilege.

Stealing Money

One junior minister has already appeared in court accused of stealing large sums of money from the government between 1983 and 1985.

Charles Ndhlovu, once a disc jockey at the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation, was a senior officer in the Information Ministry when the alleged offences were committed.

Another development has been the arrest of wealthy 53-year-old businessman Manilal Naran, his driver and another employee. They were on their way to Botswana.

Cash and other goods were taken from the car and Naran's house was searched. Naran is a friend of Defence Minister Enos Nkala and he was picked up by police while in Nkala's presence. Nkala, also acting Home Affairs Minister, had to sign a certificate denying Naran bail. He was later released on bail.

Naran has bought large areas of Bulawayo and surrounding rural districts. He owns farms, hotels, shops, garages and many other business concerns — many jointly with Nkala.

While Nyarota has made enemies for investigating corruption he has also made friends.

He has won high praise in the corridors of Zimbabwe's parliament. MPs have showered him with praise. So have readers. — GEMINI NEWS

Voluntary exile for Kerzner?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The board of Royale Resorts International (RRI), Kersaf's offshore partnership, was still considering hotel magnate Mr Sol Kerzner's offer of resignation, Kersaf managing director Mr Ian Heron said yesterday.

Mr Heron said Mr Kerzner would be available for comment in London today on the outcome of his resignation offer.

He said Mr Kerzner's resignation from the boards of Safren, Kersaf and Sun International would not create immediate problems.

Mr Kerzner resigned his directorships this week following the tabling in Parliament of the second Harms Commission report on cross-border irregularities.

Mr Kerzner arrived in Britain from South Africa yesterday, a spokeswoman for Sun International said.

She said Mr Kerzner had visited South Africa as part of a scheduled trip via Mauritius and had departed from Lanseria Airport as planned.

Meanwhile, it was speculated yesterday that Mr Kerzner may enter voluntary exile from South Africa if Transkei decides to prosecute him and Cape Town attorney Mr David Bloomberg for paying

From page 1

Kerzner

former Transkeian prime minister Chief George Matanzima a R2m bribe.

"As far as the Southern Africa and Mauritius businesses are concerned, Mr Kerzner had not been really involved for two years and we have built up our own management team which will now carry on," Mr Heron said.

The chairman of Transkei's ruling military council, General Bantu Holomisa, said yesterday his government would ensure that Mr Kerzner and Mr Bloomberg were extradited to face criminal charges in Transkei.

He said Mr Kerzner and Mr Bloomberg should not believe they were too rich or important to be extradited.

The attorney-general of Transkei, Mr Christo Nel, said he had called for, but had not yet received, the Harms report. He declined to comment when asked whether he had discussed the matter with General Holomisa.

Legal experts said yesterday that Transkei would have little difficulty starting extradition proceedings against Mr Kerzner and Mr Bloomberg, but that it was unlikely they would be delivered to Transkei if they were outside the republic.

In almost every instance, being an editor in Zimbabwe is simply a matter of toeing the ruling party Zanu-PF line.

The tedium of news reporting has numbed Zimbabweans to the realities of the outside world and provided a haven for internal corruption.

Geoff Nyarota, editor of *The Chronicle* in Bulawayo, has chosen a different, more courageous path. This 38-year-old former teacher from rural Zimbabwe has become a symbol of hope that the tide of corruption sweeping the country can one day be turned.

So much support has his campaign for clean administration gained that he's now considered the people's best weapon in the fight against corruption.

It is a situation which not only embarrasses him, but makes him extremely nervous.

Nyarota joined *The Chronicle* as editor in April 1983 as a young and apprehensive journalist.

The second black editor in the paper's 90-year history, he had to cope with predominantly white editorial thinking and the years of experience his senior journalists had over him.

He was, at inception, a "political appointee," one of the many appointed to top posts because of their political sympathies with the ruling party.

But to his credit, he never chose to remain a lackey of government. Today he is very much a crusading journalist, admired internationally for his outspokenness.

That's a rare feat, Zimbabwe has a

long history of sacked editors who spoke out and displeased those in high places.

Nyarota was schooled in Rusape and graduated from the University of Zimbabwe with a degree in history and geography. He started teaching in Juliusdale in 1975. Three years later he joined the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co (now Zimbabwe Newspapers) as a cadet journalist and was one of the last to be trained under the Argus scheme.

From there he joined the company's black newspaper, which made the fatal mistake of backing a loser — Bishop Muzorewa. The newspaper closed its doors after the 1980 general election.

Ironically, an unblemished political record as a card-carrying party member has proved of immense value to Nyarota in his present crusade against corruption in high places. He, too, has not had it easy for his outspokenness. Although party and government leaders have paid lip-service to freedom of the press and urged journalists to expose corruption — in reality those who do are frequently exposed to threats.

Nyarota has had many head-on clashes with government. He and his staff have been threatened by both senior commissioners of police and by government ministers. And, at times, the rest of the media in Zimbabwe has been less than friendly.

But with the exposé that

numerous motor vehicles were being issued to prominent individuals and resold at three or four times the maximum retail price permitted, the editor of *The Chronicle* outmanoeuvred his opponents. President Mugabe was obliged to order an official inquiry into the allegations, which implicate many top level officials.

The investigation has taken real courage. This week Nyarota testified before the commission that he had narrowly escaped arrest for exposing the racket.

Matters came to a head before Christmas when the defence minister refused to give details of his acquisitions and threatened to "send his soldiers" to pick up Nyarota. He later backed down, saying he was not concerned about "little Nyarota."

Many, however, would disagree.

Nyarota is married with three children and enjoys gardening and fishing. Colleagues say he is affable, considerate and

open to advice. He recently sold his house in Bulawayo and is in the process of buying in Harare, a sure sign that he has set his sights on moving to the capital.

His move could be likened to Daniel entering the lion's den — will he come out unscathed?

On present form it's likely Nyarota will — and Zimbabwe could be, morally at least, a significantly better place for it.



say, cynically, they have heard it all before. Chidzero has been promising change for a long time, but there has been little action. Secondly, politicians are wary of some of the changes he has hinted at. Last week's 16% rise in the prices of both maize meal and sugar were a reminder that some reforms will not go down well with the electorate.

Politicians, conscious of the August party congress of President Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF and of elections due a year later, are happy for reform to proceed at the snail's pace Chidzero seems to contemplate.

The third reason is that there is still no consensus as to what the reform package should include. Industrialists, for instance, are wary of trade liberalisation, while trade unions, angered by the recent food price increases, are urging government to maintain subsidies and agree to a general wage round within the next few months.

Not surprisingly, it is the least controversial policy changes that are likely to come first. Chidzero promises to publish within three months a new set of investment guidelines, to replace the much-criticised 1982 version, and an investment register. The register seems unlikely to stir much enthusiasm since it will be little more than a shopping list of major projects government hopes foreign investors and donors will support. Since many have been offered around already, finding few takers, little is expected to come of publication of the register.

Three main positive changes are anticipated. First, a more liberal remittance policy allowing foreign investors in high-priority projects to take out 100% of after-tax earnings rather than the 25%-50% now allowed. Also, government will agree to sign investment guarantee agreements such as the World Bank's multilateral investment guarantee agreement, and it plans to set up a one-stop investment shop.

These changes should enhance Zimbabwe's tarnished international investment image, though bankers warn that there is unlikely to be a rush of new investment. It will take time for the mood to change.

The one-stop investment shop will only work if it is given real authority to make deals with foreign investors. Many fear it will become just one more link in the investment decision-making chain, since government ministries and the central bank will be reluctant to relinquish control.

Next on the agenda is the reduction in the budget deficit, now averaging almost 10% of GDP. This is very controversial because it can be achieved only by cutting subsidies, raising consumption taxes and imposing user-charges for education and health services. All these are political dynamite and Chidzero is unlikely to be able to talk Cabinet colleagues into effective action until after the June 1990 elections.

But without movement on the deficit, it will be difficult to make progress on the third major reform front — trade liberalisation. The trade liberalisation committee has submitted its report though this has still to be

published. It is believed to recommend that Zimbabwe gradually — over three to five years — shift from import controls to tariff-based industry protection. There is broad support for the principle but industrialists are likely to seek a much longer transition, arguing they need to re-invest and re-equip factories before having to face international competition. This is a non-argument since a shift to tariffs will not mean free trade but merely a changed basis of protection.

Trade liberation without a reduction in the budget deficit would be very inflationary and almost certainly end in tears. So movement is unlikely until the middle of next year at the earliest and more likely not until 1991 — by which time, Chidzero's critics say, unemployment, now put at 20% (1m people), will have reached 1.3m and government, whose popularity has sunk dramatically in the past year, will have lost more support.

Given what Standard Chartered Bank's January bulletin calls these "unenviable policy choices," it's an unanswered question whether rapid reform is more likely to win electoral support than present gradualism. ■

ZIMBABWE — 1362

Promises, promises

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero's much-publicised promises of economic reform have been better received abroad than at home, for three main reasons. First, Zimbabweans

Selected targets

Zimbabwe's 1989 drive to attract foreign investment got off to an unpromising start with the announcement that disinvestment rules have been tightened to slow down capital flight. Officials insist — not altogether convincingly — that a clear distinction has been made between new investors, defined to mean those investing after independence, and those who invested before the cut-off date of September 1979 (the start of the Lancaster House conference).

Pre-1979 investors are the target of the new rules. Under the previous regulations, foreign investors could either withdraw capital over 20 years or seek accelerated disinvestment. The 20-year regulation is largely unchanged, which is academic because no thinking investor would dream of using it. The funds have to be invested in government 20-year bonds carrying interest at 4%. With a depreciating currency, there can be few less attractive investments.

Accelerated disinvestment is still allowed but on much tougher terms. Previously, a foreign investor could sell assets at a discount of 25% and remit funds abroad via the 4% disinvestment bonds over six years. If faster disinvestment were desired, the investor could sell at a discount of 70% and remove the capital over 12 months.

These regulations have been tightened. The discount on six-year withdrawal is raised to 33%-80% of net value. More accelerated disinvestment requires a discount of 80% for up to Z\$5m, rising to 85% for Z\$5m-Z\$10m and 90% for Z\$10m-plus.

It is also now necessary to sell 75% of the equity to approved investors — which means government, public corporations, co-ops,

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workers' trusts or approved residents. In the previous wording, black Zimbabweans were a special category but this has now been changed to approved residents. The central bank declines to define an "approved resident."

The net effect of the rules will likely be to choke off disinvestment, which is put at US\$100m over the past eight months. Bankers were told when the new rules were announced that 24 applications for disinvestment had been refused, reflecting the fact that the previous discounts were regarded by many foreigners as an acceptable way of withdrawing capital. Whether these tough new rules will staunch the flow remains to be seen. More important, perhaps, is whether potential new investors will be deterred by the apparent willingness of existing investors to depart at substantial discount. ■

Car scandal: Minister to sue

CM Trucks 3/2/89

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HARARE. — Zimbabwe Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira said yesterday that he was taking legal action against the Bulawayo-based Chronicle for publishing an article which said he assisted a farmer to obtain vehicles from Willowvale Motor Industries.

Giving evidence before the Justice Sandura commission, which is investigating an alleged racket, dubbed Willowgate, Mr Shamuyarira described evidence already given to the commission by Willowvale chairman and Secretary for Trade and Commerce, Mr Elias Mabheha as 'false and mischievous'.

Mr Mabheha told the commission last week that he had been contacted by Mr Shamuyarira about the availability of a vehicle for a Mr Padraig Anthony Lendrum.

Mr Shamuyarira said Mr Lendrum had approached him on several occasions at his office, saying he wanted a truck to use on his farm. On one of the occasions, he had given him a letter to take to Zimoco Ltd.

Mr Mabheha said the letter was on a plain sheet of paper and told him to go to Zimoco, contacted by Mr Shamuyarira, who worked for Zimoco, had told me at a social gathering that they were selling cars."

He said the gist of the letter was "that I know this man as a farmer in Mashonaland West Province, he is looking for a car and could you please help him."

Mr Shamuyarira said he saw Mr Lendrum only after the Chronicle published a story naming the two of them.

He said he called Mr Lendrum to his office to explain and asked him to write a report on what had happened after he gave him the letter. He said the report was now with his lawyers.

Asked by Mr Bob Stumbles, one of the commissioners, whether he knew of the prices at which Mr Lendrum had resold the two trucks or whether they were mentioned in the report, the minister said: "No. What I was interested

in was what had happened to my letter and how it was connected to these cars."

Asked by Mr Stumbles whether he had ever met Mr Mabheha, Mr Shamuyarira said that, after seeing his picture in the newspapers, he could recognise him and had seen him at government meetings. "But I have never talked to him."

He said that while he was appalled at what Mr Lendrum had done with the note he gave him,

"one should also condemn the people involved in the car industry because they had no authority from me to give him two trucks".

Mr Shamuyarira said: "There is a sinister organisation behind the whole thing."

Asked by Mr Justice Sandura what government policy was with regard to ministers who wanted to obtain vehicles from Willowvale, he said the issue had been discussed in cabinet while he was away, but he understood it was felt that car dealers were selling to their friends, with most cars going to white Zimbabweans.

The hearing continues today when Senior Political Affairs Minister Mr Maurice Nyagumbo is expected to give evidence.

Star 6/2/89 (362)

Zimbabwe pauses at the cross

HARARE — Going back is like seeing a familiar picture put through a jigsaw, with some pieces lost in the process and others out of order as though brushed by a large but not necessarily baneful hand.

For, despite the distortion and the gaps, the overriding impression is one of normality returned. The country today seems more like the benign Rhodesia of old than at any period in more than two decades.

Drive from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls and you may choose your time. Night or day, you stand a greater chance of having a kudu land in your windscreen than being slotted by terrorists.

It was not the same nine months ago. Matabeleland then was a no-go area. More farmers had been killed in the period after independence than during the entire UDI conflict, by dissidents defiant of the Mugabe government and apparently run riot.

In the last stages of the war, we used to travel by convoy along that route and others, trying to think positive thoughts about the efficiency of the Smith security forces.

But it became so bad, when remnants of Zanu's Zipra army went walk-about with their AK-47s and Matabeleland erupted in violence, that convoys no longer warranted the risk.

Unity agreement

At one period during that Matabeleland strife, the authorities claimed there were 4 000 rebels intent on mayhem in the province. Awful retribution followed in 1983 and 1984 and many hundreds of Ndebeles disappeared, reportedly at the hands of government agents.

Then last December came the unity agreement between Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

And, in May, Mr Nkomo made a formal call for the dissidents to accept an amnesty. The total number of rebels who came out of the bush was 113, and there has not been an incident in the province since.

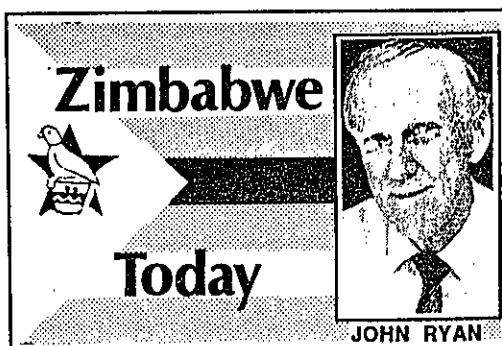
It was a signal happening for peace in Zimbabwe, but it left nobody in doubt about who had been in control of the rebels. Yet, importantly for lasting accord, Mr Mugabe has not made the obvious accusation.

Not all the country is secure, of course. Along the eastern border with Mozambique, many villagers spend the nights in open trenches in protected compounds — in a situation similar to the "protected villages" they endured with such hatred during the war — driven at dusk from the comfort of their homes by the threat of MNR rebels.

Some family heads are ex-combatants in Zanu's Zania army, for whom independence was to have changed all this. As they sleep in their sodden blankets, they must often reflect on the fickleness of victory.

There are veterans from both sides among the 14 000 Zimbabwean troops mustered in the campaign against the MNR, inside Zimbabwe and across the border, united now in pursuit of a common, alien enemy.

But in effect, if not in distance, the Mozambique conflict is far removed from the world of Zimbabweans not directly concerned in it. In Harare, and



Almost nine years after independence, Zimbabwe has reached another crossroad. The Mugabe regime needs to decide whether it can afford to continue on a socialist path that is becoming increasingly rutted by the realities of capitalism. In a series of articles, starting today, **JOHN RYAN** of The Star's Africa News Service looks at the changes in the Rhodesia he knew.

other centres, the question of whether Zimbabwe should be involved is seldom debated. The names of local casualties are hardly ever made public.

It is a proxy war and, perhaps deliberately, kept at that level of detachment.

If the readiness by which a truce was achieved in Matabeleland suggests a waste of human life for political expediency, the mood in Harare reflects even more starkly how futile were the losses in the greater war.

On the surface at least, racial attitudes have never seemed more relaxed. Importantly, necessarily, the main concession has come from whites.

Many white Rhodesians, particularly the expatriates among them, used to have an unhealthy disregard for race relationships. They would discuss the servants in front of the servants. In their dealings with blacks, they tended to be even more paternalistic than the Afrikaner.

"The war aggravated those attitudes. Young white servicemen came to talk with derision about munts and floppies. It was a defence mechanism, for the worse they did as the war reached its zenith, the more racially abusive they got.

Whites of the period are now classified generally in two groups: the when-we's, who have left, and the Rhodies who chose to stay. Those who remain appear, publicly, to have made the transition to natural courtesy with some ease.

For a visiting South African, the lack of tension around the cities is marked. But as obvious is the fallen ratio of white to black, which accounts for several of those missing jigsaw pieces.

The present white population of Zimbabwe is estimated at around 120 000. It was more than twice that before independence. And many of those who have gone have taken vital skills with them. Replacing those skills will take time and greater outside confidence in the country.

Yet some Rhodies have come back. An interesting statistic is that there are more white farmers on the land than in 1980. And the average age of these farmers has dropped from 53 to 37, a healthy development for the future.

Whole communities have been revitalised in the process. Some rural villages are fielding rugby and cricket teams for the first time in many years.

The winging, would-be when-we is still a reality. You

meet him frequently, the person who claims he would leave in an instant if only the family could get its money out. He carps about shortages, car prices, queues at post offices — forgetting it was the white man who tailored this sort of public amenity to his own needs.

How many of these people are serious about leaving is hard to say. There are scams by which money may be laundered. The criterion is desperation.

The sort of Rhodie who is likely to want to go feels independence has deprived him of the privileges he previously enjoyed as a white. Special circumstances aside, it is not an easy argument to defend.

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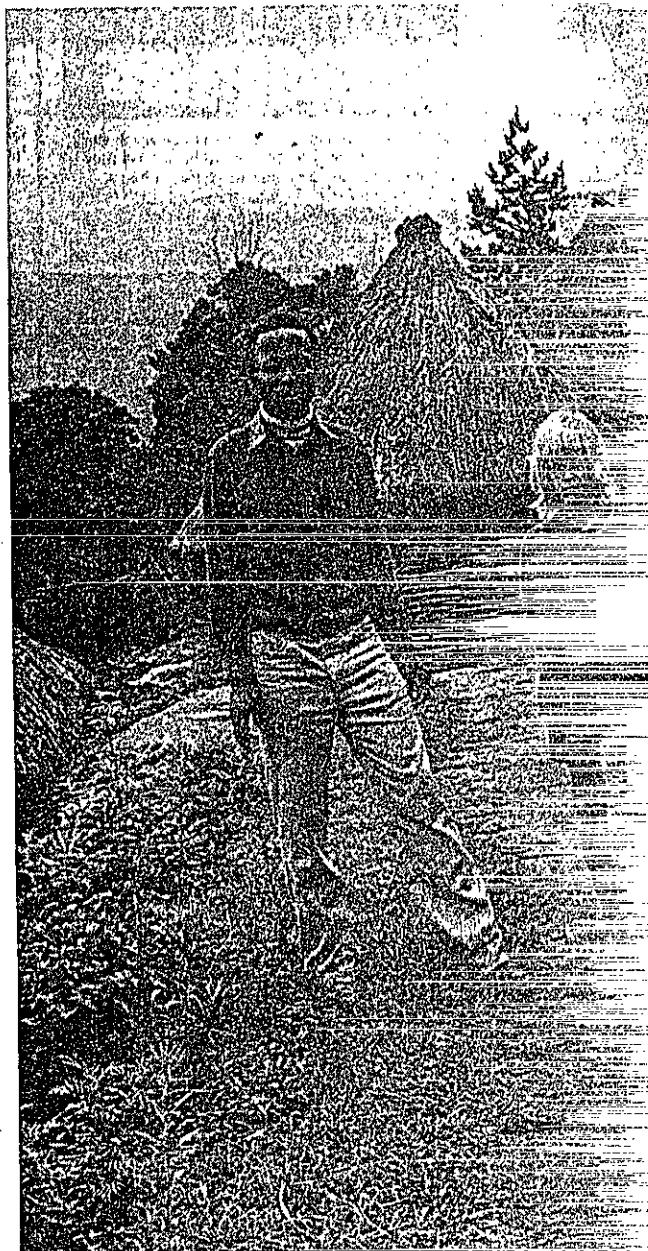
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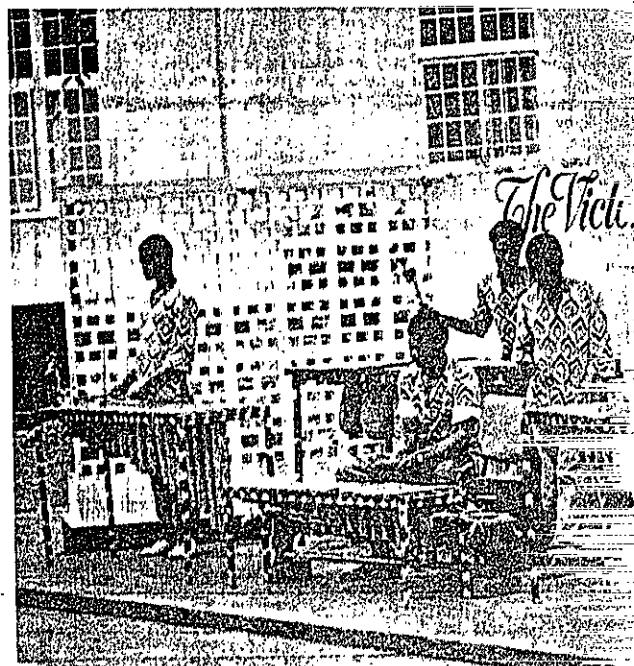
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Black teachers, a white pupil ... a rural school in the Chimanimoni the new Zimbabwe.



Since the end of the conflict in Matabeleland, tourism in the province is Victoria Falls.

FOR three years, Albert Moyo and his G-3 automatic rifle were as crucial to dairy farm life here as the milkers and the herdsman. But on January 30, Moyo and more than 200 other government militiamen were dismissed from their posts on the commercial farms of Matabeleland.

The six-year spate of dissident killings that claimed the lives of 77 white farmers and missionaries and at least twice as many black peasants appears finally to be over.

The last white victim was killed last April, a day after President Robert Mugabe declared an unconditional amnesty for the dissidents.

Since then, 113 dissidents have turned themselves in, and the predominantly white Commercial Farmers Union, which paid the militia-men's salaries, has finally decided its members will be safe on their own.

"I locked my FNs away six months ago and haven't taken them out since," said a smiling Charlie Ross, whose family owns the 3 700-acre farm Moyo guarded.

The 37-year-old dairy farmer once

After six years of bloodshed, peace comes to Matabeleland

refused to venture beyond the double storm-fence surrounding his compound without an Uzi sub-machinegun.

Only seven white farmers were killed in Matabeleland in all of Zimbabwe's eight-year liberation war. The real war for this maize and cattle region of southern Zimbabwe began almost two years later.

During the liberation war, land had been the rallying cry for the disenfranchised blacks of both the Shona of the north and the Matabele of the south.

But owing to Mugabe's policy of racial reconciliation, whites held on to most of the country's best land after the war. What little — mostly marginal — land the government redistributed was perceived to be going

Following last year's amnesty for dissidents, farmers are locking away their rifles in the troubled south-western corner of Zimbabwe. But the land hunger and poverty that fuelled the violence remains.

MARGARET KNOX reports from *Figuree*

mostly to Shona supporters of Mugabe.

Frustrated former members of Joshua Nkomo's army found support for their murderous attacks among Ndebele squatters whose plight frequently bordered on starvation.

Many Matabeleland farmers also accept the government's assertion that a second group of guerrillas trained in South Africa crossed the border to add to the troubles.

The announcement in December 1987 of a unity accord between Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) and Nkomo's Zapu parties, and the subsequent amnesty, appear to have ended the terror.

Charlie's wife, Valerie, said she was "sickened" by the way the local press had portrayed the surrendered dissidents as "heroes". But, she added: "If we had to do it again, I'd still support the amnesty."

The Rosses had to contend with six years of violence and seven years of drought, both starting at the same time. The dam up the road is full now

from last year's heavy rains and this year's early showers. Emerald maize fields undulate in the breeze.

"I won't say we're entirely confident," said Jean Kirby, Valerie's 58-year-old mother, who a year ago wore a pistol on her hip and walked to the morning's milking flanked by militiamen. "But the rain helps and it's been peaceful for a good while."

The Rosses say true peace and prosperity will only come to Matabeleland when the peasants' land and the water shortage are energetically tackled. Unemployment in Zimbabwe is running as high as 20 per cent, by some estimates, and as many as 40 000 squatters scratch out a living in Matabeleland.

Moyo, a 35-year-old veteran of the Rhodesian Army and the Zimbabwe National Army, who netted Z\$182 a month plus room and board as a militiaman, hopes the advertisements the Rosses have run in a local paper will net him a job.

"I've got five children in Gwanda," he said. "It's hard to feed them."

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ve pauses at the crossroads

Zimbabwe

Today



JOHN RYAN

After independence, Zimbabwe has reached a crossroads. The Mugabe regime needs to decide whether to continue on a socialist path that is becoming increasingly unpopular by the realities of capitalism. In a series of articles today, JOHN RYAN of The Star's Africa News looks at the changes in the Rhodesia he knew.

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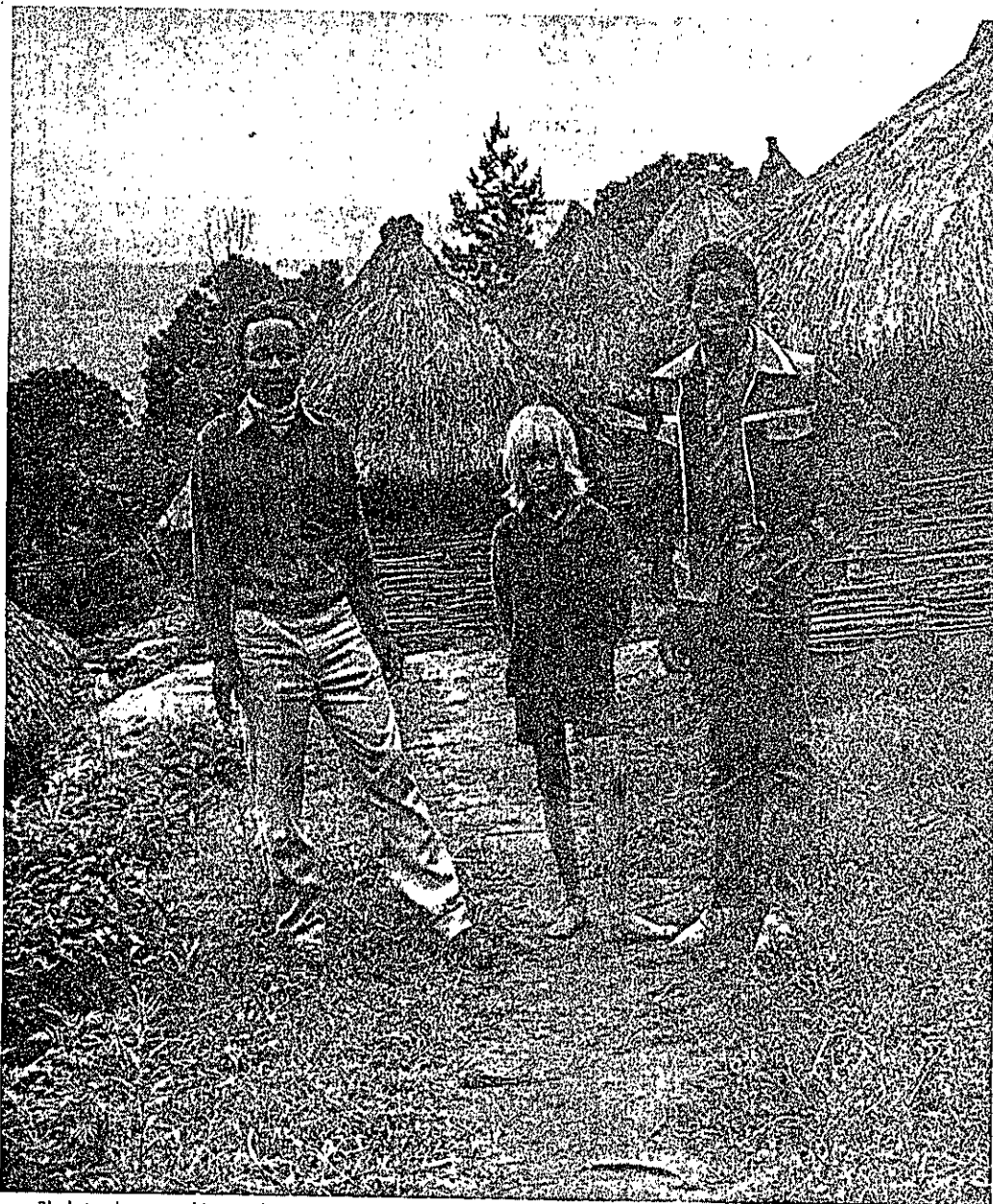
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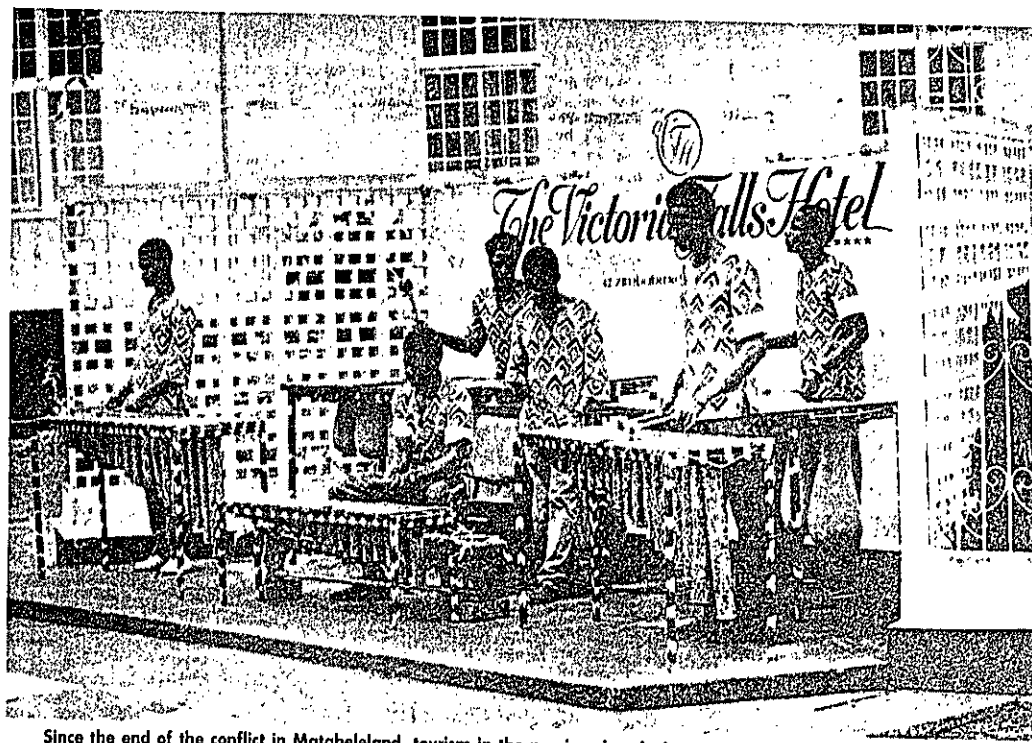
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Black teachers, a white pupil ... a rural school in the Chimanimani mountains illustrates the level of integration in the new Zimbabwe.



Since the end of the conflict in Matabeleland, tourism in the province is enjoying a resurgence. And nowhere more than Victoria Falls.

Mugabe at the crossroads

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GOING back is like seeing a familiar picture put through a jigsaw, with some pieces lost in the process and others out of order as though brushed by a large but not necessarily baneful hand.

For, despite the distortion and the gaps, the overriding impression is one of normality returned. The country today seems more like the benign Rhodesia of old than at any period in more than two decades.

Drive from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls and you may choose your time. Night or day, you stand a greater chance of having a kudu land in your windscreen than being slotted by terrorists.

It was not the same nine months ago. Matabeleland then was a no-go area. More farmers had been killed in the period after independence than during the entire UDI conflict, by dissidents defiant of the Mugabe government and apparently run riot.

In the last stages of the war, we used to travel by convoy along that route and others, trying to think positive thoughts about the efficiency of the Smith security forces.

But it became so bad, when remnants of Zapu's Zipra army went walk-about with their AK47s and Matabeleland erupted in violence, that convoys no longer warranted the risk.

At one period during that Matabeleland strife, the authorities claimed there were 4 000 rebels intent on mayhem in the province. Awful retribution followed in 1983 and 1984 and many hundreds of Ndebeles disappeared, reportedly at the hands of government agents.

Then last December came the unity agreement between Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

And, in May, Mr Nkomo made a formal call for the dissidents to accept an amnesty. The total number of rebels who came out of the bush was 113, and there has not been an incident in the province since.

It was a signal happening for peace in Zimbabwe, but it left nobody in doubt about who had been in control of the rebels. Yet, importantly for lasting accord, Mr Mugabe has not made the obvious accusation.

ZIMBABWE TODAY 1: Almost nine years after independence, Zimbabwe has reached another crossroad. The Mugabe regime needs to decide whether it can afford to continue on a socialist path that is becoming increasingly rutted by the realities of capitalism. In a series starting today JOHN RYAN of The Argus Africa News Service in Harare looks at the changes in the Rhodesia he knew.



Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe unveils a plaque renaming Harare's historic Cecil Square "Africa Unity Square" to commemorate the 10th anniversary of independence.

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Not all the country is secure, of course. Along the eastern border with Mozambique, many villagers spend the nights in open trenches in protected compounds — in a situation similar to the “protected villages” they endured with such hatred during the war — driven at dusk from the comfort of their homes by the threat of MNR rebels.

Some family heads are ex-combatants in Zanu's Zanla army, for whom independence was to have changed all this. As they sleep in their sodden blankets, they must often reflect on the fickleness of victory.

On the surface at least, racial attitudes have never seemed more relaxed. Importantly, necessarily, the main concession has come from whites.

They are now classified generally in two groups: the when-we's, who have left, and the Rhodies who chose to stay. Those who remain appear, publicly, to have made the transition to natural courtesy with some ease.

For a visiting South African, the lack of tension around the cities is marked. But as obvious is the fallen ratio of white to black, which accounts for several of those missing jigsaw pieces.

The present white population of Zimbabwe is estimated at around 120 000. It was more than twice that before independence. And many of those who have gone have taken vital skills with them. Replacing those skills will take time and greater outside confidence in the country.

Yet some Rhodies have come back. An interesting statistic is that there are more white farmers on the land than in 1980. And the average age of these farmers has dropped from 53 to 37, a healthy development for the future.

Whole communities have been revitalised in the process. Some rural villages are fielding rugby and cricket teams for the first time in many years.

The wingeing, would-be when-we is still a reality. You meet him frequently, the person who claims he would leave in an instant if only the family could get its money out. He carps about shortages, car prices, queues at post offices — forgetting it was the white man who tailored this sort of public amenity to his own needs.

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in the world?”

A hundred dollars (R133) a month is the minimum wage for domestics recently imposed by the government. It was an unpopular move among both white and black householders who claimed they could not afford the raise of about 15 dollars. Some domestics lost their jobs as a result.

But despite the white patio complaints about government incompetence and falling standards, there is no doubt the average Rhodie is better off than before 1980, when the war and sanctions shackled his lifestyle.

Shops are well-stocked, compared with the UDI period. Certainly, shortages do occur but sometimes as a self-fulfilling prophecy. A rumour starts that there is to be a shortage of sugar, so people dash out to stock up on sugar and suddenly there is a shortage of sugar.

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Zim media

still silent on editor


Own Correspondent

HARARE — Zimbabwe's state-controlled media maintained their total news blackout at the weekend on the sudden dismissal of the editor of the Bulawayo Chronicle, whose disclosures forced the establishment of a judicial inquiry into corruption.

Neither print nor broadcasting media here have reported the dismissal of Mr. Geoff Nyarota, 37, who was apparently told to begin work tomorrow as public relations manager for Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd.


Mr Nyarota was threatened with detention by the Minister of Defence, Mr Enos Nkala, when the Chronicle began publishing reports of ministerial corruption.

Thousands of Zimbabweans return from the loom to the land



Zimbabwe

Today



JOHN RYAN

In a spectacular agricultural revolution the small-scale farmer has come into his own in Zimbabwe, though many thousands of black families still suffer the privations of white rule. **JOHN RYAN** of *The Star's Africa News Service* reports.

HARARE — Nelson Zvomoro is a weaver who went back to the land from the loom. Now he grows the cotton that he used to spin into yarn at Kadoma (formerly Gatooma) to make the clothes he could seldom afford.

And he's doing very nicely, thank you. Nelson is one of a new breed of Zimbabwean farmers, a breed that has developed spectacularly since independence, against considerable odds.

These small-scale farmers have mutated from the peasant farmers of the old Rhodesia who, for decades, were subjugated to the whims and land demands of the white commercial farmers. Many hundreds of thousands of black families still suffer those privations imposed by white rule.

But small-scale black farmers, as a group, have come into their own. Last season, Nelson Zvomoro and his ilk produced more than half the country's cotton and maize. In most sectors of agriculture, they are competing ton for ton with the commercial farmers. The chief exception is tobacco.

Yet, ironically, it was from the Shona farmers that the early settlers learnt the basic art of cultivating tobacco.

When the first white columns crossed into Rhodesia in the 1890s, they found indigenous tribes with honed agricultural skills. The Shona, in particular, was an excellent farmer who followed techniques like crop rotation. Many of the invaders could not have grown a mealie.

Against great odds — success of small farmers

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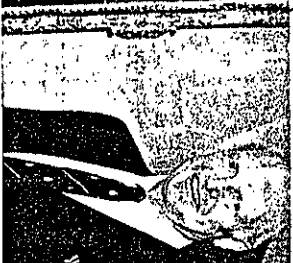
By force and through harsh laws, however, they gradually moved the blacks off the most productive land into poorer, low rainfall areas. The whites who took the prime land were privy to crash training courses, government loans — and cheap black labour.

The white farming sector soon became the country's major currency earner. Today, 85 percent of Zimbabwe is under agriculture with the majority of the population on the land. Agriculture employs about 70 percent of the formal labour force.

The resurgence of black farmers has come about less through a reallocation of land than by an acceptance of economic priorities. In the eight years since independence, the agricultural budget has increased almost fourfold. Government assistance to smallholder and communal black farmers — through pest control, extension and training programmes — has gone up by 276 percent.

However, the success of Nelson Zvomoro and his colleagues is due to a new buoyancy of attitude too. Says a Commercial Farmers' Union official, with more admiration than paternalism: "They are thinking more and more like us. They are generally good farmers — despite severe limitations of soil and climate."

Post-independence, the weather has been a bugbear for all Zimbabwe's farmers, with four seasons of drought in the last six, and six in the last nine years. The 1986/87 season was particularly serious, and the country was declared drought-stricken. However, through an imaginative food distribution



Portrait of his father, the late Adolphus Zvomoro.

eased to d's footsteps

REPORTER
Nelson Zvomoro, chairman of Council at the University of Zimbabwe, is the footsteps of his father, the late Mr. Adolphus Zvomoro, who was chairman from 1940 to 1954. He pleased to be of service because of his education, he said, "and it is a privilege to have such a distinguished father."



Cotton farmers deliver their produce to the Sanyati gin near Kariba.

Cotton man Nelson Zvomoro... one of a new breed of Zimbabwean farmers.

programme, the Department of Agriculture ensured nobody starved.

Nelson Zvomoro and family, who farm south-east of Kariba, survived that drought with maize to sell. But cotton is their true interest.

They have 15 acres under cotton and only five under maize. This past season, Nelson and his sons produced 84 bales of cotton at a market price of 150 Zimbabwean dollars a bale. That income of \$12 600 (R17 000) is about par for cotton-producing members of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, though some gross as much as \$30 000 (R40 000).

But where the Zvomoro farm scores is by its proximity to the Sanyati cotton gin, which processes more than 25 000 tonnes of seed cotton a year.

The gin is a gift from the United States, part of an aid package for Zimbabwean agriculture that runs into millions of US dollars a year.

Sanyati is America's biggest single investment in the country. It is not only a gin but a training centre too. Nearly 1 500 communal and smallscale farmers have been through the six-month course, which also offers intensive follow-up instruction and monitoring of production standards.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) bought the gin for the parastatal Cotton Marketing

Board for 1.8 million US dollars (\$4.3 million) and provided another 2.8 million Zimbabwean dollars (R3.7 million) for building costs. The plant opened in 1984.

The comments of some of the farmers trained at the gin are recorded in a visitors' book in the reception office:

"Sanyati boys," says one, "are not caught stealing. They can grow cotton."

And, "The ginner is a very great thing because it brings jobs to the people, instead of people to the jobs."

Being just a few kilometres west of the gin, Nelson Zvomoro scores through lower transport and seed costs. And advice is readily to hand, though he seldom needs it.

Nelson revels in self-employment. With the proceeds of his last crop, he began adding a brick house to the family's circle of huts and planted an orange orchard. With his next cheque, he will complete the house and put down a second borehole. After that... a tractor and trailer perhaps?

Not being dependent on others for transport would be a boon. Most smallholder black farmers have this vision, for the problem with transport companies is that they tend to serve the big (white) commercial farms first since these do not seek credit and are on better roads, closer to towns.

Unbroken white control of the best agricultural land is perhaps the most glaring anomaly of Zimbabwe today, considering that land hunger constituted a great deal of what the war was all about.

The 4 500 commercial farmers (all but a couple of hundred are white) still own more than 40 percent of the total arable land. It is choice land with good soils, adequate rainfall and easy access to lines of transport and communication.

That this situation persists is mainly due to the Lancaster House Agreement which sought to guarantee the position of white farmers and has prevented the Mugabe government from implementing the broad policies of agrarian reform it wanted at independence.

Administrative tardiness, however, may have played a part too. When Robert Mugabe came to power, he vowed to resettle an arbitrary 162 000 black families on newly developed land and on the farms of large-scale white farmers who left during and immediately after the war.

Only 40 000 families have been accommodated in this way. And the main reason, according to some government officials, is that the committee appointed to activate and supervise the resettlement programme is way behind schedule because it meets too seldom.

So 800 000 households — representing more than half the population — continue to eke out an existence on the marginal soils of the communal lands, in low rainfall, sandy areas.

But not without organisation. Many of these farmers are joining a new body, the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Association. National president is Robinson Gapare, a communal farmer who holds just two-and-a-half acres of state land, allotted to him by a local chief.

Gapare's association is developing slowly. Loans from the parastatal Agricultural Finance Corporation, for seasonal inputs like seed, reach only 15 percent of members at present. But at least the government is aware of the body, and seems anxious to help where it can.

A major achievement of the ZNFA has been to group farmers together in area clubs. This means that overtaxed extension workers — of whom there are about one to every 2 000 farmers — can now see as many as 100 farmers a day.

And (perhaps) at the suggestion of the white farmers) all three unions — the Commercial Farmers' Union, the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union and the ZNFA — have established a joint committee to deal with the Department of Agriculture on a regular basis.

That in itself is a refreshing change from the old white hegemony.

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Zimbabwe's new farming generation

ZIMBABWE TODAY 2: In a spectacular agricultural revolution, the smallscale farmer has come into his own in Zimbabwe though many thousands of black families still suffer the privations of white rule. **JOHN RYAN** of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare.

NELSON ZVOMORO is a weaver who went back from the loom. Now he grows the cotton himself that he used to spin into yarn at Kadoma (formerly Gatooma) to make the clothes he seldom could afford.

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Star 9/2/89 (362)

Ex-editor gets MP support

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Members of Parliament in Zimbabwe have slammed the reported removal of Mr Geoffrey Nyarota from the editor's chair of *The Chronicle* in Bulawayo.

They raised, during an adjournment debate, the issue of Mr Nyarota's appointment to a position in the head office of Zimbabwe Newspapers.

So far there has been no announcement or comment by the company.

The MPs said the editor was being victimised for his paper's investigative reporting which brought to light scandals regarding the allocation of new cars.

A judicial commission is currently investigating the allegations which involve the names of Ministers.

Mr Nyarota himself told the commission that some members of the Government wanted him removed from his job.

He was at one time publicly threatened by the Minister of Defence, Mr Enos Nkala.

This resulted in a flood of support for Mr Nyarota, revealed in letters published in his paper and in debates in Parliament.

In the House of Assembly critics of the move said Zimbabwe was heading towards totalitarianism.

Last week the firebrand MP Mr Edgar Tekere said democracy had moved from intensive care to the mortuary.

There were appeals to President Mugabe to intervene.

Court hears tale of suspicion over innocent acts

'SA spy' says he was tortured to 'confess'

HARARE — An alleged South African agent charged with contravening the Official Secrets Act claimed in the High Court in Harare yesterday that as a result of assaults and torture by members of the Central Intelligence Organisation he was forced to confess spying for South Africa, Ziana news agency reports.

Mr. Velapi Norman Sibanda Mbiwa (26), who was giving evidence in his defence, pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Reynolds and two assessors.

The state alleged that Mr Mbiwa was arrested by the police on May 17 1987 while taking photographs in the Harare area of a house used by refugees of the ANC.

It is further alleged that between February 16 1985 and May 17 1987 he collected information concerning the residences and locations used by members of the ANC in Harare

area, as well as buildings used by the CIO, and sent it to agents of the South African Defence Force.

Mr Mbiwa, who is represented by Mr Vasco Shamu, told the court that on the day of his arrest, he had arranged to meet his girlfriend Linda at a house in Certain Avenue at 3 pm where she was employed as a domestic servant. He said he had arrived at the address at 2.30 pm.

He said he decided to walk up and down the avenue while waiting.

It was at this stage that a policeman approached him asking what he wanted there, he said.

He said he told the policeman, who eventually arrested him, that he was waiting for his girlfriend who was due to appear as had been arranged.

The policeman asked him to produce his identification card and when he said he had left it at home, he was arrested.

He said despite telling members of the CID that his identification was at home, they kept him for five days in a cell.

Mr Mbiwa said he was referred to members of the CIO who took him to his house where he showed them his identification card.

The CIO officers then carried out a search of the house and found a passport, a camera and a notebook containing some addresses including that of Mr Jeffrey Brown.

Mr Mbiwa said his mother, who resides in South Africa, is employed by Mr Jeffrey Brown.

Mr Mbiwa said when he was taken back to the CIO offices, a superior member of the organisation told him Mr Jeffrey Brown, who was known in Zimbabwe as Mr Jeffrey Price, was a former CIO officer who went to South Africa.

Mr Mbiwa claimed the CIO officers took him to places where refugees of the ANC were allegedly said to be staying and was forced to point at these residences as photographs of him were being taken.

He said he was forced to admit sending photographs to Mr Jeffrey Brown.

Mr Mbiwa alleged the members of the CIO handcuffed him from the back, blind-folded him and dipped his head in a basin of water.

"That was when I admitted I had taken photographs of the ANC buildings," he said. — Sapa.

Pope 'has no plans' to visit SA

By Carina le Grange, Religion Reporter

The Pope has no plans at present to visit South Africa, according to the Vatican Press Office.

Asked about reports that the Pope would visit South Africa late next year, a spokesman for the Holy See at the Vatican Press Office told The Star by telephone: "For the moment absolutely nothing is programmed."

The spokesman would not elaborate.

Also in Rome, Father James Patrick, who was in charge of last year's visit by the Pope to southern Africa, said there had been "no announcement yet of a visit".

It was reported earlier this week that the Pope would visit South Africa late next year when he intended visiting Namibia and Angola.

MPs appeal to Mugabe to reinstate 'axed' editor

MICHAEL HARTNACH (312)

HARARE — Zimbabwean MPs have appealed to President Robert Mugabe to intervene to have Geoff Nyarota reinstated as editor of the Bulawayo Chronicle, a post from which he was removed on Friday.

Nyarota, 37, was told he had been "promoted" to the post of public relations manager for Zimbabwe Newspapers, a company controlled by the parastatal Mass Media Trust.

Backbenchers forced an adjournment debate in the House of Assembly with the object, it is understood, of breaking the news blackout which the official media here have imposed on Nyarota's fate.

Zapu chief whip Sydney Malunga said Nyarota had been "kicked upstairs" and that his silencing would intimidate witnesses to the Sandura Commission probing the black market resale of bargain-price cars from the state-run Willowvale assembly plant.

Minister

The Chronicle exposed the racket last November, alleging the involvement of leading ministers, civil servants and influential businessmen.

Sapa reports that the Sandura Commission yesterday heard that two of the vehicles bought by African Distillers (Afdis) were in ministers' names.

Company secretary Kenneth Jarvis said his company bought two Toyota Cressidas and a pickup through Manilal Naran of Bulawayo and that the three were in the names of Defence Minister Enos Nkala, Industry and Technology Minister Calistus Ndlovu and Naran.

He could not say, however, which car belonged to whom. He said all three cars were sold to his company at Z\$35 000 each.

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**MPs call for
editor to be
reinstated** 22

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Zimbabwean MPs have appealed to President Robert Mugabe to intervene to have Mr Geoff Nyarota reinstated as editor of the Bulawayo Chronicle, a post from which he was removed on Friday.

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Fears for Zimbabwe Press freedom

HARARE — Grave anxieties are being voiced over continued freedom of expression after Information Minister Witness Mangwende warned Zimbabwe could not afford investigative journalism.

Mangwende's statement to the House of Assembly on Wednesday prompted by last week's summary transfer of Bulawayo Chronicle editor Geoff Nyarota, followed a heated debate in which backbenchers deplored the removal of grants of university student leaders who demonstrated against unpunished

MICHAEL HARTNACK

corruption in high places.

On Tuesday Independent MP Henry Elsworth said it was clear Nyarota had been transferred because the Chronicle exposed the so-called Willowgate scandal which is now the subject of a judicial inquiry.

The paper reported bargain sales to influential people of vehicles from the Willowvale state-owned assembly plant. Some were resold at profits of up to R90 000.

By forcing an adjournment debate backbenchers shattered the news

blackout imposed in Zimbabwe on Nyarota's removal.

Mangwende told Parliament Zimbabwe could not afford publication of news items "that will tear up the fragile social and political fabric of our new society".

He added: "We do not believe in it because it encroaches on the privacy of people thereby eroding one of their basic freedoms."

"We cannot let anybody become an editor," said government-nominated MP Obert Mpofu.

Shocked S African escapes from 'hell'

By DE WET POTGIETER

SHOCKED and financially ruined after his ordeal in Zimbabwean jails, South African Kurt Becker yesterday described how he was tortured for hours to confess being a spy.

"One reads about these horrific experiences," said Mr Becker, 24, of Durban. "Now I know what hell that is to face."

Mr Becker escaped from Zimbabwe on Friday by swimming through the Limpopo River.

Describing his ordeal in Pretoria, Mr Becker said members of Zimbabwe's dreaded CIO tortured him for hours by hitting him with a iron rod underneath his feet.

Desperate

"It was almost impossible to walk with leg irons on after these torture sessions," he said.

"Out of fear and desperation I later swore at my interrogators telling them I'm no spy."

He believes they must have mistaken him for somebody else because they were on several occasions trying to match his face with a photograph they had with them.

Mr Becker's ordeal started last October at the Victoria Falls when the Zimbabwean



KURT BECKER
Afraid and broke

authorities found his SA defence force driver's licence on him.

He was visiting his two sisters and a brother.

He spent four nights in jail at Victoria Falls before he was moved to Bulawayo.

A typewriter cover was pulled over his head and tied with a belt around his neck while his interrogators tried to force him to confess that he is a spy.

"They told me the game

was over and I would save myself a lot of pain by confessing," he said.

In Harare he was detained at Central Police Station with two blacks, from Hillbrow, Lionel and Temba, also accused of spying.

"There in the 4m by 5m cell together with 44 other prisoners I cried the whole of Christmas Day."

Mr Becker claimed he was released after 90 days detention and put under house arrest at his sister's home in Harare.

It was then he realised there is only one way out and that is to head for the border. He managed to get a lift and walked 10km through dense bush before reaching the river.

Virtually all his personal belongings and his Ford Bantam bakkie were left behind in Zimbabwe. He passed through Belt Bridge border post without a passport.

"I'm financially ruined. I'm scared and don't know what to do," he said.

Fruits of peace elude Mugabe's bush-fighters

ZIMBABWE TODAY 3: Ironically, many of the hardest hit by Zimbabwe's runaway unemployment are former guerrillas who fought for the revolution. But the answer could be a Small Business Development Corporation. JOHN RYAN of The Argus Africa News Service reports.

THE Midland city of Gweru, the Gwelo of old, has embarked on a road safety campaign. One of several signs along the main street says, "Drive carefully. Your country needs you."

The cynics among Zimbabwe's statisticians could take issue with that sentiment. They might argue that, without wanting to wish anybody ill, there are too many Zimbabweans as it is.

Certainly, there are too many Zimbabweans out of work.

With the security problem apparently settled, and the unity pact between Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo holding firm, unemployment has taken centre stage as the most serious challenge to the country's stability.

In a population of 8.5-million, almost a million are jobless. And the short-term prospects of creating jobs in the formal and private sectors look bleak.

Aggravating the situation is the fact that nearly 200 000 school-leavers are now coming on to the market, chasing a number of vacancies that the Department of Labour optimistically puts at 30 000. These school-leavers amount to nearly 20 percent of the

Two years ago, Mrs Acton was forced to admit that most of the co-operatives had failed because of inadequate capital, lack of management skills, fraud and irresponsibility.

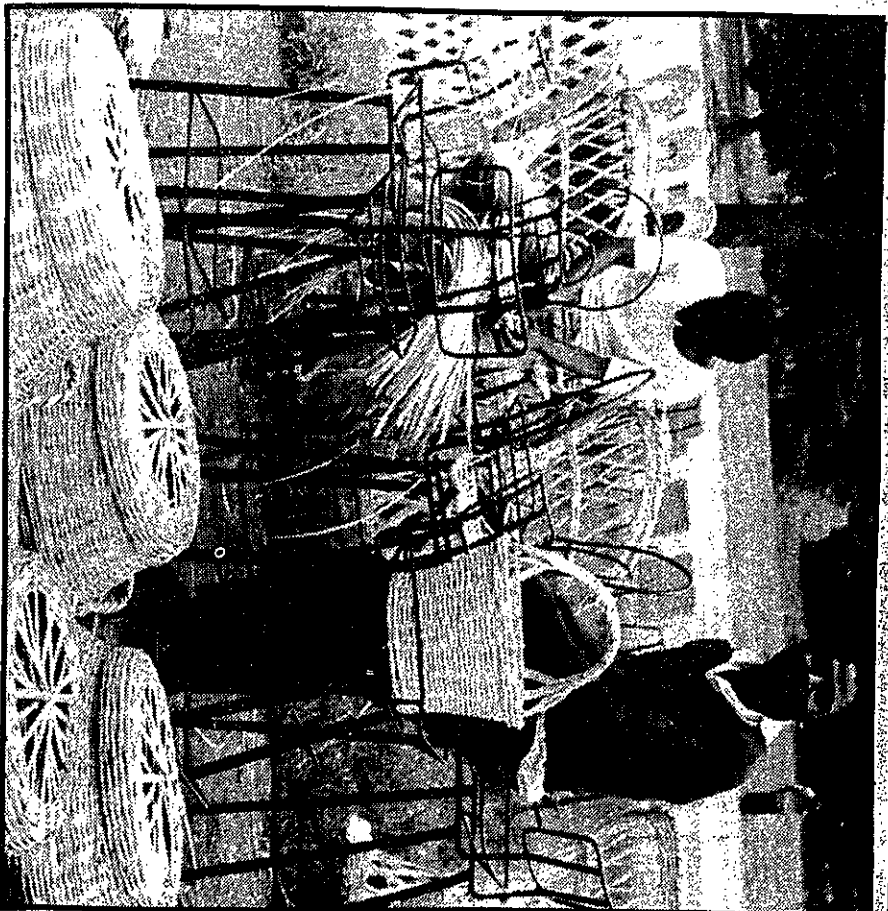
Co-operatives, however, are an obvious way of alleviating the unemployment problem and more are being established with success.

I visited an area in the Chimanimani mountains, close to the Mozambique war zone, where ten co-operatives were in operation, producing subsistence crops and fruit. They even had a joint school, run by a South African expatriate.

One government proposal to tackle the problem is a wage subsidy or bonus for employers who create new jobs for school-leavers.

It seems to be President Mugabe's belief that white bosses could do a great deal more than they are doing at the moment to employ more people. He has often called for expansion in the private sector, for a greater show of confidence on the part of employers.

However, businessmen say they are hindered by a system of labour laws and minimum wages that is loaded against them.



Zimbabwe's small business sector earns Z\$500-million a year but unemployment could thrust it into a much bigger role in the economy.

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Next year, there will be 300 000 youngsters emerging from Zimbabwe's secondary schools. Perhaps a quarter will move on to higher learning. The rest will join the swollen job queues.

Labour Minister John Nkomo recently announced the results of a survey which showed that, also by next year, Zimbabwe will have 5-million people between the working ages of 15 and 64.

The education for which Zimbabweans clamoured at independence, and which the government became at great pains to provide, has turned out to be very much a mixed blessing.

Eight years ago, there were 75 000 children in secondary schools. This year there are 600 000. The present crop of school-leavers is the first manifestation of that drive in 1980 to build more schools rapidly and gratify expectations.

Unemployment in Zimbabwe knows little discrimination. It is estimated that almost 25 000 of those without jobs are former comrades of the Zanla and Zipra armies who fought for liberation from white rule. About 35 700 guerrillas were demobbed after the 1979 ceasefire.

So this means that five out of every seven of those Zimbabweans who served the cause of Mr Mugabe's socialist policies are unable to be accommodated under them. That could be a dangerous cauldron of disillusionment.

After being demobbed, 10 000 war veterans found work through an organisation called the Zimbabwe Project, run by Mrs Judy Acton, daughter of the former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Garfield Todd. The project mainly concerned itself with co-operative ventures.

"I'd like nothing better than being able to expand my business," one manufacturer told me. "As long as I could do so on my own terms, as a natural response to market demands. But when you're shackled by controls that tell you whom to employ, and how much to pay, growth for growth's sake is just not on."

One local economist not entirely fazed by the number of educated jobless is Eddie Cross, a former top sanctions-buster in the UDI period and the man responsible for resuscitating the Dairy Marketing Board and the Cold Storage Commission since independence.

While he recognises the hazards of frustrated expectations, Mr Cross says, "These people would have been coming on to the job market anyway, educated or not. Surely it is better that they are educated. At least they have more resources to fall back on."

If the majority of these school-leavers do realise the inevitable, and use their knowledge and skills to employ themselves, they could give an unexpected thrust to Zimbabwe's economy.

At present, the country's informal sector is estimated to earn Z\$500-million a year. This includes the peasant farmers. But apart from the State assistance some of these farmers get through the Agricultural Finance Corporation, small businesses in Zimbabwe are an ad hoc part of the economy and thus neglected in their potential.

There is no Small Business Development Corporation, as there is in South Africa, though it has been speculated that the government would like to establish one.

Perhaps the thought of one million unemployed, and that number growing all the time, will provide the necessary impetus.

Sacked editor row rages in Zimbabwe cars scam

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Apparent efforts to cover up official involvement in a cars-for-pals scandal have aroused such strong public indignation in Zimbabwe that a Cabinet Minister was booed at a soccer match. And the indignation continues. ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare.

WHEN the scandal first broke in Zimbabwe over the sale of scarce new cars involving Ministers in shady deals, the government made its first blunder when Ministers jumped on the editor of the newspaper which uncovered the "Willowgate" affair.

Public reaction turned sharply against the government, especially against the hot-tempered Minister of Defence, Mr Enos Nkala, who threatened to have the editor of the Chronicle, Bulawayo, Mr Geoffrey Nyarota, arrested.

When President Mugabe announced the appointment of a judicial commission to investigate the scandal, the government seemed to have recovered somewhat.

But now it is in even deeper trouble following the removal of Mr Nyarota from the editor's chair and his "promotion" to a public relations post in Zimbabwe Newspapers' head office.

The Information Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, was shouted down in Parliament when he said the reassignment of the editor had nothing to do with him.

"I don't employ editors, that's the truth. The Mass Media Trust (the major shareholder in Zimbabwe Newspapers) reports to me, but that does not amount to my enforcing what they do," said Dr Mangwende.



NKALA ... arrest threat

Backbenchers shouted: "That's not true."

Now an independent weekly newspaper, the Financial Gazette, in a front page editorial has described the removal of the editor as a "colossal blunder" by the government and a tragedy for Zimbabwe. The editorial said Zimbabwe's reputation for Press freedom had been jeopardised for the lesser advantage of a cover-up to protect sensitive reputations.

The matter will not be allowed to rest, however. A prominent backbencher, Mr Byron Hove, has given notice that he will ask President

BACKGROUND TO THE NEWS

Mugabe to reinstate Mr Nyarota as editor of the Chronicle. His motion in Parliament will express concern and alarm at the progressive curtailment of the freedom of the Press and the right of the people to be informed.

Mr Hove said he was convinced Mr Nyarota's transfer was a result of pressure from Ministers implicated in the new car scandal.

Meanwhile the commission is continuing its inquiries in a packed courtroom.

Ministers are being called on to explain their part in requesting the allocation of vehicles to individuals and companies by the Willowvale assembly plant.

Witnesses have recounted calling at Ministers' offices with suitcases of cash.

When senior Minister Maurice Nyagumbo finished giving his evidence, during which he said he had helped dozens of people get vehicles but had received nothing in return, he was reportedly jeered at.

Later he was again jeered and whistled at when he appeared at a football match. And in an incident yet to be explained Mr Nyagumbo was assaulted when he was chased by two youths on motor cycles.

In the middle of this, Minister Mangwende made a policy state-

ment on how he viewed the role of the Press.

Emulating Rip van Winkle, Dr Mangwende disclosed to a stunned audience that he regarded investigative reporting as a new phenomenon which was being debated worldwide and which was viewed with suspicion, if not distrust, because it entailed journalists basing their stories on rumours and indulging in impersonation, disguise and even bribery.

Nevertheless he wanted the newspaper to be bold enough to expose corruption and injustice, but they must avoid like the plague sensationalism and exaggeration.

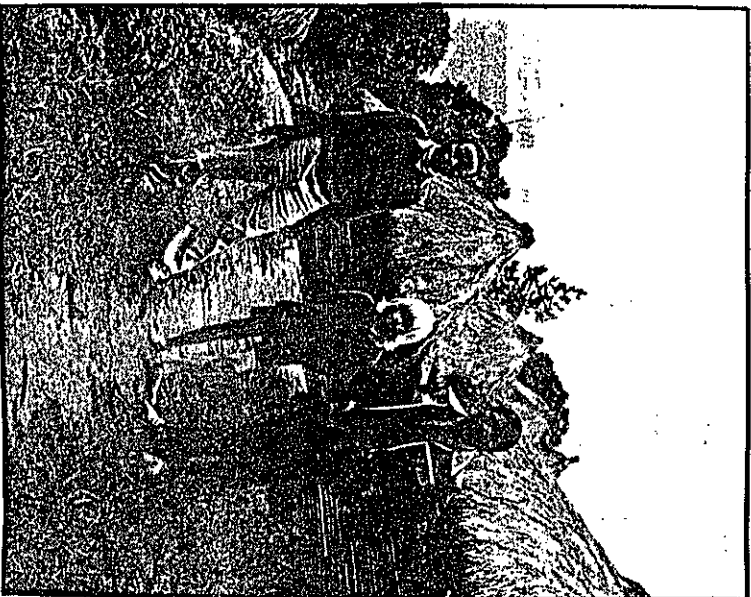
"We want a Press that probes, exhorts and criticises in order to propel society forward. It must report in a balanced and responsible manner to enable society to take stock of its situation," said the minister.

Finally he warned journalists against using emotive and suggestive language "loaded with value judgments."

The Financial Gazette, referring to the debate in Parliament and the anxieties expressed about Press freedom, said: "Mr Geoffrey Nyarota can hold his head up high, while lesser men, some of whom have been caught up in contemptible misuse of authority and sordid corruption, do not now have either a reputation to lose or a character to be impugned."

Quiet revolution of attitudes

ZIMBABWE TODAY 4: The Argus Africa News Service's JOHN RYAN reports from Harare on the progress of Zimbabwe's second revolution — in the field of race relations.



Black teachers, a white pupil... a rural school in the Chimanimani mountains illustrates the level of integration in the new Zimbabwe.

The fighter pilot

“To those who cling to and revel in the past, I offer a simple test: take your son by the hand and show him his homeland as it is today. Show him those things that have come about which were worth killing to prevent. And if you see such things around you today, place a rifle in his hands, put your own upon your shoulder and go, join the tribe to the south of this land, which is where you belong.”

“But if you can see no such things, then call yourself Zimbabwean, with all that the word means, and set about rebuilding our war-ravaged homeland.”

The author is not Robert Mugabe, not a member of government, not a black man. Bruce Moore-King served in the Rhodesian armed forces, by his own admission was involved in atrocities during the war.

His book, “White Man, Black War”, is an angry indictment of the elders of the white tribe of Rhodesia who, he claims, valued the comfort of their lifestyles beyond the lives of their own children and, through greed, sent their children into battle.

More, the book accuses these whites of still not hav-

ing come to terms with their mistakes, of perpetuating their feelings of racial superiority through “selective ignorance”.

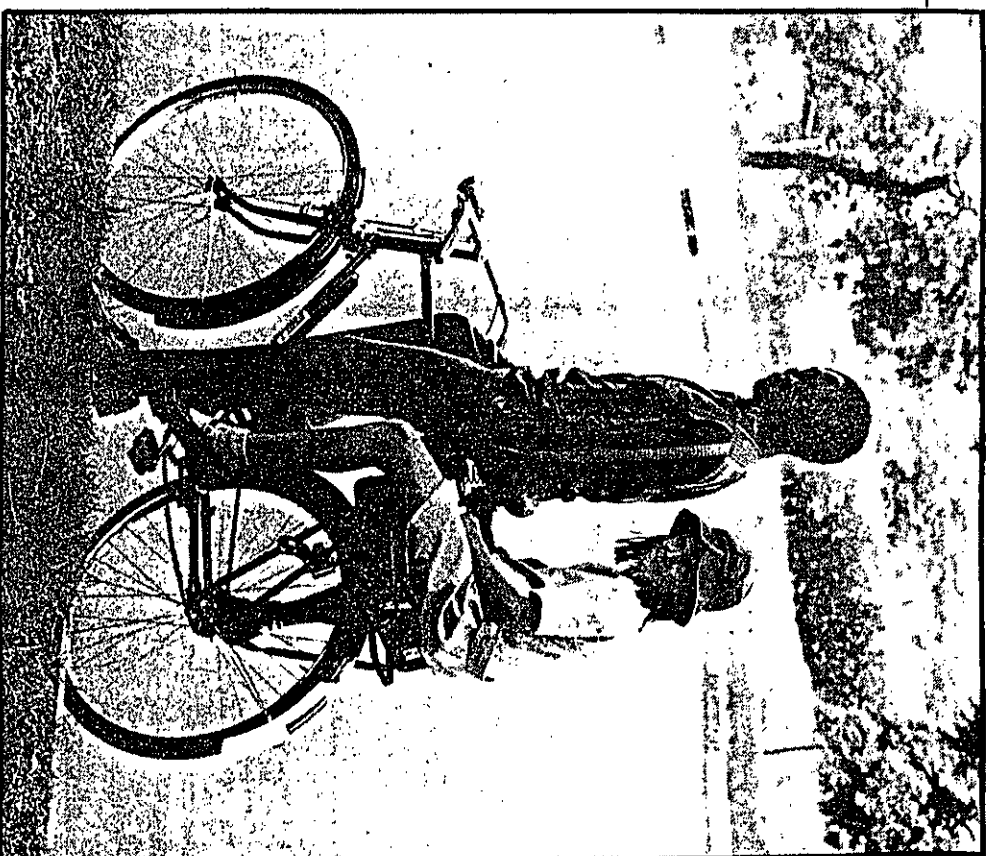
Moore-King's charges have shocked white society in Zimbabwe. White Man, Black War has become compulsory reading. But to what extent is he right? Is it true many Zimbabwean whites still remain in their economic and social laager, refusing to get too involved in the life of the new state?

President Mugabe appears to believe it. He recently said in New York: “At the beginning of our independence, we gave whites a choice. Those who wanted to live with us were free to do so. We told them we were not going to go back to the past and start harassing them for their past sins. We told them the past was gone and we must look to the future.”

Nevertheless, he added, some whites resented their children going to the same school as blacks. “They will not allow their children to participate in public events like celebrations for our independence anniversary. There is a reluctance and indifference.”

The President worried aloud that this sort of attitude would be handed down to white children, hindering the integration he and his government have wanted and encouraged since 1980.

It is a fact of history that no minority power anywhere in the world has given up con-



A sign of the unchanged times: gardeners still ferry primary pupils to school in Harare.

has appointed Jack Kay as Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

While it is true that more private schools and hospitals have been built since independence than before, for obvious reasons, these are not the preserve of whites. More and more middle class blacks are sending their children to expensive schools to ensure they get a proper education.

building and maintaining the schools.

But in May the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education will embark on a crash programme to train unqualified teachers and Sweden will spend Z\$5.3-million in the next financial year building rural classrooms.

Integration between whites and blacks in the rural areas

people of their own colour on the rung below.

To put it another way, if a black man earns enough, he can break down the barriers of segregation. Thus in the high density suburbs you may not find a white resident but nor will you find a black Zimbabwean earning over a certain amount a year.

If this is indeed the way society is moving in Zimbabwe,

N reports from Harare of race relations.

ing come to terms with their mistakes, of perpetuating their feelings of racial superiority through "selective ignorance".

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It is a fact of history that no minority power anywhere in the world has given up control voluntarily. The opposite side of that coin must be that those minority powers who eventually become forced to relinquish control suffer considerable group trauma afterwards.

Eight-and-a-half years may be a short time to expect recuperation after such trauma, taking into account the hundreds of young whites who died in the war. But then many more blacks died, too, including thousands of civilians caught in the crossfire of a senseless conflict.

Perhaps Zimbabwe's whites as a group have yet to mature to realise that level of objectivity, to see the war like that. Perhaps their reluctance to attend independence celebrations, as perceived by Mr Mugabe, will dissipate along with the memory of tragedies past.

But in other ways there have been major adjustments. Ten of the 11 white MPs elected to the House of Assembly in 1987 were backed by the ruling Zanu party. Eight of these were former members of Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front, including Chris Anderson who reportedly said in 1980 he would welcome South African military intervention if "Marxists" came to power.

Mr Anderson is now Minister of State for Public Affairs, one of two white members of the Cabinet. And in deference to the white commercial farmers, Mr Mugabe



A sign of the unchanged times: gardeners still ferry primary pupils to school in Harare.

has appointed Jock Kay as Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

While it is true that more private schools and hospitals have been built since independence than before, for obvious reasons, these are not the preserve of whites. More and more middle class blacks are sending their children to expensive schools to ensure they get a proper education.

If a majority of whites would resist being treated in a government hospital, so too would many blacks. It's a question of standards.

Speaking of standards, Zimbabwe remains the one country in Africa where foreign diplomats and businessmen find they do not have to send their sons and daughters "home" to be educated. The private schools are excellent.

Salisbury even used to have an Afrikaans-medium school. Harare does not. Bothashof has become Eaglevale, a name change some would find appropriate.

State schools generally suffer from two disadvantages. They are overcrowded, because of the post-independence learning drive, and they are short of teachers, because the private schools pay teachers better.

However, there are some very good state schools, as many whites have found who cannot afford the private ones. These seem to be comfortably integrated, though different standards exist about them. In Harare you still see black gardeners cycling to school with white primary school pupils on their pillions.

Standards in the remote areas naturally are lower than in the cities and towns. Many children are taught by unqualified teachers. Parents often are responsible for

building and maintaining the schools.

But in May the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education will embark on a crash programme to train unqualified teachers and Sweden will spend Z\$5.3-million in the next financial year building rural classrooms.

Integration between whites and blacks in the rural areas obviously is different from the cities. The whites socialise around their clubs and, while legally these cannot be segregated, most in reality are.

Yet it must be borne in mind that the rural areas were most affected by the war, so racial attitudes are likely to be more raw. Nine months ago whites in parts of Matabeleland dared not leave the protection of their farms for fear of terrorists. That sort of sensitivity will die hard.

In the city bars, lounges and restaurants blacks and whites appear to mix easily. There is less sign of integration on the sports fields but blacks predominate in festive mood at the race tracks of Harare and Bulawayo.

Rock concerts are popular and entirely multiracial. At a P J Powers show at Bulawayo's Queens Ground, I met a Durban woman who told me: "This atmosphere is tremendous. I've never felt such freedom."

In the wealthy suburbs of Harare whites relax beside their pools or on their tennis courts. But there are likely to be black neighbours along most streets.

Some Zimbabweans maintain the divisions between black and white are slowly being transformed from race to class. They claim the black and white upper-middle classes have more in common with each other than with

people of their own colour on the rung below.

To put it another way, if a black man earns enough, he can break down the barriers of segregation. Thus in the high density suburbs you may not find a white resident but nor will you find a black Zimbabwean earning over a certain amount a year.

If this is indeed the way society is moving in Zimbabwe, it is a healthy and natural development.

What is happening to discrimination in the work place is a moot point. White employers one speaks to in the private sector insist they pay equal salaries and promote on merit, because that is the law in terms of the 1985 Labour Relations Act. However, a survey compiled in 1987 by Dr Fanuel Nangati of the University of Zimbabwe for the Commercial Workers Union revealed that policies against blacks still existed in some sectors of industry.

Dr Nangati singled out insurance companies as major culprits. He said they regularly paid blacks and whites different salaries for the same jobs.

Some blacks in private business complain that getting promotion is difficult and sometimes meaningless even when it happens. But there is no doubt that many firms have done their best to "localise" their staffs. And localisation has been forced on others by conditions which make it almost impossible to get work permits for non-Zimbabweans.

Finally, if Robert Mugabe doubts the patriotism of some whites, he could plumb it readily enough by acting on a threat he made two years ago — to introduce national service for all young Zimbabweans. But even he might consider such a test too severe.

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Zimbabwe grapples with flood of economic woes

Zimbabwe is facing a crisis of unfulfilled promise if it cannot regain the economic momentum of the years after independence.

The government is poised to announce a package of policy initiatives to maintain last year's growth of at least 6 percent in gross domestic product into the 1990s.

The country faces rising unemployment, with about 1 million people, about 25 percent of the workforce, jobless. The number of secondary school-leavers coming on to the market has jumped from 30 000 five years ago to 185 000 in 1989. By the early 1990s, the figure will be averaging 300 000 annually.

Since independence in 1980, growth has only just kept ahead of the rate of population growth, resulting in little improvement in living standards.

Average real wages today are no higher than 1979.

DROUGHT

Sluggish growth is explained partly by four seasons of drought, by weak metal prices (until mid-1987) and by an acute shortage of foreign exchange.

Export performance has been weak and even after last year's 20 percent surge in exports — mainly the result of the 80 percent increase in tobacco prices and increased earnings from minerals — export earnings, in real terms, are no higher than in the early 1980s.

The combination of stagnating exports and the bunching of foreign debt repayments in the past two years necessitated severe reductions in imports, currently running one-third below 1982 levels.

Last year's rapid export expansion cut the debt-service ratio from its peak of 32 percent in 1987 to 25 percent.

ALLOCATIONS

This year the ratio should fall to 20 percent, opening the door to a major increase in import allocations of about 18 percent, which should boost growth, investment and employment.

Last year's upturn was mainly the result of the happy coincidence of two favourable developments — a 20 percent improvement in agricultural production and a sharp rise in commodity prices.

But this momentum cannot be maintained, given the tight foreign exchange situation and depressed investment levels.

In the early 1980s Zimbabwe was investing 20 percent of GDP, but in recent years this has slumped to 15 percent.

Economists say the country must invest a minimum of 25 percent if it is to achieve its annual growth target of five percent.

Mr Chidzero is due to announce new plans to boost domestic and foreign investment and a register of key projects for which

the government is seeking investor support.

The investment guidelines must be unveiled before the conference in May being hosted by the Confederation of British Industry in London aimed at fostering new investment in Zimbabwe.

The guidelines are likely to be dominated by improved incentives for foreign investors. At present, foreign companies are allowed to remit only 25 percent of taxed profit or, in the case of companies that have invested since independence, 50 percent.

Moves to attract foreign investment may be problematic. In the last 18 months, disinvestment has been running at an annual rate of \$75 million.

Earlier this month, the authorities moved to staunch the flow of disinvestment by requiring foreigners to sell their assets at discounts up to 90 percent of net asset value to qualify for accelerated remittability of the proceeds.

These harsh disinvestment rules are expected to have negative repercussions abroad.

The key to faster growth and more job generation in Zimbabwe is not foreign investment. Domestic investment is far more likely to turn the tide.

Domestic investors are being deterred by a barrage of government policies including tight price controls, high corporate taxes, punitive personal tax rates, constraint and no-dismissal laws that pre-



Bernard Chidzero... contemplating the future

vent employers from firing workers without ministerial approval.

Two other policy issues are high on the agenda. The most pressing is the budget deficit, currently running at 10 percent of GDP.

Economists stress that there can be no sustained upturn in private sector investment while the public sector is draining a high proportion of national savings.

Mr Chidzero's repeated promises to curb the deficit carry little conviction, especially in the run-up to the vital congress of President Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF party in August.

There is also the vexed issue of trade liberalisation. A government working party recently submitted its findings, reportedly recommending the phased

removal of import controls and their replacement with a system of tariff protection.

This is a hot potato politically since its adoption would run counter to Mr Mugabe's belief in a socialist economy.

Many African governments have found budget deficit reduction and trade liberalisation are political dynamite.

For the Mugabe government, which has lost popularity recently, unpopular economic reforms have little appeal.

Politicians, being short-term operators by nature, are more likely to persist with present policies, amended at the edges, to foster new investment, rather than tackling problems head-on with a radical programme. — Financial Times.

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Echoes of pre-independence attitudes haunt Zimbabwe

362

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe accuses many whites in the country of being unpatriotic, of staying remote from affairs of state. Is Mr Mugabe right? A new book, "White Man, Black War", by a former white soldier in the Rhodesian armed forces, Bruce Moore-King, alleges that it was greed that sent Rhodesia to war and that many pre-independence white attitudes are upheld by white Zimbabwean society. **JOHN RYAN** of the Star's Africa News Service reports on race relations in independent Zimbabwe, as he sees them.

past and start harassing them for their past sins. We told them the past was gone and we must look to the future."

Nevertheless, he added, some whites resented their children going to the same school as blacks. "They will not allow their children to participate in public events like celebrations for our independence anniversary. There is a reluctance."

It is a fact of history that no minority power anywhere in the world has given up control voluntarily. The opposite side of that coin must be that those minority powers who eventually become forced to relinquish control suffer considerable group trauma afterwards.

Eight and a half years may be a short time to expect recuperation after such trauma, taking into account the hundreds of young whites who died in the war. But then many more blacks died too, including thousands of civilians caught in the crossfire of a senseless conflict.

But in many ways there have been major adjustments. Ten of the 11 white MPs elected to the House of Assembly in 1987 were backed by the ruling Zanu party. Eight of these were former members of Ian

Smith's Rhodesian Front, including Mr Chris Andersen who reportedly said in 1980 he would welcome South African military intervention if "Marxists" came to power.

Mr Andersen is now Minister of State for Public Affairs, one of two white members of the Cabinet. And in deference to the white commercial farmers, Mr Mugabe has appointed Mr Jock Kay Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

While it is true that more private schools and hospitals have been built since independence than before, these are not the preserve of whites. More and more middle class blacks are sending their children to expensive schools to ensure they get a proper education.

If a majority of whites would resist being treated in a government hospital so, too, would many blacks. It's a question of standards.

State schools generally suffer from two disadvantages. They are overcrowded, because of the post-independence learning drive, and they are short of teachers, because the private schools pay teachers better.

However, there are some very good state schools, as many whites

who cannot afford the private ones have found. These seem to be comfortably integrated, though different standards exist about them. In Harare, you still see black gardeners cycling to school with white primary school pupils on their pillions.

Standards in the remote areas naturally are lower than in the cities and towns. Many children are taught by unqualified teachers. Parents often are responsible for building and maintaining the schools.

But in May, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education will embark on a crash programme to train unqualified teachers and Sweden will spend Z\$5.3 million (R\$6.6 million) in the next financial year building rural classrooms.

Integration between whites and blacks in the rural areas obviously is different from the cities. The whites socialise around their clubs and, while legally these cannot be segregated, most in reality are.

Yet it must be borne in mind that the rural areas were most affected by the war, so racial attitudes are likely to be more raw.

In the city bars, lounges and restaurants, blacks and whites appear to mix easily. There is less sign of

integration on the sports fields but blacks predominate in festive mood at horseracing events.

In the wealthy suburbs of Harare, whites relax beside their pools or on their tennis courts. But there are likely to be black neighbours along most streets.

Some Zimbabweans maintain the divisions between black and white are slowly being transformed from race to class. They claim the black and white upper middle classes have more in common with each other than with people of their own colour on the rung below.

To put it another way, if a black man earns enough, he can break down the barriers of segregation.

If this is indeed the way society is moving in Zimbabwe, it is a healthy and natural development.

What is happening to discrimination in the workplace is a moot point. White employers, one speaks to in the private sector insist they pay equal salaries and promote on merit, because that is the law in terms of the 1985 Labour Relations Act. However, a survey compiled in 1987 by Dr Fannell Nangati of the University of Zimbabwe for the Commercial Workers' Union revealed that policies against blacks still existed in some sectors.

Dr Nangati singled out insurance companies as major culprits. He said they regularly paid blacks and whites different salaries for the same jobs.

Finally, if Robert Mugabe doubts the patriotism of some whites, he could plumb it readily enough by acting on a threat he made two years ago — to introduce national service for all young Zimbabweans. But even he might consider such a test too severe.

HARARE — "To those who cling to and revel in the past, I offer a simple test: take your son by the hand and show him his homeland as it is today. Show him those things that have come about which were worth killing to prevent. And if you see such things around you today, place a rifle in his hands, put your own upon your shoulder and go, join the tribe to the south of this land, which is where you belong."

"But if you can see no such things, then call yourself Zimbabwean, with all that the word means, and set about rebuilding our war-ravaged homeland."

The author is not Mr Robert Mugabe, not even a black man. Bruce Moore-King served in the Rhodesian armed forces; by his own admission he was involved in atrocities during the war.

His book, "White Man, Black War", is an angry indictment of the elders of the white tribe of Rhodesia who, he claims, valued the comfort of their lifestyles beyond the lives of their own children and, through greed, sent their sons into battle.

Moore-King's charges go further and allege a white "lagger" mentality. The book has shocked white society in Zimbabwe. "White Man, Black War" has become compulsory reading. Is it true many Zimbabwean whites still remain in their economic and social laager, refusing to get too involved in the life of the new state?

President Mugabe appears to believe it. He recently said in New York, "At the beginning of our independence, we gave whites a choice. Those who wanted to live with us were free to do so. We told them: we were not going to go back to the

Fury as officials try to wriggle out of Willowgate scandal

Efforts to cover up official involvement in a cars-for-pals scandal have led to a Cabinet Minister being booed at a soccer match. ROBIN DREW of the Argus Africa News Service reports.

HARARE — When the scandal first broke in Zimbabwe over the sale of scarce new cars involving Ministers in shady deals, the government made its first blunder when Ministers jumped on the editor of the newspaper which uncovered the "Willowgate" affair.

Public reaction turned sharply against the government, especially against the hot-tempered Minister of Defence, Mr Enos Nkala, who threatened to have the editor, Mr Geoffrey Nyarota, arrested.

When President Mugabe announced the appointment of a judicial commission to investigate the scandal, the government seemed to have recovered somewhat.

But now it is in even deeper trouble after the removal of Mr Nyarota from the editor's chair and his "promotion" to a public relations post in Zimbabwe Newspapers' head office.

Shouted down

The Information Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, was shouted down in Parliament when he said the reassignment had nothing to do with him.

"I don't employ editors, that's the truth. The Mass Media Trust (the major shareholder in Zimbabwe Newspapers) reports to me, but that does not amount to my enforcing what they do," said Dr Mangwende. Backbenchers shouted: "That's not true."

Now an independent weekly newspaper, *The Financial Gazette*, in a front page editorial has described the removal of the editor as a "colossal blunder" by the government.

Zimbabwe's reputation for press freedom had been jeopardised for the lesser advantage of a cover-up to protect reputations.

The matter will not be allowed to rest, however. A prominent backbencher, Mr

Byron Hove, has given notice that he will ask President Mugabe to reinstate Mr Nyarota as editor of *The Chronicle*.

Mr Hove said he was convinced Mr Nyarota's transfer was a result of pressure from Ministers implicated in the new car scandal.

Meanwhile, the commission is continuing its inquiries in a packed courtroom.

Ministers are being called on to explain their part in requesting the allocation of vehicles to individuals and companies by the Willowvale assembly plant.

Witnesses have recounted calling at Ministers' offices with suitcases of cash.

When Senior Minister Maurice Nyagumbo finished giving his evidence, in which he said he had helped dozens of people get vehicles but had received nothing in return, he was reportedly jeered at. Later he was again jeered and whistled at when he appeared at a football match.

In the middle of this, Dr Mangwende made a policy statement on how he viewed the role of the press.

Emulating Rip van Winkle, he disclosed to a stunned audience that he regarded investigative reporting as a new phenomenon which was being debated worldwide and which was viewed with suspicion, if not distrust, because it entailed journalists basing reports on rumours and indulging in impersonation, disguise and even bribery.

Nevertheless he wanted the newspaper to be bold enough to expose corruption and injustice, but they must avoid like the plague sensationalism and exaggeration.

"We want a press that probes, exhorts and criticises in order to propel society forward. But it must report in a balanced and responsible manner to enable society to take stock of its situation," said the Minister.

CH + 16/2/89
**Harare spy
gets 9-year
jail sentence**

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — A 26-year-old Zimbabwean whose mother allegedly works as a domestic servant in Johannesburg for former Rhodesian Special Branch officer Mr Geoffrey Price was yesterday jailed for nine years for spying.

Velapi Norman Mbiwa was detained in May 1987 when members of the African National Congress saw him behaving suspiciously outside an ANC "safe house" in Harare. Police said that when they searched Mbiwa's home they found photographs of the offices of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) in the city centre.

Mr Justice Reynolds convicted Mbiwa despite finding that police witnesses perjured themselves.

Mbiwa was reportedly told by the CIO that his mother's employer was the same Mr Geoffrey Price who recruited self-confessed South African spy Odile Harrington.

Voters stay away from by-election

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The Star's Africa
News Service 4

HARARE — President Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party has won a parliamentary by-election in Manicaland Province, but thousands of voters stayed away from the polls in what observers believe was a demonstration of disillusionment with the party.

The Zanu (PF) candidate, Mr Gibson Munyoro, polled 8 622 votes against his opponent's 331.

The defeated candidate, Mr James Chitungo, stood for Zanu party led by self-exiled Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

In the general election in 1985 the successful Zanu (PF) candidate polled nearly 52 000 votes to the Zanu candidate's 187.

Editor's axing: govt gets Ministers' support

By Robin Drew,

The Star's Africa News Service
HARARE — Zimbabwean Ministers have rallied to the government's defence over its handling of press freedom, after the removal of Mr Geoffrey Nyarota as Editor of *The Chronicle* newspaper in Bulawayo.

The newspaper exposed alleged corruption and its reports led to the appointment of the judicial commission of inquiry currently investigating the distribution and black market sales of new cars.

Mr Nyarota has been transferred to the Zimbabwe Newspapers head office. No statement has been made of the change.

In Parliament yesterday a ruling party backbencher, Mr Byron Hove, called on members of parliament to express their alarm at the progressive curtailment of press freedom and asked the House to agree that Mr Nyarota's transfer was the result of pressure from Ministers allegedly in-

volved in corruption.

Mr Hove, who has a reputation for controversial contributions, accused Information Minister Dr Witness Mangwende of deliberately misleading parliament. His motion asks President Mugabe to intervene.

Ministers condemned Mr Hove for making sweeping allegations against African governments' human rights record.

Education Minister Ms Fay Chung suggested Mr Hove was acting as a South African agent in damning the government's record on the basis of a few corrupt people.

"This government has faults and must be criticised for those faults as a corrective measure, but I cannot support a motion so thoroughly misleading and defamatory of the government's record in this regard," she said.

State Security Minister Mr Sydney Sekeramayi accused Mr Hove of directing the press's onslaught on the government.

Guerillas turn new leaf, and it may be gold

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — Six former dissidents who took advantage of last year's amnesty to surrender themselves to the Zimbabwean authorities may have struck it rich.

A report from Bulawayo said the men had been digging for gold in the Esigodini area south of Bulawayo and rock samples had been sent to the Ministry of Mines for analysis.

A non-governmental organisation, Zimbabwe Project, which funded the venture, said a shaft was being sunk and a man with blasting experience had been hired.

Market garden

Another group of 38 former rebels, who are being helped by Zimbabwe Project, have started a market garden in the Nkayi District north of Bulawayo.

They recently won first prize in a local market garden competition.

A study group has been formed to help the men improve their educational standards.

The amnesty offer, which saw an end to the campaign of terror, followed the unity pact between Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu parties.

An integration exercise is under way and it is planned to unite the parties formally at a congress towards the end of the year under Mr Mugabe's leadership.

Zimbabwe softening on talks with MNR

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — After President Chissano's visit to Zimbabwe last week for a meeting of frontline states and the Socialist International, there are signs of a softening on Zimbabwe's part to the prospect of negotiations with the MNR.

There has been no official reaction to President Chissano's remark that he was prepared to study the South African suggestion for international mediation in the conflict.

But the Herald newspaper — which often reflects government thinking, especially on foreign affairs — said moves to end the conflict appeared to be gaining momentum.

CAUTION

President Chissano was rightly viewing developments with caution, said the paper, and the question was whether Pretoria could be trusted.

But the editorial did not condemn suggestions for negotiation.

It said, however, that a vital link was the need for South Africa to give a clear sign that it was going to end apartheid.

This was necessary, for the MNR and destabilisation were all about apartheid.

"Any negotiated settlement, even with one brokered by the big powers, will have as much chance of working as Nkomati unless South Africa abandons apartheid," said the Herald.

Zimbabwe has about 12 000 troops stationed in Mozambique guarding transport routes and fighting the MNR.



Zimbabwe was the third country in the world to start testing blood donors for Aids. Recently the Mugabe government mounted a massive campaign against the killer disease.

'More the ref and less the player'

ZIMBABWE TODAY 5: Robert Mugabe has shown a refreshingly practical approach to problems so far. Will it allow him to free his country from socialism for a free market economy, asks JOHN RYAN of The Argus Africa News Service.

"**R**OBERT Mugabe," says economist Eddie Cross, "should become less of a player in the Zimbabwean economy and more of a referee."

Fellow economist John Robertson disagrees. "President Mugabe", he says flatly, "should be the groundsman."

They are talking about the need to deregulate in Zimbabwe, to liberalise a system of socialism that has not worked, to open the country to the free market forces that really should dictate its direction.

Mr Robertson, chief economist with the RAL Merchant Bank in Harare, probably is the most outspoken critic in Southern Africa of the economic policies of the Frontline States in general and Zimbabwe in particular.

He believes the views of these countries are hugely flawed by a wrong perception of colonialism.

"Capitalism and free enterprise," he says, "are identified with exploitation and oppression. In fact, exploitation is seen to have been the purpose of colonialism."

So African countries feel comfortable ascribing the bulk of their present-day problems to wrongs inflicted on them in the pre-independence past.

In Zimbabwe, the Mugabe government based its economic controls on the idea that most of the foreign domination of the past was ex-

pressed through foreign investment.

"And as there was too much foreign control, there must have been too much foreign investment, which leads to the conclusion that no additional investment is desirable."

Thus, says John Robertson, the government believes new foreign investment should be allowed only on a highly selective basis, and with the stipulation that all new investors find a local partner who must be offered at least 51 percent of the equity of any new company.

Through its foreign investment committee, the government can determine whom a new investor chooses as the local joint venture partner and can claim for itself the right of first refusal.

This is why foreign investors are reluctant to come to Zimbabwe. They fear having to enter a situation where political rather than business considerations would have the more important bearings on their chances of success.

"Investors will readily invest in circumstances where their business skills are paramount. Despite a few exceptions that have worked, foreign investors see themselves as having to provide all the technology, all the imported capital equipment and all the commitment towards making the investment a success."

"At the same time, they face the prospect of having a 49 percent share in manage-

ment, a 49 percent share of the heavily taxed profits and dividends and perhaps no say at all in matters of wages, prices, staff appointments and company policy."

Although Zimbabwe's development needs are considerable, in the present climate its financial resources are severely limited to the amount of foreign currency it can earn, borrow or get for free.

"The government would like to get more aid," Mr Robertson adds, "but the problem with aid is that it must be used properly. Look at Tanzania. It has had more foreign aid than any other African country and look at the state it's in today."

Because of Zimbabwe's debt it could not afford to borrow enough to maintain its existing capital base. "So funds have to be attracted in the form of venture capital and, to achieve this, Zimbabwe will have to change its policies dramatically to improve the investment climate."

And, he points out, "in every country where the government has withdrawn its control of the economy, the private sector has done well."

Another fact is that the foreign investor is needed just as much as, if not more than, his money.

"It's not money that creates productive capacity, but people. Allowing such people into Zimbabwe, preferably as settlers, would stimulate the generation of job opportunities at all levels."

Zimbabwe car scandal mounts

Accus
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Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — The foundations of government in Zimbabwe are being shaken by disclosures at the Sandura Commission of Inquiry into the distribution of scarce new cars from an assembly plant at Willowvale, in an affair that has come to be known as the "Willowgate Scandal".

Last week the Minister of Higher Education, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, admitted that he had sold a new vehicle made available to him because of his position at a far higher price than he had paid for it. This is illegal in Zimbabwe, where prices of second-hand vehicles are controlled.

Another car which he had obtained from the assembly plant for his wife had also been sold at a vastly inflated price.

There were murmurings and a loud outburst of laughter from the crowded public galleries in the courtroom where the inquiry is being held when the Minister said he was not aware of the controlled price.

Contempt charges

At earlier hearings there have been attacks on the commission by Ministers and warnings by Mr Justice Sandura of contempt charges.

The senior Minister in charge of political affairs, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, a close associate of President Mugabe and a hero of the liberation struggle, drew scornful remarks and laughter from the public benches when he said he had never received a penny for helping dozens of business people to get vehicles.

Last week the Governor of Matabeleland North, who holds Deputy Minister's rank, admitted that he had lied in earlier evidence.

The inquiry will continue later this week, with more startling disclosures expected.

There is considerable speculation about certain names which have not been made public. One witness said he would rather be punished than disclose them.

11 Oct 21 1989 (702)

Zimbabwe cuts

traffic through SA

MUTARE — The Beira Corridor Group (BCG) forecasts that this year, for the first time in 15 years, less than half Zimbabwe's trade traffic will go through SA.

In 1988, Zimbabwe sent about 35% of its total imports and exports through Beira. At the same time, roughly 6% went via Maputo.

BCG MD Eddie Cross said Zimbabwe used South African ports for 59% of its foreign trade in 1988.

Cross said the Beira corridor project was half-finished, with its railway line functioning normally and pipeline functional. — Sapa.

associated with findings by the was successful, monopoly in the is such as zir- d it would sell SA), US-based

Soweto activists Mr Amos Masondo (left) and Mr Dan Montsitsi leave Johannesburg Prison with Mr Montsitsi's wife, Elizabeth, after recuperating from the effects of the detainees' hunger strike. The two men have been heavily restricted.

Renewed PFP call for Viljoen to quit as 10 officials suspended

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent
Already rocked by a wave of corruption scandal, the Government faces further exposure of dishonesty by officials.

The PFP said today it was busy investigating further corruption and repeated its call on Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, to resign.

Dr Viljoen announced yesterday that he had suspended ten officials from the Department of Education and Training and of Development Aid which falls under him.

PFP spokesman, Mr Peter Soal, today called for an overall inquiry

The corruption issue, which has become a major embarrassment to the Government, intensified yesterday when Dr Viljoen announced in Parliament his suspension of nine officials in the Department of Development Aid.

He said criminal charges were being inves-

tigated against them for alleged fraud in acquiring departmental supplies, including radio equipment.

Earlier, he announced that senior Department of Education and Training official, Mr Eben Coetzee, had been suspended following evidence given by him to the Van den Heever Commission investigating the Department.

This brings to 14 the number of officials who have been forced into retirement, suspended or transferred since corruption hit Dr Viljoen's ministry a year ago.

The officials who have been suspended are Mr Coetzee of the Department of Education and Training, Mr MDR Murray, Mr GJ de Swardt, Mr WJ Sheppard, Mr JJ Jacobs, Mr JLA Myburgh, Mr LJB Burger, Miss DE Bulten, Mr JV van Aardt and Mr JJ Prinsloo, all from the Department of Development Aid.

● See Page 2.

How the Government saves on take-aways

CAPE TOWN — South African delegates to the negotiations on Namibian independence had on occasions taken their own food with them on overseas trips in an effort to save costs, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Replying to committee stage questions on his department's additional appropriation, he said the amount required to cover the unexpected costs of the negotiations was R1,6 mil-

lion.

This was only one percent of his department's total additional appropriation of R167 million and was "very, very little" for such a gigantic undertaking.

● Two extra sessions of Parliament last year cost R125 million more than had been budgeted for, the leader of the House of Assembly, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday. — Sapa.

● See Page 4M.

'Zimbabwe freight via SA will drop'

MUTARE (Zimbabwe) — The Beira Corridor Group forecasts that for the first time in 15 years the total Zimbabwe traffic through South Africa would this year fall below 50 percent.

In 1988, Zimbabwe sent about 35 percent of its total imports and exports through the port of Beira. At the same time, about six percent went via the port of Maputo.

Answering questions forwarded to him by Ziana in Mutare, BCG managing director Mr Eddie Cross said he hoped this year the Beira route would take slightly more traffic.

Mr Cross said the Beira corridor project was now about 50 percent complete with the railway line having been fully rehabilitated and functioning normally.

The pipeline was also operating well following rehabilitation and construction work which was completed last year in August. — Sapa.

Pragmatism will be put to the test

ZIMBABWE TODAY 6: If there is one quality which has characterised Mr Robert Mugabe's behaviour since 1979, that quality is pragmatism, says JOHN RYAN of The Argus Africa News Service in the last article of this series.

JOHN ROBERTSON, chief economist with the RAL Merchant Bank in Harare and one of the strongest critics of Third World economic policies, nevertheless is confident that President Mugabe now recognises how ideologically based policies have depressed the country's growth and is prepared to take steps to liberalise trade.

Mr Robertson is one of several economists and businessmen who have been invited to serve on a commission to investigate ways of doing so.

The commission is expected to report some time this year.

Mr Mugabe has already bent the 49-51 percent private-State rule for Heinz, which has entered into a \$25-million joint venture with the government in Olivine Industries, mainly producing cooking oil. Heinz, whose chairman is Irish multi-millionaire and former British Lions wing Tony O'Reilly, is allowed to hold 51 percent of the equity.

The average white view of Robert Mugabe seems to be of a rather prim, schoolmaster-like person who spends too much time collecting university degrees (he now has 12, including honorary ones), scolding whites for not participating enough in the new order in Zimbabwe and inculcating South Africa.

But, in fact, if there is one quality

which has characterised Mr Mugabe's behaviour since 1979, that quality is pragmatism. Having seen what happened in Mozambique in 1975, with the mass exodus of alienated whites, he deliberately embarked at independence upon a policy of reconciliation between the races.

Though skilled whites have left on a worrying scale, the situation could have been much worse.

In 1987, when strong military retribution failed to end the strife in Matabeland, Mr Mugabe realised the only answer lay in a unity agreement with Joshua Nkomo. So he took the initiative, and today there is peace in Zimbabwe.

The involvement of 14 000 Zimbabwean troops in the Mozambique conflict probably is due less to a feeling of commitment to his old friends in the Frelimo government than it is to a realisation that Zimbabwe desperately needs alternative trade routes through that country if it is to be able to distance itself, economically as well as politically, from South Africa. For years there were mutters of corruption voiced against some of Mr Mugabe's top officials. He defended them.

Last year there were violent student protests about corruption in government. Hundreds of students were arrested.

But when in December the Chronicle newspaper in Bulawayo published details of a car racket allegedly in-

volving Ministers, in which vehicles from a state-owned company were sold illegally at profits of up to 300 percent, Mr Mugabe saw the need to act quickly. He ordered a commission of inquiry which is sitting at the moment and has heard evidence that could indict some Ministers.

Zimbabwe's campaign against Aids is another illustration of administrative pragmatism. Many states in black Africa still refuse to recognise the threat of the killer disease. Zimbabwe started routine HIV screening of its blood donors as far back as 1985, the third country in the world to do so. It is now involved in a R60-million campaign, financed by the World Health Organisation.

Mr Mugabe knows he cannot develop his country without foreign funds.

He knows, for example, that he is losing R60-million a year in foreign exchange through black Zimbabweans using their holiday allowance to make brief shopping trips to the Republic.

With an extremely rapid growth in both population and unemployment, he desperately needs to stimulate the economy.

And if economists and businessmen tell him the best way to do so is to remove the barriers against foreign investment — because Zimbabwe stands little chance of expanding exports until it can attract investors — it is likely he will listen to them.

Sowetan 21/2/89

74 000 flee from MNR rebels

HARARE — The population of refugees in Zimbabwe at the beginning of this year was estimated at 74 484 of whom 74 173 are Mozambicans displaced as a result of the havoc wrought in their country by MNR bandits, the national news agency Ziana reports.

The figures are contained in the latest *Country Briefing Note* compiled by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees whose programmes are supported by non-governmental organisations.

The report estimated that there could be 100 000 spontaneous-settled Mozambicans in the south-east but the rest were located in four rural camps at Nyamati-Kiti, Mazowe River Bridge, Nyangombe and Thngogara.

Asylum

"Whereas at first most of those who sought asylum were victims of drought and famine, those who have entered Zimbabwe in the last four years have been victims of the banditry of the MNR and most come from areas of Mozambique bordering with Zimbabwe," said the report.

Shortage of land for agriculture, added the report, limited the number of refugees who could engage in that activity and in turn, this had meant that the refugees would continue to receive food for an indefinite period.

Work started on a new camp site at Chambuta in Chiredzi and an estimated 20 000 mostly new arrivals would be accommodated there while reducing pressure on the other camps.

Need

Initially the four main camps were estimated to have a total holding capacity of 25 000 but the present figure of more than 74 000 shows a dire need for more land.

"Discussions continue with the Zimbabwe authorities on the possibilities of opening more camps to cater for increasing numbers," said the report.

The UNHCR this year committed almost R8 million for assistance to rural Mozambican refugees.

The report said that an estimated 311 "urban" refugees were located in Harare and Bulawayo, the majority of them being South Africans but including Malawians, Namibians and Ugandans as well. — Sapa.

SA exiles in Harare blew Olivia's cover

By John Ryan
The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Exiled South Africans in Harare blew the cover of security police agent Olivia Forsyth and tipped off the African National Congress about her.

Ironically, some had known Forsyth through left-wing organisations she infiltrated while a student at Rhodes University in Grahamstown and the University of the Witwatersrand.

A former South African journalist now living in Harare told me this week the community of expatriates was "agog" when Olivia arrived in January 1986 and began to introduce herself around the city as an economic consultant for a firm called John Fitzgerald and Associates.

Some of the expatriates discovered the contact telephone number in Johannesburg Forsyth was giving people she met, and dialled it. The number was connected to an answering machine.

When the machine was disconnected, those who took calls seemed confused about John Fitzgerald and Associates.

This information was passed on to the ANC and, in February, Forsyth was confronted in the ANC offices by the chief representative in Harare, Reddy Mazumba. The ANC says she cracked under pressure of his questions and confessed to being a security police lieutenant.

The journalist, who does not want to be named, said Olivia had approached him soon after her arrival and asked him to write two articles for her.

He said Forsyth had totally changed her image: "She was dressed like a secretary. Those of us who had known the Olivia of old hardly recognised her."

● See Page 3M.

Zimbabwe and China clinch big arms deal

HARARE— Wraps came off a multi-million-rand arms deal between Zimbabwe and China when parliament here was yesterday notified of government intention to seek approval for loans totalling R260m.

It is believed loan agreements cover only part of the deal for an air defence system, aircraft and missiles.

Make and type of equipment to be acquired were not specified, puzzling observers here, as Peking's jet interceptor technology lags. Talk was of Zimbabwe acquiring either Soviet MiG 29s or British Harrier "jump jets" to confront the SADF's high-performance Mirage and Cheetah.

Papers tabled yesterday detailed three loans by the Chinese People's Republic to the Zimbabwean Defence Ministry (ZDF).

The first, for radar, was for about

MICHAEL HARTNACK

R229m, for four years, interest free. Part of the loan will finance training of 200 Zimbabweans, for one-10 months at about R175 a day.

Other loans totalling R31m cover aircraft and missiles, with only R20m detailed for aircraft purchase.

The sum is a tiny fraction of the estimated R1.6bn international aviation sources put on Zimbabwe acquiring 12 up-to-date Soviet MiG 29 interceptors. Zimbabwe already flies 1960s vintage MiG 21 fighter bombers, bought from Peking under a barter deal for tobacco.

R11m is detailed for missiles.

Diplomatic sources recently speculated that British PM Margaret Thatcher would offer president Robert Mugabe "soft" extended credit to buy British military equipment.

Zimbabwe says 'no' to SA arms

NEW YORK — African leaders yesterday criticised United Nations plans to buy or lease military equipment from South Africa for the body's peacekeeping force in Namibia.

On April 1, UN peacekeepers are scheduled to begin implementing a one-year plan for Namibia's independence. UN officials have said some purchases of military equipment will be made from South Africa.

But ambassador Mr Isack Stanislaus Gorerazvo Mudenge of Zimbabwe, representing the non-aligned movement, said the United Nations should not have to depend on South Africa for vehicles, ammunition and other military equipment.

Mr Mudenge said the UN peacekeepers could buy anything except military equipment from South Africa.

"We are particularly unhappy about reports we have heard about plans to hire South African military vehicles or purchase or hire helicopters in South Africa," he said.

Zambian ambassador Mr Peter Dingsway Zuze told reporters the African nations wanted recognition of the UN trade embargoes against South Africa in arms and oil included in the General Assembly resolution to pay for the Namibian peacekeeping force. — Sapa-AP.

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6/Day 1/3/87

Corruption no in the dock

HARARE — When Zimbabwe's youngest judge, Mr Justice Christy Greenland, opened the new session of the High Court in Masvingo this month, he had some pertinent words to say on public morality.

He said it was well known to jurists and criminologists that during a revolutionary upheaval "social norms in confusion" became endemic.

"In simple terms, this means there is a tendency for people to reidentify goals. What was yearned for in the past is simply not good enough."

These ambitious attempts at self-advancement were often "innovations very deviant". The crooked shortcut is preferred to the long road of responsible achievement.

He reiterated remarks he made on handing down judgment in Harare on property developer Dickson Sabawu who has defied Harare city council orders to stop building an illegally sited motel, boasting of his friendship with Minister of Local Government Enos Chikwore.

Sabawu is still at large, having for more than a year avoided service by the High Court sheriff of a 270-day committal warrant for contempt.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

SAFES

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Corruption is a little stiff 12.91

Lawyers' concern over future of conveyancing

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Attorneys are concerned that the practice of conveyancing will be deregulated.

In the latest issue of SA attorneys' journal De Rebus, an editorial states the Competition Board had, for the time being, decided conveyancing should continue to be reserved for attorneys. *B/S as 1/3/89*

"Yet the probability exists that SA attorneys will have to resist attempts in future to deregulate conveyancing."

The editorial warns it is probable that financial institutions will follow the overseas example and try to enter the area of conveyancing, even if conveyancers had to be appointed to do the job.

"If that is allowed, what is to prevent future attacks on other areas of reserved work, maybe even litigation?" asks the editorial.

SA's system of conveyancing was undoubtedly one of the safest in the world, it said.

Striking better deal

HARARE — *3/5/89* A Lion Match Company spokesman said yesterday the Zimbabwe government had given the company its supplementary foreign currency allocation to procure better materials for the manufacture of matches.

The company has recently been a subject of complaints over the quality of its product. — Sapa. *(362)*

to be that you could

A R5-m gift for university

HARARE — The British government has donated a computer worth two \$2 million (R5 million) to the University of Zimbabwe. (362)

Speaking at a ceremony in Harare at which the computer was handed over, the university's vice-chancellor, Professor Walter Kamba, said enrolment at the university had, since independence nine years ago, risen from 2 200 to more than 8 000.

This substantial increase of students had put departments under severe strain.

A computer would be useful in enhancing efficiency at the university, he added. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe deputy guilty of fraud

HARARE — Zimbabwe Deputy Sports Minister Charles Ndhlovu was convicted yesterday of defrauding the government of Z\$450 (R560) for pocketing money paid out to a non-existent artist. His trial opened. (362) He was cleared on 78 counts after the state withdrew 12 charges. Yesterday the magistrate acquitted him on a further eight counts.

The prosecution urged the magistrate to jail Ndhlovu for 12 months for cashing a cheque he

had authorised for a fake artist in 1982 when he worked at the Information Ministry.

Under Zimbabwe's constitution, a member of parliament sentenced to at least six months imprisonment automatically loses his seat. — Sapa-Reuters.

Zimbabwe is prime target for timeshare

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STW 11/3/89

By Frank Jeans

Zimbabwe is the latest target area of the holiday-for-life concept and already the world-wide exchange organisation, Resort Condominiums International is looking at new developments there, with Kariba and Victoria Falls prime locations.

Announcing the drive into Zimbabwe at a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Ron Haylock, managing director of RCI Europe, said: "We have been talking to the Reserve Bank in Zimbabwe about the prospects of establishing resorts in the country and the response was very positive."

POPULAR

"We have no doubt that Zimbabwe would be a highly popular destination for timeshare owners, particularly the Europeans who seek the real touch of Africa."

"There would be a strong response from South Africans, too, to experience some of the holiday attraction in Zimbabwe, particularly tiger fishing at Kariba which is acknowledged today as one of the world's great sports."



Mr Haylock — Talking timeshare in Zimbabwe.

The timeshare industry in South Africa continues to go well and last year 40 000 weeks were sold, representing a turnover of R160 million.

Thirteen new resorts have joined the RCI network, bringing the total membership in South Africa to 70 timeshare schemes.

WORLD SCENE

On the world scene, the number of resorts has risen 9 percent to a total 1 595 (1 460), with membership soaring by 22 percent (780 475 to 951 602).

Membership in South Africa has now reached the 50 000 mark, 15 000 more than the 1987 figure.

Mr Bruce Ravenhill, managing director of RCI's South African operation, says: "During the past year, we saw greater acceptance of the product by the market and a recent survey has revealed that more than 90 percent of timeshare owners are well satisfied with their purchase."

Tekere's attack on Mugabe raises storm

McIntosh
2/3/89
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HARARE. — Mr Edgar Tekere, once a powerful figure in Zimbabwe's ruling party but now a political outcast, has raised a storm in parliament with an outspoken attack on President Robert Mugabe.

Angry ministers rounded on Mr Tekere on Tuesday night after he called for a change in the country's leadership and directly accused Mr Mugabe of expelling him from the dominant Zanu-PF party because he attacked corruption.

Mr Tekere, who was once a close colleague of Mr Mugabe's and secretary-general of the party, was expelled last October. There has since been speculation that he may found a new party.

A judicial commission is probing Zimbabwe's "Willowgate" scandal, in which ministers are alleged to have raked in big profits by jumping the queue for scarce cars at the state-owned Willowvale Motors factory.

Mr Tekere also claimed that a merger pact between Mr Mugabe's party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu-PF was not working, and suggested Zimbabwe pull its troops out of Mozambique and try to organise peace talks between the Mozambican government and its right-wing rebel opponents.

Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, one of three ministers who replied angrily to Mr Tekere, said his speech was "a pack of lies".

He described Mr Tekere and other critical backbenchers as "a group of malcontents".

Red faces in Harare over defence 'deal' with Peking

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — There are red faces in Zimbabwe's Ministry of Finance over the inadvertent publication last week of details of a R260m deal with Peking to buy a sophisticated air defence system, including radar, missiles and jet fighters.

The information was released on Thursday prior to formal ratification by parliament.

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero told parliament his officials had not intended to table details of the soft loan agreement with Peking to finance the deal.

Chidzero said the document "had not received my approval and was therefore withdrawn".

It contained "to a great extent erroneous information," he said, without elaborating.

Moscow

John Landau, chairman of the public accounts committee, said that in the interim the document had been printed in the Press "almost word for word" and he regretted Members were not being allowed by to debate it.

Publication of the document, which suggested Zimbabwe had opted to turn to Peking for all its air defence needs, comes after years of speculation about the possibility of a deal with Moscow costing up to R1.6bn for 12 of the latest MiG 29 interceptors and, lately, of an alternative offer by Britain to supply reconditioned Harrier jump jets.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to offer President Robert Mugabe extended credits to buy British weaponry when she visits Zimbabwe at the end of the month.

Thatcher will be inspecting the British military advisory and training team stationed at the Nyanga battalion battle school.

HARARE — The final breach appears to have taken place between Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe and his former right-hand man, Edgar Tekere, following an unprecedented confrontation in parliament here this week.

Tekere, who was sacked in 1981 as a cabinet minister and secretary general of the ruling Zanu-PF, accused Mugabe in a two-hour speech of personally engineering his expulsion from the party late last year for outspoken denunciation of high-level corruption.

Row signals final Mugabe-Tekere split

MICHAEL HARTNACK

Recent secret meetings between the two have failed to effect a reconciliation.

Government ministers were outraged when Tekere told the House of Assembly: "You are taking the leadership cult too far."

He said ordinary Zimbabweans felt they had no cause to celebrate

Mugabe's first year as executive president because their falling standard of living was forcing young men to cross illegally into the Transvaal in search of work while women went to Botswana to sell themselves as prostitutes.

"That is why you hear some angry remarks like 'were we not better off under Ian Smith?'" said Tekere.

Three government ministers leapt to their feet after the former guerilla

finished speaking, accusing him of being an alcoholic and threatening to expose personal misconduct of which, they claimed, he had been guilty since independence.

The three, former Zanu guerrilla command colleagues of Tekere's, scathingly attacked his calls for Zimbabwe to promote peace talks between Mozambique's Frelimo government and Mozambique resistance movement rebels.

Mugabe's first year as executive president because their falling standard of living was forcing young men to cross illegally into the Transvaal in search of work while women went to Botswana to sell themselves as prostitutes.

Police investigating purchase of minibus

nops), he added.

Big loan goes public by mistake

The Star's Africa
News Service

5/20 2/3/89
HARARE — Details of a Chinese loan to Zimbabwe of more than US\$100 million (R240 m) for a radar defence system, aircraft and missiles became public by mistake.

The embarrassing disclosure came about because a paper outlining the terms of this and other loans was distributed to Members of Parliament without the authority of the Finance Minister or any senior official in his ministry.

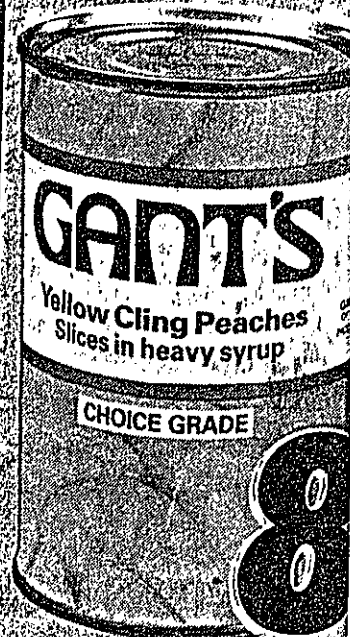
NEWS

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The purchase of the Chinese weaponry was headline news in Harare last week but in Parliament on Tuesday Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero said the document had been withdrawn. He added that it contained wrong information.

An amended document referring merely to loan agreements with a number of countries including China was tabled yesterday. It contained no figures. The House ratified the agreements without debate.

BUY ONE ACRE

500g



Tekere: Mugabe must go

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Former Zimbabwean cabinet minister Mr Edgar Tekere called yesterday for the replacement of President Robert Mugabe by "a new top leader who is able and willing to control his subordinates".

At a press conference Mr Tekere said Mr Mugabe had become "a defender of the offenders" and said he now feared not only for his own life but "for that of Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, currently conducting an inquiry into black market vehicle racketeering by government ministers".

Mr Tekere's latest attack on Mr Mugabe is the second in as many days. On Tuesday in Parliament he harshly criticised Mr Mugabe, saying the country was being run by "a kind of mafia" which was trying to extinguish democracy and swim against the world trend towards disengagement from armed conflict.

Yesterday Mr Tekere said: "I am going to shout my way down to the grave whether it is by food poisoning, by bullet poisoning or by natural illness." Mr Tekere claimed that persistent efforts have been made to poison him since his dismissal from office in 1981.

He predicted that he would be accused of treason for condemning Zimbabwe's recently unveiled R260-million arms deal with Peking and urging a negotiated settlement in Mozambique, leading to the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops.

"There is a lot more our people can be doing with our money than preparing for a war which is not likely to come our way," said Mr Tekere, who had the reputation of a hardline Maoist when he was secretary-general of Mr Mugabe's Zanu(PF) during



Mr Edgar Tekere



Mr Robert Mugabe

the Rhodesian war, and for a year after independence in 1980.

"The day is not in sight at all when South Africa will come to Zimbabwe with its Mirage fighters," he said.

"Let's worry about why our people are getting shot by the South Africans while crossing the border illegally." "They are not crossing the border to go and find weapons with which to come back and fight. They are crossing the border to go and find work because they cannot get it in Zimbabwe."

The new intolerant attitude towards government critics was reflected by the presence at Mr Tekere's press conference of agents of the feared Central Intelligence Organisation — and the conspicuous absence of any reporters from the local state-controlled news media.

Mr Tekere was dismissed from the cabinet in 1981

after being acquitted on a technicality of the murder of a white farmer, Mr Gerald Adams. He was expelled from the ruling Zanu(PF) party last October for his outspoken denunciations of unpunished high-level corruption, but is known to have a strong personal following, particularly in his home area along Zimbabwe's troubled eastern border.

Mr Tekere claimed Zimbabwe was "out of touch" with the Mozambican government and should follow Tanzania's lead in seeking to withdraw its forces. "The MNR are just an offshoot of Frelimo. Sometimes I go so far as to say it is just Frelimo fighting Frelimo," he said.

Mr Tekere noted South Africa's new commitment to guard Mozambique's Cahora Bassa powerlines from rebel attack. "South Africa has been busy in this region. I think it has learned or is shortly going to learn that it cannot play the role of policeman in Southern Africa," he said.

"I think they are rational enough, in their trigger-happy way, to see the point." Mr Tekere said he had had a 75-minute meeting in December with President Mugabe at the behest of 12 former Zanu(PF) colleagues, but this had failed to heal the rift between the two, once close comrades in the war against white rule.

They fled Rhodesia together in 1974 to join the guerrilla ranks. Mr Tekere declined to say whether he would form a new party to fight next year's presidential and general elections, saying his party status was confused due to Mr Mugabe's "unconstitutional" action in engineering his expulsion.

You better think again, firebrand tells Mugabe

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Star 3/3/89

Politician Edgar Tekere was on the attack again this week, criticising Zimbabwean Ministers for bad management of the economy, corruption and the 'President's cult'. **ROBIN DREW** of the Star Africa News Service reports.

HARARE — When maverick Zimbabwean politician Edgar Tekere was sacked from the ruling Zanu (PF) party last October, he said he would go on attacking corrupt leaders. He was still intent on his self-appointed task of cleaning up the party.

This week the 52-year-old firebrand former Minister and party secretary-general was at it again, castigating the government for nearly two hours in Parliament.

Slamming the miserable state of affairs in the management of the economy, he said there were too many "do nothing" ministries and too much money being spent on white elephants.

The result was that most people were worse off than before and men were having to go to South Africa and risk being shot crossing the border simply to look for work.

There were many flashy buildings going up in Harare and visitors went away with the impression that Zimbabwe was beautiful and glorious.

"Don't be fooled," he said. "The measure of a country's economic well-being is out there among the ordinary people."

Zimbabwe had too many embassies. It had gained a reputation for being a know-all country.

"We might get it into our heads that we are a very big country," said the man who once described himself as a political gangster and rough grinding stone.

Of corruption, he said the rot was widespread and deep, and touched various aspects of the nation.

It was not just motor-cars — a reference to the Commission of Inquiry cur-

rently investigating the distribution of new vehicles.

The leadership had joined the competition to make exorbitant personal profits, all tax free.

There were kick-backs for deals. Some of the Ministers were so involved, he said, "that we call them the Ministers Ten Percent."

Zimbabwe's image was being tarnished.

"Who wants to bring his money here and invest it, where there is so much corruption?" he asked.

But it was when Mr Tekere got on to the subject of the party itself and the role of the President, that he really enraged members of the front bench.

Recent events had shown a process of decay and discord in the party, he said. The unity pact with Joshua Nkomo's party was not going to work.

Specifically he attacked the decision to have Mr Mugabe's picture on the membership cards of the proposed united party.

"You are taking this leadership cult too far," he said.

He slammed a proposal to celebrate Mother's Day on the birthday of Mrs Sally Mugabe, the President's wife, and condemned the shouting of slogans like "Mugabe for ever and ever" at a rally of young children.

Mr Tekere said he had declined to take part in the writing of a history of the liberation struggle, saying history was being falsified.

He claimed the President was being used as a shield to cover Ministers from criticism.

"Each time we complain, they say: 'You are attacking the President.' But we have an executive presidency,

Zimbabwean political maverick Edgar Tekere . . . still cleaning up the party.

therefore a political presidency, and I am talking about a party of which he is president.

"I am going so far as to say that perhaps the party the President is leading is a very bad party.

"He better think again."

Mr Tekere revealed that the motion for his dismissal from the party had been tabled at a Central Committee meeting by Mr Mugabe himself.

"I pleaded with him to put things right. I got my reply. I was fired."

As a parting shot, Mr Tekere said he totally rejected the present leadership group.

The country had to find a leadership grouping that was clean and composed of people genuinely committed to national unity.

Returning fire on the adjournment of the House, government members attacked Mr Tekere and his personal record.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, said the use of derogatory, disrespectful and offensive language against the Head of State was forbidden in the rules of debate.

He said he considered Mr Tekere's contribution had been destructive.

Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero claimed Mr Tekere had distorted President Mugabe's observations on the economy in his State of the Nation address.

Health Minister Brigadier Felix Mchemwa, a medical doctor, said Mr Tekere had been treated for alcoholism.

Justice Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa referred to him as "the Hon Member out of intensive care" and said society threw up certain rejects who were tolerated because Zimbabwe was a democratic state and accommodating.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said, however, that the Government would not allow the situation to continue when "the gang" who supported Mr Tekere threatened the fabric of society.

If Mr Tekere continued with his attacks, he said: "We are going to be forced to tell the whole story and the public could be horrified by some of the actions he has done against the interest of the workers."

They had been keeping it quiet, said Dr Shamuyarira, because Mr Tekere was a former leader and one-time secretary-general of the party.

Tekere³⁶² aims to^{2/13/89} clean up Zim govt

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — A national movement aimed at totally rejecting the whole "rotten leadership" of Zimbabwe is the aim of Mr Edgar Tekere, the 52-year-old rebellious politician who has been firing broadsides at President Mugabe's Government this week.

At a news conference yesterday attended mainly by foreign correspondents, Mr Tekere spoke for more than an hour about his expulsion from the ruling Zanu PF party last year and his determination to work for a "clean government".

Asked to state specifically if he believed Zimbabwe needed a new President, the former Minister and close associate of Mr Mugabe replied: "I firmly believe Zimbabwe needs a new leader able and willing to control his subordinates."

WEAPONRY

Among criticisms of the Government which he made yesterday was his condemnation of the amount of money being spent on weaponry.

He expected he would be accused of treason but he saw no reason to spend tons of money on military hardware when a war with South Africa was most unlikely.

Asked what he would do if he were in Mr Mugabe's shoes, he said he would level everything out, start afresh and work with people who cherished clean government and national unity.

Mr Tekere intends to hold rallies to explain his standpoint to the people.

● See Page 11.

Charge of spying for SA shelved months ago

Zim detainee sues President Mugabe

By Robin Drew, The Star's
Africa News Service

HARARE — A rare application for leave to sue the President of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, to secure the release of a detainee has been turned down by a High Court Judge.

Fighting to secure his liberty is a 55-year-old civil servant, Mr Jack Lewis-Walker, who has been held without trial for 18 months.

He was arrested with five other whites in September 1987 on allegations of spying for South Africa.

Charges were laid against the six but last August, before they were brought to trial the charges were

withdrawn because of lack of evidence. They were kept in detention under state of emergency powers.

Detainees have their cases reviewed every six months and Mr Lewis-Walker has twice been recommended for release.

On each occasion the Minister of Home Affairs has refused to act and referred the case to the President as has to be done under Zimbabwe's constitution. The President has ordered Mr Lewis-Walker's continued detention.

Mr Justice Ebrahim turned down the application for leave to sue the President, saying it would be more appropriate to sue the Minister.

Mr Lewis-Walker fought a battle five years ago to secure the release from detention of his son, Nigel, then a serving officer in the Zimbabwean air force, who was detained for 16 months in connection with the sabotage of aircraft at Thornhill airbase. The son was eventually released and left the country without being tried.

Last November representations on behalf of Mr Lewis-Walker and another British detainee, Mrs Patricia Brown, were made by the visiting British Minister of State, Mrs Lynda Chalker.

Mr Lewis-Walker's lawyer said there was no possible basis on which the Home Affairs Minister could consider him to be a danger to public order and security.

He argued that the President had relied on incorrect information from the Minister and could be sued because he had the option to exercise his own discretion.

Big SA boost for wildlife in Zimbabwe

ANGLO-ALPHA, a leading South African cement company, has donated almost R300 000 to initiate a Zimbabwe project that is of immense importance to the conservation of Africa's wildlife and natural areas.

The project promises to greatly improve food production for a starving continent. It will do this without destroying the land — by pioneering new farming methods which will mix wildlife species with cattle.

The donation, which has been made through the SA Nature Foundation, also demonstrates a valuable use of "blocked funds" for companies and individuals with funds and assets stuck in Zimbabwe due to currency restrictions.

Overall, the project's aim is to achieve the best land management, protecting essential natural resources such as soil and fresh water, produce meat and other benefits while maintaining natural areas and their wildlife populations.

The Zimbabwe Multi-species Wildlife Utilisation Project is a World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) initiative. The SANF is the local branch of the WWF.

The funds donated by Anglo Alpha from blocked funds held in Zimbabwe will be used to purchase a headquarters building for the

project, which has the blessing of the Zimbabwe government.

"This shows that companies and individuals with blocked funds in Zimbabwe and other African countries can put these assets to really effective use, conserving Africa's wildlife and natural areas," said SANF president Dr Anton Rupert.

"The Zimbabwe project promises to be one of Africa's most fundamentally important projects, benefiting wildlife and man," said WWF African projects director Dr John Hanks. Dr Hanks, who is now based with WWF International in Switzerland, was formerly director of Natal University's Institute of Natural Resources.

With a population growth rate of almost four percent — one of the world's highest — increased human numbers will exert huge pressure on the capability of Africa's land to support them, leading to destruction and human misery.

Existing systems cannot cope, said Dr Hanks, and huge areas of land are being turned into desert.

By developing alternative, highly productive dryland farming methods which do not rely on cattle, disasters such as occurred in Ethiopia can be avoided.

Commercial and subsistence farmers will be shown how to make the best use of mixed farm-

ing techniques, using species of wildlife which have evolved to survive in Africa's harsh conditions.

● Individuals and companies with blocked funds in Zimbabwe or other countries are invited to contact the SA Nature Foundation to learn how to use these funds for conservation. Write to the Director, SA Nature Foundation, PO Box 456, Stellenbosch 7600.

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(our living world no.16)

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Hundreds of Zim students come to SA

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — Parents and school principals in Zimbabwe's south-western province of Matabeleland have expressed concern at the increasing number of students who drop out of school to travel to South Africa illegally in search of employment.

The worst affected areas are Tsholotsho and Plumtree, where school authorities say about 200 students dropped out of school last year to go work in South Africa.

"The students are attracted by goods being brought from South Africa by family and friends. They then lose interest in their studies," Mr Chapile Nkomo, the head of Tshefanye school in Tsholotsho, said.

Fears have been expressed about the security of the youths who choose to travel illegally into South Africa.

Government officials said many people did not know that South Africa had installed an electric fence along the border to prevent illegal immigrants and insurgents from entering the country.

Security officers in the border town of Beitbridge said many Zimbabweans had already been electrocuted and others shot by South African security forces.

Recently five illegal immigrants were shot dead inside South Africa, they said.

In Zimbabwe those caught trying to leave the country illegally are sentenced only to a fine of about R60 or 50 days' imprisonment.

Residents in the border areas said many former guerrillas demobilised after independence are now joining those leaving Zimbabwe for South Africa in search of employment.

"We were given false promises by our leaders when we went to join the struggle," said one former guerrilla who now survives by selling tomatoes.

Car sale — Minister quits 362

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A Zimbabwean Minister who admitted lying to the Commission of Inquiry into the distribution of new cars has resigned from the government.

The first casualty of the Sandura Commission's investigation is Mr Frederick Shava, Minister of State for Political Affairs.

Mr Shava, who confessed last

Star 8/3/89
week that he had not told the truth in earlier evidence about the sale of a car at a black market price, apologised for embarrassing President Mugabe and his government.

A former labour Minister, Mr Shava was dropped from the Cabinet last year but kept his ministerial ranking.

The irregularities were uncovered after newspaper reports.

218 illegal entrants in jail

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Staff Reporter

Star
9/3/89

There were 218 Zimbabweans, who entered South Africa illegally, in Diepkloof prison near Johannesburg at the beginning of March, said a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr C Theron.

Responding to inquiries from The Star concerning more than 400 Zimbabweans who were in South Africa illegally and had been arrested, Mr Theron said while statistics regarding Zimbabweans imprisoned in South African jails were not readily available, it had been ascertained that 218 Zimbabweans were still in custody by March 1 awaiting repatriation.

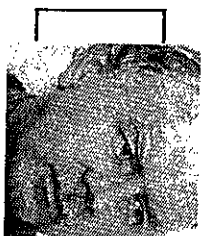
A Zimbabwean man working in South Africa legally told The Star two weeks ago that more than 400 Zimbabweans, including his friends and relatives, who were in this country "without the right papers", had been imprisoned at Diepkloof for a long period without being charged or deported.

Will Mugabe wield axe?

See 9/3/89
362

HARARE — If President Robert Mugabe is to regain some of the public confidence his government has lost over the revelations at the Sandura Commission of Inquiry, he will have to take disciplinary action against some of his close associates.

The resignation of a junior Minister, Mr Frederick Shava, the first casualty, will not quieten demands for an overhaul of the administration.



ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service examines Zimbabwe's Willowvale scandal and the effect it has had on public confidence in President Robert Mugabe's administration.

Reports have it that the decision to set up the judicial commission to look into irregularities over the disposal of new vehicles from the Willowvale assembly plant followed a stormy meeting of the central committee of the ruling party.

By appointing the commission and making its hearings public, Mr Mugabe took a stand against cor-

ruption. But everyone seems agreed he will have to follow through and chop off some heads if the people's trust in their leaders is to be restored to some degree at least.

The Willowgate scandal broke in Bulawayo's newspaper *The Chronicle* last year. The exposure was the result of some courageous investigative journalism by the editor, Mr Geoffrey Nyarota, and his staff. It brought down on them the wrath of Ministers such as the veteran nationalist Mr Enos Nkala and an-

other Ndebele Minister, Mr Callistus Ndllovu.

Defence Minister Mr Nkala threatened to send the army to deal with Mr Nyarota and Industry Minister Mr Ndllovu reportedly tried his best to get the editor fired.

When giving evidence to the commission, Mr Ndllovu described Mr Nyarota as "a hare-brained, sleazy snooper" who practised gutter journalism.

Be that as it may, the disclosures at the inquiry have fully vindicated

Tough, ruthless judge probes scandal

Presiding over the public hearings of the Commission of Inquiry into the "Willowgate" scandal has been the hawk-nosed figure of Mr Justice Wilson Sandura.

The 47-year-old Judge President who was appointed to the Bench seven years ago sprang to prominence in the trial of the South African spy, Odile Harrington.

Mr Justice Sandura shocked many people when he sentenced her to 25 years' imprisonment and commented that the death sentence would have been more appropriate. He added: "I am not impressed by certain arguments advanced by some theorists that the death penalty is not a deterrent. Such arguments do not make sense to me."

When Miss Harrington's sentence was cut by half on appeal, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, said the original sentence had been severe and vicious and the death penalty had nothing to do with the case.

Mr Justice Sandura also presided over the trial of three men con-

victed of murder and sentenced to death following the bombing last year of an ANC house in Bulawayo.

The appeal of Kevin Woods, Michael Smith and Phillip Conjwayo has yet to be heard. Mr Justice Sandura, a Zimbabwean, studied at Morehouse College in the United States and read for a bachelor of laws degree at the University of London.

He qualified as a barrister-at-law from Lincoln's Inn. He was in private practice in Rhodesia from 1973 to 1980 when he defended many guerrilla fighters facing terrorism charges.

After independence, he became a regional magistrate and for a year was Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Justice.

Serving with him on the commission are Mr Robert Stumbles, son of a former Speaker of the Rhodesian parliament and Mrs Veranda Ziyambi, a Jamaican-born lawyer. Mr Sandura and Mr Stumbles have been relentless in their questioning.



Mr Justice Wilson Sandura... relentless in his questioning.

the stand of *The Chronicle* for it had revealed a story of shady dealings, black market profits, abuse of positions of authority and attempts to cover up these activities with lies — some of them told by Ministers — to the commission.

At the core of the affair was a decision taken by the parliamentary caucus and, it seems, given Cabinet backing for legislators to be given priority in obtaining new vehicles in direct sales from the Willowvale assembly plant.

Bundles of money

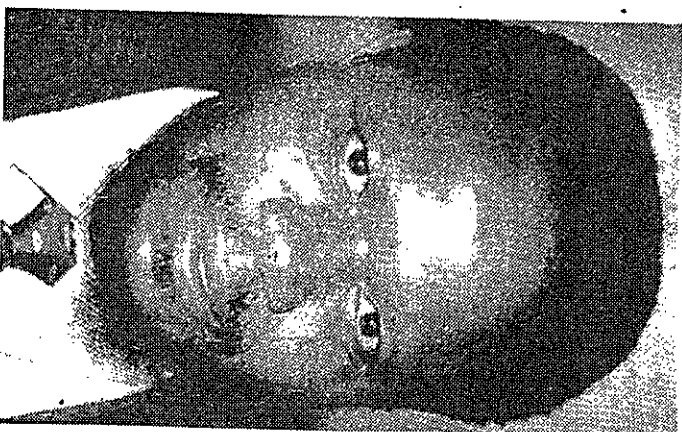
Because of the crippling shortage of vehicles, it wasn't long before some of the cars supplied to Ministers and other MPs changed hands at two and three times their new price.

Managers of established business concerns admitted freely to the commission that they were so desperate for vehicles they were quite prepared to pay these prices (and, if necessary, in bundles of notes), knowing that government regulations forbade deals above the controlled price.

Admissions that they and their wives had sold cars at way above the price they paid for them came from Minister of Higher Education Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka and Minister of State for Political Affairs Mr Frederick Shava (who confessed to lying in earlier evidence). Other Ministers and the army commander, Lieutenant-General Solomon Mujuru, claimed they were not aware that middlemen had obtained inflated prices for vehicles they disposed of.

Some of them said they were appalled to hear this from the commission, but the reaction from the public who packed the courtroom day after day showed that many people had some difficulty in believing this.

When Mr Nkala gave evidence, it was standing room only. Most of those present were extremely well-dressed individuals from the business and professional ranks who



Courageous newspaper editor... Mr Geoffrey Nyarota.

were hard-pressed to contain their laughter.

Outside the courtroom, Mr Nkala was heard to exclaim angrily, "What are those clowns laughing at?"

The answer was probably at the discomfort of the "Chetes" having to answer embarrassing questions after years of haranguing everyone else about the evils of capitalism and exploitation.

The commission is due to report to President Mugabe by the middle of the month.

Another intriguing question is whether or not prosecutions will follow where it has been established that vehicles were sold above the controlled price.

The public would still like to know whose names were on a secret list which has been mentioned.

Will the commission's report cover this? And will the report itself be made public? We will have to wait and see.

unarmed villagers in the province Bie last weekend. — Sapa-Reuter

Kenny Preston and Ann-Me
12.05: Hot Hits

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MP asks apology for lying to commission

HARARE. — Zimbabwean MP Mr Martin Simela yesterday apologised to the nation for lying in evidence to the Sandura Commission, saying he had suffered a crisis of conscience, the news agency Ziana reports.

Mr Simela's confession was the second time in a week that the commission was told it had been lied to. A minister of state for political affairs, Mr Frederick Shava, resigned from his post on Tuesday night for giving false evidence to the commission last week.

On Tuesday, Mr Simela told the commission of a R12 875 deal he concocted with another backbencher, Mr John Dhliwayo. It concerned the acquisition of a vehicle from Willowvale under special allocation-privileges for MPs.

MP apologises for lies to commission over car deal

HARARE — Zimbabwean MP Mr Martin Simela yesterday apologised to the nation for lying in evidence to the Sandura Commission, saying he had suffered a crisis of conscience.

"I would like to apologise before the commission and this audience here, the president and the nation," he told the three-member commission.

"Those who are familiar with me might well realise I was not as confident as my usual self," he said in reference to evidence he gave on Tuesday.

His confession was the second time the commission was told it had been lied to.

Minister of State for Political Affairs, Mr Frederick Shava, resigned for giving false evidence to the commission.

On Tuesday, Mr Simela told

the commission of a \$10 000 (about R12 000) deal he had concocted with another backbencher, Mr John Dhliwayo, concerning the acquisition of a vehicle from the Willowvale plant under special allocation privileges for MPs.

The vehicle was allocated to Mr Dhliwayo by the Speaker of the House of Assembly but was paid for and collected by Mr Simela. He had registered it in Mr Dhliwayo's name and sold it shortly afterwards to a friend.

The difference in the two men's stories (Mr Dhliwayo gave his version on Wednesday) resulted in Mr Simela's recall to Harare from Bulawayo. Mr Simela said he gave false evidence because he had tried to assume "split personalities" in trying to help Mr Dhliwayo.

5/11/89 (362)

Fall of a fiery Harare freedom fighter

ROBIN DREW

HARARE — Zimbabwe's hot-tempered Defence Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, who is quitting the government because of a cover-up of an illegal car deal by his wife, spent more than 13 years in prison or detention camps fighting to free his country from white rule.

His nationalist credentials are impeccable. It was at his house that the ruling Zanu (PF) party was formed 25 years ago when the hardliners broke away from Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Nkala (56) was renowned for his hard-hitting no-compromise approach.

Mr Nkala's fall from grace was an affair of money.

As treasurer of Zanu (PF) since its inception, Mr Nkala has been responsible for raising millions for the party.

He has also been closely involved in the business of the party, whose assets in a wide variety of concerns run to millions.

But when Mrs Thandiwe Nkala, whom he married two years ago after the death of his first wife, was offered a handsome profit for a car if she would sell it above the controlled price, he went along with it.

That was bad enough. But then he took part in the cover-up, convinced that no-one would find out about the extra R72 000 which a company in the Treger Group had paid in cash, with the R36 000 for Mrs Nkala's Toyota.

He might have got away with it. When he first gave evidence, he was calm and plausible.

Why shouldn't I have helped Treger, he asked. They gave Zanu (PF) R3,6 million for the party building fund. And negotiations were under way for the party to obtain 44 percent of the group.

Nerve broke

He insisted that only the controlled price had been paid. Top executives of the company backed up the story.

But on the very day the commission was to end its hearings, someone's nerve broke, or as one commissioner put it, someone had an attack of conscience.

The Willowvale Commission led by Mr Justice Sandura has been inquiring into the sale of cars since allegations of corruption were made in a series of reports in *The Chronicle* of Bulawayo.

It was after his name had been mentioned that Mr Nkala threatened in a television interview to have the editor arrested.

On Thursday, everything went sour for Mr Nkala. Treger officials retracted earlier evidence, and Mrs Nkala admitted that she had accepted the illegal extra cash payment.

The Minister was recalled. Hundreds packed the courtroom where the commission has been sitting.

Mr Nkala stepped into the witness box. Once again he raised his right hand and promised to tell the truth.

Mr Justice Sandura told him: "It seems you did not do so last time. This is your opportunity to tell us the truth."

Twenty minutes later Mr Nkala left the court by a side door, his political career in ruins.

Admitting his involvement in the cover-up, he said he had been trying to rescue his wife from the situation in which she had placed herself.

"I have no apology to make," he said, and there were growls of anger from the public benches. "But I take responsibility, and have offered to resign from the government."

Cheers broke out until the chairman restored order.

SA man caught up in car scandal

By DON JACOBS
Harare

A BUSINESSMAN last week appeared to be caught in the vicious crossfire of Zimbabwe's political crisis arising from the "Willowgate" black market car scandal.

Mr Abdul Latif Parker, of Cape Town, went to ground immediately after his release from police custody.

But it is believed he has attracted official disavowal through his friendship with outspoken government critic Mr Edgar Tekere.

Mr Parker, 47, one-time member of the Non-European Unity Movement, was questioned for eight hours on March 2 by agents of the Central Intelligence Organisation after he was reported to have hired a hotel room for Mr Tekere to hold a Press conference.

Perjury

He was detained overnight on March 9 at Harare's Mberare police station.

According to sources here, fraud-squad members were under orders to investigate the help he gave a haulier in paying a fine imposed by customs men at Beitbridge.

Meanwhile, President Robert Mugabe's government reeled under the impact of admissions by ministers that they had perjured themselves before the Justice Sandura Commission to hide their involvement in resale of controlled-price cars from the Willowvale assembly plant.

First, Minister for Political Affairs Frederick Shava and then Minister of Defence Enos Nkala tendered their resignations.

A defiant Mr Nkala, once one of the most feared men in the country, claimed he had been "led like a humble lamb

to the slaughter by the per-formers" — while Bulawayo businessmen who testified he knew his 26-year-old bride Thandwe sold a R32 500 controlled-price Toyota Cressida for R112 500.

The deafening cheers that greeted Mr Nkala's announcement that he had offered his resignation to Acting President Simon Muzenda are believed to reflect the depth of public outrage with economic mismanagement and abuse of power by the new elite.

When the Bulawayo Chronicle first exposed Mr Nkala's involvement in "Willowgate", Mr Nkala threatened to send troops to detain the editor, Mr Geoff Nyarota, who has since been removed by the State-controlled Mass Media Trust.

Mr Nkala said Mr Muzenda refused to accept his resignation as Minister of Defence and controller of the



DEFIANT... Defence Minister Enos Nkala resigns in wake of Sandura inquiry

ruling Zanu (PF) R130-million business empire as party secretary for finance.

The matter would have to await Mr Mugabe's return from a conservation conference in Holland on Wednesday, said Mr Muzenda.

At least two other top-ranking ministers may resign as a result of their implication in the scandal, but prosecutions which could see them sent to jail for perjury as well as fraud — will

be up to the Attorney-General.

President Mugabe's previous lenient treatment of loyal supporters is, however, reflected by the pardon he granted last year to the wife of the Minister of Mines, Mrs Sheila Hove, who stole the baby of her husband's alleged mistress at gunpoint, and his amnesty for 200 security force members convicted of atrocities.

It is believed Mr Tekere hopes to purge Zanu (PF) of its corrupt elements by influencing the impending internal party elections, but the establishment old guard met last week in a determined bid to exclude his supporters.

The nine party provincial chairmen branded him as "reactionary" and said he had no right to criticise President Mugabe or the government.

General and presidential elections are due here next year.

Ministers' resigning 'the right thing'

HARARE. — Resignations by ministers implicated in the Sandura Commission of Inquiry were correct as this exonerated President Robert Mugabe and the party, Ms Joyce Mujuru, Minister of Community and Co-operative Development and Women's Affairs, said yesterday.

Speaking on the ZBC programme The Nation, Ms Mujuru said misdemeanors by some individuals had painted a bad image of the party and its leadership.

Mr Fredrick Shava resigned as Minister of Political Affairs last Tuesday

over his involvement in the Willowgate scandal.

Defence Minister and Zanu-PF secretary for finance Mr Enos Nkala has also tendered his resignation over the matter but vice-president Mr Simon Muzenda shelved the decision pending the return of the president from overseas.

Ms Mujuru said the current cases of corruption involving the top leadership had caused some damage to the party "but not such as will destroy the party". — Sapa

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Zimbabwe press group's profits fall by 93 percent

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Profits of the newspaper division of Zimbabwe Newspapers fell by an alarming 93 percent last year.

This puts into question the continued operation of the Bulawayo branch which publishes *The Chronicle* newspaper which gained international prominence by its exposure of corruption in high places.

The Group Managing Director Mr Elias Rusike was quoted last week in *The Herald* as saying: "The Bulawayo branch is really a drain on the company and the board and the government will have to decide soon if they want to continue pouring money into a loss-making operation for an indefinite period or, as was once suggested, look at alternatives."

"It is still too premature to say what these could be, but it is well-known that the Goss Metroliner press in Harare is under-used and could well be used in other ways."

The government, through the Mass Media Trust, has a stake of more than 40 percent in Zimbabwe Newspapers which publishes both daily newspapers in the country, as well as two Sunday papers and other newspapers including the vernacular *Kwayedza*, whose circulation is now ahead of *The Chronicle* of Bulawayo.

The newspaper division is now virtually being subsidised by the com-

pany's commercial printing operations.

Blame for the difficult trading period is put on a continued price freeze despite rapidly rising costs.

Turnover was higher by 16 percent but pre-tax profits fell by 18 percent last year.

The previous year had seen a major recovery in group fortunes.

Price control

Mr Rusike said the company had been provided with a wide financial base to make it viable but it was being undermined by the government's negative price control policy.

The Bulawayo branch recorded a loss of R1.25 million because of the price freeze and because of its antiquated press which cannot cope with the quality colour advertising demand.

Plans for a new press have been blocked by the government because of the shortage of foreign exchange.

The former editor of *The Chronicle*, Mr Geoffrey Nyarota, who came under heavy fire from the government for his paper's reporting of alleged corruption among Ministers and officials, was removed from the editor's chair earlier this year and is now in charge of Group Public Relations at head office in Harare.

His "promotion" was roundly condemned in Parliament and attributed to government pressure.

The company has so far made no announcement about a successor.

De Klerk calls on blacks for 'great indaba'

Govt plans action on apartheid signs

Political Staff

The Government is considering various options to prevent Conservative Party towns from re-erecting apartheid signs.

This was revealed by acting State President Mr Chris Heunis yesterday in a radio telephone-in programme on the SABC's black radio services and by National Party leader, Mr F W de Klerk, at a meeting in Nigel last night.

The announcement has drawn immediate comment from Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, who said: "It is clear the Government now intends to show kragdadigheid against conservative people to please the anti-apartheid sanctions movement."

Mr de Klerk — in his first major speech as National Party leader — also made an urgent plea to black leaders to join him in a "great indaba" to plan drastic changes.

Mr de Klerk's plea has been welcomed on the left as an encouraging attempt to bring leaders to the conference table, but with suspicion from the right.

PFPP constitutional spokesman, Mr Colin Eglin, said today that though Mr de Klerk had said very little new, his speech was an "important mood piece which indicated the willingness to open up and try to encourage people to come to the conference table."

Dr Treurnicht said today the CP was not against talks with leaders of other groups, but the big question was where the power lay.

The Government warning of action on apartheid signs follows further threats of boycotts in the wake of the re-erection of such signs in Carletonville and earlier at Boksburg.

The signs have caused widespread black anger and international attention.

Mr de Klerk told the National Party meeting in Nigel that the Government would not accept that the Conservative Party could embarrass the country and cause international problems.

In an interview today Mr Heunis said he could not say what action was being contemplated as various options were being considered.

Speaking in Nigel Mr de Klerk said: "We must now start talking urgently about how we can reconcile the strivings and expectations of your followers and mine."

"I want to say to all leaders who seek peaceful solutions: the time for a great indaba is now."

It was a stormy meeting attended by about 800 people in the Conservative Party constituency.

At the start, Mr de Klerk could barely be heard as about 60 hecklers chanted CP slogans. Shortly afterwards they were removed from the hall.

There was an incident before the meeting when a group of blacks were refused entry by a policeman.

The reason for their presence was not clear, but senior Nationalists claimed it was a Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging "set up".



Supporters of National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk remove a heckler from an NP meeting in controlled Nigel last night. Mr de Klerk, addressing his first public meeting since becoming leader, could barely be heard when hecklers chanted CP slogans.

● Picture

Botha set to meet Ministers

Political Correspondent

President Botha is expected to return to Cape Town today for meetings with senior Cabinet ministers, including new National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk, as the pressure grows for him to step down.

It is likely he will meet Acting State President Mr Chris Heunis and Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis.

Mr Botha's visit comes amid intense pressure on him to retire in favour of Mr de Klerk and speculation about the date of an election.

There are expectations in the National Party that a major announcement will be made at the weekly caucus meeting today, but it is not considered likely that Mr Botha will address the caucus.

Last night in a radio interview, former Cabinet Minister Mr Hendrik Schoeman — who backed Mr Botha for the NP leadership ten years ago — said it was time for him to step down.

He said Mr Botha had been an "excellent man, but his health is not right and I think we need a young man now".

Two more for boy

Another three, including two from the Mandela — have been added to the list of activists Stomp (14), police said. A statement by Major-General said the three appear in the Magistrate's Court.

Vlok 'to release another 50 detainees'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has undertaken to release 50 more detainees by tomorrow, bringing to 279 the number of releases he will have authorised.

This undertaking was made during an unpublished second meeting with prominent

church leaders under the leadership of Archbishop Desmond Tutu yesterday morning.

In a press statement from Catholic Archbishop Stephen Naidoo's office, the church leaders said they had met with Mr Vlok.

The talks were a follow-up to the meeting on February

16, at which the Minister gave an undertaking to release a substantial number of detainees within a fortnight.

"Mr Vlok estimated that there were 800 in detention as at February 16. He said he would sign release warrants for another 50 detainees on Friday, bringing the total number of releases to 279," said the statement.

Bid to bring back shoeshine boys

By Joe Openshaw

Johannesburg will give the bootblack a leg up on March 15 by hosting the first shoeshiners' conference to be held in South Africa.

The object is to return shoeshiners, banded from the CBD by red tape over the years, to their old pitches and give them an image akin to their American brothers.

About 200 shoeshiners are expected at the Hotel Johannesburg and they will be hosted by the Small Business Development Corporation, the Get Ahead Foundation, the African Council of Hawkers and Informal Business, and Mr Jomo Koyi, managing director of Cimos.

On the agenda will be the placing of pitches

at black bus terminals, taxi ranks and the Hoek Street Mall, where a shine will cost 50c, and at the Johannesburg Sun and down the Smal Street Mall to the Carlton Centre, where a shine could cost R2 or more.

"There is an untapped shoe-care market out there valued at about R32 million a year," says Mr Thabo Mpakanyane, senior product manager of a company producing shoe polish.

New recruits will be sponsored — with stools to sit on, footrests, caps, brushes and polish. If they show promise they will be promoted, and that means an umbrella and a hand-carved "throne", fitted with a newspaper/magazine rack, for clients to sit on.

Exiles attack Stimela and Ray Phiri

HARARE — The South African musical group Stimela and Ray Phiri will not be welcome in Zimbabwe say some exiled South Africans living here.

The artists are due to appear at a pop music concert in Harare and Bulawayo along with the British band UB40 during the Easter weekend.

A letter by "Exiled South African Patriots" in yesterday's *Herald* newspaper calls Ray Phiri a "reactionary par excellence" who conspired with Paul Simon to exploit South African talent and who played for the South African Defence Force in Namibia in 1987.



RAY Phiri

The show is being promoted in Zimbabwe by Dunn Gould Associates who came under fire after it was disclosed that the former Rhodesian military supremo General Peter Walls had been involved in selling tickets for the big human rights concert in Harare last year also staged by Dunn Gould.

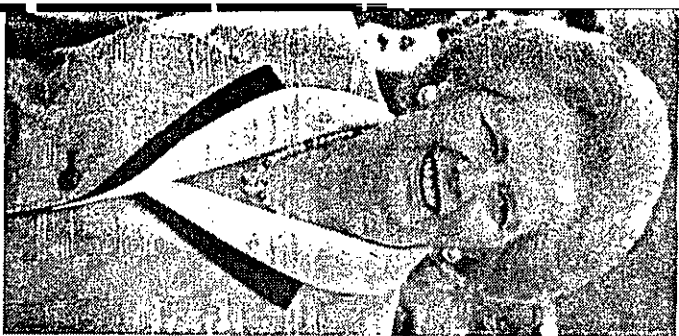
The letter calls on Ray Phiri to spell out his stance on the liberation struggle.

"If he has seen the light, if he has repented, then let him issue a public apology," it says.

Sowetan Africa News

Maggie visits Africa to crown a triumph

362
Jan 14/3/85



later this month will mark a relationship.

LONDON — When Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher visits Zimbabwe for the first time this month, it will crown an early foreign policy triumph and mark a new phase in an often acrimonious relationship with President Robert Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe, a sharp critic of Britain's policies towards South Africa, will be an eager host for her two-day visit to the former British colony, highlight of an African tour in which she will also travel to Morocco, Nigeria and Malawi.

At the time that Mrs Thatcher came to power in May 1979, the white minority leaders of Rhodesia had defied the Crown for 13½ years.

For Mrs Thatcher, with little experience in foreign affairs, and little knowledge of Africa, it was a diplomatic minefield.

Because of Britain's failure to bring its breakaway colony to heel, she was convinced she would have acid thrown in her face when she arrived in neighbouring Zambia to attend a Commonwealth summit three months after coming to power.

The then British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, who recorded Mrs Thatcher's fears in his memoirs, wrote also of her dis-

British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's animosity towards President Robert Mugabe seems to have cooled. Her first visit to Zimbabwe later this month should show this.

trust of the Foreign Office, adding, "a determined attitude that it didn't stick up for Britain... was never far from the surface".

Moreover, the new Prime Minister was rooted politically in the powerful rightwing of the Tories, strongly sympathetic to their white Rhodesian "kith and kin".

But she reluctantly bowed to Lord Carrington's pressure and agreed that Britain should host talks with all the parties involved: the guerrillas, Rhodesia's whites, and a biracial administration then nominally running the country.

Recording their spirited arguments, Lord Carrington wrote that Mrs Thatcher opted eventually for "political sense over her heart and basic instincts".

Such was the strength of rightwing opposition that a month after talks began at Lancaster House in London, banners were hung at the Conservative Party annual conference declaring: "Hang Carrington."

The talks reached agreement in Decem-

ber that year, an interim British governor flew out to supervise pre-independence elections, and in April 1980 Mr Mugabe was sworn in as the first leader of independent Zimbabwe.

Against widespread dire predictions of imminent collapse at independence, Zimbabwe today enjoys general political and economic stability.

But the personal ties between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Mugabe have ridden a roller-coaster.

Infuriated with Mrs Thatcher's rigid refusal to impose sweeping economic sanctions on South Africa, Mr Mugabe has denounced her as a racist and told his people on national television that he had "given up" on the British leader.

Mrs Thatcher, fiercely attacked over her African policies at the last two Commonwealth summits, has pointed to Zimbabwe on a number of occasions and said: "I can think of one African country that has got a

lot to thank me for."

During an icy confrontation at the 1985 Commonwealth conference, she told the Zimbabwean leader: "May I remind you, Mr Mugabe, that without my government, you would not be here."

But close aides of both note a mutual intellectual respect and similarity of style, based on a powerful academic grasp of issues.

In the past 18 months, Mr Mugabe has stopped attacking Mrs Thatcher, and instead pressed her in three private meetings to go to Harare and see the situation in southern Africa first-hand.

Her decision to visit Zimbabwe almost a decade after putting in train the events which led to its independence is a public demonstration of the new warmth in their relationship.

Regional diplomats said it would enhance Mr Mugabe's stature domestically, regionally, and on Third World stages.

For Mrs Thatcher, looking to another Commonwealth conference in Malaysia in October, it will remind critics that it was the question of Britain's last African colony that she solved first. — Sapa-Reuter.

Star 18/1/89 (362)

Zimbabwe now plans new dams

The Star's Africa News Service
HARARE — Zimbabwe has unveiled an ambitious R2 000 million programme of dam building stretching into the next century.

Envisaged are 36 large dams and about 100 medium-sized ones which when completed will cushion the country against the effects of drought for years and will stimulate irrigation farming among the peasants.

A top water official, Mr Terry Kabbell, said the full development of Zimbabwe's water resources was essential to growth.

Water was likely to be the limiting resource which would eventually determine the size of the population and the standard of living.

The dam-building programme will focus primarily on rural areas.

An annual investment of R96 million over the next 25 years will be required.

At any given point, at least four large dams, each taking about three years to complete, will be under construction.

Assistance for the programme will come from Britain and Japan but the bulk of the funding will have to come from the Zimbabwean government itself.

Since independence 12 large dams have been built at a cost of R144 million with help from foreign donor agencies and governments.

Star 16/3/89

Motor deal Minister ³⁶² has to quit

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — When revolutionaries go wrong they too must be punished — perhaps even more — said President Mugabe yesterday when he announced that he had accepted the resignation of Defence Minister Mr Enos Nkala.

Mr Nkala, a veteran nationalist and co-founder of Zanu (PF), tendered his resignation last week when admitting that he had lied to a commission of inquiry investigating the distribution and sale of new vehicles in Zimbabwe.

Mr Nkala said he was trying to protect his wife, who had sold a car at three times the controlled price.

Mr Mugabe, who returned yesterday from a visit to Europe, said he hoped the resignations of Mr Nkala and Mr Frederick Shava, Minister of State for Political Affairs, who quit earlier, would be a lesson to others.

He said he appreciated their past services to the party and government.

Asked if former Ministers or MPs who had lied to the commission would face perjury charges, he said that was a matter for the police.

Mr Mugabe said he was awaiting the report and recommendations of the Sandura Commission, whose job it had been to expose abuses.

He had given instructions that nothing was to be hidden.

Mr Mugabe, who seemed relaxed and confident, said he was looking forward to the visit to Zimbabwe at the end of the month of British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher.

He said Britain and Zimbabwe had close and friendly relations, and they differed only on their approaches to apartheid.

He wants comprehensive sanctions, she is for dialogue and negotiation.

FOCUS

The indaba north of the Limpopo

Some fan 16/3/89
362

WHEN Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visits Zimbabwe for the first time this month, it will crown an early foreign police triumph and mark a new phrase in an often acrimonious relationship with President Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe, a sharp critic of Britain's policies towards South Africa, will be an eager host for her two-day visit at the end of the month, the highlight of an African tour in which she will also travel to Morocco, Nigeria and Malawi.

At the time Thatcher came to power at the head of a Conservative government in May, 1979, the white minority leaders of Rhodesia had defied the British Crown for 13½ years, half of that time locked in a bloody bush war with nationalist guerillas led by Mugabe, among others.

Embarrassing

A peace settlement leading to independence under black majority rule had eluded previous Labour governments, notably former Prime Minister Harold Wilson, whose talks with rebel leader Ian Smith had been embarrassing public failures.

For Thatcher, with little experience in Foreign Affairs and little knowledge of Africa, it was a diplomatic minefield.

Because of Britain's failure to bring its breakaway colony to heel, Thatcher was convinced she would have acid thrown in her



ROBERT Mugabe ... he denounced the British Prime Minister as a racist when she refused to impose sanctions on SA.



MARGARET Thatcher ... "May I remind you, Mr Mugabe, that without my government you would not be here."

face when she arrived in neighbouring Zambia to attend a Commonwealth summit three months after coming to power.

Then Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who recorded Thatcher's fears in his memoirs, wrote also of her "distrust of the Foreign Office", adding: "A determined attitude that it didn't stick up for Britain ... was never far from the surface".

Moreover, the new Prime Minister was rooted politically in the powerful Right wing of the Conservative Party, strongly sympathetic to their white Rhodesian "kith and kin".

But she reluctantly bowed to Carrington's pressure and agreed that Britain should host talks with all the parties involved, the guerillas, Rhodesia's whites and a bi-racial administration then nominally running the country.

Recording their "spirited" arguments, Carrington wrote that Thatcher opted eventually for "political sense" over "her heart and basic instincts".

Banners

Such was the strength of Right-wing opposition that a month after talks began at Lancaster House in London, banners were hung at the Conservative Party annual conference in October declaring: "Hang Carrington".

The talks reached agreement in December that year, an interim British governor flew out to supervise pre-independence elections and the Union flag was lowered for the last time in April, 1980 as Mugabe was sworn in as the first leader of independent Zimbabwe.

Against widespread dire predictions of imminent collapse at independence, Zimbabwe today enjoys general political and economic stability.

But the personal ties between Thatcher and Mugabe have ridden a roller-coaster.

Infuriated with Thatcher's rigid refusal to impose sweeping economic sanctions against South Africa, Mugabe has denounced her as a racist and told his people on national television he had "given up" on the British leader.

Thatcher, fiercely

style, based on a powerful academic grasp of issues and briefing papers.

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Her decision to visit Zimbabwe, almost a decade after putting in

An odd couple, Mugabe and Thatcher. But behind the acrimony caused by Britain's policies towards South Africa is a growing respect between these two strong leaders who come face to face in Harare this month

attacked over her African policies at the last two Commonwealth summits, has pointed to Zimbabwe on a number of occasions and said: "I can think of one African country that has got a lot to thank me for."

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train the events which led to its independence, is seen in both capitals as mutually beneficial and a public demonstration of the new warmth in their relationship.

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For Thatcher, looking to another Commonwealth conference in Malaysia in October, it will remind critics that it was the question of Britain's last African colony she solved first. — Sapa-Reuter.

Blow ahead!

THE Zimbabwean Government says Ray Phiri and Stimela can play in their country anytime.

The news was passed on to *Sowetan* yesterday by Mr Douglas Ruhukwa, promoter of Stimela's shows in Zimbabwe.

Lucas M Sebobe, a spokesman for the company sponsoring the UB40-Stimela concerts later this month said Ray

Zimbabwe gives ^{Sowetan} OK to Stimela

By ELLIOT MAKHAYA

Phiri and Stimela were chosen for the bill because of their cultural outlook and their contributions to black

culture.

"Ray will be welcome. He has a big following up here," said Sebobe.

This is not the message contained in *The Herald* this week. The newspaper published a letter from "Exiled South African Patriots" saying the group would not be welcome because it performed for the SADF in Namibia. This allegation was declared groundless by the South African Musicians Alliance.

The letter also claimed the show is being promoted by Dunn Gould Associates, who came under fire after it was disclosed that former Rhodesian military supremo General Peter Walls sold tickets for the Human Rights concert in Harare last year.

Mr Ruhukwa said Dunn Gould are only helping to manage the upcoming show.

The concerts are in fact promoted by Medicos Group which has branches in Soweto, Botswana and Zimbabwe. Mr Ruhukwa is the group's chairman and Lucas Sebobe is managing director of the Soweto-based company which has invested \$250 000 in the concert tour.

ZIMBABWE

(362) FmMUC
17/3/89

Willowgate fallout

Zimbabwe's Willowvale car scam has claimed its first two ministerial victims — Fred Shava, Minister for Political Affairs in the president's office, and Enos Nkala, Minister of Defence, have resigned. Nkala was one of the most powerful men in the country. The two quit after admitting they had given false evidence to a judicial commission of inquiry headed by Judge Sandura, denying that they had illegally resold new vehicles which they obtained using their ministerial positions.

It is believed that a further four top party officials — three ministers and one governor — are likely to resign or face dismissal. This list includes the Governor of Matabeleland

North, Jacob Mudenda; the Minister for Higher Education, Dzingai Mutumbuka; the Minister for Industry & Technology, Calistus Ndlovu; and one of President Robert Mugabe's top aides, Maurice Nyagumbo, senior Minister for Political Affairs.

For Mugabe the "Willowgate" affair, as it is known, is both a threat and an opportunity. The opportunity arises because he now has a new chance to reshuffle his Cabinet promoting more capable ministers — a chance which he muffed a year ago after the unity agreement with Zapu was reached.

The threat concerns his handling of the Sandura report due to be submitted at the end of March. Not only will he come under intense pressure to publish the full report but also to ensure that action is taken against those who broke the law, regardless of their political position.

But the threat goes a good deal further than this. The public reaction to Willowgate — the loud applause when Nkala announced



Zimbabwe's Nkala ... false evidence led to resignation

his resignation — shows just how unpopular his government has become. The ruling Zanu-PF party will hold a second post-independence congress in August when the formal integration of Zapu and Zanu is due to be consummated and parliamentary elections must be held by June 1990.

In this situation Mugabe is being advised to pay far greater attention to grassroots complaints about falling real wages, escalating unemployment, the acute shortage of public transport in the main cities, the housing crisis, deteriorating standards in the schools and university, and the need for faster economic growth.

Analysts predict a tussle in the Cabinet and politburo between those who want a reaffirmation of socialist values and policies and those, like Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, seeking perestroika.

President Mugabe accepts Minister's resignation

Sowetan 16/3/87 *402*

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe said yesterday he had accepted the resignation of Defence Minister Enos Nkala following his admission that he lied to a commission of inquiry.

The President told a Press conference shortly

after his return from an overseas trip he had also accepted Nkala's resignation from the politburo of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party.

Nkala was the Party's Secretary for Finance.

He said Nkala had also

asked to be allowed to resign from the central committee, but this would have to be discussed at a meeting of the committee next week.

Nkala told the Sandura Commission investigating car sales last week he had known that a vehicle belonging to him had been sold by his wife for ZD90 000, although he had previously said in evidence that it was sold for only ZD29 000, which was the government controlled price for the vehicle.

The Minister said he had lied to protect his wife, who also gave evidence, and had no apologies to make about having done so.

Star 17/3/89

The 'over-zealous' editor

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The editor's crime was over-zealousness.

That was the conclusion reached by President Mugabe when asked about the removal from his post of Mr Geoffrey Nyarota of *The Chronicle* newspaper in Bulawayo, which exposed corruption among government leaders.

Mr Nyarota, who has kept silent since his "promotion" to Zimbabwe

Newspapers Head Office in Harare, is said to be in charge of the company's public relations.

Mr Mugabe said he was grateful to Mr Nyarota for revealing information which led to the commission of inquiry into the disposal of new vehicles from the Willowvale Assembly Plant.

"But he went too far lumping everybody who had got a car from Willowvale under the epithet Willowgate," said Mr Mugabe.

FROM ONLY

4/6/89 20/3/89
'Spies' sentenced to death face new trial

Argus Africa News Service 362

HARARE. — The second in a series of spy trials involving South Africans is due to begin here today.

In the dock will be two men already under sentence of death — Kevin Woods, 35, and Michael Anthony Smith, 34 — and Barry Bawden, 30.

They will face terrorism charges connected with blowing up ANC properties by South African commandos in May 1986 in Harare.

Woods and Smith were sentenced to death last November for the murder of a man who died when a car-bomb exploded at an ANC house in Bulawayo in January last year.

The State will allege that in the Harare attacks in 1986 the three accused collaborated with South African saboteurs.

Zimbabwe losing R30-m in gold, gems

Argus-Africa News Service

HARARE. — Gold and emeralds worth more than R30 million are being smuggled out of Zimbabwe every year, according to mining officials. Most of the gold is panned illegally from rivers in Mashonaland and bought on the black market by businessmen who smuggle it out.

The emeralds come mainly from the south of the country near the Sandawana Mine.

The Rio Tinto company, which operates the Sandawana Mine, exports emeralds worth R5-million a year but believes that stones worth as much or more leave the country illegally.

The Herald newspaper recently carried an appeal from the police about gold and emerald trafficking which invited people to telephone a special number.

...on Saturday night. It was a breach of security.
there is a connection with Libya, Italy." — Sapa-Reuter.

Beahan to stand trial in Harare

HARARE — Johannesburg security guard Denis Charles Beahan, 41, would have to stand trial on a charge of attempting to enter Zimbabwe to commit an act of terrorism, Mr Justice Mtambanengwe ruled in the High Court on Friday.

He said although Beahan was extradited last July illegally from Botswana, Zimbabwe's courts had jurisdiction to try him as the al-

leged leader of an abortive bid to rescue five SA agents from Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison outside Harare.

Beahan's lawyers plan to challenge the judge's ruling in the Supreme Court on April 4.

Beahan was remanded in custody until May 22.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

CAL Times 21/3/89 362

Pretoria 'mole' may have warned Harare

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Papers put before the High Court here yesterday support the widespread belief here that South Africa's May 1986 raids on the frontline states were compromised in advance — possibly by a Western intelligence "mole" in Pretoria.

Had President Robert Mugabe taken full advantage of the tipoff, up to 20 South African agents and pilots could have been shot or captured. The raid cut short the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group peace initiative.

When three former members of the Rhodesian security forces yesterday appeared for trial charged with participation in the raid, a prosecution outline said an ANC member would testify to the tipoff a few hours before the South Africans devastated the ANC office with high explosive.

ANC sources say they were alerted by officers of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation on the evening of May 18, 1986, but diplomats here believe the sources of the warning was a Western government which has penetrated Pretoria's security screen,

possibly using spy satellites and sophisticated computer espionage equipment, as well as one or more moles.

When Mr Mugabe was warned of the impending raid, he was persuaded not to escalate its diplomatic and military consequences by posting elite army and police support units in ambush around the targets, the sources say.

Significantly, when Mr Kevin Woods, 35, Mr Barry Bawden, 30, and Mr Michael Smith, 34, appeared for trial yesterday they were not charged with murder. They pleaded not guilty to sabotage and participating in an act of terrorism "in concert and in common purpose with South African saboteurs".

Mr Woods and Mr Smith are already under sentence of death for their part in the fatal car bombing of an ANC house in Bulawayo in January, 1988.

Yesterday's proceedings were taken up with legal argument about the admissibility of statements the three allegedly made. The defence claims they were obtained under duress.

Attacker 'not' Thatcher likely to

CITY



COURTS

Ruling today on men in bomb trial

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A judge will rule today whether statements by three men accused of involvement in bomb attacks on African National Congress properties in Harare can be admitted as evidence.

On trial in the second of a series of spy cases are former intelligence officer Kevin Woods, 35, Michael Anthony Smith, 34, and Barry Bawden, 30.

Woods and Smith were sentenced to death in November for murder after the bombing of an ANC house in Bulawayo. Their appeal has still to be heard by the Supreme Court.

The men are challenging statements on which the State is, relying on the grounds that they were not made freely and voluntarily, that the police unduly influenced them and that they were denied proper and speedy access to lawyers.

All three pleaded not guilty.

Mr Justice Ebrahim ordered that their leg irons be removed and that they be allowed to wear their own clothes rather than prison khaki.

The men are being taken to and from the High Court and the Chikurubi maximum security prison in a military armoured column.

They are accused of acting in concert with South African saboteurs who were allegedly flown into Zimbabwe in May 1986 and blew up an ANC office a block away from Harare's main police station and a house normally occupied by ANC personnel in the Ashdown Park suburb.

The trial is expected to last several weeks.

Cocaine in coconuts

MADRID. — Spanish police burned 50 000 Colombian coconuts after smashing them open to extract a haul of smuggled cocaine which was estimated to have a street value of up to R85-million. — Sapa Reuter.

...ment was ...
... the deci- ...

CAT Tinf 22/3/89

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Zimbabwean policeman duped

SA commandos hired vehicle

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — South African raiders, bent on blowing up ANC targets, hired a kombi for their operations from an unsuspecting Zimbabwean security policeman, it was disclosed at the trial here of three alleged agents.

Papers put before Mr Justice Ibrahim say the state plans to call Detective Section Officer Kerry Munyengerwa, who was approached through intermediaries four days before the raid on the ANC's Harare offices in May, 1986 and agreed to lease his private vehicle for R870, believing the recipients were bona fide tourists.

Judge Ibrahim yesterday ruled that statements made to the police by the three accused men, Mr Kevin Woods, 35, Mr Barry Bawden, 30, and Mr Michael Smith, 34, were all admissible.

Pleading not guilty, they had claimed the statements were made un-

der duress and improperly confirmed before magistrates.

In the statements, all three deny being present at the scenes of three South African commando attacks on the ANC in 1986 and 1987, but admit assisting operations. Mr Woods and Mr Bawden allegedly helped the secret flying-in of arms and equipment to a remote airstrip near Bulawayo.

In one of his statements Mr Smith, a one-time soldier in the Rhodesian Light Infantry, says: "I would like to say that the South African commandos who came into the country, I would not refer to as terrorists."

"They came into the country with a specific task to attack the ANC which is an organisation carrying out acts of terrorism against the government of South Africa."

The trial, which is expected to take up to a month, continues today.

Mr Woods and Mr Smith are already under sentence of death for their part in the January 1987 car-bombing of an ANC house in Trenance, Bulawayo.

Harare judge to rule on statements by 3 'bombers'

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A Zimbabwean judge is to rule today whether statements by three men accused of involvement in bomb attacks on ANC properties in Harare can be admitted as evidence.

On trial in the second of a series of spy cases are former intelligence officer Kevin Woods (35), Michael Anthony Smith (34) and Barry Bawden (30).

Woods and Smith are under sentence of death after their conviction for murder in a trial last November following the bombing of an ANC house in Bulawayo. Their appeal has still to be heard by the Supreme Court.

The men are challenging statements on which the State is relying heavily, on the grounds that they were not made freely and voluntarily, the police unduly influenced them and they were denied proper and speedy access to lawyers after their arrest.

Mr Justice Ebrahim, at the start of the trial, ordered that the men's leg irons be removed and they be allowed to wear their own clothes rather than the prison khaki uniforms.

Massive security precautions are being observed at the High Court and the men are being taken to and from the court building and Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison in a military armoured column.

All three men pleaded "not guilty" in firm voices when the charges were put to them by law officer Mr Yunus Omerjee, for the State.

They are accused of acting in concert with South African saboteurs who were flown in and out of Zimbabwe in May 1986, blowing up an ANC office a block away from Harare's main police station and a house normally occupied by ANC personnel in the Ashdown Park suburb.

The State outline says an ANC witness will tell the court the house was evacuated before the raid after a tip-off.

The men are facing another count of possessing an arsenal of weaponry found at different locations, including beehive bombs, fragmentation grenades, machine guns, AKM rifles with folding butts, pistols with silencers, ammunition including hard and soft-nosed bullets, rocket launchers and other equipment.

It would be alleged eight vehicles were hired in Bulawayo to transport the saboteurs.

Mr John Sayce and Mr Mark Stonier are appearing for the defence.

The current trial is expected to last several weeks.

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Zimbabwean policeman duped

SA commandos hired vehicle

Own Correspondent — **HARARE.** — South African raiders, bent on blowing up ANC targets, hired a kombi for their operations from an unsuspecting Zimbabwean security policeman, it was disclosed at the trial here of three alleged agents.

Papers put before Mr Justice Ibrahim say the state plans to call Detective Section Officer Kerry Munyengerwa, who was approached through intermediaries four days before the raid on the ANC's Harare offices in May 1986 and agreed to lease his private vehicle for R870, believing the recipients were bona fide tourists.

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In one of his statements Mr Smith, a one-time soldier in the Rhodesian Light Infantry, says: "I would like to say that the South African commandos who came into the country, I would not refer to as terrorists."

"They came into the country with a specific task to attack the ANC which is an organisation carrying out acts of terrorism against the government of South Africa."

The trial, which is expected to take up to a month, continues today.

Mr Woods and Mr Smith are already under sentence of death for their part in the January 1987 car-bombing of an ANC house in Trenance, Bulawayo.

'Didis' led SA attacks on ANC targets, court is told

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The leader of a group of South African commandos who attacked ANC properties in Harare in May 1986 was a man known as Didis, according to evidence in the trial of three men accused of involvement in the bomb attacks.

A statement by Mr Barry Bawden to the police, which was admitted in evidence over objections by the defence, said he had driven a back-up car in the raid.

According to one of the accused, Mr Bawden (30), a rancher from Matabeleland, had been flown into Zimbabwe by helicopter with the South African commandos who landed in the Filabusi area of Matabeleland.

Cars had been hired for them and these were

driven to a rendezvous in the bush.

According to Mr Bawden's statement, the raiders gathered near Lake McIlwaine, about 30 km from Harare, to be given final instructions by Didis.

One group went to attack the ANC office in Angwa Street, a block away from the main police station, and the other went to attack a house in the suburb of Ashdown Park.

Mr Bawden said he followed the first group and parked several blocks away near the Harare Town House.

After the attack, in which he took no part, the South Africans got into his car because their car had broken down.

They then drove to the Ngesi National Park off the main road to Bulawayo where they were

all taken aboard helicopters and flown to South Africa.

In the dock with Mr Bawden are Mr Kevin Woods (35) and Mr Michael Anthony Smith (34). All the men formerly served in the Rhodesian armed forces.

Mr Smith said in his statement that he had helped conceal the presence of the South African commandos because he felt they were not terrorists but were simply defending their country. He had agreed to help them in operations against the ANC.

He admitted locating landing zones for the helicopters and checking for road blocks on the road between Bulawayo and Harare.

He also admitted to storing bombs for a while.

In his statement, Mr Woods admitted collecting boxes of weapons from a light aircraft which landed at night on a farm airstrip.

He admitted knowledge of the bombings of ANC properties but said he did not take part in the attacks.

The day before he had driven vehicles to where the commandos were hiding in the bush.

All three accused have pleaded not guilty to the charges — which carry the death penalty.

ANC cadres didn't heed warning of night attack

THE grim life-and-death trial of three alleged South African saboteurs assumed the character of a knock-about farce in the High Court here last week.

This happened as an African National Congress witness described how reluctant he was to heed warnings of an impending SADF attack in May 1986.

Former Rhodesian security force members Kevin Woods, 35, Barry Bawden, 30, and Michael Smith, 34, could be hanged if their not-guilty pleas fail.

The ANC man — whose identity may not be revealed by order of the court — told Mr Justice Ibrahim that Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation sent a frantic tip-off three hours before the midnight raiders struck, urging all ANC members to "go to ground".

Threat

"Just leave the place," the CIO men told the occupants at Eaves Crescent in Harare's Ashdown Park suburb.

The ANC members, however, were reluctant to lose a good night's sleep and had to be roused from their beds at 10pm by CIO men, who telephoned to check the house was empty.

It was only when a CIO officer "threatened to send

By DON JACOBS
Harare

his boys" that the ANC took him seriously and headed for the hills, the witness confessed shamefacedly.

When he returned to the house the next morning he found only a heap of smouldering rubble.

"The place was completely demolished," he said.

A Zimbabwean security policeman also had a spot of fast talking to do on "the morning after".

It was discovered he had hired out his van to the raiders for R870, believing they were bona fide tourists. It was later found abandoned.

The trial, which is expected to last up to a month, continues this week.

Woods, who retired from the Central Intelligence Organisation in 1986, and Smith, who served as a sapper in the Rhodesian Light Infantry, are already under sentence of death for their part in the January 1988 car bombing of an ANC house in Trenance, Bulawayo.

CIO 'knew raid on ANC was on way'

HARARE — Intriguing questions have been raised in the trial of three white Zimbabweans accused of helping South African commandos blow up two ANC properties here last May.

An unidentified ANC witness said hours before the attack he had received phone calls telling him to leave 19 Eves Crescent, Ashdown Park.

The caller said he was from Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO).

He told the occupier of the house, which was later demolished: "We have information the South African Government is to attack ANC properties tonight."

The first call told him to leave as soon as possible. A second call warned of an impending attack.

A third call said if the witness did not leave immediately, "the boys" would get him out.

When the witness returned next morning the house was flattened.

ROBIN DREW

The witness said he did not know if anything had been done to prevent the attacks.

On trial are Kevin Woods (35), a former CIO officer, Barry Bawden (30), who in a statement to police admitted driving a back-up car in the raid, and Michael Anthony Smith (34), who, like Woods is under sentence of death for his part in the attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo last year when a man was killed.

In the Harare raid the ANC office a block from the main police station was blown up at the same time as the Ashdown Park House.

What has not been revealed is how the CIO came to be aware of the raid and why more precautions were not taken.

The court heard that about 11 commandos were flown in and out of Zimbabwe by helicopter.

The trial continues.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

Thatcher lands in Zimbabwe

She was met at the steps of her RAF VC10 by President Robert Mugabe.

Zimbabwean students urged Thatcher to "go right back home" in a statement protesting against her refusal to impose comprehensive sanctions on SA.

While Thatcher is expected to project a mediating role for Britain in consolidating peace in southern Africa in talks with Mugabe and Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano, Mugabe is certain to seek more militant commitment by Britain to the cause of the Frontline states.

Besides pleas for severance of UK ties with SA and increased economic support for its neighbours, Mugabe is said to be seeking British extended credits for major arms purchases.

Before leaving London Thatcher was presented with an Amnesty International report on the human rights situation in Zimbabwe, as well as Nigeria, Morocco and Malawi. It expresses concern about two Britons held without trial in Zimbabwe for 20 months.

3/2007 29/3/08

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ANC was 'warned' of Harare attack — evidence

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Intriguing questions have been raised in the trial of three white Zimbabweans accused of acting in concert with South African commandos to blow up two African National Congress properties in Harare in May, 1986.

An ANC witness, who may not be named under a court order, said that several hours before the attack he had received phone calls telling him to leave the house at 19 Eves Crescent, Ashdown Park. The caller said he was from Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO).

He told the occupier of the house which was later demolished: "We have information that the South African government is to attack ANC properties in Harare tonight".

The first call told him to leave as soon as possible. A second telephone call then contained the warning about an impending attack.

A third call said if the witness did not leave immediately, "the boys" would be sent to get him out.

He then left and when he returned the next morning found the house had been flattened.

On trial are Kevin Woods, 35, a former CIO officer, Barry Bawden, 30, who in a statement to the police admitted driving a back-up car in the raid, and Michael Anthony Smith, 34, who like Woods is under sentence of death for his part in another attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo last year when a man was killed. An appeal is pending in this case.

The trial continues next week.

There had been no fixed arrangement all the furniture in Siebert's home, claimed from the estate. Sapa.

Info was useful 'and police took action accordingly'

Alleged spy told of SA commando rescue plan

B/Day 30/3/87

HARARE — A police officer told the High Court yesterday one of the alleged SA agents on trial here told him SA commandos had plans to rescue him and others involved in the bombings of ANC properties in Harare.

The evidence was given by Detective Superintendent Bernard Jambawu in response to a question by Advocate John Sayce at the trial of Kevin John Woods, Barry Desmond Bawden and Michael Anthony Smith, alleged to have contravened sections of Zimbabwe's Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

The State has alleged they acted in concert with SA saboteurs to destroy ANC premises in Harare on May 19 1986 by the use of explosives.

They have all pleaded not guilty. Jambawu said Woods had been co-operative with the police to the extent that he gave out information that SA

commandos were anxious to rescue him and other people involved in the bombings of the ANC properties.

He said it was through Woods that Bawden and Smith, and other people not standing trial with him, were arrested.

Woods's information had made it clear to the police that security arrangements had to be taken to foil the rescue of these men by "enemies".

Recovery

Asked whether SA was an enemy, Jambawu replied: "They were acting in concert with SA. Woods indicated to me they had sophisticated air jets which took 11 minutes to get here from Messina."

Woods's co-operation with the police had led to the recovery of exhibits displayed to the court.

Jambawu denied that Woods and his co-accused were being moved from one place to another in an effort to refuse them access to lawyers.

Detective Patrol Officer Cuthbert Chinyani told the court how on January 20 1988, Bawden led him to a ranch in Shangani where he recovered from a farm storeroom three bee-hive power PAC bombs, two gas cylinders, a plug adaptor, five sockets, three electrical detonators and two screw-drivers.

He said Bawden then took the police to his house where they recovered a .22 rifle, two plastic bottles containing explosive liquid, one fully charged magazine, one pair of black gloves, one wire-cutter, a crash helmet and a black face mask.

Bawden later took them to Carlson ranch in the Fort Rixon area where he directed the police to an open piece of ground and indicated where parachutes and bombs had allegedly been dropped from an SA aircraft. He then directed police to where three burnt parachutes were recovered.

The hearing continues. — Sapa.

Mozambican peace prospects 'good'

blm 30/3/84
HARARE — Prospects for a peace initiative in Mozambique, probably involving Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi, yesterday dominated summit talks between the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe and President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique.



● THATCHER

Sources close to the talks said sanctions against SA were only briefly touched upon, with Thatcher warning Mugabe not to "undo" the good achieved by the

MICHAEL HARTNACK

recent agreement over Angola and Namibia.

In the face of Mugabe's strongly-voiced doubts yesterday about SA's good faith, Thatcher reportedly said: "Let's hope you are wrong and you and I will be the first to cheer."

Speculation that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would deviate from the planned itinerary of her African trip and visit Namibia this weekend was firmly denied yesterday by spokesmen for Downing Street, the British Embassy in SA and the Namibian Administrator-General.

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At a banquet in her honour here last night, Thatcher again warned against confrontation, saying there was "now greater hope for peace and stability" in Southern Africa through a "growing readiness among countries to resolve conflicts by negotiation".

Thatcher said Britain was ready to take part in any political initiative supported by Mozambique and other countries of the region to end conflict there.

While much remained for condemnation in SA — apartheid, detention without trial and the suspension of basic human rights — "we should be no less

● To Page 2 ➡

Mozambican peace prospects 'good'

blm 30/3/84
ready to acknowledge changes for the better when they are made, whether it be within SA or in relations with neighbouring countries", said Thatcher.

After three hours of talks with Mugabe at Harare's State House yesterday morning, Thatcher flew with him and Chissano to Nyanga Battalion Battle School, near the Mozambique border, where 27 British instructors are instilling much-needed professionalism into Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops going out to confront Renamo rebels.

Chissano reportedly briefed Thatcher on recent clandestine contacts between top Mozambican churchmen and Renamo "in attempts to establish what Renamo wants".

Chissano urged a two-pronged international peace offensive, simultaneously exposing the savagery of the rebels to the world and bringing pressure on them to accept his current amnesty offer.

Thatcher pledged an extra R84m in

From Page 1
aid to Zimbabwe and Mozambique, including an extra R1.8m to the British military advisory and training team (BMAT), R36m in programme aid to Mozambique, R11m for Mozambique refugee relief and 15 000 tons of food aid.

Chissano reportedly pleaded with Thatcher for substantial enlargement of British logistical and training support for his war effort.

Thatcher went to the bush wearing an impractical black and puce costume and patent leather shoes, but was not deterred from descending into troops' slit trenches to inspect living conditions.

Discord was struck over the continued detention of Britons Patricia Brown and Squadron Leader Jack Lewis-Walker, accused of spying for SA. Mugabe reportedly said their cases "would continue to be reviewed".



Southern 3/3/89 **MRS MARGARET THATCHER, British Prime Minister, was greeted warmly in Harare by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe on Tuesday night.** (362)

Thatcher sees hope for peace

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe and visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday held private talks at State House here, Ziana, Zimbabwe's news agency, reports.

Vice-President Simon Muzenda, senior Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero and Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira joined other senior government officials at the talks which were closed to the Press.

Mrs Thatcher, who is on her first visit to Zimbabwe, yesterday afternoon held tripartite talks with Presidents Mugabe and Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique in Nyanga, in the eastern border, before attending a State



BRITISH Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher talks to Presidents Chissano and Mugabe.

banquet scheduled for last night.

Earlier yesterday, Mrs Thatcher launched a

push for a negotiated settlement to the problems of Southern Africa, and has hinted that her door will be open for dialogue to top South Africans.

She made clear that she believed the time was ripe for a diplomatic initiative.

Thatcher said South Africa had a lesson to learn from the way Zimbabwe had gained its independence from Britain in 1980.

"We sorted it out here by negotiation and there was an absolutely free election. In South Africa they have a lot to learn from the way we went about that, and the



SOUTH Africa's Barend du Plessis... Mrs Thatcher is keen to meet him.

success of Zimbabwe," she said.

"I think there is a sea-change in the region: There is an atmosphere about these problems that they can be solved by

patient negotiation," Thatcher said, with Mugabe standing beaming by her side.

British officials told reporters on the plane bringing Thatcher to Zimbabwe from Nigeria that she planned to follow up her surprise March 15 meeting in London with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha by talking to other Cabinet Ministers from Pretoria.

No invitations will be sent out, but the door to her office will be open to Cabinet members when they are in Europe. Officials said she was particularly keen to meet Finance Minister Barend du Plessis.

Thatcher 'magic' won't change SA, says Mugabe

AKGw 31/3/89

As Margaret Thatcher left Zimbabwe, President Robert Mugabe expressed his deep scepticism towards her policy of trying to persuade South Africa to give up apartheid.

"If she thinks she can wield some magic wand and make apartheid disappear like a political magician, we want her to be that magician, but we don't think she is," he said.

In an exclusive interview, Mr Mugabe spoke warmly of the Prime Minister's two-day visit and said it had been very successful. Their differences over how to deal with South Africa are still wide, but have caused no rancour. There is no difference in the demands both are making on Pretoria — only on the way they can be achieved.

Describing Mrs Thatcher's policy towards South Africa as "persuasive engagement", Mr Mugabe said: "I told her I was not optimistic, if she can do it, fine, but a year or two ago she said she was in contact with President P W Botha and there was a furore of correspondence between them. She hoped then that Nelson Mandela and others might be released."

Asked if Britain was encouraging Zimbabwe to sit down with South Africa, he said: "Mrs Thatcher made mention of the international atmosphere of negotiation and thought it necessary to try on South Africa. We don't say no to negotiations, but negotiations between who and who?"

From RICHARD DOWDEN,
of The Independent,
in Harare

"It has to be the South Africans themselves, however defined, African National Congress, Pan-Africanist Congress, United Democratic Front, Inkatha or the National Party or the Conservative Party. Why should they come to seek a solution from us? We won't talk until they talk to Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela and the rest. Only then can any discussion with us serve any purpose."

Zimbabwe has been seeking an air defence system and Mr Mugabe said Britain was offering one. "We are currently trying to find our choice," he said. Mrs Thatcher "did whisper to me at dinner that she has this in mind."

She said the whole world is discussing peace and she found it difficult to make the suggestion to me, but if we feel we need one, as she believed we might because of our situation, Britain would be willing to sell whatever it could to us".

Mr Mugabe also revealed that the Frelimo government in Mozambique is opening the door to negotiation with the Renamo rebels.

"The leadership of Renamo should present their grievances and I happen to know that President Chissano is willing to listen." But Mr Mugabe said that if Renamo had a leadership, sure-

ly it should realise that all it was doing was destroying the country and that it could not win.

"The problem is that we don't know what Renamo stands for," he said.

Mrs Thatcher also met President Joaquim Chissano during her stay in Zimbabwe, and Britain has offered to increase assistance to the Mozambique army, which is helping to keep open rail and road links between Zimbabwe and the Indian Ocean ports.

They are a vital lifeline for Zimbabwe, which has several thousand troops in Mozambique also fighting the rebels. Mr Mugabe said that he and President Chissano had raised the issue of South African support for the rebels with Mrs Thatcher and that she had said she had talked to Mr Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, when he visited Downing Street recently.

Mr Botha, she said, had assured her that Pretoria had stopped supporting the rebels and would not support them in future. The United States said recently that South Africa was still supplying Renamo, but Britain has been alone in not publicly acknowledging this support.

On Namibia, where the process for independence begins tomorrow, Mr Mugabe said he had been reassured by Mrs Thatcher that Britain would not stand in the way if the United Nations Secretary-General thought it necessary to send extra UN troops there for the elections.



A young boy welcomes Margaret Thatcher as she visits a school in a British-sponsored resettlement area in Zimbabwe. Thatcher's pledge of money to the school to build another classroom, and gifts of encyclopaedias and soccer balls were greeted with ululation. PICTURE: Reuter

Lesson delights Thatcher

By 31/3/89
Own Correspondent

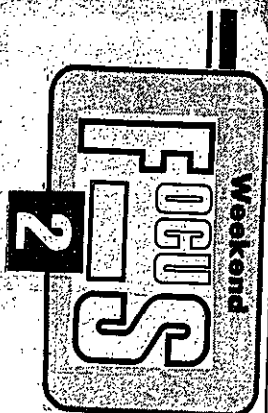
BINDURA — Margaret Thatcher flew into the Zimbabwean bush yesterday to receive the outpourings of gratitude and friendship now mandatory on her African trips.

First stop was Chomagora School, near Mount Darwin, where children brandished placards demonstrating their devotion to Thatcher. "Let our association with UK grow into infinity," read one.

Before leaving the school, Thatcher disappeared into a classroom. She emerged beaming. "They're actually teaching grammar in there!" she exclaimed.

At one village she endured a 15-minute government minister's lecture about resettlement. He was a world-class crasher, not swaying from his text even when two local women prostrated themselves before the guests' hut while a third administered brief ritual flagellation.

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Patching up old wounds

2/6 Mues 1/487 362

IN mid-1986, Zimbabwean leader Robert Mugabe told wildly enthusiastic supporters at a township rally here: "The only language the Boer understands is the language of the gun."

But this week there were no signs of irritation on his mobile face as he stood next to Mrs Thatcher in the drizzle at Harare Airport while she proclaimed the virtues of negotiation in ending South Africa's apartheid system.

Indeed, the week before, President Mugabe, addressing an OAU gathering, for the first time laid down conditions — some of them already partially met — for the six southern African frontline states to open talks with South Africa.

The shift in his opinion marks a

major narrowing of the differences of opinion between Mugabe, hitherto considered the most vehement African critic of the Pretoria government, and Thatcher who despite insisting on her anti-apartheid credentials has steadfastly backed negotiations with South Africa rather than confrontation.

ON Wednesday they met for over two hours. Thatcher almost catching Mugabe off-balance when she unexpectedly arrived early at State House. No statements were issued, but British officials said she had pressed the Zimbabwean leader for his commitment to the principle of negotiations with South Africa to bring democratic rule to the troubled country.

In recent years Mugabe has

by JAN RAATH in Harare

savagely criticised Thatcher for her refusal to back comprehensive economic sanctions against Pretoria. But this time, officials said, it was not certain that the issue would even come up. Two weeks ago, Mugabe told a press conference here that both leaders had "agreed to disagree" on sanctions.

The two are regarded as having very similar personalities — strong-willed, commanding, a close familiarity with academic argument and by no means reticent to have a stand up row. British officials say Thatcher "enjoys a good argument" with Mugabe.

"There's a mutual respect between the two," said one British

diplomat based here. "There's been a lot of fire between the two, and my bet is that it will turn into a deep friendship and a very significant political alliance."

THE change in Mugabe appears to have come out of South Africa's honouring — so far — American-brokered agreements last year to pull its troops out of Angola and to implement UN resolutions to end its 42-year occupation of the desert territory of Namibia.

"These changes were unimaginable two years ago," Thatcher said on her arrival. Observers believe they were even more inconceivable to Mugabe who has been astonished by the pace of progress on the south-western African coast which has helped to soften

his former hard stance against South Africa.

But Zimbabwe government officials caution that significant distance still has to be covered before Mugabe, who is known to have blocked previous initiatives by the frontline states on South Africa, is convinced that talk is the way to bring change to South Africa.

"He won't be easily bought," commented one official who asked not to be named. "The final proof of South Africa's sincerity is the success of free elections in Namibia. But Mrs Thatcher has started on a course of mediation and it is important for the security of the region that she gets the President on her side."

London Observer Service.

West sees hope in the example of Zimbabwe

LONDON — The West still believed the UN monitoring force would have enough men to supervise the independence process in Namibia, Western diplomats said yesterday.

About 1 000 members of the UN force — which at full strength will number more than 5 000 — are already in place.

The diplomats recalled that the Rhodesia-Zimbabwe independence exercise had been monitored by a Commonwealth force of only 1 200 men.

They said the population in Zimbabwe was several times larger than Namibia's and the Rhodesian bush war was more widespread.

The diplomats said the fighting on Namibia's northern border was unfortunate, but expressed confidence that the situation would be brought under control.

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Confident

They pointed to the fact that in the run-up to Zimbabwe's independence there had been an assassination attempt on Robert Mugabe, intimidation and "dirty tricks" that cost dozens of lives.

"But the independence agreement still held up and we remain confident of success in Namibia too," said one diplomat.

"The parties to the agreement have got to be made to abide by it. You can pour thousands more men in, but it isn't going to achieve any better results if the parties refuse to stop fighting."

Black African states were critical when the major world powers insisted on reducing the UN force from an originally envisaged 7 500 men to the present number because they wanted to keep costs down. — Sapa.

5/2/95
USSR will
consider call
for MiG jets

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — No agreement has been reached between Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union for the supply of MiG 29 planes but if Zimbabwe makes the request, it will be considered.

This was made plain by the Soviet deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Anatoly Adamishin, who had talks with President Mugabe on Friday.

Mr. Adamishin said Zimbabwe was an independent country which had the right to apply to any country to buy arms.

Last week, the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, said she had only touched on the question of defence aid for Zimbabwe.

Asked if she had discussed the reported offer by the UK to supply Zimbabwe with Harrier jets, she said this had not been specifically raised.

FMAL 7/4/89.

ZIMBABWE

(362)

Crop outlook

Zimbabwe's 1989 tobacco auctions open next Tuesday amid hopes that new records will be set. After the 1987 disaster, when prices plummeted following the severe drought, growers harvested a vintage crop last year and the price rose 80% to a record Z393c/kg (US218c).

The 1988 crop was worth Z\$472m (US\$262m), and experts are forecasting further — though slower — growth in the industry this year.

Current forecasts suggest a crop of 130m kg or slightly less, and, while the quality is not up to last year's standards, buyers expect prices to average above 400c this year, reflecting the combination of continued growth in world demand and the 10% devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar against the US currency since last year.

Indeed, some optimists are forecasting a price as high as 420c/kg and, taking a middle-estimate of 410c, the value of the crop could rise some \$60m this year to a new peak of Z\$533m (US\$265m). On this forecast, the US dollar price would fall to around US205c from last year's 218c/kg while the total value of the crop in US dollars would be only fractionally higher than last year's US\$262m.

After a patchy season in which severe drought conditions were experienced in the south of the country while the extreme north enjoyed above-average rainfall, official forecasts point to a reduction in most crop deliveries this year.

Cotton has been hardest hit, partly by the weather but also because commercial producers say it is no longer feasible. Cotton deliveries are forecast to decline almost 20% to 260 000 t from a record 323 000 t last year, while maize deliveries will fall 10% to 1.1 Mt. In the case of both cotton and maize, the country's small-scale peasant producers will deliver more than half the crop — 53% of the maize and 62% of the cotton.

Soya bean output will be fractionally lower at 119 500 t compared with 122 000 t last year, but sunflower production will increase 17% to 54 000 t.

Last year agriculture was the main source of the country's 5.5% economic growth rate with value-added in the farming sector rising by 23%. Crop production was valued at Z\$1.4bn — up 55% on 1987 — while livestock and horticultural production was estimated at \$340m, taking total output to a record \$1.75bn.

Agricultural growth in 1989 will depend on prices.

While tobacco should add some \$60m, the other crops and livestock seem unlikely to contribute more than \$100m, taking the total of \$1.9bn, a growth rate of only 8% compared with 45% in 1987.

Consequently, the message for the economy as a whole is to expect slower growth in 1989, possibly no more than 3.5%. ■

PASSERS-BY in Harare's main road have grown used to the convoy of armoured cars and troop-carriers that brings three men to the Zimbabwean High Court every day to stand trial for their part in an alleged South African-backed bombing campaign.

The trial, which has been running since March 20, is being taken very seriously, not just by the army and police, but also by the Zimbabwean government.

It remains a major embarrassment to the South African government, because of the evidence alleging that several key members of Pretoria's security services were responsible for running covert operations inside Zimbabwe over a number of years.

It has also produced evidence of how seriously both the alleged South African spy-masters and their agents in Zimbabwe took the sabotage campaign which took place in May 1986.

The three accused are Michael Smith, Kevin Woods and Barry Bawden. Smith and Woods have already been sentenced to death for murder in an earlier trial relating to a botched attempt to bomb an ANC residence in Bulawayo in January 1987.

Armoured cars and troops at Zim's high-security spy trial

The trial is far from over, but for many Zimbabweans, the verdict is already clear. During his previous trial, one of the three, Smith, told the court under cross-examination that his real loyalties lay with South Africa and not with Zimbabwe.

Smith is one of a group of a half a dozen alleged South African spies, mostly former members of the Rhodesian Army and Zimbabwe's intelligence services, who were allegedly recruited by South Africa in the mid-1980s, to provide information on the movements of ANC personnel in Zimbabwe.

According to the state, Smith and his colleagues also assisted a group of 11 South African commandos who entered Zimbabwe in mid-May 1986 and planted bombs which blew apart the Harare offices of the ANC and

Convoys of armoured cars and troops pour down the street. There is no war on — these are the guards for three men accused of spying.

PETER MURRAY
reports from Harare

one of the ANC's suburban residences.

Outside the high court this week, six heavily armed paramilitary policemen, in the blue-grey uniforms of Zimbabwe's "Support Unit", ignored the tangled and rusted remains of a yellow Renault 5 in the centre of the courtyard.

The wreckage is evidence from the earlier trial, late last year, in which Smith, Woods and Philip Conjwayo were sentenced to death for the mur-

der of the Renault's driver in January 1987, during an attempt to blow up an ANC residence in Bulawayo by means of a car bomb.

This attack led to the arrest of a number of people believed to have been involved in a string of sabotage incidents. Interrogation of those detained uncovered an elaborate network of undercover operatives, centred in Bulawayo, and apparently linked to the South African security services.

It is understood that four former Rhodesian Police and intelligence officers, now living in South Africa, operated the spy ring for several years. The name of Geoffrey Price, a former police superintendent, has come up in almost every sabotage trial in Zimbabwe in the last five years.

Others named have been Matt Calla-

way, a member of the Central Intelligence Organisation until 1982, Mary Baker, a police officer, and Grey Branfield.

Kit Bawden, another central figure in the alleged spy network, is also believed to be living in South Africa. He is alleged to have detonated the Bulawayo car bomb.

A third member of the Bawden family is still in detention in Zimbabwe. The network of hard-line former Rhodesian right-wingers and the dwindling hard core of disaffected whites have some supporters in the business and farming communities.

But for the most part, white Zimbabweans now resent being automatically thrown under police suspicion by the activities of Rhodesian diehards. The situation is difficult for whites still in the security and defence services.

The diehards are often regarded as a joke. However, Smith, Woods and Bawden appear to have posed a serious threat to Zimbabwe's security, and to the South African exile community in the country — the arms cache on display in the high court testifies to this.

The trial is expected to last a few weeks.

Minister sentenced
for defrauding govt

6/10/89
HARARE Zimbabwe

Deputy Sports Minister
Charles Ndlovu was fined
and given an eight-month
suspended sentence at the
weekend for defrauding the
government of Z\$450.

Ndlovu, a former radio
disc-jockey appointed min-
ister in 1986, was found
guilty of pocketing money
he had authorised to be paid
to a bogus artist when he
was employed by the Infor-
mation Ministry in 1982.

The minister said he
planned to appeal to the
Supreme Court against
both conviction and sen-
tence. — Reuters

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Mugabe hits out at govt corruption

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Hard on the heels of the sentencing of a prominent Zimbabwean political personality for fraud, President Mugabe has criticised crooked leaders bent on enriching themselves.

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY

He said the number of dishonest personalities was growing by the day and society had to be protected against them.

Last week Deputy Minister Mr Charles Ndlovu was suspended from his duties in the government and as a Member of Parliament when he was given an eight months suspended jail sentence for defrauding the Government of R540 seven years ago when he was in the Ministry of Information.

Ndlovu had originally been charged with nearly 100 counts but the State withdrew some charges. He was acquitted of the rest and was convicted on only one count.

TARNISHED IMAGE

Ndlovu, who before the guerilla war was known as Webster Shamu, a radio announcer, ran the liberation radio service from Maputo.

After independence he held key posts in the state broadcasting service before becoming a Member of Parliament and Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture.

He is to appeal against conviction and sentence.

Recently Mr Mugabe warned that the image of the ruling party and of the government had never been so badly tarnished.

Mr Mugabe said: "The public are crying for our blood and they are entitled to do so after watching our actions and conduct for the past nine years."

Two Ministers quit the Government last month after it had been revealed they had been involved in black market car dealings.

FAX
SOLUTIONS FROM
R35
PER MONTH

Corruption: Public 'crying for our blood' ³⁶² Mugabe

From ROBIN DREW ^{ARGUS 10/4/89}
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Hard on the heels of the sentencing of a prominent Zimbabwean political personality for fraud, President Mugabe has slammed crooked leaders bent on enriching themselves.

"The public are crying for our blood and they are entitled to do so after watching our actions and conduct for the past nine years."

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Mr Mugabe warned recently that the image of the ruling party and of the government had never been so badly tarnished. Two Ministers quit the government last month after it had been disclosed they had been involved in black market car dealings.

World's most costly watch

GENEVA. — The world's most complicated watch, an 18-carat gold Patek Philippe with 1,728 parts which took a team of jewellers nine years to make, became the world's most expensive when it was auctioned in less than two minutes for 4.5 million Swiss francs (R57-m). ^{Sana-AP}

Mugabe seems set for his own perestroika

From ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service in Harare

NR645 11/4/89

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IS Zimbabwe heading for its own perestroika? That is the question on everyone's lips ahead of next week's ninth anniversary of independence when President Mugabe is set to make a major address.

ZIMBABWE



Robert Mugabe

His former opponent and now senior colleague in the government, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has given spice to the speculation with his remarks at a dance in Bulawayo when he said expansively that Mr Mugabe's pronouncements would mean changes in all spheres and make Zimbabwe the star of Southern Africa, if not the world at large.

Sceptics think Mr Nkomo may have been carried away a little by the occasion — a function to raise funds for the independence celebrations — but President Mugabe will have to do more than make reassuring noises if his credibility as a leader, already suffering, is not to be severely strained after that build-up.

People are certainly expecting more than just condemnation of corruption and crookedness among their leaders, an aspect of life in Zimbabwe which came to dominate events of the eighth year of independence.

The hearings of the Sandura Commission which investigated black-market deals by the privileged few who were allocated new cars from an assembly

plant led to the resignation of two ministers from the topheavy government in which there are more than 50 ministers and deputy ministers drawn from the ranks of 140 members of the House of Assembly and the Senate.

A cabinet reshuffle is top of the speculative list of changes which Mr Mugabe may announce.

Unity

The difficulty for him here is that the exercise to integrate the two main political parties — Zanu (PF) and Zapu — is still not complete 16 months after the signing of the unity accord.

A congress to launch the reformed party is due to be held about August or September when there will be a new central committee and politburo and which will have to be followed by cabinet appointments.

Furthermore a general election is scheduled for next year. So will Mr Mugabe want to make major changes to his cabinet now?

Some action, however, will be necessary and hints have been dropped that heads will roll. Mr Mugabe said last month in a brutally frank statement after a central committee meeting:

"We now must admit we are reaping the bitter fruits of our unwholesome and negative behaviour ... our image has never been so badly tarnished, the public are crying for our blood."

These comments from the leader himself vindicate the stand taken during the past year by personalities such as Edgar Tekere and Byron Hove and others who lashed the government for its poor performance and failure to improve the lot of the ordinary Zimbabwean.

Taxes

Lack of confidence in the ability of the government to run the economy efficiently, or rather dismay at its persistent attempts to interfere with what should be the prerogative of private enterprise, has all but halted investment.

Crippling taxes, shortages and bureaucratic delays have seen local money going into savings rather than productive expansion while overseas investors are hanging fire until the long promised new investment code is unveiled.

Mr Joshua Nkomo's forecast that economic, social and political changes will follow the April 18 review by Mr Mugabe are taken by some as meaning that the road to a freer economy and the removal of some control will be clearly sign-posted.

Security

It would be unthinkable in the international climate of relaxation by socialist governments for Zimbabwe to tighten the screws as some of the more radical textbook so-

cialists have been suggesting.

On the security front, Mozambique continues to pose the biggest problem for Zimbabwe, though there are indications that Mr Mugabe's government may be softening a little on its former hardline approach of "no negotiations" with the MNR.

Mr Mugabe used to warn frequently of the danger of Frelimo being tricked into negotiations which would lead to the downfall of Mr Chissano's government, with Zimbabwe next on the list.

Sovereign

Now he is saying that if the Frelimo government feels negotiations would be useful, then as a sovereign country it has the right to undertake them.

Diplomatic sources here report the Zimbabwe army is unhappy about its policing role in Mozambique where up to 12 000 troops are stationed.

The visit by the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, was a highlight of the past year and gave her the opportunity to state with a directness not often found here her strenuous objection to sanctions and her support for talks with Pretoria as a way of ending apartheid.

Talking

But so far there are no signs that she persuaded Mr Mugabe to take an easier line particularly over the question of leaders like himself talking to the South African government.

"We do not want to be used by South Africa," was Mr Mugabe's response which epitomises the suspicion genuinely felt here towards Pretoria's probes.

Zimbabwe warned of 'Aids for all'

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Instead of health for all by the year 2000, it will be "Aids for all", the Herald newspaper warned today in urging the Zimbabwean government to "stop pussy-footing around the issue".

The paper said an initial lack of openness by the health authorities had not helped although it believed official concern was now real.

This concern had to be turned into action to bring the promiscuous to their senses.

Aids is spreading rapidly in Zimbabwe and according to many authorities, the officially confirmed figure of 321 cases at the end of last year bears little resemblance to reality.

One mission hospital alone has disclosed that it has dealt with more than 100 cases.

Sexually transmitted diseases in Zimbabwe increased 10 times over the past five years to reach nearly one-million cases last year.

The blood transfusion service says it has to throw away 19 percent of blood donated by first-time donors because of

hepatitis, syphilis and HIV-related viruses.

Half of the antibiotics dispensed at municipal clinics in Harare are used to treat sexually transmitted diseases.

Attacking the government for not hammering home the concern over Aids, the Herald said the soft-peddling might have been out of concern for the tourist industry.

But, it said: "Tourists know full well that Aids is a risk anywhere and are likely to be far more impressed visiting a country which admits to an Aids problem but is seen to be vigorously tackling it."

At a special seminar on Aids last month, the Deputy Health Minister, Dr Swithun Mombeshora, said Aids was increasing in proportion to the increase in other sexually transmitted diseases, which had gone up from 103 000 reported cases in 1984 to 971 000 last year.

Zimbabwe, he said, had a sophisticated blood transfusion service and was one of the first countries to carry out internationally accepted tests for the Aids virus.

Great expectations facing

Mugabe

Is Zimbabwe heading for its own perestroika?

That is the question on everyone's lips ahead of next week's ninth anniversary of independence (April 18) when President Mugabe is set to make a major address.

His former opponent and now senior colleague in the government, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has given spice to the speculation with his remarks at a dance in Bulawayo when he said Mr Mugabe's pronouncements would mean changes in all spheres and make Zimbabwe the star of southern Africa, if not the world at large.

Carried away

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People are certainly expecting more than just condemnation of corruption and crookedness among their leaders, an aspect of life in Zimbabwe which came to dominate

ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Harare on the possibility that President Mugabe may take advantage of his planned address at next week's ninth anniversary of independence to announce important and far-reaching changes for Zimbabwe.

events of the eighth year of independence.

The Sandura Commission, which investigated blackmarket deals by the privileged few, led to the resignation of two Ministers from the top-heavy government in which there are more than 50 Ministers and deputy Ministers drawn from the ranks of 140 members of the House of Assembly and the Senate.

A Cabinet reshuffle is top of the speculative list of changes.

The difficulty for him here is that the exercise to integrate the two main political parties — Zanu (PF) and Zapu — is still not complete 16 months after the signing of the unity accord.

Furthermore, a general election is scheduled for next year.

So will Mr Mugabe want to make major changes to his Cabinet now?

Some action, however, will be necessary and hints have been dropped that heads will roll. Mr Mugabe said last month in a statement after a central committee

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But so far there are no signs that she persuaded Mr Mugabe to take an easier line particularly over the question of leaders like himself talking to the South African Government.

Sandura report published

8/Day 13/4/89

Four ministers mauled by govt commission (362)

HARARE — Four Zimbabwean government ministers, questioned by a commission of inquiry into a car-sales racket, have been accused in the commission's report of having grossly abused their powers, positions and privileges, Ziana reports.

Two ministers, Defence Minister Enos Nkala and Political Affairs Minister Frederick Shava, resigned their posts in the wake of the inquiry.

The only minister of the five involved to emerge unscathed from the probe is Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarira. The commission said it was satisfied he had done nothing unlawful or improper.

Also exonerated is army commander Tapfumaneyi Mujuru. The commission said "no offence" was committed in his case.

The commission's report is to be published today. Senior Minister Maurice Nyagumbo, Industry and Technology Minister Callistus Ndlovu and Higher Education Minister Dzingai Mutumbuka are accused of having abused their positions, powers and privileges.

The three-member commission, led by the judge president Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, was sworn-in on January 3 by President Robert Mugabe.

They were given the task of investigating the direct sales of vehicles to the public and senior officials by the government-owned Willowvale Motor Industries at a time when new cars were virtually unobtainable.

Amid predictions that the national vehicle fleet was in danger of collapse through lack of new vehicles and unavailability of spares, Bulawayo's Chronicle newspaper, led by its former editor Geoff Nyarota, started a campaign against corruption in both business and official circles, leading to the establishment of the commission by the president.

The commission's public hearings, which began on January 24, soon demonstrated that its investigations were assuming ramifications far beyond the dealings at Willowvale, and that issues of importance to the well-being of the nation were emerging.

The commission accuses the Governor of Matabeleland North, Senator Jacob Mudenda, of lying during evidence and recommends he be prosecuted by the attorney-general.

It found that Ndlovu and Mutumbuka lied to the commission and, in Mutumbuka's case, recommends an investigation so that criminal proceedings can be instituted. — Sapa.

PAC president, wife

R5 1m for A

Zimbabwe is 8/12/89 urged to stop pussy-footing on Aids issue

The Star's Africa
News Service 362

HARARE — Instead of health for all by the year 2000, it will be Aids for all, *The Herald* has warned, urging the government of Zimbabwe to stop pussyfooting around the issue.

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TOURISM

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But, it said, "tourists know full well that Aids is a risk anywhere and are likely to be far more impressed visiting a country which admits to an Aids problem but is seen to be vigorously tackling it".

At a special seminar on Aids last month, the Zimbabwean Deputy Health Minister, Dr Swithun Mombeshora, said the total number of cases reported to the World Health Organisation worldwide had increased from 1 500 in 1982 to 140 000 in February this year.

In Zimbabwe, Aids was increasing in proportion to the increase in other sexually transmitted diseases which had gone up from 103 000 reported cases in 1984 to 971 000 last year.

Dr Mombeshora said it was estimated that five to 10 million people in the world might be infected with the Aids virus.

He said Zimbabwe had a sophisticated blood transfusion service and was one of the first countries to carry out internationally accepted tests for the Aids virus.



Mr. Nyagumbo... no alternative.

Mugabe's confidant resigns

Star 1974181. By Robin Drew, 362
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — One of President Robert Mugabe's closest associates, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, resigned from the government last night because of his involvement in the Willowvale car scandal.

His resignation from the Cabinet and the party's Politburo came on the eve of the publication of the report of the Sandura Commission of Inquiry into the disposal of new cars in Zimbabwe.

Two other Ministers, Mr Enos Nkala (defence) and Mr Frederick Shava (political affairs), have already resigned.

Mr Nyagumbo told the news agency Ziana that his resignation, which takes immediate effect, had been accepted by President Mugabe.

The three under fire in the report made

public today are Mr Nyagumbo, Senior Minister of Political Affairs in the President's Office; Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, Minister of Higher Education; and Mr Callistus Ndlovu, Minister of Industry and Technology.

Mr Justice Sandura and his two commissioners found that Mr Ndlovu and Mr Mutumbuka lied to the commission.

In Mr Mutumbuka's case, he recommends a criminal investigation.

Mr Nyagumbo, a close confidant of the President and ranked fourth in the Zimbabwean political hierarchy, was described as an unimpressive witness whose evidence did not have the ring of truth.

Political observers here expect the report to lead to more resignations from the Cabinet.

Spectrum

'We bought 15 fantastic years'



IAN SMITH... looking back

FAOE TO FAOE

With Ian Smith

Ian Smith, as Prime Minister of Rhodesia and leader of the Rhodesia Front, led his country's unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965 and presided over the rebel country's affairs until the formation of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. In the late '70s the Prime Ministerial post was alternated between him, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Chief Jeremiah Chirau. As leader of the majority of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia's whites he was a significant delegate to the Lancaster House conference in London from which grew the present state of Zimbabwe. No longer directly active in politics, Mr Smith still lives in Zimbabwe where he farms.

SIEBERT: Mr Smith do you think that UDI stopped the brain drain? It seems to me a lot of people left after you...

SMITH: Oh no. The statistics will show that immediately we changed from more people leaving and more people started coming back. For a few years before our UDI, for the first time in our history, we started losing people because they had come to the conclusion that we were just going to sit back and allow our country to go the same way as — you know, we were living cheek by jowl with it — the other countries around us where they'd come through: Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and so on.

SIEBERT: Certainly towards the end of the UDI period there were more people leaving?

SMITH: We got to a period there where I'm afraid to say we were betrayed by our friends. They made us accept something that we did not want.

WENTZEL: How do you find life in Zimbabwe these days — what is your personal position? Are you restricted in any way?

SMITH: No. They tried to restrict me. They took my passport away. But I'm not a

corruption and they've run into big problems.

Black people are turning against this. This commission which looked into (corruption). They had packed popular entertainment show of the year and all of the crowd was clearly against the people who were giving the evidence like the Ministers and the high-up officials and so on. It was obvious how antagonistic they were to these people because of what they were doing.

DU PLESSIS: But at least it's being probed in public which says something for the Zimbabwean system. What impression do you have about Zimbabwe? Are you impressed by the judiciary in any way?

SMITH: Well so far the judiciary are good. I am pleased to say. But there is a worry that more and more people are coming in at the bottom and everybody who comes in at the bottom now, even into the civil service, the government openly say has got to carry a party card. You say that OK there is this openness now, that's a good thing. This has happened only recently because there has been this revolt from lower down, from the workers' committees.

SIEBERT: With what you know now, but I've the sense

SMITH: That's true. In the end we were betrayed by our friends, we were never beaten by our enemies. I think that's an important point to make and we didn't think that in the end we would be betrayed by our friends. Who would believe that?

So you know what we did, we bought 15 fantastic years when the development of our country was double the pace it would have been under normal circumstances. Our economic growth, our expansion, there were many industrialists and financiers who came to our country and said to us we had the most efficient economy of any country in the world.

We produced things that we never produced before. So, you know, it was a stimulating experience and the people who inherited this, inherited a country which was so much better. Tragically they have destroyed so much of it, if only they had used the opportunity and worked together with the people who were there and who were having to work with them, we could still have been the jewel of Africa, but they didn't want to; they had all the answers.

SIEBERT: I see there is some indication certainly from reports we're getting of people

The panel



DEON DU PLESSIS

Deputy Editor



VERNON SIEBERT

A sub editor (who served in the old Rhodesian Army)



TOS WENTZEL

Political Correspondent

of all of the media it's easy to put over that they are going in the opposite direction.

DU PLESSIS: There is a question which a lot of South Africans would consider. Is there not a time to consider negotiations rather than take a drastic action like UDI which turns out polarising the whole thing? That time may be approaching in our country.

SMITH: I understand the point you are making and I think there is some validity in giving consideration to this, but I do just want to say this to you that there was not polarisation in our country. We had the happiest race relations in the world.

What polarised us was the fact that the British government reneged on a contract they made with us and forced us into doing something which then played into the hands of the extremists who were outside our country and immediately the Communists seized upon this as they do and said "here's something we can exploit."

So they got hold of these chaps and said: "We'll help you. We'll arm you, you go and fight those blokes." There was no need for that. We had fantastic relations in our country but as far as you're concerned I'd just say this to you, and I'm not going to advise South Africa what to do, it's involved in a complicated business, but you must always learn from experiences around you.

to this country. But most reasonable people in the world will agree with me when I say I am absolutely amazed at the concessions which this government has made towards reconciliation.

If you had told me five years ago that this government would have done these things I would have just laughed at you and said don't be ridiculous. I mean a National Party government going that far and doing all of these things and ... and ... because they have gone so far you've now got a thing called a Conservative Party, haven't you?

And you know why you have got that party? Because the rest of the world, whom the South Africans have been trying to work with, not the left, the Conservatives, go on kicking them in the teeth and telling them that they are a bunch of racists and that they're no good.

So, I'm not surprised at the Conservative Party because they say and a lot of the National Party's own supporters say: "Why do you even talk to these chaps? Why do you try to meet them because look what you get in return?" I've got a lot of sympathy with this government in what they've done and I think they should get a bit of recognition for it.

And I just wonder what more they can do. I just say to people: "What in the end do you want?"

DU PLESSIS: I'd like to kick-off with observations that Mrs Thatcher made on her recent trip through Zimbabwe that she seemed to be very proud of what had been achieved there. What's your view now after 10 years or so of independence?

IAN SMITH: Well, I regret to have to tell you that I am very disappointed with the performance of the government. I can recall how many of them, including the man at the top, told me when they won the election how happy they were to inherit this jewel of Africa with its infrastructure and its sophistication and professionalism and all of the wonderful people, the bread-basket of central Africa and how it was the intention to keep it that way.

Well, we've gone down a lot from those days. For example, we used to use the

ally happened in Rhodesia ... many former soldiers, including myself, feel that perhaps the war need not have been fought at all. What are your views on that?

SMITH: Well, I haven't met anybody who has ever said that to me as yet and I don't think he would have much of a case. We didn't fight the war, they brought the war to us, so we were defending ourselves. So anybody who says it wasn't necessary to fight the war — suggesting that we should just have sat down and let the Communists take over our country through the barrel of the gun — I would have thought that was completely unacceptable.

TOS WENTZEL: Mr Smith, do you have any regrets about UDI and the number of deaths that flowed from it?

SMITH: Well, I regret the

the same tragedy in South West at the moment. But, unfortunately, it's the price that one has to pay sometimes when you're fighting for freedom. You know I took part

You know, I took part in the last World War. My God, when I think of the people who died there — friends of mine who slept next to me one night and weren't there the next day.

I can assure you I don't have to be reminded of what a terrible thing war death is. But in the end you've got to decide what price you are prepared to pay to preserve freedom. And all through history we have always accepted that tragically sometimes you do have to stand up and fight.

SMITH: Quite the reverse. The chaps who are at the top are living better than even the bulk at the bottom.

before. The ministers in this government live far better than the ministers in my government. They get better salaries, they've all got bigger farms and better houses and plenty of motor cars.

There are stories, for example, which were circulated that one Minister got five motor cars in one week while other people have been waiting five years for one. But it's good business because you can buy one today for about 30 000 (Zimbabwe dollars) which is about the average price and you can sell it tomorrow for treble that price. So, if you can get five of those in a week you're made for life.

DU PLESSIS: Looking back now, Sir, do you think you made a critical error at Lancaster House? Or was it too late by then?

SMITH: Well, I was the only one at Lancaster House who opposed the Lancaster Agreement, so I didn't make any errors. I hope I don't appear arrogant when I say that the others certainly did.

I warned that that constitution was going to give us a PF (Patriotic Front) government — in other words a Mugabe government and I recommended (then British Foreign Secretary Lord) Carrington saying to me: "But my dear Mr Smith, the whole thing is planned to ensure the exact opposite. It is going to give you a government of Muzorewa, Nkomo and Smith."

I was accused of being an alarmist, that was the talk in the corridors of Lancaster House. Well, I happen to be the only one who was right now, and that's not through hindsight.

SIEBERT: Mr Smith, given the result of the Lancaster House talks and what eventu-

They tried to make it as
wild pig, leopard and that
sort of thing.

but I wasn't prepared to do it because I didn't want to buckle under and then I go back to my country and tell people in different parts of the world to make representations to the government to make them realise that what they had done to me was a breach of international convention and United Nations conventions — to take, deny a man his passport from the country of his birth. And it's the simple reason that I have expressed an opinion which was different to the government's opinion.

I have been made to feel uncomfortable on three or four occasions. Arrested. And they never cease criticizing me at every opportunity in the media, which, as you know, they control. Theybrate first of all myself and then the white people for retaining the old settler, colonial mentality, simply when you don't agree with the government. Or they actually accuse the past regimes of being responsible for things that have gone wrong when the real responsibility is the ineffectiveness and the incompetence of the present government.

SIEBERT: What is the attitude of ex-Rhodesians towards you? Former soldiers and people you meet in the street?

SMITH: Well, I've never had any problem with them. I'm pleased to say they never stop telling me, as somebody did when I walked into this building this morning that those were the best and happiest days of their lives and how proud they are to have been a part of that history.

The scene has changed quite dramatically over the last couple of years. I now find that when I walk down the streets of Harare it is not only white people, it's surprising how many black people now talk to me like that and will come up to me and shake

There is a tremendous

amount of opposition which is now growing and this manifests itself, I think, most forcibly in the recent action of (Edgar) Tekere. He's their strong man in the Manicaland province, one of the heroes of their revolution. Well, he has now broken away from the party and has openly condemned the government for their abuse of power, their

YOU DECLARE UDI again?

SWATH: We set up committees on, I think it was three separate occasions, to look into this very question. I set it up with both Ministers and top civil servants to analyse UDI, the results, the pros and cons, and in every case they came back with the same report. They said: "We're satisfied, we had no option at the time. It was the only thing to do. If we hadn't done it the country would have just gradually whittled away, gone down the drain. And again I repeat to you that if it hadn't been for that I think we would have just slowly bled to death."

We had a fantastic 15 years.

DU PLESSIS: But the way you're talking it was no more than a time bomb exercise because what you feared would happen then, by your account is beginning to happen now.

SMITH: No. We hoped it wouldn't happen. If the world had recognised us it wouldn't have happened.

DU PLESSIS: But the fact is it has ... UDI really only brought 15 years.

SMITH: No, no, I would say to you that if you don't believe that sort of story because the exact reverse is happening. Many people come over with this thing to me — I ask them to give me evidence.

Nobody has succeeded in doing that. I can tell you that they are constantly taking over private enterprise. I object strongly because they are using finances which could be used for other things for developing the country. I also object, though, because the private enterprises they take over are always efficient and viable and profitable, that's what attracts them.

Within no time of them taking it over these things go into bankruptcy, and I know that that means I, as a taxpayer, am going to be one of those who has to contribute towards keeping it alive.

There is a list as long as my arm of things which they have nationalised, which they have taken over, which they've bought the shares ... bought shares into. Their propaganda machine is so good though and with their control

That was no war to speak of. That only really came about in '72 as part of the UDI experience. In 64/65 if, for instance, you had talked about power sharing none of what has happened might have happened.

Don't think — we know, we've been through it — that it's really because they want to buy a house next to a white man and that sort of thing because if you think that's the problem, then you're very naive.

...the first incursion across the Zambezi. And they only wanted one thing, they wanted to take over the country completely. They did not want to do it constitutionally, they couldn't wait and when the communists said to them: 'Ja, sure, that's right eat with us', the communists said to them: 'Ja,

...t, we'll help you," we made an agreement with them.

Edgar Whitehead signed an agreement and Nkomo as their leader signed the agreement in Salisbury and the next day they reneged on it.

I want back to your question, I want just to say this to you, again I do not want to get all that involved and implicated in your affairs, but I have noticed this as an outsider and because we live next door to you we are deeply concerned in what happens

As Harold Wilson conceded me, it wasn't to solve Rhodias's problem it was to help me sell it to the rest of the world. That's all ... they're thinking of themselves and if you don't know this then God bless you. I must say that to

GIANT OF THE INDUSTRY

At the end of financial 1987 Mooi River's net asset value was 280c. In shelling out the R11.50 a share, AVI said consideration should be taken of the replacement cost of underlying assets. At end-December 1988, the replacement value of the plant and equipment was R125-million. Land and buildings were independently valued at R24-million.

Next was last week's AVI purchase of Mooi River, rated as one of the most generous offers share-

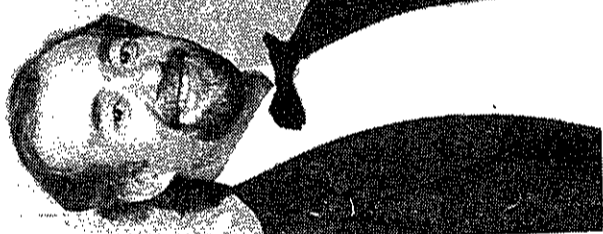
Major impetus to the realignment is the perception that as the rand depreciates, import sourcing becomes prohibitively expensive and so local suppliers have to be guaranteed. Aided by the declining rand and black urbanisation, the outlook for the industry is strong.

JOHANNESBURG. — The fact that two of this year's largest disinvestment deals have involved the textile industry adds support to speculation that the local industry is in the midst of a major re-

from ANN CROTTY

VESTMENT

Shake-up for



SILVER QUILL WINNER
received the Natal News recently. Accepting the agency director and cre-

ECONOMY

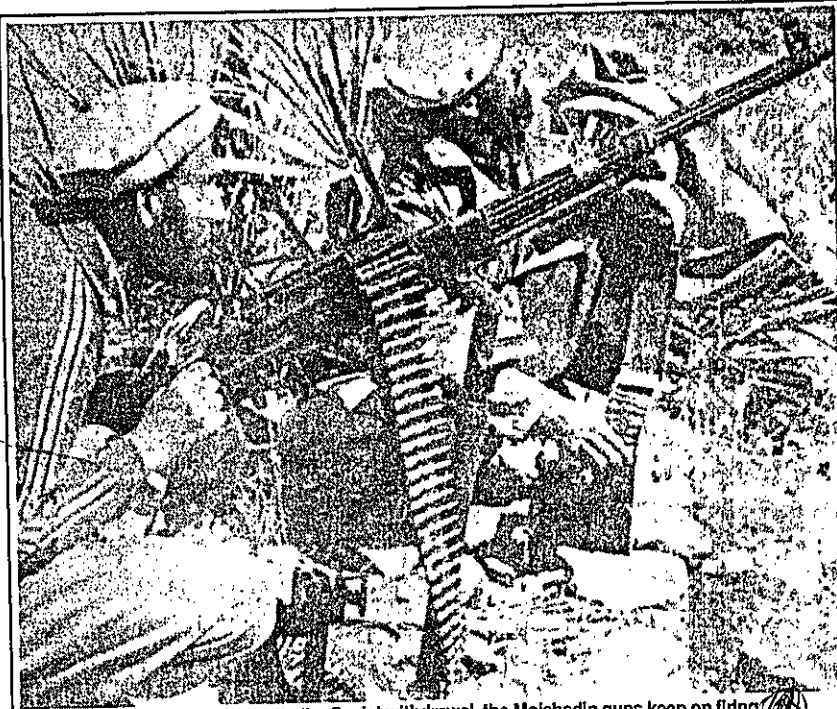
Peter Miszewski has been appointed an alternate director of Aska Property Group, Milnerton.



**Seamus Drumm, South-
Life's national presi-**

promises manager in Cape Town, has been promoted to senior manager status.

Zimbabwe fears over Zambesi oil search



Closing battles: Despite the Soviet withdrawal, the Mojahedin guns keep on firing

Afghan city battered to an empty shell

AFTER a six-week battle for Jalalabad, refugees fleeing this eastern Afghan city describe it as battered and lifeless.

Some 75 000 helpless civilians are strictly confined to their homes, under a devastating barrage of rebel rockets and shells.

Several hundred make their escape every night, slipping past Afghan government troops and militia who have orders to shoot curfew-breakers few-breakers.

According to aid workers struggling to cope with the latest flood of refugees, some 50 000 people have fled from the Eastern province of Nangarhar in the past three months. At least 1 000 of them are from Jalalabad, the provincial capital, which has been under virtual siege since March 6.

Mahmud Rafee, aged 18, was until a week ago a soldier of the Afghan government, which he now calls the puppet regime.

"I was on duty at a check post called Harkar. It was very dangerous. They told us if we saw anyone running, we have to shoot. They killed many people there.

"I told my family to meet me there, and when they came we ran off together," he said, speaking through an interpreter.

Mahmud met some of the Mojahedin rebels — whether by prior arrangement is not clear — and swapped his uniform and rifle for civilian clothes. He arrived in Pakistan five days ago, and is now housed with his mother, wife and two young children in Kheski, a desolate en-

By DEREK BROWN in Peshawar

campment of some 1 200 families, 55km from Peshawar.

There, refugees from Jalalabad and the rest of Nangarhar are jostling for aid hand-outs with desperate families who fled up to two years ago, but have so far failed to get registered with the Pakistan authorities. Aid volunteers estimate that some 200 000 refugees are unregistered, and therefore ineligible for any help, out of the three million of more Afghans now in Pakistan.

On Tuesday officials were handing out quilts and blankets, and taking details from long lines of destitute men and youths. The womenfolk of the dreary camp were clustered round a large tanker-truck, collecting previous water in pails, kettles and whatever they could find.

Another recent arrival, Said Wali, aged 47, described how he had been a teacher in a Jalalabad high school until a few days ago. There were 65 teachers there when the Mojahedin offensive started. Now, he said, there are five.

"For 20 days we had rice to eat. We knew there was a great operation being planned by the freedom fighters, so we stocked up. Now there is no fresh food. We had only naans (flat bread loaves)," he said.

According to Said, 20 or 30 percent of all buildings in the city have been damaged or destroyed in the battle. At first he denied that Mojahedin fire was responsible. When this was questioned, he said the Mojahedin

were under fire from the defending forces, and "they have to hit back".

Only the "rich people", he said, had bunkers in which to shelter from the battle. Most people simply had to stay in their homes. The only ones allowed to move around the city were government supporters, who were issued with a password to give to the guards and patrols.

"A lot of people have been given free weapons, to defend themselves. Then the government claims they have recruited these people to the army. But I think they are just making up statistics. Most people are not with the government," said Said.

Best available estimates put the number of troops and militia inside Jalalabad at around 16 500 — similar to the total strength of the Mojahedin groups encircling the city. The garrison can only be supplied by helicopters, which according to the refugees arrive in fleets of a dozen or more, to land on improvised helipads in the city.

The airbase outside, though still in government hands, has been put out of effective action by rebels armed with US-supplied Stinger and British Blowpipe ground-to-air missiles.

The siege has also effectively closed the most obvious line of escape from Jalalabad, southwards to the Khyber Pass and Peshawar. Instead, refugees are often taking circuitous high-risk routes to the north, through slivers of territory still controlled by the government, to reach Mojahedin positions. — The Guardian, London

ENVIRONMENTALISTS in Zimbabwe are concerned that oil exploration by the Dallas-based Mobil Exploration company could cause serious damage to one of Africa's last remaining wilderness areas.

The company is scheduled to start aero-magnetic surveys in northern Zimbabwe in the next two months. But it is the company's plans for seismic tests which have prompted an uproar among environmentalists.

Mobil, according to mining sources here, is at the end of 20 months of negotiations with the Zimbabwe government for exclusive hydrocarbon prospecting and development rights for 32 years in a 31 500 square kilometre area in the Zambesi valley.

Mobil physicist Mark Gunther estimates that the four-kilometre deep deposits in the valley — a 240-million-year-old rift in the earth's surface — hold a 10-15 percent chance of yielding oil.

But some 12 200 square kilometres of the target area consists of national parks — three of which were declared world heritage sites by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) in 1984 because of their outstanding natural beauty, richness of game and unique vegetation.

"Reports have reached us of significant environmental damage in other areas ... in which oil exploration has taken place without adequate environmental safeguards," said Dick Pittman, chairman of local environmental pressure group, the Zambesi Society.

"Oil exploration within these areas is in direct conflict with the responsibility to protect them," said Pittman.

Gunther confirmed that Mobil favours seismic testing by "hummer trucks" which vibrate the earth with massive pads and pick up the resonance for indications of the geological structure deep below the surface.

But to get the trucks into the rough terrain of the valley, bulldozers will have to carve out narrow dirt roads running in straight parallel lines 15 kilometres apart.

In a report commissioned by the Swiss-based International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), ecological consultant Suzie Baver Stock warns that the roads could erode fragile soils that for millions of years have been held together by the valley's vegetation.

The traces for the trucks are likely to be used as permanent roads by national park visitors, as well as by large mammals, including the 6 000 elephants in the valley, she says. Areas made inaccessible by the dense bush could also be opened up to increased poaching.

Since late 1984, the valley has been the victim of a wave of rhino poachers hunting the prehistoric beast for its horn that sells for vast sums in Asia as a supposed aphrodisiac.

Baver Stock also points out that the operation will require access roads, large fleets of support vehicles, supply trucks as well as a staff of about 200 people in base camps. All will impose a burden on the environment from which it may never recover.

Zimbabwean conservation bodies

A petrol company will start searching for oil in northern Zimbabwe soon, in an area once proclaimed a 'world heritage site' by the UN. JAN RAATH reports from Harare

say they accept the need for economic development and that the discovery of oil could change the face of the country's faltering economy.

But, as Keith Harvey, chairman of the Parastatal Natural Resources Board said: "Any development that is likely to damage the environment must be investigated before any decision is made."

Bayer Stock's report contains a series of environmental safeguards for inclusion in Mobil's 300-page draft contract. Gunther, who is in Zimbabwe on a fact-finding mission and due to report to Mobil's headquarters in New York, refused to discuss details of the contract before it was signed.

"There are environmental safeguards in the draft contract, I can tell you that much," he said. "Mobil does not intend to ride roughshod over the environment."

But official documents from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, summarising discussions with Mobil, indicate Gunther refused to include some safeguards. Those that he did agree to, he said, could not be included in the contract.

Sources also report that the Ministry of Mines, the main negotiator with Mobil, has made no request for an environmental impact study, nor has it commented on Baver Stock's report, submitted to it in February.

But conservationists believe they hold a major trump card — the sensitivity of oil companies to being labelled "enemies of the environment".

"It would be a very poor mark on Mobil's name were it to go ahead without an environmental impact study," said an IUCN official here.

— Deutsche Presse Agentur

The Weekly Mail

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Briefing

The rule of law is the guiding light for a society in transition, Zimbabwe's Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, told the Legal Resources Centre 10th anniversary conference yesterday.

But, he stressed in his address, which was applauded by distinguished jurists from South Africa, Britain, Australia and the United States, the rule of law depended on the existence of an independent judiciary.

Zimbabwe's policy of reconciliation since the 1980 and bitter struggle for independence depended on judicial impartiality between racial groups, between rich and poor, and between ignorant and educated, the judge said.

Successful Justice

"I sincerely believe that the judiciary in Zimbabwe has succeeded in doing justice to all manner of people. Our people know it and the government has come to appreciate it."

Mr. Justice Dumbutshena identified three key conditions which help to underpin the independence of the judiciary and the rule of law: appointment of

Judges on judicial rather than political criteria, separation of the judicial, legislative and executive branches of government, and fiscal independence for the judiciary.

In Zimbabwe, judges span the political spectrum. They are appointed by the President acting in consultation with the Judicial Service Commission, whose members include the Chief Justice, the Judge President and the Attorney General.

So far, the President has not tried to override the advice of the Judicial Commission.

Describing judges in Zimbabwe as a "mixed grill", Mr. Justice Dumbutshena noted they included former supporters of Mr. Ian Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa. He quoted the former Zimbabwean Minister of Justice, Mr. Edson Zvobogo, who said in Zimbabwe, shortly after independence, Mr. Enoch Dumbutshena, a Zimbabwean lawyer, who

Rule of law is guide — Zim judge

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Mr. Justice Dumbutshena believes that his country has succeeded in dispensing justice through an independent judiciary. However, he notes that fiscal independence of the judiciary is sadly lacking in many countries. On detention without trial, he says Zimbabwe's judges have managed to establish a series of principles.

has never been a member of the ruling party. Zvobogo was appointed a high court judge. Mr. Zvobogo noted that Mr. Justice Dumbutshena had twice ruled against the executive before he was appointed Chief Justice, once in a case involving the Force officers accused of sabotage because their confessions, extracted while they were in detention, were inadmissible.

Mr. Zvobogo added: "On February 24 1984, the President swore in the new Chief Justice Dumbutshena. The judicial career of Mr. Dumbutshena surely demonstrates our determination to have a truly independent judiciary."

On the separation of powers, Mr. Justice Dumbutshena quoted the former American Chief Justice, Mr. Warren Burger. He stated that the judiciary in the US could no longer share judicial power with the President than the President could share his power of veto over Congress with the judiciary.

Of fiscal independence, Mr. Justice Dumbutshena said: "Ideally the judiciary should have its own budget and thus be free from control by civil servants."

Regrettably, "fiscal independence is sadly missing not only in Zimbabwe but also in many countries."

Mr. Justice Dumbutshena argued for an enforceable bill of rights in emerging nations, saying that without it, an independent judiciary may be frustrated in its ideal to uphold the rule of law.

In Zimbabwe a justiciable declaration of rights

Detention

On detention, without trial, Mr. Justice Dumbutshena remarked: "Unfortunately conditions prevailing since independence have not allowed the government to dispense with it."

However, the judiciary "had, through a series of judgments, established a number of principles the right of a detainee to be informed within seven days of the reason for the detention; the right of access to a lawyer; the right to a hearing by a review tribunal within 30 days of detention; and the right to further reviews at intervals of 180 days."

If the review tribunal orders the release of a detainee, only the President "and not the Minister of Government Gazette."

The Star Friday April 14 1989

A TALL young Zimbabwean crosses a busy Bulawayo street, dressed in a blue boiler suit and wearing a dusty woollen hat. He's accompanied by a much smaller man, perhaps 30 years his senior. Between them, they carry a black tin carrying mining explosives.

For the older man, it's a familiar excursion. But for the younger, the visit to the city centre represents a personal triumph. Known as Sibanda, he was only 12 months ago one of Zimbabwe's most wanted criminals — one of a band of armed men labelled "dissidents" by the government, which operated for more than five years in the Gwanda and Kezi areas of the Matabeleland South province of western Zimbabwe.

Following the political agreement in late 1987 between Zimbabwe's president, Robert Mugabe, and veteran nationalist Joshua Nkomo, Mugabe declared a controversial amnesty in April last year for the anti-government groups which had been operating in Matabeleland and Midlands provinces since late 1981.

By the time the amnesty expired, around 110 men had come in from the bush, and were being held in sev-

Now Zimbabwe's outlaws just want to be left in peace

A year ago Zimbabwe declared an amnesty for armed 'dissidents' and set up a rehabilitation programme. But the 'returnees' want more than this. They want a say in the political system. By PETER MURRAY

eral police stations around the two Matabeleland provinces. After the initial relief that the dissident problem seemed to have come to an end, the "returnees", as they became known, found themselves met with a mixture of official hostility and indifference.

In the middle of last year, the Zim-

babwe Project — long associated with the co-operative movement, and with the rehabilitation of veterans from the guerrilla war against Ian Smith — lobbied local authorities for the returnees to be released, to be given land and to be allowed to settle down in the community. Both the project and the returnees were confident that there would be a place for them.

This optimism has been proved correct. Just a year after the amnesty, Sibanda and around a dozen of his comrades have obtained a mining licence to prospect for gold on a hillside outside the town of Esigodini, 30km from Bulawayo's busy streets.

Sibanda and the others quickly enlisted the help of an old, semi-retired

miner from the nearby village. Within weeks of starting, they discovered some good seams. Last month they won approval to start blasting.

Against all odds, and in spite of what he says is continuing harassment from security people in the area, Sibanda talks of the future with great hope, and with a light in his eyes.

Nearly 200km away, in the Matabeleland North town of Nkayi, a larger group of returnees, 43 in all, has begun building an hostel block for themselves, on the edge of the 80 hectare piece of land, which has already yielded a bumper crop of maize and vegetables.

The small co-operative will depend on assistance from the Zimbabwe Project until this season's crops are harvested. But they have the support of local administrators, and can walk about the small rural town openly.

At a local store, a group of returnees buys cokes after lunch. They chat to the owner and to a group of schoolchildren. One leaves the group to greet a girlfriend. It's difficult to imagine them as outlaws.

"The land is good," says one of the returnees, Giwa Khumalo. "We just want to settle down in peace and develop our co-operative."

Khumalo is typical of the returnees. A former member of the Zapu guerrilla army, Zipra, he operated in the north-west of the country during the war.

After independence he joined the Zimbabwean army, but became dissatisfied with the treatment of former Zipra soldiers. He left to take up arms against what all the returnees call "the system", because, he says, "innocent people were suffering; some of them were being killed by government soldiers".

There was, other returnees say, no alternative but to take up arms against what they call "a capitalist, tribalist system".

Now they wish simply to be left in peace — but they are not always allowed to do so.

Two members of the Esigodini mining co-operative were taken to Bulawayo earlier this year by what were believed to have been intelligence officers. One is now back at the mine, but the group still does not know the whereabouts of the other.

The Zimbabwe Project has been wrestling with local bureaucracy to obtain a plot of disused, well-watered land for 60 returnees still being held in police camps around the Matabeleland South province. After months of apparent obstruction, it's still not clear who was holding up their applications. But the returnees expect to be allowed on to the land by the end of the month.

Some of those involved in the rehabilitation exercise see hope in the departure from the scene of former defence minister Enos Nkala, who was regarded as particularly hostile to former dissidents. Others say that the success of the returnees poses a threat to the authority of long-standing local officials.

Sibanda and the Esigodini group want to do more than just dig gold. They didn't live in the bush just to fight the government, they say — they wanted to change the political system.

The miners plan to make their small project a model for others, and to work for the local community. Asked how they see their future, they all say simply: "We want to develop the country; we want a socialist system."

The dreaded weed may be a cancer cure

The much-maligned tobacco plant may soon be breeding substances that combat cancer.

By THOMAS MAUGH

SCIENTISTS have developed a way of subverting the genetic machinery of tobacco plants so that the plants produce anti-cancer agents.

Researchers in California say they have developed an artificial virus that can be sprayed on fully grown tobacco plants to convert them into "minifactories" producing immune system stimulants.

Such agents would include interleukin-2, tumour-killing agents such as tumour necrosis factor, sun-blocking agents such as melanin, or virtually any other material that can now be produced by genetic engineering techniques. The plants would then be harvested and the products purified from their leaves.

Geneticist Robert Erwin told an American Cancer Society symposium this month tests could begin within a year.

Cancer specialist Vincent DeVita, former head of the National Cancer Institute, said the irony of using tobacco to combat cancer was "kind of cute" and noted that their success was "real enough to pursue".

Erwin said his researchers had assembled the artificial virus by combining genes from several viruses that normally infected plants. The gene that serves as the blueprint for a desired anti-cancer product is inserted into the virus.

When the researchers envelop the viruses' genetic material in a synthetic protein coat, the virus can enter a fully grown plant through cuts or abrasions on the plant's leaves.

Inside the plant, the virus spreads from cell to cell so that the whole plant becomes infected, but the virus cannot produce the protein coat and thus cannot escape from the plant and infect other plants.

The virus does not become part of the plant's own genetic information. Instead, it takes over the cellular protein-making machinery to produce large quantities of whatever protein it carries the gene for. Theoretically, Erwin said, the desired protein could account for as much as 40 percent of the weight of the tobacco leaves, but a "realistic goal would be 10 percent".

The virus would be sprayed in combination with an abrasive that would scratch the leaves' surfaces, allowing the viruses to enter.

Viruses that fell onto the ground during spraying are biodegradable



The new, high-protein substance will not come 20-to-a-packet

and would fall apart rapidly. Weeds and other plants accidentally infected by the virus would die from the effects of the high protein production. And because the virus does not attack the plant's genetic information, it would not be passed along in seeds and would produce no long-term threat.

Erwin said the scientists have no

agricultural fields of their own and are searching for a genetic engineering company to collaborate with in field trials.

He said that the procedure could be carried out using virtually any plant. They had used tobacco because it was normally grown under carefully controlled conditions. — The Los Angeles Times

New probe into Zim corruption

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From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Within hours of publication here yesterday of a judicial report into high-level corruption, President Robert Mugabe instituted a fresh inquiry into further allegations of racketeering among the new élite.

Observers here believe that more veteran politicians could find themselves in the dock as a result of Mr Mugabe's ruthless drive to restore public confidence in his badly tarnished government.

Mr Mugabe was yesterday faced with a political egg-dance of unprecedented delicacy as the Sandura Commission exonerated politicians from Mr Mugabe's own Zezuru section of the majority Shona language group while condemning five key figures from other tribes.

When he makes expected major announcements on his country's leadership at independence anniversary

celebrations on Tuesday, Mr Mugabe will have to assuage acutely sensitive inter-tribal jealousies amid all his other problems.

Mr Mugabe suffered a double blow on the eve of publication of the Sandura Report yesterday when his close friend and mentor, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, came to tender his resignation as the number three ranking member of the Soviet-style politburo and as senior Minister for Political Affairs — posts in which he was supposed to administer Mr Mugabe's puritanically Marxist leadership code.

Mr Nyagumbo said he was "left with no alternative" but to quit after Mr Justice Wilson Sandura accused him and five other Zanu (PF) leaders of "gross abuse of their positions" in ordering new cars from the state-owned Willowvale assembly plant here.

Mr Nyagumbo, 64, must have obtained "some benefit" from the resale of cars he obtained, the commission found.

ZIMBABWE

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FMMML

14/4/89

Taking stock

Official figures released as Zimbabwe celebrates its ninth anniversary of independence next week show real GDP growth of 5.3% last year — the best since 1985. Agriculture

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was the springboard, output surging 23% as farmers recovered from the severe 1987 drought. But farm production was no higher than in 1986 and still below its 1985 peak.

Manufacturing industry increased its value-added some 4.6%, while industrial production was up 4.9%. Mineral production rose 2.5% in volume but in value by 21%, to just below Z\$1bn. Most growth came from nickel, where the value of production trebled to Z\$198m, thanks to the higher world market price.

This highlights yet again the dependence on agriculture and world commodity prices. Exports rose an estimated 20% to a record Z\$2.9bn and the trade surplus widened to Z\$740m, largely thanks to higher prices for nickel, copper, asbestos, ferrochrome and, above all, tobacco, though there was a useful improvement in exports of some manufactured goods.

Despite these gains, the balance of payments remained fragile. The current account surplus fell slightly to Z\$110m from Z\$128m in 1987 and there was a net outflow of capital, partly reflecting increased disinvestment by international — especially SA — firms. This left a marginal overall surplus of a mere Z\$25m. It's no wonder Zimbabwe is placing so much emphasis on the revised investment guidelines due to be published before the London-Zimbabwe investment conference on May 12.

As Zimbabwe takes stock of nine years of independence, the economic record, while superior to that of most sub-Saharan countries, falls well short of the euphoric hopes of 1980. In real terms, GDP has risen 26% since 1980, an annual average of 3.1%, well below the official development plan target of 5.1%.

Over the same period, the population rose 25% to almost 9m. As a result, real income per head — in constant 1980 prices — at Z\$456 in 1988 is only fractionally higher than the Z\$454 of 1980. As one economist puts it: "It's a classic case of running on the spot — we aren't moving forward."

President Robert Mugabe's frank admission last month that there are good grounds for criticising his government reflects wide disillusionment with economic policies that are simply failing to meet people's aspirations. Mugabe's comment that "the people are crying for our blood" is a direct reference to government's tarnished image in the wake of the Willowgate motor car scandal.

This has already resulted in two ministerial resignations, with others expected after the commission of inquiry's report is published. But this is only the tip of the iceberg — the underlying problem, as the latest numbers show, is the lacklustre economic performance. Unemployment has trebled since 1980, real living standards are little changed, average real wages have fallen.

Government must tackle these issues. Businessmen hope that the new investment code and policies Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero will spell out in London next month will mark a new beginning — a more appropriate strategy for the Nineties. ■



Zimbabweans queue in their hundreds early yesterday for newspapers giving details of a judicial report on black market car deals by Ministers.

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HARARE — Zimbabweans jostled in the streets of Harare yesterday to snap up copies of a judicial report which branded top Ministers in President Robert Mugabe's government as liars and black marketers.

Political Affairs Minister Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, a 64-year-old veteran of Zimbabwe's independence struggle, resigned on Wednesday night, the third high-level victim of what has been dubbed the Willowgate scandal.

President Mugabe, scheduled to make his annual Independence Day speech next Tuesday, was widely expected to re-

Hundreds queue for report on Ministers

shuffle his cabinet in the next few days.

The 65-year-old president, whose popularity has been boosted by his determination to publicise the scandal, made no statement. But he signalled he was keen for the anti-corruption probe to continue by launching fresh investigations by the three lawyers who produced the report.

After probing car sales at Willowvale Motors, Zimbabwe's biggest as-

sembly plant, High Court Judge Wilson Sandura and two colleagues will now investigate two other manufacturers, W Dahmer and Leyland.

Hundreds queued in central Harare for newspapers carrying the Sandura report, which recommended that several witnesses, including Ministers, should be prosecuted for perjury.

Mr Nyagumbo, Mr Mugabe's right-hand man, was described as unconvincing in his denials of having profited through obtaining cars from Willowvale for resale.

"Generally speaking, he was an unimpressive witness," the report said. —Sapa-Reuter.

Instead, the strikers were converg-

An attorney for a Gaborone law firm, Minchin and Kelly, said the firm

Acting Labour Commissioner Tembo Lebang said if a strike was declared

More top Zimbabwe heads expected to roll

Mugabe purge on graft

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe has launched a fresh probe into more racketeering allegations among Zimbabwe's new elite.

News of the investigation came yesterday within hours of publication of a judicial report into corruption in high places.

More veteran politicians could find themselves in the dock in Mugabe's ruthless drive to restore public confidence in his tarnished government.

He was faced yesterday with a political egg-dance as the Sandura Commission exonerated politicians from Mugabe's Shona Zezuru section while condemning five key figures from other tribes.

The President will have to assuage sensitive inter-tribal jealousies amid other problems in major announcements he is expected to make on Zimbabwe's leadership at independence anniversary celebrations on Tuesday.

Mugabe suffered a double blow on the eve of publication of the Sandura report. It had hardly become public before Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, Timonthy Stumbles and Vernander Ziyambi were summoned to State House to be sworn in for a follow-up probe into vehicle sales by Leyland Zimbabwe and Dahmer & Co.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

Mugabe's close friend and mentor Maurice Nyagumbo also came to resign as No 3 in the Soviet-style politburo and as Senior Minister for Political Affairs.

Nyagumbo said he was "left with no alternative" but to quit after Judge Sandura accused him and five other Zanu (PF) leaders of gross abuse of their positions in ordering new cars from the state-owned Willowvale assembly plant near Harare.

There was belated comfort in the report for Bulawayo Chronicle former editor Geoff Nyarota, who was praised for exposing what became known as the Willowgate Scandal despite threats from then Defence Minister Enos Nkala to send troops to detain him.

Nyarota was removed from his post by the parastatal Mass Media Trust shortly before Nkala was forced to admit perjuring himself to the Sandura Commission.

Nkala then resigned along with Minister of State for Political Affairs Frederick Shava, who made a similar confession. Both face prosecution for perjury and breaking price control regulations on car sales.

More resignations are expected.



Zimbabweans queued in their hundreds in Harare early yesterday for newspapers giving details of a judicial report on black market car deals by government ministers.

Picture: REUTERS

Zimbabwe discovers the 'age of accountability'

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From ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service
in Harare

LIFE in Zimbabwe will never be quite the same for those in positions of authority after the Sandura Commission of Inquiry into the sale of cars from the Willowvale Assembly Plant.

Over the past nine years the new rulers for all their talk of socialism and egalitarianism established for themselves an elite niche in society.

SCANDALS

The "chefs" — a title which stuck to the leaders after time in exile in Mozambique — grew richer and in many cases arrogant and contemptuous of those below them.

But last year a misdirected cheque correcting an overpayment for a vehicle delivered by the state controlled assembly plant found its way into the hands of a newspaper editor.

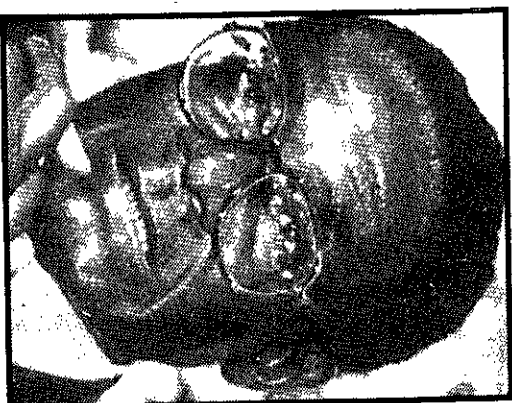
Warning

The inquiry which followed the editor's curiosity led to headlines which screamed corruption in high places.

Threats and demands by ministers that the Chronicle newspaper and its editor, Mr Geoffrey Nyarota, halt its investigation led to more sensational headlines. Public demand for the Chronicle soared.

Finally President Mugabe, after reprimanding the Chronicle for overstepping the mark, appointed Mr Justice Sandura to head a public commission of inquiry.

The packed hearings lasted two months. To everyone's amazement those ministers who tried to bluff and bluster their way through the persistent questions put by the judge and the two lawyers who



Robert Mugabe

served with him, were politely but very firmly put in their places.

The age of accountability had arrived.

Now the report of the commission has been made public and the "chefs" sins have been laid bare for all to see.

Mr Callistus Ndllovu, Minister of Industry and Technology, is described in the report as arrogant and aggressive, angry and bitter as if he had something to hide. The commission reveals that it considered having him detained in the cells for his contemptuous attitude.

Another minister, Mr Frederick Shava, the first to resign, is described as "behaving like a car dealer" who in one year made a profit of R170 000 from buying and selling motor vehicles which he managed to acquire because of his position.

The veteran politician and close friend of President Mugabe, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who has also resigned, is described in the report as an unimpressive witness whose



Wilson Sandura

evidence did not have the ring of truth. The commission found it hard to believe he received no benefit from the "fantastic profits" made by those whom he had helped to get cars.

High Education Minister Dzingai Mutumbuka, "belligerent and hostile" was found to have lied under oath. His evidence and that of his wife, who denied receiving more than R100 000 for a vehicle, was described as "so incredible that it does not deserve any serious consideration."

The commission established that Willowvale had a legal right to sell a proportion of its vehicles to individuals rather than to dealers.

In most cases ministers and MPs who were given priority bought vehicles because of a genuine need.

But five ministers grossly abused their powers, positions and privileges, having discovered that vast sums of money could be made.

Prosecutions have been recommended for perjury in a number of cases including Mr Ndllovu, Mr Mutumbuka and the former Defence

Minister, Esos Nkara, who was the second minister to quit. More resignations or firings are inevitable.

So where does this leave President Mugabe? In the opinion of some observers, stronger individually than he was before because heads are rolling. But the reputation of the government he heads has been battered and some of this must rub off on him.

It may well be the Sandura Commission has set the tone for new standards of behaviour, if only because of the fearless way it went about its business.

The people of Zimbabwe have been given a taste of democracy in action and their appetite for it has only been whetted.

Willowgate 2

Mr Sandura's investigations are to continue — this time into dealings at two other motor plants.

Mr Mugabe, who has accepted the resignations of three ministers so far, re-appointed the hard-hitting judge to head a commission to examine dealings at the Leyland assembly plant and at Dahmer, which assembles buses.

Sworn in yesterday with the judge were the two commissioners who sat with him on the Willowvale inquiry, Mr Robert Stumbles and Mrs Vernanda Ziyambi, both lawyers.

Mr Justice Sandura's Willowvale report was published yesterday. He found that five ministers abused their positions to make money from illegal car deals. The judge said it was possible something similar had happened at Leyland and Dahmer.

The reconstituted commission is to start work immediately and its hearings will again be in public.

Sources say that some startling revelations can be expected, again involving ministers.

Three more resign from Zim govt

CH 1 Trials

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HARARE. — Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe yesterday announced that three more ministers and a provincial governor had resigned and he had accepted their resignations, the national news agency, Ziana, reports.

Addressing a press conference here, Mr Mugabe said he had received resignations from the Higher Education Minister, Mr Dzingat Mutumbuka, the Industry and Technology Minister, Mr Callistus Ndhlovu, the Youth, Sport and Culture Deputy Minister, Mr Charles Ndhlovu, and the Matabeleland North governor, Mr Jacob Mudenda.

The resignations of Mr Mutumbuka, Mr Callistus Ndhlovu and Mr Mudenda follow the publication of the Sandura Commission's report on its investigations into the distribution of motor vehicles by state-owned Willowvale Motor Industries to individuals.

They were found to have used their positions to obtain vehicles directly from the vehicle assembly plant which were resold at prices way beyond those controlled by the government.

Their resignations join those of the senior Minister for Political Affairs, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, the Defence Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, and the Minister of State for Political Affairs, Mr Frederick Shava, who have all resigned as a result of the commission's investigations.

Mr Nkala and Mr Shava admitted lying to the commission under oath and the other ministers have been accused by the commission of being untruthful.

Mr Charles Ndhlovu's resignation follows his conviction of fraud committed while he was an assistant director in the department of production in the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunication.

Announcing the new resignations and his acceptance of them, Mr Mugabe said he appreciated their "having had the courage to take this action in recognition of the mistakes or offences that they committed".

Mr Mugabe said the vacant posts would be filled in due course.

The Sandura Commission, reconstituted this week by Mr Mugabe to investigate direct sales of cars, trucks and buses by two vehicle assembly plants, is scheduled to begin public hearings here by the second week of May. — Sapa



CORRUPTION... Zimbabweans queue in their hundreds this week for newspaper reports on black market car deals by government ministers.

Picture: REUTERS

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MUGABE ACCEPTS THREE MORE 'WILLOWGATE' RESIGNATIONS

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe last week accepted the resignations of three more prominent politicians implicated in "the Willowgate scandal" over black market car deals.

But he also paid tribute to their past contributions to Zimbabwe's struggle.

MICHAEL HARTNACK

Mugabe said — the day after the publication of the report of a judicial commission into sales of cars from the state-owned Willowvale assembly plant — it proved his government had nothing to hide.

He said: "It doesn't matter who is involved, we will expose them." He

also instructed Mr Justice Sandura and his two commissioners to conduct a follow-up probe into the illegal sales of trucks and buses.

Those to resign late last week were Education Minister Dzingai Mutumbuka, Industry Minister Callistos Ndlovu and Matabeleland North Governor Jacob Mudenda.

Threats after cancellation of Zim rally

CHINHOYI — A rally which was to be addressed by several Zimbabwe cabinet ministers and senior party officials at Chinhoyi yesterday was cancelled because of poor turn out. (362)

Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, Development Minister Mr Enos Chikwore and Health Minister Brigadier Felix Muchemwa were among leaders expected to give speeches at the rally.

But by 10 am a few people, mainly young children, were merely playing football in Chinhoyi Stadium.

The ministers met local district officials and Mr Shamuyarira expressed disappointment at the poor turn out.

He blamed "self-seekers" in the local party leadership for not organising the party properly.

"Let me warn you that these power hungry people should be weeded out, and I will make sure that this will be done."

"I will set up my little Sandura Commission to weed out negative elements in our province. These people are not socialists but self-seekers."

— Sapa.

I feel let down, says Mugabe

Zimbabwe car scandal: more Ministers quit

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Two more Ministers and a provincial governor have resigned from the Zimbabwean government, bringing to six the number of top personnel who have quit after disclosures of their involvement in car rackets.

President Robert Mugabe announced at the weekend that Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka (Higher Education) and Mr Callistus Ndlovu (Industry and Technology) had resigned, as had the Governor of Matabeleland North, Senator Jacob Mudenda.

Another resignation, not connected with the car scandal, is that of Deputy Minister Mr Charles Ndlovu (Youth, Sport and Culture) who was recently convicted of fraud.

Mr Mugabe said the culprits had abused their positions and in some cases conducted rackets in which profiteering and speculation figured, evidence of the capitalist system still existing in Zimbabwe.

He condemned their actions, saying they were men of flesh who had erred, but he was still proud of their past services. "They fell to the temptation to get more money," he said.

He felt let down, but he would leave it to time for them to make re-adjustments, and if they did this the party would recognise their efforts at rehabilitation.

COMMISSION

President Mugabe stressed that the government had hidden nothing. Those who had given evidence in camera to the commission of inquiry had been witnesses, "not anyone with allegations against him or her."

The government, he emphasised, had been frank and honest. "We will expose whoever is involved."

Mr Mugabe said the basic problem in the car rackets had been the inadequate supply of vehicles. "We are going to do quite a lot to meet a substantial portion of the demand. The remedy lies in producing more commo-

Asked about the future of rebel former Minister Mr Edgar Tkere, who was kicked out of the party last year for publicly condemning corruption in government, he said the door for his return to the party was wide open.

Star 17/4/89 (21)

By Deborah Smith,
Pretoria Bureau

Fingro Finance, the Pretoria company instructed by the Reserve Bank to repay all investors, was provisionally liquidated in the Pretoria Supreme Court last week, said manager Mr John Barry.

However, he was "extremely" optimistic that this would not prevent the company going public as planned, he said. Mr Barry said the company had not opposed the liquidation application, brought by one of the creditors, as this had resulted in all assets being frozen which had given them more time.

Fingro is provisionally liquidated

"This will allow the trustees time to inspect the assets," he said.

The company intended to approach the trustees with a formula for the conversion of Fingro Finances into a public company.

Prior to the Reserve Bank's warning to investors and their demand that Fingro Finance

repay all money to investors by March 31 the wheels had been set in motion to convert the company, he said.

Mr Barry said while they were being investigated by the Reserve Bank the company had investigated the possibility of offering shares to existing clients, to which most had agreed.

A syndicate, prepared to underwrite the conversion, had been identified after which the Reserve Bank was informed of the proposal.

Before anything further could be done Fingro Finances had to wait for the trustee to be appointed, said Mr Barry.

Refuse service to be extended

The garden refuse removal service which was launched by the Vereeniging Town Council in Three Rivers Extension 2 last year is to be expanded to Three Rivers East, Homer and Steel-park.

The system allows for residents in these suburbs, which are all far from mini-dumps, to have a maximum of five bags of household and garden refuse removed weekly.

The service will come into effect on May 1. — Vereeniging Bureau.

Officials seize copies of Rushdie novel

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean writers are up in arms over the seizure by customs officers of copies of "The Satanic Verses" pending a decision later this month by the Board of Censors.

Alarm and horror were the words used by the Zimbabwe Writers Union to describe their feelings over the seizure of British Author Salman Rushdie's work.

Muslims in Zimbabwe have called for the banning of the book but the writers' union said: "We vividly recall the multiple insults inflicted on our people when we were given such names as pagans, kaffirs and heathens from religions that looked at our people from their own exclusive viewpoint."

The union statement said that for Zimbabwe to be thrown on the side of a religion bent on destroying life and individual liberty was a travesty that had no precedent in Zimbabwe's short history.

To ban the book would hurt the sensibilities of non-Muslims who had for many years tolerated religious abuse and onslaught.

The writers have had support from most Zimbabwean newspapers, which said freedom of thought was cherished in the country.

Monday April 17 1989

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Mandela ³⁶² Star 17/4/89 gets freedom of KweKwe

KWEKWE — President Robert Mugabe and jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela were given the freedom of the town of Kwekwe at the weekend, Ziana National news agency reports.

The ceremony, attended by Deputy-President Simon Muzenda, several government Ministers as well as civic leaders from all over the country, was the first at which Mr Mugabe has got the freedom of a city or town since becoming executive president.

'GREATLY HONOURED'

Gweru was the first city to confer a similar honour on Mr Mugabe, when the city council conferred the freedom of the city on him in 1981.

In a speech during the ceremony, Mr Mugabe said: "I will keep this day as the day when I was greatly honoured and respected. I will also take this day as the day on which I have been united with Mr Mandela." — Sapa.

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Sawyer

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Best wishes

HARARE — Queen Elizabeth II of Britain has sent a message of congratulations to President Robert Mugabe on the ninth anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence, the national news agency Ziana reports. 362

The message, released by the British High Commission, reads: "On the national day of Zimbabwe I have much pleasure in extending to Your Excellency and the people of Zimbabwe by warm congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of your country." — Sapa.

HARARE — Zimbabwe, once hailed as a rare success story in a continent plagued by coups, civil wars and corruption, enters its 10th year of independence today with little of the jubilation that marked its birth.

Although it is still black Africa's most prosperous nation, Zimbabwe's economy is ailing.

When President Robert Mugabe led Rhodesia to independence as black-governed Zimbabwe in 1980, he inherited one of the healthiest agriculture-based economies in black Africa.

After waging a seven-year guerrilla war for control of his homeland, he promised peace and prosperity.

Many analysts believed Mugabe's Zimbabwe could serve as an example for the rulers in neighbouring SA.

But today the economy is suffering shortages of foreign currency and a lack of foreign investment. Mugabe says he favours a mixed economy, but the state is heavily involved in economic planning.

Analysts say potential Western investors have shied away because of the espousal of Marxist-Leninist principles by Mugabe's ruling party and the absence of laws guaranteeing them profits.

Exporters who earn hard currency complain they get little encouragement from government, and because there is no investment code the only

Bleak anniversary for Zimbabwe

significant foreign capital has been ploughed into a baked beans cannery and a bubble-gum factory.

The leadership of Mugabe's avowedly egalitarian and socialist state is crippled after a series of corruption scandals.

Five cabinet ministers, a provincial governor and a junior minister have resigned and several others face prosecution in the latest scandal, the black marketeering of cars and trucks.

Discontent

A war in neighbouring Mozambique, dubbed Zimbabwe's Vietnam by the 12 000 troops there, is bleeding the national treasury of \$500 000 a day.

At home popular discontent is growing over a host of ills ranging from official greed and economic mismanagement to record unemployment and galloping inflation.

And homeless blacks often complain that land hunger, the main cause of the war for independence, remains nine years later. While 160 000 families were promised plots, only 40 000 have actually been resettled.

On the credit side, Mugabe has fulfilled pre-election promises of cheap education for all and free health care for the poor.

He also instilled national pride in the black majority that had been subjugated by colonisers for nine decades, crushed a rebellion by armed dissidents in Matabeleland province, and ended a feud with his old political foe, Joshua Nkomo.

But there has been mounting criticism that their accord could transform Zimbabwe into a leftist dictatorship, like Angola and Ethiopia, where the vote Zimbabweans fought for will be worthless.

"The leadership is rotten and it will get more rotten in a one-party state," says Edgar Tekere, 52, a founder of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) and now its most vocal critic.

Tekere, fired from the 15-member politburo last October after he denounced top-level corruption, represents Mugabe's only real political challenge. He has won widespread popular support for his stand.

Public hostility toward elected leaders has grown in the last few years as politicians have vaunted their wealth, power, position and privileges.

Cabinet ministers last year voted themselves earnings 20 times the statutory monthly minimum wage of Z\$100, which they also set. — Sapa-AP.

Mugabe gives outline of new investment code

(362) B/Dy 19/4/89

Zimbabwe to seek 'more liberal economic policy'

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe marked Zimbabwe's ninth anniversary of independence yesterday by giving a clear indication that government was moving rapidly away from its previous socialist economic policies in favour of a more liberal economic system.

Addressing an independence rally at the National Sports Stadium, Mugabe gave broad aspects of a new investment code that would be published early next month to coincide with a joint Zimbabwe-Britain investment conference in London designed to attract investors to Zimbabwe.

The new investment code amounted to a major policy review, Mugabe said. "It had become clear that Zimbabwe could not sustain growth and ease its huge unemployment problem without both local and foreign investment.

"This is why the government decided to review the investment regime with a view to making it more conducive to investors," he said.

Own Correspondent

The new code called for the setting up of an investment centre to process foreign investment applications.

The centre would initially be run by the finance ministry but would eventually become an independent body.

The centre would also provide an advisory service for local investors in pinpointing areas where they could start projects.

In designing the new investment code, government had taken into account the fears investors had about coming to Zimbabwe.

Their money would be safe and any disputes would be referred to international arbitration.

The new system would allow a more

attractive and flexible system of dividend remittance and more liberal use of surplus and blocked funds, Mugabe said.

The current list of price controls would be slashed and wage bargaining would largely replace the present government pegged minimum wage levels, he said.

"The government recognises the need for a more rational and market-oriented method of determining price and incomes," Mugabe said in indicating a major move away from its previous socialist policies.

"Salaries and wages will in future be determined through collective bargaining within the parameters established by the government," he said.

Mugabe did not use the word socialism in his address. Nor did he refer to the recent resignations of five cabinet ministers after they were linked to a new car racket in which the vehicles were illegally sold for up to five times the government-controlled price.



● MUGABE

SA women for Zimbabwe-ANC peace congress

11663 20/4/87 362

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 50 South African women have left for Harare to meet Zimbabwean women in a four-day congress entitled "Women in the Struggle for Peace".

They are scheduled to meet Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of Zimbabwean president Mr Robert Mugabe, top members of the African National Congress, women in the Zimbabwe government and South African women in exile.

The South African delegation, which left yesterday, is led by Mrs Jenny Boraine, part-time consultant for the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa). It is being sponsored by Idasa and hosted by the Zimbabwean government.

Included in the South African delegation are Dr Anita Worrall, wife of a Democratic Party leader Dr Denis Worrall and the editors of De Kat and

Tribute, Ms Irna van Zyl and Ms Maud Motanyane. Women trade unionists, academics, professionals and members of the church and rural community will be represented.

The congress comes after 18 months of negotiations with the Zimbabwe government and will focus on the role of Zimbabwean women during the bush war and in its aftermath, their move towards reconciliation and their role today.

Workshops and addresses on a wide range of issues will be pitched at women on both an academic and a personal level.

The congress, likely to be the first of several, aims to broaden dialogue between southern African women.

Mrs Boraine initiated the congress after continually hearing Zimbabwean women saying "if only we had known more about what was happening we could have dealt with the war so much better — but we were fed so much propaganda".

Suicide bid by scandal minister

362

some file
21/4/89

HARARE — A Zimbabwe government minister who resigned last week over black market car deals was in a critical condition in hospital yesterday after taking poison in a suspected suicide attempt, hospital sources said.

Former senior political affairs minister Maurice Nyagumbo, who was implicated in the so-called Willowgate scandal by a judicial inquiry, was fighting for his life in Harare's Parirenyatwa Hospital, the sources said.

He was admitted to the intensive care unit on Tuesday night, the sources, who declined to be identified, added.

No official hospital confirmation was immediately available.

Nyagumbo, 64, spent 20 years in jail for opposing white minority rule before Zimbabwe's independence in 1980. He rose to be number four in President Robert Mugabe's government and the third ranking official in Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu-PF Party.

He resigned after a judicial inquiry set up by Mugabe to probe shady car deals said he had helped dozens of people to buy new vehicles which they resold on the black market at inflated prices, violating price control laws.

Blaming the kettle

Zimbabwe's Willowvale car scandal claimed four more political casualties last week when, as predicted (*Current Affairs* March 17), Political Affairs Minister Maurice Nyagumbo, Higher Education Minister Dzingai Mutumbuka, Industry Minister Callistus Ndlovu and Matabeleland Governor Jacob Mudenda were forced to resign after being accused of "gross abuse of privilege" by the Sandura Commission.

The commission's report, released last week, is tougher than anticipated — urging the prosecution of 15 people for perjury, including four of the five Cabinet ministers and Mudenda.

21/4/89

The political repercussions of the affair are far from over and President Robert Mugabe's decision to reappoint Judge Sandura and his two fellow commissioners to look into similar allegations of racketeering at the Leyland and Dahmer assembly plants, has fuelled speculation that more ministers will be forced out of office.

Mugabe has promised to reshuffle his Cabinet "in due course" and there is speculation that he will seize the opportunity to rationalise the Cabinet reducing its size by abolishing some posts (such as Mutumbuka's higher education portfolio).

More important will be the policy repercussions. Already the State-owned media are arguing that it is the capitalist system to be blamed, and Mugabe himself told a news conference last week that the car profiteering racket involving ministers was "one of the evils of capitalism that still exists in Zimbabwe." This statement was poorly received in business circles where hopes are high that the promised revision to the country's investment guidelines ahead of next month's Zimbabwe Investment Conference in London (May 12) will be the start of a shift in economic policy away from socialism towards a more market-orientated economy.

Mugabe himself has been left in no doubt by the public reaction to the Sandura report that his government's popularity is at a very low ebb. His natural instinct is to reaffirm socialism as the way ahead and the media, looking to 1990 and the 10th anniversary of independence, are calling for moves to abrogate the Lancaster House agreement on land so that more will be available for peasant resettlement schemes. Suggestions of this kind, and the knee-jerk reaction that corruption is a capitalist disease, do not augur well for the London meeting no matter how inviting the new investment guidelines turn out to be.

Hopes that serious economic reforms will be implemented this year look more and more misplaced, since with a party congress due in August, parliamentary elections scheduled for mid-1990 and further fall-out expected from the Leyland and Dahmer inquiries, political issues rather than economic reforms seem likely to predominate. ■

Minister took
poison - stable

HARARE — The condition of former Zimbabwean Minister Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who reportedly took poison, was described officially last night as stable.

Mr Nyagumbo, one of the Ministers who quit the cabinet after involvement in the Willowvale car scandal, was in intensive care in hospital in Harare yesterday.

Rumours swept the country that he had died but the official statement broadcast on radio and television ended them. The Star's Africa News Service.

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SKS 21/4/89
Clauses insisted on by UK are 'immoral'

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Mugabe reviews Bill of Rights

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe said yesterday that while his government was committed to a justifiable Bill of Rights it considered the Bill of Rights contained in Zimbabwe's constitution immoral in view of certain entrenched clauses.

He told chief justices from African commonwealth countries attending a meeting here that the British had insisted on entrenched clauses that could not be amended without the agreement of every member of parliament, in order to "secure the rights of the white minority here".

Elsewhere in the world amendments to the constitution required a majority vote or the vote of a certain percentage of MPs, not a 100 percent vote.

One such clause, now abolished, had been for racial representation in parliament.

"Is a constitution of that nature legitimate in so far as it violates democratic principles?" He asked.

Some might say that all parties to the negotiation of the constitution had bound themselves to these provisions, "but binding ourselves to racial practices cannot be considered a moral practice", he said.

He said another of the provisions made it impossible for the

government to resettle black farmers on the most fertile land, which had been taken and allocated to whites during white rule, except on a willing buyer/willing seller basis.

He said the entrenched provisions were not permanent and the government had decided to wait for the expiry of the periods for which they were entrenched, despite its belief that they were immoral.

The property rights provision was entrenched for 10 years from 1980 and the government hoped

to alter the position so that a two-thirds or perhaps 70 percent majority was required to alter the provision.

He said the Zimbabwean people "felt very aggrieved that most of the land, the most fertile land, had been taken over and allocated to what was called European land."

"And yet, the constitution does not allow us to take back this land except on a willing buyer/willing seller basis," he said, adding that fortunately farmers had been willing to sell their land to

the government.

Abolition of racial representation in parliament had required the approval of 100 percent of the house of assembly until seven years after independence, at which stage parliament was able to abolish the provision by a 70 percent vote.

The government had waited until the seven years were up, despite its belief that the provision was immoral "because we wanted to be gentlemen".

President Mugabe suggested the judges, who are considering

the application of international human rights norms in domestic judicial proceedings, should consider the validity of provision entrenched in such a way as to undermine the sovereign right of the people, through their elected representatives, to alter their own constitution.

He suggested the chief justice also consider whether detention without trial, where subversion of the state was concerned, was justifiable.

He said the state sometimes had sufficient evidence to establish a person posed a threat to the security of the state, but insufficient evidence to bring the case to trial.

"Is detention in these circumstances justifiable? If not, why not and how is the state to protect itself?" He asked. — Sapa.

Apr 21/9/89 (362)

Ex-premier Smith accuses administration of corruption

Zimbabwe is economically "going down the drain", former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith said yesterday while launching bitter attacks on Zimbabwean politicians.

Mr Smith accused Mr Robert Mugabe's administration of being made up of corrupt and incompetent politicians and riddled with nepotism.

Mr Smith was speaking in a telephone interview with Chris Gibbons on Radio 702's "News Talk" current affairs programme on the 10th anniversary of majority rule in Zimbabwe.

The former premier said Zimbabwe had the highest income

tax rates in the world; had no incentive for investment; suffered from high inflation and a critical lack of foreign currency.

The "Willowgate" scandal involving the buying of cars by top government officials was "only the tip of the iceberg".

Accusing officials of taking advantage of their positions, Mr Smith said:

"The only black people in this country I cannot get on with are the politicians."

He said despite the country's chronic shortage of foreign currency, Zimbabwean officials were the "world champions" at attending overseas conferences.

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BUSINESS

FOREIGN companies wishing to invest in southern Africa can look forward to a more favourable return on their investments, from Zimbabwe at least, following the announcement this week from Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe of a new investment code, due to be published in full by next month.

The outline of the code was the focal point of a speech given by Mugabe to a packed National Sports Stadium in Harare, at a ceremony to mark the country's ninth anniversary of independence. And the timing of the speech leaves no doubt of the importance which the government attaches to the new investment rules.

A one-stop investment office is to be set up, initially under the auspices of westward-looking Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero. Mugabe also announced "greater flexibility" and "more rational and market-orientated" price controls, pointing towards what many forecast will be a major revision of the minimum wages policy, to make way for more collective bargaining, and cuts in the long-standing food subsidy.

Mugabe also announced that the government has decided on a more liberal definition of what constituted a foreign investor, and promised more flexibility on the use of hitherto blocked funds, some of which date back to pre-independence Rhodesian days.

The new code, to be released in full in advance of a major investment-gathering conference to be held in London next month, has already been greeted with wild acclaim by local business leaders, who have dubbed it "the beginning of a new economic era" for the country. There is no doubt that the new code is the linchpin of a wide-ranging revision of existing policies.

President Mugabe told the nation on Tuesday that the investment code was designed to tackle two principal prob-

Zim announces more favourable investment rules

On the ninth anniversary of independence, Robert Mugabe announces a more flexible deal for foreign investors, reports PETER MURRAY in Harare

lems. One is the boom-slump character of Zimbabwe's economic progress over the last nine years. The other is the chronic unemployment problem, now careering past one million, around 30 percent of the working population.

Foreign investment has been notoriously slow in Zimbabwe. Observers say there's been no major investment in the country since the mid-1970s. Before that, the last significant investment boom was in the 1940s and 1950s, when what was Rhodesia laid



Robert Mugabe

down the basis for industrial expansion away from mono-industrial mining.

Official figures show a slump in gross capital formation from (Zimbabwe) \$525-million in 1975, to \$268-million in 1978. Capital forma-

tion peaked at \$1,085-billion in 1982, during the honeymoon just after independence.

The new code is designed to draw in much more. As foreign companies, particularly in the United Kingdom and West Germany, look outside South Africa for new markets elsewhere in the region, Zimbabwe hopes to win a large slice of the investment on offer on the basis of its reputation for political stability and industrial sophistication.

The new code and the new economic liberalism will have its critics, mostly outside the business world. Some see it as standard IMF medicine in a Zimbabwean bottle. And militants in the ruling Zanu-PF party have already been critical of what they regard as their leaders' "fraternising with international capital".

The new investment code, like the five-year national development plan, will not be subject to formal scrutiny by parliament, but with the long-awaited party congress coming up later this year, the new thrust of economic policy will have to be debated at some stage by the deeply suspicious hard-liners. They will be looking for quick results before they give their seal of approval.

Zimbabwe strongman dies

CH 6 Tm 75 22/4/89 362

HARARE. — Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who died in hospital here on Thursday, was a former hotel waiter who became one of the most powerful politicians in Zimbabwe.

Mr Nyagumbo, 64, was Senior Political Affairs Minister and President Robert Mugabe's most trusted aide until he resigned this month after a judicial inquiry set up by Mr Mugabe implicated him in a scandal involving black market car deals by top politicians.

Mr Nyagumbo wielded immense power both as number four in Mr Mugabe's government and administration secretary of the ruling Zanu(PF) party. An activist since the '40s, he was a member of the Communist Party of SA while working in the Republic in hotels and was deported in 1955. Imprisoned in what was then Southern Rhodesia, he joined forces with fellow detainee Mr Robert Mugabe.

At independence on April 18, 1980, Mr Nyagumbo was appointed Minister of Mines. He was moved to the Ministry of Co-operatives in the president's office and later Political Affairs.

He was one of three senior ministers who, with Mr Mugabe, formed an inner cabinet and supervised other government ministers.

Mr Nyagumbo's political stature crumbled when he resigned over accusations that he and other top Zimbabwean officials were involved in a car racket. — Sapa-Reuter

National hero buried

HARARE — A top Zimbabwean politician who died of poisoning after quitting the cabinet over a corruption scandal was yesterday buried as a national hero.

Thousands of mourners flocked to Heroes' Acre, a shrine to those who died in the seven-year independence war, for the State funeral of former senior Political Affairs Minister Maurice Nyagumbo.

President Robert Mugabe, who led the white-ruled British colony of Rhodesia to independence as black-governed Zimbabwe nine years

ago, paid tribute to the politician who was among his closest aides.

Mugabe described Nyagumbo as a "gallant freedom fighter" who made many sacrifices to free his homeland from colonial control.

The cause of the ex-minister's death was being kept a secret by authorities.

But police sources said they were investigating the possibility he committed suicide.

The semi-official *Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency* reported before the burial that Nyagumbo had taken poison.



MUGABE ... close

Pope

POISONED POLITICIAN BURIED AS A ZIMBABWEAN HERO

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It was reported before the burial that Nyagumbo had taken poison.

Nyagumbo, 64, died in the intensive care unit of a Harare hospital on

Thursday night after being admitted with convulsions on Wednesday, a day after Zimbabwe celebrated its ninth anniversary of independence from Britain.

Nyagumbo was one of the few surviving founders of Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF). He spent two decades in prison as an alleged terrorist and was widely acclaimed as one of the champions of political emancipation.

Nyagumbo resigned early this month as minister and Zanu administrative secretary after he was found by a presidential inquiry to be involved in a racket involving the black-marketeering of vehicles.

The judicial commission of inquiry set up by Mugabe found Nyagumbo abused his position by arranging for friends to buy 38 vehicles directly from a state assembly plant instead of waiting like other would-be buyers for up to 10 years. — Sapa-AP

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(362)

Apartheid rejected at historic meeting

Tears and laughter as women share views

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — A delegation of 53 mainly Afrikaans-speaking women from South Africa cried, laughed and sang together with women exiles belonging to the ANC and with women of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party at a three-day meeting in Harare.

Most of the South Africans returned home yesterday after the historic get-together, described as "an overwhelming success" by Mrs Jenny Boraine of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa).

A statement said the aim of the meeting was to exchange views and come to a common understanding of the nature and source of the conflict in South Africa.

"It was agreed that every effort must be made to dismantle apartheid as it is the root cause of

the crisis in our country and the southern African region," said the communique.

ANC national executive committee members said afterwards: "The women will go home with a vision of what is possible in South Africa.

"The young Afrikaners saw how much they have been lied to and they recognised the power of the Government's propaganda machine.

"They found us to be normal human beings and not the devils we had been painted as."

Leading ANC members present included Mrs Ruth Mompati, Mrs Lindiwe Mabuza and Mrs Gertrude Shope.

There were discussions behind closed doors about the armed struggle and the reasons for its adoption by the ANC and also about conscription of young whites into the armed forces.

Mrs Boraine said it was no good whites talking only to each other.

"We need to hear what the black people have to say and to hear it directly from them," she said.

The concluding statement said there was broad agreement to continue the exchange of views and it was agreed the shape of the future South Africa depended on the participation and contribution of all women.

The South African delegates were from many parts of South Africa and all walks of life. They were there as individuals and their political affiliations included the National Party.

Hero's burial for car scandal Minister



Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe lays a wreath on the grave of former Political Affairs Minister Maurice Nyagumbo (64).

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's longest serving political prisoner, former Senior Minister Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who died by his own hand last week, was given a hero's funeral yesterday.

Thousands of mourners went to the shrine on the outskirts of Harare where heroes of the liberation war lie buried.

They paid homage to Mr Nyagumbo, who spent 20 years in prison and detention because of his part in the struggle to end white rule.

TOOK POISON

Mr Nyagumbo (64) took poison and died in hospital last week, a week after resigning from the government and the party "politburo" because of the stigma attached to him through involvement in the Willowvale car scandal.

President Mugabe expressed his most profound grief and shock.

Mr Nyagumbo's body was taken to Heroes' Acre on a gun carriage after lying in state at a hall in a township.

Beeld calls for PW to step down now

Political Reporter

The government-supporting Afrikaans morning newspaper *Beeld* has pledged its unequivocal support to National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk for the State Presidency.

In a stinging editorial today, *Beeld* said it was time that Mr de Klerk officially become State President. The Government had of late become paralysed as everyone waited for the new man to take over the reins.

It had been more than 14 days since President Botha had confirmed to an appreciative parliamentary audience that he would step down after the general election — expected to be held on September 13, according to *Beeld*.

"Is it really necessary that a situation which now begins to look unbearable should drag one week short of a full five months?"

Issues of great importance were demanding urgent attention like the release of Nelson Mandela and the Group Areas Act.

Footballer slated for playing in SA

HARARE — A storm has broken over the episode in which a Zimbabwean football player, Boy Ndlovu, went to South Africa to play a game for National Soccer League club Jomo Mias Cosmos.

Ndlovu has been condemned "to hell" by the Minister of Sport, Mr David Kwidini, who said he should be banned from playing soccer in Zimbabwe for a long time.

But Zimbabwe football officials say Ndlovu did not fully understand the implications of his actions. — The Star's Africa News Service.

'Macbeth' is on at Wits

The Wits Theatre will be presenting the Transvaal matric English setwork play, "Macbeth" nightly from tomorrow until Saturday May 6.

Performances commence at 8 pm and Saturday matinees at 2.30 pm. There will be no shows on Sundays or public holidays.

Special school discounts are available. For block booking or inquiries, telephone 716-4071, or book through Computicket. — Staff Reporter.

Violence key issue at talks with ANC women

Political Reporter

The use of violence to bring about a democratic non-racial South Africa was the most contentious issue discussed by a delegation of about 50 South African women who met 30 African National Congress women in Harare at the weekend, according to tour leader Mrs Jenny Boraine.

Speaking from Zimbabwe yesterday, Mrs Boraine said consensus was reached that continuous dialogue was the most effective way in which to seek peaceful political solutions for South Africa.

"The ANC delegation generally agreed that violence and conflict were wrong. But no resolution was passed that there would be an end to violence, neither from the ANC's side nor from the South African Government's side."

She confirmed that three members of the ANC's national executive — Ms Barbara Masekela,



Idasa delegations leader Mrs Jenny Boraine.

Ms Gertrude Shope and Ms Ruth Mompati — attended the three-day congress entitled "Women in the struggle for peace".

The tour, sponsored by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), included talks with women from Zanu-PF, among others Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

Mrs Boraine said it was a moving and emotional experience to meet South African women in exile.

Zim merger 362

GWANDA, Zimbabwe
The merger of
Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu
(PF) and PF-Zapu is re-
ported to be nearing
completion in Matabele-
land South after experi-
encing some hitches since
its launch in May last
year, the *Ziana* national
news agency reported.

Tekere, Ian Smith's men may team up

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Opposition elements in Zimbabwe, including Mr Edgar Tekere and members of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance, have joined forces in a bid to oust President Mugabe.

It is understood the intention is to form the Zimbabwe Unity Movement.

A report in today's *Herald* says Mr Tekere and another former Minister, Mr Farai Masango, would lead the new party.

Among those who attended a meeting this week were the president of the Conservative Alliance, Mr Gerald Smith.

Mr Ian Smith, no relation, is an honorary Alliance life president, and co-chairman of the executive with Mr Gerald Smith.

Last month, Mr Tekere said he intended to form a national movement totally rejecting the Zanu (PF) leadership. He said he was going to campaign for a clean government.

SKW 24/89 (362)

A shooting spree leads to terrorism charges for 2

HARARE — Two whites will face terrorism and attempted murder charges for allegedly shooting at utility installations and a passenger bus, attorneys said yesterday.

There were no injuries during several random shootings in the Zimbabwe capital of Harare, an attorney acting for one of the men said.

The attorney, who requested anonymity, said Mr Raymond Becker (22) and Mr Martin Maas (19) were riding a motorcycle when they allegedly opened fire on a bus.

They are said to have fired first at the rear tyres and then aimed pistol shots at the passenger compartment.

A third man, identified as Mr Loao Franco (21), was arrested for alleged involvement with Mr Becker and Mr Maas in shootings in which a water storage tank, a hospital outbuilding and telephone installations were raked with gunfire.

Mr Franco is accused of causing malicious damage to property.

There was no apparent motive for the shootings.

The three men had no evident political affiliations, the attorney said.

In the past, several whites accused of being agents of South Africa have been charged under terrorism laws. — Associated Press

Tekere and Smith party join forces to oust Mugabe

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From ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Mr Edgar Tekere and members of Mr Gerald Smith's Conservative Alliance have joined forces in a bid to oust President Mugabe.

An interim committee has been elected and it is understood that the intention is to announce this weekend the formation of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement.

Today's Herald says Mr Tekere and another former minister in Mr Mugabe's government, Mr Farai Masango, would be leaders of the new party.

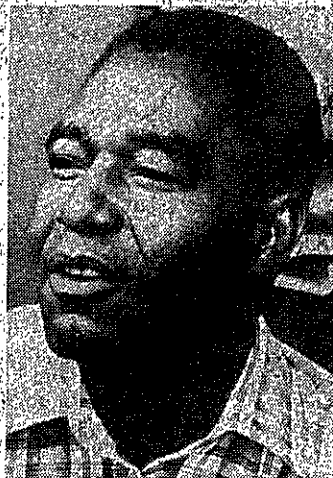
Among those who attended a meeting was the president of the Conservative Alliance, Mr Gerald Smith, who took over as leader last year after Mr Ian Smith (no relation) stood down.

Life-president

Mr Ian Smith was elected life-president and is also co-chairman of the party executive with Mr Gerald Smith.

Last month Mr Tekere said he intended to form a national movement aimed at rejecting the Zanu (PF) leadership.

He had been expelled from the party for openly criticising corrupt leaders. The 52-year-old former minister and secretary-general of Zanu (PF) said



Mr Tekere

then he would campaign for a clean government. Zimbabwe needed a new leader able to control subordinates.

Moves have been made recently, apparently without success, to get Mr Tekere back into the Zanu (PF) and Mr Mugabe said only 10 days ago that the door was open for him to rejoin if he would ask the party to forgive him.

At the inaugural meeting of the new movement was a former MP belonging to Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council, now apparently defunct, and representatives of the exiled Ndabaningi Sithole's party. Mr Sithole lives in the United States.

● See page 18.

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Zimbabwe trade surplus nears R1bn

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's trade surplus last year may have been as much as ZD 850-million (about R1-billion) and its foreign assets current account balance more than ZD 200-million (R257-million), according to the latest Economic Review of the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation (Zimbank).

Ziana, the national news agency reports that exports, including gold sales and re-exports, amounted to ZD 707-million in the first four months of last year, ZD 18-million or three percent above the same period the previous year, the review says.

Final figures are not available but with last year's vintage tobacco, record cotton crops and high world market prices for metals and minerals, a 20 percent rise in exports could have been achieved in 1988 as a whole, which would mean exports brought in close to ZD 3-billion, it says.

Judging by the 25 percent increase in global industrial import allocations, imports could have amounted to about ZD 2.1-billion, giving a trade surplus of around ZD 850-million, an improvement compared to 1987 of ZD 150 to 200-million.

Assuming this figure is correct and an increase in the invisible foreign assets deficit of some ZD 100-million, the balance on current account would have improved to more than ZD 200-million, compared with a surplus of about ZD 82-million in 1987 and ZD 13-million in 1986 and deficits in previous years ranging from ZD 74-million in 1980 to ZD 159-million in 1985.

"The Reserve Bank's ZD 120-million year-on-year rise to August 1988 in net foreign assets confirms the improvement on current account. With continuing buoyant export earnings, the country's much healthier reserve position is likely to have been maintained for the rest of 1988," the review says.

However, it predicts that the rate of improvement in both current account and reserves is unlikely to be sustained throughout 1989.

"Export growth will slow, reducing the visible account surplus. A US \$100-million air defence system and two new aircraft for the national airline costing US \$156-million will prevent further substantial reduction in 1988's foreign debt and debt service ratio, at 88 percent and 26 percent of exports of goods and services respectively," it says.

With international base metal and mineral prices expected to hold during the first three quarters of the year mineral export values should be largely sustained, though lower bullion prices could significantly reduce gold export earnings.

The volume index of mining production declined by 0.8 percent last year but the higher prices meant the value of production in the mining sector increased by almost 21 percent.

Agricultural products are also likely to be lower this year, due to reduced cotton and sugar production and because softer average tobacco prices may not be fully compensated for by higher export tonnages.

Zimbabwe govt faces political and economic uncertainty

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe has acknowledged the country's political crisis.

He spoke of the party and the nation's confusion and bewilderment after the suicide of Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, a revolutionary hero.

He killed himself after the disclosures of his involvement in the Willowvale car scandal which has seen five ministers quit the government.

Rumours are rife about whose head will roll next as the Sandura Commission continues its investigation of the disposal of vehicles from two other assembly plants.

But the uneasiness is concerned not only with the personalities but with the direction of the country.

An article in a Sunday newspaper said the core of the crisis was more than "mere corruption or business enterprise".

The real issue, it said, was the emergence of an African ruling class deliberately seeking to put permanent brakes on the wheels on the African revolution in an alliance with former settler colonialists.

Titanic struggle

Linking the corruption disclosures with previous warnings that the leadership was turning its back on socialist principles, the article spoke of a titanic struggle between those striving to reverse the liberation process and those fighting to carry it forward.

It said the crisis should not be seen as one of the president versus the rest but rather "the struggle of the people against those in leadership who are undermining the values and goals the liberation struggle fought to uphold".

President Mugabe's independence anniversary speech, in which he called for drastic and urgent reform of the economy in an effort to attract investment, has drawn fire from the labour movement.

It warned that workers would be in for a difficult time if protective labour laws were relaxed.

The secretary-general of the Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Morgan Tsvangirai, maintains the only way the Government will attract foreign investment will be if it denounces socialism, the ideology adopted

BY ROBIN DREW
The Star's Africa News Service
Deep divisions have emerged in the political arena in Zimbabwe after the traumatic events of recent weeks.

ed by the ruling party and reinforced at its last congress in 1984.

All the policies that benefit the workers would disappear, he said.

He urged the government to concentrate instead on promoting local investment through lower taxation and by increasing foreign exchange allocations.

He complained that trade union views were not taken into consideration by the government and that it was failing to tackle basic problems.

Echoing the words of right-wing critics of Mr Mugabe's government, the secretary-general said workers were worse off now than they were before independence.

Unemployment was out of control, there was a desperate shortage of transport and accommodation, and the construction industry was suffering from cement and brick shortages.

Observers believe President Mugabe will have to be prepared to defend himself against rising criticism from the left.

At the same time he must steer the government through a period of uncertainty occasioned by the continuing corruption investigations.

He must also prepare for the crucial congress to be held in three or four months' time which will see the merging of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu with the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

But even this manoeuvre, which will change the political face of Zimbabwe, will lose its impact if Mr Edgar Tekere insists on staying out.

Despite his erratic past, Mr Tekere is still a major figure on the political stage.

He apparently intends to push ahead with a new movement — either in the form of a party or pressure group.



President Robert Mugabe has acknowledged that people are feeling bewildered.

Tekere³⁶² involved^{story} in new^{1/8} opposition¹⁸⁹

Robin Drew, The Star's
Africa News Service

HARARE — An announcement about a new opposition movement in Zimbabwe is to be made on Sunday by Mr Edgar Tekere, the former Minister and expelled Zanu (PF) member said yesterday.

But Mr Tekere denied a local press report that a party had been formed at a meeting attended among others by members of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance.

Mr Tekere said he had been holding secret meetings with various people of different races and from all walks of life and would make a major political announcement at the weekend.

"This does not mean I am forming a new political party," he said.

He said he regarded the local *Herald* story as a "smear".

Zimbabwe drops terror charges

HARARE — The State yesterday dropped charges of terrorism or sabotage against two Harare men alleged to have fired shots at installations in the Harare area between June last year and April this year.

Instead, Mr Raymond Russell Becker (22) and Mr Martin Sebastian Maas (18) will face charges of malicious damage to property and theft. Mr Becker will also face a charge of attempted murder.

The two men appeared before provincial magistrate Mr Ephraim Chiwara yesterday on charges of contravening the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and had been remanded until yesterday.

When they re-appeared before Mr Chiwara, the prosecutor, Mr Phillip Bvumbe, told the court the State had decided to drop the charges because the alleged shootings had not been prompted by a political motive. — Sapa.

No new land policy, say white farmers

HARARE — Zimbabwe's white farmers reacted yesterday to statements by a senior Minister that laws might be introduced to take over farming land, saying they had not been told of any change in government policy, Ziana national news agency reports.

In a cautious comment, Mr John Brown, president of the 40 000-strong Commercial Farmers Union, said: "The CFU has not been advised of any official change in land-acquisition arrangements or plans."

He said there had been recent speculation and a number of statements about land and, as part of the CFU's ongoing communications with the government, these were still being discussed with the authorities.

Senior Minister Mr Joshua Nkomo told a meeting on Wednesday at Plumtree in eastern Zimbabwe that the government planned to legislate to force owners of land

needed for resettlement to sell the land if they refused to do so under the current "willing seller, willing buyer" system.

Constitutional provisions relating to land ownership, which were agreed on at the Lancaster House independence talks in London, are due to expire with the Lancaster House constitution on April 18 next year, a decade after independence.

Mr Nkomo said the government intended to pass laws in order to acquire enough suitable land under its resettlement programme for more than 110 000 displaced families.

He was elaborating on an earlier statement warning that the continued possession of most of the country's best farmlands by whites would not be allowed to continue and that owners would be wise to enter into negotiations with the government now. Sapa.

Star 28/4/89

(362)

No alternative for 1 400 evicted Zimbabweans

BULAWAYO — More than 1 400 people are being evicted from three ranches in the Insiza district without resettlement arrangements being made for them, a Zimbabwean senator said yesterday.

According to Ziana news agency, Senator Joshua Masilela, who visited the area on Wednesday morning, said the people included about 400 adults and more than 1 000 children.

He said the farms belonged to Lonhro, a multinational company.

"I am greatly concerned about the plight of those people as they are being evicted without any resettlement schemes being prepared for them, yet the government bought several farms in the Insiza district for resettlement purposes," Mr Masilela said.

He blamed Insiza District Administrator Mr Lancelot Moyo for "agreeing that people should be evicted immediately when no alternative areas had been prepared for their resettlement in the same district".

Many of the affected people were born on the three farms.

"Those who are not employed have been ordered to leave by the end of next month. It is for this reason that I am arranging to return to the area with the governor of Matabeleland South, Senator Mark Dube, because this has become a very serious issue as the people will blame the government for their plight," Mr Masilela said. — Sapa.

(362)

Zimbabwe STV 28/4/89 student teachers not paid

MASVINGO — More than 150 student teachers on teaching practice in Zimbabwe's Masvingo province have not been paid since the beginning of the year.

When on teaching practice, student teachers are expected to live on their salary.

In an interview with Zimbabwe news agency Zana yesterday, Masvingo Regional Director of Education, Mr. James Makawa, said the delay in payment of student teachers' salaries was often a result of students incorrectly filling in employment forms.

ERRORS

He said under normal circumstances a student teacher's salary should be available six weeks from the day of submitting employment forms.

"Sometimes the delay resulted from errors by headmasters or staffing officers," he said.

He urged headmasters and staffing officers to be careful when entering details about teachers, and to submit the forms as quickly as possible.

The regional director however described this year's situation as being much better than last year when more than 600 student teachers went for the whole of the first term without receiving any salary. — Sapa.

Buoyant export earnings improve Zimbabwe's reserve position

HARARE — Zimbabwe's trade surplus last year may have been as much as Z\$850 million and its foreign assets current account balance more than Z\$200 million, according to the latest *Economic Review* of the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation (Zimbank).

Exports, including gold sales and re-exports, amounted to Z\$707 million in the first four months of last year, Z\$18 million or three percent above the same period the previous year, the review says.

Final figures are not available but with last year's record tobacco and cotton crops and high world market prices for metals and minerals, a 20 percent rise in exports could have been achieved in 1988 as a whole, which would mean exports brought in close to Z\$3 billion, it says.

Imports could have amounted to about Z\$2.1 billion, giving a trade surplus of around Z\$850 million, an improvement compared with 1987 of Z\$150 million to Z\$200 million.

"The Reserve Bank's Z\$120 million year-on-year rise to August 1988 in net foreign assets confirms the improvement on current account. With continuing buoyant export earnings, the country's much healthier reserve position is likely to have been maintained for the rest of 1988," the review says.

However, it predicts that the rate of improvement in both current account and reserves is unlikely to be sustained throughout 1989.

"Export growth will slow, reducing the visible account surplus. A \$100 million air defence system and two new aircraft for the national airline costing \$156 million will prevent further substantial reduction in 1988's foreign debt and debt service ratio, at 88 percent and 26 percent of exports of goods and services respectively," it says.

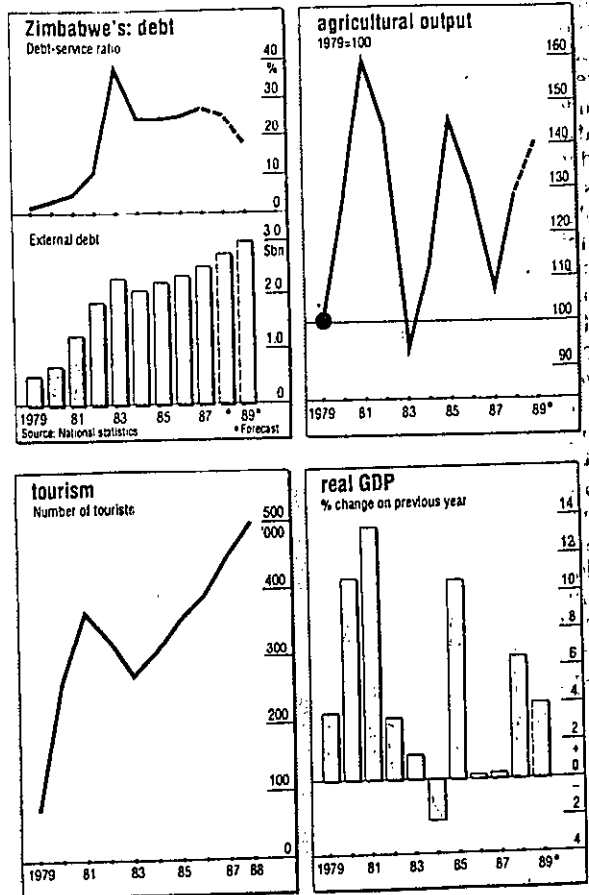
With international base metal and mineral prices expected to hold during the first three quarters of the year mineral export values should be largely sustained, though lower bullion prices could significantly reduce gold export earnings.

The volume index of mining production declined by 0.8 percent last year but the higher prices meant the value of production in the mining sector increased by almost 21 percent.

The less favourable 1988/89 agricultural season and increases in basic food prices are likely to depress real income, though a statutory wage award of up to about 15 percent seems possible by mid-year, it says.

The consumer price indices went up last year by 7.4 percent for lower income urban families and by 6.6 percent for higher income families. — Sapa.

ZIMBABWE



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NKOMO THREATENS BIG LAND GRAB

HARARE — Zimbabwe, under pressure from land-hungry peasants, plans to enact laws forcing landowners to sell part of their holdings to the state for the resettlement of rural people.

Senior Development Minister Joshua Nkomo told a teachers' congress at Plumtree on Wednesday the government would force landlords to sell.

"There is overcrowding, especially of blacks in rural areas, because most of the suitable land is owned by whites," Nkomo added.

He said about 4 000 white commercial farmers owned double the amount of land on which about 8-million peasants were settled.

The Commercial Farmers' Union, whose members own vast tracts of the country's most fertile land, said it was discussing the issue with government.

"The union has not been advised of any official change in land acquisition arrangements or plans," president John Brown said.

Zimbabwe's constitution, drafted at Lancaster House, London in 1979, says government may buy land for resettlement only if a landowner offers it for sale.

Blom 204/89

Deep concern over Zim land

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Southern 28/4/87
HARARE — White landowners in Zimbabwe have been urged to start negotiating now with the Government about the sale of land wanted for resettlement rather than waiting for the Government to acquire the power to demand that they sell.

The warning was given by Mr Joshua Nkomo and is the latest in a series of public pronouncements on land which have caused farmers deep concern. Next year safeguards in the constitution which inhibited compulsory transfers of land will fall away, 10 years after independence, and will enable the government to change the constitution to give it the power to insist on a sale.

President Mugabe himself spoke recently on the people's old grievance that most of the fertile land in Zimbabwe was still in the hands of 4 000 white farmers while communal lands were overcrowded.

Only 50 000 black families have been resettled on former white-owned land, mostly farms which were abandoned in war-troubled areas.

Star 14/4/89

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By Helen Grange

Row over council's bid for Shareworld

A row has already erupted over the Johannesburg City Council's investigation into a takeover of Shareworld, the multi-million rand entertainment centre east of Soweto.

While the Conservative Party has slammed a possible council takeover as a "very bad idea", a Johannesburg advertising company is accusing the council of muscling in on the company's bid to control the centre.

Mr Fred Rundle, CP regional chairman, de-

manded that a referendum be held among white taxpayers on their opinions of a city council takeover.

"Why should white ratepayers foot the bill for a white elephant which has suffered enormous losses and which attracts hardly any whites?"

"The loan interest to be paid back to Standard Bank amounts to about

R7,2 million alone. Why should the council pay this when it derives no rates and taxes from the black community which uses Shareworld," Mr Rundle said.

He demanded that any potential deal be halted.

TuMult, an advertising company run by Mr Trevor Tutu, son of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, is angered over the council's "interference".

"We have been doing research into Shareworld and plan to turn it into a R30 million study centre," said Mr Mark Gordon, of TuMult.

Mr Gordon said research showed there was a far greater need for a study centre than an entertainment centre among black residents in Soweto.

Mr Gordon said keen interest had been shown in the idea by Anglo American as well as major international companies.

● See Page 13.

THE WOMEN'S TREK

WHAT binds black and white women in South Africa today? War.

This was the consensus reached by 80 South African women at the close of the three-day "Women in the Struggle for Peace" conference in Harare last week.

The trek of 55 women from South Africa, white and black, and 25 exiles from African National Congress missions around the world was another of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa's exercises of "exposing" South Africans to each other.

The scale and intensity of political violence — state repression and resistance — in South Africa was highlighted in emotional debates on the brutalisation of the South African community.

In the soul-searching debates on conscription and militarisation, women — as mothers and sisters — found a common cause. The victims are the young conscripts made to fight in a white army and the youth of the townships who take up arms in their battle against apartheid, they argued.

The separateness of two worlds, one white and one black, became increasingly evident during debates and informal discussions.

It became apparent that some white delegates were unaware of the full extent of repression and South Africa's involvement in destabilisation activities in neighbouring countries.

The exiles, which included members of the national executive and diplomats in Europe, displayed a political sophistication lacking in many in the delegation

Some 80 South African women, some living scattered around the globe, met in Harare last week for soul-searching debates on conscription, violence and the role of women in apartheid society. The gulf between their different worlds soon became very evident.

from home.

The plea of ignorance, however, gave rise to conflict within the home delegation. Several white women reacted angrily. For many the sentiment found deeper meaning in the expression of a self-proclaimed National Party supporter: "You can not expect me to just give up all the things I have ever believed in."

The first day of the "Zimbabwean experience" focused on how to embark on reconciliation. In Zimbabwe it is a well known fact that too many white Rhodesians turned a blind eye to the call for unity and reconciliation following independence. This manifests itself in the conspicuous absence of whites at political rallies or other political functions and their desire for exclusive social societies and schools.

This view was reflected in a *Herald* cartoon last week which depicted a white couple with a single guest sitting in a posh club. "Why didn't you bring your wife," enquires the one man. "I couldn't, she's black," the other replies.

It is against this background that white

and black Zimbabwean women, who had fought for independence, were invited to share their experiences with South Africans.

The message to white South Africans was loud and clear: "Don't exclude yourselves from the liberation process." In the words of Zimbabwe's Minister for Political Affairs, Opah Muchinguri, "I want to recommend to the parties involved in the fight against apartheid to seriously consider reconciliation as a major strategy in this struggle."

For many, the conference was a learning experience. "The reaching out of white South Africans is a sign of hope for us," an ANC delegate said.

"Now I know that there is a place for my children and I in a post-apartheid South Africa," a white delegate said.

Visions of a future South Africa were expressed in debate around the ANC's constitutional guidelines. "This is a document by South Africans for South Africans. Don't look at it as an ANC document," said an ANC legal expert.

There was consensus that the common enemy was apartheid. Said one ANC delegate: "We are in the process of creating a new society. Women have to push for recognition in the constitution now — it might go up in smoke in a post-apartheid South Africa."

"What we have in South Africa is a unique opportunity to follow the worldwide trend to express the rights of women and children in a new constitution. It is our obligation, however, to make sure that we get those powers."

THE organisers of last week's meeting of women in Harare probably hoped that hearing about the Zimbabwe war and the post-independence policy of reconciliation would allay South African whites' fears of political change.

They would probably have been dismayed to overhear a National Party member in the queue for supper on the second night express the view that the meeting had so far "confirmed my worst fears for the future". At the end of the conference, this woman linked hands with the rest of us to sing *We shall overcome*. What had happened?

For most of us, the three-day meeting in Harare caused a shift in political attitudes. For some, this involved a major tilt, as they heard for the first time a clear exposition of ANC policy. For others it involved a new or deepened appreciation and respect for ANC members as people.

Undoubtedly the most important factor in shifting attitudes was the ANC members themselves. A total of 38 women had travelled from London and Lusaka. They included the three women members of the national executive committee, Ruth Mopati, Gertrude Shope and Jackie Molefe.

They were an extraordinarily diverse group, including older women of enormous warmth and dignity who had been in exile for over 20 years, much younger women — many of whom were glamorous and fashionably dressed — and extremely articulate and erudite analysts.

Of course, these descriptions are not mutually exclusive. What was significant was that their diversity matched that of the 55 "South African passport-holders", so there were many bridges to connect individuals to each other.

Most of the women from inside South Africa had a sense of being privileged to have these encounters. This sense of privilege was underlined by Sally Mugabe, the First Lady of Zimbabwe, when she opened the conference.

She emphasised that although Zimbabweans and South Africans had more in common than simply sharing bor-

Three days that turned some cherished ideas upside down

A personal account by one of the delegates, sociologist JACKLYN COCK

ders, the struggle that had been fought in Zimbabwe could not be equated with that being fought in South Africa.

"There are similarities, but there are also great differences," she said. "Indeed, I would like to say to you that you are very fortunate. We Zimbabweans did not have the chance to meet and discuss our problems in this way."

"Those who were in exile and those who were behind bars inside, those in the bush and those in the camps, we all participated in the struggle, as did the women in the townships and villages. But our links were clandestine, our contacts were rare and our meetings secret. We had no open forum as you have."

The forum involved moments of frustration. There was some overstatement, some empty rhetoric and it took some time for substantive issues to emerge.

We were told apartheid was a crime against humanity, a heresy, a devil, a cancer, a scourge and an evil more often than we needed to hear. In the beginning, some women felt there was a certain superficiality, a false consensus. People seemed too inhibited to raise contentious issues for fear of breaking open a fragile unity.

However, moments of tension emerged. Disagreement surfaced over a number of issues, including sanctions and political violence.

The ANC view was that armed struggle was a necessary part of their multifaceted strategy and that one couldn't equate the violence to the Jews in Nazi Germany with the violence of the allied soldiers who fought against Nazism.

It was said that negotiation and armed struggle were not opposites; that for over 50 years the ANC had been talking

through a "toy telephone" and that no-one had listened; that armed struggle was an important way of creating the right climate for negotiations.

There was also disagreement over the relationship between women's liberation and national liberation. Throughout the meeting there was an emphasis on women's role as mothers. "We women are the producers of children. We go through the nine months, the feeding period, the fears and anxieties."

Some feminists felt that such appeals were reactionary and inscribed women in a domestic role. Attempts to formulate a shared oppression often floundered on biologicistic reasoning.

But there was also much talk about conscription, and several speakers emphasised that while the migrant labour system had disrupted African family life, conscription was increasingly disrupting and splintering white family life as increasing numbers of white conscripts went into exile or prison to avoid military service.

There were moments of emotion, as we heard first-hand testimony from diverse women.

There was the young ANC woman who had been married for four months when her husband was killed by a car bomb in Gaborone in 1985; a white Zimbabwean woman whose 15-year-old daughter was killed in the Zimbabwe war and who spoke of the importance of overcoming bitterness; an Afrikaans woman spoke of the pain of a family whose daughter was disabled in the Durban bomb blast.

There were moments of humour. When long-standing labour activist Ray Simons announced that she was a communist and proud of it, the cameras flashed — presumably to take home proof that communists can look more like grandmothers than horned demons.

The ANC women all expressed a great longing to return home. Closing the conference, the head of the ANC women's section, Gertrude Shope, reiterated this longing and expressed the hope that the women present would work to make it possible for them to return.

Not one of the diverse group returning to South Africa could have been in any doubt that these are capable women who have an important contribution to make to resolving our current crisis.

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VETERAN Zimbabwean nationalist Maurice Nyagumbo was buried with much pomp and ceremony last week in Harare's Heroes' Acre, but little mention was made of his suicide.

Nor was much said in the graveside eulogies, by President Robert Mugabe and others, about Nyagumbo's fall from grace due to his involvement in the "Willowgate" black-market car sale scandal.

Yet Nyagumbo's death tragically highlighted the country's unfolding corruption scandal and the popular demand for a clean-up of President Robert Mugabe's government.

"We are happy for our independence; we fought for it," said a young Zimbabwean woman who was a guerrilla in the 15-year war to end white minority Rhodesian rule. "But people want to see government working for the people, not just lining their own pockets."

Although the cause of Nyagumbo's death was not officially announced, reliable medical sources report that he died on April 20, 36 hours after drinking a powerful insecticide.

The 64-year-old nationalist was the Senior Minister for Political Affairs and number three in Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu-PF) party until April 12, when he resigned his government and party posts in disgrace following the re-

Mugabe: The man no dirt sticks to

Robert Mugabe has deftly used the corruption scandals to clean out his own administration, reports ANDREW MELDRUM



Robert Mugabe

stood he faced police investigations and possible criminal charges.

While the Zimbabwean public joyously greeted the news of the resignations of Nyagumbo and other ministers, Nyagumbo's death has brought a generally more sombre reaction.

"Whatever he may have done, he suffered for our independence," said the Zimbabwean former guerrilla, referring to the former minister's nearly 21 years of imprisonment by Ian Smith's Rhodesian government.

But Zimbabwe's few thousand university students were not so forgiving.

The university students were the first to take the Mugabe government publicly to task for spreading corrup-

tion in violent demonstrations in September last year.

Then the daily newspaper in Bulawayo, *The Chronicle*, began running front-page articles detailing specific allegations of corruption, first by low-level officials and then by cabinet ministers involved in the "Willowgate" scandal.

But Mugabe appointed a judicial commission to investigate the buying and selling of cars at the government-owned Willowvale car assembly plant. The public hearings saw many officials, including ministers, contradicting themselves on the stand, and the commission's report, released on April 12, found that five ministers had illegally purchased cars and then quickly resold them at up to three times their original price.

Far from weakening Mugabe's government, the corruption report has strengthened the president's hand in cleaning out his cabinet.

By throwing the inquiry open to a fascinated public, Mugabe deftly avoided the need to take action personally against those accused of corruption. He wished to avoid this, as he owed long-standing political debts to some. As the newspapers headlined the findings of abuse of position, he merely had to wait for the resignations to roll in.

Defiant Tekere rubs shoulders with the right

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WMAIL

28/4-4/5/89.

A NEW political coalition of opposition groups in Zimbabwe may be formed in Harare this weekend, under the leadership of rebel politician Edgar Tekere.

There has been some speculation in the capital over recent weeks that Tekere, one-time secretary-general of Zanu (PF) who was expelled from the party last October, was preparing for such a move, but his precise plans have remained unclear.

An article in the semi-official *Herald* newspaper on Wednesday revealed that Tekere had held a meeting last weekend in the capital in preparation for a press conference this Sunday. The article stated that some 60 people attended the meeting, including two members of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), once headed by ex-prime minister Ian Smith, officials from the United African National Council of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a former Zimbabwe transport minister and several other opposition figures.

Speaking from his Mutare home on Wednesday Tekere confirmed that the meeting did take place, but denied reports that the intention was to form a new party, as stated by the *Herald*. Instead he condemned the report as premature, and said its publication was part of a smear campaign against him.

"If that's what they intended," he said, "they are bound to fail."

Sources at the meeting disclosed that the aim was to create a broad movement of opposition, rather than a formal party. And on several occasions since his controversial expulsion from the Zanu (PF) central committee last year, Tekere had made it clear that he would draw back from the notion of leading a new party.

"I am the one who has been criticising these people for dragging their heels in the unity process to integrate Zanu (PF) and the Zapu party," he told journalists at the time. "It would be the worst kind of destabilisation for anyone to form a new party."

On the other hand, Tekere's understanding of Zimbabwean unity does appear to be rather different from that of his erstwhile comrades in the ruling party. The eastern Manicaland province, where Tekere has his greatest popular support, continues to be a hot-bed of dissent, with the vestiges

Edgar Tekere, the stormy petrel of Zimbabwean politics, met white and black representatives of the conservative fringe last week — fuelling speculation that a new opposition front is in the making. By PETER MURRAY

is uttered with near reverence in some circles. But some observers believe that if he is to make a real impact on the political stage again, he must win solid support inside the ruling party, rather than continue to lambast the leadership from the outside.

That possibility has not yet been ruled out. A number of senior figures in the ruling party have continued to put pressure on Tekere to apologise to the party as a condition for re-admission. In those circumstances there are some forecasts that the rebel would quickly be elected on to the central committee once again. His power base within the lower reaches of the party appears still to be strong.

Such a power base would be vital for Tekere's new-found allies on the moderate and right-wing fringes of Zimbabwean politics. Under the mantle of his leadership, they might be able to come in from the political wilderness of the last four or five years.

of several of the old, moderate nationalist parties from pre-independence days still having a presence around the province. Tekere believes these groups should be integrated into the new Zanu (PF) too, and that their views should be part of the political culture, rather than dismissed by the country's leadership.

For that, Tekere has won wide acclaim among dissatisfied and disenfranchised Zimbabweans. And his name

ZIMBABWE (362) FMM 28/4/89

Market reform

Avowed Marxist-Leninist President Robert Mugabe has a series of shock treatments in mind for the economy that would have been unthinkable a year ago. Though details are still to come, Mugabe's pledge at last week's Independence Day to liberalise the economy has been widely hailed.

The National Chamber of Commerce forecasts that "if the changes are properly implemented (they) will take us a long way on the path to economic growth."

Only the Congress of Trade Unions predictably greeted the announcement with gloom.

In the first nine years of independence, several East bloc economies Mugabe has avidly studied have themselves liberalised — and local businessmen increasingly implored the government to loosen up.

So he has decided to bite the bullet in favour of "more market-orientated" meth-



Thatcher

ods of setting prices and incomes, safeguards for investors, easier remittances of profits, and easier labour laws, which frustrate employers and favour even indolent workers.

Wags in the snooty Harare Club jest that the reforms, to be published in the next few weeks, could have been prescribed by British PM Margaret Thatcher, who was in town only last month.

The less flippant say Mugabe's home-grown economic measures simply failed to boost hard currency income, prevent massive foreign borrowing at high interest rates, or ease record unemployment of 1m among 9m mainly peasant people (with 300 000 school leavers chasing some 8 000 jobs a year).

Would-be investors have always complained they have been deterred by myriad price controls, the absence of an investment code, loaded labour regulations, Mugabe's stridently Marxist rhetoric and his kamikaze-like confrontation with SA.

The most significant foreign investments since independence are a Danish bubblegum factory and a Heinz baked beans cannery. ■

Zimbabwe's 'new road'

By ROBIN DREW of The Argus Africa News Service in Harare

DEEP divisions have emerged in the political arena in Zimbabwe after the traumatic events of recent weeks. President Mugabe himself acknowledged the crisis when he spoke of the party and the nation being confused and bewildered by the suicide of Maurice Nyagumbo, a revolutionary hero who killed himself after the disclosures of his involvement in the Willowvale car scandal which has seen five ministers quit the government.

With the threat of more painful disclosures to come as the Sandura Commission continues its work looking into the disposal of vehicles from two other assembly plants, rumours are rife about whose head will be the next to roll.

But the uneasiness is not concerned only with the personalities but with the direction in which the country is going.

An article in a Sunay newspaper here located the core of the crisis somewhere deeper than "mere corruption or business enterprise".

POLITICS

The real issue, it said, was the emergence of an African ruling class deliberately seeking to put permanent brakes on the wheels of the African revolution in an alliance with former settler colonialists.

Linking the corruption disclosures with previous warnings that the leadership was turning its back on socialist principles the article spoke of a titanic struggle between those striving to reverse the liberation process and those fighting to carry it forward.

It said the crisis should not be seen as one of the President versus the rest but rather "the struggle of the people against those in leadership who are undermining the values and goals the liberation struggle fought to uphold."

President Mugabe's independence anniversary speech when he called for drastic and urgent reform of the economy in an effort to attract investment has drawn fire from the labour movement which warned the workers would be in for a hard time if labour laws protecting them were relaxed.

The Secretary-General of the Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Morgan Tsvangirai, maintains the only way the government will attract foreign investment is if it denounces socialism, the ideology adopted by the ruling party and reinforced at its last congress in 1984.

All the policies that benefit the workers will have to go, urging the government to concentrate instead on promoting local investment through lower taxation and an increase in foreign exchange allocations.

He complained that trade union views were not taken into consideration by the government which was failing to tackle basic problems.

Observers believe President Mugabe's speech was a turning point in Zimbabwe's development.

But it is becoming clear that if the momentum is to be maintained he will have to be prepared to defend himself against rising criticism from the left while at the same time steering the government through a period of uncertainty occasioned by the continuing corruption investigations.

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ZIMBABWE-GENERAL

1989

JULY.

White farmers told to 'negotiate now'

MLG 2/5/89 362

From **ROBIN DREW**
Argus Africa News Service
in Harare

WHITE landowners in Zimbabwe have been urged to start negotiating now with the Government about the sale of land wanted for resettlement, rather than waiting for the Government to acquire the power to demand that they sell.

POLITICS

The warning was given by ZAPU leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, a Senior Minister in President Mugabe's government, and is the latest in a series of public pronouncements on land which have caused farmers deep concern.

Next year safeguards in the Constitution which inhibited compulsory transfers of land will fall away, 10 years after independence, and will enable the Government to change

the Constitution to give it the power to insist on a sale.

President Mugabe himself spoke recently of the people's old grievance that most of the fertile land in Zimbabwe was still in the hands of 4 000 white farmers while communal lands were overcrowded.

Only 50 000 black families have been resettled on former white owned land, mostly farms which were abandoned in war troubled areas.

Mr Nkomo, in a speech in which he was critical of whites for retaining control of the economy and of maintaining racist attitudes, said the Government would not annex land by force from any individual farmer.

It was prepared to negotiate the purchase of land with those willing to sell, but legislation would be passed to compel those reluctant to sell to do so.

The Government is looking for land to resettle 110 000 families, which could mean

as many as nearly one million people.

Mr Nkomo said the proposed changes to investment policies and other aspects of the Government's approach to the economy outlined by President Mugabe did not mean Zimbabwe was abandoning socialism.

People were wrong if they thought Zimbabwe was being turned into a capitalist state.

But the use of the word socialism had frightened some people who were in control of the economy.

He regretted that he often saw black traders queuing to buy commodities such as soap or salt but that white or Asian traders were never seen in the queues.

Commodities were in short supply because the people who owned the means of production also owned the means of distribution and the outlets. The Government was now revising its policies to engage in real development.

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New party launched in Harare

Tekere declares 'war' on Mugabe

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — The bad boy of Zimbabwe politics, Mr Edgar Tekere, launched a new party on Sunday — the Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) — in opposition to President Robert Mugabe's plans to establish a one-party state.

"Zimbabwe's national leadership in government is already so thoroughly decayed by corruption that we are very close to the point of total collapse of the executive," said Mr Tekere at a press conference to announce the new party.

"The ruling party is vigorously advocating the conversion of Zimbabwe into a one-party state and thereby seeking to entrench its internally undemocratic self as a state dictatorship," said Mr Tekere. "I'm in for a war against the ruling party."

After intense speculation in recent weeks, Mr Tekere said his party aimed to attract members from all the country's racial and ethnic groups and would concentrate on opposing a one-party state and corruption in government.

Mr Tekere said ZUM would seek to restore power to the traditional tribal

chiefs, a bid to win support in the rural areas.

The charismatic politician, 52, said he had support from the largely-white business community, the trade unions, university students and veterans from the war against white-minority Rhodesian rule. But it was telling that none of those supporters would step forward, publicly with Mr Tekere, suggesting that much of his backing is afraid to come out of the closet in what is very nearly a one-party state.

Mr Keith Borrow, the chairman and president of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), met with Mr Tekere last week but did not attend the party launch. He issued a statement of support saying that if Mr Tekere's ZUM can provide clean, efficient government, attract local and international trading confidence and investment, tackle the unemployment problems and preserve multi-party democracy, it should be encouraged and supported.

Mr Tekere said he was also seeking support from the United African National Congress (UANC) formerly led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, but denied links with the splinter Zanu-Sithole, led by the exiled Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

Tekere launches new Zimbabwe party

HARARE — The bad boy of Zimbabwe politics Edgar Tekere launched a new party at the weekend, the Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM), in opposition to President Robert Mugabe's plans to establish a one-party state.

"Zimbabwe's national leadership in government is already so thoroughly decayed by corruption that we are very close to the point of total collapse of the executive," Tekere said at the Press conference to announce the new party.

Own Correspondent

"The ruling party is vigorously advocating the conversion of Zimbabwe into a one-party state and thereby seeking to entrench its internally undemocratic self as a state dictatorship," he said. After intense speculation in recent weeks, Tekere said his party aimed to attract membership from all the country's racial and ethnic groups and would concentrate on opposing a one-party state and corruption in government.

Seoul

North Korea boycotted the Games after its demand to be made a co-host was rejected. The North has denied involvement in the destruction of the plane, charging it was blown up by South Korean agents to discredit Pyongyang. — Sapa-AP.

Mugabe attacks formation of party

Argus Africa News Service ^{2/18/89} (362)

HARARE. — Zimbabwean leaders were not saints, said President Mugabe, but people who were not happy with them should work together to reconstruct the new Zanu (PF) rather than form new parties.

He was commenting on the weekend announcement by Mr Edgar Tekere of the formation of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement to oppose Mr Mugabe at next year's general election.

"No one is 100 percent perfect. Mugabe is not 100 percent perfect. Leaders are not saints. The world has got its own temptations," said Mr Mugabe in a reference to the exposure of corruption among the leaders.

The Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, who is also in charge of information in Zanu (PF), said Mr Tekere's move was a betrayal of the struggle, divisive and negative when the people of Zimbabwe were in the process of forging the two major parties into one.

WANTS CLEAN ADMINISTRATION

Mr Tekere, a flamboyant figure who was expelled from the ruling party last year, invited other opposition groups, including the Conservative Alliance which succeeded the Rhodesian Front of Mr Ian Smith, to join the movement and fight next year's general election.

At a crowded news conference here attended by about 200 supporters, Mr Tekere said his party would stand for a clean administration.

He accused President Mugabe of leading Zimbabwe into a situation where the people had lost all confidence and respect for the institution of government and where the economy was close to the point of total collapse.

The economy was in more serious trouble than it was under sanctions and the strain of the liberation war.

The ruling party's proposals for a one-party state would lead to dictatorship and the death of democracy.

Record rains soak Sydney

The Argus Foreign Service

MELBOURNE. — Sydney has had its wettest start to a year since weather records began 131 years ago. It has rained every weekend, with 78 rainy days and only 43 dry. In the outback, Lake Torrens, a saltpan for 100 years, is full of water.

Australian air force loses 51 pilots

The Argus Foreign Service

MELBOURNE. — In the last two months 51 pilots have resigned from the Royal Australian Air Force, most to join Australia's international airline, Qantas.

Seoul

Zimbabwe's investment mood 'better'

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HARARE — Zimbabwe's industrialists were planning to expand and reinvest in the country in anticipation of an improved domestic investment climate, Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries president Morrison Sifelani said yesterday. B.D. 4/1/89

"On the whole, the majority of industrialists believe 1989 will be better than 1988 and accordingly are making plans to take advantage of the improved situation," he said.

The manufacturing sector had grown last year by more than 6%, and this growth would continue into 1989.

"However, to sustain growth at the same rate, there is need to improve the environment for domestic investment," he said. Areas that needed attention included the availability of imports to improve plant utilisation and the adverse impact of price controls on the Zimbabwe dollar's purchasing power.

Recent discussions with government on the investment scene have created a spirit of hope and trust, which is already reflected in the expansion and reinvestment plans of the private sector.

Chamber of Mines executive director Derek Bain told Ziana news agency a considerable amount of mineral exploration was going on and would continue.

There was a certain amount of optimism that last year's good prices for some base metals, such as ferrochrome, nickel and copper, would continue for at least the first half of 1989.

"Gold prices are stagnant at this point but there is a strong possibility of increased gold output in 1989," — Sapa

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WMMU 5-11/5/89

WEEKLY

THE WORLD

EDGAR TEKERE'S new party has been dismissed as "the joke of the year" from an "ordinary drunken chap" by Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe, but the news of his Zimbabwe Unity Movement (Zum, pronounced zoom) has sold out newspapers nationwide and sparked plenty of interest.

Tekere solidified his reputation as the bad boy of Zimbabwe politics by launching his party on Sunday with flair, fanfare and several direct shots at Mugabe's ruling Zanu.

"Zimbabwe's national leadership in government is already so thoroughly decayed by corruption that we are very close to the point of total collapse of the executive," said Tekere at the press conference announcing the new party.

"The ruling party is vigorously advocating the conversion of Zimbabwe into a one-party state and thereby seeking to entrench its eternally undemocratic self as a state dictatorship. I'm in for a war against the ruling party."

There's no doubt that Zanu will want to undo Tekere's Zum, but so far the strategy has been to ignore it as an annoyance.

Mugabe made only an oblique reference to Tekere, as "one seeking to create disunity", in his well-attended May Day speech. Then attending the Bulawayo International Trade Fair with visiting Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni on Wednesday, Mugabe made his much publicised "joke of the year" crack.

Tekere stated his party aims to attract membership from all the country's racial and ethnic groups and would concentrate on opposing a one-party state and corruption in government.

Significantly, he said Zum would seek to restore power to the traditional tribal chiefs, a bid to win support in the rural areas.

The charismatic politician said he

Mugabe dismisses new party as a 'joke' run by a 'drunk'

Zimbabwe's bad boy, Edgar Tekere, and the launch of his new Zimbabwe Unity Movement has attracted little reaction from the ruling party.

By ANDREW MELDRUM

would seek support from the largely-white business community, trade unions, university students and veterans from the war against white minority Rhodesian rule. But it was telling that none of those potential supporters would step forward publicly, suggesting that much of his backing is afraid to come out of the closet in what is very nearly a one-party state.

Ever-controversial, Tekere invited members of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ — formerly the Rhodesian Front), the United African National Congress (UANC — formerly led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa) and the splinter Zanu-Sithole (led by self-exiled Ndabaningi Sithole).

Although CAZ leaders did not attend Tekere's launch, CAZ chairman Keith Borrowes issued a statement of support saying if Tekere's Zum "can provide clean, efficient government, create local and international trading confidence, attract investment, tackle the unemployment problem and preserve multi-party democracy, it surely should be welcomed, encouraged and supported".

University of Zimbabwe students,



Bishop Abel Muzorewa

who have enthusiastically supported Tekere for his radical image, said they were "taken aback" by Tekere's courting of conservative elements.

An attempt by the government-controlled press to smear Tekere and his supporters last week appears to have backfired, as the front-page articles seem to have perked up the public's interest in the new opposition to Mugabe's government.

Reporters from the government-owned newspapers, broadcasting and news agency asked Tekere about his

1981 acquittal, on a technicality, for ordering the murder of a white farmer. They also asked about a couple of drunk driving charges.

Grinning broadly, Tekere turned the questions around, suggesting that several top members of government have equally questionable pasts and presents.

Tekere was once the secretary-general of Zanu, the second highest post after Mugabe, and he was a cabinet minister himself, but he lost both jobs following the damaging murder trial. He was expelled from the party last year for publicly criticising the goal of a one-party state.

A captivating speaker, if often over-the-top, Tekere has widespread support in Zimbabwe's eastern Manicaland province and enthusiastic followings in Harare and Bulawayo. But it is not known if his fiery image is enough on which to build a national party.

Since the fanfare of the launch, Tekere has been unusually muted, not available for interviews and not responding to Mugabe's jibes. He is understood to be planning strategy and trying to raise funds. He said he would return to his base in the eastern border city of Mutare and organise speaking engagements there.

He also said he will take his seat in parliament when the House of Assembly resumes session next week.

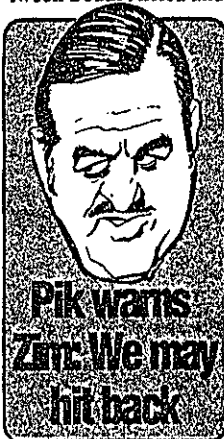
●Mugabe this week said his government would introduce collective bargaining on wage increases this year rather than fixing rises by decree. But he told a May Day rally the new system of determining pay rises, which will depend on company profits, would be strictly within government guidelines.

He said the government wanted to narrow the gap between rich and poor, and would continue to fix minimum and maximum increases for those such as domestic servants. The minimum wage is \$115 a month.

Tensions rise after guerrillas mortar radar post

By GAVIN EVANS

THE African National Congress mortar attack on a South African Defence Force radar installation in the Western Transvaal on Wednesday — the largest in the history of the conflict in South Africa — has heightened tensions between South Africa and its neighbours.



South Africa has said the guerrillas moved from Zimbabwe through Botswana before crossing the border. Yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pik Botha warned both Zimbabwe and Botswana that South Africa could take action following the attack.

The surprise early-morning raid, involving at least 21 ANC soldiers, caused "slight damage" to the radar station and living quarters, but no casualties, according to an SADF statement.

A landmine was detonated by a police vehicle during the SADF's follow-up operation, in which one suspected guerrilla, who was injured, was captured. The rest apparently managed to escape over the Botswana border.

The incident is the latest, and most dramatic, in a series of ANC attacks on military and police installations and personnel. It provides a further indication that despite the setback of having to withdraw its bases from Angola, the ANC has succeeded in increasing the scale of its military operations.

It also suggests a continuation of the shift towards attacks on "hard targets" and away from civilian targets.

The radar installation is situated in Slurry, about 25km from Mafikeng, an area which has become the centre of a series of ANC incidents. In the past month a railway bridge and railway line have been damaged in explosions, scores of landmines have been found and several ANC guerrillas have been arrested.

According to Commissioner of Police Hennie de Witt, the guerrillas started their mission in Zimbabwe, entering South Africa via Botswana.

It is believed that six mortar bombs were fired from a distance of 2.5km.

●To PAGE 3

The contents of this newspaper have been restricted in terms of the Emergency regulations

Mortar attack: Zim warned

●From PAGE 1

De Witt said the insurgents were armed with at least five 82mm mortar tubes with 350 mortar shells, three RPG missile launchers and 30 RPG missiles, two landmines, a large number of AK47 rifles and ammunition, as well as an unknown quantity of hand grenades. An abandoned vehicle with "a large quantity" of weapons was found in the follow-up operation, he added.

He said the group had travelled from Zimbabwe to Gaborone in Botswana, from where they launched their attack. They are believed to have returned to Zimbabwe via Botswana.

According to a source in Mafikeng, who asked not to be named for fear of reprisals, at least 100 South African Coin (counter-insurgency) police have been manning roadblocks and patrolling the area over the past month.

The police, based in Lichtenburg in South Africa, refused to allow anyone to enter or leave a farm in Ditsobotla after several landmines were discovered in the area, according to the source.

At least four suspected ANC guerrillas are believed to have been treated at the Bophelong Community Hospital in Mafikeng, after having been wounded in clashes with Bophuthatswana and South African security forces, one source said.

The April 14 edition of the *Mafikeng Mail* reports that at 9.30pm the previous day, a bridge on the Mafikeng-Johannesburg railway line was damaged by an explosion and that the railway line at Lenenong village near Phokeng was also damaged in a suspected sabotage attack.

Wednesday's raid follows a series of attacks on police and army personnel and members over the past six months. Last week, five special South African Police constables and two municipal policemen were injured in hand grenade attacks on a police base in the East Rand.

There are also strong indications that ANC leaders' instructions that attacks on "soft" targets should cease are succeeding. Over the past seven months there has been a marked reduction in the number of attacks on civilian targets, and a significant increase in the number of attacks on military and police targets.

According to government figures, between 1984 and 1988 the number of ANC attacks rose from 44 to 322 — an increase of 732 percent.

In this period the ANC lost its military bases in Mozambique and Angola and its official presence in Swaziland and Lesotho.

According to De Witt, between 1985 and October 1988 there were 243 attacks on police targets, as against 52 over the previous nine years, and 48 on military targets, compared with six between 1979 and 1985.

He said there had been 73 attacks on civilian targets in the first 10 months of last year as against 82 in 1986 and 69 in 1987.

Commenting on Wednesday's attack, De Witt said the police were in possession of information that "further similar groups of terrorists" were preparing to launch attacks in South Africa.

Zambia today, whether physically or spiritually, to the sick and dying, especially the victims of Aids," the Pope said in his homily.

war. Hope was the theme chosen for his stay in Zambia, which in spite its copper wealth is an economically depressed nation.

raised speculation about a possible meeting with the pontiff. Asked about this, Tambo, who is an Anglican, said: "I'm afraid not." — Sapa-Reuter.

Zimbabwe withdraws charges in missionary murder trial

BULAWAYO — Fifteen alleged murderers walked out of the High Court at Bulawayo yesterday, free men after the state withdrew charges that they massacred 11 white missionaries and five of their children.

State prosecutor Thomas Bvekerwa said on Wednesday he could not proceed with a case against the accused because they were covered by an am-

nesty declared by President Robert Mugabe in April last year, the Chronicle newspaper said.

The seven former dissidents and eight squatters, who had been ordered by police off farms owned by the missionaries, could have been sentenced to death had they been convicted.

They were alleged to have axed their victims to death at two farms near the

southern city of Bulawayo on the night of November 25, 1987, in revenge for the eviction of the squatters.

The killers were allegedly led by Morgan Nkomo, a notorious dissident chieftain accused of other murders in the Matabeleland province of western Zimbabwe. He has since accepted an unconditional amnesty. They were never formally charged. — Sapa-AP.

ZIMBABWE

Tekere's stand

When maverick Zimbabwean politician Edgar Tekere unveiled the emblem of his new opposition party this week, the Great Indaba room of the Monomatapa Hotel erupted in good-humoured laughter. It wasn't over the

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symbol of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement Party (ZUM) itself — a black, a brown and a white hand firmly clasped in a kind of triangle. The joke was that the wooden-framed emblem fell off the wall and crashed to the floor at Tekere's feet.

Whether that was an omen for the 52-year-old firebrand and co-founder of Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party remains to be seen. But Tekere, fired as secretary general of the party last October after lashing out at top-level corruption, has vowed to fight the second post-independence elections next year. And he directly challenged Mugabe for the top post, to prevent the president from transforming one of Africa's few Western-style democracies into a one-party state.

That won't be easy. From April 18 1990, the tenth anniversary of independence, the safeguards threaded into the constitution by Britain at the 1979 Lancaster House peace talks fall away. After that, Mugabe — presently supported by all but two MPs, including Tekere, in the 100-seat national assembly — will need only a two-thirds majority to rewrite the constitution and outlaw political opposition. Analysts believe Tekere will win sufficient popular backing to snatch some seats from Mugabe at the next polls — but not enough to derail the one-party state.

It will be difficult to gauge support for Tekere's ZUM before the planned congress to draft a constitution and elect office-bearers. But three pariah parties — former pre-



Tekere... ready for war with rulers

mier Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council and Ndabaningi Sithole's splinter Zanu movement — have indicated they wish to join. And Tekere has been hailed as a national hero by students, Zimbabwe's trade unions and scores of Zimbabweans who have written to newspapers since he attacked corruption and politicians of building a personality cult around Mugabe.

At this week's news conference, Tekere accused Mugabe of defending corrupt politicians — even after five ministers, a junior

minister and a provincial governor had resigned over links with official fraud and a black-market car racket. More ominously, he alleged that Mugabe knew all about the incident in 1980, when he (Tekere) had led a gang of armed ex-guerrillas in an assault on a lonely farmhouse near Harare, after suspecting that dissidents' arms were stowed there. Gerald Adams (68), a white farmer and the only occupant of the plot, was killed in the attack; Tekere was acquitted by the High Court on a legal technicality, after admitting he had led the gunmen.

"I'm in for a war with the ruling party," Tekere told reporters. "The election battle lines are drawn." Some Zimbabweans fear this will literally be the case. When Tekere led the young Zanu militants against Zapu supporters in the Sixties, hundreds were killed or wounded in inter-party clashes. ■

Zimbabwe (362) axe-murder suspects freed

BULAWAYO — Fifteen men suspected of the axe murders of 11 white missionaries and five children walked out of the high court in Bulawayo yesterday after the state withdrew the charges.

The state prosecutor said he could not proceed with the case because the accused men were covered by an amnesty declared by President Robert Mugabe in April last year. *The Chronicle* newspaper reported.

The men, seven former dissidents and eight squatters, who had been ordered by police off farms owned by the missionaries, could have been sentenced to death if they were convicted.

They were alleged to have hacked their victims to death at two farms near Bulawayo on the night of November 25 1987.

LEADER

The missionaries included Briton Jean Campbell (56) and Americans David Emerson (35) and his fiancée Karen Iversdahl, who was in her 30s.

The other victims were all Zimbabweans.

One of the children murdered was six weeks old.

The killers were allegedly led by Mr Morgan Nkomo, who was accused of other murders in Matabeleland.

Mr Nkomo was among 115 dissidents who a year ago laid down their arms and accepted an unconditional amnesty. They were never formally charged. — Associated Press

Zimbabwe pardon for dissidents no surprise

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — There has been little surprise in Zimbabwe at the withdrawal of charges against the alleged killers of 16 people, including women and children, at two mission farms in Matabeleland in 1987.

The withdrawal was done in terms of the general amnesty offered by the government of President Robert Mugabe in April last year in a bid to end the fighting in Matabeleland.

Legal sources in Harare expressed some surprise that the former dissidents had been taken to court at all in view of the announcement of a free pardon. They were already in custody when the amnesty was announced.

Ill-treatment

Following the amnesty offer to dissidents, Mr Mugabe pardoned 75 members of the security forces who had been jailed for killing or ill-treating suspects, including four soldiers who had been involved in the brutal slaying of two men and two women who were stripped naked, bayoneted and finally shot to death.

The amnesty was offered to dissidents in what proved to be a successful attempt to bring about peace in Matabeleland after the signing of the political unity pact between Mr Mu-

gabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo. A free pardon was offered to dissidents and to those who collaborated with them.

Among the dissidents who took advantage of the offer to surrender was the notorious Gayigusu, accused of leading the gang which went to New Adams and Olive Tree Farms at the request of squatters on the properties.

Four men, seven women and five children — all white — were hacked to death in the most brutal massacre of the five-year-long dissident campaign.

Some of the squatters were arrested and appeared at remand hearings in court in connection with the slaying.

But the armed dissidents who surrendered under the amnesty five months after the murders have been free since then.

Gayigusu, also known as Morgan Sango or Morgan Nkomo, enrolled as a commercial art student and said that one day he would write a book about his experiences.

Other dissidents have formed farming or mining co-operatives.

Charges against seven former dissidents and eight former squatters were formally withdrawn in court last week. The 15 men had each been facing 16 counts of murder.

Anger won't bring them back, says man who lost family

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Zimbabwean state's decision to withdraw charges against the men suspected of slaughtering 16 white missionaries in the Zimbabwean bush in 1987 has been met with "utter indifference" by a Johannesburg man, Mr Malcolm Russell.

For him the memory of the Esigodini killing has been too much to bear — he has put it out of his mind and it no longer exists.

Mr Russell lost five members of his family, including his wife and two sisters, in the worst incident in the campaign of violence waged by dissidents in Matabeleland.

His daughter Laura, 15, was one of two survivors. She was deliberately spared by the killers and ordered to take a note to the police.

AMNESTY PROTECTION

The case was withdrawn on Thursday after the state prosecutor said he could not proceed with charges against the 15 men suspected of killing 11 adults and five children because they were covered by the amnesty declared by President Robert Mugabe in April 1988.

"That country no longer exists in those terms for me," Mr Russell said at the weekend.

He displayed no anger over the state's decision to declare a general amnesty for dissidents, saying it would not bring his family back.

"But I do believe that justice catches up on people, not necessarily through the judiciary. No amount of court action will justify what happened."

"I have no anger against the people of Zimbabwe. I believe that Mr Mugabe is trying his best to defuse a potentially volatile situation."

BORN-AGAIN CHRISTIANS

The missionaries, led by Mr Russell's brother-in-law, Mr Jerry Keightley, were mainly born-again Christians who had given up their jobs to follow a communal way of life.

The men in court — seven former dissidents and eight squatters — who had been ordered by police off farms owned by the missionaries, could have been sentenced to death if they had been convicted.

The killers were allegedly led by Mr Morgan Nkomo, who was accused of other murders in Matabeleland. Mr Nkomo was among 115 dissidents who a year ago laid down their arms and accepted an unconditional amnesty.

Flood of boat people

HONG KONG. — A further 278 Vietnamese boat people arrived here aboard five boats at the weekend. The latest arrivals brought to more than 1 600 the number of Vietnamese who arrived in Hong Kong this month, officials said.

MCM's profits 'overstated by millions'

SHAREHOLDERS of JSE-listed Mhangura Copper Mines (MCM) of Zimbabwe have had difficulty getting explanations from the company's board about its financial management.

MCM auditors Arthur Young discovered last year that the company's interim results for the six months to December 1987 overstated net profit by Z\$8,25m. The auditors found that actual net profit was Z\$731 000.

Final audited results had to be adjusted accordingly, and MCM's AGM in November last year was every bit as interesting as it promised to be, according to a report

REINIE BOOYSEN

in the independent Zimbabwean journal, Mining and Engineering.

Arthur Young found that MCM's interim results (to December 1987) were substantially overstated owing to a major stock adjustment not brought to account, and accruals that should have been made relative to that six-month period.

According to the Mining and Engineering report, chairman David Murangari kept an unruffled countenance during persistent and searching questioning at the

AGM on "disgraceful and inexcusable happenings" during the six-month period.

The report said all blame was pinned on officials no longer with the company. Shareholders asserted it was ultimately the board's fault, which was denied by the chairman, who said directors did not bear responsibility "for the shambles".

"Laughter greeted this statement and there were *sotto voce* exclamations of 'unbelievable'.

"No one asked the chairman what he did think the board's responsibility was, and he did not volunteer any thoughts on the matter," said the report.

Zimbabwe relaxes its blocked fund controls

362) 410-171129
HARARE — New investment rules will relax tight controls on blocked and surplus funds, Zimbabwe's Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero said on Friday.

Limits on dividend remittances — pegged since 1987 at 50% for post-1979 investments and 25% for pre-1979 investments — would not change immediately.

Chidzero said government was determined not to reduce the level "except in the event of extreme BoP stress".

High priority investment projects might exceptionally be granted up to 100% remittability for a set period.

Chidzero said foreign investors had accumulated blocked remittances amounting to between Z\$600m and Z\$1 000m.

He said holders would be given options, including use of funds for third parties investment, besides present options of keeping funds in low-yielding government bonds or reinvesting in approved projects.

Foreign companies would be defined as those with more than 25% foreign holdings, not 15% as before.

Reserve bank approval would allow extra local borrowing by foreign companies generating exports.

Government would reduce the list of price-controlled products and encourage free bargaining over wages. — Reuter

Harare hunger strike

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Five detainees being held without trial in a maximum security prison in Harare started a hunger strike last week to draw attention to their plight.

Prominent among them is a British subject, Mr Jack Lewis-Walker (55), who has been in detention for 20 months despite recommendations from a review tribunal that he be released.

Mr Lewis-Walker, a Zimbabwean civil servant, was arrested in September 1987 on suspicion of being a South African spy.

His case was taken up with President Robert Mugabe by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher during the British Prime Minister's visit in March.

Also on a hunger strike which started on May 3 are Mr Ivor Harding (45) and his son, Clive (20), who were arrested at the same time as Mr Lewis-Walker on the same allegation; Mr Leslie Lesia, a South African national; and a Zimbabwean man, Mr Joseph Mujakachi.

Zimbabwe's headache

HARARE — Zimbabwe had resorted to extensive domestic borrowings to finance its high budget deficits and, because of rising debt service ratios the government may not be able to repay the money, Deputy Finance Minister Tichaendepi Masaya said yesterday. (362)

He told the House of Assembly during the Second Reading of the State Loans and Guarantee Amendment Bill that domestic borrowing created imbalances in the economy which resulted in low investment, unemployment and slow economic growth. 31/01/1987

"In the same way we have a limit on our overdraft with the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe of 20% of current value. I would like to set limits on domestic loans and government guarantee loans of 30% and 40% respectively of the revenues in the previous year," he said. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe in a bind³⁶² over debt settlement

HARARE — Zimbabwe has resorted to extensive domestic borrowing to finance its high budget deficits, but because of rising debt:service ratios, the government may not be able to repay the money, says Deputy Finance Minister Tichaendepe Masaya.

Ziana, the national news agency, reported yesterday he had told the House of Assembly when moving the second reading of the State Loans and Guarantee Amendment Bill that domestic borrowing created imbalances in the economy which resulted in low investment, unemployment and slow economic growth.

He said: "Such massive borrowings tend to create imbalances in the economy, with the attendant problems of low investment, rising unemployment and slow growth in the economy."

"In the same way, we have a limit on our overdraft with the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe of 20 percent of current value."

"I would like to set limits on domestic loans and government-guaranteed loans of 30 and 40 percent respectively of the general revenue of Zimbabwe in the previous year," he said.

Mr Masaya said once the ceilings were reached, any extensions would be subject to parliamentary approval.

He said the move would serve to remind ministries and the public of the dangers of high budget deficits.

The Deputy Minister said although the external borrowings and government guarantees were controlled by the External Loans Co-ordinating Committee, which had strict criteria and monitored the debt:service ratio, he would consider amending the legislation should the need arise. — Sapa.

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Harare detainees on hunger strike

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — A British subject in detention in Zimbabwe for the past 20 months, Mr Jack Lewis-Walker (56), was "a little shaky" but determined to continue his hunger strike, his wife, Pam, said this week.

Mrs Lewis-Walker went to see her husband at Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison where he and four other detainees went on a hunger strike on May 3.

The detainees are all being held on suspicion of being South

African agents.

Mrs Lewis-Walker said her husband, who has twice been recommended for release by a review tribunal, had told her he would refuse to eat until he left the prison "either in a box or on his own two feet".

A former provost-marshal in the Rhodesian Air Force, Mr Lewis-Walker was secretary to the Defence Forces Commission when he was arrested at his office on September 23 1987.

When Mrs Thatcher visited Zimbabwe in March, she said she had taken up Mr Lewis-Walker's

case with President Mugabe and expressed her concern about detention without trial.

A British High Commission spokesman said yesterday that the consul had applied for authority to visit Mr Lewis-Walker.

A lawyer has confirmed that a South African national, Mr Leslie Lesia, and a Zimbabwean detainee, Mr Joseph Mujakachi, told him they were also on a hunger strike. Also reportedly refusing to eat are two Zimbabwean citizens, Mr Ivor Harding (45) and his son, Clive (20).

THE BAD MEN ARE EXPOSED

HARARE — A bulky report that exposes greed, graft and arrogance among top politicians outlines the first major scandal to rock President Robert Mugabe's 9-year-old government.

But Mugabe is getting praise for allowing the probe to take place at all.

The report's authors are Judge Wilson Sandura and two prominent civilians who sat for more than two months in Harare's High Court, packed by spectators who enjoyed seeing their leaders squirm under interrogation.

Some 60 witnesses testified, and even before the report was sent to Mugabe, two Cabinet ministers quit their government and party posts after being caught lying to the panel.

The usually timid



MUGABE praised.

state-controlled media demanded punishment for some of the other luminaries summoned before the commission, among them six Cabinet ministers, two junior ministers, several civil servants and the army commander.

While the probe identified corruption in the party hierarchy, it also won Mugabe praise for ordering some of his

staunchest aides to face the embarrassment of being quizzed in public.

This could never happen anywhere else in black Africa, said a West African diplomat.

The *Daily Nation*, an independent newspaper in Kenya's capital of Nairobi, praised Mugabe for his openness and suggested that a corruption probe in Africa is as rare as rain in the Sahara.

In a continent where contemporary politicians often behave like autocratic tribal chiefs of old, scores of Zimbabweans crowded into the courtroom to snigger, sneer and jeer at the notable people on the witness stand.

When higher education minister Dzingai Mutumbuka refused under cross-examination to produce bank statements, the public gallery erupted into laughter and booing.

Angered, the Minister pointed at the hecklers, pounded the box and shouted: "One fool at a time, please."

The probe that shook the nation involved the purchase of cars and trucks from the Willowvale assembly plant by ministers and their friends at low fixed prices.

The commission investigated allegations that some top officials used their influence to jump waiting lines for vehicles and then resold the cars on the black market for up to five times what they paid.

Zimbabwe, independent from Britain only since April 18, 1980, has suffered a dire shortage of cars because of a lack of hard currency. Would-be buyers can wait up to 10 years for a new vehicle.

But the Cabinet last year decided to give some government officials the right to buy one vehicle each at the fixed state price. — SANS

RENT DEBTS

Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches and a member of the seven-member delegation, told the meeting that they were disappointed that the Soweto Council had failed them in March. Instead the council went

to announce its own "solution" to the rent problem at a recent public meeting.

Mr Chikane said the council was under pressure from the joint management committee or the police not to talk to the delegation.

s out on ban

unveil a tombstone in honour of my son, his police ban the service and harass the people who came from far and near to pay their respects," Mrs Kutumela said.

Mr Kutumela died in police custody at the Mahwelereng Police Station on April 5, 1986. He had been arrested the previous evening with six other Azapo members — some of whom were also

beaten and had to be admitted to hospital.

Police banned the unveiling and ordered people to disperse. The unveiling, however, went ahead with only about fifty relatives allowed by the police to attend.

Mrs Kutumela paid special tribute to Mogodi Memorials of Seshego who apparently donated the expensive tombstone free of charge.

Odile and hunger striker visited

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A detainee on hunger strike in Chikurubi maximum security prison, Mr Leslie Lesia of Bloemfontein, did not look well when visited yesterday by a South African Government representative.

Mr Nico Nel, head of the South African Trade Mission in Zimbabwe, visited Mr Lesia, who has been held without trial for two years, and Miss Odile Harington, the Johannesburg woman serving 12 years for spying on the ANC.

Miss Harington is not on hunger strike. Mr Nel said she seemed to be in good shape and was cheerful. She asked for oil to treat her skin.

Mr Lesia told Mr Nel he was convinced South Africa would do something to get him released.

He confirmed that he had not eaten for seven days and said he would leave the prison "either a free man or a dead man".

Mr Lesia said he, Mr Jack Lewis-Walker, a British subject, and a third detainee, Mr Joseph Mujakachi, a Zimbabwean, were refusing all food to draw attention to their plight.

Charges of murder against Mr Lesia were dropped last October but he was re-detained.

He claims to have been abducted in Maputo and brought to Zimbabwe illegally. He also claims he was tortured during interrogation.

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Zimbabwe ushers in new economic order

By Robin Drew,
The Star Africa News Service
HARARE — The beginning of a process, was how Zimbabwe's Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero described the new investment guidelines unveiled this week ahead of the important conference in London today hosted by the Confederation of British Industries on investment in Zimbabwe.

Businessmen here who have been pressing hard for the Government to give greater encouragement to investors have generally welcomed the policy guidelines. But there is disappointment at the lack of specific details, particularly in the areas of price control and labour regulations.

There is no doubt, however, that the Code signifies a change of attitude which will see a far more flexible, accommodating and pragmatic approach by Government to investment schemes, both local and foreign. Dr Chidzero is hoping that the new regulations, which will give investors international guarantees they have been seeking, will attract anything up to R600 million over the next few years.

Also available for investment by third parties will be the sum of between R700 million and more than R1 billion held here in surplus and blocked funds.

Priority is going to be given to schemes which will provide jobs for it is the overwhelming realisation of the threat posed by massive unemployment that has given the government the required push to get off the traditional socialist path of control and more control.

Policy code changed

No more is anything said about the private ownership being replaced by public ownership of the means of production.

Instead the policy code states firmly: "It is government policy to encourage an active and viable private sector alongside a strong public sector. The private sector should be committed to the social and economic ad-

vancement of Zimbabwe."

In the past the Government has rallied against foreign control of sectors of the economy.

Now, while it says it prefers majority Zimbabwean participation in new foreign investment projects, it will allow majority foreign ownership in high priority projects and in some cases even 100 percent ownership.

Joint ventures involving government participation will still be encouraged in strategic and basic infrastructure sectors but, says the policy document, "participation by government will not be the general rule unless dictated by special circumstances."

In exceptional cases, too, the government has agreed to allow 100 percent of dividends and profits to be remitted outside the country for a stipulated period, though for most new

ventures dividend remittances will be held to 50 percent.

A major practical step will be the establishment of an Investment Centre designed to cut through the mass of red tape from the present bureaucratic machine which has led to delays of months and even years in obtaining project approval.

Where the investment does not exceed R6 million, the Centre will have authority to give direct approval and approval in other cases has been promised within 90 days.

Dismantling controls

Zimbabwe's main newspaper, *The Herald*, described the encouragement of investment as the unfolding of a new economic era and said a firm commitment had been made to dismantling some of the controls which had contributed to the stop-start growth of the economy.

Zim goodbye to socialism with new business code

By ANDREW MELDRUM,
Harare

ZIMBABWE shifted from its socialist economic orientation this week with the announcement on Monday of a new code to attract foreign and domestic investment and reduce the country's raging unemployment.

The new investment code has been attacked as "Zimbabwe's *Satanic Verses*" by university students and trade unionists who see the move as a reversal of the Mugabe government's socialist principles. On the other hand the local business community complains that the code does not give them enough incentives.

Zimbabwe's economic helmsman, Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, argued that the government "remained dedicated to the transformation of the social system so that the poorest can be included. The direction towards socialism is clear. There is no inherent contradiction between socialism and market forces." He said the new economic thrust is to encourage the investment needed for economic growth and increased employment.

The investment code itself, which guarantees new investors they will be able to remit from 50 to 100 percent of their after-tax profits in foreign currency, is not a shocking change and only brings Zimbabwe's policies in line with those in neighbouring majority-ruled countries. But, as Chidzero pointed out this week, the unveiling of the new investment guidelines "is not an event but the beginning of a process".

That process is a gradual liberalisation of Zimbabwe's highly closed and regulated economy, a process that could see Zimbabwe charting a new economic path somewhere between doctrinaire socialist planning and the wide-open monetarist policies pushed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

"This is the first concrete sign of the government's intentions to move away from an economic policy imposed from the top down to a more market-oriented policy, responsive to both foreign and domestic investors," said an economist for a multi-national bank here. "It could be the start of Zimbabwe moving to an outward-looking yet self-determined economy that would be unique in Africa and spark international interest."

The new package also includes the signing of the World Bank's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) as well as negotiations to sign the United States Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) agreement and similar British and West German bilateral investment codes. Another incentive is the creation of a one-stop investment centre which will approve investment proposals within 90 days, a major improvement from the 18-month or longer wait investors have faced.

Chidzero said the code will be followed by a relaxation of rigid wage and price controls and an announcement on that is expected soon. President Robert Mugabe said collective bargaining would be established for workers.

Further economic changes include a loosening of Zimbabwe's current tight restrictions on the movement of hard currency in and out of the country. This would be a gradual trade liberalisation expected to begin in 1990 and take about five to seven years. Another important measure to come is the reduction of the country's budget deficit, currently at Zim \$1-billion (R1.2-billion) out of an overall government expenditure of \$5-billion (R6-billion). At 10 percent of the current gross domestic product of \$10-billion (R12-billion) the budget deficit is viewed by both local and foreign economists as unsustainably large.

Ban on Zimbabwe milk and meat

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Feb 14 1981
GABORONE — Botswana's Department of Veterinary Services has announced the ban, with immediate effect, of imports of milk and milk products and meat and meat products from Zimbabwe, Botswana's news agency Bopa reports.

In a press release the department says the action followed the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the Bulawayo area of that country. — Sapa.

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Free us — or we'll fast to the death

AFTER nearly two years in detention, Jack Lewis-Walker, 56, is determined to get out of prison — even if it means leaving in a coffin.

He is on day 11 of a hunger strike to try to force the authorities to release him after 21 months in detention.

His wife, Pam Lewis-Walker, 60, said yesterday he was dismayed by the prospect that his detention appeared to have no end, even though the Detainees' Review Tribunal had recommended his release on four occasions.

Each time the tribunal decided he should be freed, President Robert Mugabe had — on the advice of his security ministers — overruled the recommendation.

Arrested

Mr Lewis-Walker was arrested in September 1987 when the situation in Zimbabwe was tense after several acts of sabotage had been committed.

A human rights lawyer said: "In the case of Mr Lewis-Walker, unlike some other detainees, there seems

By PETA THORNYCROFT
Harare

to be no shred of evidence that he ever collaborated with South Africa."

Mrs Lewis-Walker said her husband had been in poor health before his hunger strike.

She said: "We are allowed to take food to the prison and can see him regularly. Last time, he said: 'Well, this is the last meal I am going to eat. I am going to get out of this place somehow, even if it's in a coffin!'"

Mr Lewis-Walker reclaimed his British passport when he was arrested, hoping for UK support. His wife said the British High Commission had done little to help although Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher raised the issue with Mr Mugabe during her recent visit.

The high commission said a staff member had seen Mr Lewis-Walker and advised him that refusing food would not help his case.

Fasting

Mrs Lewis-Walker said: "I have told him he must take care, but there is no medical person monitoring him. It is difficult to get a doctor to see him at any time. I am really worried and don't know what to do."

At least two other men are known to be on a hunger strike: Johannes Lesia, a South African who has been in detention for about 19 months, and Joseph Muchakati whose release has also been recommended by the tribunal.

A father and son, Ivor and Clive Harding, who have been in detention since September 1987, are also believed to be fasting.

men, including provincial hos- imposition was not forthcoming at the
As a result of this, the standard time of going to press.

'SA commando' trial to begin

HARARE — The trial of a man said to be the commander of an SA commando group on a mission to Zimbabwe to try to free six alleged SA agents would open in the High Court today, officials said yesterday. (362)

They said Dennis Charles Beahan, a British citizen and an SA resident who, in March this year, unsuccessfully contested in the High Court the Zimbabwean courts' jurisdiction to try him, would face allegations of contravening the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

The State had alleged Beahan was the commander of an SA group given the task to release the six people in custody on charges of murder and sabotage. — Sapa.

Two jailed for 25 years for five Natal killings

DURBAN — Own Correspondent

Anyone taking part in the sort of violence that was tearing apart Natal would not be tolerated by the courts, a Natal judge warned last week.

Mr Justice Diccott was passing sentence in the Supreme Court, Durban, where he jailed two men for 25 years each for the murder of five people — including a toddler and an elderly woman.

Fanini Mbuseni Mzimela, 35, and Muzikayise Khumalo, 22, part of a gang that attacked a KwaNdengezi household on February 14 last year, were found guilty of murder with extenuating circumstances.

The six men threw a petrol bomb into the house at 5am. As the inhabitants jumped through the windows, they were gunned down.

The judge said although the court did not know who had fired the shots, the accused had taken part in a joint enterprise and acted with common purpose.

Although he did not believe the men had to have the book thrown at them, there were other aspects he was duty bound to take into consideration. "Sorry as I feel for you, I feel far sorrier for any innocent person who may be killed in the future."

Commenting on the defence's submission the men were part of the unrest that had become endemic in Natal, the judge said: "I don't know what the background to this case is. If (defence) counsel is right in his submission, the argument doesn't help him in the least because the mitigating factors are balanced, even outweighed, by the aggravating factors."

The attack was found to be a carefully premeditated and planned crime.

Zimbabwe punts free market plan

LONDON — Zimbabwe's top government personalities preached the free-market gospel to more than 300 British businessmen on Friday at a conference designed to attract foreign investment.

The conference was organised by the Confederation of British Industry and its Zimbabwean counterpart.

Among those present were UK Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lynda Chalker, Lonhro chairman Sir Edward du Cann, Zimbabwe Reserve Bank governor Kombo Moyana and Zimbabwe Senior Minister for Finance, Economic Planning and Development Bernard Chidzero.

Acknowledging the need for market forces, more competition in monopolistic sectors and fewer restrictive controls on the economy, Chidzero said only sustained foreign investment could provide the growth and employment the economy needed.

He said Zimbabwe's new investment code, unveiled only recently by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, would provide more incentives for foreign companies to set up in the country. There would, for example, be more flexibility on the thorny issue of the percentage of profits and dividends foreign companies were allowed to remit abroad.

He said this could reach a full 100% for a limited period of time in the case of certain top priority projects.

Chidzero also outlined the advantages he said the Zimbabwean economy

ROBERT GENTLE

offered over those of other African countries, namely a strong industrial base, a sound infrastructure and a relatively skilled workforce.

He acknowledged restrictions like wage and price controls had hampered the economy over the years, but said that in most cases these had been inherited from the pre-independence regime. He saw no conflict between his govern-

ment's new zeal for market forces and its socialist political ideology.

Chidzero fielded a question on the issue with an oblique reference to dialectics and philosophy before enunciating, in perfect Latin, the well-known quote: "We must first live



● CHIDZERO

before we can philosophise."

This drew hearty applause from the appreciate audience.

Chalker paid tribute to the new pragmatism from Harare, and reminded her Zimbabwean guests that British companies had more than doubled their worldwide investment to almost £19bn last year.

"The money is there. But companies only put their money where the conditions are right," she said.

Accused wants 'key witness'

HARARE — Former Rhodesian Special Air Service paratrooper Denis Charles "Sammy" Beahan yesterday pleaded for a halt to his trial here on terrorism charges, claiming it could not be fair in the absence of key witnesses from Botswana.

Beahan, 41, who was arrested near Gaborone in June, said members of the Botswana Security Forces should be called to corroborate his testimony. He said he was forced under torture to make a false confession that he planned to lead an SA commando raid on Chikurbi Prison outside Harare.

"Any trial in the absence of the relevant Botswana police will be a hollow sham," defence counsel Michael Gillespie told Mr Justice Godfrey Chidyau-siku, who is sitting with two assessors.

Beahan pleaded not guilty to the charges, for which he could be hanged if convicted. Armoured cars and anti-aircraft batteries were stationed around the High Court as a precaution against any SADF bid to free Beahan.

Yunus Omerjee, for the prosecution,

MICHAEL HARTNACK

said it was unlikely there would be witnesses willing to come to Zimbabwe to testify to torture in Botswana.

Beahan claims that following his arrest on June 28 he was beaten and rendered unconscious by having his head forced into a bag of water.

16/5/84 Bidan Helicopter 362

The State alleges he tried to enter Zimbabwe at the Kazungula border post on June 26, abandoning a car containing espionage equipment and jumping into the Zambezi river when officials became suspicious.

A companion, named as James Maguire, was never traced. They allegedly planned to link up with defecting Zimbabwean Air Force pilot Gary Kane, who stole a helicopter from New Sarum base on June 30 and made an abortive bid to ambush a convoy taking six accused SA agents to court.

The judge is expected to give a ruling shortly on Beahan's plea.

African group to export to EC claim

4104 16/5/89 362
HARARE — Former Irish Premier Garret FitzGerald said yesterday the African-Pacific-Caribbean (ACP) group of countries, of which Zimbabwe is a member, will be able to export to the European Common Market as a whole after 1992, Ziana reports.

It is then that the EC is due to abolish its trade barriers and, with 320-million consumers in its 12 member states, will become the biggest market in the world.

FitzGerald, who was Irish Prime Minister from 1982 to 1986, is here on a brief visit at the invitation of the Zimbabwe Export Promotion Programme, which is funded by the EC.

At present, the EC nations collec-

tively form Zimbabwe's largest trading partner.

FitzGerald said an ACP country wishing to trade with the EC on a community-wide basis after 1992 would be able to do so by establishing a company in one of the member states where the domestic law permits such an initiative, and by entering into a joint venture, licensing or agency agreement with a partner in the community.

He said professional diplomas were recognised reciprocally across the EC, enabling members of most of the liberal professions to carry on their work throughout the community. — Sapa

Stop trial, commando raid accused asks court

By Robin Drew,

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The man accused of leading a South African commando raid in Zimbabwe to free Pretoria's agents from prison last June has asked the judge to stop his trial, claiming he cannot be given a fair trial in the absence of key witnesses from Botswana.

Former Rhodesian SAS soldier Mr. Denis Charles ("Sammy") Behan (40), of Sandton, pleaded not guilty in the High Court here when he was charged yesterday with trying to enter Zimbabwe to commit an act of terrorism or sabotage, namely the freeing of South African agents from Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison.

Mr. Behan, wearing leg irons, appeared in court under strict security. Armed men were in the courtroom and patrolled the building and its environs.

His defence counsel, Mr. Michael Gillespie, said Mr. Behan challenged a confession made to

the police and confirmed before a magistrate, on the grounds that he had been tortured in Botswana. He was arrested there while trying to return to South Africa after escaping from the Kazangula border post with another man named as James Maguire, alias Frazer.

Mr. Gillespie said the torture allegation was a vital part of the defence case. "Any trial in the absence of the relevant Botswana Police will be a hollow sham," he said.

He applied for a stay of proceedings pending production by the State of documents to show the witnesses from Botswana would attend. If this did not happen, an application would be made to have the trial quashed.

For the State, Mr. Yunus Omerjee opposed the application. He said there was no connection between what happened in Botswana and what took place in Zimbabwe.

The hearing was adjourned to tomorrow.

Ex-paratrooper on terrorism charges

Am. Trib. 6/15/89
Own Correspondent

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HARARE. — Former Rhodesian Special Air Service paratrooper Mr Denis Charles "Sammy" Beahan yesterday pleaded for a halt to his trial here on terrorism charges, claiming it could not be fair in the absence of key witnesses from Botswana.

Mr Beahan, 41, who was employed as a security guard in Randburg when arrested near Gaborone last June, said members of the Botswana security forces should be called to corroborate his testimony. He said he was forced under torture to confess falsely that he planned to lead a South African commando raid on Chikurubi maximum-security prison outside Harare.

The state alleges that he tried to enter Zimbabwe at the remote north-western Kazungula border post on June 26, abandoning a car containing hidden espionage equipment.

Minister wanted a car for his secretary, inquiry told

Star 18/5/67

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HARARE — The first public hearing of the new Sandura commission was told yesterday that Cabinet Minister Mr Enos Chikowore asked Leyland (Zimbabwe) for a new Nissan Sunny car for his secretary.

In reply to a question by the chief commissioner, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, Leyland, managing director Mr Pearson Chitando said Mr Chikowore, who is Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, had contacted him about the car.

Mr Chitando was the first witness to give evidence during the three-member commission's investigation into the circumstances around the sales of vehicles by Leyland and Dahmer.

Ziana reports that the investigations of the original Sandura commission led to the resignations of a provincial governor and five Ministers, one of whom later committed suicide.

While the first commission probed irregular sales of vehicles — mainly passenger cars and light trucks — from Harare's Willowvale motor industries, it is expected the task of the re-constituted commission will deal mainly with sales of trucks and buses.

Mr Chitando gave a historical and detailed account of Leyland operations

in Zimbabwe, tracing past and present ties with its British parent company.

After tea break and in the middle of further explanations, Mr Sandura asked him if Mr Chikowore had asked for a car for his secretary.

"Correct," said Mr Chitando. "It is not the only time it has happened."

He said the Minister had contacted the general manager of Leyland's Mutare assembly plant and was told there was nothing the plant could do for him. "He was advised to contact me, which he did," said Mr Chitando.

Replying to a question on whether Mr Chikowore put pressure on him, Mr Chitando replied: "Minister Chikowore did not put pressure on me."

Asked if anyone else, other than a Minister would have got the same treatment, he said "no".

● Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, a former senior Political Affairs Minister, who committed suicide after his car deals were exposed was bankrupt at the time of his death and left his family almost destitute, Attorney-General Mr Patrick Chinamasa said.

Mr Nyagumbo took poison last month after a judicial report accused him of profiting from black market car sales.

ZIMBABWE

Snail's pace

Predictably, the long-awaited revised investment guidelines, published last week, have come under fire from businessmen, who feel they don't go far enough, and from the socialist Left, which sees them as a return to the bad old days of white capitalism. Certainly, the changes fall far short of what optimists had predicted.

The three main improvements, as forecast by the FM, are the willingness to sign the World Bank's multilateral investment guar-

anty agreement and other bilateral international investment protection agreements, the decision to establish a one-stop investment shop and the decision to allow 100% dividend remittances for exceptional high-priority projects.

Other less important changes include a redefinition of foreign control and increased local borrowing capacity for foreign firms, from 15% of shareholders' funds to 25%.

A minor relaxation is the decision to allow 100% foreign ownership for high-priority projects, but only temporarily. The foreign investor is expected eventually to transfer majority ownership to Zimbabweans.

While the code was welcomed by business organisations, the independent *Financial Gazette* brands it "deeply disappointing."

Certainly there are few innovations. Much is being made of the investment centre, which will have authority to approve investments of up to Z\$5m (US\$2.5m). Larger projects will still need ministerial approval. The centre — still to be established — will approve projects within 90 days, but the fact that it has to secure agreement of three government committees suggests delays are probable.

Hard on the heels of the code came the announcement that collective wage bargaining will be allowed this year, subject to four provisos: that increases should range from 5%-16%, that lower-paid employees must receive a greater increase than higher-paid ones, that those earning Z\$50 000 annually receive no increase, and that where no suitable bargaining machinery exists the State will impose pay awards.

Employers complain that setting norms means unions will push for the top end of the spectrum, while the insistence on higher increases for the low-paid makes nonsense of President Mugabe's pledge of acceptance of market forces, since there is an excess supply of labour at the bottom end and an increasingly acute skills shortage at higher income levels. Relaxation of wage controls is to be followed next month by a new price control system, establishing three categories of product.

One — mainly foodstuffs — will remain

strictly controlled, a second allowed a fixed percentage mark-up, the third decontrolled.

All these are steps in the right direction. Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, while insisting that reform must be gradual, continues to promise trade liberalisation and new financial mechanisms, as yet unspecified, to allow third parties to use blocked funds. This would be a variant on the debt-equity swap process.

A month after Mugabe's promise of a new economic strategy, three major problems are evident.

The first is the budget deficit, estimated at 21% of GDP. Chidzero says it will be cut to 6%, though this depends on the war in Mozambique, a major drain.

The second, which Chidzero simply dismisses with various witticisms, is the conflict between government's stated philosophy of socialism and a market-orientated economy.

Finally, there is the fact that as reforms are implemented so economic difficulties will intensify rather than ease. As price controls are relaxed inflation will accelerate, while the currency will depreciate. Efforts to tackle the budget deficit will be politically unpopular and unemployment, now 1m and increasing by more than 150 000 a year, will double by 1994.

Chidzero's preference for snail's pace reform may be realistic administratively but politically it is a high-risk strategy, especially in the run-up to the party congress in August and elections in a year's time. ■

HUNGER STRIKE 'COUNTER PRODUCTIVE'

HARARE — As two more whites joined hunger strike by long-term detainees at Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison, the British High Commission said yesterday the protest was counter-productive.

Civil servant Jack Lewis-Walker, 56, SA businessman Leslie Lesia and a Zimbabwean teenager, Joseph Mujakachi, began refusing food two weeks ago. They were joined on Monday by British-born Ivor Harding, 55, and his son, Clive, 22.

Harding and his son are dual Zimbabwe-British citizens. Family friends said they were furious at the refusal of authorities to let them sign papers renouncing their Zimbabwean status.

A high commission spokesman said: "Until such time as their documentation

MICHAEL HARTNACK

is complete, we are not in a position to get involved."

Lewis-Walker, arrested with the Hardings in September 1987, is a British citizen. President Robert Mugabe intervened several times to overrule Detainees' Review Tribunal findings that there were no grounds for suspecting he spied on the ANC for SA.

The Lewis-Walker family, angered at what they consider to be the indifference of the British government to his plight, has appealed for the withdrawal of the UK's latest R40m aid offer to Zimbabwe and the 50-member British military advisory and training team.

Apartheid 'antithesis of free market'

IT was no co-incidence that the great democracies of the Western world had grown simultaneously with the development of the free enterprise system of economics, Times Media (TML) MD Stephen Mulholland said last night.

Mulholland was speaking at the second graduation ceremony of 270 commerce students at Wits University.

He said there was a clear correlation between personal freedom and the degree to which the markets were permitted to operate in a society.

"There is a further correlation: the greater the role of the markets in a society, the higher the standard of living of ordinary people is," he said.



● MULHOLLAND

RIAAN SMIT

He would be grateful if someone from the collectivist left could explain why East Germans and mainland Chinese were willing to die to cross into market-driven countries, Mulholland said.

Why did Taiwan's 25-million people have \$75bn in foreign exchange reserves while 1.1-billion mainland Chinese had only \$14bn, Mulholland asked.

The justifiable anger of blacks against apartheid had blinded them to the fact that apartheid was the antithesis of a free enterprise system.

"You cannot have a free enterprise system with artificial barriers raised against some of the people."

Blacks should strive for liberation from authoritarianism and collectivism, and for liberty to enter and compete fairly in the market system, Mulholland said.

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Star 19/5/89 (362)

Trial of 'SA spy' halted in Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew, The Star's
Africa News Service

HARARE — In the High Court trial of accused South African commando leader Mr Denis Charles Beahan, proceedings were again interrupted yesterday to allow counsel for the defence and the State to approach the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

At the core of the on-off trial which started on Monday is a defence submission that Mr Beahan will not get a fair trial in the absence of key witnesses from the Botswana Police who are alleged to have tortured him.

British-born Mr Beahan (40) has denied charges of terrorism involving an abortive attempt last June to spring alleged South African agents from prison in Zimbabwe.

He is challenging a confession on the grounds that it was made under duress in that he was beaten and suffocated by Botswana police when he was arrested there before being returned to Zimbabwe.

Mr Justice Chidyausiku ruled yesterday morning that the trial should continue despite the noting of an appeal to the Supreme Court by the defence asking for a stay of proceedings.

Counsel for the defence then asked for an adjournment until today to allow him and State counsel to consult the Chief Justice or another judge of the Supreme Court.

He denied that the defence had got cold feet over proceeding with the trial, but said Mr Beahan's constitutional right to a fair trial was being tested to the limit.

The High Court Judge agreed to the adjournment, saying, with a smile, that he would allow the defence to seek a restraining order from the Supreme Court.

In his ruling at the start of proceedings yesterday morning, the judge said he would not agree to stop the trial to allow the appeal because this would amount to an abuse of the administration of justice.

'SA spy' trial: police fail to identify man in dock

By MICHAEL HARTNACK 362

HARARE — The prosecution case against Randburg security guard Denis Charles "Sammy" Beahan faltered on Friday when Zimbabwean police, immigration and customs men failed to identify him positively as an alleged SA agent who last year tried to infiltrate the country.

Under cross-examination, none of the State witnesses was able to confirm clean-shaven Beahan, in the dock, was the bearded man they had detained fleetingly at the remote north-western Kazungula border post on June 27.

The man, using a British passport in the name of Henry Peter Coleman, of Manchester, fled by swimming the Zambezi River when the Zimbabweans became suspicious.

His truck contained sophisticated spying devices allegedly intended for use in the June 30 raid on Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison, outside Harare, where six other alleged agents were being held.

The case continues today.

Star 24/5/89

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By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Unity Movement formed by Mr Edgar Tekere is to contest a by-election next month for the vacant seat caused by the death of former senior minister Mr Maurice Nyagumbo.

Mr Tekere, who says he wants Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's government replaced, planned rallies in Harare yesterday, the first since the movement was formed last month.

But police permission was refused and Mr Tekere told a

Tekere challenges govt in Zimbabwe by-election fight

press conference that his party was being harassed by the authorities. He accused Mr Mugabe of agitating for a one-party state as an instrument for dictatorship.

Mr Tekere, a former senior official and Minister in the ruling party, who fell from grace as a result of his erratic behaviour, described himself as "the

undertaker", who had come to bury the ruling Zanu (PF).

He declined to give the names of members of his steering committee, saying some were in sensitive positions.

The by-election to be contested will be in a township on the outskirts of Harare.

Mr Nyagumbo took poison after quitting the government in disgrace for his involvement in the Willowvale car scandal.

Mr Tekere's main focus is on corruption which he claims exists in the leadership of the country.

Tekere's SA backer flees Zimbabwe

CAT 7413 22/5/89 362

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — A former Cape Town businessman, Mr Abdul Latif Parker, 48, has been forced by threats to leave his adopted home in Zimbabwe because of his friendship with opposition politician Mr Edgar Tekere.

Mr Tekere yesterday told a press conference given by his newly-formed National Unity Movement that as a non-citizen living in Zimbabwe on a temporary residence permit, Mr Parker had flown to London a fortnight ago rather than stay and fight his case through the courts. Mr Parker had not

been declared a prohibited immigrant or deported but had been told there was a document "from the top" which he was not allowed to see which required him to leave the country immediately.

Mr Tekere said Mr Parker had falsely been accused of financing the new opposition party.

He said the harassment of Mr Parker dovetailed with other official attempts to block the new party, including forced cancellation of its first scheduled rallies in Harare yesterday on the grounds they had not received police authorisation.

The authorities invoked a law inherited from pre-independence Rhodesia to ban the rallies.

Under the Law and Order Maintenance Act, introduced during the white minority government of Mr Ian Smith, all political gatherings need police approval.

Mr Tekere took a half-page advertisement in the Herald newspaper on Friday to announce the rallies.

He said he would challenge President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF at a forthcoming Harare suburban by-election, caused by last month's suicide of former senior minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo.

"The ZUM has a mission to undress the ruling party and lay it bare for everyone to see, especially as they are planning the establishment of a one-party state, which they will use as an instrument for dictatorship," he said.

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Clashes over bank officials who bought SA company

15 Dec 1989

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — There has been a bitter parliamentary row here over three prominent black bank officials who formed a consortium to buy out an SA-owned company at a staggering 73% discount, with the help of the Zimbabwean Reserve Bank.

The three officials allegedly exploited inside knowledge to obtain the SA Kohler Group's Zimbabwean subsidiary, Flexible Packaging, with assets worth R59m, for a bargain basement R16m.

Backbencher Byron Hove, who raised the deal at question time in the House of Assembly, complaining of breached business ethics, was accused by long-standing foe Herbert Ushewokunze of acting as a front man for capitalist business interests.

Hove said he was speaking for the workers of Flexible Packaging, who had hoped to acquire 25% of the shareholding when the SA parent company disinvested.

Two of the officials were employed by the Merchant Bank of Zimbabwe — which provided a R16m loan to them to finance the takeover — while the third member of the consortium is still employed by the Zimbabwean subsidiary of Barclays Bank.

Complied

Senior Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero refused to comment on the ethics of the deal, which Hove said violated modern business practice debarring "insider trading".

Chidzero said the deal complied with government policy on obtaining control of business interests by Zimbabwe's "majority" race group.

As a result of selling to an "approved" buyer at a 73% discount, the Kohler Group was allowed to remit its R16m from the country in three "tranches", over an 18-month period.

Only businessmen who sell their interests to the Zimbabwean government, para-statal bodies, local authorities or "approved" Zimbabwean buyers are allowed to remit the proceeds abroad by the Zimbabwean Reserve Bank.

Banking sources here say "discounts" of up to 90% on asset value are invariably insisted upon under new disinvestment rules.

Zanu appeals to Tekere to rejoin party

MUTARE — The Zanu (PF) leadership in Manicaland made an impassioned appeal at the weekend to Zimbabwe Unity Movement (Zum) leader Edgar Tekere to immediately disband the party and rejoin Zanu (PF). Ziana news agency reports, 10 May 29/57 on

The appeal was made by Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi.

"The provincial leadership wants Tekere to come back into Zanu. We hope that all of you in Manicaland province will use your influence to per-

suade him to come back," he said.

Mahachi said what made him angry was that, because Tekere had left the party, there had been charges that all the people of Manicaland had now deserted Zanu (PF) to join Zum.

In his appeal to Tekere to rejoin Zanu (PF), Mahachi said the formation of Zum had led to divisions.

"Some people are working hard to divide us, going round and pointing to people saying 'See that one? He is now Zum'," Mahachi said. — Sapa

Zimbabwe withdraws Mark McNulty's passport

LONDON. — Golfer Mark McNulty has had his Zimbabwean passport withdrawn because he "no longer qualifies" as a citizen.

A Zimbabwean High Commission official said here that it had been told to revoke the the 35-year-old professional's citizenship.

"His passport is now null and void. He no longer qualifies as a Zimbabwean citizen."

The official did not know why the instruction had been given or who issued it.

It was not clear how the action would affect McNulty's schedule.

His agent, Mr John Simpson, said McNulty, who lives in Johannesburg, still planned to play in the US Open in Rochester, New York, in June. The golfer did not hold another passport.

KNEW NOTHING

He said McNulty, in England for the British Masters at Woburn, knew nothing of the instruction and had no idea why it was made.

"He has recently been issued with a new passport and has visited Zimbabwe this year. It



Mark McNulty

seems extraordinary that they did not tell him they were planning to take his passport away.

"There has obviously been some kind of mix-up."

McNulty, 1987 British Masters' champion, is a 12-year veteran of the professional golf circuit. He tied for fourth place in last week's European PGA championship in Wentworth, England. — Sapa-AP.

LD

Zimbabwe faces long battle to build socialism

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HARARE — Zimbabwe, with a world-wide reputation for being "oriented towards revolutionary socialism", is not a socialist state in any practical sense.

President Robert Mugabe is the first to admit this. "We must build socialism, we don't have it yet," he says.

As a result, the pace of change has been questioned. The fiercest criticism of Zimbabwe's new "investment code" has come from the University of Zimbabwe campus.

In a statement, the students compared

the code to Salman Rushdie's Satanic Verses, claiming it was a betrayal of socialist principles and a surrender to international capital.

Meanwhile, the business communities here and abroad complain there is little new in the code which has no guarantees of protection from continual state interference.

The problem in practice is not one of doctrinaire socialism. It is a question of "letting go". Our rulers are terrified of waking up to find they are not in control.

To some extent, this is understandable. Let no one under-rate Mugabe's achievement in restoring a remarkable degree of peace in the wake of a civil war.

One must sympathise with Mugabe's refusal to economise on defence and education at the behest of the World Bank. The schooling bottlenecks imposed by the Rhodesian government were a major source of

MICHAEL HARTNACK

youth alienation and guerilla recruitment. Similarly, Mozambique cannot be abandoned to anarchy without imperilling law and order in Zimbabwe.

But Mugabe was brought face to face with the army of unproductive "placemen" Zanu (PF) had created when he received the report of the Public Service Review Commission on May 29. He acknowledged the bureaucratic nature of the system and its inability to make decisions.

One cannot expect "placemen" to expose themselves to possible censure by actually doing something. They feel their political background entitles them to their salary.

Loyalty is still the key word and a mood of intolerance is being encouraged by those who survived the Sandura Commission inquiry into government corruption.

Politicians with critical voices have been banned from the air waves. Zanu leader Joshua Nkomo, now third in line in the unified Zanu (PF) hierarchy, has attacked the white community for lack of commitment to government philosophies.

Nkomo fails to appreciate the reaction of potential foreign investors to such "white bashing". They don't want to come to Zimbabwe if government can't get along with its own whites.

Investors do not expect the Zimbabwean government to abandon its social conscience, if that is implied in a "retreat from socialism".

They do not expect commitment to monetarist ideology. They want reasonable people to deal with at all levels — capable of debate within the decencies of controversy, without resorting to racist sentiments.



● MUGABE

Rebel party to fight Zimbabwe poll

HARARE — A new political movement campaigning to keep Zimbabwe a multi-party democracy will fight a July parliamentary by-election as the first test of its popular support.

Two candidates have presented their names to the Nomination Court for the poll in the Dzivaresekwa constituency of eastern Zimbabwe to fill a vacant seat in the 100-member National Assembly.

They are Harare city councillor Ephraim Masawi, 39, representing President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF), and businessman Fibion Mutikori, 34, of the fledgling Zimbabwe Unity Movement

(ZUM).

The outcome will indicate whether there is significant support for the new party, which aims to prevent Mugabe from establishing a one-party state.

ZUM was formed on April 30 by Edgar Tekere, a maverick former Cabinet minister who helped found the ruling party in 1963 and became one of Mugabe's staunchest allies until he was fired from the politburo and central committee last October.

He was dismissed after denouncing top-level corruption involving colleagues. — Sapa-AP.

(362) 6/10/87

Mugabe spurns IMF proposals to cut spending

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe has rejected the advice of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that it reduce spending on education and defence — the main areas which have led to a massive budget deficit.

President Robert Mugabe this week outlined his government's thinking on the issue when he spoke to African ministers of industry who have been meeting in Harare.

He it was important for countries themselves to determine, without external interference, their programmes within their capacity, at their own pace.

He said the IMF wanted Zimbabwe to reduce spending on education, but the government would not deny children education.

"It means condemning children to a life of ignorance. We have refused a life of darkness for them."

He added that defence spending was necessary to help protect routes to the sea through Mozambique as part of Zimbabwe's desire to free itself from dependence on South Africa.

On suggestions that Zimbabwe's currency should be devalued — part of the IMF prescription — Mr Mugabe said this was meant to make imports dearer and exports cheaper.

RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES

Exporting more and importing less was meant to result in a balance of payments equilibrium. But the snag was that because of a weak industrial structure, the country would not be able to produce locally the goods it needed.

Since most primary producing countries produced the same type of products for export, an increase in supply would depress the prices, making it worse for developing countries. The action would also result in price increases locally.

As a consequence, said President Mugabe, many Third World countries had run into political problems as people rioted against price increases and the erosion of their standard of living.

While the poorest African countries were being urged to make structural adjustments, industrialised nations such as the United States and countries in the EEC had implemented restrictive trade practices.

ECONOMIC ORDER

He said that this led one to question how free was the "free trade" the developed nations were calling for.

He urged African countries to learn from South America, the Far East, and the Asian peninsula, which had taken their rightful place on the global market. India and China were clearly on the horizon.

"The NIC and the Comecon states have shown that latecomers can overtake early starters, and that there is nothing fixed about the existing international economic order, provided there is a will to bring about change."

The pace-setters had developed their own manufacturing industries while facing similar difficulties and challenges, and had succeeded.

He said regional economic co-operation was necessary to create bigger markets and to justify the establishment of heavy industry for capital and intermediate goods.

It was to African states themselves to take the measures necessary to develop management and technical skills; to mobilise finance and other physical resources; and to acquire and develop the technology to industrialise their economies.

Africa should not write itself off as economically and politically irrelevant.

EC aid for veterinary project

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The European Community has made available R1,3 million for a three-year project on veterinary problems arising from the capture and translocation of wild animals in Zimbabwe.

An announcement yesterday by the Commis-

sion of the European Communities in Zimbabwe said the contract had been awarded to a Spanish consulting firm, Eila Proyectos, of Madrid.

Senior field staff will be trained to handle game and in the use of drugs used for capture, stress problems and diseases.

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Sentence to be passed tomorrow

SA sabotage squad men found guilty

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Sentence will be passed in the High Court tomorrow on three Zimbabwean members of a South African sabotage squad which blew up two ANC properties in Harare during May 1986.

Kevin John Woods (35), a former senior intelligence officer in the Zimbabwean CIO, Barry Bawden (30), a rancher, and Michael Anthony Smith (34), who once served in the South African army, were yesterday found guilty of acting in concert and with common purpose with South African saboteurs to blow up an ANC office and a house in Harare three years ago.

Sitting in the dock in a heavily guarded courtroom, the three men listened intently to the judgment by Mr Justice Ahmed Ebrahim.

Each man, he said, was very much a part of a big South African sabotage group — but the court had yet to pronounce its finding on what part each played in the bombing.

Both Woods and Smith appeared pale and drawn when they were led into the courtroom from their cells in the section for the condemned in Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison. They are under sentence of death for the murder of a man who died when an ANC house in Bulawayo was hit by a car bomb in January last year.

In the 1986 raid, the ANC properties were des-

troyed by an 11-man commando group who were brought in and taken out of Zimbabwe by air.

The group flew to a ranch in Matabeleland where Woods and Smith had helped arrange road transport and the caching of weapons.

The judge said the evidence showed a well-planned conspiracy to commit acts of sabotage.

He dismissed claims that confessions were made under duress, though he was critical of the police for making it difficult initially for lawyers to see the men.

Tried to shock court

He described Woods as a highly intelligent and articulate man who had overplayed his hand in telling the court of horrific incidents of torture he had witnessed during his CIO service.

The judge said Woods had tried to shock the court to reinforce his defence that he had made a statement because he was frightened.

Of Bawden, Mr Justice Ebrahim said his demeanour in the witness box had been poor, his evidence had been unconvincing and he was regarded as a thoroughly dishonest witness.

The judge said Smith appeared to be slow-witted and his refusal to answer many questions was not the conduct of a witness telling the truth.

Mr Justice Ebrahim said in each case the court had drawn adverse inferences from the refusal of the accused men to answer many questions.

Three men guilty of bombing

ANC

HARARE Three white Zimbabweans were found guilty yesterday of bombing buildings used by the exiled ANC in Zimbabwe.

Kevin Woods, 37, Michael Smith, 34, and Barry Bawden, 31, were also convicted of illegally possessing arms.

Woods, a former intelligence officer, and Smith, a farmer, were sentenced to death at a separate trial in October for killing a black driver they had hired to drive a booby-trapped car to an ANC house in Bulawayo.

An appeal is pending.

Yesterday the judge rejected defence claims that the trio had confessed under duress.

In the video-taped confessions, all three admitted helping South African agents to bomb an ANC office in central Harare and a house occupied by the guerilla group on the outskirts of the city on May 19, 1986.

— Sapa-Reuter

SA raid: sentence tomorrow 362

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE. — The passing of sentence was postponed to tomorrow in the case of three white Zimbabweans found guilty of helping South African commandos blow up ANC properties in Harare three years ago.

Mr Justice Ebrahim said he hoped to be able to pass sentence then on Kevin John Woods, Barry Bawden and Michael Smith, after considering submissions by the defence and the State.

The offence for which they were convicted makes them liable for the death penalty, life imprisonment or a lesser term.

Defence Counsel Mr John Sayce said no one had been killed or seriously hurt in the raid on an ANC office and a house in May 1986.

The death sentence, given this fact, would be out of proportion to the offence and therefore unconstitutional.

He also stressed in ar-

gument in mitigation that the target had been the ANC of South Africa and not the government or people of Zimbabwe.

During the raid an office was badly damaged and a house in Ashdown Park, a suburb of Harare, was destroyed.

The raiders made their way in and out of Zimbabwe by helicopter and Bawden travelled with them and drove a back-up car.

Woods and Smith helped to acquire vehicles in Bulawayo for the 11-man squad to drive to Harare from a landing zone in Matabeleland and also helped store and deliver weapons.

MINOR ROLES

Defence counsel called for imprisonment "for a considerable period". He submitted that the roles played by Woods and Smith had been minor ones and not crucial. Though the same could not be said of Bawden, the fact was he did not take part in the actual bombing.

Mr Yunus Omerjee, for the State, called for a sentence appropriate to a most serious violation of the law.

It was fortuitous that no one had been killed but if the occupants of the house had not been advised to leave they would certainly have been killed.

He said the contribution of the three had been vital to the success of the mission, which amounted to an act of terrorism by South Africa.

There were no redeeming features and all were willing participants and members of a locally based gang. At the time of the raid, Woods was a senior member of the Central Intelligence Organisation and the betrayal of the trust placed in him was a highly aggravating feature.

Woods (36) and Smith (35) are already under sentence of death for murder following the bombing of an ANC house in Bulawayo in January last year.

Zimbabwe investigates bid to steal weapons

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Intensive investigations are under way in Zimbabwe to discover what lay behind an attempt to steal weapons from an armoury in Mutare last week.

Four serving officers in the army and a retired brigadier are in custody for questioning.

It is alleged that a captain who posed as a member of the intelligence corps tried to draw 15 rifles and 60 fully charged maga-

zines from 3 Brigade armoury on Friday.

Suspicious were aroused, he was arrested and the authorities then took into custody another army captain, two junior officers and the retired brigadier.

No suggestion of a connection with Mr Edgar Tekere's opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement was made in an official statement on the matter, but Mutare is the stronghold of Mr Tekere, and anti-government feeling is strong in the province.

Murmurs of coup shake Zimbabwe

Carl T. 7/6/87 362

HARARE. — Suspicions of an abortive coup plot have been aroused here by confirmation of reports that a retired army brigadier and four officers have been detained.

The acting minister of defence, Dr Sydney Sekeremayi, said in a statement the detentions follow an attempt to steal 15 AK-47 assault rifles and 60 loaded magazines from 3 Brigade armoury in Mutare on June 2.

The detained soldiers have not been named but all are understood to be black.

Mr Sekeremayi said a serving Zimbabwe National Army captain posed as an officer of the Zimbabwe Intelligence Corps in a bid to draw the weapons from the armoury.

He was arrested when officials found his requisition form suspicious.

Three other serving officers — a captain allegedly "working in concert" with the first officer and two subalterns — were taken into custody, as well as the retired brigadier.

Dr Sekeremayi, who heads the Central Intelligence Organisation as minister of state for security, said the motive for the alleged theft was unknown.

Zimbabwean accused get 40 years each

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Three former members of the Rhodesian security forces were yesterday each jailed for 40 years for helping South African commandos attack African National Congress premises in Harare in May 1986.

The raid on the ANC offices in central Harare and on an ANC house in Ashdown Park caused no casualties due to a mysterious prior warning, believed to have come from Western intelligence services, but it wrecked the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group diplomatic initiative on South Africa.

In a surprise move, Mr Justice Ahmed Ibrahim did not impose the death penalty on Kevin John Woods, 36, Michael Anthony Smith, 35, and Barry Desmond Bawden, 31.

Woods and Smith are, however, already under sentence of death for their part in the murder last year of a civilian during the bombing of an ANC house in Trenance, Bulawayo.

The three men were visibly relieved when the judge said he rejected the death sentence for them, largely because no one was killed in the raid.

The judge noted that throughout their trial the three had shown no sign of contrition but "almost on a daily basis carried out a conversation among themselves, smiling and laughing and giving the impression of not having a care in the world".

The judge accepted in mitigation that the three men only acted as drivers or provided logistical back-up for the commandos.

The judge rejected leave to appeal, saying the sentence might have "erred on the side of leniency".

MANY of the lessons to be learnt from what happened in Rhodesia after UDI are not new, but rather a confirmation of what has happened elsewhere in wars of an unconventional nature.

One often reads comments from ex-Rhodesians and other prophets of doom saying there are two main lessons from the Rhodesian conflict. First: don't trust the British and, second: if one accedes to the demands of the black man, black majority rule and inevitable chaos will follow.

These views should rather be looked upon as exercises for failure.

In fact, there are far more important lessons to be learnt. Here are five of them:

Lustre

● Ideas and ideologies cannot be combated solely by force of arms. One cannot kill everyone who has these ideas, nor can ideas and ideologies be contained behind bars.

A classic example of this is Nelson Mandela whose continued imprisonment — far from silencing his ideas and ideals — has added great lustre to his influence among black people and to our enemies overseas. Which leads to the second lesson:

● It has long been accepted by the South African Defence Force and other armed services throughout the world that in fighting an ideological war (an unconventional war, or guerrilla war) only 20 percent of one's effort is expended on military action and 80 percent on winning the hearts and minds of the enemy. But one

Don't wait until the arch enemy scents victory

General Bob Rogers

Former chief of the South African Air Force, looks at the Rhodesian model of change



cannot win hearts and minds by handing out cookies every Saturday.

One has to make a detailed and objective study of their grievances and aspirations and rectifying the former while either assisting them to achieve the latter or persuading them to accept something equal to or better than that to which they aspire.

The task of the armed forces is therefore to restore law and order (if this has to be done) and to establish and maintain the correct environment in which the civil authorities can get on with the task of winning the hearts and minds of the people.

The sooner this can be done so that a permanent solution to a

country's problems can be found, the better.

For some reason, the Rhodesian Government never fully grasped the importance of this aspect and too little was done, too late.

● Another basic principle lost sight of was that one should negotiate from a position of strength. The terms offered by Harold Wilson at his second meeting with Ian Smith aboard HMS Fearless in October 1968 were quite different from those discussed at Lancaster House some 11 years later. It is no use waiting until the enemy can smell victory before agreeing to negotiate.

● No nation can exist in a vacuum. International trade is imperative if a country's economy

is not to stagnate. One must therefore either become an active, accepted member of the family of nations or face the consequences. Sanctions at first stimulated the industrialisation of Rhodesia as Rhodesians were forced to manufacture a variety of articles which had previously been imported.

It must be remembered too that Rhodesians had South Africa next door to assist in many ways — a friendly neighbour which South Africa does not have.

In fact, the economy was probably stronger at the end of UDI than at the beginning. But the difficulties encountered in obtaining foreign capital and maintaining the armed forces at the required level — while at the same time keeping commerce and industry going — eventually proved too much.

Control

● Last but not least, no small nation can exist today without a big brother to support it at the United Nations. By that I mean one of the "big five" in the Security Council with the power of veto.

Many people treat the United Nations as a joke, but it does have the power to make decisions which can drastically affect the future of any country. Not having a friend at court means a nation has no effective control over the action the UN can take against it.

Unless South Africa is bent on self-destruction, it would be wise to take cognisance of the above, to learn what we can from the Rhodesian experience and to apply the lessons learnt to our own situation.

R50-m dam to boost agriculture

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Citrus, wheat, and cotton production in an arid area of Zimbabwe, west of Beit Bridge on the South African border, will get a boost from the construction of a R50 million dam on the Muzingwane River.

The author of a feasibility study, Dr Jewel Kufandada, said irrigation from the dam would mean a tremendous expansion in fruit and crop production from an area which could be described as almost desert.

Plans are under way to plant more than 300 000 citrus trees in the next 10 years and to put 4 000 ha of land under irrigation.

About 30 000 local people are expected to benefit from jobs that will be created.

Many thousands of people in the area are presently registered for drought relief under a Government programme.

The dam, to be known as the Shobi Dam, will be the eighth largest in the country when it is completed in 1991/92. It will store 133 million cu m of water.

Locked

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stadium ends ZUM's public rally

CHITUNGWIZA — Zimbabwe's new opposition party cancelled a public rally planned for yesterday when it found itself locked out of the stadium where the meeting was to take place.

Local authorities in Chitungwiza, a working-class suburb 25 km south of Harare, said the Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) had failed to pay a booking fee of Zim\$1 000 (R1 300) to use the soccer stadium.

"They have no confirmed booking," Chitungwiza town council chairman Mr Forbes Magadu told reporters.

But supporters of the ZUM, formed in April and led by Mr Edgar Tekere, a former top official of the ruling ZANU (PF) party, said local council officials refused to take the deposit.

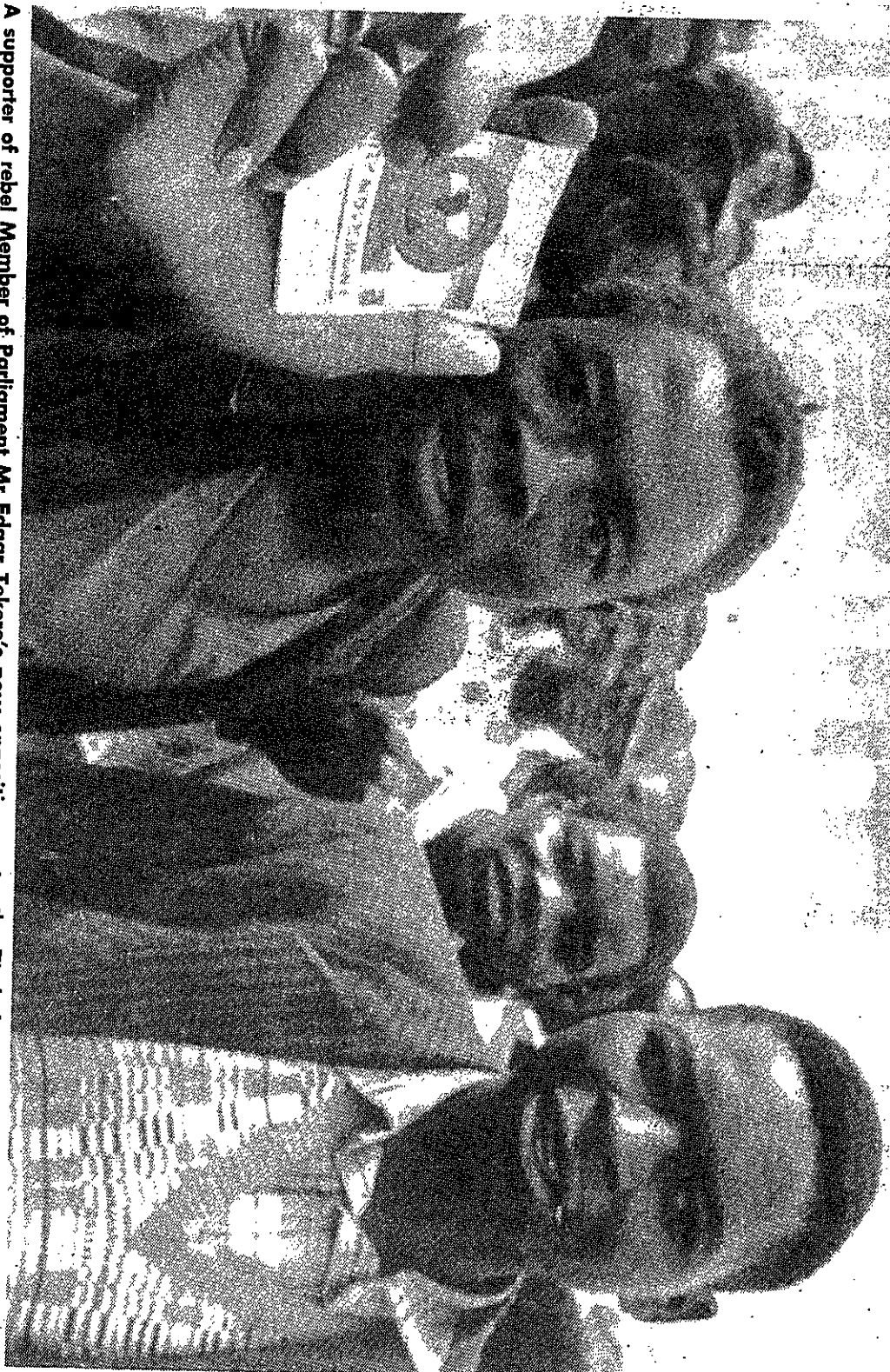
"They were simply passing the buck. Nobody was prepared to take responsibility," Mr Morgan Changanire, convener of the ZUM rally, said.

TESTED

"We are quarrelling with the councillors," Mr Tekere told hundreds of cheering supporters outside the stadium.

Mr Magadu is chairman of ZANU (PF) in Harare province. The Chitungwiza town council was elected on a ZANU (PF) ticket.

The rally would have tested the strength of public support for Mr Tekere, one-time mentor of President Robert Mugabe who was expelled from ZANU (PF) for publicly attacking corruption.



A supporter of rebel Member of Parliament Mr Edgar Tekere's new opposition party, the Zimbabwe Unity Movement, shows his membership card. Mr Tekere planned to hold a rally yesterday but was locked out of the stadium in the working-class suburb of Chitungwiza, near Harare.

Two other rallies planned by the ZUM in Harare last month were banned by the police.

Outside the stadium, scores of police in riot gear formed a screen to keep apart supporters from the ruling party and the ZUM. But there was no violence and the mood remained good, hurried as Mr Tekere told supporters to disperse. — Reuters

Doctors urged not to go out on strike

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Health Minister Brigadier Felix Muzemwa has urged junior/hospital doctors not to strike today as they had threatened to do.

He said a package of improved conditions of service was awaiting Cabinet approval.

Senior doctors and other branches of the medical profession have warned they may support the junior doctors, withdrawing all but emergency services. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Three jailed in Harare for attacks on ANC premises

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Three former members of the Rhodesian security forces were gaoled on Friday for 40 years each for helping SA commandos attack ANC premises in Harare in May 1986.

The raid on the ANC offices and on an ANC house in Ashdown Park caused no casualties because of a mysterious prior warning, believed to have come from Western intelligence services.

In a surprise move, Mr Justice Ibrahim did not impose the death penalty on Kevin John Woods, 36, Michael Anthony Smith, 35, and Barry Desmond Bawden, 31, raising local human rights activists' hopes that SA may take a similar more lenient view of political criminals.

Rejected pleas

However, Woods and Smith are already under sentence of death for their part in the murder last year of a civilian during the bombing of an ANC house in Trenance, Bulawayo.

The judge said the three Zimbabweans had each proved himself a menace to society and rejected pleas their activities had been directed against the ANC and not against their own country's security and sovereignty.

He accepted in mitigation that the three men only acted as drivers, or provided logistical back up, for the SA commandos who perpetrated the actual bombings. None of them was captured.

He rejected leave to appeal, saying the sentence might have "erred on the side of leniency".

Antis
12/6/87
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Alleged SA spies end Zim jail hunger strike

HARARE. — Six people detained without trial since 1987 as suspected South African agents have called off their protest hunger strike at the request of their families, lawyers and British diplomats.

Widow Mrs Patricia Brown, 51, senior civil servant Squadron Leader Jack Lewis-Walker, 56, post officer security officer Mr Ivor Harding, 54, his son Clive, 21, Zimbabwean teenager Joseph Mujakachi and South African businessman Mr Leslie Lesia, 55, ended their protest last week.

Tekere is ³⁶² confident of support for movement

Star 13/6/89

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Grimacing, laughing, cracking jokes and obviously in high spirits, Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) leader Mr Edgar Tekere yesterday said the ruling party of President Mugabe was playing into ZUM's hands by stopping it from holding rallies.

He was commenting on the action of local authorities at Chitungwiza, near Harare, who on Sunday locked the gates of a stadium.

Mr Tekere, whose first planned rally was stopped by the police some weeks ago, said, "Banning rallies is helping us." The people could see for themselves that Zanu (PF) was ruling by fear, that it had no respect for the law and broke its own rules.

ZUM plans to hold a rally next weekend in the Dzivarasekwa Township where there is to be a by-election next month for a vacant parliamentary seat.

Last week two ZUM officials were detained and Mr Tekere said yesterday party lawyers were trying to establish why they were being held.

They are Mr Davison Gomo and Mr Lazarus Mutungwazi.

Mr Tekere dismissed speculation that there could be a connection with the arrest of four army officers and a retired brigadier and known ZUM supporter who were picked up after the attempted theft of 15 rifles from an army base in Mutare.

Zimbabwe law academic detained ³⁶²

The Star's Africa News Service
HARARE — The acting dean of
the law department at the Uni-
versity of Zimbabwe, Mr Kemp-
ton Makamure, was detained at
the weekend by officers of the
Central Intelligence Organisa-
tion. *See 1316189*

His wife said Mr Makamure
had been picked up at his home
on Saturday.

University authorities were
trying to establish why he was
being held.

Another law lecturer, Ken-
yan-born Mr Shadreck Gutto,
was ordered to leave the coun-
try.

Mugabe tough with doctors

HARARE — President Mugabe's Government is taking a tough line with striking hospital doctors and has ordered them back to work or face the law (362). The government says the strike of 300 doctors is illegal and unjustified, and says a package of better pay and improved conditions has now received approval from the Treasury and the president's office.

— The Star's Africa News Service.

critical condition. Twelve other

Zim hunger strike ends ³⁶²

HARARE — Detainees who have been on hunger strike at Zimbabwe's Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison since the beginning of last month are taking food again. *Skw 14/6/81*

The strike ended last week, Mrs Pam Lewis-Walker, wife of Mr Jack Lewis-Walker, who has been held for nearly two years, said yesterday. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Anglo backs Zimbabwe 362

Star 15/6/89
HARARE — Anglo American chairman Gavin Relly today said the investment climate in Zimbabwe is encouraging and that his company is considering possible expansion of its operations in the country.

He told newsmen after calling on President Robert Mugabe that Zimbabwe's new investment policies announced last month would help attract investment in the country.

President Mugabe had earlier told Mr Relly that he had come at a time when we need to discuss several issues relating to development in various sectors.

Mr Relly said he and President Mugabe had discussed the importance of

development in the Southern African region and future plans for Zimbabwe.

"We feel the climate for investment in Zimbabwe is encouraging and that the development of new businesses where possible is something which should be undertaken."

"We have come to the conclusion that international commodity prices will probably remain favourable for some time and we hope that this will provide the opportunity for considering mining expansion and product beneficiation," said Mr Relly.

He said his company was opposed to economic sanctions against South Africa because "sanctions lead to poverty and there

is no way in which we can have proper political development in South Africa towards democracy if we have a badly declining economy". — Sapa

Detentions, bannings, but Tekere fights on

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wmail

By PETER MURRAY,
Harare

HARARE's vast, dusty dormitory town of Chitungwiza, 20km south of the capital, became the noisy scene last Sunday of the first public gathering of Zimbabwe's newest political party, Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM).

Three or four thousand Zimbabweans, most of them men in their 20s and 30s, gathered at the Chibuku football stadium for a ZUM rally that never was. Three weeks before, local police had banned two ZUM rallies. On this occasion, police had given the go-ahead. But when ZUM supporters turned up at the stadium, they found that the head of the ruling Zanu (PF) local council in Chitungwiza had locked the gates. A group of three or four dozen loyalists from the ruling party's women's league were in front of the gate, chanting their faith in Zimbabwe's president, Robert Mugabe, and dancing a *toyi-toyi* in denunciation of Tekere.

The choice of Chitungwiza for the start of ZUM's campaign trail was a natural one for Tekere. Unemployment, transport and housing shortages are among his main platforms. Joblessness is high here, especially among Chitungwiza's youth. Some estimates put it at well over 35 per cent of the potential workforce.

Modelled closely on Soweto, Chitungwiza is dense, constantly noisy, and cannot cope with the large influxes of young people from Zimbabwe's rural areas. Those rural areas are increasingly unable to act as a safety net for the urban unemployed. Bored and dissatisfied, the young unemployed could be a great asset for ZUM.

But also for Chitungwiza residents in work, Tekere and ZUM have considerable appeal. In the chill of early winter mornings, queues for transport into town begin to gather before dawn. The journey itself takes only 45 minutes by bus, a little less for those who squeeze into the battered Peugeot stationwagons that are euphemistically referred to as "emergency taxis". But it's common to wait up to two hours in a queue. Urban and rural transport shortages are central in ZUM's critical agenda, even if to date, Tekere has been denied a major public platform.

Last Sunday, after a noisy, confused stalemate which lasted an hour and a half, the rally was cancelled, but only after Tekere appeared, hoisted shoulder high onto a boulder on the high ground behind the stadium, to tell the thousands of cheering ZUM supporters to disperse quietly.

He told his supporters there would be other times to show their strength. "You can vote out this bunch of councillors at the next local elections." He said the first opportunity for his supporters to flex their muscles at the polls would be in the by-election in Harare's Dzivarasekwa township on July 4 and 5. Tekere has an articulate candidate standing against Zanu (PF). The cancelled Chitungwiza rally has not dampened his spirits. At a press conference in Harare last Monday, he claimed that ZUM has between one- and one and a half million registered supporters.

But if Tekere is to make the impact that he hopes at next month's by-election, he may have to contend with what appears to be a significant move by the government to stem the waves of criticism beating against it.

Only three days before the Chitungwiza rally was due to take place, two of Tekere's leading organisers, Davison Gomo and Lazarus Mutungwazi, were arrested by officers of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation. Earlier this week they were still being held, although no reason had been given for their detention.

Zimbabwe's investment climate encouraging — Relly

CHP 7/14/89
15/6/89
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HARARE: — Anglo American Corporation of SA chairman Gavin Relly said yesterday the investment climate in Zimbabwe was encouraging and that his company was considering expansion of its operations there.

He told newsmen after calling on the President of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, at State House, that Zimbabwe's new policies announced last month would help attract investment in the country.

He said he and Mugabe had discussed the importance of development in the Southern African region and future plans for Zimbabwe.

"We feel the climate for investment in Zimbabwe is encouraging and that the development of new businesses where possible is something which should be undertaken.

"We have come to the conclusion that international commodity prices will probably remain favourable for some time and we hope that this will provide the opportunity for considering mining expansion and product beneficiation," said Relly.

Answering a question, he said his company was opposed to economic sanctions against SA because "sanctions lead to poverty and there is no way in which we can have proper political development in SA towards democracy if we have a badly declining economy" — Sapa

Zimbabwe's health services need intensive care

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HARARE — The events in Zimbabwe this week which led to the extraordinary action by the police in hunting down and arresting doctors, has focused attention on declining health service standards.

The hospital doctors went on strike in support of demands for more pay and better conditions — including a reduction in the period of housemanship and the five-year period in which they are bonded to the government.

Similar action was taken last December but the doctors claim they have been frustrated and unable to make headway in their meetings with the Ministry of Health.

The government says it has approved a package of improved pay and conditions but ordered the doctors back to work before revealing these.

The result was the unhealthy sight of doctors being rounded up and taken away in police vehicles, a boycott of classes by medical students and warnings that the tough action

The poor condition of the health services in Zimbabwe has resulted in a strike by hospital doctors. The Mugabe government has responded by arresting some of the medical practitioners. **ROBIN DREW** of *The Star's Africa News Service* looks at the situation.

was bound to result in even more doctors leaving Zimbabwe.

The 300 hospital doctors on strike include newly qualified personnel doing their housemanship, doctors serving the government during their bonding period and doctors on the staff of government hospitals.

Spokesmen for the strikers and for the Medical Association have made it abundantly clear that the discontent which manifested itself in industrial action concerned not only pay and conditions but real concern about the deteriorating standard of health services.

Last month the Medical Association said there had been a massive loss of doctors since

independence and nearly all who graduated between 1980 and 1987 had left the country.

Doctors say there are far too many regulations governing them and directing where they must work.

"There is no personal freedom for doctors," said a leading consultant physician.

But the doctors also maintain that they are most unhappy over issues which affect patients.

Maladministration and inefficiency in the administration of hospitals, coupled with the chronic shortage of foreign exchange, the shortage of skilled personnel and the difficulties placed in the way of expatriates coming here on contract, have all contributed to the current situation.

According to the President of the Hospital Doctors' Association, Dr Andrew Cakana, the coronary care unit at Harare's main hospital has been closed down, there is a grave shortage of breathing machines for newborn babies and even basic essential items such as cath-

eters are out of stock at some hospitals. Surgical gloves are scarce as are many drugs needed to treat patients.

According to local reports, the main hospital in Harare ran out of oxygen on at least one occasion.

The Medical Association said the private sector was losing doctors through age, retirement and emigration and their skills were not being replaced.

For example, after this month there will be no private specialist in histopathology. In radiology there are only two practitioners who lived outside Harare and they who are both over 70.

People with serious eye problems are being told they will have to go out of the country for consultations.

Troubles in the health services are nothing new. Soon after independence, when the stormy Dr Herbert Ushewokunze was Minister of Health, many experienced staff quit.

But the troubles seem to be worsening now and this has led to the present crisis.

ZIMBABWE

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16/6/89

Budget blues

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero's promise to review taxes before next month's budget will be difficult to implement, given the large budget deficit, estimated at 12% of GDP, and his own warning that it is unlikely to fall this year without reduced military spending in Mozambique.

This impression is heightened by publication earlier this month of another Z\$138m supplementary appropriations — Z\$55m of which was for education. When supplementaries are taken into account, government spending in the year to June 30 will rise to Z\$5,5bn while revenue is forecast at Z\$4,2bn, leaving a deficit of Z\$1,3bn.

Given this background, Chidzero will be looking for new sources of revenue.

He is boxed in both by existing high rates of tax and growing signs of a backlash — among students, intellectuals, workers and union leaders, as well as hardline socialists within Zanu-PF — against the new more market-orientated economic strategy promised in April by President Mugabe.

Despite this, some increase in consumption taxes is probable. A rise in the price of petrol is inevitable following firmer oil prices

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on world markets and the 12% depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar against the US dollar since last year's budget. But with Zimbabweans in no mood for further tax hikes, and elections due next June, Chidzero is finding little support within the administration for the austerity budget the deficit situation dictates. This leaves only one viable option — cutting spending on subsidies and social services, especially education, which already absorbs more than Z\$1bn or 19% of total spending.

Alternatively, he could introduce user charges in education and health, but these would be bitterly opposed by the leftwing and by Mugabe himself. Chidzero's difficulties are exacerbated by the recent upsurge in inflation, which reached 10% in March and, with the



Chidzero

promised relaxation of price controls, is forecast to exceed 15% by year-end.

Chidzero hopes to have a structural adjustment package ready to seek World Bank support in September, but there is no way it will lend to Zimbabwe as long as the budget deficit remains above 10% of GDP. If Chidzero is serious about wanting World Bank money he must this year achieve the major reduction in the deficit. ■

Zim students 342

boycott classes

Call 741 15 106/89
HARARE — More than 200 students at the University of Zimbabwe started boycotting classes yesterday in solidarity with 60 striking junior doctors who have been arrested.

Student representatives said they held a meeting on Wednesday, and had decided to boycott classes until all of the arrested doctors were released. — Sapa

g, and going with him to officers at the Molopo Military
with African Embassy to Base meeting.

Zimbabwe police hunt down striking hospital doctors 362

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe police have been searching houses and flats to track down striking hospital doctors and take them to court to face charges under the law dealing with essential services.

The tough action by the government followed warnings that the 300 doctors on strike would be prosecuted if they continued with the action in support of better pay and conditions. The strike started on Monday. *Star 16/1/89*

Some of the strikers (they would not give their names) said they were fed up with having to work without sufficient and up to date equipment and having to cope with shortages of drugs.

They were frustrated and concerned about the decline in the standard of medical services as well as their own conditions and the length of the period in which they are bonded to the government.

Army doctors, private practitioners and consultants are helping to keep emergency services going.

● See Page 13.

Super

distributing one of their products, Ben Nevis
whisky liqueur.

Comp. 17/6/88
Zim doctors end strike *362*

HARARE. — Junior doctors returned to work yesterday after a four-day strike, following a request by President Robert Mugabe, the Ziana national news agency reports.

SA accused of backing new party

HARARE — South Africa has been accused of supporting and financing Mr Edgar Tekere's newly formed opposition party, the Zimbabwe Unity Movement. *Star 19/6/89*

The allegation was made yesterday by a senior Zanu (PF) official, Mr Forbes Magadu, who said the by-election next month would be a test case for the unity accord between Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) and Mr Joshua

Nkomo's Zapu.

A Zanu (PF) candidate is being opposed by ZUM for the seat formerly held by Senior Minister Maurice Nyagumbo who committed suicide after the Willovale car scandal resulted in his quitting the government.

Mr Tekere's party which has yet to hold a public meeting says it is campaigning for a clean administration. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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Opposition to ivory trade ban

Star 19/6/87
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe is opposing the international campaign against trade in ivory because it says it has too many elephants.

Natural Resources Minister Mrs Victoria Chitepo says the greatest threat to elephant survival in Zimbabwe lies in the excess of numbers.

There are said to be 50 000 elephants while the environment cannot cope with more than 35 000.

Mrs Chitepo said the legal ivory trade provided a legitimate source of income and provided incentives for the long-term conservation of the animal.

"If we ban the trade in ivory our farmers who are constantly harassed by elephants destroying their crops will stop having regard for the animal and will kill it on sight," she said.

She said there had been no consultations with African countries before the US introduced its ban on ivory imports.

Rapped for Republic Day visit

(362)

Blday 19/6/89

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A row has broken out because a Zimbabwean Cabinet minister attended the first South African Republic Day reception to be held in Harare since President Robert Mugabe took office in 1980.

Minister of State for National Scholarships Joseph Culverwell has acknowledged to the semi-official daily newspaper, the Herald, that he "had his knuckles rapped by his superior" for attending the May 31 reception at the home of Nico Nel, head of the South African Trade Mission.

Senator Culverwell, a South African-born member of Zimbabwe's 40 000-member coloured community, is alleged to have approached journalists at Nel's reception and

asked them not to report his presence as he was there "purely in his personal capacity".

However, the Zimbabwean Financial Gazette, whose editor was not at the function, last week published an editorial attacking the fiery senator's attendance, saying it must have had the approval of Mugabe and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

The editorial said Culverwell's action reflected a confused attitude towards isolating SA.

The Herald, which usually reflects government thinking, accused the Financial Gazette of be-

ing "mischievous" and ignoring the presence of two white MPs at the same function.

The Herald said Culverwell "swears he did not know when he was invited that it was a celebration of sorts... that he was in fact duped into attending the function".

The editorial said it had received an assurance Culverwell did not inform Mugabe and Shamuyarira before going to the reception.

The only other parliamentarian observed by correspondents at the reception was Dawn Taunton, one of the government-nominated independent members.

Taunton, until recently president of the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce, was born in SA.

Zimbabwe health service 'declining'

12645 19/6/89 (362)

By ROBIN DREW, Argus Africa News Service in Harare

THE events in Zimbabwe last week which led to the extraordinary action by the police in hunting down and arresting doctors has focused attention on declining health service standards.

STANDARDS

The hospital doctors went on strike in support of demands for more pay and better conditions including a reduction in the period of housemanship and the five-year period in which they are bonded to the government.

Similar action was taken last December but the doctors claim they have been frustrated and unable to make headway in their meetings with the Ministry of Health.

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The government says it has approved a package of improved pay and conditions but ordered the doctors back to work before revealing these.

The result was the unhealthy sight of doctors being rounded up and taken away in police vehicles, a boycott of classes by medical students and warnings that the tough action was bound to result in even more doctors leaving Zimbabwe.

The 300 hospital doctors on strike include newly-qualified personnel doing their housemanship, doctors serving the government during their bonding period and doctors on the staff of government hospitals.

Spokesmen for the strikers and for the Medical Association have made it abundantly clear that the discontent which manifested itself in industrial action concerned not only pay and conditions but real concern about the deteriorating standard of health services.

□□□

Last month the Medical Association said there had been a massive loss of doctors since independence and nearly all who graduated between 1980 and 1987 had left the country.

Doctors say there are far too many regulations governing them and directing where they must work.

"There is no personal freedom for doctors," said a leading consultant physician.

But the doctors also maintain that they are most unhappy over issues which affect patients.

Maladministration and inefficiency in the administration of hospitals coupled with the chronic shortage of foreign exchange, the shortage of skilled personnel and

the difficulties placed in the way of expatriates coming here on contract have all contributed to the current situation.

According to the president of the Hospital Doctors' Association, Dr Andrew Cakana, the coronary care unit at Harare's main hospital has been closed down, there is a grave shortage of breathing machines for newborn babies and even basic essential items such as catheters are out of stock at some hospitals.

Surgical gloves are scarce as are many drugs needed to treat patients.

According to local reports, the main hospital in Harare ran out of oxygen on at least one occasion.

□□□

The Medical Association said the private sector was losing doctors through age, retirement and emigration and their skills were not being replaced.

For example after this month there will be no private specialist in histopathology.

In radiology there are only two practitioners who live outside Harare and who are both over 70 years old.

People with serious eye problems are being told they will have to go out of the country for consultations.

Mobil Oil eyes out the Zambezi Valley

HARARE — The prospect of oil derricks sprouting in the Zambezi Valley is filling nature lovers with dismay.

Indeed, even the prospect of a programme of exploration which could last three years has alarmed conservationists who fear the fragile balance of one of the world's great wilderness areas could be disturbed beyond repair unless the most stringent environmental requirements are written into any agreement.

Negotiations have been going on between Mobil and the Zimbabwe government for 18 months. But it was only in recent weeks, when it appeared agreement was close, that public awareness was stirred by bodies such as the Zambezi Society.

Chairman Mr Dick Pitman has been urging the government to insist on an environmental impact assessment and it seems one will be undertaken though details remain unknown.

There are some who feel that even if oil were to be found in exploitable quantities the long term benefits of leaving the valley as undisturbed as possible would outweigh the advantages of developing an oil field. In New York, Mobil's chief negotiator, Mr

Conservationists are dismayed that Zimbabwe's Zambezi Valley might soon be opened up to oil prospectors. **ROBIN DREW**, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports.

Steve Wymann, told The Star Bureau that Mobil had been concerned from day one with the environmental impact issue.

"It is an article of faith of ours," he said. "We are committed to safeguarding the environment wherever we operate, and the Zambezi Valley is no exception."

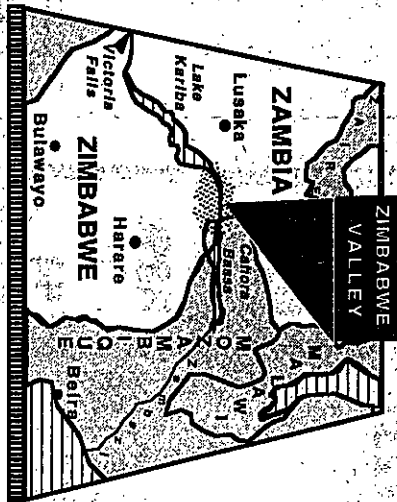
"We look upon that area as a very special case, especially the valley's recreational areas, wildlife camps and so on."

He said Mobil had no conflict with environmental groups.

"They are absolutely right to question all new development, and we share their concern. That is why we are looking carefully at all the facts."

Though development would mean some impact, what had to be ensured was that the impact was minimal.

Responding to this statement, the Zambezi Society in Harare welcomed Mobil's com-



mitment to environmental responsibility.

"However experience in other parts of Africa — not necessarily involving Mobil — has not been encouraging, largely because environmental impact assessments and genuine environmental safeguards have not been incorporated into the exploration process, and the requirements of sound environmental practice have been ignored," the society said.

"It will be Mobil's acceptance or otherwise of the findings of the impact assessment, and of the recommended safeguards, that will be

the real test of their commitment to environmental responsibility."

It said the Zambezi Valley had many valuable ecosystems, protected areas and a World Heritage site, which represented far more than merely "recreational areas, wildlife camps and so on."

The society said it was strongly opposed to cutting access networks within national parks and other protected areas and believed less inherently damaging methods should be used, even if they were more expensive.

In his comments in New York, Mr Wymann said the company saw no difficulty with either of two unresolved issues: the framing of suitable oil industry legislation and the environmental impact studies.

He said Zimbabwe did not have legislation such as an Oil Act but was moving in that direction.

"We are of course specially interested in the oil tax legislation that will one day result."

Careful dialogue with government ministries was necessary.

"We will take even more time if that will produce solutions satisfactory to all concerned," he said.

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Farmer: I have divine mission to cure cancer

By CLIVE SAWYER, Tygerberg Bureau

A BRACKENFELL sheep farmer told the Parow Regional Court that although he had treated people for cancer for money while not registered as a medical practitioner, he was not a criminal because he had a God-given mission to do so.

Mr Matthys Kellerman Hoffman, 56, of Doornkop Farm, Crossroad, has pleaded not guilty to charges under the Medical and Dental Act.

He is alleged to have contravened the Act by diagnosing cancer and prescribing cures while not registered as a doctor or intern.

"FARMER AND PROUD OF IT"

A sworn statement from the registrar of the South African Medical and Dental Council was handed to the court yesterday, stating that Mr Hoffman was not registered as a doctor.

"It's true, I'm not a doctor — I am a sheep farmer and proud of it," Mr Hoffman told the court.

Detective Constable Frederick Hasse said he had gone to Mr Hoffman's farm in November last year with another Narcotics Bureau detective, who had pretended to be sick.

Mr Hoffman sold the "play-acting" policeman two containers of fluid for R160 after telling the detective he had stomach cancer.

This diagnosis had been based on Mr Hoffman asking a set of questions about the detective's diet and appetite.

Mr Hoffman had not said he was a doctor, Constable Hasse said. There had been no signs or boards claiming he was a doctor.

Giving evidence in his own defence, Mr Hoffman said he had applied for registration as a medical practitioner and had been refused.

He had devised the fluid he sold, named Colesco, after developing it as a cure for heart trouble in pigeons.

Research on the fluid had begun in 1959 and today Colesco could increase the body's resistance to tuberculosis and cancer, he said.

Mr Hoffman had been in the company of Mr van Niekerk, with five people he had "successfully treated for cancer".

Mr van Niekerk had confiscated hospital records he had and cut short the interview, Mr Hoffman said.

Research on the fluid at Tygerberg Hospital had stopped after a "row" with the researcher, he said.

(Proceeding)

Parow young

By SHARON SOROUR Tygerberg Bureau

MIGRATION of young families from the older, established northern areas, declining enrolment has led in three schools in the School Board area closing others amalgamating.

But four high schools in areas — Stellenberg, Ed Table View and Kraaifontein — have been built at R18-million.

Ruyterwacht Primary closed in 1985. This was by Parow Primary in 1988, Parow Central Primary 1988.

The buildings are not Ruyterwacht Primary. It is leased to 3 Medical B Group and Parow P houses the Hugo Lambri Centre.

Parow Central Primary buildings are being used until money is available to convert them into office.

Dr Orland Pirbright, in charge of the Cape Education Department, said a school only when there were enough pupils to attend when a community area that schools amalgamate.

"Young families are houses in areas where afford them, like Edger Table View, and this older areas without children.

The amalgamation of resulted in staff and facilities used more productively.

Ex-para tells of plan to free SA raiders

HARARE — A former British Army paratrooper on trial for terrorism and sabotage on behalf of South Africa changed his plea to guilty yesterday and dropped allegations that he had been tortured.

Dennis Beahan, 41, told the Zimbabwe High Court he would no longer challenge a statement he made to police in Botswana last year about his role in an abortive attempt to spring South African agents from prison in Harare.

A former paratrooper in the British and Rhodesian armies, he faces a possible death penalty if found guilty.

He is accused of taking part in an attempt to free five Zimbabweans accused of carrying out bombings on behalf of South Africa from Chikurubi maximum security prison. Three of the five have since been sentenced to death.

Beahan was stopped at Kazungula border post when he drove into Zimbabwe on June 27 last year in a vehicle the prosecution says carried concealed radio equipment.

Swam Zambezi

In the statement Beahan says he and a colleague fled from the border post to the Zambesi river and swam across to Zambia. They used a dugout canoe to get upstream of the Kazungulu ferry and into Botswana.

Later he was captured at a roadblock south of Gaborone and brought back to Zimbabwe.

The attempt to free the South African agents took place on June 30 but was foiled. Other members of the rescue squad escaped.

In his confession to police Beahan said he was recruited for the rescue operation by a man representing a group called the White Reaction Movement, financed by Zimbabwean businessmen.

He said he and his fellow conspirators were trained in Namibia for the operation and issued with forged British passports.

Their plan was to ambush an army convoy taking the Zimbabwean prisoners to the High Court and flee to South Africa by air. — Sapa-Reuter and Own Correspondent

SA accused of backing ZUM

HARARE — South Africa has been accused of supporting and financing Mr Edgar Tekere's opposition party, the Zimbabwe Unity Movement. ^{Star}

The allegation was made by a senior Zanu (PF) official, Mr Forbes Magadu, who said the by-election next month would be a test case for the unity accord between Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu. ^{2016/8/9}

(362) ~~SECRET~~
A Zanu (PF) candidate is being opposed by ZUM for the seat formerly held by Senior Minister Maurice Nyagumbo who committed suicide after the Willovale car scandal. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Wednesday June 21 1989

'Squatters trying to scare farmers'

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Livestock killed at memorial to slaying

Star 21/6/89

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Echoes of the worst outrage of the six-year dissident campaign of terror in Matabeleland have been heard in Zimbabwe with a report of witchcraft killings of livestock.

The incidents have been taking place near the memorial to 16 members of a religious commune who were hacked to death, one by one, at New Adams and Olive Tree farms in November 1987.

Four men, seven women and five children, all members of the Community of Reconciliation, died in the grisly killings by dissidents, called to the farms by squatters who had been ordered to leave the properties.

Today the squatters are still there and the men accused of murdering the missionaries are free, pardoned under the amnesty which followed the political

accord between Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo and ended the dissident rebellion.

A Bulawayo newspaper, the *Sunday News*, reported this week that stolen livestock had been slaughtered near the memorial in what farm labourers called an act of witchcraft.

A director and trustee of the Community of Evangelical Christians, Mr Gary Kroeze, said he believed local people were trying to intimidate the five adults and three children of the community living on the farms.

He said approaches to the government to have the squatters removed had no effect. He claimed that last August the Governor of Matabeleland South, Mr Mark Dube, had in fact told the squatters they were within their rights if they stayed on the land.

Police posts were set up at the farms after the massacre but Mr Kroeze said nothing had been done about the theft and slaughter of stock.

He understood there were about 100 people back on the farms illegally.

A *Sunday News* team found a squatter village only three kilometres from the Olive Tree Farm homestead and was told there were 12 other settlements on the mission land. People claimed they had been there since 1957.

The Community of Reconciliation was launched in 1982 when members pooled their resources and bought New Adams Farm.

About a year before the massacre, dissidents called at the farms and warned the 40 members of the commune there at the time to get off the land.

Two survived

Mr Kroeze was one of those held at gunpoint. He was overseas when the dissidents returned on the night of the killing. Two children survived the horror.

The land issue is becoming a highly emotional one in Zimbabwe and there have been repeated calls for white farmers to sell properties to the government for resettlement schemes.

Earlier this month it was revealed the government had acquired nearly 200 000 ha of commercial farmland in Matabeleland South.

The properties had been leased to the government by scores of white farmers who quit the area because of dissident activity.

They were leased on a rent-to-buy basis but when the farmers tried to get their properties back with the return of peace, the authorities insisted on buying them outright at 1984 prices. Since then land prices have soared and it is estimated the price would today have been three times higher.

Under the constitution, land for resettlement can be obtained only on a willing seller, willing buyer basis. This may change next year when the safeguards in the constitution fall away, 10 years after independence.

Zimbabwe's new foreign funds code needs some 'fleshing' out

Zimbabwe's new investment guidelines released last month are seen as a modest step in the right direction, though one that will achieve little on its own.

Business leaders and economists are telling Zimbabwe's Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero that he must move quickly both to implement the proposals and sharpen their impact by relaxing price controls, cutting the public sector deficit and liberalising import controls.

Since independence in 1980, Zimbabwe has attracted little new foreign investment with private capital inflow during the 1980/86 period put at no more than \$50 million.

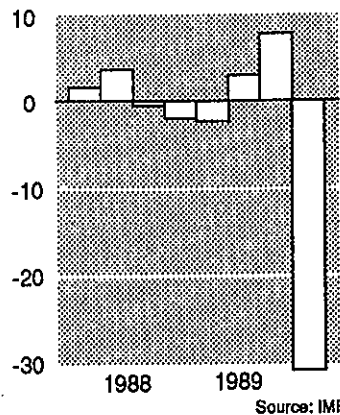
In the past two years, there has been a substantial net outflow of about \$100 million, mainly reflecting disinvestment by South African firms selling their equity to the Zimbabwean Government, whose stake in the economy is estimated to have risen from a quarter to more than a third of gross domestic product since 1980.

There are three significant improvements in the guidelines, which replace the original white paper published in 1982.

These are the decision to establish

Zimbabwe

Net direct investment (\$m)



a one-stop Investment Centre designed to streamline the process of investment approvals, the decision to join the World Bank's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and negotiate bilateral investment protection agreements with foreign governments, and a range of minor measures aimed at relaxing existing financial constraints.

These include:

- The willingness, albeit only in exceptional cases and for limited

periods, to allow 100 percent of after-tax profits to be remitted, compared with 25 percent for all pre-1979 foreign investment and 50 percent for so-called new investments since September 1979.

- The redefinition of a foreign-controlled company as one with 25 percent foreign ownership rather than the 15 percent before.

The Government stance has softened too in respect of ownership, with the new regulations accepting majority or even 100 percent foreign ownership "in high-priority projects", though any such agreements should include provision for the eventual transfer of majority ownership to Zimbabweans.

Despite these advances, it is widely acknowledged that unless Mr Chidzero moves quickly and decisively to implement his new proposals, underpinning them with a more flexible system of price controls and increased availability of foreign exchange, there is a risk that the reforms will do little to boost economic performance.

Government actions have all too often fallen short of promises, and bankers and businessmen criticise the investment code for being longer

on words than on specifics.

Depressed investment levels and a highly liquid capital market have enabled the authorities to fund the \$575 million deficit largely from non-bank borrowings. But as, and when, private sector investment recovers, the deficit will increasingly have to be met by bank borrowing, thereby making worse inflationary pressures.

Furthermore, investment projects typically have a 40 to 50 percent foreign currency content, which means that, unless there is a major reversal in the pattern of capital flows, new investment in Zimbabwe will continue to be severely constrained by the foreign exchange situation.

STATE CONTROLS

At a time when most developing countries are committed, if not to privatisation, at least to halting public sector growth, Zimbabwe continues to create new and overlapping state enterprises and institutions.

The code and the Government's preference for controls over market forces suggests that Zimbabwe is not about to achieve international competitiveness in the foreign investment stakes. — Financial Times

FORMER Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister and freedom fighter Edgar Tekere has recently been featuring quite regularly in the South African Press and by the look of things, we will be reading more about him in future.

He recently formed a political party, the Zimbabwe Unity Movement, to oppose President Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party. He says his reason for forming the party is that he wants a clean administration.

Tekere became popular among some black South Africans because of an unfortunate incident while he was a Cabinet Minister. A white man was alleged to have killed either a friend or relative of Tekere's during the struggle for liberation and Tekere was accused of attacking the man with a Russian Kalashnikov, an AK-47, to settle the score.

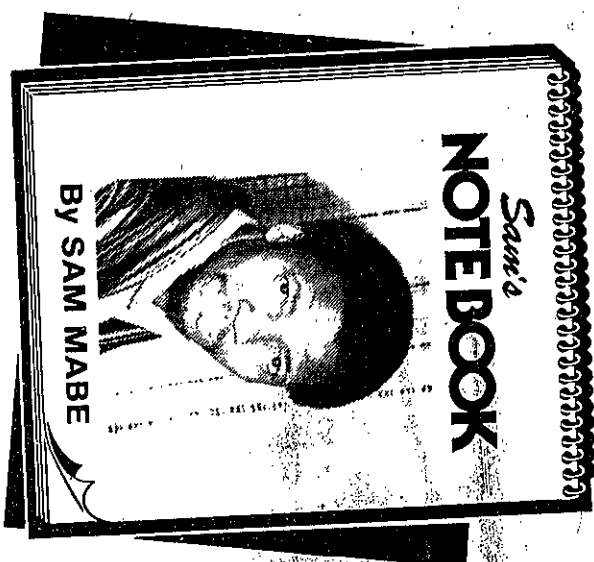
His popularity grew when he took the mantle of a troubleshooter brave enough to expose irregularities in Mugabe's government. I supported some of his actions largely because I do not believe that black governments should be immune from criticism if they deserve it.

Corruption remains committed by a white, black, pink or blue person. It must be exposed and the guilty party must be punished in all circumstances surrounding the crime. It has been thoroughly investigated.

I free-riding Tekere with himself an admirable image as he had serious difficulties

Tekere seems set for exposure in SA media

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He might be good at one thing but a disaster at other things

Zimbabwean nation when he questioned the lifestyles of some former guerrillas who are now in government.

For that, I respected him. I also respected Mugabe for the manner in which he handled some of the problems raised by Tekere. But I had serious difficulties

Revolution

While I appreciate his reasons for forming an opposition party, my biggest concern is the

implications of the new party to Zimbabwe's revolution, which is still struck me as anti-revolutionary.

In a country like South Africa, where we are still under colonial rule, I would have no difficulty with the formation of political groups whose objectives were to challenge those in power.

Support

because we do not recognise their right to rule us, since they do not have a popular mandate to rule. They must be removed from power.

The situation in Zimbabwe is different. Mugabe's government is popular as it has the support of the majority of Zimbabweans. If people perceive anything as anti-revolutionary in the way the new government is run, they should form pressure groups to address the problem.

Pressure groups, just like newspapers, serve as consciences of the masses. They do not seek power for themselves. Opposition parties on the other hand highlight the weaknesses of the ruling party so as to win themselves the support of the electorate and to get into power.

I believe we should watch out against dividing the nation over minor issues, when a lot could be achieved by coming together and sorting out our differences.

Tekere might be getting carried away by his popularity with some people in Zimbabwe but one would have thought he would use his popularity for the good of the Zimbabwean nation.



EDGAR TEKERE

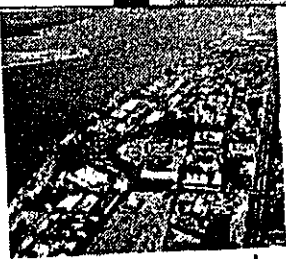
He has proved himself to be good at exposing irregularities. But that does not necessarily mean he will be good at running a government. Mugabe has shown himself to be an efficient and pragmatic administrator.

Should the Zimbabwean nation lose Mugabe because of the weaknesses in the men who surround him and whose actions he does not condone? Tekere might be good at one thing, but might also be a disaster at other things.

My other problem of the Zimbabwean with Tekere is that I find

his motives for forming a new party very suspect. Mugabe has had a number of serious problems with him for some time and eventually threw him out of the Zanu (PF) Party.

For him to immediately form an opposition party suggests that he may be doing it to settle a personal score he has with Mugabe. He cannot claim to be doing it in the name of the revolution. I am not interested in poking my nose in Zimbabwean affairs, but I am addressing a principle which applies in our situation as well.



Maputo harbour ... plan
to restore Zimbabwe link.

Maputo rail project gets EC backing

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Several foreign countries approved projects worth \$67 million (R187 million) for the rehabilitation of the Limpopo Corridor linking the port of Maputo to Zimbabwe when they attended a special meeting.

The meeting was attended by financing bodies from Britain, Canada, the European Community, Sweden, West Germany, Austria and Botswana.

The European Community is financing a project for the rehabilitation of bridges.

EXTENSION

Britain is funding the extension of a rail welding plant in Machava in the outskirts of Maputo.

The Limpopo Corridor project has so far attracted \$104 million (R291 million) of the \$150 million (R420 million) needed for its core projects.

A total of 300 km of railway line has already been upgraded, most of it by National Zimbabwe Railways. The Mozambican authorities expect rehabilitation to be completed by 1991.

Terror accused changes plea to guilty

Rich men backed raid - confession

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A group called the "White Reaction Movement" was behind the plan to spring South African agents from a Zimbabwe prison last year, according to the confession of a member of the raiding party, Mr Denis Charles Behan.

Mr Behan (40), a former Rhodesian SAS soldier, born in Britain, was working as a security manager at the Sandton Sun hotel near Johannesburg in April last year when he was first approached by a friend about a plan to rescue the men, some of whom have since been convicted of bombing ANC properties in Zimbabwe.

Details of the plan which went wrong are contained in the statement admitted as evidence in his trial in the High Court in Harare.

Yesterday Mr Behan changed his plea to guilty of committing an act of terrorism or sabotage, but denied responsibility for actions that took place after his arrest. A child was shot and a helicopter damaged during the aborted raid.

Arrangement

The change of plea followed the refusal by Botswana police officers to give evidence unless they were subpoenaed.

Mr Behan's lawyer said an arrangement had been reached with the prosecutor and it was agreed the issue of his treatment in Botswana would not be pressed.

The defence was no longer challenging the confession, which Mr Behan had earlier said was obtained as a result of torture in Botswana when he was arrested there after escaping from police at a Zimbabwean border post.

His confession refers to meetings in West Germany, where the scheme to free the men was put to him by two men he named as Jeff and Alan.

He had been offered R8 000, with his fare paid to Frankfurt, when he was first asked if he was interested in "some work".

At the Europa hotel in Mainz, Alan told him the job was to break some white people out of a Zimbabwe prison. He agreed to do it.

He was then introduced to Jeff, who said he was representing people called the "White Reaction Movement". The money for the operation would be put up by "a lot of rich Zimbabwean businessmen who had a lot of money there and could do nothing with it".

Mr Behan said eventually, after more calls from Alan and meetings in South Africa with Jeff,

two other men, Jim Maguire and Michael Cormac, agreed to take part. Jeff made arrangements for rehearsals to take place at a "training farm" 300 km north of Windhoek in Namibia.

Mr Behan, Mr Maguire and Mr Cormac were joined by two whites, called Dave and Tobies, and two blacks, known as Jacob and George.

The plan was to intercept a prison truck carrying the agents from prison to court. Later, said the statement, Mr Behan found out Dave's real name was Gray Bamfield, a former Rhodesian police officer.

(A former policeman named as Branfield has been mentioned in other spy trials in Zimbabwe).

Mr Behan spoke of another trip to Frankfurt, this time to collect false passports which Mr Maguire had arranged through a contact in London.

There was also a trip to Swaziland for a final meeting with Jeff at the Lugogo Sun hotel before Mr Behan and Mr Maguire flew to Maun in Botswana and picked up a vehicle at the airport.

At the Kazungula border post in Zimbabwe, police said they wanted to search the vehicle.

"Maguire said 'run', so we did," said the statement. "We jumped into the river (the Zambezi) and started to swim to the opposite bank, not thinking where we were going. When we got to the other side we realised we were in Zambia."

The men found a dugout canoe and paddled back to Botswana. The craft sank 200 m short of the bank and they swam the rest of the way.

The following morning Mr Maguire telephoned Frankfurt from the Chobe Lodge to tell Alan the codewords: "The boat has sunk."

Stopped at roadblock

The two men got a lift in a plane to Maun and then Gaborone. On their way to the South African border they were stopped at an army roadblock. Mr Maguire ran off but Mr Behan was arrested.

The confession also referred to the escape plan itself, involving a pickup by a Dakota aircraft. Mr Behan's job was to keep in contact with the Dakota to inform it which airstrip had been chosen out of three which had been reconnoitered.

The statement added: "Once in the plane we were to fly to South West Africa. The prisoners were to meet their wives there and the rest of us were to go home and carry on as normal."

The confession made no mention of the helicopter of the Zimbabwean Air Force, stolen by Flight Lieutenant Gary Kane, or its part in the plot.

The trial before Mr Justice Chidyausiku is continuing.

Ex-para tells of plan to free SA raiders

HARARE — A former British Army paratrooper on trial for terrorism and sabotage on behalf of South Africa changed his plea to guilty yesterday and dropped allegations that he had been tortured.

Dennis Beahan, 41, told the Zimbabwe High Court he would no longer challenge a statement he made to police in Botswana last year about his role in an abortive attempt to spring South African agents from prison in Harare.

A former paratrooper in the British and Rhodesian armies, he faces a possible death penalty if found guilty.

He is accused of taking part in an attempt to free five Zimbabweans accused of carrying out bombings on behalf of South Africa from Chikurubi maximum security prison. Three of the five have since been sentenced to death.

Beahan was stopped at Kazungula border post when he drove into Zimbabwe on June 27 last year in a vehicle the prosecution says carried concealed radio equipment.

Swam Zambezi

In the statement Beahan says he and a colleague fled from the border post to the Zambezi river and swam across to Zambia. They used a dugout canoe to get upstream of the Kazungulu ferry and into Botswana.

Later he was captured at a roadblock south of Gaborone and brought back to Zimbabwe.

The attempt to free the South African agents took place on June 30 but was foiled. Other members of the rescue squad escaped.

In his confession to police Beahan said he was recruited for the rescue operation by a man representing a group called the White Reaction Movement, financed by Zimbabwean businessmen.

He said he and his fellow conspirators were trained in Namibia for the operation and issued with forged British passports.

Their plan was to ambush an army convoy taking the Zimbabwean prisoners to the High Court and flee to South Africa by air. — Sapa-
Reuter and Own Correspondent

Poisoning opponents: An old story

54cr 236187
In the wake of Zimbabwean independence, information has emerged that the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation resorted to poisoning guerillas — by lacing their food supplies and by saturating clothing supplies in toxic solutions.

In recent weeks medical tests on Mr Frank Chikane, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, showed an organophosphate was present in his system on at least one of the four occasions when he was admitted to hospital acutely ill.

Mr Chikane says the only "common denominator" in the four attacks which occurred while he was travelling abroad was his baggage — including the clothes it contained — which is now being tested in laboratories in the United States.

The substance used in Rhodesia to poison clothes of guerillas was parathion, an especially toxic member of the organophosphate group which experts state is no longer available commercially in South Africa.

Reference to the use of poisons during the Rhodesian war is made by author Peter Stiff in his book on the activities of the Central Intelligence Organisation, "See you in November".

Telling the tale of an agent identified only as Taffy, Stiff recounts how Taffy consulted a Salisbury poisons expert on the "official business" of killing a key opponent — the future Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe.

That the assassination, due to have taken place during the Lancaster House talks in London in 1979, did not occur is history. Stiff records that it was called off, for

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A poison from the organophosphate group — the same family of toxins as the one that allegedly took anti-apartheid leader Frank Chikane close to death — was widely used in Rhodesia against guerillas in the liberation armies. **JO-ANNE COLLINGE** reports.

reasons unknown to Taffy.

But Stiff describes in detail the assistance offered Taffy by poisons expert Mr Sam Roberts, of whom it was said that "there were some months that he had killed more terrorists than the Rhodesian Light Infantry".

Stiff relates that Mr Roberts advised that thallium could be used to poison opponents by lacing their food with it, while parathion could be used to saturate clothing which would be worn by the enemy — with fatal results.

Underpants and T-shirts

He explained how thallium would be placed in mealie meal and left in farm stores, which guerillas were likely to raid and appropriate the food, and that clothes treated with parathion were left in similar places.

The parathion trap was set using hundreds of sets of underpants and T-shirts, the book relates, and it states that Mr Roberts described "the score achieved" as "considerable".

He explained that the poison would work its way into the body through the hair follicles.

The allegations are corroborated by Ken

Flower — who served in the Rhodesian intelligence service and went on to serve under the Mugabe Government — in his book, "Serving Secretly", which was published shortly after his death in 1987.

Flower stated that hundreds of young recruits on their way to liberation movement camps died as a result of poison placed in the shirts and underwear with which they were issued.

He alleged that the Reverend Arthur Kanodareka, seemingly Bishop Abel Muzorewa's right-hand man, was really in the service of the CIO and was eliminated by his spymasters once his job was done.

On the subject of thallium poisoning, Stiff's book records that in April 1978 a group of 17 Zanla fighters were killed by thallium; that they staggered to rear bases in Mozambique "vomiting, defecating and writhing in pain" before they died one by one in hospital in Beira.

In one of the few cases of alleged political poisoning recorded in South Africa, a Port Elizabeth youth, Siphwe Mtinkulu, was allegedly poisoned while he was held in detention. Mr Mtinkulu ended up in a wheelchair and made a sizeable damages claim against the Minister of Law and Order.

Before the claim was settled, six years ago, the crippled claimant disappeared without trace while on his way to get his regular medical treatment at Livingstone Hospital.

The friend accompanying him also simply vanished.

In recent years, Amnesty International has recorded 40 cases of thallium poisoning of Kurdish opponents of Iraq's government.

Plan to 'spring SA agents

SOWETAN Reporter

HARARE — A group called the "White Reaction Movement" was behind the daring plan to spring South African agents from a Zimbabwe prison last year, according to the confession of a member of the raiding party, Denis Charles Behan.

Behan, a 40-year-old former Rhodesian SAS soldier, born in Britain, was working as a security manager at the Sanditon Sun Hotel near Johannesburg in April last year when he was first approached by a friend about a plan to rescue the men, some of whom have since been convicted of bombing ANC properties in Zimbabwe.

Details of the plan which went wrong are contained in the statement admitted as evidence in his trial in the High Court in Harare.

In a dramatic turn he changed his plea to guilty to committing an act of terrorism or sabotage, but denied responsibility for actions that took place after his arrest.

A child was shot and injured and a helicopter was damaged during the aborted raid.

The change of plea followed the refusal by Botswana police officers, whom Behan said had tortured him, to give evidence unless the were subpoenaed.

Behan's lawyer said an arrangement had been reached with the prosecutor and it was agreed that the issue of his treatment in Botswana would not be pressed as it was of no further relevance to the court.

The defence was no longer challenging the confession, which Behan had earlier said was obtained as a result of torture in Botswana when he was arrested there after escaping from the police at a Zimbabwe border post.

His confession refers to meetings in West Germany

where the scheme to free the men was put to him by two men he named as Jeff and Alan.

He had been offered R8 000 with his fare paid to Frankfurt when he was first asked if he was interested in "some work".

It was at the Europe Hotel in Mainz that Alan told him the job was to break some white people out of a Zimbabwe prison. He agreed to do it.

He was then introduced to Jeff who said he was representing people called the "White Reaction Movement". The money for the operation would be put up by "lot of rich Zimbabwean businessmen who had a lot of money there and could do nothing with it."

Behan said that eventually after more telephone calls from Alan and meetings in South Africa with Jeff, two other men, Jim Maguire and Michael Cormac, had agreed to take part.

The trial continues

SA 'spy' admits planning 007-style raid

By DON JACOBS
Harare

AN alleged South African secret agent confessed this week he was the mastermind of a bungled attempt to "spring" six South African agents from a Zimbabwean maximum security prison.

The confession was admitted as evidence in the Harare High Court trial of Denis Charles Beahan, 41, a former security officer at a Randburg hotel, who changed his plea to guilty of terrorism charges after a deal with the prosecution.

Beahan detailed the dramatic plan to airlift the

agents out of Zimbabwe — which involved ambushing a prison van taking six captives to the Harare Magistrate's Court for a routine remand hearing.

Among the captives were Kevin Woods, 36, a former policeman and Central Intelligence Organisation agent, Anthony Smith, 35, and Barry Bawden, 31.

The three were jailed in June this year for an effec-

tive 40 years after being convicted of attacks on ANC targets in Zimbabwe in 1986.

But the James Bond-style plan to rescue the awaiting-trial agents from Chikurubi Prison in Harare on June 30 last year went badly awry when Beahan and fellow-plotter Jim Maguire had to make a break for it as their truck was about to be searched by police at Kazungula on the Botswana-Zimbabwe border.

They managed to get within a few kilometres of the Botswana-Transvaal border

near Gaborone — only to be stopped at an army roadblock. Maguire made a successful second break for freedom, but Beahan was held.

Beahan said two agents, Maguire and Michael Cormac, were to carry out the ambush with two Africans, Jacob and George, disguised as Zimbabwean policemen.

Jacob and George were to flag down the prison truck and try to trick the guards into handing over the six prisoners. If this failed, Maguire and Cormac would saw or blast the doors open.

'No socialism in our time'

By ANGUS SHAW of Reuters in Bulawayo

28/6/89

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THE economic theories of Marx and Lenin are losing their lustre in Zimbabwe. "Even dreaming of socialism is a non-starter," says Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the country's Minister of Political Affairs. "We won't see true socialism here. Nor will our children."

ZIMBABWE

As a doctor, Ushewokunze, 51, tended Marxist guerrillas wounded in the seven-year war that led to Zimbabwe's independence in 1980. As political commissar in President Robert Mugabe's ruling party since then, he has been given the task of promoting revolutionary fervour among the party faithful.

So it may not have been easy for him to do a reversal and explain the country's new investment code to a group of businessmen recently in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second city.

"We have lifted the lid by inviting external investors," he told them. "I don't see this investment atmosphere as conducive to the goals of a socialist state."

The investment code, Zimbabwe's first, has brought a decidedly mixed reaction. Many businessmen say it is too little, too late; radical students and others have condemned it as a sell-out.

Kempton Makamure, a university professor and outspoken Marxist ideologue, was detained by police for questioning on June 9 after criticising the code on state radio, calling it a violation of socialist principles. Two journalists involved in the broadcast were suspended.

But if Makamure and his disciples think

the code strays too far from socialist philosophy, many businessmen believe it doesn't go far enough.

"We have been given a bone, but there's not enough meat on it," said Arthur Chapman, a business executive in the capital, Harare.

A black entrepreneur, who asked not to be identified, said the state's ideological dilemma created an investment policy that "was not dramatic enough to attract the high rollers we really need."

Mugabe came to power vowing to lead the country on a Marxist-Leninist path. His government introduced sweeping social and economic changes, including cheap schooling, free health care, price controls on a broad range of commodities and stringent, protective labor laws that critics said promoted inefficiency.

But Mugabe inherited a mixed capitalist-style economy that has remained largely in the hands of a 100 000-strong white minority that favors the free enterprise system.

For years, government and the business community coexisted uneasily. Meanwhile, the economy stagnated and unemployment increased to a potentially explosive level.

Experts say some 300 000 students will leave school next year and enter an economy that is producing only about 7 000 new jobs a year. Unemployed voters will outnumber employed voters 3-to-1 in the 1990 parliamentary election.

Business and government leaders agree all of that was not lost on state planners. So in May, after months of speculation that something of the sort was coming, Mugabe announced the new investment code.

Theatre stage for the duration of the festival from July 6 to 14.

Zimbabwe to hire 10 more trains from SA

HARARE — South Africa has agreed to provide 10 more locomotives to help Zimbabwe cope with its transport crisis.

National Railways of Zimbabwe and South African Transport Services have confirmed the deal, though it has not been disclosed how much Zimbabwe will have to pay to hire the diesel engines for an initial period of six months. — The Star's Africa News Service. (362)

The Star

I acted out of friendship, says Beahan

White terrorist to be sentenced tomorrow

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Was Denis Charles Beahan a mercenary, or a soldier acting out of friendship for a former comrade in arms?

This was the question posed by counsel during the closing stages yesterday of the trial of Beahan, the 41-year-old Manchester-born professional soldier found guilty of an act of terrorism by conspiring to free South African agents from a Zimbabwe prison last June.

Beahan will be sentenced tomorrow but the judge was told the state had refrained from calling for the death sentence.

Defence counsel Mr Michael Gillespie suggested a 20-year jail sentence might be appropriate.

Beahan was questioned under oath at the request of the State after Mr Justice Chidyausiku accepted his plea of guilty.

Beahan admitted he had been approached to be a member of a rescue party to spring accused South African agents from custody. The plot in-

involved the theft of an Air Force helicopter and the defection of a pilot, Flight Lieutenant Gary Kane.

It was to have been used to ferry the rescued men to a landing strip where they were to have been picked up by a Dakota and flown to Namibia.

It went wrong from the start when Beahan and a companion, Jim Maguire, aroused the suspicions of officials at a Zimbabwe border post and fled to Botswana where Beahan was arrested.

The scheme went ahead but collapsed when the keys of a vehicle which was to have been used to hold up the prison van were taken by a night watchman at a disused shopping centre after the vehicle had been parked there overnight. He found the keys resting under the mudguard on top of a rear wheel.

The judge said yesterday he shuddered to think how many lives could have been lost had it not been for the action of this night watchman.

Beahan told the court yesterday his main mo-

tive for agreeing to take part was out of friendship for one of the prisoners, Michael Anthony Smith, with whom he had served in the Rhodesian Special Air Services.

After Zimbabwe became independent, a former Rhodesian Special Branch Officer arranged for him to join the SA Defence Force where he spent a year in Military Intelligence.

Later he returned to Zimbabwe and served in the Zimbabwe Army.

He went back to South Africa and in 1984 he got a security job at the Sandton Sun Hotel.

Outlining the events which led to the abortive raid, he said the key was the selection of the helicopter pilot. The operation appeared to be directed by former Rhodesian policemen Alan Trowsdale and Gray Branfield.

Rammala innocent, says judge

By Mckeed Kotlolo

The town clerk of Atteridgeville, Mr Solomon Rammala, was yesterday acquitted on all 12 counts of corruption by the Hiemstra Disciplinary Inquiry.

Mr Rammala was accused of, among others, having contravened a council resolution by being in possession of two residential permits for council houses and contravention of a section of the Black Community Development Act by having recommended the allocation of a business licence to a woman who was deemed incompetent.

Mr Justice Hiemstra said some of the charges were "reckless and blatantly unfounded".

The retired judge, who was re-

quested in terms of staff regulations to decide whether Mr Rammala was unfit to carry out his duties efficiently or whether he was guilty of any misconduct, said after giving his decision on all counts: "I have no difficulty in finding the town clerk not guilty on all charges.

"He gave his evidence excellently, never hedging, never trying to evade. His administration, as revealed by the mass of documentation placed before me, is of a high standard. There is nowhere the slightest effort to conceal anything and he could find documents of years back."

Mr Justice Hiemstra ruled that the council would have to pay the costs of the inquiry.

Beahan 'victim of trite habits'

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Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Terrorism conspirator Dennis Charles "Sammy" Beahan was a victim of trite army habits of thought reminiscent of "Boys' Own" magazine, the High Court heard here yesterday.

Beahan's counsel, Mr Michael Gillespie, described him as "a simple man" who had known nothing but soldiering since joining the British Army in 1966.

Mr Gillespie quoted the "Two Little Boys" hit song of the 1970s — "Did you think I would leave you dying/ When there's room on my horse for two?" — before saying: "I do not wish to sound trite but that is how a soldier is taught to think. This was almost 'Boys' Own' magazine stuff."

'Villains'

Mr Gillespie said his client, a former Randburg security officer, had been the "dupe" of the "real villains" in last June's abortive attempt to free South African agents from Chikurubi prison — former Rhodesian policemen Gray Branfield and Alan Trowsdale, who organised the raid from South Africa.

Sentence is to be passed tomorrow on Beahan, a former British Army paratrooper and member of the Rhodesian Special Air Services. The prosecution announced yesterday that it would not seek the death penalty prescribed by Zimbabwe's Law and Order Maintenance Act, inherited from Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian government.

ZIMBABWE

(362) Email 30/6/89

Challenge to Mugabe

The claim by its leader, Edgar Tekere, that his recently established Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) has attracted countrywide support will be put to the test at next week's Dzivaresekwa by-election. Voters go to the polls on July 4-5 to elect a new MP to replace the late Maurice Nyagumbo who took his own life after being implicated in the Willowgate motor car scandal.

In a country where there are no opinion polls, and given the determination of the State-controlled media to deny the new party

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publicity (except where it is decidedly adverse), it is impossible to forecast the outcome. But political analysts believe President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party has a tough fight on its hands.

It's clear that Zanu has lost considerable support recently for a number of reasons. There has been rising unemployment, especially among well-educated school-leavers; the bungled doctors' strike; the transport crisis which means workers wait hours for buses; falling real wages attributable to high inflation; and of course the Willowgate scandal, which revealed that top party officials, including very senior ministers, were abusing their posts and profiteering in the car market.

Zanu received another setback last week when the government announced food price rises from 10%-32% for milk, bread, maize meal, margarine and cooking oil. These hikes

are estimated to have pushed the inflation rate up to 15%, almost in line with the 16% ceiling already announced for wage awards. Since many workers will get less than 16%, which is likely to apply to only the lowest paid, there will be another fall in average real earnings this year. Economics has never been Mugabe's strong point but his comment that unions should use the price rise to bargain strongly for "high wages" sparked fears of accelerating inflation and more industrial disputes.

There is also an important personality factor in the by-election. ZUM's candidate, a former guerrilla, is believed to have a substantial personal following in the constituency. On its side, the government has control of the media and the vagueness of ZUM policies. The new party is a curious mixture of Left and Right. Some of its most vociferous supporters are hardline leftists

but Tekere, once a noted leftwinger himself, has come out in a favour of a market-orientated economy and as a strong opponent of the one-party state.

If ZUM does attract heavy voter support next week, it is likely to be more of a protest vote than anything else, since Tekere's policy stance has still to be articulated. But coming only weeks before the Zanu-PF congress and less than a year ahead of the mid-1990 parliamentary elections, a strong anti-Zanu vote — or a poor turnout — will deepen the differences, especially over economic policy, already evident within Zanu itself, and set the scene for some bitter infighting at the congress in August.

Already it is rumoured that two powerful former senior ministers, Herbert Ushewokunze and Eddison Zvobgo, are increasingly restive about what they see as the government's inept handling of the economy. ■

As to the choice of target variable, he says: "By setting a target for money supply, the Bank implies a policy stance, a certain interest rate, an exchange rate, a real growth rate and an inflation rate. Therefore by implication the Bank does indicate expectations as to the performance of these variables. It does not, however, target them as it is not possible to target more than one variable."

On the money supply target range: "The level at which it is set depends on expectations. The current target range of 14%-18% was set with the expectation of 2% growth and 15% inflation. We are not happy with that but it is what we expected."

Fluctuations in real interest rates over the cycle, he says, were due largely to external shocks in the period, starting with the gold boom in the early Eighties, through to credit sanctions since 1985.

ZIMBABWE (362) Final

More light 30/6/89

Bankers and foreign businessmen want more details of proposals to use US\$550m blocked and surplus funds belonging to non-resident companies announced by Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero last week.

The surplus fund proposal has not been well received. Surplus funds, estimated at some \$200m, are held on deposit or as working balances by foreign companies.

In 1987, in an unsuccessful bid to get these companies to reinvest in Zimbabwe, the authorities lowered the maximum interest payable on such funds to 5%. As this ploy failed, the new approach is to offer 7% non-negotiable Reserve Bank certificates of deposit (CDs), with one-year maturity. The aim is to get foreign firms to shift funds out of banks and into CDs, the proceeds being on-lent to State-owned Zimbabwe Development Bank and Small Enterprises Development Corp.

Foreign companies are unimpressed, arguing that these balances are often working capital. They are reluctant to tie them up in 12-month bonds merely to earn an extra 2%. With inflation estimated at 15%, 7% is hardly attractive.

The private sector is unenthusiastic as well, seeing the move as designed to shift funds out of privately-owned banks into public-sector institutions. Government believes the funds can — and should — be made to

work by making loans to small and medium-sized businesses, which it accuses commercial banks of neglecting.

The blocked funds proposals have been more favourably received. These are the property of non-resident companies and individuals invested in six-, 12- and 20-year divestment bonds that would, normally, be redeemed in foreign currency. The aim is to establish a kind of debt-equity swap market whereby foreign and local investors can buy the funds at a discount.

The authorities do not want to see a secondary market where Zimbabwe debt is traded at a discount but are willing to allow third parties to purchase such blocked funds, subject to approval by the still-to-be-established investment centre.

There are some Z\$350m tied up in such funds which, as economists have been quick to point out, is less than a third of what Zimbabwe needs to invest each year if it is to obtain 5% annual growth. Even if the funds are used the impact will be short-lived.

Bankers expect matching buyers and sellers, and securing the investment centre's agreement on the project and the size of the discount, to be a lengthy bureaucratic process. Welcome though the move is, it is unlikely to have a major short-term effect on the level of investment.

BANKING

Joining the fray

Yet another institution will shortly be competing on the national scene. King William's Town-based BK Savings Bank (BK) has applied to Registrar of Banks & Building Societies Chris de Swardt for permission to demutualise and increase its capital base.

Established 129 years ago, it recently opened a branch in Queenstown. It offers savings, fixed deposit and transmission accounts; provides farm and business loans on the security of mortgage bonds, personal and corporate loans, and instalment and leasing facilities. However, though operating as a general bank, it is in the unusual position of being an association without share capital, operating not for gain, registered under Section 21 of the Companies Act.

Says chairman Neville Woollgar: "The

Child Aids 'epidemic' in Zimbabwe

CH 7-215 11/7/89 362

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Aids has become the commonest cause of death among young children in Harare's central hospitals, a medical specialist here has claimed.

The doctor has appealed to President Robert Mugabe's government to lift its blanket of silence about the epidemic.

He said while the ministry of health bans publication of scientific papers on the Zimbabwean epidemic and forbids reference to aids on death certificates, 43% of tuberculosis patients between 16 and 40 have been found to have the Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV).

The doctor, writing in the Zimbabwean Financial Gazette, said among new blood donors in Harare's commercial and industrial areas 17% to 19% were infected with the virus.

The Harare and District Blood Transfusion Service has been ordered not to give information on HIV positivity figures even to doctors because they are "state secrets".

"Because the incubation period is much shorter in children, an upsurge of Aids-associated illness in a community's children consistently indi-

cates an adult epidemic a few years later," says the doctor.

"Within a short time as the incubation period of HIV 'catches up' with us, HIV is expected to become the commonest cause of death in the sexually (and economically) most active age group," he forecast.

The doctor accuses Zimbabwe's ministry of health, run by controversial ex-guerilla medic Brigadier Felix Muchemwa, of delaying an effective response to the epidemic by "a passion for secrecy".

"International research collaboration is hamstrung by a rule forbidding the sending of blood samples out of the country," he complained.

"Against this disease, information is our most important weapon," he said.

Everybody needs to have that information, because any body could be at risk.

"Access to Aids information is no threat to the nation's security — the continued progression of the epidemic is."

The doctor says Zimbabwe is now experiencing an epidemic "very similar to, although somewhat behind" those of Zaire, Zambia and Uganda.

Aids children

Off the front 1/7/89
AIDS has become the most common cause of death among young children in Harare hospitals, according to a medical specialist, who blames it on the ministry of health's "passion for secrecy".

The ministry is run by controversial former guerilla Brigadier Felix Muchemwa.

● Full report — Page 3

Zim court imposes life sentence on Beahan

Mr. Tind 11/7/87 362

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Mr Justice Godfrey Chidyausiku yesterday imposed a life prison sentence on former Randburg security officer Dennis Charles "Sammy" Beahan, 41, for planning to take part in the abortive raid on Chikurubi maximum security prison exactly a year previously.

"If you ever get out of prison I hope by then you will have joined the ranks of the geriatrics and will be of no use to anyone as a mercenary," said the judge. "I have no doubt you are aware in many other jurisdictions you would have been tied to a pole on the beach and shot at dawn for this type of offence."

Although Beahan had been detained in Botswana for three days when the raiders tried to free six accused South African agents from Chikurubi maximum security prison on

June 30, 1988, he was convicted on the controversial legal point of "common purpose" of accomplices, which has aroused international concern in recent South African political trials.

Lawyers gave immediate notice of appeal to Zimbabwe's supreme court, but it is believed this will take at least 12 months to come up. With no maximum prison term laid down in Zimbabwean law, Beahan is unlikely to be considered for parole within the next 10 or even 20 years, sources here say.

Beahan, who was born in Manchester and served from 1966 to 1976 in the British Army Parachute Regiment before serving for the two years in the Rhodesian Light Infantry, and then in the Rhodesian Special Air Service during the final stages of the bush war here, was not "a simple unsophisticated soldier", said the judge, but a mercenary and a soldier of fortune.

in a strike by its members employed by OK until it had complied with Section 65 of the Labour Relations Act. In terms of the Act a new notice of motion which by asking for an interim inter an application for an order d

Life in jail for Beahan's 'act of banditry'

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(362)
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MICHAEL HARTNACK

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81244 3/7/89
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in Zimbabwean law, Beahan was unlikely to be considered for parole within the next 10 or even 20 years, sources in Harare said.

Referring to Beahan's service in the Rhodesian army, the judge said it was high time Zimbabwe's courts considered imposing the death sentence to deal with the rising menace of "former Rhodesians coming into this country to carry out acts of terrorism and banditry".

New Zimbabwe party tests election strength

HARARE — Zimbabwe's new opposition party, formed after a corruption scandal rocked the government, tests its strength this week in a by-election which President Robert Mugabe has said the ruling Zanu-PF cannot afford to lose.

The Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM), launched in April by Mr Edgar Tekere, is hoping to drum up a massive protest vote against corruption, economic mismanagement, and the government's intention to introduce one-party rule.

Star 3(7)87

INFLATION

362

The by-election this week is in the mainly working-class Harare suburb of Dzivarasekwa, whose voters are among the hardest hit by mounting inflation.

"If ZUM wins this by-election or gets a substantial percentage of the vote, that means it will be a force to reckon with in next year's general elections," said a Zimbabwe University teacher.

— Sapa-Reuter

3627 B/Day 3/7/89

Zimbabwe warned on killer virus

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — AIDS had become the most common cause of death among young children in Harare's central hospitals, a medical specialist said in an appeal to President Robert Mugabe's government to lift its blanket of silence about the epidemic.

In an article in the Zimbabwean Financial Gazette the doctor, who remains anonymous for professional reasons, said while the Health Ministry banned publication of scientific papers on the Zimbabwean epidemic and forbade reference to AIDS on death certificates, 43% of 16- to 40-year-old tuberculosis patients had been found to have the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Among new blood donors in Harare's commercial and industrial sites, 17% to 19% were infected with HIV, but the Harare and District Blood Transfusion Service had been ordered not to give HIV positivity figures even to doctors because they were "state secrets".

"Because the incubation period is much shorter in children, an upsurge of HIV-associated illness in a community's children consistently predicts an adult epidemic a few years later," the doctor said.

"Within a short time, as the incubation period of HIV 'catches up' with us, HIV is expected to become the commonest cause of death in the sexually (and economically) most active age group."

DAY OF RECKONING AT THE POLLS FOR TEKERE

HARARE — Edgar Tekere's new opposition party faces its first major hurdle today when the estimated 70 000 black voters in the Harare constituency of Dzivaresekwa go to the polls for a by-election caused by the suicide of former senior minister Maurice Nyagumbo.

Many observers feel the problems

MICHAEL HARTNACK

placed in the way of Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) such as preventing it from holding formal election meetings and detaining its officials, will tip the scale in favour of President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party.

Polling results are likely to be declared on Thursday.

ZUM has mobilised support at meetings in private houses and township bars, exploiting discontent with inflation, mass unemployment and corruption. The local media have bombarded voters with pro-government propaganda.



grimage flights to Saudi Arab
Reuter reported from Khar
yesterday that the city was quiet
businesses operating normally
Diplomats said the mystery

Z\$40m dam plan

31 Day 4/7/87
HARARE — Matabeleland
South province could be-
come a substantial foreign
currency earner from agri-
cultural products if a plan
for a Z\$40m dam on the Mu-
zingwane River comes to
fruition. — Sapa (362)

Day 4/7/89 362

IAN SMITH CASE BEFORE COURT

HARARE — A full Bench of five Zimbabwean Supreme Court judges yesterday heard the appeal of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith against his suspension from the Zimbabwean parliament before white representation was abolished in 1987.

Smith, who enraged the ruling Zanu (PF) party by attacking its calls for sanctions against SA, was deemed by resolution of the House to be in contempt of parliament.

He had previously been ordered to apologise by the Speaker and Zanu (PF) politburo secretary for external affairs, Didymus Mutasa, for telling BBC interviewers he believed Zimbabwe's current system was a travesty of democracy.

Julian Colegrave, appearing for Smith, submitted action had been taken against the former Rhodesian leader for "exercising his undoubted right to express himself", which was guaranteed by the declaration of rights in the Lancaster House Constitution.

Smith is suing on the technicality of his salary for the period between his suspension in April 1987 and the abolition of white representation four months later.

Colegrave quoted legal precedents stating the House of Commons could not amend the law by resolving that a matter



● SMITH

MICHAEL HARTNACK

was one of parliamentary privilege, and issuing certificates stating that the courts had no power to question the House's rulings.

Last year, Judge President Mr Justice Wilson Sandura stopped proceedings on the case on receipt of a certificate from Mutasa saying Smith's case was one of parliamentary privilege, and thus outside the court's jurisdiction.

Colegrave submitted that judges were entitled to exercise an independent view and decide whether parliamentary privilege was involved or not.

Smith, 68, was not in court to hear his case. He spends much of his time between his ranch in the Churugwe (formerly Selukwe) area where he was born and another farm near Harare.

The speech which gave rise to his premature removal from parliament was to a group of Johannesburg businessmen, who he urged to show the same unity and initiative as their counterparts in Rhodesia between 1965 and 1979, when Smith was Prime Minister, to weather sanctions.

The Bench includes Ghanaian Mr Justice Roger Korsah, Mr Justice Nicholas McNally, Mr Justice John Manyarara, and Mr Justice Alan Gubbay.

The case, lawyers believe, could have wide-ranging repercussions on the legal right of Zimbabweans to express views contrary to government policy or critical of the existing legislative system.

Judgment, which was reserved, is expected to take several months.

Electricity cuts ³⁶²

disrupt Zimbabwe

SN 4/7/89
HARARE — Power cuts in Zimbabwe have caused disruptions to mines, factories, farms and homes.

Trouble developed when the Kafue hydroelectric station in Zambia was put out of action by a fire and has been compounded by faults at Zimbabwe's major thermal station.

The problem will continue throughout the winter with Harare homes facing cuts totalling 20 hours a week. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Stk 4/7/89

362

'Don't shy away from Aids'

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe government has again been urged to do more to determine the exact level of Aids infection in the country and not to shy away from the problem.

The independent *Financial Gazette* says in its current issue that it is quite clear to those who work in hospitals that there is a serious epidemic and the numbers infected with the HIV virus are growing at an alarming rate.

Newspapers in the largely government-owned Zimbabwe Newspapers group have also called recently for the authorities to come out into the open.

The Herald reported in April that the most common cause of baby deaths at Zimbabwe's central hospitals last year was Aids.

In the *Financial Gazette* article, a doctor writes that patients with HIV-related illnesses already occupy a substantial and growing proportion of adult hospital beds.

He says conservative estimates of the number of infected Zimbabweans start at above 100 000.

The article refers to the "passion for secrecy" throughout the world which Aids epidemics seem to unleash — and says Zimbabwe is no exception.

HIV positive figures from the Blood Transfusion Service are not made available to doctors and any medical research has to be vetted by Government officials.

"The inclusion of the terms Aids or HIV on death certificates is not permitted," says the article. "Thus preventing comprehensive assessment of the disease's impact."

adviser — found gassed in his car — about 10.30 am yesterday at his home
was used to make pornographic material, after a large haul of sex videos in Fifth Avenue, Parktown North, police said.

of a paid holiday in lieu, of June 16, either on March 21 or May 1."

Judgment reserved on Ian Smith's pay

HARARE — Judgment was reserved in the Harare Supreme Court yesterday during an appeal in which the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, was seeking the Supreme Court to set aside a High Court decision to reject his application for repayment of his salary and allowances held back after he was suspended from Parliament in 1987.

Mr Smith was suspended from Parliament in April 1987 for alleged contempt of Parliament.

Arguing the appeal before the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, and four other judges of appeal, Mr Julian Colegrave submitted that although Mr Smith was suspended from Parliament, he should not have been deprived of his salary and allowances because he remained a Member of Parliament. — Sapa.

Seven in court over R360 000 robbery

Work on coal mine project on schedule

Pretoria Bureau

Iscor's R400 million Grootgeluk coal mine project near Ellisras, in the north-western Transvaal, is on schedule. It will increase the mine's capacity to produce coal from the current 4 million tons to 12 million tons a year.

Iscor's official publication, *Iscor News*, says in its latest edition that commissioning of sections of the plant will take place in March next year.

The Grootgeluk project comprises the construction of a beneficiation, crushing and screening plant, a coal-blending bed, offices, workshops, and residential flats and houses.

Civil work on the beneficiation plant should be completed by the end of November and will be commissioned in March, the publication says.

Meanwhile, Iscor is doing rehabilitation work at the old Coastal mine near Middelburg, Transvaal, which should be completed by the end of the year.

Ex-Minister is jailed ³⁶² in Zimbabwe

^{SEN 51787}
HARARE — A former Minister of State for Political Affairs in Zimbabwe, Frederick Shava, has been jailed for nine months and fined R180 000 for offences linked to the Willowvale car scandal here.

He "grossly abused his position" by obtaining new cars to sell at a profit. — The Star's Africa News Service.

will satisfy our re-
all" the general said.

abolished the death penalty in the West
Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mugabe pardon saves Shava from jail

HARARE — Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe has granted a free pardon to the former Minister of State for Political Affairs Frederick Shava, who was due to begin a nine-month jail sentence yesterday, Ziana reported. He was sentenced to nine months jail and fined Z\$150 000 for perjury and subornation. — Sapa. (362)

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

Deaths from September 1987 to May 12:	762
Deaths reported by police since then:	47
TOTAL:	809

10 MINUTE V WORD 7272

362 Fmwe 7/7/89.



Cohen ... peace efforts
already on track

peace in the region, Botha requested, through Cohen, that the Bush Administration play a leading role as honest broker for peace between Frelimo and the rebel Renamo movement. These efforts were already on track in Mozambique, declared an optimistic Cohen. "We are now exploring how to do that," said Bush's principal policy-maker in Africa.

sano.

Mugabe's speech followed that of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, one of Africa's elder statesman, who, for his part, surprised observers by his opposing view that Savimbi be excluded from the talks. In his speech, Mugabe compared Savimbi's position to that of Zanu's former political foe, Joshua Nkomo. Nkomo, who has since joined Mugabe's government of national reconciliation, was never banned from his land of birth, Mugabe observed.

During the meeting, Savimbi sat at one end of the conference table directly opposite MPLA leader Dos Santos. Sources say Savimbi's speech was well received. He and Dos Santos shook hands afterwards.

Significantly, the next meeting of the African heads of state is to be held in Harare.

In SA diplomatic circles there is a sense of cautious optimism after the Zaire meeting. This important development could, if successfully pursued, lead to equally momentous peace moves in Mozambique — all of which would have constructive implications for SA.

Observers regard the Zaire meeting as an event as important as the first historic encounter between SA, Cuba and Angola, which culminated in the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, linked to the onset of the Namibian independence process. The Zaire meeting also once again reaffirmed the US's support of Savimbi.

□ Newly-appointed US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Herman Cohen, who just completed two days of talks in SA, was unequivocal in his comments to waiting pressmen after meeting Foreign Minister Pik Botha for over an hour on Monday: there will be a final settlement in Angola before the end of the year.

Eager to benefit from strong hopes for

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Eastward Ho!

Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe has suddenly emerged as a key player in the southern African peace stakes. Surprised Western and African sources disclosed to the *FM* this week how Mugabe (until now seen as the region's odd-man-out in the Namibian peace process) took an unexpectedly conciliatory stance during last week's historic meeting of 18 African leaders in Zaire. Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos and Unita's Jonas Savimbi shook hands as a prelude to their search for peace.

Mugabe, in a remarkably pacifying address, opposed the mooted condition that Savimbi go into exile. In this, he was strongly supported by Mozambique's Joaquim Chis-

Back from wilderness with anger in his heart

BY ROBIN DREW,
The Star's Africa News
Service.

He has been in the political wilderness for the past 18 months, but the fiery actor on the Zimbabwean stage, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, is back with a vengeance.

Dr Ushewokunze dropped out of sight when dropped from the Cabinet in January last year following the unity accord between President Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo.

He was one of five made Minister of State for Political Affairs, a party appointment which brought with it a government salary and perks, but little influence.

He returned to the headlines this week in a series of savage attacks on former colleague Mr Edgar Tekere and his opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM).

Dr Ushewokunze directed the Zanu (PF) election campaign, accusing ZUM of being a Mafia organisation "led by men who had fallen from grace".

In a prominent article this week in the *The Sunday Mail*, which has taken on a strong Marxist flavour under its new editor, Charles Chikerema, Dr Ushewokunze pulled no punches.

He warned that capitalists were trying to "devour the children of the revolution" and "intellectual saboteurs were at work" trying to



Dr Ushewokunze ... back in the headlines in more ways than one.

subvert the government's socialist goals.

He said he had gone down in history as the first Minister to be fired from government in independent Zimbabwe "for saying and doing what I believed in".

Dr Ushewokunze has also been in the news but this time, one imagines, not from choice.

A local monthly publication with a wide black readership carries an article saying that workers on a farm in his wife's name have not been paid since January this year.

They are said to be owed about R20 000 and have approached the Ministry of Labour for help.

The magazine wrote to Dr Ushewokunze asking him to clarify the position, but received no reply.

The doctor married an 18-year-old schoolgirl four years ago in great style.

It was his second marriage.

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Star 21/1/89 (362)

Mugabe pardons perjury Minister

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabweans are stunned by the news that President Mugabe has pardoned a former Minister who on Tuesday was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for perjury.

The pardon was announced by Justice Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa.

Mr Frederick Shava was jailed after being found guilty of lying to the Sandura Commission of Inquiry into the Willowvale car scandal. He was also fined R180 000 for selling cars.

● President Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party retained the seat in the Dziverasekwa by-election but with a greatly reduced majority. It polled 7 254 votes against the 3 125 for Mr Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement.

Chissano, Mugabe meet in Beira

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Top-level talks, believed to have been centred on latest moves to end the conflict in Mozambique, took place in Beira yesterday between President Chissano and President Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwean leader was accompanied by his army and air force chiefs.

The meeting lasted two-and-a-half hours.

The Beira meeting took place before a visit to Mozambique this week by President Bush's top official for Africa, Mr Herman Cohen, who has offered America's assistance in reaching some settlement with Renamo.

President Mugabe, who in the past has

been a staunch opponent of negotiations, has recently urged the Mozambican government to follow the example of the Angolan government, and seek to accommodate the rebels.

With Mr Mugabe yesterday were his Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, and his Security Minister, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.

The Zimbabwean president returned to Harare in the afternoon and later flew to France to attend the 200th anniversary celebrations of the French Revolution and a Third World economic conference.

Accompanying him to France was the Minister of State for Political Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

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Presidential delay

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Passengers aboard a Zimbabwe Airways flight between Harare and Durban yesterday were told by the pilot that President Robert Mugabe had been directly responsible for them taking off more than two hours late.

Mr Mugabe had apparently decided "at the last minute" that he needed the Boeing 737 — destined for Durban — to fly to Mozambique for a meeting.

One of the passengers said yesterday they had watched as Mr Mugabe boarded the big jet in Harare with his small entourage.

"They taxied to the end of the runway. Then, as if they

had forgotten something, they returned to near the terminal. Finally they took off in the plane about 30 minutes later."

The passengers had to wait for more than two hours while airways staff scrambled to find a replacement aircraft and a stand-by crew. The about 100 passengers finally left in a Boeing 707 which flew half-empty.

A spokesman for Zimbabwe Airways in Harare confirmed the Durban flight had been more than two hours late but would not comment on the reason for the delay.

The businessman said the aircraft had been due to leave Harare at 9am. "When we finally got into the air about 11.20, the pilot announced over the intercom that we de-

served an explanation for the long wait.

"He said President Mugabe needed the 737 to take him to Beira for a meeting and had ordered, at short notice, that it be made ready for him."

He said the pilot told them he "just happened to be at home" — "and he said it was the first time in weeks that his telephone was working".

Sapa-Reuter reports that Mr Mugabe had flown to Mozambique for one-day security talks with President Joaquim Chissano. The two sides arranged to meet in the Mozambican port city of Beira, an important trade route for landlocked Zimbabwe.

The two leaders were expected to discuss prospects for a negotiated settlement to Mo-

zambique's civil war along the lines of the Angola peace accord agreed last month between right-wing rebels and Luanda's Marxist government.

The Harare government has sent troops to Mozambique to guard its trade routes and fight alongside government forces against rebels trying to topple the Maputo government.

Mr Mugabe's delegation included Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, Security Minister Sidney Sekeramayi and army commander Lieutenant-General Tapfumaneyi Mujuru.

Mozambique has indicated its readiness to negotiate an end to the civil war if Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels renounce violence.

Farmers fight back over land

By ROBIN DREW,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE, Tuesday — Nothing stirs the emotions so much as the question of land: Who owns it? Who should own it? What is being done to redress the racial imbalance?

Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo seizes every opportunity to tell the 4 400 white farmers in Zimbabwe that they cannot expect to keep the nearly 15 million hectares in their possession when nearly seven million blacks, peasant farmers and their families, are squeezed into 19 million hectares.

Last week Mr Nkomo, now Senior Minister in President Mugabe's national unity government, told white farmers in Matabeleland that no one wanted to seize their land but some system must be devised in which it could be shared with the landless.

On other occasions Mr Nkomo has warned that more land must be made available to black Zimbabweans to avert another revolution. Thousands of young people died in the last revolution for the right to occupy their own land but today they still saw vast expanses of land owned by white farmers.

Urging farmers to sell more of their land to the government for resettlement, he has said the government may have to legislate the transfer of land after the safeguards in the constitution fall away, 10 years after independence.

Not unnaturally this kind of statement has upset farmers and the Matabeleland branch president of their union, Mr Max Rosenfelds has spoken of a decline in the spirit of confidence which emerged after the end of the dissident problems last year.

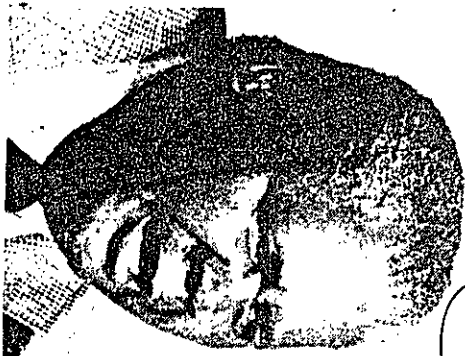
The farmers maintain that Mr Nkomo has got it wrong in any case and that plenty of land has been made available to the government which has not been able for a variety of reasons to organise resettlement projects.

LYING UNUSED

The director of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr David Hasluck, said that since independence more than three million hectares had been sold to the government, of which one million was still not being utilised.

In Matabeleland alone 400 000 ha were lying fallow. He said that on the other side of the country in Manicaland commercial farmers had recently sold properties to the government and more were prepared to do so.

The president of the farmers' union, Mr John Brown, says that nowhere else in Africa has so much



Mr Joshua Nkomo... a system must be devised so that land can be given to black Zimbabweans to avert another revolution.

land been transferred from large scale holdings to planned and orderly resettlement of peasant farmers while simultaneously maintaining production.

Up to the end of last year 50 000 families had been resettled on this land but more than 100 000 families of the original target figure are still waiting to be moved.

President Mugabe said at the opening of the current parliamentary session that the government would concentrate its efforts on settling people on the land that it has already acquired.

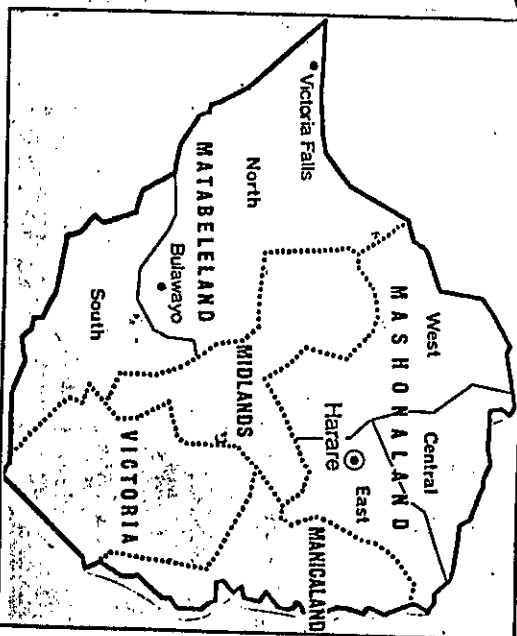
This gave quite a bit of comfort to the farmers' union which has told its members that it has not been informed of any change in the official policy of acquiring land on a willing seller, willing buyer basis.

But Mr Nkomo has since then returned to his cry that too much land is in the hands of a few white farmers.

Their argument as voiced by Mr John Brown is that agricultural land must be used in a sustainably productive manner.

He has pointed out that a substantial amount of the land acquired by government is being farmed on a commercial basis by a State-owned organisation and has not been divided up into smallholdings.

Mr Brown says that only a small proportion of



commercially-owned farmland is suitable for intensive resettlement. But it is on these farms that most of the farm workers and their families live and they would have to be displaced to make way for a smaller number of settlers.

"Clearly the idea that every person is entitled to have access to land is based on the assumption of land abundance.

NEED FOR JOBS

"There is, however, insufficient land for distribution to everyone with causing national economic disruption.

"This means that the emphasis must shift," said Mr Brown, "from finding land to finding employment, wherever this may be, including inside and outside the communal areas."

The more the land was carved up, he said, the greater the likelihood of its diminishing productivity. For the time being that is where the argument rests. The farmers say they are anxious for constructive dialogue to continue.

But Mr Nkomo looks set on continuing with his publicly voiced demand that the historical wrongs which gave the white settlers a disproportionate chunk of the land when racial classifications applied to land ownership must be corrected.

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Star 13/7/87.

'Good chance of oil strike in Zimbabwe

HARARE — An American petroleum geologist, Mr Paul Tromp, says Zimbabwe has a good chance of striking oil in the Zambezi Valley.

He put the chances of oil in the Mana pools area and Cahora Bassa basins at 25 percent.

The Zimbabwe government is negotiating an exploration agreement with Mobil.

The government has ordered an environmental impact assessment and conservationists have expressed alarm at possible damage to the valley, regarded as one of the world's great wilderness areas. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Star 13/7/89

Shava resigns from posts after pardon (362)

HARARE — Zimbabwe's former Minister of State for Political Affairs, Mr Frederick Shava, has resigned from the central committee of Zanu (PF) and from his post as the party's deputy secretary for administration. *SW 13/7/89*

Mr Shava's resignation is with effect from Tuesday, July 11, which was six days after he was granted a free pardon by President Robert Mugabe. He had been sentenced by the High Court to nine months in prison for perjury and subornation, Ziana news agency reports.

In his letter of resignation handed to Vice-President Mr Simon Muzenda yesterday, Mr Shava said he was resigning to ensure the dignity of the party leadership and prestige of Zanu (PF) was not further eroded by bad publicity arising out of his case.

SERVE PARTY

"The facts surrounding my case which have received repeated publicity leave me with no doubt that, in the interest of the party, the most correct way I can serve the party is to resign my post in the central committee.

"The environment in which I can operate as a leader has been severely eroded by events of the last months," he said.

Mr Shava, who remains Member of Parliament for Chirumanzi, resigned as Minister in March after admitting to giving false evidence before the Sandura Commission. The commission investigated direct sales of motor vehicles to individuals, including senior government officials, by the government-owned Willowvale Motor Industries.

For perjury and subornation, High Court judge Mr Justice Smith sentenced Mr Shava to nine months' jail.

In addition, Mr Shava was fined a total of Z\$150 000 (R194 000) for reselling a car and a truck above government-controlled prices. — Sapa.

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8/11/13/7/89

SA 'change' recognised by Mugabe

PARIS — There were noticeable shifts in the internal policies of the South African leadership, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe acknowledged yesterday in a rare concession.

"Of course, there has been the slight shift discernible from the recently announced proposals to reform apartheid," Mr Mugabe said in Paris, where he is a government guest at ceremonies for the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution.

Mr Mugabe said he expected no spectacular change in South Africa by the takeover of the National Party leadership by Mr F W de Klerk.

"He must work within the confines of the political thinking of the National Party," Mr Mugabe said.

Despite this projection, Mr Mugabe's assessment of South Africa was one of the most moderate since he came to power.
— Sapa-Reuter.

...is shepherding Namibia to- ... was drafted by UN Sec-
wards independence. Cuellar before last year's regional
"The seminar will be conducted in agreements on Namibia and Angola
cut off council funds to Swapo.

Pardoned Shava quits more top posts

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HARARE — Zimbabwe's former Minister of State for Political Affairs, Frederick Shava has resigned from the central committee of Zanu (PF) and from his post as deputy secretary for administration.

Shava's resignation is in effect from Tuesday, six days after he was granted a free pardon by President Robert Mugabe after being sentenced by the High Court to nine months in prison for perjury and subornation, Ziana news agency reports.

In his letter of resignation, handed to Vice-President Simon Muzenda yesterday, Shava said he was resigning to ensure the dignity of the party, leadership and the

prestige of Zanu (PF) is not further eroded by bad publicity arising out of his case.

"The facts surrounding my case, which have received repeated publicity, leave me with no doubt that... the most correct way I can serve the party is to resign my post in the central committee."

Shava, who retains his seat as a Member of Parliament, resigned as minister in March after admitting he gave false evidence before the Sandura Commission which investigated direct sales of motor vehicles to individuals, including senior government officials, by the government-owned Willowvale Motor Industries.

A note of alarm

Neither party could take any comfort from last week's Dzivareshkwa by-election won by President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party in a tiny turnout of less than 17% of eligible voters. While Zanu won the seat with a comfortable 4 000-vote majority, the 7 100 votes polled by its candidate compared with more than 44 000 in the general election four years ago reflected widespread voter apathy. Edgar Tekere's ZUM polled 3 150 votes, suggesting that it is unlikely to be a major threat at next year's general elections, outside the eastern districts, Tekere's home base.

The really bad news for the ruling party was its very low voter support, despite saturation canvassing and high-pressure rallies addressed by ministers, and, of course, full-blooded media support by the State-owned radio, TV and newspapers, which at no time made any pretence to impartiality and objectivity. With the crucial congress of the party

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being held next month at which the 1987 unity agreement with Joshua Nkomo's Zapu is to be implemented with the election of Zapu officials to top posts, the result has certainly set alarm bells ringing at party headquarters. The next general elections are scheduled for 1990 and Zanu cannot afford a repetition of the Dzivareshkwa debacle at the polls next year.

There are many fences to be mended, not least those arising from the continuing damage to Mugabe's party from the Willowgate motor car scandal. This erupted again last week when former minister Fred Shava was sentenced to a nine-month prison term and a fine of US\$70 000 for contravening price controls, and perjury.

His prison conviction was immediately set aside by Mugabe using his presidential pardon though Shava must still pay the fine. The announcement of the pardon was carefully withheld until after the by-election polls had closed, but Shava did his and his party's image further violence by showing up in parliament the next day as if nothing had happened. The pardon means that the normal rule by which an MP sentenced to a prison term of six months or more must resign his seat does not apply and cynics quickly concluded that one reason for the pardon was Mugabe's anxiety to avoid more humiliating by-election contests.

More embarrassment lies ahead as former minister's Callistus Ndlovu, Dzingai Mutum-

buka and Enos Nkala face similar trials to that experienced by Shava. If sentenced to prison terms, then it seems that they too will be pardoned. So much for Mugabe's statement earlier this year that "revolutionaries who erred must be punished."

Two further embarrassments, both of a policy nature, also loom large. In his victory statement after last week's by-election, the party's elections director, hardliner Herbert Ushewokunzwe, took a calculated swing at Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, who many party faithfuls regard as one of the main reasons for their difficulties. Socialism, complained Ushewokunze, has been in retreat since 1984 and capitalism in the ascendant. This must and would change, he said — a clear threat to Chidzero's efforts to implement non-socialist policies.

More ominously perhaps, Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo continued his increasingly vociferous campaign against white farmers who, he says, must be prepared to "share" their land with blacks unable to get property of their own. Nkomo's reference to the 1980 Lancaster House agreement, which stipulated that land be bought by the government only on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, deepened anxiety among the country's 5 000 commercial producers who are well aware that next year, when 10 years will have elapsed since the constitution was negotiated, it will be possible to amend it in such a way as to force farmers to sell.

Moderates in government believe this would be disastrous, especially when Chidzero is trying to attract new foreign investment, but the political realities of escalating unemployment, the land shortage and counter-bidding among politicians for support at grassroots levels suggest that this issue will become increasingly prominent over the next year.

Freedom university on our doorstep

By ROBIN DREW
Weekend Argus
Africa News Service

HARARE. — South Africans have a "university of freedom" right on their doorstep. By spending a few days in Zimbabwe they could learn an awful lot about life in a post-apartheid community and get rid of some of the misconceptions about life in Zimbabwe.

That was the reaction of South African businessman Geoff Johnson, one of a group of 27 South Africans who spent six days in Zimbabwe to see for themselves what life is like in a Front Line state.

They came to Zimbabwe on a three-country tour arranged by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa). They came here from Namibia and then went on to Zambia.

Pragmatic

At the end of their Zimbabwean programme three members of the group spoke to the Argus Africa News Service about their impressions.

Hennie Strydom, 33, who teaches international law at the University of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein, said of Zimbabwe: "I was impressed by the way of life. I found a very relaxed atmosphere. I could not see any racial tension.

"This is quite contrary to the information we get back home. We are fed up with negative information put out for propaganda.

Life in Zimbabwe impresses SA team

"I was impressed by the pragmatic stance of the government with regard to economic problems. I was amazed to see how the private sector and the government have got together to talk about the real issues in Zimbabwean society and how they could come to agreement.

"What I found was quite different from my prior conceptions, the impression I had gained from newspapers, the radio and sometimes television."

Geoff Johnson, a 43-year-old family man with two young children, works for a large financial institution and is chairman of the Wits Business School Alumni Association.

"What struck me about Zimbabwe was the way of life," he said. "It's peaceful. It's open. It's progressive. This was contrary to what had been told to me in South Africa in the media and by former Rhodesians.

"I don't say it is all rosy but it is a lot better than it was put to me.

"The big difference between this country and South Africa is that in three aspects — politically, socially and economically — they are on the up, we are on the down.

"The distressing thing is that among whites there is still total apa-

thy, where they say: 'You guys took over the country, now you run it,' instead of saying: 'This country belongs to both of us. Let's do things together.'"

"The message I got from government officials and even from members of the private sector is that government is sincere when they say come and participate."

Andre Jacobs, 31, is a businessman in Randburg and described himself as a leader of the Democratic Party at local government level.

He said: "I have always been a critical person and I never believed the propaganda we got in South Africa about Zimbabwe. But even with some knowledge of the country I was amazed at the start of a common vision among Zimbabweans.

"There is an almost schizophrenic attitude about proclaiming socialism while trying to invent a methodology of increasing economic growth. The government is not doing enough to create a climate to attract foreign investment.

"I am also concerned about an element of latent dissension and if the absence of a free press means it will not have the chance to express itself, it will create problems.

"But overall I am more optimistic about Zimbabwe's future than I am at this juncture about South Africa's future.

"A wise old man in the Northern Transvaal said: 'The fields in Zimbabwe are already burnt and the green is appearing again. Our fields have yet to burn.'"

"I will work to avoid our fields being burnt because ultimately Zimbabwe will also suffer as the intimate links we have cannot be destroyed by ideology."

The three had a briefing from former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, who did not impress them. Mr Jacobs said he had been left behind by the times.

Shackled

All three said many South Africans failed to appreciate the enormous potential of the southern African region.

Said Mr Jacobs: "We are shackled by this apartheid problem. It prevents us reaching out to our brothers in Africa and creating a regional economy which would be competitive with the rest of the world in the next century."

They agreed Zimbabwe should not be looked on as a model for South Africa, which must devise its own solutions.

During their six-day stay in Zimbabwe the party was briefed by economists, businessmen, diplomats, politicians and trade unionists. They talked to schoolchildren and to ex-guerrilla fighters and visited members of an Afrikaans community.

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'NO CHANGE OF HEART IN ZIMBABWE'

BINDURA — The recently announced investment code has not diverted Zimbabwe's government from its socialist path, Mashonaland Central Governor, Joseph Kaparadza, said on Saturday, reports Ziana news agency.

Addressing provincial members, Kaparadza said the government still maintained its socialist stance, adding the introduction of new economic reforms did not signify a change of heart.

"Economic reforms have been introduced in the USSR and China, but this does not mean they are now capitalists. The recently announced investment code is to lure investment and thereby create employment," Kaparadza said.

"I am surprised when the University of Zimbabwe students, who should help the masses understand this, seem to be lost also. Our policy is consistent with the socialist ideology," he added, saying Zimbabweans should gear themselves for economic independence. — Sapa.

Rebel ivory body planned

6/04/1979
GABORONE — Countries in southern Africa with growing elephant populations will launch a breakaway organisation to market ivory in the Far East if, as expected, an international ban on ivory trading is ratified in Switzerland in 10 weeks' time.

The southern African move, spearheaded by Zimbabwe, has opened up the most serious split in the history of the modern wildlife conservation movement. Details of the new marketing scheme will be made public at the next meeting of CITES (the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species) in Lausanne.

The Zimbabweans, backed strongly by Botswana and SA, say veiled threats of sanctions by the US and international conservation movements, will not deter them.

"The countries pressing for the ban in international trade are precisely those which have failed disastrously in the management of elephant populations," said a senior member of the Zimbabwean delegation who attended a stormy meeting in Gaborone of the African Elephant Working Group (AEWG) of CITES.

"We in the south have the most successful elephant management programmes in Africa. We will not abandon them either to save face for other countries that have failed, or to provide more employment for London and Washington-based conserva-

tion ideologues."

The delegate added: "One American here threatened to withdraw \$8m of projected aid to Zimbabwe, and a similar amount from Botswana if we did not go along with the ban. We told him to go to hell."

Tanzania and Kenya are the two African countries behind the drive for a total international ivory trade ban. They have the support of the US, the EC, the World Wide Fund For Nature and the US-based Wild Life Conservation International.

Dramatic drop

The African elephant population is down to 625 000 this year, figures prepared by a renowned Nairobi-based elephant expert, Iain Douglas-Hamilton, discloses.

The statistics show a dramatic drop in the population from 735 000 in 1988 and 1,3-million in 1979.

"The downward population trends, for the great majority of countries are sufficiently large to predict extinction in the near future," says the ban proposal for the Lausanne meeting which the Tanzanians have drawn up.

Own Correspondent

Two thousand Zimbabweans prosecuted

BULAWAYO — Zimbabwe's permanent secretary for home affairs, Job Whabira, has disclosed that 2 325 people were prosecuted in this city alone in the first six months of the year for crossing illegally into SA in search of work or consumer goods for black market resale.

Whabira told the Chronicle that illegal crossings are increasing despite the building of SA's multi-million rand electrified "death fence" along the Limpopo river, and stern warnings from the Zimbabwean authorities, who fear migrants may be re-

MICHAEL HARTNACK

cruted as SADF agents.

He said eight men, who were trying to slip across and four fisherwomen were shot at last month by the SADF.

One man, Elisa Ndou, was wounded in both legs and given medical care in Messina hospital by the South Africans before being forcibly repatriated. A woman, Maggle Mbedzi, was hit in the left hand and treated at Beit Bridge Hospital.

Increase in

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Crossings from Zim increasing

Own Correspondent

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Mr Whabira said that illegal crossings were increasing, despite the building of South Africa's multi-million-rand electrified "death fence" along the Limpopo River.

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SA/Maputo talks hailed by Mugabe

By Robin Drew

The Star's Africa News Service
HARARE — President Robert Mugabe yesterday welcomed tomorrow's talks between Mr F.W. de Klerk and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and said he hoped it would help to end the war in Mozambique.

"We want to know if South Africa is prepared to act honestly," he said.

He hoped Mr de Klerk would not "speak with two tongues as President P.W. Botha had done at previous meetings". Mr Mugabe said South Africa had continued to help Renamo despite promises at the time of the Nkomati Accord.

On the meeting between Mr Botha and Mr Nelson Mandela, the Zimbabwean leader said contacts like this should be encouraged. "We find nothing wrong with this. We have been urging whites in South Africa to talk to black leaders there and not to us."

On domestic matters, Mr Mugabe said he stood by his decision to pardon former Minister Mr Frederick Shava, who had been sentenced to nine months' jail for perjury connected with the Willowvale car scandal.

Zimbabwe — UK trade hindered by forex shortage

HARARE — The shortage of foreign currency is the major hindrance to increased trade between Zimbabwe and Britain, the out-going British High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Ramsay Melhuish, said yesterday.

He said that although in the first five months of this year British exports to Zimbabwe were more than its imports, by the end of the year the situation would be reversed.

He said Zimbabwe exported more than it imported from Britain, and that the reason had been that local businessmen did not have the foreign currency they required to buy British goods.

Zimbabwe exported tobacco, beef, coffee, tea and textiles and imported chemical and electrical goods as well as machinery from Britain.

He said Zimbabwe had "a diversified and rounded economy" and had a tremendous potential to develop both internally and in the region.

PRAISE

He praised, particularly, Zimbabwe's agricultural, mining and manufacturing sectors.

On the recently introduced investment guidelines, he said domestic initiatives would boost the confidence of all hesitant foreign investors but added that even as it was external businessmen should try it out.

"I don't think it is going to be a quick process but once it has started it will mushroom," Mr Melhuish said.

He said what the external investor, particularly the British, wanted to see was how the investment centre would work and that controls on prices were removed. — Sapa.

Clamour in Zimbabwe for return of 'white' land to blacks

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — The clamour for the return of land to blacks in Zimbabwe is growing. The Sunday Mail, in an editorial said: "Our battle cry here should be 'we want our land back'."

The paper, which also carried a savage attack on whites in Zimbabwe who maintain a loyalty to South Africa, said the land issue was a "monumental national scandal."

Politicians, including Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, have been agitating for a reduction in the amount of land held by Zimbabwe's 4 400 white farmers who occupy about one third of the country while more than seven million peasant farmers and families occupy about 40 percent.

MARXIST EDITOR

The Sunday Mail, whose voice has become strident under its Marxist editor, Mr Charles Chikerema, asked what the armed struggle was all about if the racial imbalance in the ownership of land were to continue 10 years after independence.

Constitutional safeguards giving landowners greater protection fall away next year.

The paper called for an overhaul of the whole system of land ownership.

An article by a guest columnist, Malachia Madimutsa, described as a well-known political writer, said most whites in Zimbabwe had divided loyalties.

Basing its attack on the presence of a white MP at a function on South Africa's national day at the residence of the South African trade representative, Mr Nico Nel, the article claimed 45 percent of "Zimbabweans of settler descent" could claim loyalty to South Africa.

MP Mrs Dawn Taunton was born in South Africa and said she would not slap the country of her birth.

Mr Madimutsa said if South Africa declared war on Zimbabwe through invasion as it had done in Angola, Zimbabwe would be within its rights to put people like Mrs Taunton in concentration camps.

Tekere given enthusiastic welcome

Police, students clash on campus

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By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Police and students clashed on the campus of the University of Zimbabwe last night after thousands had given opposition leader Mr Edgar Tekere an enthusiastic reception at a rally.

Between 4 000 and 5 000 students crammed into the Great Hall at the university to listen to the address by the Zimbabwe Unity Movement leader.

Soon after the start of the proceedings, two police officers appeared to be trying to end the meeting but after discussions with officials allowed Mr Tekere to continue.

Ridiculed

He was cheered when he attacked the government's record on handling corruption and managing the economy. He ridiculed government leaders over their hypocrisy in trading with South Africa while never ceasing to attack it.

The mood was generally good-humoured among the students who all appeared to support Mr Tekere.

Before questions could be taken, Mr

Tekere, whose previous rallies have been blocked, said the police wanted it closed and he asked the students to disperse quietly and peacefully.

Outside the hall, however, the students found riot police surrounding the area. They taunted the police in the glare of television lights.

Minor scuffles broke out, stones were thrown and the police advanced on the students who ran off.

It is reported that police pursued some students into the residences and teargas was thrown. It is not known if there were any injuries or arrests.

Mr Tekere left the campus immediately the meeting ended.

This morning all was quiet on the campus and there were no signs of a police presence.

The clash, not reported in today's news broadcasts or newspapers, comes at a time of mounting trouble for President Mugabe and hours ahead of the arrival on a state visit of President Bangida of Nigeria.

A pay strike by railway artisans has spread to other grades of railwaymen including guards and conductors. Train services have been disrupted.

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Tekere men held by CIO in Zimbabwe

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Two members of Edgar Tekere's opposition party, the Zimbabwe Unity Movement, have been detained by the Central Intelligence Organisation in the south-eastern town of Chipinge.

ZUM spokesman Davison Gomo said Chipinge party chairman Mike Musamirapamwe and an ordinary member, Ralph Kurehwa, were picked up by CIO officers on Tuesday and were being held at an undisclosed place.

Gomo said the two were detained the previous day and cross-questioned about ZUM activities in the Chipinge area.

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MPLA 'cannot dictate'

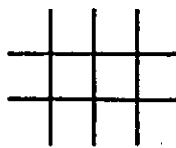
LISBON — Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has said his rebel movement does not have to make concessions in talks with the Marxist government aimed at ending the country's 14-year-old civil war.

Savimbi said the only solution to the Angolan conflict was for Unita to share power with the MPLA.

"The MPLA cannot dictate conditions, because Unita is stronger and does not belong to the MPLA," Savimbi said in an interview from his headquarters in Jamba, televised in Portugal on Tuesday night.

Meanwhile, the official Zairean News Agency AZAP reported yesterday Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko would set up a group to monitor the Angolan ceasefire.

AZAP, quoting reliable sources, said an observation commission would be set up without delay to spell out how the ceasefire should be enforced and ensure strict compliance. — Sapa-Reuter.

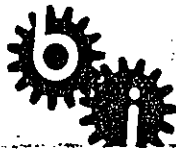


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Harare campus calm after riot police move in

HARARE — Riot police who fired teargas to disperse stone-throwing students left the Zimbabwe University after calm returned to the campus yesterday.

A police spokesman refused to comment on police action late on Tuesday to break up a student meeting addressed by Mr Edgar Tekere, founder of a new political party opposed to President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF.

Student leaders said about 5 000 students attended the meeting, organised by Mr Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement, late on Tuesday in the main public hall on campus.

Rioting broke out when police asked Mr Tekere to close the meeting and students were filing out of the hall chanting slogans at police surrounding the hall, they said.

Some students hurled stones at advancing riot police, said a student leader.

Students said police chased rioters and fired teargas into campus dormitories.

There were no reports of injuries or arrests but ambulance crews aided students affected by teargas.

Mr Tekere and several aides left the campus before the disturbances started.

The meeting was the first public gathering addressed by Mr Tekere since he formed his opposition party on April 30. — Associated Press.

Zanu leaders ³⁶² must give land, says Tekere

By Robin Drew

HARARE — Zimbabwe opposition movement leader, Mr Edgar Tekere, has said cabinet ministers and others in the leadership of the ruling Zanu (PF) party should get rid of some of their own farms before calling on white commercial farmers to make more land available for black families.

Mr Tekere told Parliament and later a meeting of students that too many farms were owned by too few leading politicians.

To say that SA was backing his Zimbabwe Unity Movement was a lot of rubbish, he said.

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Police clash with Tekere backers

Sowetan 20/1/89
HARARE - Police and students clashed on the campus of the University of Zimbabwe last night after thousands had given opposition leader Mr Edgar Tekere an enthusiastic reception at a rally he addressed.

Between 4000 and 5000 students crammed into the Great Hall at the university to listen to the hour-long address by the Zimbabwe Unity Movement leader.

He was cheered when he attacked the Government's record on handling corruption and managing the economy. He ridiculed government leaders over their

hypocrisy in trading with South Africa while never ceasing to attack it. The students appeared to be behind Tekere to a man.

Before questions could be taken, Tekere, whose previous rallies have been blocked, said the police wanted it closed and he asked the students to disperse quietly and peacefully.

Outside the hall, however, the students found riot police surrounding the area. They taunted the police in the glare of television lights. Minor scuffles broke out, stones were thrown and the police advanced on the students who ran off into the night.

Zim rhino³⁶² deaths report is disputed

HARARE — The Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, has vehemently denied recent press reports that six rhino were killed by poachers in the Matusadonha National Park last weekend.

Mrs Chitepo chided the press for publishing facts without first verifying them with the responsible Zimbabwean authorities.

"Where did you get that information from? That is not true. You are blowing things out of proportion. 9/2 21/7/89.

CHARTER

"You write stories from your so-called own sources and you do not check the facts with my ministry. It is as if we are holding on to information, which is not the case," she said.

Mrs Chitepo told Ziana yesterday that she was to charter a light aircraft and take newsmen to show her the six rhino carcasses at Matusadonha.

"Our anti-poaching campaign is very successful. I am going to take this issue up," she said.

Yesterday a national daily reported that six rhino were killed in the Zambezi valley. — Sapa.

Unless otherwise stated, political comment in this issue is by HW Tyson, content approved by RG Anderson and DS Walker, and political cartoons by D Anderson, all of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

Harare students battle police as another Tekere rally is stopped

UNIVERSITY of Zimbabwe students and riot police fought running battles on Tuesday night in a clash whose main casualty must be the government's credibility on campus.

The clash occurred when police arrived to close down a meeting addressed by Edgar Tekere, maverick leader of the new opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement (Zum).

The police presence was perhaps not as surprising as the fact that the meeting was even allowed to begin. Zum has been prevented from holding rallies since the party's launch in April: some meetings have been banned by police; others have been cancelled when booked venues were suddenly unavailable.

However this time Tekere had been talking for an hour before the two police officers, one white and one black, mounted the podium, and the meeting was wound up early.

As the 5 000 students left the hall they found police lined up two deep, in full riot gear, all round the hall. A bottle was thrown at them, then a stick, then a dustbin lid.

The riot police mounted a couple of orderly baton charges in response, but the night had taken on its own momentum and the police operation soon degenerated into a free-for-all.

Teargas canisters were fired off in all directions. Students ran into the dormitories but teargas was fired through the windows and canisters lay burning in the corridors. Incredibly, there were no serious injuries, although students later claimed police

Students and police battled it out in Harare at an Edgar Tekere rally whose audience was mainly interested in corruption — and what the government isn't doing to stop it.
By JULIAN BORGER

had made their way into the dormitories and beaten up students who had sought refuge there.

Government credibility had already been badly hit by accusations that it is attempting a whitewash of corruption charges against its ministers, and there seems little doubt that the heavy-handed police action has played into opposition hands.

But Tekere's grip on student support seemed assured anyway. The turnout to hear him on Tuesday night was the biggest the students had seen since Tekere's last visit, in his previous role last year as rebel Zanu official.

His style has more in common with a stand-up comedian than a party ideologue. There is no manifesto, no points of policy — rather a series of jokes at Zanu's expense. It is perhaps a sign of how low the ruling party has fallen in student eyes that this seems to be enough. On Tuesday night, Tekere only had to mention the issue of corruption in government for the hall to erupt.

Many of the students had come not

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Another Tekere rally stopped

●From PAGE 21

so much to align themselves with
Zum as to show their anger at the cle-
mency shown in recent weeks to
government and party officials caught
up in the Willowgate car scandal in
which a number of officials were ac-
cused of selling "official-use" cars on
the black market. Two weeks ago
President Robert Mugabe gave a free
pardon to former minister Frederick
Shava, who had been convicted of
perjury and subornation by the high
court in Harare, and sentenced to
nine months' imprisonment.

Then, in a sweeping and even more
significant decision, the attorney-
general dropped all perjury charges
outstanding from the Sandura Com-
mission of enquiry into the car sales
racket. This decision spares, among
others, the former higher education
minister, Dzingai Mutumbuka, and

former defence minister, Enos Nkala.

Returning from an overseas trip on
Monday, Mugabe stood by his deci-
sion to pardon Shava, and played
down the significance of perjury
charges against members of his cabi-
net. "Who among us has not lied?" he
asked of the assembled Harare press.

"Yesterday you were with your
girlfriend and you told your wife you
were with the president. Should you
get nine months for that?"

The implications of this pronounce-
ments has not been lost on Harare's
legal profession. One lawyer said the
dropping of perjury charges "gave
carte blanche to public officials to lie
to the Sandura Commission, or any
other judicial body".

Under fire, but Tekere vows to fight on

PUBLIC DON JACOBS Harare
 Tekere's support for Edgar party, the new Zimbabwe Unity Movement, was revealed this week when he addressed his first open meeting after weeks of obstruction. Mr. Tekere moved in to silence told 4 000 cheering students he would continue his fight against a one-party state. Authorities tried to deny Mr. Tekere a public platform by declaring the rally illegal as they have done against other meetings since his party was formed in April. Running battles began when students filed out of the hall to find it ringed by riot police armed with batons and shields.

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Police chased students into residences and fired tear gas through windows, injuring at least one woman student. Mr. Tekere denounced corruption, economic mismanagement and what he said was a personality cult surrounding Zimbabwe's leadership. He warned students "You are not going to have a platform to be saying these things after the next election if you let them get away with it." The former Zanu-PF secretary general, a close ally of Mr. Robert Mugabe's during the war against Ian Smith's government, scorned pardons given by the President to ministers who lied to the Willowvale inquiry.

Jail

The inquiry was held into the illegal sale by government ministers of cars from the state-owned Willowvale assembly plant. In a socialist state they put you before a firing squad for this kind of corruption, Mr. Tekere said. "In a capitalist state, they put you in a secure jail. We are neither," he said. Mr. Tekere has managed to sustain his following despite an almost total news blackout imposed by Zimbabwe's state-run media, broken only by a campaign to smear him as an accomplice of Pretoria and the Mozambique Resistance Movement.

ANC-POW link makes history

252 (331)
15 Dec 1979

SUSAN RUSSELL

SUPREME Court judge made legal history recently when he accepted that the political facts and subjective perceptions which compelled four ANC combatants to take up arms lessened their moral culpability. The four were on trial for murder.

Lawyers see Mr Justice de Klerk's finding in March this year in the case of the Delmas Four as the first step towards granting ANC fighters informal prisoner-of-war status.

The judge accepted evidence that with the existence of a state of war between the ANC and the SA government, the four perceived themselves as soldiers in a war of national liberation.

Mr Justice de Klerk found all these factors diminished their moral blameworthiness to the extent that imposing an obligatory death sentence was not applicable.

It is significant that this is the first time in SA that a judge has taken political factors into account when making a finding on extenuation in a case of this nature.

His two assessors, however, disagreed and found there were no extenuating circumstances, which meant the judge had to abide by the majority decision and impose the death sentence. He granted leave to appeal.

When the four appeared in ANC uniform they did not make formal application for prisoner-of-war status. But they refused to plead or take part in proceedings on the basis they were prisoners of war. They also refused to take part in proceedings after

conviction, but allowed their parents to plead on their behalf.

The attorney acting on behalf of the Delmas four, Peter Harris, said the judge's finding was the first step towards informal prisoner-of-war status for ANC trialists.

He said: "If such arguments are used in extenuation and judges follow the same path as Mr Justice de Klerk, as I believe they should, then this approach can bring about *de facto* prisoner-of-war status and prevent the imposition of the death sentence.

Similar finding

"The point has to be made that today's guerrillas are tomorrow's Prime Ministers..."

The judge's finding should also be weighed up against a similar finding by a trial court in Namibia in 1983. From that time no Swapo guerrillas in political trials were executed.

Mr Justice de Klerk's finding comes at a time when the escalation of conflict has brought an ever increasing number of ANC combatants before the courts on criminal charges which carry the death penalty. Government has also come under pressure as the ANC attains greater legitimacy.

Obed Masina, Frans Ting-Ting Masango, Neo Griffith Potane and Joseph Elias Makhura were all "children of 1976" and among the thousands who left SA to join the ANC. After undergoing training they returned as members of Umkhonto we Sizwe — the ANC's military wing.

All except Makhura were convicted of murdering people they perceived to represent the enemy — including two black policeman and a Kangwane politician.

A murder conviction carries a mandatory death sentence in SA law unless the court accepts the existence of extenuating circumstances.

As Harris put it recently in a paper delivered at a conference on political trials: "The fact that ANC combatants view themselves as being engaged in an international conflict and fighting a just cause in an army of national liberation should operate as an extenuating circumstance, reducing their moral, if not their legal guilt."

"The point must also be made that to hang these kinds of guerrillas would merely be a perpetuation of the violence in our society," Harris added.

The Delmas trial had also illustrated the difficulty a white judge in this country had in passing judgment and imposing a sen-

tence which reflected the feelings of a deeply divided community.

During extenuation, evidence was led to show that people in Soweto regarded the accused as heroes, Harris said.

Potane's aged father testified that after the killing of a black policeman people in Soweto had danced in the streets. While he believed the killings for which his son was on trial were wrong, he understood what had led him to take up arms.

Mr Justice de Klerk's finding was not accepted by his two assessors. Both found that even if the four were influenced by the factors put before the court, these *per se* did not constitute extenuation.

Since their finding of no extenuation constituted a majority decision by the court, Mr Justice de Klerk was obliged to pass the death sentence on Masina, Masango and Potane.

Perspective

Harris said even though the judge had spent three-and-a-half hours giving a meticulous judgment, the two assessors had come to a contrary finding in a three-minute judgment and the result was the imposition of the death sentence.

Masina probably put the trial into perspective when the four trialists were asked by the judge if they had anything to say before sentence was passed.

"We just want to say that if it were not for apartheid we would not be sitting here in this court — we would be sitting with our brothers, both black and white," Masina said.

Blouay 25/7/84

THREE FACING CURRENCY RAP

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HARARE — Three men were yesterday remanded in custody on allegations of smuggling goods from SA into Zimbabwe and exporting both local and US dollars to SA in contravention of the Customs and Excise Act and Foreign Exchange Control regulations. **362**

Colin Thomson, 48, and John Theobald, 47, who were remanded to August 7, were arrested while crossing into SA at Beit Bridge on July 15 when they were found in possession of Z\$90 000, \$398 and one piece of gold which they had obtained from Alroy Botha, 51, of Avondale, Harare, Ziana reports.

Thomson and Theobald are holders of New Zealand passports while Botha holds an SA passport.

Last week, prosecutor Phillip Bvumbe alleged that the men smuggled goods from SA into Zimbabwe using a car with a false bottom. — Sapa.

WINDHILL

Hot reaction to Zimbabwe land demands

The Star's Africa News
Service 362

HARARE — Demands that white farmers in Zimbabwe give up some of their land for black settlement have drawn an angry reaction.

Former Commercial Farmers' Union president Senator John Laurie told the Senate that he was sickened by the tone of an editorial which said the land issue was a monumental scandal.

Senator Laurie said that to threaten farmers with a wholesale takeover was highly irresponsible and was causing a loss of confidence when confidence and further development were essential.

Former Agriculture Minister Senator Denis Norman said the government should ensure full productivity of the land before it started on a land acquisition programme.

Agriculture had played a major part in bringing stability and prosperity to Zimbabwe.

"Giving out land is the easy part," he said. "Ensuring full economic productivity is more difficult."

He warned that foreign exchange earnings could decline, as capital-intensive crops such as tobacco, coffee and sugar did not lend themselves to small-scale production.

CAN TIPS 25/7/87

'Rhodesian extermination oven' row

362

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Politically explosive memories of the Rhodesian war have been revived here by a call from a cabinet minister to create an Auschwitz-style memorial at an incinerator where, he claims, unknown numbers of guerillas were cremated.

The Minister for Political Affairs, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, claims the incinerator — which looks like a tobacco barn with a large furnace — was recently discovered, overgrown by dense bush, on the Chikurubi prison farm outside Harare.

It was "Rhodesia's equivalent of the nazi extermination camp ovens", the minister told the magazine "Parade and Photo Action", which has a wide readership among black Zimbabweans.

But the former Rhodesian prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, yesterday suggested that Mr Zvobgo's claim was the latest in a series of vote-catching attacks on Zimbabwe's remaining 100 000 whites, prompted by flagging government popularity among blacks.

And the former Rhodesian minister of justice, Mr Chris Andersen, who is now President Robert Mugabe's Public Service Minister, said he "knew nothing whatsoever" about the mysterious incinerator or its possible use.

The diesel-fired oven is apparently stamped Macroburn, Johannesburg, but no such company can be traced.

Mr Zvobgo was Mr Mugabe's minister of justice from 1980 to 1987, during which time the incinerator apparently lay forgotten in the Chikurubi farm complex, an area under his jurisdiction.

Mr Zvobgo said records had been found of 47 guerillas hanged by the Rhodesian authorities between May 1973 and August 1977. Apart from one buried in 1977, there were no burials after September 1975.

The International Defence and Aid Fund records suggest that up to 390 people may have been hanged for political offences before independence in 1980.

According to Mr Smith the incinerator could have been used for the disposal of classified waste with the government change-over.

0104 25/1/84

THREE FACING CURRENCY RAP

HARARE — Three men were yesterday remanded in custody on allegations of smuggling goods from SA into Zimbabwe and exporting both local and US dollars to SA in contravention of the Customs and Excise Act and Foreign Exchange Control regulations.

Colin Thomson, 48, and John Theobald, 47, who were remanded to August 7, were arrested while crossing into SA at Beit Bridge on July 15 when they were found in possession of Z\$90 000, \$398 and one piece of gold which they had obtained from Alroy Botha, 51, of Avondale, Harare, Ziana reports.

Thomson and Theobald are holders of New Zealand passports while Botha holds an SA passport.

Last week prosecutor Phillip Bvumbe alleged that the men smuggled goods from SA into Zimbabwe using a car with a false bottom. — Sapa.

week. — Sapa-AP.

Harare expects attacks from SA

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — SA attacks on Zimbabwe were expected to intensify when "Pretoria's commandos are withdrawn from Namibia," Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi warned here yesterday when the 24-year-old state of emergency was extended for a further six months.

Mahachi rejected claims that a climate of "withdrawal from confrontation was developing throughout the world, and in southern Africa particularly."

He said SA would continue to use "infiltrated saboteurs" (362)

Sto

Share

Direct

Zimbabwe enters 25th year of crisis

69
Star 26/7/85
HARARE — Zimbabwe's Home Affairs Minister said yesterday ever-present threats and naked aggression by South Africa made it necessary for the country's state of emergency to be renewed for another six months, Ziana news agency reports.

Addressing the House of Assembly, Mr Moyo Mahachi said numerous bombings, acts of sabotage and other hostile activities by South Africa against Zimbabwe and other Frontline states were expected to increase as South Africa withdrew from Namibia.

In his speech calling for its renewal, Mr Mahachi said the state of emergency was due to expire at midnight tonight.

It was first introduced by the Ian Smith Government in 1965 just before the unilateral declaration of independence from Britain, and has been renewed by parliament at regular intervals ever since. — Sapa.

Zimbabwean Star 26/7/89 crematorium may become monument

362 The Star

Africa News Service

HARARE — An incinerator where the bodies of executed "terrorists" were burnt during the closing years of the Rhodesian war may be declared a national monument.

The Minister of State for Political Affairs, Dr. Eddison Zvobgo, said the incinerator should be preserved "like those in Germany today".

It is housed in a small white building with a 10-metre chimney in a wooded area on the Chikurubi Prison Farm near the Maximum Security Prison on the outskirts of Harare.

There are no records remaining of how many bodies were disposed of but it is believed the crematorium operated from 1976. It is thought that scores of bodies were burnt to ashes there.

MASS GRAVES

More than 30 000 people died in the Rhodesian bush war and mass graves have been uncovered in various parts of the country.

The biggest is thought to be outside Rusape in the Eastern Districts where up to 4 000 bodies are believed to be buried in shallow graves.

A monthly magazine, *Parade*, carries the story about the incinerator at Chikurubi and was given permission by Justice Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa to inspect it.

An article in the magazine refers to the crematorium as "Rhodesia's equivalent to the Nazi extermination camps".

Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr. Ian Smith suggested the "discovery" of the incinerator had been prompted by the government's declining popularity and would be used as a vote-catcher to distract attention from the government's failings by attacking the white community.

Asked if he thought publicity about the incinerator would make it difficult for him to continue living in Zimbabwe, he replied: "My philosophy is not to think of these people because most of the things they do are cranky. If I was to worry about all the things they might do I would go mad."

Star 26/7/69 362

Zimbabwe warns of invasion by SA

HARARE — South Africa was accused here yesterday of making preparations to invade Zimbabwe.

The charge was made when parliament agreed to extend the state of emergency for another six months. It has been in force for 24 years.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Moyo Mahachi said

South Africa was establishing air bases and arms in-

stallations along the Limpopo River frontier. He said

the threat from the south would remain as long as

apartheid existed. — The Star's Africa News Service.

'Hundreds of bodies burnt'

Sowetan 27/7/89

362



Ian Smith... denial

LONDON - Secret military courts in Rhodesia executed and burned hundreds - and possibly thousands - of guerillas towards the end of Zimbabwe's liberation war, it has been claimed.

The *Daily Mail* yesterday reported claims that the bodies were disposed of in mass incinerators.

The revelations, made by high-ranking Ministers, were said to be supported by the Zimbabwean magazine *Parade*, which published pictures

said to be of the incinerators.

According to the *Mail's* sources, Prime Minister Ian Smith's government used a crematorium - capable of incinerating 50 bodies at a time - as the war neared its climax in the late 1970s.

Secret

But a conspiracy of silence, by both the Smith regime and the government of Robert Mugabe, had ensured the atrocities were kept secret.

Only a handful of people in Smith's administration are believed to have known of the slaughter, said the *Mail*.

Shortly after independence, the Mugabe government allegedly sent out an instruction that in the interests of national reconciliation, the crematorium should be kept secret.

Zimbabwe's former justice minister Edison Zvobgo is said to have leaked the story.

His successor Emerson Munangagwa is reported to have taken two reporters to the crematorium, now hidden in a forest near Harare's top security jail. It is said to have been brought to Zimbabwe from South Africa in about 1975.

On Tuesday Smith said he knew nothing about the incinerator and had never been asked to sanction the burning of guerillas' bodies.

Sowetan Foreign Service

Carter due in Harare to launch food project

362
2/7/89

HARARE — Former US president Jimmy Carter is due in Harare this week to launch Project Africa for food security strategies in sub-Saharan Africa.

According to a statement from the US Information Service in Harare, Project Africa is being initiated by the Carter Centre of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia.

This is Mr. Carter's second visit to Zimbabwe. The former president was last in Harare in 1986 when he spoke at a function marking the July 14 anniversary of American independence.

He walked out of that lunchtime reception in protest when a Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister attacked American and British policies on South Africa.

From Zimbabwe, Mr. Carter, his wife and his delegation are scheduled travel to Zambia, Nigeria and Ghana.

Project Africa is expected to be a two-year undertaking managed by a Carter Centre core staff, assisted by numerous African and International Development Community experts.

The project's aim is "to distribute the resources and commitments required to multiply and put into use the demonstrated successes of low-cost and basic technologies' approaches to sustained increases in crop yields so as to enhance African food security". — Sapa.

New bid for hearing for 'spy' detainee 362

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A lawyer representing a 52-year-old British woman who has been detained in Zimbabwe for nearly two years is taking steps to petition the High Court for the order to be reviewed by a tribunal.

Mrs Patricia Brown, who was claimed to be linked to a South African spy ring, had charges withdrawn last year but is still in detention.

Lawyer Mr Pierre van Oudtshoorn said her case should have been reviewed every six months, but she had only one hearing — which recommended her release. This had been vetoed by the executive.

On three occasions dates have been set for reviews, but they were put off by the State.

He said Mrs Brown's case and that of another British detainee had been raised by British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher during her visit to Zimbabwe this year, but nothing was done.

Mr van Oudtshoorn said he wrote to the British High Commission last month but had received no reply. In it he mentioned concern about Mrs Brown's mental state.

This week Mrs Brown received two visits from her daughter, Mrs Carol Sumpter, who lives in the United States. She has another daughter in America and two sons in Johannesburg.

Mrs Sumpter said her mother showed little emotion. They talked mainly about the family.

"But she did say she would like to hug me."

About a dozen people alleged to be involved in espionage are being held under detention orders.

Zimbabwe's bitter doctors lash out

BY ROBIN DREW
The Star's Africa News Service



Former Zimbabwean Minister Frederick Shava . . . pardoned.

HARARE — The bitterness felt by some Zimbabweans towards their government has been expressed in a letter from two doctors over the pardon granted to former Minister Mr Frederick Shava who was saved from nine months in jail for perjury.

Earlier, *The Herald* newspaper said people should stop howling for Mr Shava's blood. It said hundreds of people had been pardoned, including dissidents who would have been hanged, common criminals and striking doctors who had charges withdrawn against them on the orders of President Mugabe.

A letter published this week from Dr Itayi Simango and Dr Tham Matinde took the newspaper to task for comparing the doctors with con-

victs guilty of rampant racketeering, profiteering, lying and causing other people to tell lies.

"All this was done in the main by people who receive not just exorbitant salaries, but housing and rally allowances as well.

"We dare say the majority of Zimbabweans are filled with utter revulsion at the inequities of some of those in power, never mind the sycophantic pretences of your newspaper to the contrary."

Junior

The letter said most junior doctors took home less money than the ruling party gave to its Ministers as housing allowances.

But doctors' calls for a salary review had been met with official cynicism, silence and hypocrisy.

In its editorial at the weekend *The Herald* said the decision to pardon Mr Shava had not been popular and the critics would be satisfied only by a wholesale jailing of disgraced Ministers.

Five Ministers quit the Government after revelations of corruption in car dealing.

Senior Minister Mr Maurice Nyagumbo committed suicide.

Mr Shava was fined R180 000 for price control evasions and nine months' jail for perjury. The President's pardon covered the jail term.

High Education Minister Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka is currently on trial in the High Court for alleged price control contraventions.

The Attorney-General said he would not proceed with perjury charges because of the pardon granted to Mr Shava.

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Zimbabwe promised tax relief next year³⁶²

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabweans will have to pay more for beer, spirits and cigarettes from today, but have been promised that the present high income tax rates will be eased next year.

Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero was cheered in his Budget speech yesterday when he said bonuses up to 10 percent of annual income, but not exceeding R1 400, would be exempt from tax.

Dr Chidzero also announced concessions to benefit the lowest paid by raising the scale at which the special Low-Level Employment Tax becomes payable.

The basic rate of company tax will stay at 50 percent.

Zim horror at grisly 'oven for dead'

A controversy blows up in Zimbabwe over the discovery of a Smith-era 'oven' for cremating executed guerrillas.
JULIAN BORGER reports

AS Zimbabwe prepares for its annual remembrance of guerrilla fighters who died in the liberation war, a grisly remnant of the conflict has come to light which has provoked comparisons with Nazi atrocities.

At Chikurubi maximum security prison, east of Harare, inmates and prison guards have always known about the deserted building tucked away in one corner of the farm, whose tall chimney projects from surrounding trees. They also know the purpose of the building: "That's where they used to burn our fighters," said one guard.

According to Zimbabwe's *Parade* magazine, the industrial incinerator at Chikurubi — made by the Macro-Burn company of Johannesburg — was used to cremate the corpses of untold numbers of blacks executed during the war against white minority rule.

In an issue published in the run-up to Heroes' Day on August 9, when the war dead are remembered, the magazine refers to the incinerator as "Rhodesia's equivalent of the Nazi extermination camp ovens".

According to Zimbabwe's Minister of State for Political Affairs, Edison Zvobgo, the incinerator was imported into Rhodesia from South Africa in the mid-1970s at a time when the rate of executions was such that it had become "inconvenient" to bury or record the dead.

According to *Parade's* editor, Andrew Moyse, who was permitted a close inspection of the incinerator, the diesel-fired furnace takes up almost the whole building, which is the size of a small house.

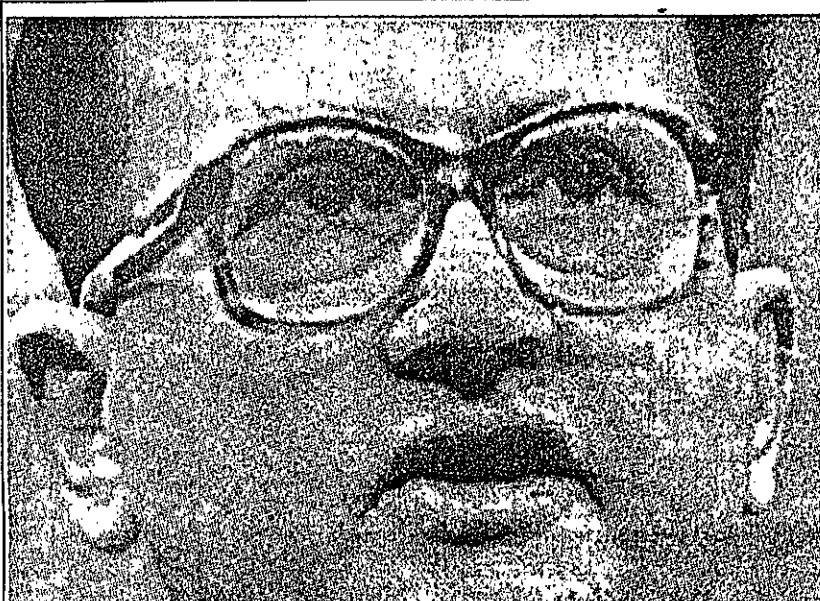
The arched opening, through which bodies were presumably passed, is about a metre high, with a heavy iron sliding door. A ladder has been fitted to the outside of the burner to allow maintenance of the 10m chimney.

The total number of people burnt in this oven will probably never be known. Rhodesia's system of summary justice launched into a frenzy of executions as the war reached a peak, with the establishment of "special courts" in 1976 and martial law courts in 1978.

Up to 1976, adequate records were kept which have made it possible to trace the graves of those combatants hanged in Salisbury Central Prison. However, only one grave can be found after the end of 1975, when it is believed the incinerator was installed. Records of those incinerated also peter out.

Nine years after the end of the liberation war, the discovery this chilling war relic is bound to reawaken old racial animosities. Former Rhodesian prime minister, Ian Smith denied all knowledge of the incinerator, but made no attempt to soothe tensions. "War is war," Smith has said. "We were proud when we killed those

● To PAGE 19



A Pole apart ... newly-elected Polish president, Wojciech Jaruzelski, may resign as party head tomorrow

Jaruzelski looks set to quit party posts

PRESIDENT Wojciech Jaruzelski, elected president of Poland last week, will offer his resignation as Communist Party leader tomorrow, a source close to him said yesterday.

Jaruzelski will tender his resignation as party first secretary, a post he has held since 1981, and will offer to step down from the Politburo and central committee, the source said.

The source said Jaruzelski was "firm on this point. I can tell you that his farewell speech is being drafted."

Jaruzelski's election to the powerful new post of state-president is tailor-made for him to act as a guarantor of national stability during a period of political and economic reform.

His decision to quit his party posts appears intended to allow him to act as president of the entire nation rather

By ANDREW TARNOWSKI, Warsaw
than appearing to be a partisan figure.

This takes place just days after leaders of Solidarity spurned Jaruzelski's offer of a share in a coalition government, saying it would set up a shadow cabinet to await power instead.

A plenary session of the central committee has been called for today

and tomorrow. According to a communist party source, the meeting was likely to bring a major purge of party leadership following the communists' disastrous showing in parliamentary elections last month.

He said the main victims of the purge were likely to be reformers, blamed by the party's grassroots for the electoral disaster. — Sapa-Reuter

Judges dissent as Palme's killer convicted

A SWEDE with a long criminal record, Christopher Pettersson, was convicted yesterday of the 1986 murder of Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme — despite both judges arguing that he was not guilty.

The verdict was decided by a panel of two judges and six lay assessors chosen from a list nominated by political parties. Both judges voted for a not-guilty verdict, but all six assessors brought in a guilty decision.

Pettersson, who denied committing the murder on February 28, 1986, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The minority verdict opinion of the two judges said there was too much uncertainty in the case to justify a guilty verdict.

Pettersson is expected to appeal and may have a better chance in a higher court where there will be four judges and three lay assessors on the jury.

The decision rested heavily on the testimony of Palme's widow, Lisbe, who said she had seen Pettersson looking at her with a hostile expression seconds after the shooting.

Palme and his wife were walking home from the cinema when a lone gunman shot him in the back.

Other witnesses said they saw Pettersson following the Palmes as they began walking home, but nobody saw him with a gun in his hand and the murder weapon was never found. — Sapa-AP



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Closing date: 31st August 1989.

Zim horror at grisly 'oven'

guys. Why should we want to cover it up?"

Smith said he was told at one point that a large number of documents had to be disposed of, and remembered "some talk of a large bonfire being made". It is unclear why a large and expensive piece of machinery should be imported from South Africa for this purpose.

Smith also referred several questions to Chris Anderson, the present Minister of State for the Public Service, who was minister of justice in the closing stages of the war. Anderson was not available for comment.

Zvobgo has said he would like to see the incinerator made a national monument, in the same way as hap-

● From PAGE 17

pened in Germany after World War II. But the question remains as to why senior government officials, who knew of the incinerator's existence, have remained silent on the issue.

Smith pointed to the nine-year delay in bringing it to public notice, and suggested that the timing of the story was calculated to divert attention away from pressing problems of unemployment and corruption.

However, the *Parade* report only emerged after the magazine had asked Zvobgo to show them graves of executed fighters as part of its Heroes' Day coverage.

Mugabe threat to make farmers 'willing sellers'

HARARE — White farmers in Zimbabwe have been told by President Mugabe that, if they do not negotiate the sale of some of their land for black settlement, the government will legislate to make them "willing sellers".

President Mugabe told a news conference that the government would prefer to negotiate the transfer of land.

Many farmers had more land than they were tilling, and some were holding on to this for speculative purposes.

Land that was being put to good use should not be the first segment to be acquired by the state, but some of it might have to be purchased for resettlement.

Under a constitutional safeguard that falls away next year, land can only be acquired on a "willing

buyer, willing seller basis".

Mr. Mugabe said: "If the sellers are unwilling, they must be made to be willing."

He said there was an inequitable distribution of land, with whites holding more property rights than blacks. There had to be equal access of right to property, he said.

Socialist countries were in the dock over human rights, Mr. Mugabe said. But economic rights were fundamental — it was not just a question of a person's political rights.

Mr. Mugabe said Zimbabwe had a very good human rights record.

But where land ownership was concerned this had really meant leaving colonialism in place for the past 10 years.

ROBIN DREW

Farmers told: Sell or else!

Sunday Times Reporter
Harare

URGING a return to old-style Marxism and the nationalisation of land, President Robert Mugabe rocked Western diplomats in Zimbabwe this week.

He told white farmers to negotiate the sale of some of their land for black resettlement, or the government would make them do it.

Financial observers believe Mr Mugabe's words could have a catastrophic effect on Zimbabwe's current drive to attract overseas investment.

On his return from the Organisation of African Unity summit at Addis Ababa, Mr Mugabe castigated Mikhail Gorbachev and other Eastern bloc leaders for being repentant in the face of Western human rights criticism.

Attack

Mugabe, who is re-importing North Korean military instructors after a five-year lapse, truculently restated classic 19th century Marxist dogma and attacked the western concept of "individual rights" having priority over "economic rights".

Diplomats also noted the impending arrival of a high-level mission from Peking, which is abandoning its "open door on the West" policy following the bloody suppression of its pro-democracy student movement, and is attempting to revert to its '60s position as the champion of a militant Third World.

Blitz angers Zimbabwean women

By DON JACOBS: Harare (362)

PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe's government has outraged female opinion with another random blitz on women, designed to curb prostitution and the AIDS epidemic.

"If I had been wearing a dress, I would have been rounded up," veteran human rights campaigner Mr Mike Bhebehe said.

The ruling Zanu (PF) Party traditionally enjoyed massive support from women voters, confronting would-be opponents with its formidable women's league.

But female support has been alienated by a series of round-ups initiated by former

Home Affairs Minister Dr Herbert Ushewo-kunze.

While not as drastic as previous swoops, which netted white tourists and housewife in Gweru and Harare, the latest anti-prostitution drive in the southern rural centre of Gutu saw 51 women held in cells overnight.

Police surrounded a bus terminus at 10pm and arrested every unescorted woman and girl. Many women opted to pay R25 admission-of-guilt fines rather than stay in custody awaiting trial.

Zimbabwe is thought to have more than 300 000 AIDS carriers.

31 Times 30/7/89

Cash-flush Minorco looking for targets

STW 9/7/89



WITH Cons Gold well and truly in the Hanson bag, Minorco can look forward to an inflow of \$1.5-billion, lifting its cash holdings to \$2.3-billion.

Its net asset value will be \$21 a share, of which \$14, or two-thirds of the total, will be cash.

The rest is a ragbag of assets of which stakes in Charter, Engelhard and Inspiration Resources are the most important.

To meet its strategy, which has been described informally as being like mining group RTZ within a few years, Minorco will have to grow fast by acquisition.

PLATINUM

The market thinks Minorco will make an offer for the shares it does not own in Charter, where it already has been pushed up to an all-time high of 560p in London.

If it took Charter on board, Minorco could then bid for Johnson Matthey, Charter's 38%-owned associate and one of the key players in the world platinum industry.

However, I believe a bid for Charter and JM is not necessarily on the agenda. Minorco already has effective control and may not see any point in paying extra for formal control. But failure to do so would raise doubts about what Minorco means by its insistence that it wants operating control, which is usually defined as more than

51%, of all its underlying interests.

Using its cash, Minorco could in theory bid for some major mining groups. Names like Amx, Phelps Dodge or Freeport are within reach.

The option of using Minorco shares remains open, but the doubts caused by Cons Gold over its Luxembourg domicile linger in the minds of many fund managers.

The prospects for a hostile Minorco bid are also clouded after the storm Cons Gold's Rudolph Agnew cooked up over the SA connection.

Whether justified or not, an Agnew-style defence would be the logical option for any board of directors — certainly of US or Australian companies — on the receiving end of a Minorco bid, other than an agreed one.

So there are problems, although they do not look insurmountable. Minorco's struggle to establish itself as a serious player in the world mining and industrial scene will make interesting watching.

A final mischievous

thought comes from securities group Shearson Lehman, whose highly rated mining team advised Cons Gold during the bid.

Shearson suggests that Minorco ought to buy in the minority of its shares which Anglo American and De Beers do not own.

Private status would enable Minorco to do deals which it could not contemplate as a public company.

Privatisation of Minorco would also be attractive to Anglo, Shearson suggests. "It could be done at a significant discount to assets so they would be paying perhaps 80c for a dollar of assets."

An interesting idea. But I don't think it is quite what Minorco chief Sir Michael Edwards and his Young Turks have in mind.

JAPAN remains one of the vital elements in the world gold scene, so it is encouraging to report that the authorities have eased restrictions on distribution of gold.

The Ministry of Finance in Tokyo used to prevent the banks from offering gold or derivative products to clients, advertising gold, importing gold from foreign bullion dealers or holding gold inventories.

Under the amended regulations, says the World Gold Council's Jeff Toshima, the banks have greater freedom of action.

One bank, Sanwa, which is the world's fifth biggest, has become a gold specialist, and sold 32 tons in 1988.

Sanwa sells gold at every branch, encourages gold buying through toll-free telephone arrangements and has a heavy advertising programme.

Stimulated by its success, other major banks like Fuji are beginning to follow suit. So gold ownership, only liberated in Japan in the early 1970s, is becoming simpler and cheaper.

What if? projections of gold demand are always dangerous, so here is one. Japanese individuals hold 600-trillion yen of portfolio investments. Yes, if only 1%

was diversified into gold, there would be 6-trillion yen looking for a home in the gold market.

That, says Mr Toshima, is 3 000 tons, or five years' SA output.

Mr Toshima also thinks the Japanese Ministry of Finance will launch an official gold coin next year.

But expect no excitement. The 120 tons of gold required for the minting are already in hand. They are left over from Japan's official purchases when it launched the Hirohito coin in 1986.

MANY people will have had their say on the retirement of Gerhard de Kock from the Reserve Bank. My view is that he has been by far the most outstanding SA public servant of the past 20 years.

One of my many deficiencies is that I have never studied economics, but over time I have become an adequate bush economist — in much the same way as people with no mechanical skills can become bush mechanics.

Regular attendance at Dr De Kock's Church Square Academy of Central Banking did more for my knowledge of the SA economy than any number of textbooks or formal lectures.

A single question at the outset would spark off a fascinating and erudite discourse from the Governor on the SA and global economic scene. This was always guaranteed to run well over the allotted hour, totally disrupting the lives of other students.

Sometimes I was allowed to ask another question as a reward for listening attentively.

More often, aware of the

questions I wanted to ask but was unable to formulate, Dr De Kock would pose his own questions and press on with the answers. For this and much kindness I am eternally grateful.

Many men are remembered by their anecdotes, and Dr De Kock will surely be one such.

My favourite was his analogy of the SA economy during its spells of overheating. "The bath is overflowing, so we have a problem. What shall we do first? Shall we turn off the taps, pull out the plug or start mopping up the floor?" I think it was one question he never found the perfect answer to.

Chris Stals, I am sure, will in his different way be a worthy successor.

Smith hits out at Mugabe over reports of bush war incinerator

FORMER Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has suggested that reports of a prison incinerator, allegedly used to burn the bodies of guerrillas killed during the Rhodesian civil war, have surfaced to boost flagging support for the government of President Robert Mugabe.

But the editor of Parade, the magazine that published the allegations and pictures of the alleged incinerator near the Chikurubi maximum security prison, claims he stumbled on the story while researching details of guerrillas hanged during the war. *Times 20/1/78*

Said Mr. Andrew Moyse: "We started looking for information, and almost incidentally former Justice Minister Eddison Zvobgo, whom I was interviewing, said the government didn't really know what to do about the incinerator."

"They found it in 1980, and it hasn't been used since. I realised few people knew about it. We got permission to photograph it. It is hidden from the road, and there are no houses nearby."

"You wouldn't see it unless you got right up to it, and nobody but prison staff are allowed inside there."

Mr Moyse said he was in no doubt that it was used to dispose of the bodies of executed guerrillas.

Even the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace — the human rights group which was at loggerheads with Mr Smith during the bush war — did not know about the incinerator.

A spokesman said the Macro Burn incinerator was

**Sunday Times Reporter
Harare**

part of history, and that as it was almost 10 years since the end of the war, reconciliation was unlikely to be endangered by the report.

There are no graves for guerrillas hanged from 1975 to 1978, although many were processed through the courts at that time and sentenced to death for terrorism.

Mr Zvobgo believes that from the middle of 1975 onwards, those hanged at Salisbury Central Prison were disposed of in the incinerator at Chikurubi.

There are marked graves of those hanged from 1973 to the middle of 1975.

Mr Zvobgo also said he believed guerrillas killed in combat around Salisbury were disposed of in the incinerator, after authorities stopped burying combatants near a local rifle range.

Angry *362*

One former territorial soldier told the Sunday Times he didn't see the need for an incinerator to cremate guerrillas because they used to dig huge lime pits and bulldoze the bodies into mass graves. There were many mass wartime burial grounds in the rural areas.

But some whites are angry at the report and see it as a deliberate attempt to label all whites as evil.

Some have suggested the report was mischievous, and that bygones should be bygones.

Tapping the mighty Zambezi

A plan is being promoted to pump water from the Zambezi to drought-prone western Zimbabwe. The Star's Africa News Service reports.

HARARE — South Africa, among other countries, has long had its eye on the mighty Zambezi River as a source of water.

Zimbabwe now appears to be determined to tap the river, pumping water from the Zambezi Valley as far south as Bulawayo, 350 km away.

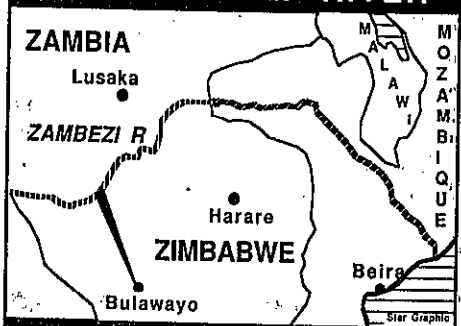
A proposal being promoted calls for a series of dams linked by canals, using small river systems where possible.

The cost is being put at about R1 000 million, though this is only a general estimate.

Apart from helping to supply Zimbabwe's second largest city with water, the Zambezi water would also be used for a network of irrigation schemes throughout the western region of the country.

The Minister of Energy and Water Resources, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, has been telling political groups, farmers and businessmen that the Zambezi will have to be

NEW PLANS FOR THE ZAMBEZI RIVER



tapped because the area is drought-prone and needs to be opened up economically.

The proposed series of dams, if they do not fill from their own catchment areas, would be filled from the canals. It is envisaged these would each be about the width of a two-lane highway.

Mr Kangai said several feasibility studies were presently being done.

A former Minister of Agriculture, prominent businessman and farmer Senator Denis Norman, last week urged parliament to back rapid construction.

"What we need now are fewer feasibility studies and more action," he declared.

A prominent parliamentary backbencher, Mr Byron Hove, has said Matabeleland is slowly becoming a desert and will die unless the proposal is carried through.

The project would be complicated and costly, he said, but so was the Kariba Dam — built across the Zambezi 30 years ago.

Matabeleland North provincial administrator Mr Zwelibanzi Mzilethi said recently a Zambezi Water Fund and regional levy were being considered to help with the cost.

A plan to pump water from the Zambezi into Matabeleland was put forward in 1985 at a conference of countries adjacent to the river or having tributaries flowing into it: Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Angola, Malawi and Tanzania. This was followed by further working-group discussions in Lusaka and Gaborone, in 1986 and 1987.

However, there are those who doubt the scheme will ever get under way.

Some irrigation experts and engineers in Harare say it would be too expensive.

There is also the question of the effect of a reduced flow of water in the river on the ecology and on power requirements.

Questions submitted to the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources seeking confirmation of plans have not been answered.

CAPE Times
2/8/89 (362)

Zimbabwe redetains 'SA agent'

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Zimbabwean policemen promptly redetained alleged South African agent Mr Guy Thomas Bawden yesterday when the state withdrew a charge that he had stashed "offensive material" including grenades and ammunition.

Mr Bawden, 32, whose family owns extensive ranchland at Shangani, west of Bulawayo, was detained in January 1988 with his cousin Barry and his elderly uncle and father.

Mr Bawden was notified of his new detention order under the state of emergency at a special magistrate's hearing at Chikurubi maximum-security prison.

Earlier this year Zimbabwe's attorney-general dropped allegations that Mr Bawden was an accessory to the October 1987 car-bomb blast in Harare in which veteran anti-apartheid activist Mr Jeremy Brickhill was critically injured.

White farmers produce more on less land

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The 4 400 white farmers in Zimbabwe will this year produce nearly 80 percent of the marketed farm output which will have a value of R2 000 million.

The farmers, who are holding their annual congress, were given this figure by the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Brown, who said the increase in production had come from a land base that was 26 percent less than at independence in 1980.

He said many farmers were tired of being blamed for retarding the resettlement of black Zimbabweans when 4 million ha of farmland had already gone to the government for resettlement and for use by the Agricultural Rural Development Authority. At this stage nearly 1 million ha purchased for resettlement had not as yet been settled.

There have been calls recently for white farmers to give up more land for resettlement and President Mugabe said last week the inequitable distribution of land favouring whites would have to be corrected.

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Star

Whites own third of farms

Redistribution of land still a top Zimbabwe priority

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Sun 3/8/89

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — "Fasten your seat belts," said Senior Minister Mr Joshua Nkomo, "We are about to take off."

He was addressing white farmers on the highly sensitive land question at the annual congress in Harare yesterday of the 4 400 Strong Commercial Farmers' union of Zimbabwe.

White farmers still own about one third of the land, from which they produce nearly 80 per cent of the farm produce which enables Zimbabwe to feed itself and export the surplus.

The white farmers' view is that their well managed land represents Zimbabwe's greatest asset and that to tamper with it could spell disaster.

Squeezed

The Government, however, has made it plain that it will not allow the situation to continue in which the small white community owns so much land while millions of black Zimbabweans are squeezed into overcrowded communal lands which have been turned into semi-deserts.

Morally unacceptable, economically unjustifiable and politically untenable, was how Mr Nkomo termed the situation inherited by the Government at independence in 1980.



Joshua Nkomo ... 'morally unacceptable situation'.

Since then 16 per cent of the commercial farming area has been bought by the Government for resettlement and about another 10 per cent for other purposes such as state farming.

But this still leaves about 15 million ha owned by 4 400 whites.

Yesterday Mr Nkomo assured the farmers that the government not going to "grab" their land when the safeguards in the Lancaster House constitution expires next year, 10 years after independence.

That was the good news.

But Mr Nkomo made it just as plain that the farmers were going to have to give up some of their land.

Mr Nkomo said the land settlement issue was part of the government's total strategy on agrarian reform.

He asked the farmers' union to co-operate in a socio-economic evaluation of the small-scale

and commercial farming sectors, a move which was applauded by the white farmers.

Afterwards a union spokesman said Mr Nkomo's speech had helped defuse a potentially explosive situation.

A prominent Matabeleland farmer, Mr Max Rosenfels, maintained it was not the shortage of land but other constraints which had slowed down resettlement.

He urged everyone to proceed with caution on an extremely sensitive issue. The farmers told Mr Nkomo that the land owned by them was also home to about 1.25 million people, the families and dependants of employees.

Mr Nkomo said it was a good point but he expected farm workers would be given priority in a resettlement exercise.

Many members of the Rosenfels families in Matabeleland died in the guerilla war and Mr Max Rosenfels has had narrow escapes, the last time in a dissident ambush.

He told Mr Nkomo that as fellow Ndebeles, they had much in common.

"We both have an uncanny ability to survive," he said. "However I must admit I have a slim advantage in having fewer hassles in climbing through windows."

(Mr Nkomo, an enormous man, escaped by climbing through a window when Rhodesian forces tried to kill him in Lusaka.)



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'Unwilling' to give up the land ... Zimbabwe's white farmers still own most of the agricultural land

Picture: PAUL WEINBERG, Afrapix

THE land question has risen to the top of Zimbabwe's political agenda with the remark by President Robert Mugabe, at a press conference last week that those unwilling to sell fallow land "can be made willing".

More than nine years after independence, the country's white minority still owns the lion's share of agricultural land, but the pressures on the government to make a radical break with the past are becoming irresistible.

Zimbabwe's Commercial Farmers Union has been celebrating its 46th annual congress. Apart from the presence of a few invited black government officials and other guests, when the country's agricultural heavyweights got together for a well-catered night of speeches and back-slapping it must have been indistinguishable from many similar nights during the Rhodesian era.

When it comes to farming in Zimbabwe, "commercial" has become a code-word for "white". Apart from the resettlement of some marginal and abandoned properties, it is hard to point to any significant redistribution of the country's land resources in the nine years since independence. At least 4 400 white families still own nearly a third of the country's land, most of it the prime farming land they occupied in Rhodesian days.

Economically, the white farmers have been good for Zimbabwe. They contribute 86 percent of the country's agricultural exports and point to far higher yields on their farms than in the communal areas. But politically

Mugabe push to give fallow lands to blacks

The most curious thing about Robert Mugabe's controversial remark last week about making 'unwilling' farmers more 'willing' to sell their land, is why an avowedly socialist government has taken so long to redistribute unused farm lands.
By JULIAN BORGER in Harare

the imbalance in the ownership of land is clearly no longer sustainable.

During, and immediately after, the liberation war, Zanu-PF made some very specific promises to the rural population that had supported the party throughout the struggle. In the first three years of independence, Zimbabweans were told, 162 000 black families would be resettled.

But nine years on, only 50 000 families have been moved from the overcrowded communal lands to formerly commercial land. And the five million blacks still farming the marginal communal lands are asking how much longer they will have to wait.

Why has this avowedly radical socialist government been so ineffectual in the redistribution of land?

Certainly, the political will was

there at independence. Land abandoned by whites was quickly resettled. But more fundamental change required the transfer of land from the whites that stayed on.

However, the Lancaster House Agreement that ushered Zimbabwe into independence also insisted that any such transfer be on a willing seller-willing buyer basis. And the new government soon found that the seller was willing only for a high and rising price. Britain and the US gave vague, open-ended promises of money to buy whites out, but little hard cash actually materialised.

Now Lancaster House is entering its last months. It expires in April next year, and a crescendo of voices are making themselves heard for a more equitable share-out of land.

The normally pro-government *Sunday Mail* newspaper recently published an editorial calling the land issue a "monumental national scandal". The paper called for a land programme "that would allow Zimbabweans access to land which is theirs by right of birth and conquest too if it comes to that. Otherwise, what was all the armed struggle about?"

These sentiments were echoed in a speech by the government's erstwhile arch-opponent, Joshua Nkomo, now co-opted as a senior minister in the

president's office. Nkomo asked: "Can we say that we are free if we don't have the land we fought to get?"

Mugabe has now entered the fray and significantly raised the stakes. Referring to the conditions laid down at Lancaster House, Mugabe said: "If the seller is not willing, he can be made willing."

Remarks like this that raise the spectre of compulsory purchase or nationalisation are bound to send a chill down the spines of white farmers. The Commercial Farmers Union has stepped up a lobbying campaign against any radical government move.

CFU president John Brown warns that "there is insufficient land for distribution to everyone without causing national economic disruption". He argues that much of the existing commercial land is not suited to intensive smallholder farming and could suffer irrevocable damage as result.

Furthermore Brown points to half a million hectares purchased by the government and not yet used. Much of this land used to belong to Nkomo and his Zapu party, according to the *Financial Gazette*, a newspaper with close links with white business. The existence of this land, the CFU says, shows that the land bottleneck is not the unwillingness of white farmers to release property.

Addressing the CFU yesterday in Harare, Nkomo said the reason the government had not distributed some of the land already in its hands was that most of it was in Matabeleland,

●To PAGE 21

Zim's farm lands plan

which has suffered until recently from "security problems"

Nevertheless, the CFU has a point. Lack of financial and manpower resources has meant that the government has not been able successfully to resettle all the land that is available.

There is no shortage of viable resettlement schemes, but many more have failed because inexperienced communal farmers have simply been deposited on a new patch of land and told to get on with it, without the back-up of credit, communications or extension services. In such circumstances it is no wonder their yields cannot compete with that of their

white neighbours.

Zimbabwe is strapped for convertible currency and cannot afford even a temporary drop in yields that would affect the foreign exchange earning potential of agriculture. Financial constraints may then prove to be a greater obstacle to the redistribution of land than the constitutional constraints ever were.

For this reason, the ending of the war in Mozambique, by freeing a million Zimbabwean dollars a day, may be a far more decisive blow for equity in Zimbabwe than the expiry of the Lancaster House agreement.

● From PAGE 20

ZIMBABWE

More of the same

Bernard Chidzero's reputation for presenting standstill budgets remains intact after last week's largely neutral 1989 proposals. Posi-

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(362) 4/8/87.
tive elements in the country's Z\$6,3bn (US\$3bn) budget include the elimination, for the first time since independence in 1980, of the recurrent budget deficit and a reduction on the overall budget deficit to 9% of GDP in fiscal 1990 from 11% in the year just ended.

Recurrent spending will be wholly financed by tax revenues which are forecast to rise 22% in the year to June 1990, despite minor tax concessions, while expenditure will increase only 15%.

Economists, however, question whether tax revenues will rise faster in a year in which economic growth is forecast, by the minister himself, to slow to 3% from 5,3% in 1988.



Chidzero

Tax concessions are more nominal than real since they seek to adjust abatements

and tax bands for inflation. From next April, tax becomes payable on an income of Z\$2 000 instead of Z\$1 800 previously and the punitive top rate of 60% applies at an annual taxable income of Z\$40 000 instead of Z\$33 000. There has been an exemption of annual bonus payments up to a level of Z\$1 100 or 10% of earnings, whichever is less. Significantly, this is the level of bonus paid to civil servants.

The budget deficit at Z\$1,1bn was fractionally below the Z\$19 888m this year, bringing it down to 5% of GDP by the mid-Nineties.

Chidzero had virtually no room for manoeuvre, especially given that this could be the last budget before the mid-1990 elections.

Much is being made of the rise in investment spending in the budget but this is more illusory than real, since the 8% increase in the public sector investment programme falls well below the forecast inflation rate. The welcome for the budget from the business community reflects a disconcertingly superficial assessment.

The economic reform process is in a rut and likely to remain so until after next year's elections.

The 1989 budget merely postpones the tough and politically unpalatable decisions that must be taken if Zimbabwe is to come to grips with a stagflationary environment of escalating inflation and fast-growing unemployment.

Zim detains city man for Tekere link

CA Times 7/8/87
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Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Lawyers for a Cape Town man detained here for the past three months, Mr Shiek Parker, are working for the release of the prominent businessman accused of funding Mr Edgar Tekere's National Unity Movement.

Zimbabwean security policemen picked up Mr Parker, 35, a confectionary salesman who sought refugee status in Zimbabwe in 1985 saying he was wanted by the South African Police because of his connections with the Pan Africanist Congress and a Muslim Afro-Asian solidarity organisation called "Quibla".

Soures say that Mr Parker was shown a deportation order alleging he "associated with undesirables".

When Mr Parker protested that he could not return to South Africa but wished to stay and clear his name, he was served with a detention order under the state of emergency.

It is understood he appeared last week before a review tribunal whose recommendations may, however, be rejected at the discretion of President Robert Mugabe.

Mr Parker had been held in Chikur-

ubi maximum-security prison outside Harare. The youngest of his four children was born here.

Family friends say Zimbabwean security policemen seem convinced Mr Shiek Parker is related to Mr Latif Parker, a close friend of Mr Tekere, who flew to Britain in May soon after being informed that an order had been issued declaring him a prohibited immigrant.

Mr Tekere said Mr Latif Parker was never shown the order.

Meanwhile, Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission has accused the Zimbabwean government of using its power of emergency detention to harass and intimidate "people who had somehow annoyed the authorities but who had done nothing unlawful".

The commission said that the emergency was unanimously extended for a further six months after minimal debate in parliament.

In a statement released at the weekend, the commission said it had warned MPs that the continuation of the state of emergency for so many years had led to "sloppy and unreliable methods" being used in police investigations.

Diplomat returns to Zimbabwe 362

HARARE — Zimbabwean diplomat Mr John Tsimba, who has been at the UN mission in New York for the past four years, has returned to take up the post of Director of Information.

He has served in the same post in the past. *Star 9/8/89*

Mr Tsimba replaces Mr Ezekiel Makunike, who has retired.

— The Star's Africa News Service.

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Workers told AIDS could empty factories

AFRI

HARARE — Zimbabwean trade unionists have been alerted to an AIDS epidemic in workshop and factory.

Zaina news agency reports they have been warned up to one in five factory workers might already be infected by the Hiv virus.

"There is no doubt we are heading towards an acute labour and health crisis," Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions acting president Gibson Sibanda told a policy workshop on the disease last week.

"The estimated 761 AIDS cases in June are nothing compared to the real situation."

Sibanda said 500 000 Zimbabweans might already be infected.

The World Health Organisation predicts there will be 100-million people infected with the Hiv virus in the world by the year 2000. Of these 90% will be of working age.

"The number of people infected in Zimbabwe is probably doubling every year," social worker Helen Jackson said.

She added that, with the 20-40 age group at greatest risk, factories and fields would empty and leave only the aged and very young.

Jackson said the response to these statistics should not be fear but an attempt to prevent the disease spreading.

"People have to realise that, although 20% may be infected, 80% are not. We still have time to change our behaviour."

The labour movement criticised people's reluctance to change.

Sibanda said: "The congress believes AIDS is

no longer a problem of ignorance but of unchanging patterns of sexual behaviour."

In Zimbabwe the virus is mainly spread through heterosexual intercourse.

This makes last year's 900 000 treated cases of venereal diseases a cause for alarm.

Psychiatry lecturer Sam Mputhi said: "In a society where men had many wives, and see nothing wrong in having many girlfriends, there needs to be a fundamental change in attitude."

AIDS Control Programme official Alfred Chingono said: "It used to be a sign of manhood to have many partners. With AIDS around its a sign of stupidity."

Guidelines

Workers with the Hiv infection have already complained of being isolated by workmates and dismissed by employers.

Trade unionists at the workshop adopted World Health Organisation guidelines recommending those with the Hiv infection should be treated like any other worker.

It also wants those with AIDS treated like workers with any other illness.

Zimbabwe's Labour Relations Act protects against discrimination on the grounds of race, tribe, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex.

It does not protect a worker discriminated against because of the Hiv infection. — Sapa

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Four SA tourists detained in Zim

GA 1145 1/8/83 Staff Reporter 362

A TWO-WEEK holiday in Zimbabwe turned sour for four South Africans last month when they were arrested for an unspecified traffic violation and ended up being detained without charge for four days by the Zimbabwean security police.

An angry Mr Peter Hamilton, one of the four, said from his parents' home in Barrydale yesterday that he wanted to warn people thinking of touring Zimbabwe because "we went up there as genuine tourists and then were subjected to this treatment".

Mr Hamilton, 27, and his friends "had a good time" in Zimbabwe until about 9am on July 28.

That morning on the outskirts of Chipinga they were stopped by policemen who claimed that they had committed an unspecified traffic violation and took them to the local police station.

They were then detained under the emergency regulations by the Central Intelligence Organisation who interrogated them about such things as their views on the South African government.

● A Department of Foreign Affairs spokeswoman said yesterday that from time to time it was informed of "people in such circumstances".

Renamo might try diplomacy

HARARE — Renamo is poised to emerge from being shadows in the bush to the diplomatic limelight.

It has won few friends since being created as a black counter-insurgency unit of the white Rhodesian government in the 1970s.

Renamo, condemned as a terrorist movement by UK Minister Margaret Thatcher, and accused by the Reagan administration of killing hundreds of thousands of civilians, is also being shunned by African governments.

"They are criminals and we cannot think for one minute to share power or to negotiate with them," Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said in 1987.

He is now inching his way towards a ceasefire with the rebels.

Gorongosa

Discreet contacts, helped by Mozambican church leaders, Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi and Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, are taking place in Nairobi to find an end to a crippling civil war.

Mozambican churchmen presented their government's peace offer to the right-wing rebels on Tuesday in a first tentative step which could eventually end the civil war.

Diplomats said the talks were unlikely to produce any immediate truce.

SA, once Renamo's main military backer, has swung its support behind Chissano by calling on rebels to stop fighting.

Little has filtered out from the rebel movement, whose main base is near Gorongosa, in central Mozambique, but recent personnel changes at the top seem to point to a new stress on a negotiated settlement.

Renamo president Alfonso Dhlakama, at a leadership meeting at Gorongosa in June, said: "It is clear no party to the conflict has anything to gain from continued war."

The meeting appears to have brought the final victory of Dhlakama and his internal leadership over an external faction.

Several of this faction, including former Renamo secretary-general Evo Fernandes, have been victims of mysterious killings.

Dhlakama, about 35, was picked by the Rhodesians to head Renamo when its first leader, Andre Matsangaisse, was killed in 1979.

When Rhodesia became Zimbabwe in 1980, Renamo fighters were given the chance to go to SA and continue their fight against Mozambican President Samora Machel's Frelimo government.

"The SA response was immediate and enthusiastic. Renamo was transferred lock, stock and barrel," Rhodesian intelligence chief Ken Flower recalled in his memoirs.

A Ford Foundation report this year, based on interviews with Renamo ex-fighters, said almost all were recruited by force and threatened with execution for defecting to the government.

It added: "Renamo is not, as often portrayed, a loose collection of warlords and roving bands, but rather an army with a clear hierarchical structure."

The Mozambican government has cautiously offered a dialogue, but only if the rebels lay down their weapons first.

Diplomats believe political reforms under way in Mozambique, including greater religious and political freedom and downgrading of Marxism, could make a settlement easier.



Chissano... inching towards a ceasefire

Both sides are now under strong pressure to reach some kind of agreement.

Western countries have avoided pressing Chissano to talk publicly to the rebels, but million-dollar aid projects in Mozambique lie idle while the war continues.

Even Mozambique's strongest African ally, Zimbabwe, is feeling the economic strain of its military commitment to Frelimo with several thousand troops. — Sapa-Reuter.

...medical aid don't use the discounts to improve their own margins.

ZIMBABWE BUSINESS

A mixed bag

After its strong upturn in the second half of 1988, business sentiment in Zimbabwe weakened slightly in the first half of this year. The University of Zimbabwe's business confidence barometer dropped five points to 39%.

Despite this, 80% of the 123 respondents say their business mood is either improved or unchanged, which is the third-highest reading since the surveys were launched in 1981.

Most indicators remain positive, though responses on exports and investment are disappointing. Investment intentions are down 20% in real terms, while only 24% of the sample reported higher exports in the first half of 1989 compared with 35% at the end of last year.

Positive elements include the forecast from 63% of respondents that sales will be higher or unchanged in the latter half of 1989, while 53% say they are working at, or above, target capacity — the highest since 1981. Capacity utilisation in the second half of 1989, forecast at 76%, is the highest yet recorded and up six percentage points on the comparable period three years ago.

A surprising finding is the business forecast that inflation will slow down later this year to an annualised 12% rise in unit costs — down from 12,6% a year ago. This is surprising because economists are unanimous in warning that inflation will accel-

ate sharply over the next year.

Also surprising is the belief that profit margins will widen. This seems to be based on the assumption that price control would be relaxed in the second half of the year. But, while the freeze has ended, many businessmen say price controls have been tightened rather than liberalised and mark-up margins cut.

The survey predicts a slowdown in the economy with growth falling to 3,5% in 1989 from 5,3% last year. Industrial growth is likely to be somewhat slower than last year's 4,9%, despite the very strong start to 1989 when output rose more than 8% in the first quarter. This has since slowed as transport, energy, construction and skills constraints start to bite.

The survey refers specifically to the tightening skills situation, saying more employers are concerned about this than at any time for the past seven years. It predicts that inflation will double to 16% and repeats previous warnings that the government must tackle serious "macro-economic imbalances" in the economy.

None of the three preconditions for sus-

tained growth in 1990 — price stability, fiscal discipline and policy credibility — are being satisfied, it says, urging the Mugabe administration to accelerate its promised strategy of economic reform.

Mugabe vows to redistribute land

CMT Times 12/1/81 362

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday pledged to remove Lancaster House constitutional constraints from Zimbabwe's eroded communal areas.

The constraints prevent the takeover of white-owned commercial farmland for large scale resettlement of peasants.

"It makes nonsense of our liberation struggle that a majority of our peasant families have remained outcasts of our present (economic) system," he said at a Heroes' Day rally honouring guerillas who fell in the war to end white rule in Rhodesia.

"A revolutionary land reform programme, the main thrust of which will be an uninhibited land redistribution system, should now be our goal," Mr Mugabe said.

Under the 1980 Lancaster House peace agreement which ended the Rhodesian war, Zimbabwe's almost exclusively white-run commercial farming sector was guaranteed full compensation in a declaration of rights, safeguarded against amendment for 10 years.

Most of the 2,7 million hectares bought from the farmers for resettlement of overcrowded peasants has been funded by British aid grants worth R60 million.

Despite an extra R30 million pledged for resettlement by British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher when she visited Zimbabwe in March, Mr Mugabe's government remains dissatisfied with the pace.

Leaders of the remaining 4 400 commercial farmers fear the government will try to regain popularity lost through recent corruption and unemployment

problems by making white land an emotive issue in next year's general and presidential elections.

Commercial Farmers' Union president Mr John Brown last month appealed for consideration of the plight of the 1,5 million black Zimbabweans who live on white-owned farms, as well as his members' R1,5 billion contribution last year to Zimbabwe's foreign currency earnings.

Mr Mugabe said his government, like the heroes of the bush war in Rhodesia, remained committed to "Marxist-leninist principles, adapted to the circumstances of the Zimbabwean environment".

Mr Mugabe's minister of trade and commerce, Dr Oliver Mutharadzi, recently rejected pleas for black businessmen and farmers in Zimbabwe's communal areas to be given title to their holdings.

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WORLD

Mugabe to remove land-snatch barrier

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Robert Mugabe has pledged to remove Lancaster House constitutional constraints against the takeover of white-owned commercial farmland for large-scale resettlement of peasants from Zimbabwe's eroded communal areas.

"It makes nonsense of our liberation struggle that a majority of our peasant families have remained outcasts of our present (economic) system," he said at a Heroes Day rally honouring guerillas who fell in the war to end white rule.

"A revolutionary land reform programme, whose main thrust will be an uninhabited land redistribution system, should now be our goal," he said.

Under the 1980 Lancaster House peace agreement, Zimbabwe's almost exclusively white-run commercial farming sector was guaranteed full compensation in a declaration of rights, safeguarded against amendment for 10 years.

Most of the 2.7-million hectares bought from the farmers for resettlement of overcrowded peasants has been funded by British R60m aid grants. In spite of an extra R30m pledged for resettlement by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, when she visited Zimbabwe in March, Mugabe

remains dissatisfied with the peace.

Leaders of the remaining 4 400 commercial farmers fear government will try to regain popularity lost through recent corruption and unemployment problems by making white land an emotive issue in next year's general and presidential elections.

Commercial Farmers Union president John Brown appealed last month for consideration of the plight of the 1.5-million black Zimbabweans who live on white-owned farms, as well as his members' R1.5bn contribution last year to Zimbabwe's foreign currency earnings.

Rejected

Mugabe said his government remained committed to "Marxist-Leninist principles, adapted to the circumstances of the Zimbabwean environment". In Mozambique last week, Frelimo renounced Marxism in a bid to revive its economy and stimulate foreign investment.

Mugabe's Minister of Trade and Commerce, Oliver Munyaradzi, recently rejected pleas for black businessmen and farmers in Zimbabwe's communal areas to be given title to their holdings, thus enabling them to be brought into the cash economy.

Sowetan 14/8/89

'No peace until apartheid goes'

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HARARE. - As long as apartheid existed in South Africa, then Zimbabwe and all other countries in the region would not experience any peace, said Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, yesterday, Ziana National News Agency reported.

He was addressing more than 35 000 people attending celebrations in honour of Zimbabwe Defence Forces Day at Rufaro Stadium, Harare.

"Our message to South Africa is simple and clear: Instead of sponsoring bandits to sabotage our routes to the sea, instead of mounting clandestine missions to destabilise her neighbours, and this at great expense, she should completely revise and abandon her apartheid theory.

"... South Africa must engage in direct and meaningful dialogue with the authentic leaders of the black majority in that country," he said.

The president called for the release of all political detainees and exiled leaders without any pre-conditions.

Mugabe, who is also commander-in-chief of the Zimbabwe Defence Force, also called for increased vigilance among people living along the borders with Mozambique.

Kaunda won't act for ANC

SOWETAN
Correspondent

ZAMBIAN President Kenneth Kaunda will not present Acting State President Mr FW de Klerk with an ANC negotiation document when he meets him in Livingstone on August 28.

Diplomatic sources gave this assurance yesterday following former State President Mr PW Botha's attempts on television to link the meeting with ANC plans to

negotiate with the South African Government.

The sources said that the highly controversial Kaunda meeting - which led directly to the resignation of Botha yesterday - was still on for August 28 - "barring extraordinary unforeseen circumstances."

It is understood that the SA Government is more determined than

ever to hold the meeting since a cancellation now might give the impression that De Klerk was heeding Botha's warnings about it.

And President Kaunda has also confirmed, since the furore about the meeting erupted, that he would like it to go ahead.

It is understood that Kaunda has denied reports which quoted him saying that he would use the meeting to try to advance the ANC's recent plan to negotiate with the SA Government.

The diplomatic sources said the meeting would probably be little more than an opportunity for the two leaders to get to know each other.



Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda

435-type plan for new SA

ZIMBABWEANS are hopeful that next week's meeting here of leaders of 14 African countries of the OAU Special Committee on Southern Africa will see the adoption of a new strategy to end apartheid in South Africa.

Zimbabwe worked hard to get the Tanzanian diplomat, Mr Salim Salim, elected to the post of Secretary-General of the OAU in the belief that he will concentrate the organisation's attention on South Africa.

President Mugabe said after his return from the OAU summit in Addis Ababa last month that it was agreed a programme should be drawn up to which African states could adhere and help the people of South Africa get rid of apartheid.

On Monday, August 21, the ad hoc committee will discuss a programme of action which, if agreed to, could be taken to the United Nations for endorsement.

Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira has said the strategy should set the ground rules for resolving the situation in South Africa just as UN

Resolution 435 had been accepted as the international strategy for setting Namibia on the road to independence.

According to Zimbabwe's national news agency the 14 countries which will be represented at next week's meeting are the six Frontline States of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania, together with Egypt, Mali, Nigeria, Algeria, Senegal, Cape Verde, Congo and Ethiopia.

The Egyptian President Mr Hosni Mubarak, current chairman of the OAU, will preside over the Harare meeting.

The ANC, the PAC and Swapo will have delegations.

Last week the Frontline States met in Lusaka to agree on their stance and considered an ANC document concerning negotiations with Pretoria.

The Zimbabwean view is that the South African debate will dominate the proceedings, but the leaders are also expected to hear progress reports on the settlement moves in Angola and Mozambique.

Observers had expected Zaire to be present because of President Mobutu's role as mediator in Angola but apparently Mobutu is not expected.

'White-bashing' fills Zimbabwean press

By ROBIN DREW
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Whites in Zimbabwe are coming under sustained attack in newspapers with some of the most bitterly voiced condemnation for years finding its way into print.

"White-bashing" has become a regular feature in the newspaper with the biggest circulation, *The Sunday Mail*, under its Marxist editor, Comrade Charles Chikere-ma, who took over six months ago. Feature articles and editorials have accused whites of stealing the land and of keeping blacks out of positions of power in the world of business.

Now they are also being accused of promoting opposition to President Mugabe's government in what appears to be a campaign aimed at stirring up hostility.

A *Sunday Mail* editorial this week declared that most whites in Zimbabwe (there are only about 100 000) still stuck to what it called the "culture of racism".

The paper said the majority of

whites had not accepted reconciliation but had chosen to exploit it to their own advantage. The wealth of the nation was still concentrated in their hands.

The peg for the outburst was a story in a sister newspaper, *The Herald*, which said blacks were getting a raw deal in industry and far too few of them were in the ranks of top management.

A recent survey showed that just under 40 percent of these positions were occupied by blacks.

The Herald had accused white-controlled firms of making window-dressing appointments. Whites and blacks continued to live in separate worlds and nowhere was this more evident than in the "power structure of private concerns".

The Sunday Mail saw in this a sinister plot by whites to establish a

black fascist regime which they would be able to control.

The paper said white racists had gained support from an array of aristocratic and assertive black middle-class and intelligentsia members. They had been co-opted into a racist enclave where their role was to help in the politics of exploitation.

The editorial even maintained that the lack of jobs was a racist ploy to put a wedge between the people and the Government.

Theft

It saw support for a multiparty democracy as opposition to the unity of black people. So long as the private sector was dominated by "racists", the term the paper chose to describe whites, then black people would remain at their mercy.

In a series of articles carried in the paper mostly from political commentators whose style and

views clearly put them in the Marxist ideological camp, whites have been accused of stealing the land, or as one writer put it "using guns, dynamite, jails, torture and hangings to take our land away".

Mr N C G Mathema whose contribution was used prominently wrote: "We have not forgotten, we may forgive (and we have done so for goodness sake) and we still want our land back, we will always want our land back, and one day we shall have it back, including the whole economy of our motherland."

A country that does not own and control its land is not a truly independent country, he wrote.

How much effect all this is having on white morale is difficult to gauge. But probably most of the flak is passing over the heads of whites who see the attacks on them as an attempt to divert attention from the ruling party's own problems.

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Southern Africa on Harare agendas

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Conference centres and hotels in the Zimbabwean capital are in for a hectic few days, reports **ROBIN DREW** of The Star's Africa News Service.

HARARE — Crucial southern African issues will come under the spotlight next week at a series of top-level meetings in Zimbabwe.

Harare is the venue for four summit conferences starting with the meeting on Monday of heads of government from 14 African countries from the Organisation of African Unity ad hoc committee on South Africa.

This will be followed by a meeting of the special committee of the OAU concerned with the Angolan settlement moves, which will hear a report on progress in bringing Unita and the MPLA together.

Midweek will see a meeting of leaders of Portuguese-speaking African countries and finally there will be a get-together of heads of government from the nine Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference member-states.

Official sources in Harare say Zimbabwe will put no obstacles in the way of Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi attending the Angolan committee meeting, to be chaired by President Mobutu of Zaire.

At the ad hoc committee on South Africa meeting, regarded as the main event, interest will focus on whether the committee favours taking a programme of action on SA to the United Nations for endorsement.

Pretoria would rather see this question remain one for the OAU than one for the UN.

At a recent news conference, however, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said he saw no immediate prospect of the OAU talking to Pretoria.

The emphasis will be on getting negotiations going in an atmosphere of peace between Pretoria and anti-apartheid bodies including the ANC.

An ANC document laying down its known conditions for negotiation is on the table for discussion.

Zimbabweans are hopeful that the meeting will see the adoption of a new strategy to hasten the advent of negotiations, failing which punitive measures should be applied with United Nations approval.

ZIMBABWE

(362)

Growth controls

At the height of a new row over government's revamped price control system, figures compiled by the University of Zimbabwe's MBA programme show stagnant profits in industry, while mining earnings are booming. They relate to year-end or half-time results published during 1989 by companies listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

Pre-tax earnings of 44 industrial companies rose only 2%, after increases of 20% the previous year and 36% in 1987. Industrialists have seized on this as ammunition in their angry outburst at government's new price control regulations which, far from liberalising the system as promised, are bitterly criticised for tightening controls and slashing mark-up margins.

Of the 44 companies, 27 announced higher earnings, spearheaded by Delta Corp (whose interests are beer, OK Bazaars and hotels), and Dunlop. But some heavyweights — National Foods and TA Holdings in milling, Zimbabwe Sugar Refineries and Hippo Valley Estates in sugar — announced sharply reduced earnings. Thus, while turnovers are up almost 19%, pre-tax profits have barely moved.

mail 18/8/89.

The average tax rate has slipped fractionally to 36.7%, with the result that after-tax earnings are up 4% so far in 1989. For Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, expecting to raise an extra Z\$171m in company tax — a 25% hike — this is dismal reading.

But there is good news for him in the 84% surge in mining profits, attributable almost entirely to Bindura Nickel, whose first-half earnings more than doubled from Z\$42m to Z\$105m, and ferrochrome producer Zimbabwe Alloys, whose 1988 profits rose from Z\$18m to Z\$48m. This is explained by buoyant prices for nickel and strong demand and prices for ferrochrome.

The result should be at least an extra Z\$85m tax revenues this year, which could still leave Chidzero short unless industrial companies improve their earnings performance over the next nine months.

This is why price control is so important. If government sticks to its new regulations, profits will start to fall, especially as there are increasing signs of a slowdown in the economy, most vividly illustrated in the reduced growth rate of currency in circulation (MO), rising at 12% in May this year compared with 30% in the final quarter of 1988.

As the economy slows and inflation accelerates, profit margins will erode, unless business is allowed greater flexibility in passing on cost increases.

The price control fiasco is crucial from a policy credibility viewpoint, too.

Having announced with much fanfare in April-May that price controls would be li-

beralised, Chidzero is being warned by businessmen that his credibility is at stake, especially after his standstill budget which, while publicly praised by business leaders, is increasingly criticised as analysts look more closely at the numbers. ■

Bull market getting tired?

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The disappointing partial subscription last month to the public offer in Tabex, a leading tobacco company, comes as shares are almost two years into a bull market.

They took off in the second half of 1987, shrugged off the October Crash, and have barely paused for breath since. Though the Tabex failure surprised the market, there are signs that the best may soon be over.

The industrial index, comprising 48 companies, moved sharply higher immediately after independence in April 1980 to peak at 487 in February 1981. It then went into prolonged decline, reaching a low of just over 100 in August 1984.

Two years ago, the index had recovered to 320 and it has since more than doubled, breaking through 700 in early July.

There are three main reasons for recent strength — depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar, excess market liquidity and improved corporate profits.

At independence in 1980, the market was capitalised at Z\$935m (then US\$1.45bn), plummeting to Z\$225m in mid-1984 but now back to Z\$1.93bn (now US\$900m). Thus, while Zimbabwe dollar valuation has more than doubled since 1980, capitalisation in US dollars has fallen almost 40%.

There is no simple measure of market liquidity, but the volume of funds seeking an investment home remains very large. This is despite heavy domestic funding of government's Z\$1.2bn budget deficit and central bank action to sterilise excess liquidity.

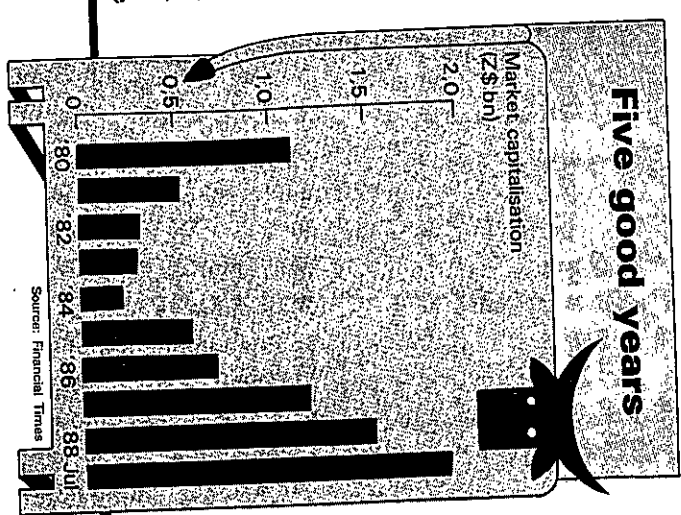
Institutional funds have grown as more

people have joined pension schemes or taken out life insurance. Equity and property investment is also encouraged by a policy of negative real interest rates.

Pre-tax profits of 44 of the 48 listed industrial companies have troubled since 1984, reaching Z\$360m last year. However, results this year show a marked slowdown in profit growth from 20% in 1988 to only 4% (see *Economy*), suggesting the bull market could start to lose momentum.

When profits were at their lowest in 1984, gross dividend yield (before 20% shareholder's tax on dividends) rose to 22%. The mar-

Five good years



ket recovery has comfortably outpaced dividend growth, so that by mid-1989 the average yield on industrials was down to 6.8% — roughly half the official inflation rate, which even government ministers admit substantially understates the true rate.

Corporate profit performance is much distorted by inflationary pressures, exaggerating profitability on one side, and tight government price controls — partially eased in mid-July — on the other.

However, adjusted for inflation, total assets of the 44 industrial companies are no higher than in 1980. This could simply mean that companies are failing to revalue assets in line with inflation in the capital goods market, which is far higher than retail price inflation; but more ominously it could mean that they are not renewing and updating their capital stock.

Either way, the return on capital employed looks fragile, since it would be lowered by either revaluations or heavy new investment in capacity. Despite the Tabex setback, other new and rights issues are going ahead and the issues market seems set for its most active period since independence.

The downside is that as inflation gathers momentum, the authorities will have to tighten the monetary stance. This, together with a long-promised trade liberalisation strategy and financial deregulation, could change the market situation radically.

The big question is whether a downturn will undermine the flow of issues or be delayed until new paper is safely absorbed.

Zanu caught out by Labour Act³⁶²

Sunday Times Reporter
Harare

5/8/02
S1 Times
ZIMBABWE's Marxist-oriented ruling party has become one of the first to fall foul of its new Labour Act for illegally firing labourers on one of its farms.

Labour officers ordered Zanu (PF) to reinstate four workers who were sacked when their wives were accused of stealing maize.

The Labour Act, passed by President Robert Mugabe's Government in the face of stiff protests by employers, who claimed it was heavily weighted against them, stipulates workers can be fired only if they are convicted of theft.

A dismissal notice sent by the Zanu (PF) holding company to the workers said: "The reason for this course of action is that your wife was arrested after having stolen our maize from the field. In view of the fact that she is

under your custody, that the stolen maize was going to be shared among your family, and that we cannot break your marriage, we are left with no option but to immediately terminate your services with us."

Women's rights activists in Zimbabwe, who have looked to Zanu (PF) socialist dogma for support, are unimpressed by the party's assumption that wives are still under their husband's "custody", and not responsible adults.

Zanu (PF) is believed to own business interests now worth R300-million, in addition to its indirect influence through the government's "State participation" and nationalisation programmes.

Compensation pledge

Zimbabwe to move soon on white farms

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SM

23/8/89
By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Britain has expressed concern over the threatened seizure of white-owned land, but President Mugabe has promised there will be no expropriation without compensation.

In his most detailed explanation yet of the Zimbabwe government's aggressive new land acquisition policy, President Mugabe said: "The people need the land and they must have it as quickly as possible."

He said the government intended to amend the constitution to acquire land much more quickly. Prohibitive restrictions, such as the need for 100 percent approval in parliament to amend certain provisions, would have to go.

It was nonsensical to have a restriction like this and it was completely objectionable.

But he accepted that some other form of safeguard for entrenched clauses such as a two-thirds or even a 70 percent vote would be all right.

Mr Mugabe told an audience of cheering peasant farmers that land was the main grievance which led to the armed struggle, and that past imbalances in the racial ownership of land had to be corrected.

He wanted the Commercial Farmers' Union, which represents the 4,400 white farmers, to make its own study of what land might be available.

The union should identify land owned by absentee owners and land which was not fully uti-

lised. However, land adjacent to communal areas was probably the land that would have to be acquired first.

Mr Mugabe said: "We have to do justice to the people's demand for land and that land must come from the commercial farming sector."

On compensation, he said there could not be expropriation without it. But compensation was done in various ways.

The government did not always have the money to compensate a farmer.

"If the money is available, well and good. If the British government makes the money available, well and good."

Lonrho offer

Mr Mugabe hinted that farmers who owned more than one farm might have to sell some of their land. The Commercial Farmers' Union should identify which farmers owned two or three or even more farms.

He revealed that the giant Lonrho group had once offered the government 100 000 hectares in exchange for a plot of land in central Harare to develop a hotel.

"I said, no. I want it free of charge," Mr Mugabe said he had told Mr "Tiny" Rowland, the Lonrho boss. He understood the ranching land was still on offer "and we will look at it".

He added that "obviously" the government will not seize farms. "We will have to talk to the owner and negotiate. Only if he is unwilling will we acquire it compulsorily. That will be an act of last resort."

THE WORLD

A huddle of tents on a hill sums up Zim's land crisis

ALONG Zimbabwe's long and hilly eastern border, scores of men, women and children huddle together in Red Cross tents on a steep incline.

The 21 squatter families eking out a living here are remnants of an original 82 families moved from two huge farms owned by John Heyns, who owns 16 000ha in different parts of Zimbabwe's eastern districts.

Their story is the tale of Zimbabwe's land crisis which, nine years after independence, remains far from resolved.

Before independence, less than 6 000 white farmers owned the best land, while 800 000 peasant families crowded into the rest.

Under the British-brokered Lancaster House constitution, valid for 10 years, nationalist leaders reluctantly agreed — amid what one historian calls a "fog of half-promises, that Britain and the USA would pick up the bill" — that no land would be expropriated.

In the event, Britain has only put up about one tenth of the US \$500-million originally estimated as necessary to purchase nine million hectares of land for the resettlement of 165 000 families. The US has made no direct contribution.

According to Agriculture Minister David Karimanzira, difficulties in obtaining suitable land, high prices charged by farmers, and shortages of money and manpower, have all conspired to pull back the resettlement programme. Today only about 51 000 families have been resettled on 2.64-million ha of land.

While some 40 percent of the coun-

weans is said to be a "squatter". Virtually every week in the Zimbabwean press, there is a fresh report of some incident involving the removal of squatters from land which traditionally belonged to them, or which they occupied because of the growing land pressure.

The case of the squatters in the Red Cross tents is just one of many to illustrate the complex forces at work.

Originally, 25 families lived on two farms, Hangani and Sawerombi West. Their ancestors owned the land before white settlers took it about a century ago. Nonetheless, previous white owners allowed them to stay

A group of Zimbabwe squatters in Red Cross tents refuse to budge from land their grandparents once owned. Their case sums up a growing controversy over the domination of farming land by a small group of white farmers, reports COLLEEN LOWE MORNIA

on as part-farm workers. Soon after independence, the owners of the farms abandoned them.

With the permission of officials of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union, families from the neighbouring overcrowded communal zone moved onto the land and formed a registered co-operative.

For several years, no-one claimed either farm, until Heyns came along. Heyns and his father gained a reputation for themselves as tough nuts during Zimbabwe's independence war when they stuck it out on their farm despite neighbouring white farmers fleeing or being killed.

Heyns bought huge holdings at cheap prices soon after independence, later selling at a handsome profit to the para-statal forestry commission, and to the government for resettlement.

He also bought Hangani and Sawerombi West between 1986 and 1987. Both groups were then given notices to leave but hung on, assured by local politicians that they would not be moved. In an interview at his ranch home, Heyns said he had not wanted "to make anyone homeless, but I needed a place to put my cattle".

Suddenly last November, through a court order obtained by Heyns, the squatters' cattle, chickens, roofs, stools, chairs, pots and pans were seized, leaving them homeless.

Chanting and placard-holding squatters camped outside the district administrator's office in Chimanimani, until aid workers provided them with tents and blankets.

Most of their original property was eventually returned. But 18 out of 84 cattle died, 45 never came back, and much of the furniture was damaged. The farmers were not allowed to harvest their crops.

This year, the government offered the squatters land in Cashel but most refused to move, arguing that the area was unsafe from cross-border Renamo attacks. "I can't sell my life with my eyes open," one said.

The squatters are also angry over why they had to leave in the first place. They don't understand why one government ministry registered them as a co-operative, while another allowed a farmer to buy the land.

They point to their ancestral rights. Why they ask, "should one man own half of Chimanimani, when we are forced to leave the land that belongs to our forefathers?"

With only one year left of the Lancaster House constitution, that indeed is a question which many peasant farmers are asking. While it is unlikely that the government would ever resort to wholesale expropriations of land, pressure is mounting for measures leading to a somewhat less unbalanced distribution. — Panos Features Service.

Development in rural areas is a priority

STAR 10/7/92

The relationship between population growth and living standards has been clearly demonstrated worldwide where the total fertility rate (TFR) of women in impoverished and undeveloped areas is generally higher than that of women in developed areas.

In urban areas, where the standard of living is on the whole higher, the average birth rate is three per woman. In rural areas this climbs to an average of nearly six per woman.

Clearly part of the solution to the population crisis is to work at improving the living standard of all the people, but particular emphasis must be placed on rural development for it is in here that the greatest poverty and lowest living standards are experienced.

Lack of development in rural areas in most African countries has led to increased movement of people to the cities, which creates its own problems — lack of housing and unemployment.

Those left behind on the land are caught up in a web of poverty exacerbated by malnutrition, low productivity, and a decrease in agricultural production, of which high birth and death rates are a feature.

It is imperative that living standards in rural areas are urgently improved and that support is given to programmes for rural development.

There are nearly 6 million people living on farms in South Africa in a largely Third World environment. These people, mostly farm labourers and their families are in most cases totally dependent on the farmers. An estimated 80 percent of farm workers can neither read nor write and there is limited access to schools, clinics and training centres. Compounding the problem is the high birth rate of an average of 5.2 children per woman.

With its aim being to improve the standard of living of farm labourers and their dependants, the SA Agricultural Union established the Rural Foundation, which concentrates on practical programmes to improve the quality of life of the workers and aid them in becoming more self-sufficient.

With the co-operation of farmers and their wives, a wide variety of courses can be initiated on farms. These include literacy courses, health counselling and family planning.

Advice on family planning

STAR 10/7/92

The Association for Voluntary Sterilisation of South Africa offers an advice service to the public. Its motto: "Small families have big plans for the future", fittingly supports the advantages of small families. However, the organisation stresses its belief that the decision for sterilisation must be

completely voluntary.

The association offers free advice on both male and female sterilisation and will happily answer any questions people might ask.

For more information contact them at (011) 880-2643 or at Box 41636 Craighall 2024.

Women hold key to world development

STAR 10/7/92

The status of women is a determining factor in any population-development programme, and the influence a woman can exert on the family is largely determined by her level of education.

In Africa, and in many developing countries around the world, the status of women and recognition for the role they play in the community, is so low that they form part of the syndrome labelled the "feminisation of poverty".

It is a sad fact that instead of becoming part of the solution, women still remain part of the problem, often through no fault of their own.

This will continue until attitudes towards women, particularly in rural areas, change.

The international conference on "Population Development in the 21st Century", held in Amsterdam in Holland in 1989, issued a declaration which called for the recognition of women as central to the development process.

It stated that the improvement of "their status and the extent to which they are free to make decisions affecting their lives and that of their families will be crucial in determining the future population-growth rates".

According to The State of the World Population 1992, a report issued by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in April, economic growth and improvement in the quality of life have been faster in those areas of the world where women enjoy a higher status.

Women's health and nutri-

tional state during pregnancy and breastfeeding affect the health of the child; and their education and degree of control over family resources affects the child's mental and physical development.

Discrimination against women is still common in many societies, but more particularly in traditional communities.

Women are still often regarded as "poor investments" when it comes to education and this is highlighted by statistics.

In Africa the figures show that at primary school level there are 80 girls for every 100 boys. At secondary school level this drops to only 47 girls to 100 boys.

Female literacy in Africa is put at about 38 percent and out of the world's 949 million illiterates in 1985, nearly two thirds, or 592 million, are women.

In South Africa there are about 3 million women who cannot read or write.

In its booklet "Population Growth — a Critical Decade", the Department of Population Development suggests that certain factors are necessary to improve the status of women.

Their prime needs, it says, are:

- The opportunity to attend school.
- The opportunity to receive non-formal education though which they can acquire skills in areas such as nutrition, child care, domestic budget control and home industry.
- Job opportunities.
- Services and facilities such as child day-care facilities, access to clinics and family planning services.